

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 for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Clinton Square Historic District

other name/site number N/A

2. Location

street & town Roughly 100 blocks of N & S Main; S. Washington; W Franklin; W Jefferson N/A not for publication

city or town Clinton N/A vicinity

state Missouri code MO county Henry code 083 zip code 64735

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.)

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

19 December 2008
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 of Action

☐ 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:) _____

Clinton Square Historic District
Name of Property

Henry County, MO
County and State

5. Section 5

Ownership of Property

(check as many boxes as apply)

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

Category of Property

(check only one box)

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

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
62	20	buildings
0	0	sites
1	0	structures
1	1	objects
64	21	Total

Name of related multiple property listing

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

1

6. Function of Use

Historic Function

(Enter categories from instructions)

Commerce/Trade: Specialty Store
Commerce/Trade: Department Store
Commerce/Trade: Professional
Commerce/Trade: Financial
Commerce/Trade: Restaurant
Government: Courthouse

Current Function

(Enter categories from instructions)

Commerce/Trade: Specialty Store
Commerce/Trade: Department Store
Commerce/Trade: Professional
Commerce/Trade: Financial
Commerce/Trade: Restaurant
Government: Courthouse

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Late Victorian: Italianate
Late 19th and Early 20th Century Revivals
Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements
Other: One-part commercial block
Other: Two-part commercial block

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation stone
walls brick
roof asphalt
other

Narrative Description

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

☒ See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 7

Clinton Square Historic District
Name of Property

Henry County, MO
County and State

8 Description

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- ☒ 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

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

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

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

Areas of Significance

(enter categories from instructions)

Commerce

Politics/Government

Architecture

Period of Significance

1885-1957

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Persons

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Multiple

☒ See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 8

9 Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- ☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- ☐ previously listed in the National Register
- ☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register
- ☐ designated a National Historic Landmark
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey
- #
- ☒ recorded by Historic American Engineering
- Record #

Primary location of additional data:

- ☒ State Historic Preservation Office
- ☐ Other State agency
- ☐ Federal agency
- ☒ Local government
- ☐ University
- ☒ Other Name of repository:

Henry County Public Library; Henry County Museum

☒ See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 9

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Name of Property

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County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Approximately 15.9 acres

UTM References

(Place additional boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

1 1/5 4/3/2/0/0/0 4/2/4/7/1/4/0
Zone Easting Northing

2 1/5 4/3/2/2/9/0 4/2/4/7/1/5/0
Zone Easting Northing

3 1/5 4/3/2/3/1/0 4/2/4/6/8/2/0
Zone Easting Northing

4 1/5 4/3/2/0/0/0 4/2/4/6/8/1/0
Zone Easting Northing

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property.)

Property Tax No.

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

☒ See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 10

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Dr. Ann M. Legreid
organization University of Central Missouri, Geography date 6-12-06; updated 9-22-06
street & number Wood Building #8 telephone 660-543-8835
city or town Warrensburg state MO zip code 64093

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

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

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

Photographs: Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

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

Property Owner

name/title Multiple owners
street & number _____ telephone _____
city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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Clinton Square Historic District
Henry County, MO

Summary

The Clinton Square Historic District is located in the city of Clinton, Henry County, Missouri. Consisting of 1 National Register listed, 64 contributing and 21 noncontributing resources, the district includes the courthouse square and commercial properties facing Main Street on the east, Jefferson on the south, Washington on the west, and Franklin on the north. Second, Grand River, Water, and Green streets run parallel to the four square streets respectively. The periphery of the district includes a mix of residential, commercial, and public land uses, but has no contiguous grouping of historic properties. Clinton is the county seat of Henry County and the district includes the Henry County Courthouse as well as the largest intact portion of Clinton's historic central business district. The buildings are primarily one or two story brick commercial blocks with flat roofs constructed between 1885 and 1950; only a few properties in the downtown predate this period. The properties were historically mixed use with commercial, office, public, social, and residential purposes. They are primarily vernacular commercial designs with some Victorian and Italianate styling. In some cases the facades have been modified but the overall integrity of the district has been maintained to a high degree. Most of the buildings are deep, in some cases half of the block, and share walls with neighboring buildings. Of the 83 buildings, one is listed, 62 are classified as contributing and 20 as non-contributing. The historic water fountain and bandstand on the Courthouse Square are included in the district as contributing resources, while the more recently erected war memorial is not. All of the streets, including those encircling the Courthouse Square, are concrete or asphalt. There is generous space for parking, wide sidewalks throughout the district, and a number of mature trees on the Courthouse green.

Elaboration

Clinton village was laid out in the Southeast Quarter of Section 3, Township 41, Range 26, in 1836 by James M. Goff, and the same year it was designated the county seat of Rives County, which was renamed Henry County in 1841 in honor of the patriot, Patrick Henry. Goff marked off 64 lots as well as the 80-foot wide streets currently surrounding the Square, a total area of about six acres, still the largest city square in Missouri. Clinton's location may have been selected for its elevation above the surrounding countryside as well as the fact that it was on a major pathway and natural campsite for pioneers who traveled west. The Clinton place-name derives from DeWitt Clinton who was governor of the state of New York and a leading proponent of the Erie Canal.¹ The first building on the Square was constructed of logs in February 1837 by Thomas B. and Benjamin F. Wallace, and the first business (a hotel-tavern) was opened on the northeast corner of the Square by John Nave in August of the same year.² Funds were appropriated for a brick courthouse in December of 1837, and with bricks fired directly on the Square, the building's construction was completed in August 1839. The

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settlement grew steadily in the 1840s, reached 250 persons by 1850, and was legally incorporated as a city in 1858. Clinton quickly emerged as a center of governmental and commercial activity as well as a regional service center for a vibrant agricultural hinterland. The first train arrived in Clinton on August 23, 1870, greatly increasing business opportunities for the city and region. The city experienced a 450% increase in population through the next decade, from 640 in 1870 to 2,862 in 1880.³ The discovery of artesian wells on the south edge of the city in the 1880s also spurred the city's economic and residential development. Apart from a few frame buildings, most of the early properties constructed on the Square were flat-topped brick commercial blocks with stone foundations.⁴ Fire and deterioration took a toll on some structures, and most have seen some façade modification, but the old two-part commercial blocks of standard design continue to dominate the Square. The historic character of the commercial buildings is enhanced by the presence of a stately and well-maintained County Courthouse that dates from 1893 (cornerstone ceremonies June 24, 1892). The buildings on the Square have experienced a turnover of uses, ranging from blacksmith shops to cell phone and antique outlets. Commercial development along Highways 7 and 13 has drawn customers from the Downtown, but the Clinton central business district clearly remains the commercial and governmental hub of the city. The combination of commercial, governmental, and residential properties gives the Square a strong and genuine sense of place and history.

Setting

Historically, the Clinton central business district extended beyond the boundaries of the nominated district, and although some historic buildings remain there, they do not constitute a grouping with historic integrity. The central business district of today is also larger than the nominated district, most noticeably to the east and south, and contains assorted modern commercial outlets. Over the railroad tracks and to the east on Second Street are a post office, banks, car wash, and gas station. These are largely commercial functions, but the historic integrity of the area has been lost by property conversion and new construction. Off the southeast edge of the Square is the Katy Depot, restored and in use, but moved from its original location three blocks south of the Square. To the immediate south of the Square are commercial outlets, vacant spaces, warehouses, a granary along the railroad tracks, and the offices of public servants like fire and police. The residential area to the southeast along Grand River Street contains mostly large, older homes with Queen Anne and Victorian styling. To the west the land use changes rather abruptly with the Henry County open-air museum, pre-Civil War Dorman House (1852), Williams-Cummings House (c.1867), a few examples of modern construction, and an old residential neighborhood of mixed architectural styles. Modern construction has also impacted the north side of the district, specifically with commercial outlets and a mixture of residential styles, including some

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apartments. The City Water Tower and Henry County Public Library are located to the northwest and outside of the nominated district.

The area beyond the commercial district is largely residential and contains residences of varying ages and architectural styles, most of them more than fifty years old. The commercial buildings within this residential area do not constitute a cluster, have been significantly altered in some cases, and do not satisfy the requirements for inclusion in the nominated Clinton Square Historic District.

The nominated district contains the largest agglomeration of historic commercial buildings within the city. Properties contributing to the nomination resemble and complement one another in setback, materials, and bulk or three-dimensional space. Brick is the primary building material, roofs are mainly flat and covered with rolled material, and the storefronts show varying degrees of materials modification, especially at street level. Interiors have been significantly altered yet some retain tin ceilings, wood floors, and other original features. The district holds a historic and aesthetic charm, especially with its courthouse green, bandstand, water fountain, war memorial, flowerbeds, banners, and period lighting. Each of the contributing resources in the district is unique, yet together they comprise a vivid and engaging "photograph" of Clinton, Missouri, in the early 20th century.

End notes

¹ Hope Regina Seider, The Valley is Still Golden, 1836-1986 (Clinton: The Printery), 8-12.

² "Clinton Main Street. Historic Clinton, Missouri Square," information provided online by Clinton Main Street, Inc. <http://www.clintonmainstreet.com/>

³ Seider, 16-19; and The History of Henry and St. Clair Counties, Missouri. St. Joseph, MO: National Historical Company, 1883, 319.

⁴ Clinton Main Street, Inc.

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Individual Property Descriptions

Properties within the Downtown Clinton Historic District are designated as {C} for contributing and {NC} for noncontributing. Some of the descriptions include brief histories of the buildings and/or the businesses they housed. The historic name, if known, is followed by the current name in the first line of each description in parenthesis. Information on date of construction and property use for individual buildings has been taken from Sanborn Fire Insurance maps, tax assessment forms, field notes, and the Historic Inventory Forms completed by Diane Hannah in a survey of Clinton properties in 2004.

1. 138 North Main Street. (Hopp Lumber Company/Dendees Sports Lounge), c.1890-1960. One-story brick vernacular commercial building with sandstone foundation and unelaborated, flat-rolled roof. The north side of the building faces Green Street and shows original brick with four brick-silled windows and brick patterns at the top edge of the building. The lower storefront has been rebuilt with concrete over brick. The original upper brick façade has been plastered over and painted. The structure has an asymmetrical façade with two fixed storefront windows set flush with the outer wall, a classical cast iron column on the north, and a door recessed to the south. The wall surface is unornamented and there is no decorative detailing at the door and windows. The footprint is rectangular. {NC}

2. 134-132 North Main Street. (Fristoes), c.1920. One-story brick vernacular commercial building with sandstone foundation and unelaborated, flat-rolled roof. Building has multi-colored brick design with five rows of raised brick at the top and similar trim at the bottom. The roof line slopes gently and symmetrically each direction from the center. Windows and doors are asymmetrical in placement with a large paned garage door to the south side. The façade is partitioned by four columns of brick, but there is no decorative detailing at the windows and doors. Rectangular footprint. {C}

3. 128-130 North Main Street. (Fristoes Body Shop Office), c.1905. One story brick vernacular commercial building with sandstone foundation, flat-rolled roof, and rectangular footprint. The building has a modern glass storefront and garage door. It has contrasting tan and red brick including a cornice trimmed with brick. {C}

4. 126-124 North Main Street. (Parks Auto Parts/Valley Auto Parts), Façade only c.1905; middle and end c.1920. One-story brick vernacular commercial buildings with sandstone foundations, masonry walls, three bays, and flat-rolled roofs. The unit consists of three buildings painted with a common color scheme to tie them together as one. The original brick façade of the three-some has been preserved, although the

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building on the north has only a front side as a result of a fire that destroyed its interior. The unit has offset brick cornice at the top and is asymmetrical with recessed ribbon windows and doors. {C}

118 North Main Street. (Vacant lot, former site of a commercial structure.) Not counted.

5. 116 North Main Street. (Med+Care/Mobile Med/Clinton Hearing Center), c.1905. One-story brick vernacular property with sandstone foundation, masonry wall construction, three bays, flat-rolled roof, and rectangular footprint. The unit has retained much of its original façade, including a six-pane obscure glass transom. It has a multi-colored painted brick cornice and exposed transom windows as well as decorative cast iron columns on either side of the door. The structure has been updated with wood over brick on its kickplate, a modern door, and plate glass windows. The original side wall is exposed due to destruction of the adjacent building. {C}

6. 114 North Main Street. (Whitehead Consultants), c.1905. One-story brick vernacular style property with sandstone foundation, masonry walls, flat-rolled roof, single bay, and rectangular footprint. The structure has original brick on upper façade. Lower façade and storefront have been modified by new brick, modern door, and plate glass windows. {C}

7. 110 North Main Street. (Texas Room/Pit Stop Pub), c.1890/1940. One-story brick vernacular property with sandstone foundation, masonry wall construction, flat-rolled roof, rectangular footprint, and two storefronts and entrances. Lower façade has been modified with wood panels over brick, a modern door, and plate glass windows flush with the exterior wall. {C}

8. 106-108 North Main Street. (Taylor & McFarlin, CPAs), c.1890/1940. One-story brick vernacular structure with sandstone foundation, masonry walls, flat-rolled roof, single bay, and brick on upper façade. Transom windows have been covered and plate glass windows run the width of the building. There are two storefronts with two modern entrances. {C}

9. 102 North Main Street. (Laser Innovations/Frederick Jewelry), c1890. One-story brick vernacular structure with sandstone foundation, masonry walls, flat-rolled roof, single bay, and rectangular footprint. The building has its original brick cornice, but a modern recessed door, plate glass windows flush with the wall, and red tile panels that were added above and below the canopy in the 1960s. {C}

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10. 100 North Main Street. (State Farm Insurance), c. 1876. Two-story brick vernacular building with sandstone foundation, masonry walls, flat-rolled roof, three bays, a rectangular footprint, and multi-paned replacement windows. The facade is original with arched ribbon windows, door, and transoms. The building has red-painted brick over its entire exterior and an elaborate cornice of brick at the top as well as a decorative brick belt course along the front on the west side of the building. Three windows face the front, each with painted wood bracketed hoods, and the windows on the south side have original brick segmented arches. The front door is angled toward the street corner and is accented by a cast iron column. Two sides of the structure are street-facing; the Franklin Street side includes a bay window which is original as well as two 1/1 and one 2/2 windows with simulated panes on the second story. Three prominent windows on the front of the building have modern glass with simulated panes. Known through the years as the Halbrook Office, this structure was meticulously restored in 1984. {C}

11. 100 South Main Street. (Glasscock Jewelry), c. 1890. A two-story brick building with sandstone foundation, masonry wall construction, flat-rolled roof, three bays, and rectangular footprint. The building is unpainted brick with original windows and transoms, and displays ornate trim in original three-color design. It is situated on a corner facing west and has a pillared entrance and two exposed sides. The pressed metal cornice is decorated by prominent brackets and fan-shaped ornamentation. The structure has nineteen windows on its upper level, each with 1/1 double-hung windows with transoms, and sculptured pillar surrounds. There are fourteen arched windows and two rectangular windows on the lower level, each of which is composed of block glass. Modern windows have been added to the storefront. A side entry to the north is accented by transom lights and a pediment. The structure was the Union State Bank for many years. {C}

12. 102 South Main Street. (McCunes/Creative Paints and Supplies), c. 1890. This two-story brick structure has a sandstone foundation and a flat-rolled roof. The second story is topped by a simple, bracketed cornice and flanked by decorative pilasters (rebuilt with wood, some metal in cornice remaining). The four large second-story windows are closely set and separated only by fluted pilasters. The windows are 2/2 double hung with multi-pane transoms above. The storefront appears to date from the 1950s, but retains the traditional kickplate, large display windows, and recessed entrance. Access to the second floor is through a modern door at the northern corner of the building. {C}

13. 104 South Main Street. (Simes Shoes/Kiddin' A-Round Spinning and Weaving), 1900s. A one-story brick vernacular building with sandstone foundation, masonry walls,

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flat-rolled roof, single bay, and rectangular footprint. The structure is accented by a two-color paint scheme and inlaid brick design at the upper level. A recessed entryway with modern door and plate glass windows are flush with exterior walls. {C}

14. 106 South Main Street. (Ben Franklin Dime Store/Ben Franklin Coffee House), 1900s. A two-story brick vernacular building with sandstone foundation, masonry walls, flat-rolled roof, six bays, and rectangular footprints. The upper façade shows a prominent brick cornice in three colors and 1/1 double hung windows with wooden triangular pediments and sills. The storefront has been modified by modern metal doors, a third door to the side, and modern showcase windows. The transom area has been covered and painted. {C}

15. 108 South Main Street. (Fels Jewelry/Daylight Donuts). C.1890/1930. A two-story brick vernacular building with sandstone foundation, masonry walls, flat-rolled roof, three bays, and rectangular footprint. The structure has inlaid brick around its recessed window panel. The windows are multi-paned metal casements. The storefront bears evidence of modification with recessed entry and metal door, newer brick, and showcase windows, although it retains the traditional storefront layout. {C}

16. 112 South Main Street. (Unknown/Nagel's), c.1890. A two-story brick building with Italianate styling. The building has a sandstone foundation, masonry walls, flat-rolled roof, and rectangular footprint. The upper façade is divided into three bays defined by recessed panels separated by brick pilasters. Within the recessed areas are fixed single-pane windows that fill the original openings. The façade is framed by two fluted cast iron pilasters and topped by a simple decorative brick cornice. The first floor has a recessed entry with modern door and plate glass display windows set flush with exterior walls. {C}

17. 114 South Main Street. (Montgomery Ward/Letter Perfect Printing), 1940s. A one-story brick vernacular structure with sandstone foundation, masonry walls, flat-rolled roof, single bay, and rectangular footprint. The façade is flat brick with no windows or elaboration. The building shares a façade with the adjacent building to the south. The structure has a recessed entryway with modern door and plate glass windows flush with the exterior wall. The structure has been only one story since a fire in 1949. The brick front was built onto the building, probably in the late 1940s or early 1950s. {C}

18. 116 South Main Street. (Davis Paint/Cellular One-Alltel), 1940s. A one-story brick vernacular building with sandstone foundation, masonry walls, flat-rolled roof, single bay, and rectangular footprint. The façade is flat brick with no windows or elaboration. The building shares a façade with the adjacent building to the north (114 South Main).

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The structure has a recessed entryway with modern door and plate glass windows flush with the exterior. The new brick front was built onto the building, probably in the late 1940s or early 1950s. {C}

19. 118 South Main Street. (Russell Brothers/Ozark Shores Rental), c.1890/1930. A two-story brick vernacular building with sandstone foundation, masonry walls, flat-rolled roof, three bays, and rectangular footprint. The structure has an unpainted, flat-brick front with inlaid brick above the multi-pane metal casement windows. The building received a new brick façade in the 1930s or 40s. The storefront area has a modern door in a recessed entryway with ceramic tile, showcase windows, and metal paneling. {C}

20. 120 South Main Street. (J.C. Penney/Brownsbergers/Eberting's Main Street Central), c.1890/1940. A two-story brick vernacular building with sandstone foundation, masonry walls, flat-rolled roof, four bays, and rectangular footprint (double width). The structure has a flat brick front with multiple rows of raised brick for decoration showing the influence of modern style architecture; the brick façade was added in the 1940s. The square, multi-pane metal windows are original although some of the ceramic tile below them has been replaced. The storefront has a recessed entry with plate glass windows flush with the exterior wall. The name "Walker" appears in the top center and denotes the family that built the building. {C}

21. 128 South Main Street. (Drugstore/Rhoads Fashion Boot Shop), c.1890/1940. A two-story brick vernacular building with sandstone foundation, masonry walls, flat-rolled roof, two bays, and rectangular footprint. The building has flat, unpainted brick with three rows of corbelled brick near the top on a small stone block. The name "Calvird" appears in the center front near the top. The original windows are multi-pane, metal, and hopper. The brick front was added in the 1940s. The first floor has a recessed entryway with metal door and metal-framed windows. {C}

22. 130 South Main Street. (Degen's/Mattingly's/Dollar General Store), c.1890/1940. A two-story brick vernacular building with sandstone foundation, masonry walls, flat-rolled roof, three wide bays, and rectangular footprint. The façade has a flat brick design with three rows of raised brick for added effect near the top of the structure. The name "Foote" appears in the center near the top on a small stone block. The original square metal windows are intact, but tile was added to the transom area and lower façade in the 1960s. {C}

23. 134 South Main Street. (Jack & Jill/Hodina's/Yesterday's), c.1910/1977. A one-story brick vernacular building with sandstone foundation, masonry walls, flat-rolled roof,

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single bay, and rectangular footprint. The original brick front was covered with wooden paneling in 1977 and the condition of the brick beneath is not known. The structure has a recessed entryway with metal door and plate glass windows. {NC}

24. 136 South Main Street. (Office/M & M Book and Office Supplies), c.1890/1970. A one-story brick vernacular building with sandstone foundation, masonry walls, flat-rolled roof, single bay, and rectangular footprint. The original brick front was covered in white, corrugated metal in the early 1970s and the condition of the brick beneath is not known. The structure has a recessed entryway with metal door and plate glass windows. {NC}

25. 140 South Main Street. (Bank/Henry County Abstract Office/Small World Cingular/Cisc-Computer Information Services Consulting; Pay Day Today), c.1890. A two-story corner brick vernacular building with sandstone foundation, masonry walls, flat-rolled roof, seven bays, and rectangular footprint. This building has retained its original brick wall treatment, cornices, and windows. The cornices are brick and painted multi-colored. The lower level of the building has been divided into two storefronts, one entrance retaining the original transom and cast iron posts flanking the entrance, while the second storefront has the transom covered. There are seven second story windows with hoods and modern windows at street level. The front windows are accented by cast iron pillars and triangular pediments with fan-like patterns. The south side of the building facing Jefferson Street has five windows at the upper level, all with elaborate pediments and sills, and two large block windows and a small multi-pane square window at the lower level. Stone covers a portion of one storefront, although the building has been well maintained and retains most of its historic integrity. The building is known as the Livingston Building. {C}

26. 100 West Jefferson Street. (Diamond Drug/Breanna's), 1887. A two-story brick Italianate-influenced building with sandstone foundation, masonry walls, flat-rolled roof, three bays, and rectangular footprint. The structure is a painted brick corner building and has a decorative wooden cornice across the top, recreated from photographs in a recent renovation, as well as a raised and centered panel that reads "1887." The windows are original construction with stained glass transoms at the top and metal-fluted pilasters separating them. The corner entryway is angled to the northeast with a second entryway opening to the east. The side facing Main Street also has five windows with decorative pediments. {C}

27. 102 West Jefferson Street. (Drugstore/Johns Lilleston & Mitchell), c.1890. A two-story brick Italianate-influenced building with sandstone foundation, masonry walls, and a rectangular footprint. Four bays indicated by recessed window panels topped with corbelled brick define the second floor. The windows on the second floor are

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segmented and arched with multi-pane transoms over four fixed windows, while there are three fixed windows on the first floor. The general fenestration pattern established on the second floor is carried out in the modern infill of the storefront. The four-pane fixed windows are set in a wall of newer brick. The entrance is on the western corner. {C}

28. 104 West Jefferson Street. (Johns, Lilleston & Mitchell), c.1891/1940. A one-story brick building with sandstone foundation, masonry walls, flat roof, single bay, and rectangular footprint. The structure has a flat front, a painted brick upper level, and a speckled brick lower level. The entrance lies to the east side and there are two long, vertical windows. {C}

29. 106 West Jefferson Street. (Crouch Optical). C.1940/1970. A two-story brick vernacular building with sandstone foundation, masonry walls, flat roof, single wide bay, and rectangular footprint. The original façade has been covered by metal and the condition of the materials beneath is unknown. The upper level is dominated by a grouping of three windows with horizontal panes and there are two front entrances to the structure, both off to the side. {NC}

30. 110 West Jefferson Street. (Mills & Sons Insurance), 1950/1990s. A two-story brick vernacular building with sandstone foundation, masonry walls, flat roof, nine bays, and rectangular footprint. The front of this building has been renovated with stucco and other modern materials, thus it does not resemble the original façade. The central panel at the top reads "1950 Spore." The entryway includes a metal door flanked by plate glass windows. Mills Insurance was established on the Square in 1869. {NC}

31. 114 West Jefferson Street. (Restaurant/Quality Roofing), 1890s. A two-story brick vernacular building with sandstone foundation, masonry walls, flat roof, three bays, and rectangular footprint. The building retains its original features on its upper portion, including a façade of stamped metal. The front is ornamented with a pressed metal cornice and original 1/1 windows, each of the windows flanked by paired Ionic pilasters on paneled plinths painted in multiple colors. Tile covers the transom and some of the lower storefront. The doorway is off-center and has a metal door; plate glass windows cover most of the lower level. {C}

32. 116 West Jefferson Street. (Poague, Wall, Cox, and Adams), 1900s. A two-story brick vernacular building with sandstone foundation, masonry walls, flat roof, four bays, and rectangular footprint. The original brick front at the upper level is covered by wood siding, with simulated windows. The lower level has been bricked over and has only an entrance to the side and two very small modern windows. {NC}

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33. 118 West Jefferson Street. (H & R Block), c.1891/1960. A two-story brick vernacular building with sandstone foundation, masonry walls, flat roof, one bay, and rectangular footprint. The original façade is covered in corrugated metal and the condition underneath is unknown. The lower portion has a modern door and plate glass. The exposed wall on the west is brick. {NC}

34. 122 West Jefferson Street. (Sears and Roebuck Co./T & M Appliance), 1947. A one-story, double-width brick vernacular building with sandstone foundation, masonry walls, flat rubber-rolled roof, three bays, and rectangular footprint. This structure replaced the Bixman Opera House that was destroyed by fire in 1946. The original flat brick façade was built in the 1940s and it bears a cornerstone that reads "Ortner-Burnham Building 1947." The building has an appliance mural painted on the brick on its east side. The building has a central entrance with prominent showcase windows on either side. {C}

35. 130 West Jefferson Street. (Cover Law Office/Edward D. Jones), c.1891/1970. A two-story brick vernacular building with sandstone foundation, masonry walls, flat roof, three bays, and rectangular footprint. The building has been greatly modified in renovation by window and door replacement and bricking over of the original structure. {NC}

36. 132 West Jefferson Street. (Clinton Abstract Co.), c.1890/1970. A two-story brick vernacular building with sandstone foundation, masonry walls, flat roof, four bays, and rectangular footprint. The structure has been modified with shutters covering the second story window, a modern paneled door, and other details of its façade. With original window hoods and other features, however, most of the building's architectural integrity has been maintained. {C}

37. 134 West Jefferson Street. (Sal Jul-Rus), c.1960. A two-story brick vernacular building with sandstone foundation, masonry walls, flat roof, two bays, and rectangular footprint. Original façade was covered in the 1960s with modern brick so that the original features are not known. {NC}

38. 136 West Jefferson Street. (The Shop), 1900s. Two-story brick vernacular building with sandstone foundation, masonry walls, flat-rolled roof, three bays, and rectangular footprint. This building has been restored to its original state by the careful use of photographs. The structure has three segmented arched windows with prominent keystones, an intricate and colorful brick cornice, exposed transom, and brick detail on the storefront. The painted brick is a historically appropriate three-color

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scheme. The entrance is centered with windows on either side. {C}

39. 138-140 West Jefferson Street. (Restaurant/Ideal Barbershop/Town and Country Wireless), c.1900. Two-story brick vernacular structure with sandstone foundation, masonry walls, flat-rolled roof, four bays, and rectangular footprint. This building has original brick front with brick cornice detail and arched windows. Stone quoins mark the corners and wrap to the side wall which was rebuilt in the 1980s. The storefront is intended to house two businesses, each with a doorway and a large storefront window. {C}

40. 206 South Washington Street. (Payroll Advance/Child Support Office), c.1900. A two-story brick vernacular building with sandstone foundation, masonry walls, flat roof, four bays, and rectangular footprint. The structure has arched windows trimmed with different shades and layers of brick; small inset brick panels compose the cornice. The lower level shows some modification with a wood panel and two recessed modern doors. {C}

41. 210 South Washington Street. (Newsroom Bar and Grill), c.1925/c.1960. Brick vernacular structure with sandstone foundation, masonry walls, flat roof, single bay, and rectangular footprint. Entire façade is covered in wood siding and condition of brick beneath is not known. {NC}

42. 212 South Washington Street. (Democrat Publishing Company), c.1920. Two-story brick vernacular building with sandstone foundation, masonry walls, flat roof, four bays, and rectangular footprint. The building has its original brick façade with detailed brick cornice done in blind arcade. Two central windows are outlined in darker brick and filled with glass block. Smaller windows on either side of them are trimmed with arches done in dark brick. The same framing and general pattern of fenestration continues at the storefront level. {C}

43. 216 South Washington Street. (Old City Hall), 1891. This two-story brick and stone building has a projecting center bay that was once topped by a frame tower enclosing the firehouse bell. Flanking the center are two wide bays with segmented arched windows inset with three 1/1 double hung sashes with arched transoms. The cornice line and parapet wall are simple, except for the corner blocks that are topped by pyramidal finials. On the first floor, the central arched entrance is encircled by stone flanked by a garage door opening to the north and a secondary entrance (store infilled with a modern door) to the south. {C}

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44. 137 South Washington Street. (R & L Radio), c.1890/1920. A one-story brick vernacular building with sandstone foundation, masonry walls, flat roof, single bay, and rectangular footprint. The building has a flat front with raised brick trim. The storefront portion has a metal door and plate glass windows. {C}

45. 135 South Washington Street. (The Clinton Eye/Professional Building/Sannebeck Insurance), c.1930s. One-story brick vernacular building with sandstone foundation, masonry walls, flat roof, single bay, and rectangular footprint. The facade is built of smooth sandstone similar to the Courthouse, with horizontal rows of blocks across the front and vertical rows at each end. The words "The Clinton Eye, Established 1885," are engraved into the central block in the upper level. The building has a recessed entryway with a modern metal door and showcase windows. {C}

46. 133 South Washington Street. (Vac Shop), c.1890/1920. One-story brick vernacular building with sandstone foundation, masonry walls, flat roof, single bay, and rectangular footprint. This structure is decorated with alternating light and dark brick on the cornice as well as a diamond of dark brick in the center front of the upper level. The storefront portion has a recessed entryway with modern door and windows. {C}

47. 131 South Washington Street. (Tim Meyers), c.1890/1920. One-story brick vernacular building with sandstone foundation, masonry walls, flat roof, single bay, and rectangular footprint. This is a simple flat brick front with alternating horizontal and vertical brick pattern in the cornice. The storefront portion of this building was replaced by a wood and glass front in the 1990s. {C}

48. 129 South Washington Street. (Garzarek Financial/Marcus Reed, Attorney), c.1890/1940. A two-story brick vernacular building with sandstone foundation, masonry walls, flat roof, single bay, and rectangular footprint. The façade is very simple with flat brick and a single multi-pane window in the center; the façade was probably added to the building in the 1940s. The building has prominent showcase windows and a modern metal door off to the side. {C}

49. 127 South Washington Street. (Henry County Farm Bureau), c.1900/1960. A two-story brick vernacular building with sandstone foundation, masonry walls, flat roof, single bay, and rectangular footprint. The building and the one adjoining it have been covered in corrugated metal. No windows are evident but it is believed that there are ornate windows beneath. The storefront has a metal door and plate glass windows and some limestone covering at sidewalk level. {NC}

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50. 125 South Washington Street. (New York Life), 1900s. See 127 South Washington Street above. {NC}

51. 123 South Washington Street. (Hager's Fashions and Formals), c.1890. A two-story brick vernacular building with sandstone foundation, masonry walls, flat roof, three bays, and rectangular footprint. The second story of the structure is original. This building has been restored with original window openings, dentiled cornice, and ornate scrollwork across the top. The windows on the second story are fixed and have elaborate pressed metal pilasters between them and a shelf cornice above. The storefront has been built to accommodate a modern business with display windows. {C}

52. 121 South Washington Street. (Bunch Law Office), 1900s. A two-story brick building with sandstone foundation, masonry walls, flat roof, three bays, and rectangular footprint. The second story of the structure is original. The building has been restored using the original windows with multi-pane transom above regular glass, an ornate shelf cornice, and painted panels below the cornice. The windows are separated by pilasters painted in multiple colors. The storefront has been updated with modern windows. {C}

53. 119 South Washington Street. (Clinton Flower Shop), c.1890/1960. A two-story brick vernacular building with sandstone foundation, masonry walls, flat roof, single bay, and rectangular footprint. The structure has been covered by corrugated metal and a shake shingle overhang. There is wood paneling on the lower level with modern metal door and display windows. Original elements are not visible. {NC}

54. 117 South Washington Street. (Furniture City), c.1890/1980. A two-story brick vernacular structure with sandstone foundation, masonry walls, flat roof, single bay, and rectangular footprint. The building is completely covered in shingled mansard, making original features impossible to discern. {NC}

55. 113 South Washington Street. (Sherwin-Williams), 1940s. A two-story brick vernacular building with sandstone foundation, masonry walls, flat roof, single bay, and rectangular footprint. The upper façade has light and dark brick that form a cornice and trim around the central window. There is a belt of dark brick just below the window that runs the entire width of the building. The lower storefront portion is brick with a recessed entry and metal door and display windows. {C}

56. 109 South Washington Street. (Ernesto's Mexican Restaurante/Square 109 Restaurant and Bar), c.1890/1970. Two-story brick vernacular building with sandstone foundation, masonry walls, flat-rolled roof, single bay, and rectangular footprint. The second story is painted brick with five arched windows and simulated panes. The first

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story has a modern window with an original marble frame. {C}

57. 107 South Washington Street. (Photography shop/Antiques on Washington), c.1900. Two-story brick vernacular building with sandstone foundation, masonry walls, flat-rolled roof, three bays, and rectangular footprint. The building has three segmented arched 2/1 wood windows and an ornate shelf cornice held by five brackets; the cornice is original pressed tin and cast iron. The façade has been restored and painted in colors to match the adjoining storefront (105 South Washington Street) since the two buildings act as one business. At storefront level there are two modern doors as well as two large display windows. {C}

58. 105 South Washington Street. (Restaurant/Antiques on Washington), 1900s. Two-story brick vernacular building with sandstone foundation, masonry walls, flat-rolled roof, three bays, and rectangular footprint. The building has three segmented arched 9/9 windows and an ornate wooden shelf cornice held by three brackets. The façade has been restored and painted in colors to match the adjoining storefront (107 South Washington Street) since the two buildings act as one business. At storefront level there are two doors, two large display windows, and a stone surround and kickplate. {C}

59. 101 South Washington Street. (Rotary Building), 1999. A one-story brick building with brick foundation, masonry walls, nine bays, and a rectangular footprint. Construction is too recent to be included as a contributing resource. {NC}

60. 201 West Franklin Street. (Delozier Building), 1887. A two-story brick Italianate-influenced commercial building with Warrensburg sandstone and brick foundation, masonry walls, flat-rolled roof, seventeen bays (six in front and eleven on the side), and a rectangular footprint. This building rests on the northwest corner of the Square and has been restored to its original appearance. The main entrance is canted to the southeast and features two square granite columns with Corinthian capitals and Ionic acanthus leaves on the first story. There is a small, decorative balcony above the main entrance. The second story above the main entrance is ornately gabled and supported by two granite Doric columns with Corinthian capitals. "Henry County Bank 1887" is inscribed on a large stone high above the main entrance. The second story windows have decorative lintels across their tops. The four side windows facing North Washington have stained glass transoms with the stained glass in a square-pane pattern. The North Washington Street entrance has a small balcony over the door with the same gable as the main entrance, but with no columns on the second story. The building's cornice is very prominent and is multi-colored in red, tan, and green. On the side facing Franklin Street it has an ornate gable, four sets of large brackets, and seventeen smaller brackets above half moons in pressed metal. On the side facing

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Washington Street the cornice is also ornately gabled and has three sets of large brackets, many small brackets, and half moons in pressed metal.

Housing the first Clinton Post Office and the Henry County Bank, this structure has particular historical significance. Its elegant interior includes an abundance of marble, tin ceilings, and period furnishings. Today it is owned by the Henry County Historical Society and is used for private and public activities, including meetings, receptions, and theater events. {C}

61. 203 West Franklin Street. (Anheuser-Busch Brewing Association/Henry County Museum and Cultural Arts Center), 1886. The Busch Building was designed by architect E. Jungenfeld, who designed many of the buildings of the Anheuser-Busch Brewery in St. Louis. In August 1991 it was added to the National Register of Historic Places (nomination written by Irene Farmer of the Henry County Historical Society). "Reflecting the Romanesque style that was popular during the late 19th century, the Anheuser-Busch Brewing Association Building retains its original integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association. Constructed in 1886 of brick load bearing walls set on a limestone foundation and heavy wood framing with asphalt roof, the one (partial two) story building is located on an L-shaped lot situated off the northwest corner of the courthouse square facing on Franklin Street." (Page 1 of nomination, 1991). {C}

62. 111 North Washington Street. (Shirley's Styling Salon), 1940s. One-story brick vernacular structure with sandstone and brick foundation, masonry walls, flat-rolled roof, two bays on the front, and a rectangular footprint. The building has large plate windows across the lower front and a metal door to the side. The façade is a tan variegated brick with an offset brick design near the top. {C}

63. 113 North Washington Street. (Wizard Lawn, Landscape, and Nursery), 1940s. A one-story brick vernacular building with sandstone foundation, brick wall construction, flat-rolled roof, two front bays, and a rectangular footprint. This is a simple flat-brick building with no ornamentation. The storefront consists of panels of glass, a metal door offset to the side, and a prominent business sign across the upper portion. {C}

64. 112 North Washington Street. (Crest Cinema/Theater), c.1950. Two-story brick building with sandstone foundation, masonry walls, flat roof, three bays on the front, and a rectangular footprint. The upper story is finished in stucco and has two rectangular windows that sandwich seven block-glass windows between them. The center block windows have three tiered shelves outlined in neon. The lower storefront has stucco over brick and a metal canopy with theater lighting over the entrance. There

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are several doors in the entryway and two billboards that announce coming attractions/events. {C}

65. 108 North Washington Street. (Motor Company/Samaritan Center Thrift Shoppe), c.1900. One-story brick vernacular structure with sandstone foundation, masonry walls, flat roof, three bays on the front, and rectangular footprint. This is a one-story but tall structure defined by four brick columns with a brick and cast iron cornice separating the storefront from the parapet wall. There are decorative cast iron supports under the cornice; the cornice stretches the width of the building. The opening for the overhead door is original to the building. The other two bays of the building were originally showroom glass. The storefront has been infilled with stucco and modern display windows. {C}

66. 137 West Franklin Street. (Weaver Law Office), c.1945. One-story brick vernacular building with sandstone foundation, masonry walls, flat-rolled roof, single bay in front, and a rectangular footprint. The structure has unpainted, flat brick construction with a metal door in a corner entrance and display windows that fill the lower front. A brick pillar supports the southwest corner. {C}

67. 135 West Franklin Street. (Keil's Jewelry), c.1890. A prominent two-story brick building with sandstone foundation, sandstone wall construction, rubber rolled flat roof, four front bays, and a rectangular footprint. The upper story is original with one oriel window, a brick corbelled cornice, and basket-weave patterned brick arches over the windows. The oriel window has basket weave below it. The door and storefront windows were replaced in the 1950s. This is one of the oldest buildings on the Square, has experienced minimal alteration, and is in excellent condition. It housed the B.G. Phillips Ready-to-Wear for many years, and in the early part of the 20th century it was the meeting place for the Woodmen of the World Lodge (WOW). {C}

68. 133 West Franklin Street. (McFarland Sewing Center/Shear Design), c. 1920s. A two-story brick vernacular building with a brick and sandstone foundation, masonry walls, flat-rolled roof, three front bays, fixed four light windows, and a rectangular footprint. This building is a plain, flat brick structure with little ornamentation. The storefront has a metal door, display windows, and painted panel kickplates. {C}

69. 131 West Franklin Street. (Vincent's Shoes/Curves), c.1920s. A two-story brick vernacular building with brick and sandstone foundation, masonry walls, flat rubber-rolled roof, one front bay, and rectangular footprint. The structure is flat brick with a small band of raised brick across the top and a window centered on the upper level inset with three double hung 1/1 windows. The upper level appears to be original brick.

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The storefront windows have wood panels beneath them to sidewalk level; these windows were possibly replaced in the 1980s and again in 2003. {C}

70. 129 West Franklin Street. (Crews Fashions/Parks Law Firm), c.1890. Two-story brick vernacular building with brick and sandstone foundation, brick wall construction, flat rubber-rolled roof, four front bays, and a rectangular footprint. The upper story is painted with original brick with four windows, each of which has an arched pediment of brick and brick sills. The lower portion has replacement display windows, probably from the 1950s, and black metallic panels extend to the sidewalk beneath the windows. {C}

71. 127 West Franklin Street. (Dorman Building/Uchie's Restaurant), 1910. Two-story brick vernacular building with sandstone and brick foundation, masonry walls, flat roof, three bays on the front, and a rectangular footprint. This building's facade was apparently rebuilt in the 1940s. It has a simple flat brick construction that is unpainted with bands of brick trim across the top. There is one large picture window and two smaller four-paned jalousie windows on the upper portion of the façade. The entryway is recessed and slanted to the southeast. The name "Dorman" appears on the center front on a small stone block. {C}

72. 125 West Franklin Street. (Gift Box/Coffee Central), c.1940. A two-story brick vernacular building with sandstone and brick foundation, masonry walls, flat roof, one bay on front, and a rectangular footprint. The building has vertical bands of contrasting dark brick slightly recessed in the center and light brick on the outsides; there is some brick trim across the top of the structure. A prominent set of metal casement windows is centered across the top portion and the lower portion has a modern door with an adjacent glass display window. There is a glass block section above a modern door on the west side of the building; the door gives access to the staircase and the second story. {C}

73. 123 West Franklin Street. (Graham's Time Jewelry), c.1900. A two-story brick vernacular building with sandstone and brick foundation, masonry walls, flat roof, four front bays, and a rectangular footprint. The upper portion is original brick and has original segmented arch windows with soldier brick surrounds and sills. Just below the windows are wooden painted panels covering the storefront transom area. A third story was removed in the 1930s or 40s, and the lower storefront portion has been modernized with display windows, a recessed entry, and a secondary door to the side. {C}

74. 121 West Franklin Street. (Kreisler's Drug/I-Source Computer Repair), 1940s. A two-story brick vernacular building with sandstone and brick foundation, masonry walls, flat roof (tiled in front), two front bays, and a rectangular footprint. The metal multi-panel

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windows and tile roof are original from the 1940s, but the wood pilasters and trim were added later to unite the facades. The lower portion has some plaster on brick, large display windows, and modern doors. The name "Dorman" appears on the upper western portion. There are four buildings housing two businesses (115, 117, 119 and 121 West Franklin). {C}

75. 117 West Franklin Street. (Kreisler's Drug), 1940s. Two-story brick vernacular building with sandstone and brick foundation, masonry walls, flat roof, and rectangular footprint. The lower level has plaster over brick and the second level is painted brick. The second level has five multi-pane metal windows and a decorative cornice. The structure has been updated with modern storefront glass and recessed doors. {NC—see addendum on page 21}

76. 115 West Franklin Street. (Kreisler's Drug), 1940s. Two-story brick vernacular building with sandstone and brick foundation, masonry walls, flat roof, and rectangular footprint. The lower level has plaster over brick and the second level is painted brick. See 117 West Franklin for additional detail. {NC—see addendum on page 21}

77. 113 West Franklin Street. (Elks Lodge/Cummings Men's Wear), c.1900/1940s. Three-story brick vernacular building with sandstone foundation, masonry walls, flat-rolled roof, two front bays, and a rectangular footprint. The brick front has four fixed second floor windows with brick window sills and forty panes each; the windows are metal and multi-pane. The entryway is framed by two brick pillars. All three stories are in use and in good condition. {NC—see addendum on page 21}

78. 109 West Franklin Street. (Mary Jane's Fabrics/Switzer Law Office), 1940s. Two-story brick vernacular building with sandstone foundation, masonry walls, flat roof, three front bays, and a rectangular footprint. Brick is plain and unpainted and recessed around fixed multi-pane windows in upper portion. The first floor storefront has been altered with wooden paneling and it has two doorways but only one display window. {NC—see addendum on page 21}

79. 107 West Franklin Street. (Hodina's/Jim's Sporting Goods), 1940s. Two-story brick vernacular building with sandstone foundation, masonry walls, flat roof, three front bays, and a rectangular footprint. Brick is plain and unpainted and recessed around the three metal casement windows in upper portion. The first floor storefront has a recessed entryway with a modern door and display windows. {C}

80. 105 West Franklin Street. (Eberting's/Mike Keith Insurance), 1900s. Two-story brick vernacular building with sandstone foundation, masonry walls, flat roof, four front

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bays, and a rectangular footprint. The building has a prominent and original brick cornice that has been painted. There are four segmented arched windows on the second floor with pilasters composed of brick between them. The pilasters are straight columns topped with reverse brick pyramids. The lower storefront of cast iron has been preserved with the same arrangement of windows and pilasters as well as a central door. {C}

81. 103 West Franklin Street. (Mike Keith Insurance Building), 1940s. Two-story brick Art Deco-influenced building with sandstone and brick foundation, masonry walls, flat roof, one bay on front, and a rectangular footprint. The structure is plain, flat brick with slight trim across the top and a prominent picture window positioned in the center of the second story. The storefront has a glass door and metal corrugated paneling with glass to the sidewalk level. {C}

82. 101 North Main Street. (Bank building/Mike Keith Insurance). 1972. A two-story building remodeled in 1972 with concrete, glass, and aluminum, including prominent canopies with posts facing Franklin and Main streets. The structure has plate glass, granite kickplates, and panels of several colors. The original building is beneath the modern façade and its condition is unknown. {NC}

83. 100 West Franklin Street. (Henry County Courthouse), c. 1893. Three-story masonry Romanesque public building with sandstone foundation, sandstone wall treatment, and rectangular footprint. It has eight bays, five in the front and three on the side, and a shingled, steeply hipped roof with cross gables over the entrances. The four centered entrances are hooded by single Italianate arches with Italianate pilasters. The north and south sides of the courthouse have two additional hooded Italianate arches with Italianate pilasters, one on either side of the entrances. In 1984 the windows were replaced with black ionized aluminum windows that run the height of the three stories. On all sides the windows above the arches span the height of the second and third stories. The original tower, constructed of copper and impermanent materials, was removed in 1969 as it was considered structurally unsound. All outside sandstone is original and in good condition. {C}

84. 100 West Franklin Street. (Bandstand on Courthouse Square), c. 1921. Sandstone octagon-shaped bandstand with wood exposed ceiling and Spanish mission tile roof. Lower half of the walls contain a molded recessed arch on each side of the octagon. The upper half of each wall is a smooth-edged, square opening which reaches the height of the shingled eave. The bandstand was remodeled in 1958, but its original footprint and features were retained. Constructed as the World War I Memorial Bandstand, it has been an important focus of musical and theater events, speeches,

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and special ceremonies. {C}

85. 100 West Franklin Street. (Fountain or watering trough on Courthouse Square), 1911. Rounded granite watering trough with a rectangular granite statue in the middle. Three sides of the granite inset hold brass lion head fountains. The fourth side has a presentation plaque which reads "1911 – National Humane Alliance – Hermon Lee Ensign-Founder." This was one of two watering troughs installed for horses and dogs; one was installed on the northeast and the other on the southeast intersections of the Square. This trough was originally located on the northwest corner, but it was moved to its present location on the southeast edge of the Courthouse lawn. {C}

86. 100 West Franklin Street. (War memorial), c. 2003. A war memorial to honor all Henry County residents who have served in the country's wars. The bronze sculpture, "They Stood Tall," depicts two Civil War soldiers on duty; it rests on a granite stone and is surrounded by six granite benches and the U.S., Missouri, and POW-MIA flags. {NC}

Addendum August 10, 2006: On June 26, 2006, the Elks building (#77) collapsed. The third and second floors fell into the ground floor which housed Cummings Mens Wear. The collapse began in the common wall between the Elks Lodge and Kreisler's Drug (#76) and has been deemed by forensic engineers as an "unforeseen collapse." No written report about the collapse has been generated as of today. Kreisler's occupied two buildings (#75 & #76) and both have been condemned and will be demolished. Switzer Law Office (#78) was adjacent to the Elks building to the east and has also been condemned and will be demolished.

As of this date, there are pending contracts for the demolition. It is possible that, as demolition progresses, the building to the west, 121 W. Franklin (#74) will also be condemned but the owner is trying to save it by supporting the wall during demolition. The city and state inspectors will make the final decision after demolition of the other four buildings.

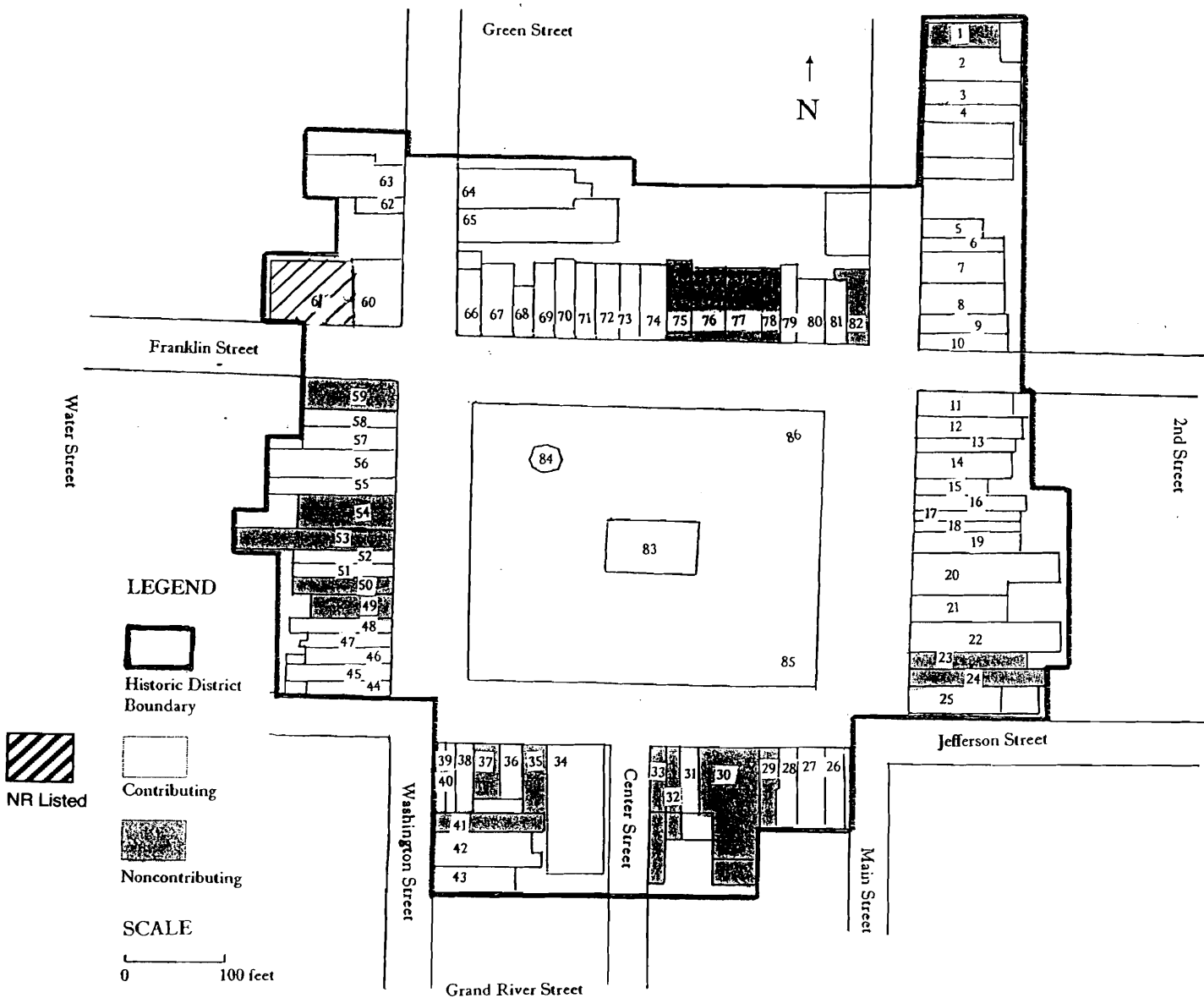
All other buildings in the 100 block of West Franklin were inspected and pronounced structurally sound.

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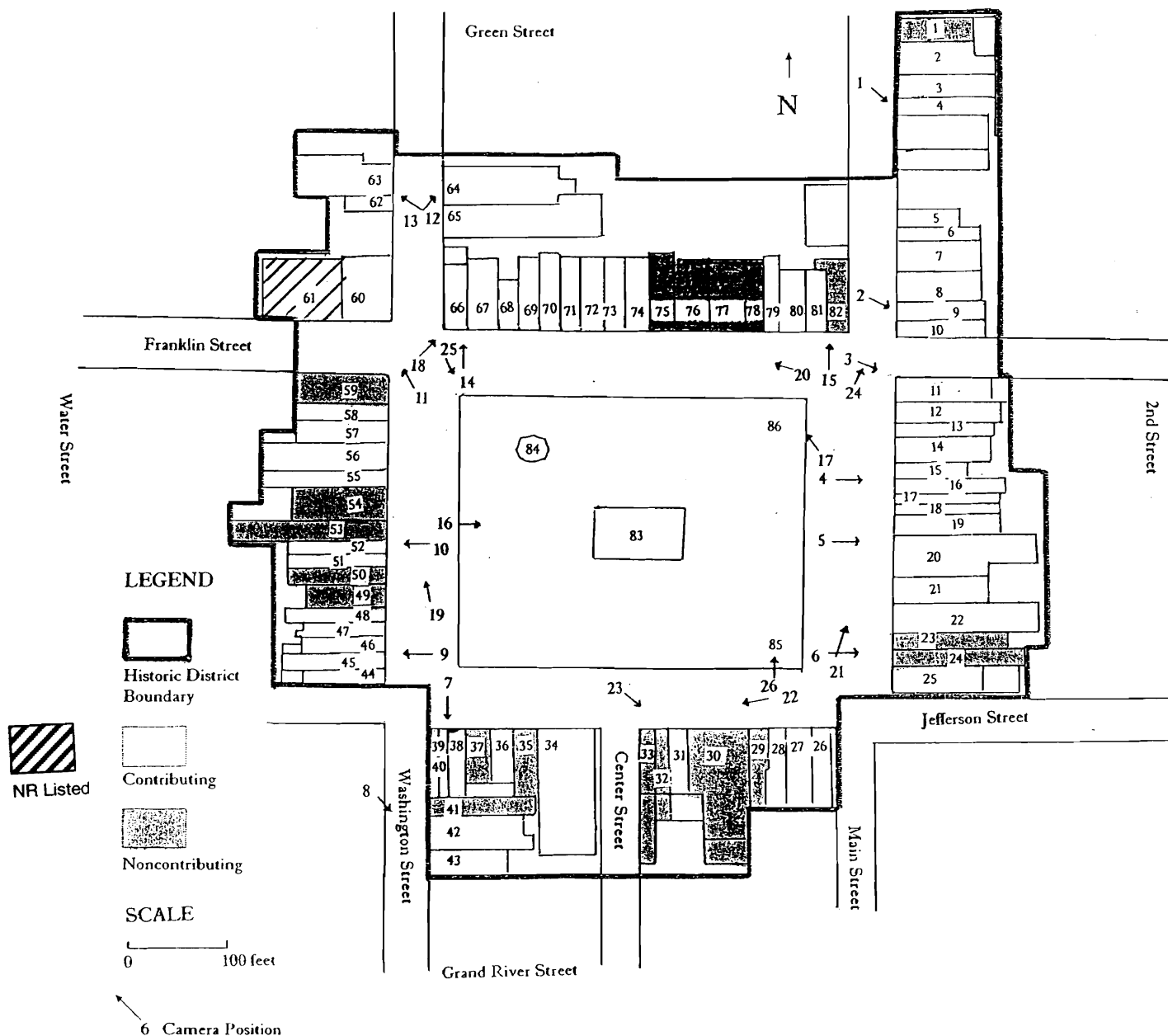


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Summary

The Clinton Square Historic District, located in the historic commercial center of Clinton, Henry County, Missouri, is locally significant under Criterion A in the areas of Commerce and Politics/Government and Criterion C in the area of Architecture. The Clinton Square is the largest square in land area in the State of Missouri and the third largest in the U.S. The nominated district has the largest intact grouping of historic commercial buildings in the city and also contains the Henry County Courthouse, which dates from about 1893 (cornerstone dedicated in 1892). Clinton was designated as the county seat in 1837 and as such, the town developed a vibrant commercial center based on a large agricultural hinterland, railroad linkages, and services that met the needs of the county's citizenry. These commercial activities influenced the growth of both the city and county. The contributing buildings date from 1885 to c. 1950 and represent several periods in the city's economic and architectural evolution. Most of the buildings are vernacular two-part commercial blocks, yet the brick ornamentation is a testament to the skill and creativity of the local brick masons. There are a few examples of notable high-style commercial architecture, such as the DeLozier Building at 201 West Franklin and the Glasscock Building at 100 South Main. The overall integrity to the district is high with 76 percent of the buildings (63 of 83) contributing to the historic character of the district. The period of significance is 1885 to 1957, the span of time from the oldest existing building to the arbitrary 50-year cut off date.

Elaboration

The City of Clinton is situated in the Golden Valley of west-central Missouri and on the edge of the Osage Plain. The Osage Indians referred to the valley as "golden" for they believed that people who lived in the valley were protected from the severe storms that ravaged the region. Golden also became a common reference to the fine wheat grown in the region and milled in Clinton and other nearby towns.¹

The area surrounding the city is a well-watered prairie that slopes gently to the southeast. The Grand River is the largest of a network of streams that includes the Big, Deepwater, and Tebo creeks. James M. Goff established the village of Clinton in 1836 by marking off 64 lots as well as 80-foot wide streets around a city square, i.e. Main, Washington, Jefferson, and Franklin streets. Peyton Parks was appointed the county commissioner and was given carte blanche power to develop a plan that would get Clinton on the map. Clinton was awarded the distinction of county seat of Rives County in 1837, named for William Campbell Rives, later re-named Henry County for the famous patriot, Patrick Henry.² The name was changed to appease those Clintonians who felt betrayed by Rives when he threw his support to the Whig presidential candidate, Henry Clay.³ The first building on the Square was constructed of logs in

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February of 1837, and the first business, a combination hotel-tavern, was opened on the northeast corner of the Square later that year. Haysler Allen Pogue recalls in his memoirs, *As I Remember*, Clinton's early business establishments of the 1850s, e.g. the Wallace Brother's Store that supplied such necessities as salt, tea, tobacco, cotton, hardware, and hunting gear. The Wallace brothers made trips to Boonville, Missouri, in horse-drawn wagons twice a year to re-stock their merchandise.⁴ A plethora of retail outlets appeared in the Clinton downtown through the century, from butcher shops to bakeries, millineries, blacksmiths, and carpentry shops. Keil's South Side Jewelry and Music Store opened on the Square in 1870, McKee's Bookstore in 1871, and at least five newspapers opened for production in 1872 and 1873, including the Clinton Enterprise and the Clinton Independent. The Clinton Daily Democrat first came off the press in 1885 under the ownership of George and T.J. Lingle. The Elk Cigar Factory was the first of several cigar factories on or near the Square and by 1882 production in Clinton was 1.5 million cigars annually. E.D. Canan established a broom factory there in 1876 that utilized locally grown broom straw and employed a dozen workers. Clinton's first opera house, Piper's Opera House, was built on the Square in 1877 and hosted a variety of events such as traveling minstrel shows, the annual New Year's Ball, and plays and shows by locals and traveling troupes. The house was later operated by S.T. Neill and J.M. Bixman and renamed the Bixman Opera House; the community lost a cultural treasure when it was destroyed by fire in 1946.⁵

Clinton's population grew steadily through the 1840s and 1850s (100 in 1840 to about 250 in 1850), slowed during the Civil War, and reached unprecedented levels with the coming of the railroads in the later decades of the nineteenth century. In 1866 citizens in Henry County pledged the bond money to secure a line of the Tebo and Neosho Railroad, which was later sold to the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad (KATY).⁶ The first train arrived in Clinton on August 23, 1870, and the city saw phenomenal population increase (450%) through the decade (640 in 1870 to 2,862 in 1880).⁷ The "railroad was responsible for the changing economy, as America had evolved from an agrarian-oriented, second-class industrial society into the major industrial power of the world."⁸ Promoters anxious to bring business and residents to the region in the 1870s, declared Clinton "A Model City of the Prairies." The Drummers' Association of Missouri described it this way: "Located in one of the most beautiful and fertile sections of the state, it has beautiful residences, handsome churches, fine business blocks worthy of a metropolitan city, and splendid sidewalks."⁹ Local farmers and businessmen were a driving force in these promotional efforts, and the railroads, in turn, were key players in attracting and transporting settlers to the region. The railroad brought industry, business, and settlers; delivered new ideas and technologies; promoted business and industrial production; and linked small towns and agricultural communities into the larger markets in Kansas City, St. Louis, and Springfield.

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Clinton eventually hosted three railroad lines and served as the railroad hub of Henry County, i.e. the Kansas City, Clinton, and Springfield Railroad; the Kansas City, Osceola and Southern Railroad; and the main line of the Missouri, Kansas, and Texas Railroad, also known as the KATY.¹⁰ The KATY track and a spur of the Kansas City, Clinton, Springfield railway ran through the city from northeast to southwest, east of Main Street. Granaries, warehouses, industrial facilities, and other businesses lined the tracks, dependent on the railroads for receiving supplies and transporting wares and produce. For example, Industrial Iron Works, manufacturer of gas engines was located on South Washington; Hopp Lumber was at Green and North Washington; and the White Swan Mills, producer of Bulte's Excellence and White Swan flours, was located adjacent to the railroad tracks. Three train depots were located near the Square, i.e. the Frisco on Green Street; the Kansas City, Clinton, and Springfield near Allen and Rogers streets; and the Katy about three blocks south of the Square. The Kansas City, Clinton, and Springfield Railroad was also known as "The Leaky Roof" because of the old cars with banged-up roofs that transported tile from the Dickey Clay Plant near Deepwater. With an abundance of clay and shale over much of Henry County, Deepwater had one of the largest clay manufacturing operations in the country. The Leaky Roof ran two trains daily between Kansas City and Springfield, and in addition to passenger traffic, it carried flour from Clinton's mills, tile from the Deepwater tile factory, and carloads of cattle to the stockyards in Kansas City. The Frisco Railroad eventually acquired the Leaky Roof and continued to operate into Clinton until 1978. The railways were also vitally important to the county's coal mining industry. About three-quarters of the county was underlaid by bituminous coal deposits, and coal was shipped from Clinton, Calhoun, and other points in the county from the 1870s into the mid twentieth century. Some of the earliest mining was shaft and slope, but since most of the coal was in surface veins, strip mining became the dominant mining type in the county.¹¹

In *Henry County Missouri in Pictures and Prose* (1922), the author provides an overview of the county's impressive agricultural wealth:

"The black soil grows wheat, corn, oats, rye, kaffir corn, broom corn, and all other staple crops in great abundance. Red clover and blue grass also flourish. The Southeastern part of the county grows these crops also, and is peculiarly suited to grow sweet potatoes, watermelons, canteloupes and all commercial truck and fruit crops. A large number of fine cattle, hogs, sheep, mules, and horses are shipped from the county each year, it being one of the three leading stock raising counties in the State."¹²

Grain and livestock were the chief agricultural commodities shipped from facilities in Clinton, primarily grain as processed flour and cattle on the hoof to the stockyards in Kansas City. The Tebo Steam Mill was a flourmill established in Clinton in 1858 by

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William Wallace Wall, and through the years it grew to be the "largest soft-wheat flour mill in the world." (under the Commander-Larabee Corporation).¹³ The Larabee Wheat Mill was a principal employer and exporter in the city and produced "Airy Fairy Flour," bran, cream of wheat, and "shorts" or cattle feed. The Bulte Milling Company or White Swan Mills was a roller process mill that had the capacity to produce 1200 barrels of wheat flour and 350 barrels of meal per day.¹⁴ The Canan broom factory utilized locally produced broom straw and had a thriving trade throughout the region. D.C. Hutcherson ran the Hutcherson Livery and Boarding and Sale Stable and marketed horses and mules. The Booth Hatcheries were one of the largest chick hatcheries in the United State; by 1923 it had a capacity of 2 million chicks and was considered "the largest and most complete hatchery in the state."¹⁵ The many hatcheries in town gave Clinton the distinction of "Baby Chick Capital of the World." Chicks were shipped from the Clinton Post Office to destinations throughout the country. The Lindstrom and Bush Hatcheries, also national in marketing, were counted among the half dozen chicken hatcheries in Clinton during the hatchery boom time of the 1920s and 30s.¹⁶

The agricultural community was served by a host of Clinton entrepreneurs such as Henry County Abstract, First National Bank, Crancer Hardware, Busy Bee Creamery and Ice Cream Factory, Sayles Lumber Company, the Wilder, Wright, and Brass Implement Company, Hurley Grain Company, Detweiler Saddler, Armstrong's Drugstore, Shaver's Grocery, and W.F. Crome wholesalers of groceries. As an example, the Hurley Grain Company, beginning in 1914, was located on the KATY track and did a flourishing business over a broad territory. The Lobaugh Produce Company, dating from 1885, furnished feed and flour to the farming community and also served as a market for butter, eggs, poultry, and other commodities.¹⁷ Kemper Meat Market on the south side of the Square bought locally raised beef, slaughtered it, and marketed high quality meats to the Clinton consumer. The Wackerman Feed Store, established 1920, provided flour, meal, hay, grain, and wood to the local market, and the Keyes Mill and Elevator Company was a good market for local grains, manufactured high grade feeds, and sold fertilizers, feeds, wheat, floor, and other grains. The Clinton Ice and Cold Storage Company, located along the railroad tracks for ease of loading, made up to 40 tons of ice per day, with about half of the production sold to neighboring towns. They also had a freezer capable of holding 60,000 pounds of dressed poultry.¹⁸ The Farm Club Cold Storage, Inc. alongside the KATY tracks bought agricultural commodities like butter and eggs and was owned entirely by farmers from a five county area. The Farmers Elevator and Supply Company, organized in 1917, was also owned by local farmers and dealt in everything from salt and fertilizer to fencing and nails.¹⁹

Coal, sandstone, clay, and excellent transportation facilities supported the development of a wide range of industries in Clinton. The Clinton Pottery went into production in 1885 with brown stoneware manufactured from local clays, and the Worley and

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Folkemer Pottery went into white stoneware production two years later. In 1891 the Clinton Pottery "shipped 121 train carloads of pottery, and that same year manufactured 1,000,000 gallons of greenware—1/3 of Missouri's output. " The region's abundant coal deposits supplied the kilns and furnaces of many industries.²⁰ The Clinton Marble and Granite Works on East Jefferson manufactured headstones and markers beginning in 1883. In 1888 A.H.Crandall established the Industrial Iron Works on the west side of South Washington Street and produced furnaces, stoves, boilers, and other heavy-duty machinery. Brown Manufacturing developed and marketed children's toys and Lawrence Brown made famous the "Chinkerchek" or Chinese checkers. White pine boards came to Clinton from California by the train carloads and marbles were ordered in 100,000 lots every ten days.²¹ Anheuser-Busch had a major beer distribution center in Clinton in the building today occupied by the Henry County Museum and Cultural Arts Center at 203 West Franklin Street.

Clinton has played/plays an important political role for its citizenry in the administration of local government and, in fact, the city may have stagnated like other cities if not for its special governmental functions. Henry County has had two courthouses, the first a brick structure completed in 1839 at a cost of \$2,565; the brick for the structure was fired on the Square with local clay. Considered unsafe, this first courthouse was condemned in 1884 and demolished in 1889. In 1891 a \$50,000 bond was issued for a new courthouse which was dedicated on June 24, 1892. Kansas City architects Frederick C. Gunn and Louis S. Curtiss developed blueprints for the courthouse, and the contract for construction went to D.J. Hyde (or Hayde) and Company of Sedalia, Missouri. The new courthouse was a three-story structure composed of Warrensburg limestone and topped by a 127-foot tower of copper over a stucco shell. Structural problems with the tower led to its complete dismantling in 1969 despite the protest of local residents and preservationists.²² Although it has undergone modifications, the Courthouse building maintains most of its historical integrity and contributes greatly to the architectural interest and heritage of the downtown. The mere presence of a Courthouse encourages public discourse and activity and commercial enterprises in the downtown.

The grounds of the Courthouse Square have long been important for political, social and commercial events, from public sales to musical attractions and Fourth of July parades. Military units have held many camps and parades on the Square, such as the gathering of Company F in May 1898 during the Spanish American War. In 1901 the city celebrated a bumper corn crop by constructing a Corn Palace on the edge of the Square and engaging in special activities for five days. Clinton hosted its first Chautauqua in July 1903 in the artesian park and among the featured speakers was William Jennings Bryan, famous orator and presidential candidate. In 1904 Alten B. Parker, candidate for U.S. President, held political rallies at the Katy Depot and on the

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Square. The Missouri Drummers' Association held its annual meeting in Clinton in June 1909 and sponsored a host of events such as open-air concerts, Vaudeville on the Square, a Mardi Gras Parade, Flower and Dress Parades, minstrel show, and the Haydn Quartet and Noel Poepping American Band of St. Louis. The Drummers' Association was comprised of salesmen who brought their wares to "sample rooms" in the Cozart Hotel at 115 East Franklin for purposes of taking orders. The Clinton Centennial was celebrated in September 1936 with three days of celebration focused on the Square. President Harry S. Truman made several visits to Clinton, one in 1934 in his campaign for the Senate, others to visit family members, and in August 1953 he returned to open the Henry County Fair, his first public event after leaving the Presidency.²³

Clinton was also endowed with artesian wells that attracted visitors from outside the region to the "healthful and curative properties" of the artesian waters.²⁴ From that wealth came special mottos, "The Artesian City" and "The Artesian Princess of the Prairies." Clinton's artesian wealth was discovered in 1887 on the south edge of the city, and in 1892 H.P. Faris opened the Great Sulfur Springs Hotel. A large pavilion north of the spring housed a shooting gallery and bowling alley; in addition, there was a dance hall and a steamboat for rides on Artesian Lake. Faris built a streetcar line that transported health enthusiasts from the railroad depots and downtown hotels to the artesian fountains in the park. Clinton hosted a thriving health spa industry for decades, drawing heavily from Kansas City via its rail connections.

Modern improvements came to Clinton in stages and supported both growth and change in the city's infrastructure and industries. By the first years of the twentieth century, the Missouri Union Telephone Company had a Clinton exchange with toll lines running to many neighboring communities. Cobblestone was laid on the Square in the 1870s and although better than dust and mud, the cobblestone sunk and created a rough and unstable surface. The cobblestones were covered over with brick in the early 1900s when the streetcar lines were removed, and all of it was covered over by concrete and asphalt later in the century. In 1922 Clinton had a modern electric light plant, a public sewerage system, motorized fire rescue service,

"an up-to-date ice and cold storage plant, five wholesale poultry concerns, three lumber yards, four strong and successful banks, two building and loan associations, two marble and granite works, two newspapers and three job offices, first class bakery, laundry, several feed stores, four grain elevators, two bottling plants, two large wholesale grocery houses, two 'chick' hatcheries with a capacity of more than two million 'Baby Chicks' per annum, can be found in any small city in Missouri, one overall factory, modern creamery and two ice cream factories, four hotels, hospital, and many retail houses of the highest order."²⁵

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Residents also benefited from a range of specialized services like lawyers, bankers, tailors, bakers, cooks, and undertakers, all of whom had locations on the Square. Cohn's Bookstore on the east side and McKee's Bookstore on the west catered to local intellectual interests. J.D. Carney and Son provided property abstract services, and the South Side Cleaners cleaned and repaired all categories of garments. Degen's Department Store sold dry goods and attire for the entire family, and in 1922 it was described as "the largest and most complete department store in this section and draws trade from all parts of the surrounding territory." Spore and Son sold furniture on the south side of the Square, and also carried "a well selected stock of caskets, robes and funeral requisites."²⁶

Clinton's success was also attributable to resourceful citizens and the many institutions they founded. People who settled there were primarily Old Americans descended from the British Isles, Protestant in religion, who had migrated there via the Upland South and Mid-Atlantic regions. Baptists, Christians, Methodists, Presbyterians, Episcopalians, Catholics, and Seventh Day Adventists were the most numerous. The city claimed a YMCA, a theological seminary of the Seventh Day Adventists, Holy Rosary Academy, and public schools at all levels. Many literary and social clubs flourished as, for example, the Clinton Shakespeare Club (1886), the Civic Improvement Society (1902), and the Twentieth Century Club (1911) whose purpose it was to promote cultural activities. Clinton had a Rotary Club and Commercial Club as well as fraternal societies like the Elks Club and Masonic Lodge, all of whom met regularly on the Square.²⁷

The coming of the automobile to Clinton signaled an end to an era. Few horse-drawn wagons appeared on the Clinton Square beyond the 1920s, the railroad began its decline in the 1930s, and more and more automobile dealers, mechanics, and salvage yards appeared around the city. Prohibition saw federal agents in town cleaning up the rum running. H.P. Faris, the local man who developed Artesian Park and the local streetcar line, ran for president against Calvin Coolidge in 1924 on the ticket of the Prohibition Party.²⁸ The Depression hit the city hard and caused the city's principal bank to close, the Clinton National Bank, and that was followed shortly by the People's National Bank. President Roosevelt instituted the Civil Works Act (CWA), giving Clintonians and all Americans the opportunity for employment in road construction, forestation projects, and other forms of public service. Highways 13 and 52 were built under the CWA program and made Clinton a crossroads for travelers by automobile. Even in the midst of the Depression, old businesses persisted and new businesses were born, such as a furniture store, diner, casket company, skating rink, and flying school.²⁹ World War II saw a dedication to war-time industry and production as never before, but after the war a major dam building project forever changed the lives of

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people in the Golden Valley. The Kaysinger Dam project, initiated for flood control and electrical generation, flooded much of the surrounding region, relocated citizens, and added several major recreational areas. The Kaysinger project was completed in the 1970s at a cost of \$154 million.³⁰ Today, Clinton bears evidence of a typical American city, from traffic lights to cablevision, condominiums, and a small municipal airport.

Architectural preferences and styles have changed through the years and reflect in many cases the advent of new techniques and materials. The well-known Dorman House, a pre-Civil War residence now used by Clinton Main Street, Incorporated, was the first two-story home built in Clinton (1852). Despite the dominance of brick today, there were no brick buildings on the Square until after the Civil War; the earliest stores were of frame construction and mostly free standing. In 1868 A.P. Ferguson built the first brick building on the Square, on the south side, and sold the building in 1905 to Sporre and Son Furniture and Undertaking.³¹ The earliest extant building on the Square was built in 1885, and many date from the 1890s. The oldest existing enterprises on the Square are Mills Insurance (1869), Keil's Jewelry (1871), and the Daily Democrat (1885).

In the first half of the twentieth century architectural transition occurred on the Clinton Square, or more specifically, a shift from Victorian to modern styles. Fires at various times dramatically transformed sections of the Clinton cityscape, especially in the 1940s.

On July 18, 1946, for example, the famous Bixman Theater erupted into a "blast furnace" on the south side of the Square, a fire that consumed the nearby Kimball Locker, Kemper Meat Market, McBeth Building, and Griffith Building. Many other structures were damaged.³² Other fires raged at 120 South Main in 1936 and 114 South Main in 1949. In addition to the fires, the boom years in the hatchery business, especially the 1930s and 40s, brought unprecedented prosperity to the city and may have encouraged building modernizations. Many of the buildings were refaced with new brick in the twentieth century and virtually all have been updated to some degree with modern materials.

Clinton's Square is characterized today by an abundance of two-part commercial structures with decorative brickwork, but many of the properties do not show influences of any particular architectural style. While the architectural style may not be distinctive, the well-articulated brick patterns, especially the brick cornices, are evidence of the skill and dedication of the local bricklayers. Two-part commercial blocks are the most common architectural form on the Square, but window hoods and intricate brick cornices with classically derived details are evidence of the influence of popular styles. Some structures reflect Victorian influences while others bear elements of Italianate styling. Elaborate fenestrations, pillars, and pedimented windows are among the many distinctive features. New materials and technologies have facilitated the easy

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modification of storefronts and facades. The use of pressed metal and cast iron made new forms and constructions possible. Public water and sewerage systems have been installed in commercial and residential properties along with electricity, indoor plumbing, and interior and exterior lighting. As a county seat, Clinton had an advantage over other Henry County communities and it emerged an important center of commercial and governmental activities. It remained the commercial hub of the community throughout the period of significance.

End notes

- ¹ Hope Regina Seider, The Valley is Still Golden, 1836-1986 (Clinton: The Printery), 8.
- ² Seider, 10.
- ³ Seider, 11-12.
- ⁴ Haysler Allen Poague, As I Remember. (Clinton: Democrat Publishing Co., 1968), 11-13.
- ⁵ Seider, 23.
- ⁶ Seider, 21-23.
- ⁷ Seider, 21.
- ⁸ John F. Stover, The Life and Decline of the American Railroad (New York: Oxford University Press, 1970), 30.
- ⁹ Official Program and Souvenir of the Missouri Drummers' Association, Clinton, MO, June 1909.
- ¹⁰ "Clinton Main Street. Historic Clinton, Missouri Square," information provided online by Clinton Main Street, Inc. <http://www.clintonmainstreet.com/> and Seider, 30.
- ¹¹ Seider, 21-22.
- ¹² Henry County Missouri in Pictures and Prose. Describing Its Resources, Enterprises and Opportunities, and the Men Behind Them. (Clinton, 1922), 1.
- ¹³ Seider, 15.
- ¹⁴ Missouri Drummers' Association, 10.
- ¹⁵ Henry County Missouri in Pictures and Prose, 16.
- ¹⁶ Seider, 85.
- ¹⁷ Henry County Missouri in Pictures and Prose, 2-19.
- ¹⁸ Henry County Missouri in Pictures and Prose, 2-19.
- ¹⁹ Henry County Missouri in Pictures and Prose, 17-18.
- ²⁰ Seider, 29.
- ²¹ Seider, 86.
- ²² Marian M. Ohman, Missouri Courthouses, Henry County, UED 6041 (Columbia: University of Missouri-Columbia Extension Division, 1993), 2 pages.
- ²³ Seider, 24-39; 76-109; Missouri Drummers' Association, 1909.
- ²⁴ Henry County Missouri in Pictures and Prose, 3.

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²⁵ Henry County Missouri in Pictures and Prose, 2.

²⁶ Henry County Missouri in Pictures and Prose, 11; 18-19.

²⁷ Seider, 29-30.

²⁸ Seider, 89.

²⁹ Seider, 89-93.

³⁰ Seider, 100-101.

³¹ Seider, 10-11; "Clinton Main Street. Historic Clinton, Missouri Square," information provided online by Clinton Main Street, Inc. <http://www.clintonmainstreet.com/>

³² Seider, 96.

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Section 10: Verbal Boundary Description

The solid dark line on the attached map delimits the historic district.

Verbal Boundary Justification

The delimited area encompasses the largest, contiguous portion of Clinton's historic central business district and that includes the Henry County Courthouse. To the east lie parking and loading dock spaces, railroad tracks, warehouses, and several modern commercial buildings. The area to the north includes a few commercial buildings, resident apartments, single-family homes, and parking spaces. The area to the west contains old residential area, parking spaces, an open-air museum, and a few commercial structures. The south has an assortment of old and newer commercial structures, a few vacant lots and buildings, a granary, the railroad tracks and terminal, and a somewhat blighted appearance in some spots. These areas external to the district do not display the same historic, commercial, and governmental context. Some areas of the periphery have been impacted by neglect and physical deterioration or by demolition and new construction. There are a few historic structures outside of the district but they do not constitute a contiguous grouping.

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Assistance from Diane Hannah, Director of Main Street, Clinton, MO; Tiffany Paterson and Roger Maserang, State Historic Preservation Office, Jefferson City, MO; Alta Dulaban, Director of the Henry County Museum; and others at the Henry County Museum, Clinton, MO.

Assisted by students enrolled in Geog 3270 *Research Methods in Geography*, University of Central Missouri. Terri Martin and Josh Weaver (coordinators); Shawna Albin, Brandon Chase, Ryan Chester, Drew Ciembronowicz, Thomas Green, Heath Hartline, Renee Landkamer, Doug Miller, Karissa Schlesselman, Scott Smith, Yayoi Tanowaki, Ryan Todd, and Sarah Vega. Technical assistance provided by Dr. Keshav Bhattarai and Mr. Robert Hetrick, Geography, University of Central Missouri.

United States Department of the Interior
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**Clinton Square Historic District
Henry County, MO**

Photo Log

The following is true for photographs 1-26:

Downtown Clinton Historic District
Clinton, Henry County, Missouri
Photographer: Ann M. Legreid
Location of negatives: Henry County Museum
Clinton, MO
Date: July 2004; updated June 2006 and September 2006.

1. 126-124 North Main, looking southeast. Valley Auto
118 North Main (vacant lot)
2. 102-100 North Main, looking southeast. Laser Innovations; State Farm
3. 100 South Main, looking southeast. Glasscock Jewelry
4. 108-112 South Main, looking east. Daylight Donuts; Nagels
5. 118-120 South Main, looking east. Ozark Shores Rentals; Ebertings
6. 134-140 South Main, looking east. Yesterdays; M & M; Small World Cingular
7. 136-138 West Jefferson, looking south. The Shop; Ideal Barber Shop/Town & Country Wireless.
8. 206-212 South Washington, looking southeast. Payroll Advance; Newsroom Bar and Grill; Democrat Publishing.
9. 137-133 South Washington, looking west. R & L Radio; Professional Building; Vac Shop.
10. 123-119 South Washington, looking west. Hager's Fashions; Bunch Law; Clinton Flower Shop.
11. 201 West Franklin, looking northwest. Delozier Building.
12. 111-113 North Washington, looking northwest. Shirley's Styling Salon; Wizard Lawn and Garden.
13. 112 North Washington, looking northeast. Crest Cinema

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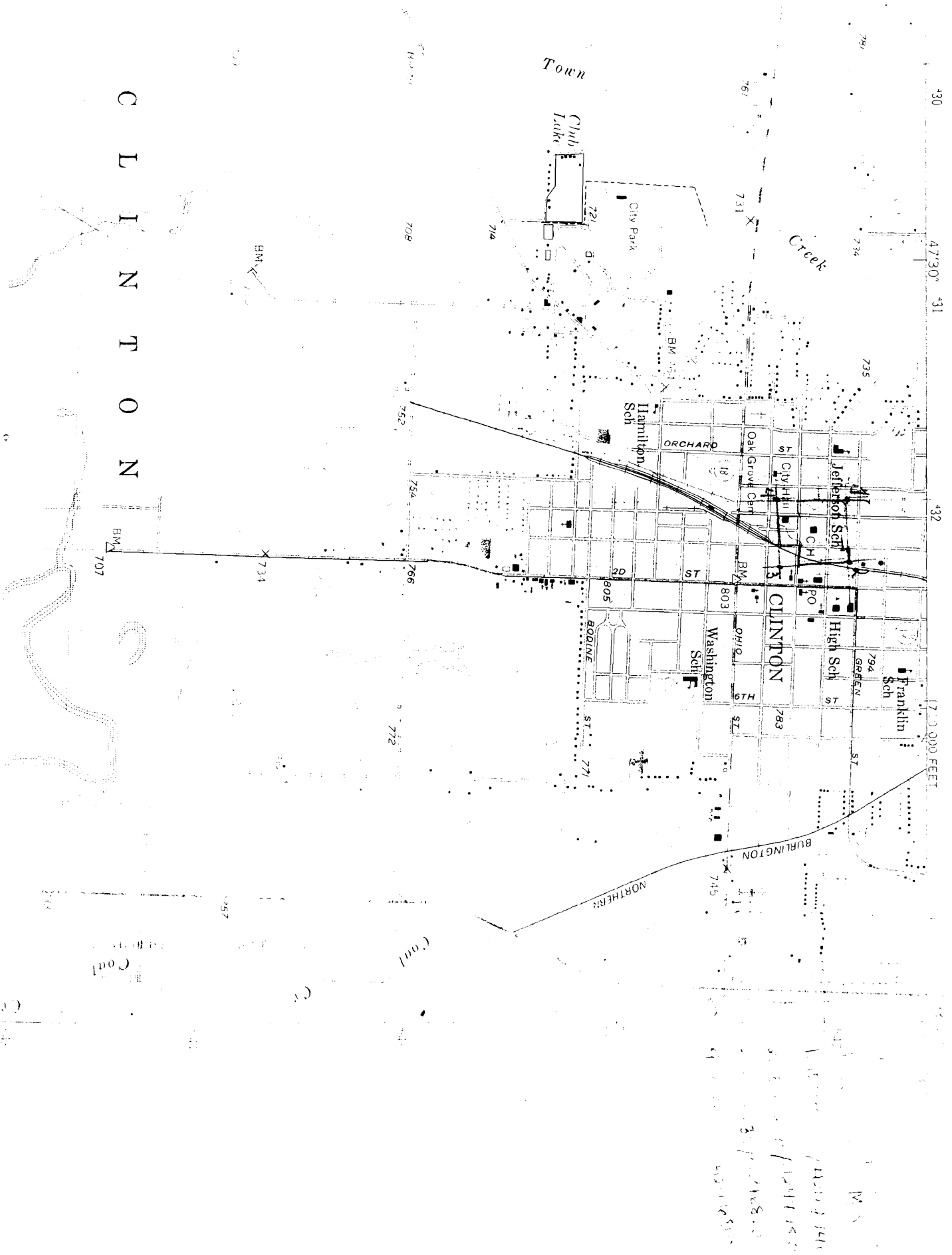
National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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**Clinton Square Historic District
Henry County, MO**

14. 137-135 West Franklin, looking north. Weaver Law; Keil's Jewelry.
15. 103 West Franklin, looking north. Mike Keith Insurance.
16. 100 West Franklin, looking east. Henry County Courthouse.
17. War memorial on Courthouse Square, looking northwest.
18. West Franklin Street, looking northeast.
19. South Washington Street, looking northwest.
20. West Franklin Street, looking northwest.
21. South Main Street, looking northeast.
22. West Jefferson Street, looking southwest.
23. West Jefferson Street, looking southeast.
24. North Main Street, looking northeast.
25. Bandstand and Courthouse, looking southeast.
26. Water fountain on Courthouse Square, looking north.

CLINTON SOUTH QUADRANGLE
MISSOURI-HENRY CO.
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APPLIANCES - FURNITURE

OZARK SHORES RENTALS



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Central**
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ORIGINAL REGISTER
EBERTINGS
COASTERS
FLORALS

















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EXCITING
SILVER
SCREEN
PRESENTS
A
MOTION PICTURE
BY
DAVID L. BAY

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THE
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THING
A
MAN
DOES
FOR
HIS
LOVE









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KEITH CHAD BROOKS ROSS & FAMILY
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MAYOR A. J. MANN

They Stood Tall

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