

Survey Report

Architectural and Historical Survey of Murphy's Settlement District Farmington, Missouri

Project No. 29-02-17555-575



Prepared by Debbie Sheals
For the Downtown
Development
Association of Farmington
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The architectural and historical survey summarized here was done in the spring and summer of 2003 for the Downtown Development Association of Farmington. Architectural historian and historic preservation consultant Debbie Sheals of Columbia, MO, was the primary contractor, and Jim Dismuke of the City of Farmington was the project coordinator.

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Chapter One. Introduction and Methodology.

Introduction.

Farmington is located just over 50 miles south of St. Louis, on Missouri State Highway 67. It is the original county seat of St. Francois County, which was organized in 1821. Farmington was first incorporated as a Village in 1836, at which time it had a population of 500 people. It has grown steadily since, and is now a regional trade center with a population of approximately 14,000.

The Original Town of Farmington was platted on 52 acres of land which were donated by area pioneer David Murphy. That area has often been referred to locally as Murphy's Settlement. The original plat includes 73 lots, on 24 blocks. The streets follow a grid pattern, with a courthouse square located near the center of the plat. The current courthouse, which was completed in 1927, is the fourth courthouse to grace that site. The original plat evolved into the commercial core of the city, and that area continues to be the geographical and commercial center of town. The survey area included the entire plat, as well as several intact properties nearby. (See Figure One, Location Maps.)

The City Limits of Farmington today extend out from the boundaries of the original plat in all directions. Major roads in the community include State Highway 67, which is located on the western edge of town, and State Highway 32, which runs east-west, a few blocks north of the downtown area. Columbia Street, which is the main east-west road through the downtown area, turns into State Route W west of Highway 67, and to Ste. Genevieve Street east of downtown. Newer commercial development can be found along Highways 67 and 32, and the downtown area continues its traditional function as a governmental and commercial center. The neighborhoods surrounding the downtown area contain residential properties of various ages; West Columbia Street in particular has a notable collection of intact historic residences.

The current survey project concentrated on the commercial core of town, which is used today much as it was in the mid-1800s. Farmington's first store opened on the courthouse square in 1823, and the first county courthouse was completed in 1826. The area around the courthouse has had a commercial function ever since. The vast majority of the buildings found on those 24 blocks are commercial, civic, or religious buildings. A significant percentage are also historic; well over half of the buildings within the original town boundaries today were built before 1952, and most of those continue to reflect their early construction dates. This survey project documented 113 of the most intact historic properties in the commercial center of town. That number includes all reasonably intact historic buildings within the original town boundaries, as well as notable properties located nearby. Construction dates for the study group range from the 1830s to the 1950s.

Methodology

Objectives

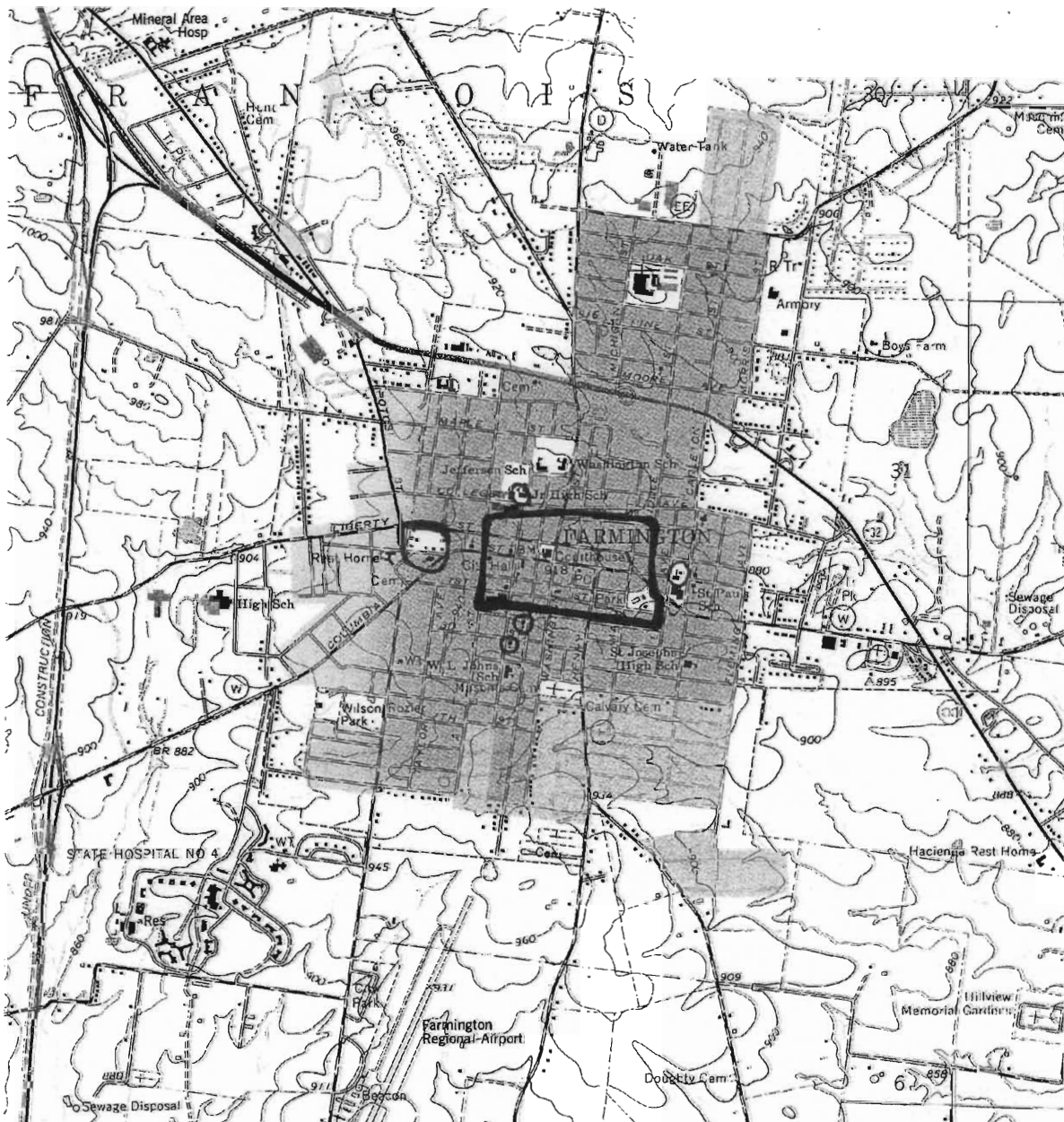
The primary objective of the project was to catalogue and record basic information about the historic architecture in the Original Town of Farmington, Missouri. Expected audiences include property owners and interested citizens of Farmington, as well as staff of and visitors to the State Historic Preservation Office. Copies of the survey data will be available at the Downtown Development Office in Farmington, and in the Cultural Resource Inventory of the State Historic Preservation Office in Jefferson City.

The inventory of historic resources developed during the project makes it possible to link individual properties with important historical themes, and to examine the historic buildings of

the town as they relate to each other. An approximate construction date has been established for each of the survey properties, and ownership histories have been developed for most. General levels of integrity and National Register potential have also been recorded.

Figure One. Location Maps.

Right. Farmington and St. Francois County
Below: U. S. G. S. Topo Map of Farmington, with
survey area and additional properties marked.



Survey information can be used in the development of promotional materials such as walking tours and interpretive displays, and to plan for conservation and proper treatment of those resources. It also makes it easier to identify areas and individual properties which are eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. It is expected that this project will be followed up by at least one nomination of survey properties to the National Register.

Field Work

Field work consisted of identifying and recording all buildings in the town which were likely to have been built before 1955 and which were still substantially intact historically. Recording work included noting basic physical characteristics of each property, mapping its location, and photographing each building with black and white film. Color slides of general views and important individual properties were also taken.

The first step in the field work was a general examination of every building within the area, with the goal of identifying all reasonably intact pre-1955 buildings. Final selection of the study group was based upon integrity and importance to local history. Overall, more than 230 buildings, on more than 50 acres of land, were evaluated during this phase. Of those, about 135 were targeted for closer examination, and 113 made it into the final study group. The final survey group consists of all reasonably intact buildings within the original town boundaries, as well as notable properties nearby. About 23 survey properties are outside the original town boundaries. It would have been difficult or counter-productive to reach the original goal of 114 inventories had the survey been limited only to the original plat.

Almost all of the buildings in the final study group which are not within those original boundaries are directly adjacent to them, or at least visible from the downtown area. St. Joseph's Catholic Church, for example, is almost two blocks from the eastern boundary of the early plat, yet highly visible from the downtown area, due to its location at the east end of Columbia Street. A few properties nearby were also added because of their high level of integrity and/or importance to local history. Those include two historic meeting places for the African-American community, both located south of the downtown, and the buildings on the grounds of the Farmington Orphanage. All of those properties are highly intact, and thematically linked to the main group.

Several different study maps were created to coordinate field study and photography. A copy of the official plat of the Original Town of Farmington was used to organize the initial field and more detailed boundary maps were utilized for later work. Ownership maps from the St. Francois County Assessor's office, which show current street layouts and property lines, were used to guide detailed field study. The same maps are used for the Master Survey Map, which shows locations for all of the buildings within the final study group.

Field study involved walking all streets in the area and taking black and white photographs of all potential study properties. Field numbers were assigned to each property as the work progressed. Blocks in the original town were also assigned letters to assist with coordination and mapping. Field numbers on the survey forms therefore include a letter for the block plus a numeric designation. Street numbers were also recorded during field study, and the final forms are organized by standard street address. The final survey map also uses street addresses to identify survey properties. Although street numbers were clearly labeled for most of the buildings, a few were not. Those few have been assigned approximate street numbers based upon location on the block.

Photography

Every property in the survey group was photographed with black and white film, and color slides were taken of notable buildings and streetscapes. Three sets of 4x6 black and white prints were made; one for the State Historic Preservation Office, one for the City of Farmington, and one for the contractor. The use of a 4x6 format made it possible to utilize standard processing methods, and the resultant cost savings made it practical to create three sets of archivally stable photographs, rather than the one required by the grant contract. (The film was sent to Kodak for processing and the date stamps on the back are archivally stable.) The use of standard processing also made it practical to take more than one photo of each property. For this project, 312 photos were taken, for a total of 936 prints. Roughly 900 of those prints were utilized as part of the final documentation. That number includes several representative streetscapes, as well as at least one photo of every survey property.

Each of the prints was labeled with roll number and street address. Those going to the Preservation Office also include the town name. The sets for the contractor and the local sponsors been placed in archivally stable sleeves, and filed in large binders. Like the inventory forms, all prints are organized by street address.

Digital images were also produced. Color digital photos were also taken for general reference, and one black and white photo of each property was also scanned for use on the survey forms. Copies of the digital files on CD will be given to the local sponsor and the State Preservation Office.

Archival Research

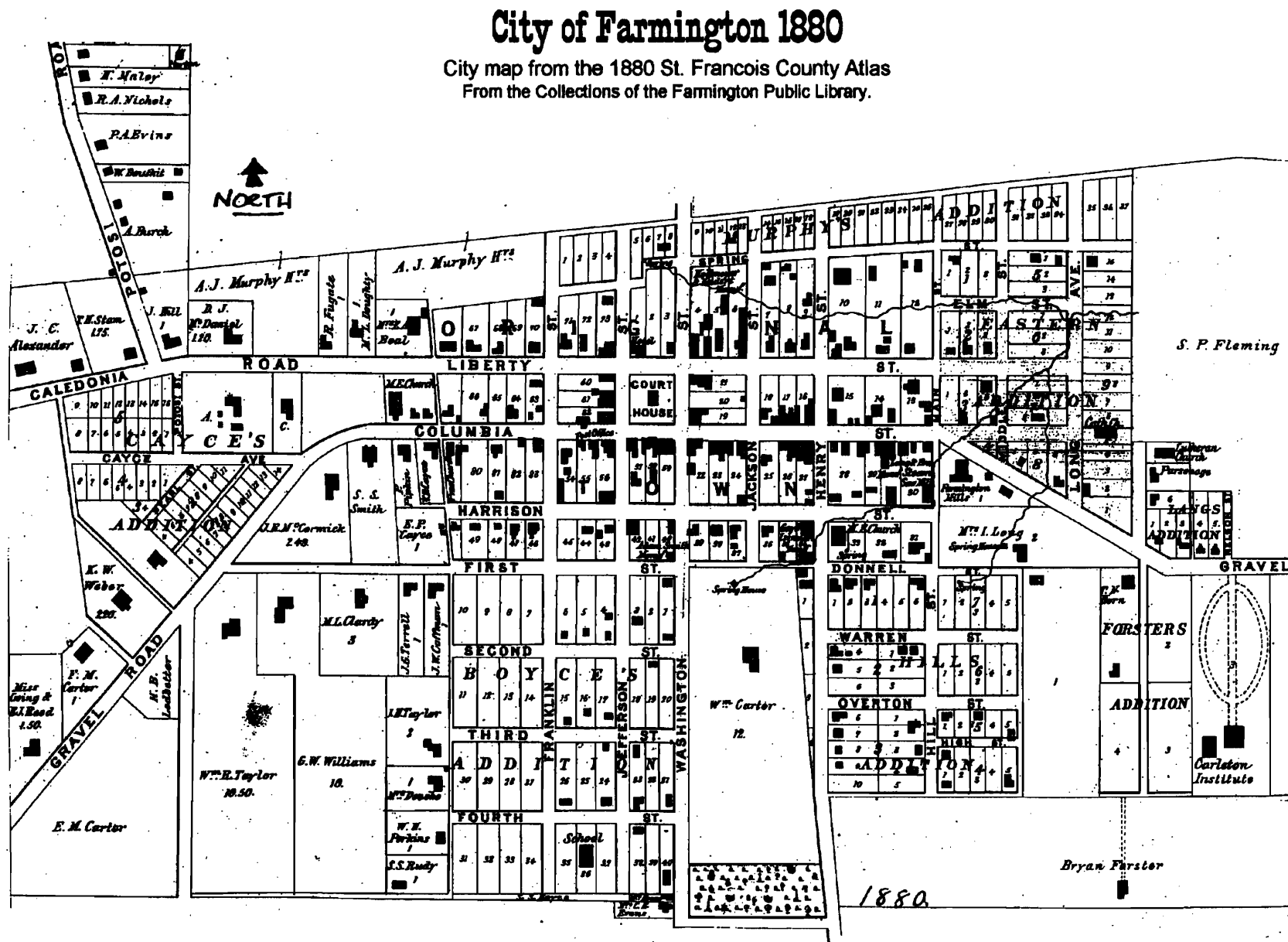
Archival research was done throughout the project. Both primary and secondary sources were consulted before field work began, to guide general research and identify major themes in the community's history. Research after the fieldwork focused on such things as setting likely construction dates and identifying early owners, as well as filling in information about more general topics.

Historical research was done throughout the project to identify good sources of local history, and to help connect individual properties with prominent early citizens and major historical themes. Because local history has been generally well-documented, the research for this project has focused upon recording property-specific information as well as identifying local trends in architectural development. Historical and architectural contexts have been developed in part to lay the foundations for future National Register nominations.

There are a number of very useful sources of general area history, the most notable of which are Farmington, Missouri: The First 200 Years, 1798-1998; (Paducah, Kentucky: Turner Publishing Company, 2000) and Dave Darnell's St. Francois County: Looking Back, Vols. I-III. (Marcelline, MO: Walsworth Publ. Co., 1991-1993). Two "scrapbooks" have also proven helpful. One, Gina Tindall Beal's Farmington Scrapbook: A Glimpse of the Past, is a self published collection of historic photos and written materials such as letters and business invoices. The second is an undated scrapbook found in the collections of the Missouri Historical Society in St. Louis. That book, cited as "Scrapbook of Farmington Subjects", Missouri Historical Society, (St. Louis, nd.) contains a mixed bag of clippings, photos and early postcards, which range in apparent date from about 1915 to the 1950s. The book contains no name or clue as to its original owner.

Available primary sources include county records, Sanborn maps, early historical accounts, and historic newspapers and State Gazetteers. St. Francois County records are largely intact and well-managed. Tax records and merchant license records are on microfilm and microfiche, and are available at the county courthouse and the Missouri State Archives.

Figure Two. 1880 Atlas Map of Farmington.



Tax records were used extensively to determine likely first owners and construction dates for the survey properties, and to identify subsequent owners as well. It has been a goal to set a construction date for each property which is accurate to five or ten years. To achieve that, tax records were reviewed in five to ten year intervals, and in many case the owners for several decades were identified. Selected transcriptions of the tax book listings for the property were included on the survey forms. Historic names for the survey properties are generally based upon the first known owner of the building. In most cases, approximate construction dates are also based at least in part upon those records.

Although land and personal tax records go back to around 1868, prior to 1877, they are arranged by owner name rather than lot numbers, making it difficult to identify owners by building location. Therefore, tax record checks began with the 1877 assessment book, and continued at regular intervals to 1950. To be exact, tax records for the Original Town of Farmington were consulted for the following years: 1877, 1883, 1889, 1895, 1900, 1905, 1910, 1920, 1930, 1940, and 1950. Apparent building construction dates, which were noted during field study and refined using Sanborn maps, were used as a point of departure for tax record checks.

Determining the owners of commercial properties was problematic at times, due in part to unclear description of lot divisions in the tax records. There were a couple of cases, for example, where three or four people owned different portions of one or two lots, all of which were entered rather vaguely in the tax books. An effort was made to compare secondary sources with primary sources to ensure proper identification of early owners, and notations were made on the survey forms if exact ownership was not clear.

Information about use and early building forms was also available from one early atlas map and several different Sanborn Fire Insurance Company maps. Only one historic atlas of St. Francois County, for the year 1880, was found.¹ That record did include a map of Farmington, with some building information. (See Figure Two.) Sanborn maps were quite helpful. The entire Original Town was mapped by the Sanborn Company in 1894, 1900, 1908, 1914, 1927, and 1952. Lots outside the original plat were less frequently mapped, and a very few properties were not mapped at all. Information from available historic maps has been included on the final survey forms. More than 400 Sanborn Map notations were recorded as part of this project.

Additional information about the merchants who occupied the survey properties was found in county Merchant License books, Missouri State Gazetteers, and historic promotional pamphlets which were printed locally. That information was also recorded on the survey form for some of the properties.

About the Inventory Forms

The historic names and construction dates on the inventory forms were determined by tax and deed records, as well as the early maps mentioned above. The historic name is based upon the first known owner of the building currently on the lot. (Some of the buildings replaced earlier buildings.) Other early owners are noted in the "history" section of the inventory forms. The construction dates were set at one year prior to the first known record of their existence. In other words, if the property first showed as improved in the 1890 tax book, it was assigned a construction date of ca. 1889, and the historic name is based upon the person who owned it at that time.

The inventory form which was used to record information was approved by the SHPO prior

¹ The 1880 County Atlas is on file with the Farmington Public library; neither the State Historical Society nor the Missouri Historical Society have copies of it or any other St. Francois County Atlas.

to use, and was modeled after inventory forms used in other survey projects. An electronic template for the form was created, using the database program Filemaker Pro 3.1. This step created an easily manipulated database of information about the survey properties. The lists which appear in the appendixes of this report were generated with the same software program, and it was particularly useful for sorting and analyzing data. Digital versions of the archival photographs were also included on the inventory forms.

The inventory forms contain a number of standardized check boxes and text fields, which streamlined and organized the process of describing the survey properties. Because the written descriptions were meant to serve as supplements to that information, an effort was made to avoid duplicating what was already apparent on the digital version of the photographs or recorded in the line items. The narratives were used instead to point out important features, to identify changes which had taken place over the years, and to assess the level of integrity of the survey properties.

The forms also contain checkboxes which recorded the physical condition and general levels of integrity for each of the survey properties. All survey properties were evaluated for National Register potential, as individual properties and as elements in potential historic districts. District possibilities were noted in the narrative sections found on the second page of the survey forms.

This survey report has been written to summarize the information found on those forms, and to identify general trends not apparent when looking at the resources on a case by case basis. The historical contexts laid out in the next chapter have been divided into three periods, based upon patterns of development in Farmington before 1955. They are as follows:

I. Settlement and Nineteenth Century Development: 1798-1899

II. Early Twentieth Century: 1900-1929

III. Mid 19th Century: 1930-1955

The number of buildings in the survey group divides almost evenly among those three time periods.



Downtown Farmington Today.

The St. Francois County Courthouse, (1926) and the Farmers Bank (ca. 1906).

Chapter Two. History and Architecture.

Introduction.

Historic buildings provide tangible links with the history of a community. They reflect the economic and social conditions which were in place when they were new, as well as changes which have occurred over the years. The historic resources in Downtown Farmington are no exception. The area around the St. Francois County Courthouse continues to function much as it did in the early 20th century, and many of the buildings found there today look and serve as they have for decades.

A distinct advantage offered by a general survey is that one can identify widespread trends which might be missed during more specialized studies. Looking at both the overall history and the specific architectural inventory of an area illustrates how the built environment reflects the past. It can also offer insights into how historic architecture can help shape that same area's future.

A comprehensive look at architectural development reveals not only the styles and types of architecture which were in use in the area, but also the way in which those buildings served their occupants. The buildings in the survey group can, for the most part, be placed into four categories, based upon early function and patterns of use. They are, in general order of dominance:

Commercial: Downtown Farmington's long commercial history is evident in the large number of commercial buildings in the survey group. Most were built for retail use; a few housed such things as offices, restaurants, and manufacturing operations. This is by far the most common type of building in the survey area.

Public and Social: In addition to being the commercial core of town, the area has also been a social and governmental center. Public resources include governmental buildings such as the county courthouse and the post office, as well as buildings intended for more recreational activities, such as the public pool house and Long Hall, which housed recreational facilities when it was new. The downtown area is also home to at least two historic lodge halls.

Religious: Churches are also prominent; all major congregations in the community had churches in the downtown area in the early 20th century. Although these buildings are not as numerous as commercial buildings, they have almost as strong a presence, as they are generally the largest and most highly styled buildings in the area.

Residential: Although many of the commercial buildings have, or had, residential quarters above shop spaces, there are few houses within the survey group, a condition which reflects the area's long commercial function. Although the original plat is ringed by residential neighborhoods, there are only a few houses of any age within the Original Town boundaries. Most of the houses included in the survey group are on lots which are just outside the boundaries. Levels of integrity for early houses in the area tend to be low; intact examples merit special notice.



A typical grouping of commercial buildings on East Columbia Street.

I. Settlement and Nineteenth Century Development: 1798-1899

SUMMARY: Thirty six of the one hundred and thirteen survey properties were built before 1900; they represent roughly 32% of the total. Of those, one is listed in the National Register, and four others may be individually eligible. The listed property is the St. Francois County Jail, which was built in 1871. Survey buildings which were constructed before 1900 are important survivors from downtown Farmington's earliest period of development. Intact properties within the group may exhibit significance in the areas of **Architecture, Commerce, Social History, and/or Government**, under Criteria A and C. Most of the survey properties from this period are either modest houses or two part commercial blocks. Architectural styles include Greek Revival and Late Victorian; the most common property type is the **Two-Part Commercial Block**.

Euro-American settlement in the Farmington area pre-dates the Louisiana Purchase. Rich iron and lead deposits in the region encouraged exploration during the late 1700s. Many explorers traveled by boat to the Mississippi River town of Ste. Genevieve, and then proceeded inland. One such traveler was Tennessee resident Rev. William Murphy, who arrived at what is now Farmington with his three sons in 1798. He and each of his sons, David, Joseph and William, laid claim to a 640 acre parcel of land. Rev. Murphy's claim was directly south of the present survey area, and David Murphy's encompassed the survey area as well as land north of there.¹

Once their claims were established, the Murphy men returned home to Tennessee, where Rev. Murphy's wife, Sarah Barton Murphy was waiting. Tragically, Rev. Murphy never made it; he died within a day's journey of home. In 1800, his sons returned to the claims they had filed, and established what became known as Murphy's Settlement. Their mother, Sarah Murphy, joined them in 1802, and soon became a respected civic and religious leader in the community. She donated an acre of her land for a church shortly after moving to the area, and in 1805, organized what may have been the first Sunday School west of the Mississippi.²

Settlement in the region greatly increased with the Louisiana Purchase, and by 1821, the population of the area had grown enough to warrant the creation of St. Francois County. St. Francois County, which was named after the St. Francois River, was organized from Jefferson, Ste. Genevieve, and Washington Counties. Farmington became the seat of the new county very soon after. In 1822, David Murphy donated 52 acres of his original 640 acre claim "to fix a county seat," after which the area was surveyed and divided into lots. The plat for the Original Town of Farmington was filed at the county courthouse on February 27, 1822.³ The plat established long narrow lots to maximize street frontage, and set aside a full block for the county courthouse. Lots in the surrounding areas are all oriented to face the courthouse. (See Figure Three.) That plat, which created 24 blocks containing a total of 73 lots, forms the basis of the present survey area, as well as the present commercial core of Farmington.

Commercial and civic buildings began appearing on the streets created by David Murphy almost immediately. The town's first store opened on the south side of the square in 1823, the first hotel opened in the late 1820s, the first county jail was opened in 1824, and the first courthouse was completed in 1827. The courthouse was financed by a special tax and the sale of lots donated

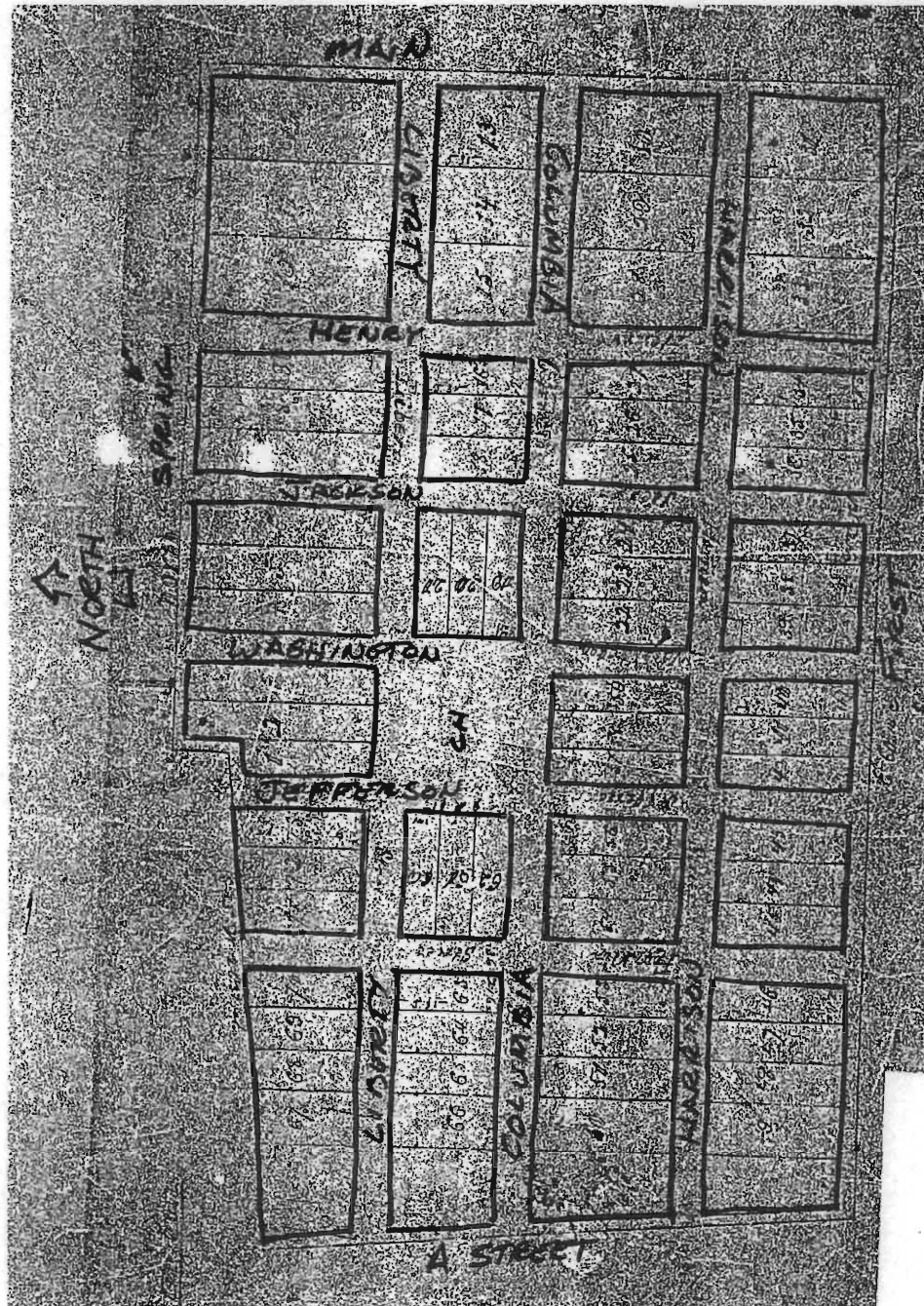
¹ Marcus Kirkland, "History of Farmington," Typescript on file with the Farmington Public Library, Farmington, MO. ca. 1979.

² Bicentennial History Book Committee, Farmington, Missouri: The First 200 Years, 1798-1998, (Paducah, Kentucky: Turner Publishing Company, 2000) p. 8.

³ Ibid, and City of Farmington Planning Department, Copy of Original Plat of Farmington.

by Murphy.⁴ The town was to eventually have four different courthouses, and four jails. The third jail, which was built in 1871 and used into the late 1990s, was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1996. It is the only resource within the survey area which is currently listed in the Register.

Figure Three. Copy of the original plat of Farmington, with street names darkened. This version of the plat map was used as a base for early survey field work.



⁴ Bicentennial History Book Committee, pp. 16-17.

Commercial development continued at a moderate pace, and by 1856, the settlement had grown enough to be incorporated as a Village, with a population of about 500.⁵ At least part of that growth can be attributed to mining activities in the area. A description of Farmington written in 1879 echoes numerous other 19th and early 20th century narratives: Farmington ... “is in the centre of one of the richest mining sections of the State, being equidistant from Mine laMotte, Flat River, and Iron Mountain.”⁶

Transportation facilities also played a role in Farmington’s early growth. One of the most notable transportation developments was the construction of a 42 mile long plank toll road in 1853. That road, which was built by the Ste. Genevieve, Iron Mountain and Pilot Knob Plank Road Company, linked Farmington with the important river port and regional trade center of Ste. Genevieve. It was the longest plank road ever built in the United States.⁷ Although heavily used when new, it lasted less than a decade; it went out of business in 1857, due at least in part to the construction of the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad.

The railroad provided alternate transportation to the region, but not a direct connection for residents of Farmington. As the Goodspeed regional history of 1888 noted, when the railroad was in the planning stages: “the county refused to vote a subscription of stock, and in retaliation the road was located as far as possible from Farmington—about two and one-half miles.”⁸ For the next half-century, Farmington residents in need of railroad transportation were forced to travel two and one half miles by stage or wagon to DeLassus, the closest town with railroad service. The 1879-80 State Gazetteer entry for the community noted that Farmington “stages meet all trains” in Delassus. That arrangement that appeared to work well enough until the early 1900s, when a group of Farmington businessmen succeeded in starting up an electric railway to provide a direct rail link for the community.

Farmington became a Fourth Class City in 1879. The entry for the town which appeared in the State Gazetteer and Business Directory that year included listings for 84 different businesses, and noted a population of about 1,500. The Gazetteer also mentioned that the town had “a very good public library and 2 hotels”, in addition to 5 churches.⁹ In addition to the daily stage service to the railroad depot in Delassus, residents had access to a stage to Ste. Genevieve three times a week. A map of the town which was included in the 1880 St. Francois County Atlas shows that there had by that time been several additions to the original town, and that the area around the courthouse square had become firmly established as the commercial center. Fourteen of the properties surveyed appear to have been in place by the time that map was made. (See Figure Four.)

⁵ Flat River Daily Journal, March 19, 1979, n.p. Clipping in “General History of Farmington,” (Binder with assorted clippings, part of the Genealogy Collection of the Farmington Public Library, Farmington, MO, n.d.)

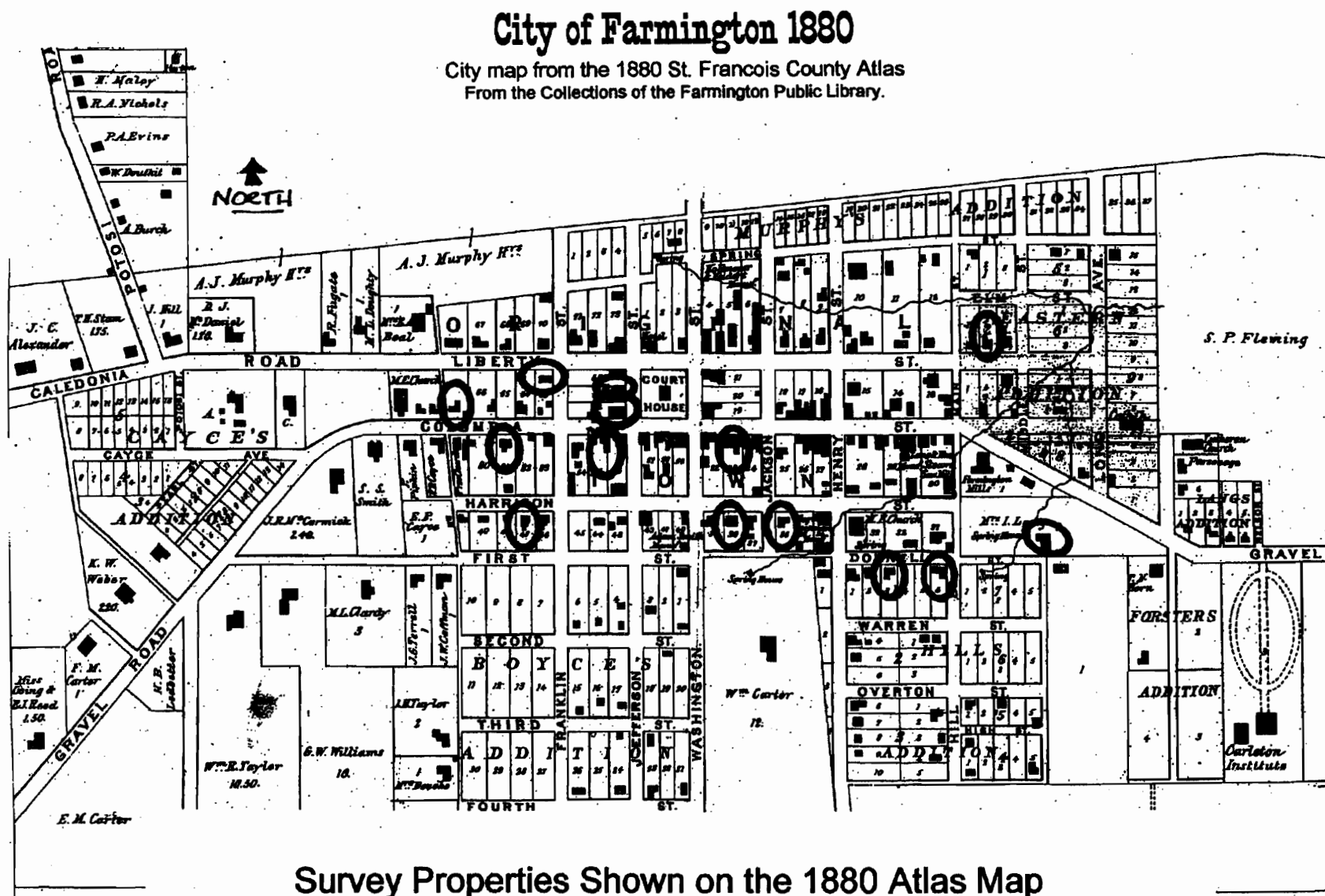
⁶ Missouri State Gazetteer and Business Directory for 1879-1880, (St. Louis, MO: R.L. Polk & Co. and A.C. Danser, 1880) p. 237.

⁷ Bicentennial History Book Committee, p. 58.

⁸ Goodspeed Publishing Company, History of Southeast Missouri, (1888, Reprint, Independence, MO: B.N.C. Library Service, 1978) pp. 440-441.

⁹ Missouri State Gazetteer and Business Directory for 1879-1880, p. 237.

Figure Four. 1880 Atlas Map, with current survey properties which were in place at the time.



Of the buildings which have been downtown since before that map was made, two stand out as especially noteworthy. One is the third St. Francois County Jail, which was built at 11 N. Franklin in 1871, and the other is the ca. 1876 Gierse Tailor Shop (the John Weber Building), at 104 West Columbia. The Jail, which was listed individually in the National Register in 1996, is a two-story building of stone and brick. It has a formal facade and simple Greek Revival detailing. Although relatively modest in size, it is an elegant building which reflects the skill of its architect, Charles H. Pond, who had a practice in St. Louis.

The St. Francois County Jail and Sheriff's Residence.



The Weber Building, which was home to the Gierse Tailor and Cleaning Company for many decades, is the oldest intact frame commercial building left in downtown Farmington today. Like the jail, it has simple Greek Revival detailing, including a pedimented front gable. This highly intact building is an important survivor from the earliest days of commercial development in Farmington. Although gable-front commercial buildings are extremely rare in the survey area today, historic photos show that this was once a fairly common building form.¹⁰

The Fred Weber Building (Gierse's Tailor Shop).

Early photos also show that the level of styling of the jail and the tailor shop was somewhat unusual; many of the earliest commercial buildings in the area were simple vernacular buildings, with little to no architectural styling of note. The Greek Revival influence may have come from the design of Farmington's second county courthouse, a two-story tall Greek Revival building which occupied the courthouse square from 1850 into the middle 1880s.

By 1890, the population of Farmington had reached 1,350, and the Gazetteer entry for the town listed 115 different businesses. The Gazetteer also mentioned good schools, stage and telegraph service, three hotels and three weekly newspapers. By that time, the town also had its own bank, the Bank of Farmington, which was incorporated in 1886. Another important development came in 1891, when the first electric lights were put into service. An article in the paper the next week noted that "the streets lit up beautifully and efficiently...the commercial houses that have the lights put in, as far as we have heard any expressions, are pleased with the exchange from coal oil to electricity..."¹¹

The first available Sanborn Fire Insurance Company map of the area, which was made in 1894, shows that one- and two-story commercial buildings of frame and brick lined all of the streets around the courthouse. The county was by then on its third courthouse, a large brick building with

¹⁰ Gina M. Tindall Beal's *Farmington Scrapbook: A Glimpse of the Past*, (Independence, MO: Bert Leonard Beal Archives, Legacies and More Desktop Publishing, ND ca. 1990s) for example, has numerous photos from a turn of the century parade on Columbia and Liberty Streets show numerous one- and two-story frame gable-front commercial buildings.

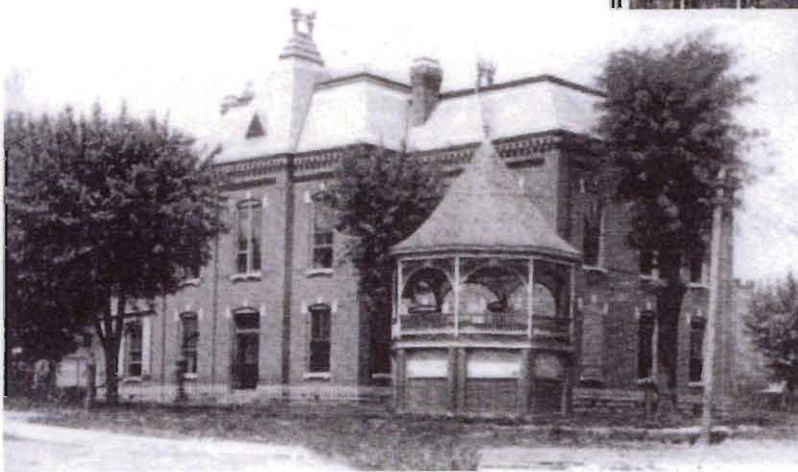
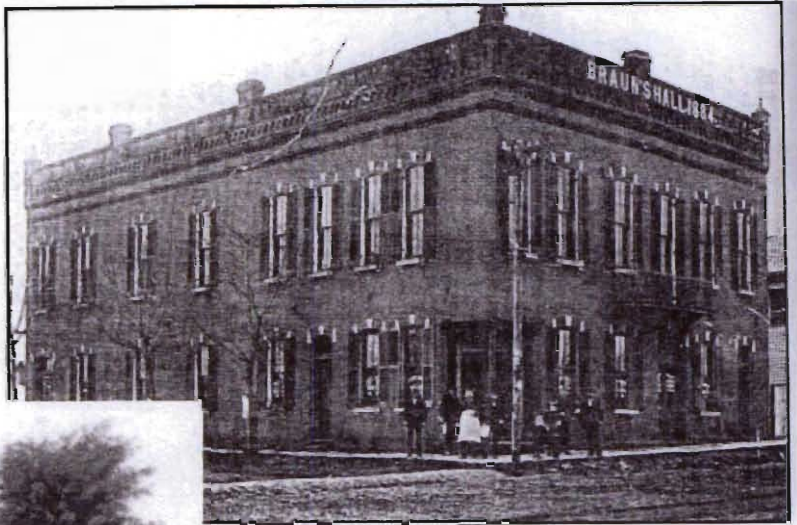
¹¹ Quote from the *Times*, October 29, 1891, reprinted in Bicentennial History Book Committee, p. 16.

Victorian Second Empire styling which was designed by Jerome B. Legg, another architect from St. Louis. That courthouse was completed in 1886.

While the third courthouse was being built, the county rented what was then a brand- new brick building, at the southwest corner of the square, to house county offices for a year. That building, the 1884 Braun Opera Hall and Hotel at 102 West Columbia, still occupies that corner lot. It is highly intact, and appears to be individually eligible for the National Register. It is also very similar in design to that third courthouse, and it seems likely that Legg had a hand in its design as well.

Historic photos of the Braun Opera Hall and Hotel (right) and the third St. Francois County Courthouse (Below.)

Both are from Farmington, Missouri: The First 200 Years, 1798-1998.



Legg's use of Victorian styling for the courthouse and the opera hall reflects local architectural trends of the time. Almost all 19th century commercial buildings in the survey group which show any stylistic embellishment utilize Victorian styling. The most common evidence of Victorian influence is the

presence of bracketed cornices and other types of applied ornamentation, as well as a general emphasis on the picturesque.

Sanborn maps from 1894 and 1900 show that development patterns in place at the time of the 1880s Atlas map were still being followed. The courthouse square was surrounded by businesses, and Columbia Street was firmly established as the principal commercial artery in the area. Several blocks of Columbia Street east of the courthouse square were also lined with business buildings. The streets farther from the courthouse hosted a mix of commercial, residential, and manufacturing facilities.

Although the core of town at one time hosted several large manufacturing complexes, few have survived to modern times. The east end of the business district, in particular, contained large manufacturing interests. In 1900, one could find the very large operation of Lang and Bro. Wagon Makers, which covered roughly a full block, plus the equally large Farmington Roller Mills, as well as slightly smaller operations of Iseman and Co wagon yard and the Markert and Schramm Bottling Company. Of those businesses, little physical trace remains; only one, the Markert and Schramm Company, is represented in the survey group. The brick commercial building at 313 East Columbia once contained bottling machinery and warehouse space for that company.

At the turn of the 20th century, Farmington was thriving. The 1898-99 Gazetteer entry for the town included 166 different businesses, several of which had large ads in the publication. The population was said to be “about 2,000,” and the town was described as “a prosperous incorporated city in a rich mining district.”¹² The gazetteer also mentioned that the town had electric lights, and a telephone system under construction. City streets were in good condition, and at least one, present Potosi Street west of the downtown area, was a “rock road.” Farmington was ready for the new century.

Surviving 19th century buildings range from modest residences to large commercial buildings. The vast majority of the surviving commercial buildings from that period take the common vernacular form of the two-part commercial block, a building type which was almost a standard for modest commercial architecture in the 19th and early 20th centuries. Architectural styles include Greek Revival and Late Victorian. Greek Revival door surrounds and other minor elements of that style can be found on a

few of the houses left from this period; with the exception of the jail and the Gierse building, commercial architecture exhibits simple Victorian styling, if any.

Property Type: Two-Part Commercial Block
Representative example in Farmington:

The Simon Jacobson Building, 1 N. Jefferson, ca. 1879. (Left) Another notable example, the Gierse Tailor Shop, is in the left background.



Description

Two-part commercial blocks are two to four stories tall, and are characterized by a horizontal division. The single story lower zones of such buildings were designed to be used as public or commercial spaces, while the upper floors were used for more private functions, such as offices, residences or meeting halls. In Farmington, all examples are two stories tall, and most have open store fronts on the ground floor with more enclosed second floor spaces. There are at least thirty examples in the survey group, most of which have some type of Late Victorian styling. Two-part commercial blocks were popular in Farmington (and elsewhere in the country) for decades; the form came into use in the last half of the 19th century, and remained popular well into the 20th century. The newest such building in downtown Farmington was built around 1949. The vast majority of the survey properties on Columbia Street and the courthouse square contain two-part commercial blocks. Overall, they represent nearly 25% of the survey group. A related subtype is

¹² Missouri Gazetteer and Business Directory 1899, (St. Louis, MO: R. L. Polk & Co. 1899) p. 352.

the business block, which is a large version of the same type of building. Two-part commercial blocks which contain more than two business spaces at the ground floor have been described on the survey forms as business blocks. Seven of the twenty-eight two-part commercial blocks in the group are business blocks.

History and Significance: Two Part Commercial Block

Architectural historian Richard Longstreth describes the two-part commercial block as “the most common type of composition used for small and moderate sized commercial buildings throughout the country.”¹³ Two-part commercial blocks with Victorian detailing were extremely popular in America from 1850 into the first decades of the 1900s, and by the turn of the century, Main Streets throughout the country were lined with them. One scholar noted that the “buildings on Main Street reflect a standardization that became a fact of life in the American small town in the latter half of the nineteenth century.”¹⁴

The two-part commercial block is said to have its origins in the buildings of Ancient Rome, where it was common for urban building to have a shop on the ground floor and living quarters above. That shop-house form was used in Europe for centuries, and moved to America as the Colonies developed major trading centers. The form eventually developed into a primarily public or business type of building, as residences above the store area became less common.

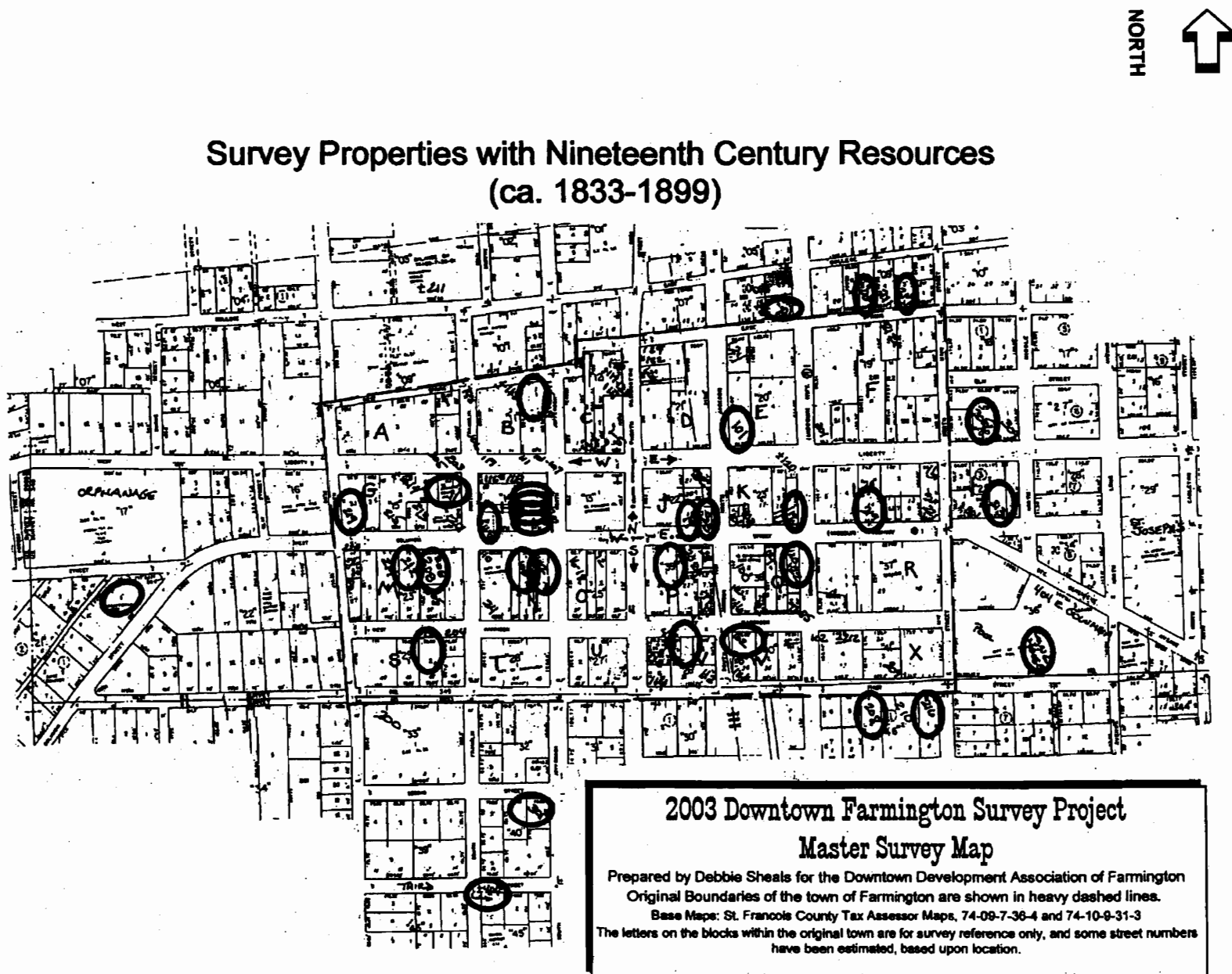
Two part commercial blocks were built in Farmington early on, with the upper floors often serving a residential or social function. The second floor of the Gierse Tailor Shop, for example, is said to have held a dance hall during the 19th century, and the second floor of the ca. 1879 Tetly Jewelry Store, at 14 E. Columbia, was home to the Tetely family for decades.

The two part commercial blocks of Farmington generally exhibit some form of Victorian styling, including prefabricated metal cornices and decorative terra cotta tiles. Several also combine common red building brick with local red granite and limestone. The Tetley building, for example, has segmental arches of sawn granite, and the window accents of the Braun building, including sills and sill brackets, are of the same material. They are among the largest and oldest of the commercial property types in town. Intact buildings of this form are significant as examples of a property type which was a favored business building in Farmington for decades. △

¹³ Richard Longstreth, The Buildings of Main Street, (Washington, D.C.: National Trust for Historic Preservation, 1987) p. 24.

¹⁴ Richard V. Francaviglia, Main Street Revisited, (Iowa City: University of Iowa Press, 1996) p. 35.

Figure Five. Survey Properties Built During Period I.



II. Early Twentieth Century: 1900-1929

SUMMARY: Thirty eight of the one hundred and thirteen survey properties were built between 1900 and 1929; they represent roughly 34% of the total. Of those, ten may be individually eligible for the National Register. Survey buildings which were constructed between 1900 and 1929 are important reflections of early 20th century commerce in Farmington. Intact properties within the group may exhibit significance in the areas of **Architecture, Commerce, Social History, and/or Government**, under Criteria A and C. Most of the survey properties from this period are relatively large commercial or public buildings. Late Victorian styles were favored early in the 20th century, and Craftsman styling can be seen on several later buildings. It was also during this period that several of the largest high-style buildings in the downtown area were constructed. Those include the two largest Beaux Arts style buildings in the survey group, Long Hall (1924) and the fourth (and present) St. Francois County Courthouse (1926). Several impressive churches were also built during this period. The most common commercial property types are the Two-Part Commercial Block, and the One-Part Commercial Block. **Automobile-related** buildings also began appearing on the busier streets of downtown during this period.

The early years of the 20th century saw continued development in downtown Farmington. One of the biggest boosts to the local economy came on July 24, 1904, when Farmington finally received direct railroad service. The St. Francois County Electric Railroad Company, which was founded in 1901, managed to do what several other like-minded companies had not; they established an inter-urban railroad line to connect Farmington to major railroad lines nearby. That line, which ran by electricity, connected Farmington to Delassus, and the Iron Mountain Railroad line which ran through it. Extensions made soon after connected to the Mississippi River and Bonne Terre Railroad at Flat River, and the Illinois Southern at Esther.¹⁵

The new line, which could reach Delassus in about 10 minutes, eliminated the need for stage or wagon service, and made personal travel and freight shipping much easier. The new service made it relatively easy to travel to St. Louis; one local history noted, that with the new service the trip took just under four hours each way, and a round trip ticket ran just \$3.45. It was freight service that provided railroad operators with most of their income, however; by the late 1920s, the line was handling up to 75,000 tons of freight per year.¹⁶ The rail line ran along the north and east sides of the downtown area. Sanborn maps show that most of the major manufacturing concerns had direct access to the line, and that there was a depot at what is now 125 North Washington Street by 1908. The two story building on that site today is of the same size and form of the early depot; modern alterations have been extensive, and it is difficult to say if it is the same building or not.

The economic stability of the area at the time is reflected by the commercial buildings which were built in the early years of the 20th century. Several of the larger brick commercial buildings in the survey group were built in the first decade and a half of the new century. At least one of those was the work of architect and builder Louis Miller, who was also one of the founding partners for the inter-urban railroad. Miller lived in the nearby town of Arcadia, and worked throughout the region from the 1880s into the 1920s.¹⁷ His interest in bringing a railroad to Farmington may have

¹⁵ Bicentennial History Book Committee, pp. 60-61.

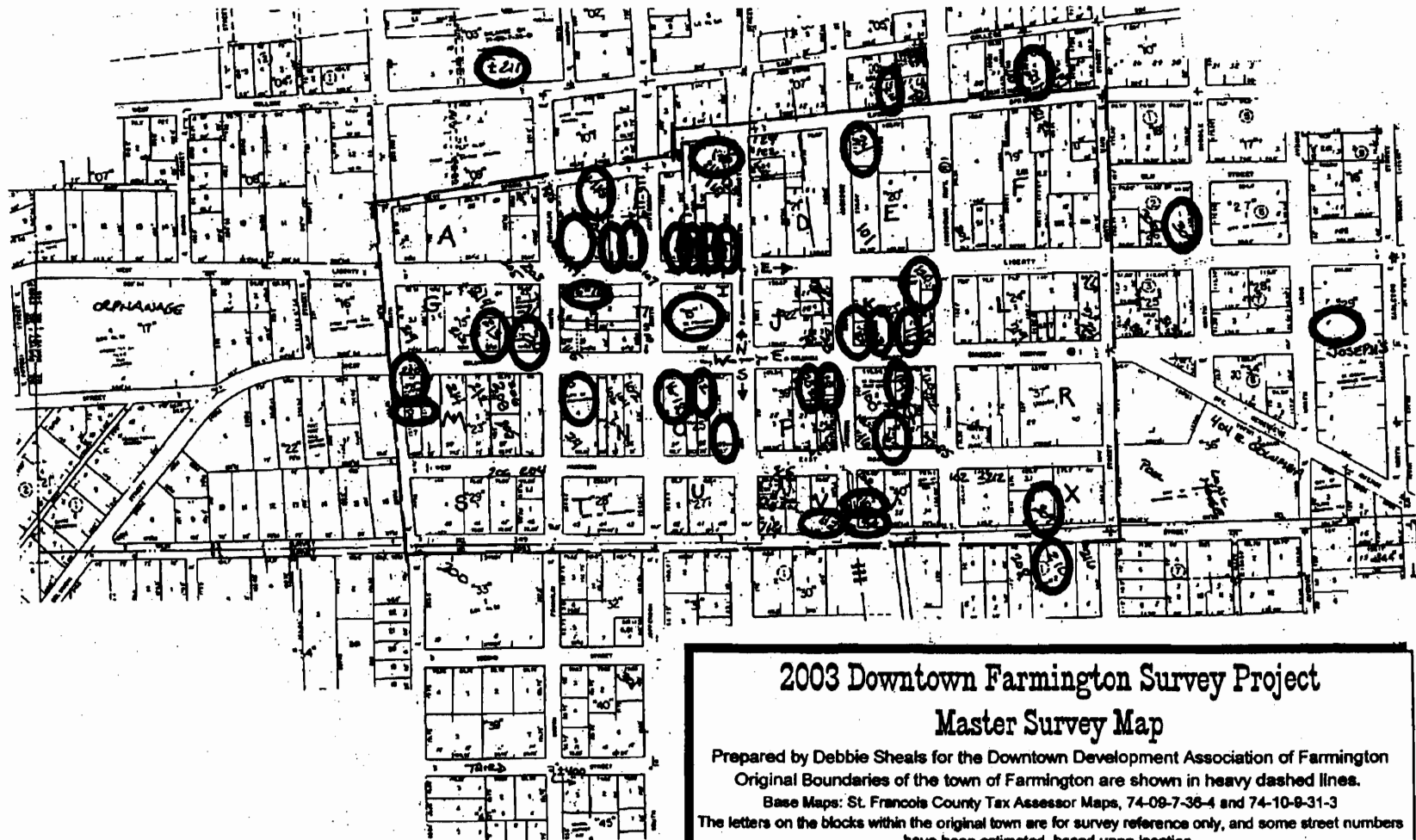
¹⁶ Ibid, p. 61.

¹⁷ Lawrence Christensen, et al, Dictionary of Missouri Biography, (Columbia and London: University of Missouri Press, 1999) pp. 547-548.

Figure Six. Survey Properties Built During Period II.



Survey Properties with Early Twentieth Century Resources (1900-1929)



been influenced by his architectural practice. One biography noted that “Miller practiced his trade in the towns along the railroad, often having dozens of men busy in multiple locations.” The new inter-urban line made it easier for him to practice in Farmington, where, the same biographical account noted, he “built extensively.”¹⁸

Miller had already been working in Farmington for several years before he became a partner in the railroad company. He was involved with the construction of the Henry Meyer Building, at 119 East Columbia around 1899, as well as the Realty and IOOF buildings, neither one of which is still standing. He may have worked on other buildings in the survey group as well.



112 East Columbia, the Henry Meyer Building, ca. 1899.

The Meyer building features high flared brickwork arches over the second floor windows, and distinctively detailed two-color brickwork, with tan brick accented by red brick on the facade, and a reversed pattern on the side wall. Other buildings in the survey group use similar architectural detailing, including at least one with similar two-tone brick patterning, which was built ca. 1904 at 101-111 West Liberty. Other design elements which may be part of his work include elaborate window accents and the use of inset terra cotta tiles for facade ornamentation. A “Souvenir Album for St. Francois County” which was printed just after the turn of the century mentions Miller several times, and one caption under a photo of his work claimed that he was the “largest builder and contractor in Southeast Missouri.”¹⁹ That same publication showed that he operated as both builder and architect. He served as only the builder for the prominent Realty Building in Farmington, for example, while he was listed as the architect for the Meyer Building, and as both builder and architect for others.

It was also in the first years of the new century that the sole surviving historic bank building in the area was erected. The Farmers Bank, at 16 W. Columbia, was built on the south side of the courthouse square around 1906. The bank was organized in 1904, and apparently started construction on this building soon after, as tax records and Sanborn maps indicate it was completed by 1907. A 1925 promotional publication noted that the “bank occupies the ground floor of its own substantial brick building, which is situated on the southwest corner of the Square. The officers are P.A. Shaw, President; G.B. Snider, Active Vice-President; W.C. Fischer, Vice-President; and L.H.

¹⁸ Christensen, et al, p. 547.

¹⁹ Souvenir Album of St. Francois County, (St. Louis, MO: Central Illustrating Syndicate, n.d.) This appears to have been made just after the turn of the century.

Williams, Cashier.”²⁰ That business apparently fell victim to hard times of the Great Depression; in 1933 the United Bank of Farmington was formed to replace what one historical account called “the defunct Bank of Farmington and the Farmers Bank.”²¹ The large brick and stone bank building survived, however, and has been fully rehabilitated in the last few years. It is individually eligible for inclusion in the National Register.

The downtown area was a strong center for religious as well as commercial life in the early 20th century. Several large new church buildings were built downtown during that time, and most if not all of the major congregations in the community worshiped in downtown buildings during this period. Three of the four churches in the survey group which may be individually eligible for the National Register were built between 1900 and 1929. They include the Romanesque Revival style Christian Church, which was built at 220 West Columbia in 1901, and the ca. 1904 M.E. Church at 201 West Columbia.

Local congregations tended to move around, and it was not unusual for one church building to have been owned by two or more congregations over the years. The Christian Church provides a good example of that tendency; it was built in 1901 by the Christian Church, to replace a church building the Christian Church had bought from the local Presbyterian group in the 1880s. In 1950, the Christian Church moved a block down the street to the building which the Methodist congregation had erected in 1904. (They remain at that location today.)



The Farmington Christian Church, built in 1901. This red brick church exhibits finely executed Romanesque Revival styling, including round arched windows and elaborate brick corbeling at the cornices.

The third church of note from this period is St. Joseph’s Catholic Church, an imposing brick building located at the east end of Columbia Street, was erected in 1912. Its highly visible location is said to have been dictated by church patron Reinhard Lang, who donated the land upon which it sits. St. Joseph’s is the largest and most highly styled of the historic churches in the survey group. It is a Romanesque Revival style building with a huge rose window and finely crafted polychromatic brickwork. It was built by parishioner John McCarthy, later of McCarthy Brothers Construction in St. Louis. The same firm built the present St. Francois County Courthouse in the 1920s.²²

²⁰ J. Cloud Cole, “A Message to the Homeseeker: Farmington, Fredericktown, Flat River and Bonne Terre,” (Photocopy of a 1925 promotional publication, now in the collections of the Farmington Public Library) p. 3.

²¹ Bicentennial History Book Committee, p. 13.

²² Bicentennial History Book Committee, p. 42.

Work began on the fourth county courthouse in 1926, after the citizens of the county agreed to bond the county for \$250,000 to fund its construction. The large new building was designed by Norman B. Howard, of the St. Louis architectural firm Bonsack and Pierce, and the construction contract was awarded to the McCarthy Construction Co. in 1926.²³ The finished building was dedicated on October 13, 1927, and it has served continually as the county courthouse since that time. It is highly intact and individually eligible for the National Register. The Beaux Arts style building was designed with four nearly identical elevations, apparently to avoid having any business face the back of the courthouse. The exterior features Bedford limestone, with classically derived architectural ornamentation, and the interior has dark natural wood millwork, and Carthage marble wainscoting and stairs.

The 1927 St. Francois County Courthouse, right, and Long Hall, built 1924, below.



The Beaux Arts styling of the courthouse may have been at least partially inspired by the design of Long Hall, which was completed about the time the Farmington Chamber of Commerce began pushing for a new courthouse. Long Hall, which was built at 110 West Columbia in 1924, was financed by Mrs. James A. Bisby, in honor of her brother, Dubart Long. They were both direct descendants of David Murphy. When new, the building served as a community center of sorts, housing the public library, a bowling alley, an auditorium and a dance floor. The library remained there until 1980, when the current library building at 108 Harrison Street was built. Long Hall serves today as the Farmington City Hall. Long Hall is one of the largest styled historic buildings in Farmington today; it is highly intact, and individually eligible for the National Register. Although an architect has not been linked with Long Hall, the design is almost surely the work of a professional.

As the new century progressed, a new category of commerce came into existence. Between the 1910s and the 1920s, the automobile went from being a novelty owned only by a wealthy few, to an integral component of American life. By 1925, automobiles had become the largest industry

²³ Marian M. Ohman, Encyclopedia of Missouri Courthouses, (Columbia: University of Missouri Extension, 1981), and Bicentennial History Book Committee, p. 18.

in the United States, and by the end of that decade, 55% of all American families owned a car.²⁴ With the new cars came a new demand for good roads, and the teens and twenties saw extensive national road-building campaigns.

Farmington had always enjoyed access to good roads, a benefit which became increasingly important with the rise of the automobile. In the 1910s and 1920s, roads in the Farmington area were improved and tied into the new regional and statewide road system. In 1919, Potosi Street, which connects to Liberty Street just west of the survey area, became the first concrete road in the county. By the mid-1920s, Liberty Street had become part of State Highway 9, which ran north and south through the region, and Liberty, Columbia, and North Washington Streets were all at least partially paved.²⁵ In the late 1920s, the Highway 9 became State Highway 61, which by 1930 was paved throughout St. Francois County.²⁶ The Farmington-Flat River road became State Route 32 about the same time.

Both of those state highways shared a route right through the downtown area, thanks to the efforts of local businessmen. Early plans had called for bypassing the downtown area in favor of a route along the north edge of the community. Downtown business leaders successfully lobbied for a route change however, and when complete, the new highways entered town from the north on Potosi Street, then ran along Liberty to Main, where they connected to the old Ste. Genevieve road, which leads southwest from the downtown area.²⁷

Automobile-related commercial buildings started appearing in downtown Farmington even before the state highways came through. Those businesses included large sales and service type operations such as commercial garages, as well as smaller gas stations. The 1927 Sanborn map shows that Liberty Street, which was by then partially paved, contained two large new commercial garages and an "Auto Sales and Service" business at that time. Of those, two of those were associated with the same business, the Farmington Motor Company. (All three survive.)



The Farmington Motor Company Building, 119 West Liberty, built ca. 1924.

One of the most intact of the three was built at 119 West Liberty in 1924. It is a large one-

²⁴ Jean-Pierre Bardou, et. al., *The Automobile Revolution: The Impact of an Industry*, (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1982) pp. 112-113.

²⁵ Missouri State Highway Commission, "Missouri's Road System: Map Showing Construction Progress," January, 1924, (State Historical Society of Missouri), and the 1927 Sanborn Map of Farmington.

²⁶ Tom Miles, *Brief Authentic History of St. Francois County, Missouri*, (Series published in the *Farmington News*, Sept. 13 to Nov. 15, 1935, reprint on file with the State Historical Society of Missouri) pp. 27-29.

²⁷ Miles, p. 29.

story commercial garage with random stone walls and wide front display windows. It is the largest and most intact commercial garage in the survey group, and appears to be individually eligible for the National Register. The stone garage is just across the street from a long brick building was built by the same business a few years earlier. Both were described in a 1925 publication about Farmington: "The Farmington Motor Company, located on West Liberty Street...occupies a brick building 50 by 150 feet, also a new brick and stone building just across the street from their original quarters."²⁸

Gas stations also began appearing in the downtown area in the 1920s, and continued to be built there throughout the period of significance. Two small 1920s gas stations remain in place on Liberty Street, at 32 East Liberty and 120 East Liberty. Although most of the early automobile-related resources in the downtown area are now used for other purposes, they continue to reflect their early function, and serve as important reminders of the early days of the automobile.

Retail concerns remained strong into the late 1920s as well. One description of the town which was written in 1925 noted that the town had "many up-to-date retail stores engaged in all legitimate lines of commerce and carrying as complete and high grade stocks as found in the larger trade centers of the country."²⁹ Retail activity was still concentrated along Columbia Street and the courthouse square. The 1927 Sanborn shows that the courthouse square was lined with tightly packed commercial buildings, most of which were two-part commercial blocks. Larger business blocks could be found near the square; surviving business blocks of note include the ca. 1904 A. S. Davis building, just off the square at 101-111 West Liberty, and the ca. 1919 Andy Hahn Building at 117 East Columbia. In addition to a few Victorian carry-overs built in the first decade of the century, architectural styles found downtown during this period include Beaux Arts and Craftsman.

The two major civic buildings constructed during this period, Long Hall and the new courthouse, both utilized the Beaux Arts style. The Beaux Arts movement in architecture takes its name from the *Ecole Des Beaux Arts*, a school of architecture in Paris which was attended by several leading North American architects in the last half of the 19th century. The course of study at the Ecole emphasized such things as composition, symmetry and the creation of designs based upon academically correct interpretations of classical architecture.³⁰ Classical columns and pilasters, along with arched openings and symmetrical facades, were often featured elements of Beaux Arts designs.³¹ The use of Beuax Arts styling for Long Hall and the courthouse reflect that style's national popularity in the realm of public architecture.

Commercial buildings constructed in the area after about 1910 tended to be unpretentious structures, with few stylistic embellishments. The most common type of styling during that period relates to the Craftsman style, which emphasized simple lines and an absence of applied ornamentation. The Craftsman style was extremely popular, locally and nationally, for residential architecture in the early decades of the 20th century, and slightly less so for commercial buildings. The term "Craftsman" was brought into popular use by Gustav Stickley, who published the Craftsman magazine from 1901 to 1915. Stickley and other proponents for the Craftsman movement in America, which was related to the English Arts and Crafts movement, emphasized clean lines and the use of native materials such as wood, brick and natural stone. Instead of the

²⁸ J. Cloud Cole, p. 2.

²⁹ J. Cloud Cole, p. 2.

³⁰ Alan Gowans, Styles and Types of North American Architecture (New York: HarperCollins, 1992) pp. 217-219.

³¹ John C. Poppeliers, et al, What Style Is It?, (Washington, D.C.: Preservation Press, 1984) p. 66.

ornate bracketed cornices of the Victorian era, local commercial buildings of the early 20th century tended to have rectilinear stepped parapet roofs topped with simple concrete or ceramic tile coping. Upper facade and window ornamentation was also much simpler, if used at all. A good illustration of that change in taste can be seen in the styling of the two business blocks mentioned above. The design of the ca. 1904 A. S. Davis building on West Liberty clearly reflects Victorian tastes, while the Andy Hahn Building, which was built 15 years later, shows a much more restrained approach to ornamentation. There were also a number of smaller, one-story commercial buildings constructed during this period, which use a common vernacular form often called a one-part commercial block.

Right: A. S. Davis Building, ca. 1904

Below:

Andy

Hahn

Building,

ca. 1919.



Property Type: One-Part Commercial Block

Representative examples in Farmington:

13 and 15 West Liberty, ca. 1926.

Description

One part commercial blocks are just one story tall, and function much like the lower story of two part commercial blocks. In many cases the building is relatively narrow, and occupies the full width of its lot, often sharing a wall with neighboring buildings. The facade often consists almost exclusively of plate glass or prefabricated storefront panels.

Ornamental cornices and space for signage above the storefront are common.

The type developed in the mid-1800s, in response to a growing need for specialized commercial properties.³² Most of the one-part commercial blocks in Farmington were built in the 20th century. Of the eleven one-part commercial blocks in the survey group, ten were built after 1900. The small form continued to be popular locally into the middle part of the 20th century, and was often used for commercial buildings which were built on secondary streets in the area in the 1920s and later. △



³² Longstreth, p. 55.

III. Mid 20th Century: 1930-1955

SUMMARY: 39 of the 113 survey properties were built between 1930 and 1955; they represent roughly 35% of the total. Of those, one appears to be individually eligible for the National Register. That building is the 1932 Post Office, which, like Long Hall and the Courthouse, utilizes Beaux Arts styling. Survey buildings which were constructed before 1955 are important as a reflection of the continuing dominance of the downtown area as a commercial center. Intact properties within the group may exhibit significance in the areas of **Architecture, Commerce, Social History, and/or Government**, under Criteria A and C. Retail commercial buildings erected during this period tended to be smaller than those built earlier, with the one part commercial block being a favored form. Automobile-related buildings also became more common.

By 1930, Farmington could boast of a population of roughly 3,000 people, and the survey area was still the commercial center for the community. The two new state highways brought travelers right through downtown, and the courthouse square continued its dual role as the civic and commercial center of town. County merchant license records for Farmington in 1925 document the existence of more than 70 businesses, offering everything from undertaking to soda bottling. Most of those were still in operation five years later, as the country entered the hard times of the Great Depression, and it appears that many made it through those trying times.

New construction does appear to have slowed considerably with the depression; only six of the survey properties were developed between 1930 and 1939. Three of those represent major building projects, however. They also represent significant public expenditures. The largest 1930s buildings in the survey group include the 1932 Rice-Stix Shirt Factory, at 200 West First Street, the 1932 Post Office, at 100 East Columbia, and the City Pool house, built in 1935 in Long Park.

The Rice-Stix Factory was built as a result of efforts by the Chamber of Commerce to increase local employment opportunities. The Chamber voted in 1931 to raise money, by subscription, for the construction of a new factory for the Rice-Stix Dry Goods Company.³³ That move enticed the



company to operate in Farmington, and brought much needed jobs to the community. The factory opened shortly after, and operated for decades. Sometime after 1952, it became home to the Puritan Company, and in the late 1960s, the Builtwell Company. The original 1930s building was expanded in 1952, and again in 1962. After sitting vacant in recent years, the building has been rehabilitated, and now houses “The Factory”, a multi-function commercial enterprise that includes a restaurant, retail, and meeting spaces. It has seen very few changes of note since 1962, and it is significant as the only large scale historic manufacturing facility left in the commercial core of Farmington.³⁴

Rice-Stix Dry Goods Factory, 200 West First Street, 1932.

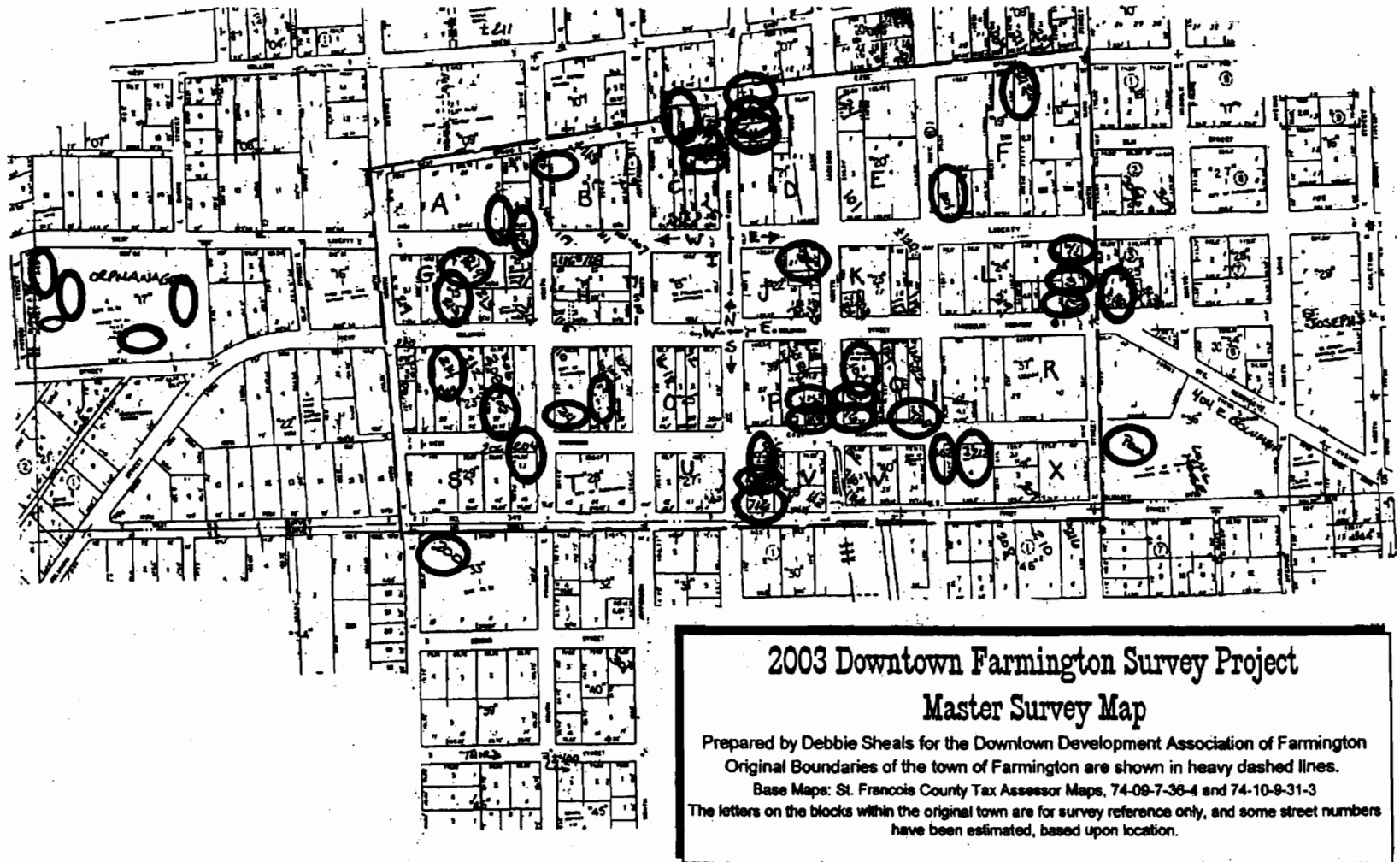
³³ Centennial History Book Committee, p. 13.

³⁴ Although locally significant, the factory does not appear to be eligible for the National Register, as the last addition is less than fifty years old.

Figure Seven. Survey Properties Built During Period III.



Survey Properties with Mid-Twentieth Century Resources (1930-1955)



The same year the factory opened, Farmington gained a large new Post Office on East Columbia Street. That brick and limestone building is the largest and most high style building in the survey group to have been built in Period III. When it opened in 1932, it was billed as one of the most modern and attractive mail-handling facilities in the area. It continues to operate in its original capacity yet today, and remains highly intact, inside and out. It is individually eligible for inclusion in the National Register.

The final large building project of the 1930s also represents federal investment in the community. In 1935, work began on a public swimming pool which was financed by the WPA, or Works Progress Administration. The WPA was a Depression-era program founded to provide employment for workers who would otherwise be on the relief roles.³⁵ WPA-funded projects brought swimming pools and other public amenities to numerous Missouri communities in the 1930s. In 1935, the year the Farmington pool was started, for example, Missouri ranked 11th in the nation in the number of WPA workers, with more than 100,000 Missourians on WPA payrolls.³⁶

The swimming pool project in Farmington produced an in-ground pool and an Art Deco style pool house which included locker rooms and a roof top observation platform. The pool served the community for decades; it has only recently been replaced by a new facility on the west edge of town. Today, the pool at this site is gone, and a new skateboard park is in its place; the pool house remains, however. The pool house is largely intact, and continues to reflect its long history of public service.³⁷

The late 1930s also saw changes to a different type of public service operation in town. The Farmington Children's Home, also known as the Presbyterian Orphanage, began a comprehensive building program in the late 1930s. The Orphanage is located a few blocks west of the downtown area, on a lot adjacent to the Presbyterian Church. It was founded in 1914, on the grounds of the former Elmwood Seminary. At that time, the grounds included a large brick administration/classroom building, a smaller house, and a "slave cabin".³⁸ By the 1930s, those buildings had become obsolete, and concerns for the safety of the children prompted the building campaign. Between 1939 and 1951, the older structures were replaced with four large new Colonial Revival style buildings, all of which survive today with few changes. The orphanage remained in operation into the late 1990s, and the campus today looks very much as it did in at mid-century. Along with the nearby Presbyterian Church, the orphanage is eligible for the National Register as a historic district.

By 1940, the population in Farmington had reached 3,738, and the community was classified as an "urban" area in the 1940 census.³⁹ The rate of new construction in the downtown area increased with the new decade; fifteen the survey properties were developed in the 1940s. Most of that new construction happened around the edges of the area; with the exception of the Post Office, none of the survey properties built in Period III are located on the courthouse square or the nearby blocks of Columbia Street. (See Figure Seven.)

³⁵ Works Progress Administration, Report on the Works Program, (Washington, D. C.: GPO, 1936) p. 28.

³⁶ Works Progress Administration, p. 10.

³⁷ Changes in setting and context would make Register designation difficult.

³⁸ Bicentennial History Book Committee, p. 57.

³⁹ State of Missouri, Official Manual 1945-1946, (Jefferson City: Mid-State Printing Co, 1946) Census statistics, p. 1057.

State highway traffic was routed through the downtown area though the 1940s, bringing a continual stream of business. (A highway bypass was started in the late 1940s.) The growth of automobile-related commerce is evident in the function of many of the survey properties built in the 1940s and early 1950s; at least nine of the building in the survey group from this period were related in one way or another to automobile sales or service.

A large stone garage and filling station building erected at 201 East Liberty in 1946 reflects that trend. That building was built for Clifford Brewster and John Schaeffer in 1946, and continues in its original function today. Brewster worked in a service station on North Washington when a young man, and in 1936 went into business with his brother Edgar Brewster. They owned the gas station at 32 E. Liberty from 1936 to around 1946. (That gas station is also a survey property.) Brewster's biography in a local history notes that even though the highway bypass to Farmington was being built at the same time as this building, "he knew his customers were loyal and knew he could make a go of it."⁴⁰ He was right; he stayed in service there until his retirement in 1968, and the business itself has survived to modern times. The Brewster garage is one of the largest commercial gas station and garages in the survey area today.

Most of the commercial buildings in the survey group which were built after 1930 are relatively modest one or two story buildings with few stylistic embellishments. One-part commercial blocks were the most common; a few of those were built side by side within a short time span. At least one building in the group, the ca. 1949 building at 16 South Jackson, takes the slightly different form of a **multiple-entry commercial building**. A multiple-entry commercial building looks like a row of identical one-part commercial blocks, but differs in that it is a single building, with individual shop spaces, each of which has its own entry and display window. As in the previous decades, new residential construction within the survey was minimal; the survey group includes only eight houses built in the 20th century.

As the century progressed, the commercial structure of the community saw some changes. As alternative roadways developed, so did secondary commercial areas located away from the center of town. For the first time in the town's history, downtown was not the only commercial area in town. It was, however, still the civic center of the community, thanks to buildings like the courthouse, Long Hall, and the Post Office. The area also continued to serve as a financial center, which is evidenced today by the presence of several large banking operations.

Commercial vigor in downtown Farmington continues, as do many of the use patterns established early in the century. The courthouse square and Columbia Street are still lined with retail and office spaces, and the surrounding streets still contain various commercial and public facilities. Although several major fires in the 1960s took their toll on the historic building stock downtown, significant concentrations remain, and many of those buildings are used today much as they always have been.

As discussed in the next chapter, two areas near the courthouse square retain sufficient concentrations of historic resources to merit National Register district designation. The largest and most intact grouping includes both Long Hall and the Courthouse, along with a number of other highly intact buildings on the surrounding blocks. A smaller grouping near the Post Office also shows Register potential. Downtown Farmington continues to serve in its original role as the civic and commercial center of town. The historic architecture of the area reflects the long commercial history of the seat of St. Francois County, and plays a significant role in its present vitality. △

⁴⁰ Bicentennial History Book Committee, p. 145.

Chapter Three. Conclusions and Recommendations

Integrity and Current Condition

Field work conducted during the survey included evaluating all of the survey properties in terms of physical condition, and in the amount of existing historic material, the latter of which is generally referred to as the *level of integrity*. The properties were evaluated in each category, on a four-part system. The general physical condition of the survey group is impressive. Roughly 82% of the buildings in the survey group were judged to be in “excellent” or “good” condition (the top two of four categories.) Another good sign is the very low number of vacant buildings in the survey group.

The overall level of integrity of the survey group is also good; approximately 30% of the properties were given the highest integrity rating of “little changed,” and another 29% were rated as “high.” Only 11% were given a “low” rating.

It is important to look at both of those factors when evaluating the condition of historic resources in the survey area. A building that is “little changed” could have been sitting vacant and open to the weather for a decade, while a property in “excellent” condition could have been so drastically altered to have retained little or no historic integrity. Evaluating the two rating systems together provides a much clearer picture. The survey properties held up well to that type of scrutiny; roughly 44% were rated in the upper half of both categories, and roughly 7% received both of the highest ratings: “little changed” and “excellent”. (See table below.) St. Luke’s AME Church, at 400 S. Franklin Street, provides a good example; it received the top possible rating for integrity and the lowest for physical condition, a combination which identifies a potentially important historic resource which is in need of immediate attention.

Condition/Integrity	No.	%
Excellent/Little Changed	8	7%
Good/Little Changed	16	14%
Excellent/High	12	10%
Good/High	15	13%
Total	51	45%

National Register Eligibility

There are a number of options for National Register designation in Downtown Farmington. Sixteen different buildings in the survey group appear to be individually eligible, and there are three separate areas which contain a high enough concentration of eligible resources to merit district designation. Almost all of the individually eligible buildings, twelve of the sixteen, are located within potential districts. (See Figures 7 and 8.)

Because so many of those individually notable buildings are located within likely district boundaries, district nominations are recommended as the first step in achieving national recognition for Farmington’s historic commercial resources. Of the three potential districts, two are located at the center of the business district, near the courthouse, and the third is a few blocks west of there.

Figure Seven. Individually Eligible Properties in the Survey Group.

Downtown Farmington Survey Project 2003
Survey Properties which may be individually eligible for the National Register.

Address	Historic Name	Construction Date
E. Columbia	St. Joseph Catholic Church	* 1912
100 E. Columbia	Post Office	* 1932
1 W. Columbia	St. Francois County Courthouse	* 1926
12 W. Columbia	Rottger, O.F. & W.H., Building	ca. 1904
16 W. Columbia	Farmers Bank	ca. 1906
102 W. Columbia	Braun's Hotel and Opera Hall	* 1884
104 W. Columbia	Gierse Tailor Shop (Weber, John, Building)	ca. 1876
110 W. Columbia	Long Memorial Hall	* 1924
201 W. Columbia	M.E. Church	ca. 1904
220 W. Columbia	Farmington Christian Church	* 1901
216 E. First St.	Kohlmeyer, Henry House	ca. 1879
11 N. Franklin	St. Francois County Jail	ca. 1871
400 S. Franklin	St. Luke's A.M.E. Church	ca. 1888
101 W. Liberty	Davis, A.S., Building	ca. 1904
111 W. Liberty	Davis, A.S., Building	ca. 1904
119 W. Liberty	Farmington Motor Company 2	ca. 1924

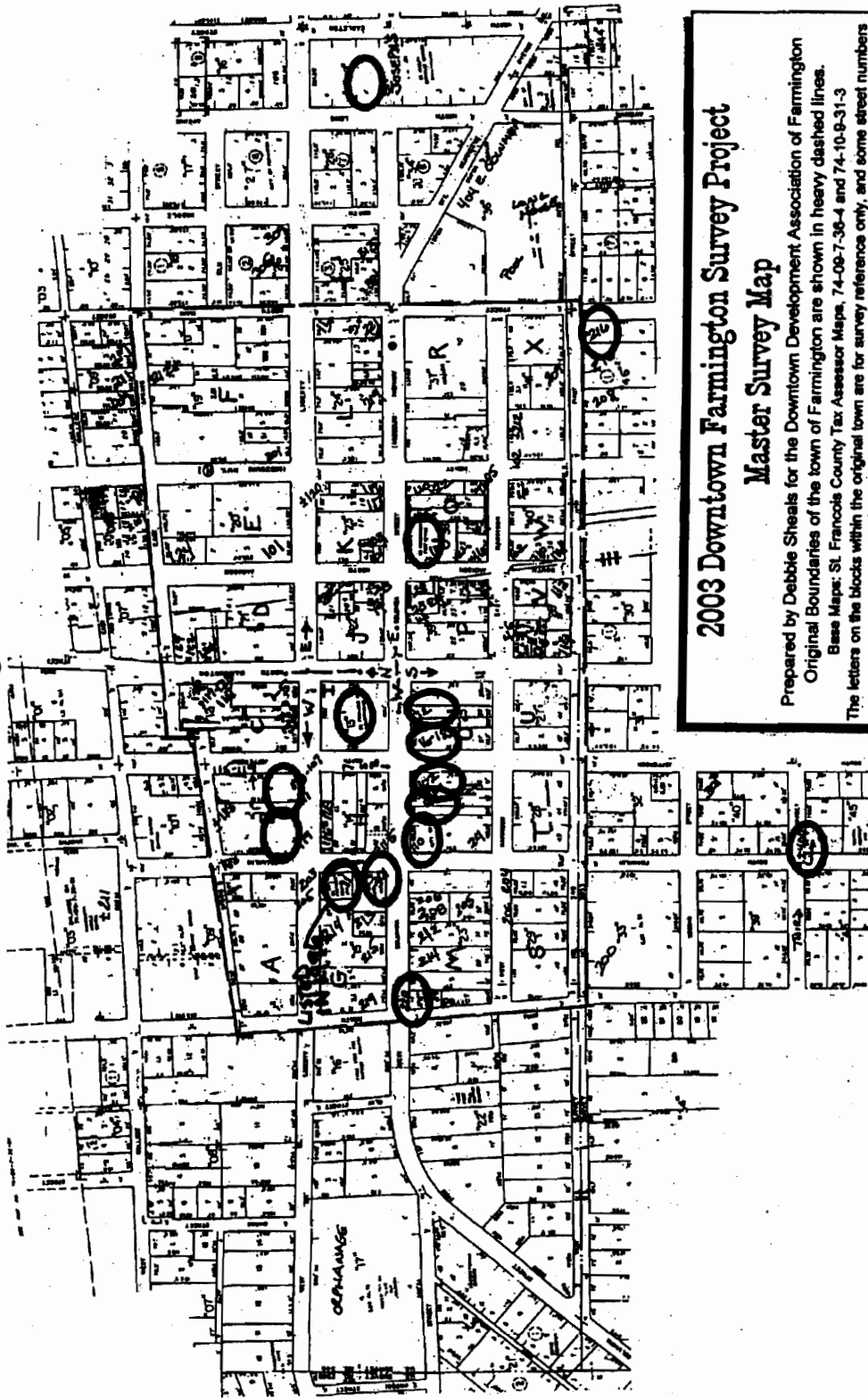
Individual properties of note range from the high style St. Francois County Courthouse, (1926) left, to more modest buildings like St. Luke's AME Church, (ca. 1888) right.



Figure Eight. Map of Survey Properties which appear to be individually eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.



Survey Properties Which May be Individually Eligible for the National Register



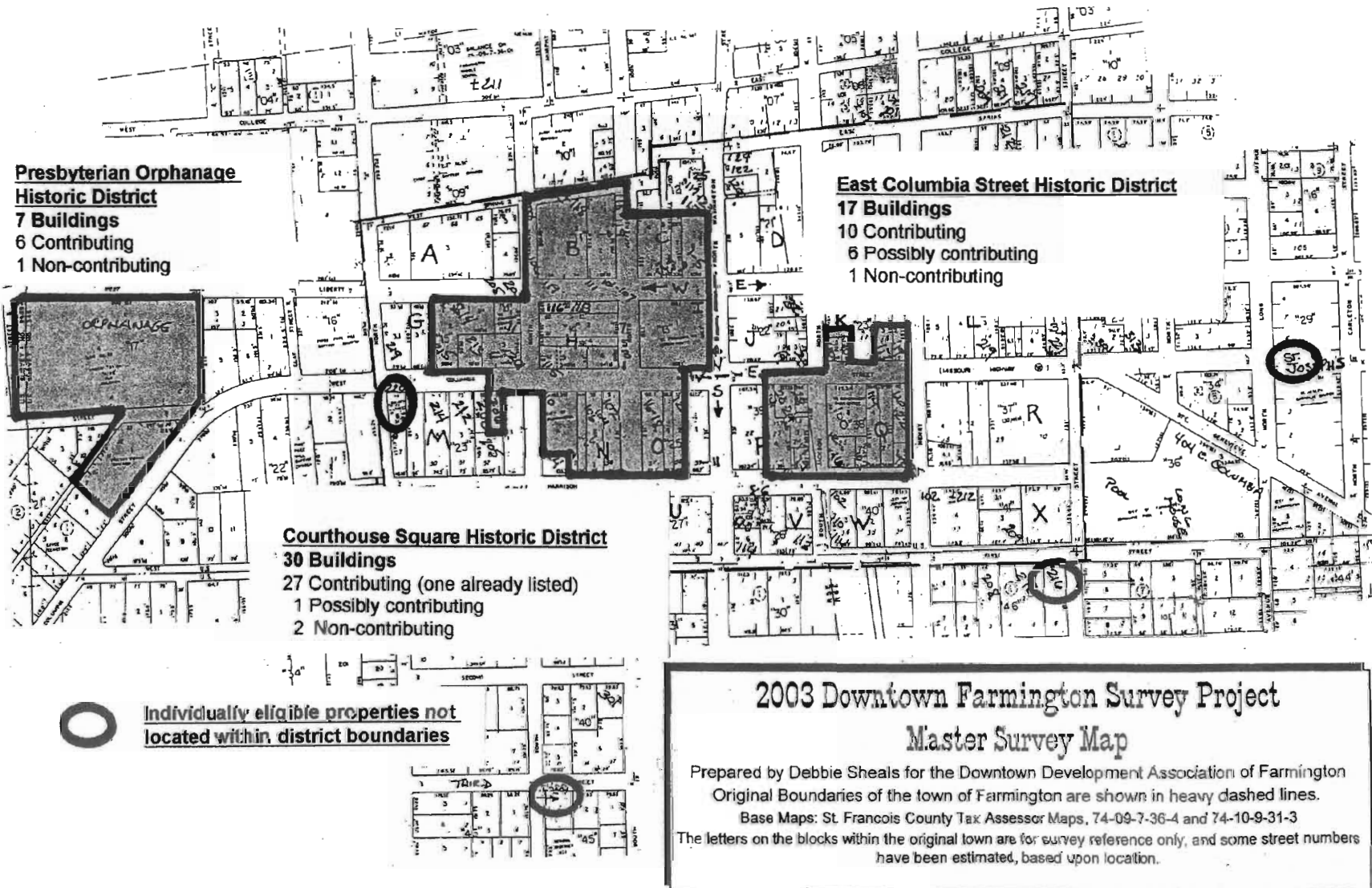
2003 Downtown Farmington Survey Project

Master Survey Map

Prepared by Debbie Sheals for the Downtown Development Association of Farmington
 Original Boundaries of the town of Farmington are shown in heavy dashed lines.
 Base Maps: St. Francis County Tax Assessor Maps, 74-09-7-36-4 and 74-10-9-31-3
 The letters on the blocks within the original town are for survey reference only, and some street numbers have been estimated, based upon location.

Figure Nine. Potential Districts, plus those individually eligible buildings not located within potential district boundaries.

Survey Properties with National Register Potential Districts and Individual Properties



The areas most likely to be eligible for National Register Designation as districts are:

The Presbyterian Orphanage Historic District,

- located two blocks east of the Original Town plat, between West Liberty and Cayce Streets. That district has seven buildings, 6 of which are contributing.

The Courthouse Square Historic District,

- includes the courthouse and portions of six nearby blocks. The Courthouse square district has 30 buildings, only 2 or 3 of which may be non-contributing.

The East Columbia Historic District,

- located a block east of the courthouse, and includes the large, highly intact Post Office building. The East Columbia Street District contains 17 buildings, 10 to 12 of which are contributing.

The Presbyterian Orphanage Historic District encompasses the entire in-town campus of the Farmington Children's Home, as well as the Presbyterian Church building, which is located on an adjacent lot. (The school also had rural facilities at one time.) The orphanage was founded in 1914 as the Presbyterian Orphanage, and it remained in operation into the late 1990s. (It was last known as the Farmington Children's Home.) It is located on the grounds of the former Elmwood Seminary, which in 1914 contained a large brick administration/classroom building and other buildings.² Those early buildings were gradually replaced with those now on the campus; the existing buildings were built between ca. 1939 and 1978. Five of the six buildings on the campus today were built before 1952, and the nearby Presbyterian Church was built ca. 1885. As a group, the buildings on the campus continue to reflect their long association with the Presbyterian Orphanage.

Contributing buildings in the Presbyterian Orphanage Historic District:

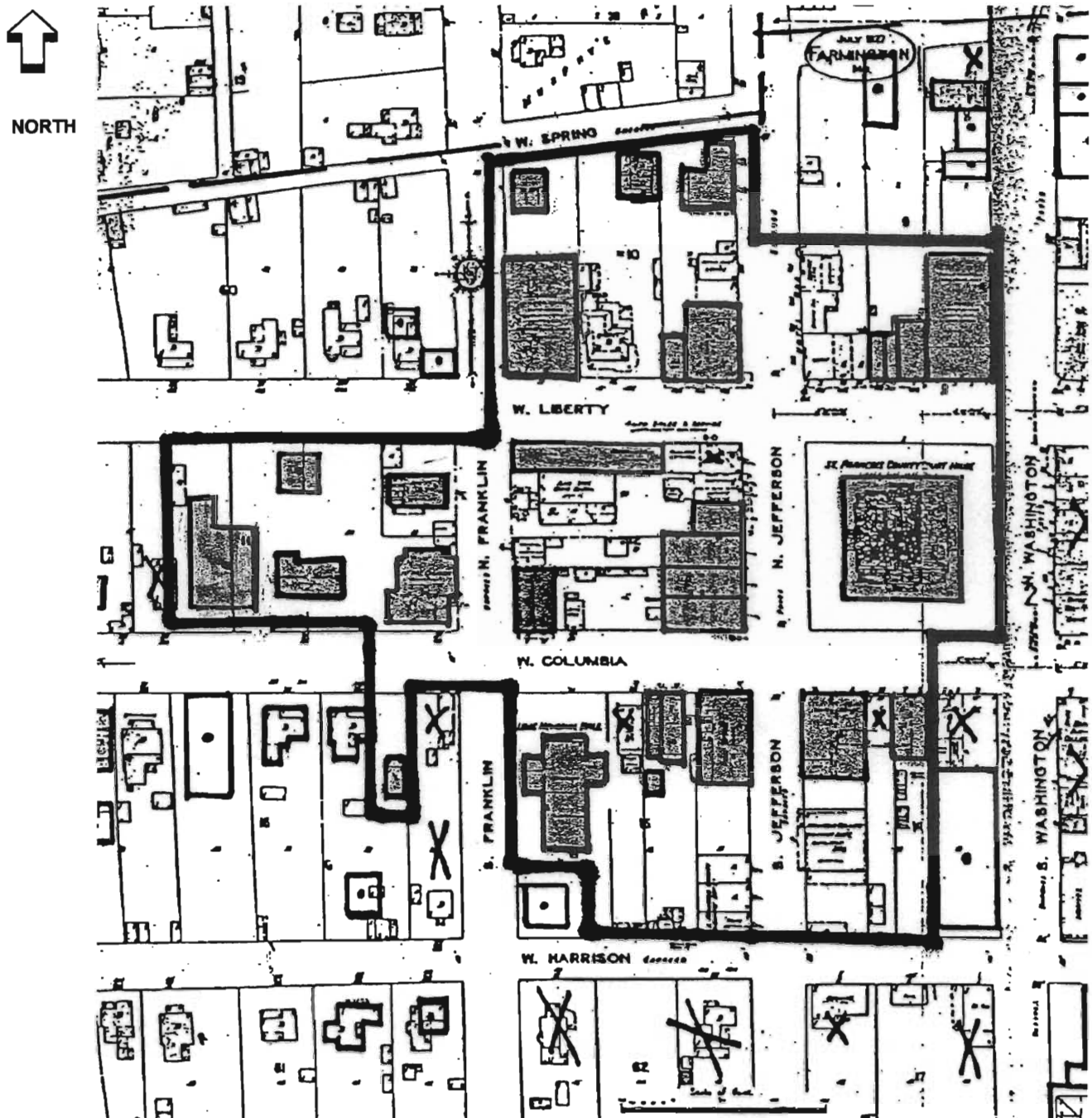
Clockwise from top left: Administration Building, Deering Hall, Harlan Hall, Holmes Cottage, Farmington Presbyterian Church. (Not pictured: A small frame garage behind the Administration Building.)



² "200 Years," p. 56-57.

The Courthouse Square Historic District represents the largest concentration of intact historic commercial buildings in Farmington today. It includes the current Courthouse, which was built in 1926, as well as commercial buildings on three sides of the courthouse square. (The square is bordered on the east by modern bank buildings.) A large percentage of the buildings in the survey group which were deemed individually eligible are located in this area. Those include Long Memorial Hall (1924), which is one of the largest styled buildings in the survey group, as well as the ca. 1884 Braun Opera Hall, and the ca. 1904 Farmers Bank, all three of which are highly intact and in very good condition. Construction dates range from the 1870s to ca. 1951, and all major property types are represented.

Figure Ten. Courthouse Square Historic District. Base map, the 1927 Sanborn Map of Farmington. (X's represent modern or greatly altered resources.)



Contributing Buildings of the Courthouse Square Historic District.
Working north to south and west to east.

108 North Franklin



118 W. Spring



115-119 N. Jefferson



214 W. Liberty



11 N. Franklin



118 W. Liberty



119 W. Liberty



101-111 W. Liberty



13- 15 W. Liberty



9 W. Liberty



1-5 W. Liberty



215 W. Columbia



213 W. Columbia



206 W. Columbia



201 W. Columbia



115 W. Columbia



110 W. Columbia



106b W. Columbia



104 W. Columbia



102 W. Columbia



Contributing Buildings of the Courthouse Square Historic District.
(Continued.)

7 North Jefferson



5 North Jefferson



3 North Jefferson



1 North Jefferson



1 N. Jefferson (rear)



16 West Columbia



12 West Columbia



1 W. Columbia



West side of the Square, north Jefferson Street to Columbia.

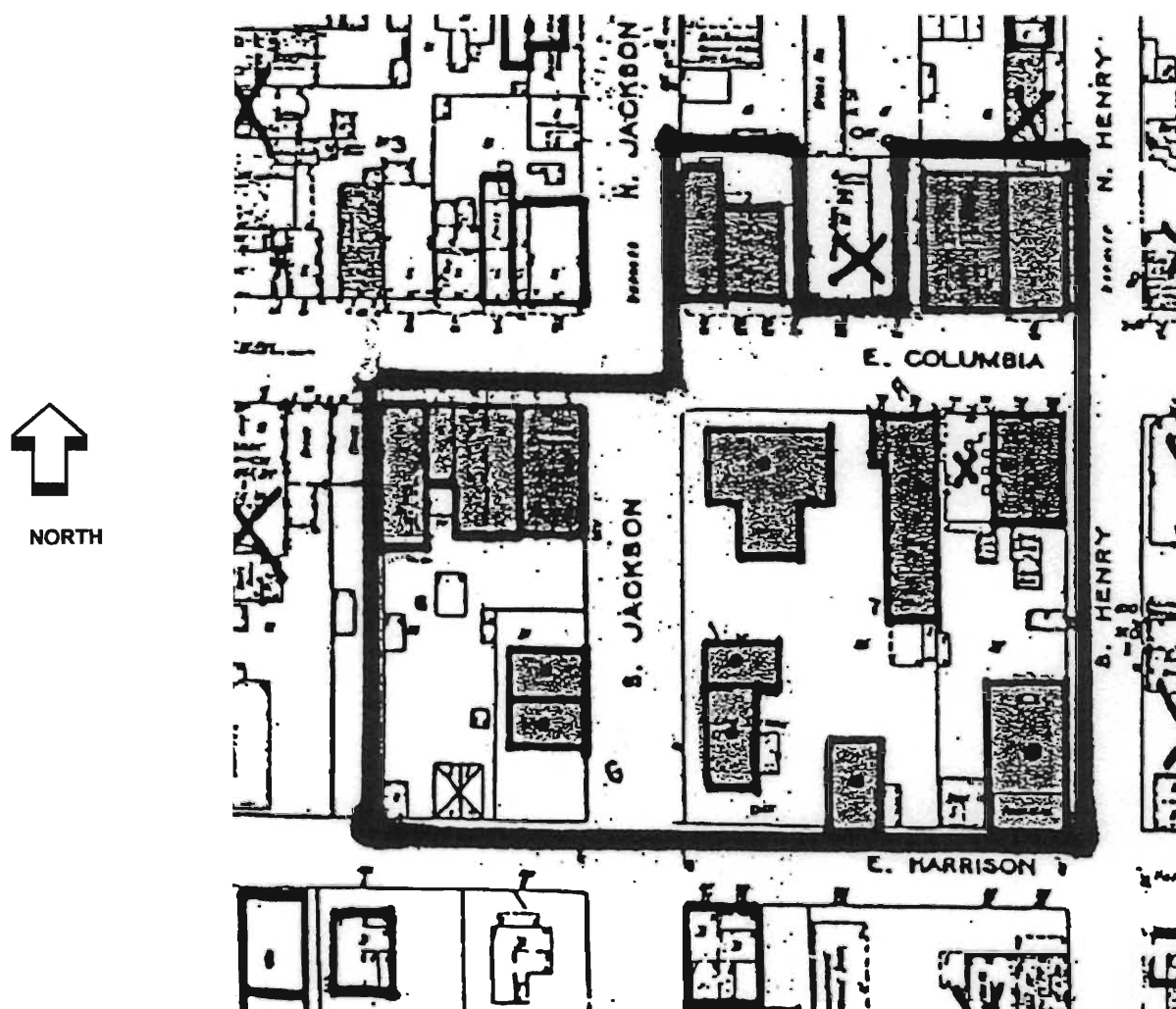


Looking north on Jefferson, past the Farmers bank to the Courthouse.



The East Columbia Historic District encompasses a grouping of historic commercial buildings clustered around the Farmington Post Office, which is located at 100 East Columbia, one block east of the Courthouse. In addition to the highly intact 1932 Post Office, notable buildings in the area include the ca. 1899 Henry Meyer Building at 119 E. Columbia, and the Tetley Jewelry Store, at 14 E. Columbia. The Tetley Store has recently had a facade restoration which exposed its original cut granite archways. The Meyer building was designed by Louis Miller, one of the area's best known architects. Construction dates range from the 1870s to ca. 1940; most of the buildings are one- or two-part commercial blocks.

Figure Eleven. East Columbia Historic District. Base map, the 1927 Sanborn Map of Farmington. (X's represent modern or greatly altered resources.)



Contributing Buildings of the East Columbia Historic District.
Working north to south and west to east.

101 E. Columbia



103 E. Columbia



117 E. Columbia
(hood may be removed soon)



119 E. Columbia



14 E. Columbia
(Original facade recently restored.)



20-24 E. Columbia



20-28 E. Columbia



100 E. Columbia



114 E. Columbia
(Facade being restored.)



17 and 19 S. Jackson



12 S. Jackson



16 South Jackson



107 E. Harrison



77-85 S. Henry



East Columbia, looking east.



Using Survey Information Locally: Where to Look for More Information.

In most cases, the survey forms contain only basic information about each property. (It was beyond the scope of this project to do in-depth research on all 113 properties.) The forms do, however, establish a point of departure for further study. A special effort was made to connect survey properties with specific owner names, which will greatly aid in further research. An approximate construction date and at least some early ownership history was established for almost every building in the survey group. Sources of other information are also noted in the bibliography of this report and the "sources" section of the survey forms.

With that data it is possible to look more closely at various local historical sources for more information about the early owners, as well as general history from the time of the building's construction. Keep in mind that names are frequently mis-spelled, especially in early hand written records; check for alternate spellings if you are having trouble locating information about a particular person. It will also help to have a copy of the inventory form for your building and/or a photograph with you, to compare to historic images you may run across.

A few likely sources, all of which are available in Farmington:

- **The Genealogical and Local History Collections of the Farmington Library.** The local library has an impressively thorough collection of local historical works; one of the best this researcher has seen at the local level. In addition to a large file of obituaries, filed alphabetically, are the following collections:

"Early Merchants in Farmington." Binder with assorted clippings, part of the Genealogy Collection of the Farmington Public Library, Farmington, MO, n.d.

"General History of Farmington." Binder with assorted clippings, part of the Genealogy Collection of the Farmington Public Library, Farmington, MO, n.d.

"Historical St. Francois County," Binder with assorted clippings, part of the Genealogy Collection of the Farmington Public Library, Farmington, MO, n.d.

Published Sources at the library include:

Bicentennial History Book Committee. Farmington, Missouri: The First 200 Years, 1798-1998. Paducah, Kentucky: Turner Publishing Company, 2000. This locally produced history is quite comprehensive, and full of historic photographs. Look in the index for the name of an early owner of the property, and go from there. Do not forget to check the family history section as well.

Darnell, Dave. St. Francois County: Looking Back. Vols. I-III. Marcelline, MO: Walsworth Publ. Co., 1991-1993. This series on St. Francois County history has great photographs and historical information.

Other local sources.

- **County personal and real property tax records.** Early real property (land) tax records are available on microfiche in the Collector's Office of the county courthouse. Real estate tax records are filed under the name of the town, usually near the back of the volume. Those made before 1877 are filed by owner name; from 1877 on they are filed by lot number. The lot number within

the original town is noted on each survey form. These were used extensively during the survey project, but only consulted in five to ten year intervals. It is possible to check every year to more closely pin down a construction date for your property. Look for a marked jump in valuation, which indicates a new building on the property. Take time to check the value of comparable properties to make sure the increase is not due to an across the board rate hike. Personal property entries can offer further information about early residents in town, including such things as livestock and other property owned.

- **St. Francois County Deed Records**, located in the recorder's office of the county courthouse. These records can give you more specific information about changes of ownership of your property. They are indexed by date of filing, and by seller (grantor) and buyer (grantee). Property tax and other owner information on the survey forms will help narrow your search. For example, if John Smith owned a property in 1900, and Jane Jones owned it in 1920, a check of the deed index for the time in between for "grantor" John Smith should identify the deed transferring the property. Deeds are generally very vague as to contents of the lot, but sometimes contain useful descriptions. Be careful to check for alternate name spellings! You should also check both indexes if you are having trouble finding a specific transaction. Be aware that deeds were not always filed right after the sale was made; some owners waited years.

The above sources offer a wealth of information about the history of Farmington and the historic buildings which grace the streets of downtown today. Check the bibliography of this report for sources of information about specific styles and general architectural trends. Remember that the histories of the survey properties are interwoven; information about the house next door or the store down the street may offer insights into the history of your property, and vice versa. Happy hunting. △

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Appendixes

Appendix I. Selected Chronology

From Farmington, Missouri: The First 200 Years, 1798-1998. (Paducah, Kentucky: Turner Publishing Company, 2000) as well as local historical sources in the Farmington Library Collections.

1798 Rev. William Murphy, along with an Indian guide and his three sons, David, Joseph and William, reach what is now Farmington. Each of the Murphys establish a claim to a tract of land. They return home to family in Tennessee soon after, but William Murphy dies a few miles before reaching his home.

1800 Murphy's sons return to what is now the Farmington area, and establish what became known as Murphy's Settlement.

1805 William Murphy's widow, Sarah Barton Murphy, arrives from Tennessee, and soon after, teaches the first Sunday School west of the Mississippi River.

1821 St. Francois County is organized from Jefferson, Ste. Genevieve, and Washington Counties.
1822 David Murphy donates 52 acres of his original 640 acre claim "to fix a county seat," and the plat for the Original Town of Farmington is laid out soon after. (Plat filed Feb. 27, 1822.)

1823 John Peers opens Farmington's first store on south side of the square.

1824 John Boyce opens Farmington's first hotel. First county jail is built.

1826 First courthouse completed.

1838 Cozean House was built to serve as the Parsonage for the Presbyterian Church. It is one of the oldest buildings in the survey area and the town in general.

1847 First Elmwood Academy building constructed.

1850 Second courthouse completed, cost \$8,000.

1851 Plank Road linking Farmington and Ste. Genevieve started, by the Ste. Genevieve, Iron Mountain and Pilot Knob Plank Road Company.

1853 Plank road completed. The finished road was one lane wide and 42 miles long, with seven different toll gates. M.P. Cayce helps build town's first flour mill.

1854 Carleton College organized eight miles north of town.

1856 Farmington is organized as a Village. County's second jail constructed.

1857 Plank Road goes out of business, due in part to the building of the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad.

1860 Farmington's first newspaper, the *Southeast Missouri Argus* begins publication. Farmington population less than 500.

1862 Farmington population is now 600

1870 First public school constructed. Present county jail constructed.

1874 M.P. Cayce builds first ice house in county.

1876 Carleton Institute moved to Farmington.

1879 Farmington is organized as a City, and a city fire department is organized. 1879-80 Gazetteer entry for the town lists 84 different businesses, and a population of about 1,500. Notes that there is a very good public library and stage service to the nearest railroad line, 2-3/4 miles away, in De Lassus. Also stage service to Ste. Genevieve three times a week.

1885 Construction begins on third courthouse.

1886 Farmington Baptist Church established. The Bank of Farmington (town's first) incorporated. Courthouse completed, cost of \$20,000.

1889-90 Gazetteer entry for the town lists 115 different businesses, and a population of about 1,400. Mentions good schools, stage and telegraph service, and the existence of a bank, three hotels and three weekly newspapers.

1891 October. Farmington's first electric lights are put in service.

1892 First rock road built; this was Potosi Street.

1896 Giessing Milling Company moved to Farmington

1898-99 Gazetteer entry for the town lists 166 different businesses, several of which had large ads in the publication. The population was about 2,000, and the town was described as "a prosperous incorporated city in a rich mining district." Also mentions that the town has electric lights, and a telephone system under construction. Also mentions the "electric road" being built from Farmington to DeLassus. Another source notes that several attempts to bring an electric railway to town failed, until around 1902, when a group of local businessmen took over.

1900 Sanborn lists the population as 2,800.

1903 Construction begins on State Hospital No.4.

1904 Farmington's new electric railroad makes its first run, July 24.
County Infirmary built. Northern Methodists begin work on new stone building.

1908 Sanborn lists the population as 2,800.

1914 Sanborn lists the population as 3,000.

1919 Potosi Street becomes the first concrete road in town.

1924 Long Memorial Hall was built, from donation of Mrs. James A. Bisby, in honor of her brother, Dubart Long, a direct descendent of David Murphy. (Long Memorial Hall now serves as the Farmington City Hall.)

1927 Fourth and current courthouse is completed.

1931 Chamber of Commerce votes to raise money, by subscription, for the construction of a new factory for the Rice-Stix Dry Goods Company.

1932 (July): City ready to unveil its new post office billed as one of the most modern and attractive mail-handling facilities in the area. (The building remains, on Columbia Street, near the courthouse.) Dynamite which was somehow smuggled into the jail is blamed for a terrific explosion which only slightly damages the building, but temporality allows six prisoners to enjoy a few hours of freedom.

1935 WPA begins construction on swimming pool. (The pool house remains intact; the pool itself has recently been replaced by a skateboard park.)

1940 population 3,738 (classified as urban in 1940 census, per State manual)

1946 The St. Louis Browns of the American Baseball League announced that 125 baseball players from their many minor league baseball clubs will train in Farmington in April.

1950 First police car for the city of Farmington, a black Nash, is purchased by the City. New elementary school building completed. Early 1950s saw a switch from electric to diesel engines for the local railroad.

1957 Missouri State Highway Commission gives final approval for relocating Highway 67 west of Farmington. The last train of the St. Francois County Railroad company runs between Long Park and DeLassus.

1963 4,000 to 5,000 people attend dedication ceremonies at the new city-owned airport.

Appendix II

FARMINGTON MERCHANTS LICENSES FOR THE YEAR 1901

With merchant name and value of stock.

A. Rucker & Son	\$200	Nelber, Jacob	\$3000
Adler, J.E.	\$250	Obannon & Shearlock	\$200
City Drug Store	\$2000	Orten, A.L.	\$1500
Cunningham Sisters	\$200	P & A Benham	\$500
Cole & Nixon	\$3500	Pelty, Mrs. S.	\$100
Dalton & Marks	\$150	Puttnam, J.F.	\$50
Eisenberg & Parks	***	Rottger, O.F.	\$150
Farmington Electric L & I Plant	\$1850	Rottger, W.N.	\$400
Gierse, M.B.	\$900	Sackman, W.L.	\$100
Grand Leader Mercantile Co.	\$5000		
Herzog, Geo	\$1200	Smith, W.A.	\$25
Huber & Johnson	\$3500	Starick, L.J.	\$750
Isenman & Co.	\$1300	Taaffee, Thomas	\$150
J.M. Karsch Shoe Co.	\$3000	Trader, L.S.	\$350
Jones, Geo H.	\$100	Herman Travernight	\$400
Kerberg, John	\$150	Tetley, Robert	\$1200
Klein Grocer Co.	\$1500	Tetley Klein Lumber Co.	\$1000
Kreiger, J.	\$1500	Weile, Mrs. J	\$1000
Kugel, A.	\$1500		
Lang & Bro	\$2000		
Manly, Henry	\$50		
Martin, J.A.	\$25		
McCormick Drug Co.	\$1000		
McCoun, E.S.	\$300		
Moore & overall	\$1800		
Morris Bros	\$4500		
McKinney, E.J.	\$500		
Neidert, Adam	\$300		
Nelber, Boswell	\$2500		

FARMINGTON MERCHANT'S LICENSES FOR THE YEAR 1925
With Name and Value of Stock.

Allen, J.B.	\$1200	Lockridge, T.F.	\$1200
Alexander, W.J.	\$50	Mayberry & Byington	\$1600
Antoine, J.J.	\$150	McAtee Produce Co.	\$1500
Barbiess Meat Market	\$400	McDonnel, Jeff	\$300
Bashiell & Helbery	\$2500	McKinney, E.J.	\$2000
Beaquette, O.W.	\$400		
		Mell, H.C.	\$3500
Beaquette, O.W.	\$100	Moore, M..T.	\$1000
Bess, D.J.	\$50	Morris Bros	\$1000
Bonnet Shop	\$300	Neidert Und'ing Co.	\$1500
City Drug Store	\$3500	Nickman, Robert	\$220
Economy Tire Co.	\$200	Petley's Book Store	\$600
Evans, O.K.	\$1000		
		Radle, J.H. (Outside City Limits)	\$300
Davis Music Store	\$1200	Robert Tetley Jewelry Co.	\$2500
Deforest Milling Co.	\$1500	Roberts, H.D.	\$500
Denby Sisters	\$600	Rozier Store Co.	\$6500
Donze Motor Co.	\$2500	Rummel, O.R.	\$1000
Farmington Mercantile	\$6000	Sandy Liolios Garden	\$150
Fischer Mercantile Co.	\$3000		
		Sample, E.A.	\$50
Giessing Milling Co.	\$8000	Sample Room Store	\$1500
Helber Hardware Co.	\$3500	Schramm, Bottling and Creamery	\$250
Herman Travernight	\$100	Schramm, " " (maunfacturing)	\$7000
Hilton, A.J.	\$150		
Isenman, Herman	\$2500	Seitz, C.W.	\$600
Far Tire Co.	\$1000	Service Garage	\$40
		Smith, P.G.	\$500
Farmington Hardware Co.	\$2000	Smith, W.A.	\$500
Farmington Marble Works	\$600	Standard Oil Co.	\$57
Farmington Motor Co.	\$1000	Standard Oil Co.	\$705
Farminton Undt. Co.	\$1500		
Giessing Milling Co.	\$5500	St. Francois County Farm	\$3000
(crossed out and Farmington Milling written in pencil)		St. Francois Motor Co.	\$4000
Hawn, A.J.	\$200	Swink, Earl	\$250
Henderson Store Co.	\$5000	Tetley-Klein Limber Co.	\$5000
Isenmann, John	\$350	Tribly, J.H.	\$200
Karsch Shoe Co.	\$6000	Watts, Mrs. S.C.	\$400
Klein Grocer Co.	\$5000	Wells, Thomas	\$50
Koln's Café	\$200	Wines, B.A.	\$400
Kreiger, Mrs. L.J.	\$200	Wood, G.A. (Outside City Limits)	\$150
Laakman, E.M.	\$2500		
Lang & Bro	\$2600		
Lang & Bro Manufacturing	\$2500		
Liolios, Sandy	\$800		

Appendix III

2003 Downtown Farmington Survey Project Master List of Survey Properties

Historic Name	Address	Approx. Construction Date	Architectural Style Vernacular Type	Eligible for National Register? Eligible as part of district?
Parsonage for Christian Church	8 S. "A" St.	ca. 1907	Foursquare	no possibly
Presbyterian Church	Cayce at Columbia	ca. 1885	Gothic Revival	possibly yes
Presbyterian Orphanage: Administration Building	Cayce Avenue	* 1939	Colonial Revival	possibly yes
Presbyterian Orphanage: Harlan Hall	Cayce Avenue	ca. 1951	Colonial Revival	possibly yes
Presbyterian Orphanage: Deering Hall	Cayce Avenue	ca. 1951	Colonial Revival	possibly yes
Presbyterian Orphanage: Holmes Cottage	Cayce Avenue	ca. 1951	Colonial Revival School	possibly yes
Farmington High School Auditorium	211 W. College	* 1926	Colonial Revival Auditorium	possibly yes
St. Joseph Catholic Church	E. Columbia	* 1912	Romanesque Twin Towers Church	yes yes
Tetley Jewelry Store	14 E. Columbia	ca. 1879	Late Victorian Two Part Commercial Block	possibly yes
Dry Goods Store	19 E. Columbia	ca. 1888	Two Part Commercial Block	no possibly
Tetley Building	20 E. Columbia	ca. 1912	Late Victorian Business Block	possibly yes
General Store	23 E. Columbia	ca. 1882	Two Part Commercial Block	no possibly
Denman, H. & C.H., Building (Farmington News)	28 E. Columbia	ca. 1909	Late Victorian Two Part Commercial Block	no possibly
Post Office	100 E. Columbia	* 1932	Beaux Arts	yes yes
Ryan, William, Building	101 E. Columbia	ca. 1928	Late Victorian Two Part Commercial Block	no possibly
Meyer, H.C. et al, Building	103 E. Columbia	ca. 1913	One Part Commercial Block	no possibly
Lang and Holler Building	114 E. Columbia	ca. 1904	Late Victorian Two Part Commercial Block	no possibly

2003 Downtown Farmington Survey Project Master List of Survey Properties

Historic Name	Address	Approx. Construction Date	Architectural Style Vernacular Type	Eligible for National Register? Eligible as part of district?
Hahn, Andy, Building	117 E. Columbia	ca. 1919	Craftsman Business Block	no possibly
Meyer, Henry C., Building	119 E. Columbia	ca. 1899	Late Victorian Two Part Commercial Block	possibly yes
Vollath, George and Doretta, Building	120 E. Columbia	ca. 1889	Late Victorian Two Part Commercial Block	no no
Eisenberg, George, Harness Shop	219 E. Columbia	ca. 1899	Late Victorian Two Part Commercial Block	possibly yes
Pirkey, W.H., Building	221 E. Columbia	ca. 1931	Corner Entrance Commercial	no possibly
Filling Station	301 E. Columbia	ca. 1951	Oblong Box Service Station	no possibly
Market & Schramm Bottling Company Building	313 E. Columbia	ca. 1899	Late Victorian Two Part Commercial Block	possibly yes
Long, Phillip Graham & Isabella Murphy, House	404 E. Columbia	ca. 1833	Greek Revival I-house	possibly yes
City Pool House	404 E. Columbia	*1935	Art Deco Pool House	possibly yes
St. Francois County Courthouse	1 W. Columbia	*1926	Beaux Arts Courthouse	yes yes
Rottger, O.F. & W.H., Building	12 W. Columbia	ca. 1904	Late Victorian Two Part Commercial Block	yes yes
Farmers Bank	16 W. Columbia	ca. 1906	Romanesque Business Block	yes yes
Braun's Hotel and Opera Hall	102 W. Columbia	*1884	Late Victorian Corner Entry	yes yes
Gierse Tailor Shop (Weber, John, Building)	104 W. Columbia	ca. 1876	Greek Revival Gable Front	yes yes
Gierse Tailor Shop: Processing Room	106 W. Columbia	ca. 1893	One Part Commercial Block	no no
Gierse Dry Cleaning Building	106b W. Columbia	ca. 1930	Open Gable	no possibly
Long Memorial Hall	110 W. Columbia	*1924	Beaux Arts	yes yes

2003 Downtown Farmington Survey Project Master List of Survey Properties

Historic Name	Address	Approx. Construction Date	Architectural Style Vernacular Type	Eligible for National Register? Eligible as part of district?
Niedert, Adam, Building	115 W. Columbia	ca. 1899	Two Part Commercial Block	no possibly
M.E. Church	201 W. Columbia	ca. 1904	Gothic Revival Steepled Ell Church	yes yes
McCormick, Dr. Emmet C., Office	206 W. Columbia	ca. 1888	Greek Revival Gable Front	possibly yes
McCormick, Dr. Emmet C., House	208 W. Columbia	ca. 1888	Gabled Ell	no possibly
Leathers, A.J., House	212 W. Columbia	ca. 1880	Gabled Ell	no no
Masonic Temple	213 W. Columbia	ca. 1911	Lodge Hall	possibly yes
Evans, Sala, Building	214 W. Columbia	ca. 1931	Office Building	no possibly
Fitz C.S., Auto Sales and Service	215 W. Columbia	ca. 1949	Commercial Garage	no possibly
Wilson, Catherine, House (Cozean House)	219 W. Columbia	ca. 1838	Upright and Wing	possibly possibly
Farmington Christian Church	220 W. Columbia	*1901	Romanesque Center Steeple Church	yes yes
House	208 E. First St.	ca. 1879	Hall and Parlor	no possibly
Shaw, Harry, House	209 E. First St.	ca. 1907	Late Victorian Foursquare	no possibly
House	210 E. First St.	ca. 1895	Italianate Foursquare	no yes
Kohlmeyer, Henry House	216 E. First St.	ca. 1879	I-house	yes yes
Rice-Stix Shirt Factory	200 W. First St.	*1932	Colonial Revival Factory	possibly possibly
St. Francois County Jail	11 N. Franklin	ca. 1871	Greek Revival County Jail	yes yes
Horn, William, House	108 N. Franklin	ca. 1935	Craftsman Bungalow	possibly yes

2003 Downtown Farmington Survey Project Master List of Survey Properties

Historic Name	Address	Approx. Construction Date	Architectural Style Vernacular Type	Eligible for National Register? Eligible as part of district?
Farmington Fire Department		ca. 1940		no
	24 S. Franklin		Fire Department	possibly
St. Luke's A.M.E. Church		ca. 1888	Gothic Revival	yes
	400 S. Franklin		Center Steeple Church	yes
Smith, Walter C., Building		ca. 1949		no
	4 E. Harrison		Two Part Commercial Block	yes
Burke, Seward, House		ca. 1879	Craftsman (now)	no
	6 E. Harrison		Gabled Ell	possibly
Tetley, C.A., Building		ca. 1929	Craftsman	possibly
	107 E. Harrison		One Part Commercial Block	yes
Jennings, N.B., Building		ca. 1950		no
	212 E. Harrison		Warehouse	possibly
Allen, J. W., House		ca. 1949		no
	204 W. Harrison		Gable Front	possibly
Braham, Gertrude, House		ca. 1951		no
	205 W. Harrison		Gable Front	possibly
Weber, John A., House		ca. 1877		possibly
	206 W. Harrison		Central Passage	yes
Reinhart, Pauline, House		ca. 1894		no
	201 N. Henry		Foursquare	no
Cabinet Shop		ca. 1940		no
	77 S. Henry		Commercial	yes
Jennings, N.B., Building		ca. 1951		no
	102 S. Henry		One Part Commercial Block	possibly
Helber, E.A., House		ca. 1913	Late Victorian	no
	124 N. Jackson		Crossplan	possibly
Scheurmann, Fred, Building 1		ca. 1949		possibly
	12 S. Jackson		One Part Commercial Block	yes
Schuermann, Fred, Building 2		ca. 1949		possibly
	16 S. Jackson		Multiple Entry Commercial	yes
South Jackson Business Block		ca. 1939		possibly
	17 S. Jackson		Two Part Commercial Block	yes
South Jackson Business Block		ca. 1939		possibly
	19 S. Jackson		Two Part Commercial Block	yes

2003 Downtown Farmington Survey Project

Master List of Survey Properties

Historic Name	Address	Approx. Construction Date	Architectural Style Vernacular Type	Eligible for National Register? Eligible as part of district?
Marion Smith Machine Shop	102 S. Jackson	ca. 1879/19	Agricultural Processing	no possibly
McDowell Feed Mill	110 S. Jackson	ca. 1929	Feed Mill	possibly yes
Horn, Marion, Building (Blacksmith shop 1952)	113 S. Jackson	ca. 1929	Blacksmith Shop	no possibly
Feed Warehouse	114 S. Jackson	ca. 1929	Feed Warehouse	possibly yes
Jacobson, Simon, Building. (Morris Brothers Store)	1 N. Jefferson	ca. 1879	Late Victorian Two Part Commercial Block	possibly yes
Puttman, J.F., Building	3 N. Jefferson	ca. 1899	Late Victorian Two Part Commercial Block	possibly yes
McEwan, Ella, Building	5 N. Jefferson	ca. 1899	Late Victorian Two Part Commercial Block	possibly yes
Williams, Thomas, Building	7 N. Jefferson	ca. 1879	Two Part Commercial Block	no yes
Highley, J.D., Livery	115 N. Jefferson	ca. 1899	Livery stable	possibly yes
Working Men's Association Hall	301 S. Jefferson	ca. 1881	Lodge Hall	possibly yes
Cities Service Oil Company Station	32 E. Liberty	ca. 1929	English Revival Gas Station Residential	no possibly
Boswell & Helber Grocer	101 E. Liberty	ca. 1890	Two Part Commercial Block	no no
Meyer, H.C., Building	120 E. Liberty	ca. 1919	Residential Theme Gas Station	no possibly
Cliff Brewster Station and Garage	201 E. Liberty	*1946	Commercial Garage	no yes
House	305 E. Liberty	ca. 1879	Double Pile	possibly yes
Feed Warehouse	309 E. Liberty	ca. 1926	Warehouse	no possibly
Clardy & Rozier Garage	1 W. Liberty	ca. 1926	Craftsman Business Block	possibly yes

2003 Downtown Farmington Survey Project

Master List of Survey Properties

Historic Name	Address	Approx. Construction Date	Architectural Style Vernacular Type	Eligible for National Register? Eligible as part of district?
West Liberty Restaurant	9 W. Liberty	ca. 1929	One Part Commercial Block	possibly yes
West Liberty Office Building	13 W. Liberty	ca. 1926	One Part Commercial Block	possibly yes
West Liberty Commercial Building	15 W. Liberty	ca. 1926	One Part Commercial Block	possibly yes
Davis, A.S., Building	101 W. Liberty	ca. 1904	Late Victorian Business Block	yes yes
Davis, A.S., Building	111 W. Liberty	ca. 1904	Late Victorian Business Block	yes yes
Farmington Motor Company 1	116 W. Liberty	ca. 1921	Craftsman Corner Entrance Commercial	possibly yes
Farmington Motor Company 2	119 W. Liberty	ca. 1924	Craftsman Commercial Garage	yes yes
West Liberty Cafe/Restaurant	203 W. Liberty	ca. 1951	Corner Entrance Commercial	no no
House	205 W. Liberty	ca. 1951	Gabled Ell	no possibly
Fitz, C.S., Auto Body Shop	214 W. Liberty	ca. 1937	Craftsman Commercial Garage	possibly yes
Pirkey, W.H., Building	3 N. Main	ca. 1949	Gas Station	possibly yes
Pirkey Filling Station	11 N. Main	ca. 1949	Gas Station	no possibly
Garage	107 E. Spring	ca. 1926	Garage/ Barn	no yes
House	209 E. Spring	ca. 1890	Hall and Parlor	no possibly
House	211 E. Spring	ca. 1910	Hall and Parlor	no possibly
Jones, Ernie, House	212 E. Spring	ca. 1949	Gable Front	no possibly
House	217 E. Spring	ca. 1881	I-house side hall	no possibly

2003 Downtown Farmington Survey Project

Master List of Survey Properties

Historic Name	Approx. Construction Date	Architectural Style	Eligible for National Register?
Address	Vernacular Type	Eligible as part of district?	
Farmington Body Shop	ca. 1952		no
1 W. Spring	Commercial Garage		possibly
Highley, J. D., Barn	ca. 1907		possibly
118 W. Spring	Gable end barn		yes
Office Building	ca. 1955		no
117 N. Washington	One Part Commercial Block		possibly
Office Building	ca. 1955		no
119 N. Washington	Business Block		no
Tractor Repair & Service	ca. 1949		no
120 N. Washington	One Part Commercial Block		possibly
Auto Repair Office	ca. 1949		no
122 N. Washington	One Part Commercial Block		possibly
Auto Repair (probably C.S. Fitz)	ca. 1949		no
124 N. Washington	Commercial Garage		possibly
St. Francois County Railway Depot	ca. 1907		no
125 N. Washington	Two Part Commercial Block		no
Ritz Theater	ca. 1928		no
11 S. Washington	Movie Theater		possibly
Consolidated Oil Company Building	ca. 1939		no
110 S. Washington	Commercial Garage		possibly
National Guard Armory	ca. 1951		no
114 S. Washington	Armory		possibly

Appendix IV

Downtown Farmington Survey Project Survey Properties, by date of construction

Address	Construction Date	Property Type	Architectural Style
404 E. Columbia	ca. 1833	I-house	Greek Revival
219 W. Columbia	ca. 1838	Upright and Wing	
11 N. Franklin	ca. 1871	County Jail	Greek Revival
104 W. Columbia	ca. 1876	Gable Front	Greek Revival
206 W. Harrison	ca. 1877	Central Passage	
14 E. Columbia	ca. 1879	Two Part Commercial Block	Late Victorian
208 E. First St.	ca. 1879	Hall and Parlor	
216 E. First St.	ca. 1879	I-house	
6 E. Harrison	ca. 1879	Gabled Ell	Craftsman (now)
1 N. Jefferson	ca. 1879	Two Part Commercial Block	Late Victorian
7 N. Jefferson	ca. 1879	Two Part Commercial Block	
305 E. Liberty	ca. 1879	Double Pile	
102 S. Jackson	ca. 1879/190	Agricultural Processing	
212 W. Columbia	ca. 1880	Gabled Ell	
301 S. Jefferson	ca. 1881	Lodge Hall	
217 E. Spring	ca. 1881	I-house side hall	
23 E. Columbia	ca. 1882	Two Part Commercial Block	
102 W. Columbia	* 1884	Corner Entry	Late Victorian
Cayce at	ca. 1885		Gothic Revival
19 E. Columbia	ca. 1888	Two Part Commercial Block	
206 W. Columbia	ca. 1888	Gable Front	Greek Revival
208 W. Columbia	ca. 1888	Gabled Ell	
400 S. Franklin	ca. 1888	Center Steeple Church	Gothic Revival
120 E. Columbia	ca. 1889	Two Part Commercial Block	Late Victorian
101 E. Liberty	ca. 1890	Two Part Commercial Block	
209 E. Spring	ca. 1890	Hall and Parlor	
106 W. Columbia	ca. 1893	One Part Commercial Block	
201 N. Henry	ca. 1894	Foursquare	
210 E. First St.	ca. 1895	Foursquare	Italianate
119 E. Columbia	ca. 1899	Two Part Commercial Block	Late Victorian
219 E. Columbia	ca. 1899	Two Part Commercial Block	Late Victorian
313 E. Columbia	ca. 1899	Two Part Commercial Block	Late Victorian
115 W. Columbia	ca. 1899	Two Part Commercial Block	
3 N. Jefferson	ca. 1899	Two Part Commercial Block	Late Victorian

Downtown Farmington Survey Project Survey Properties, by date of construction

Address	Construction Date	Property Type	Architectural Style
5 N. Jefferson	ca. 1899	Two Part Commercial Block	Late Victorian
115 N. Jefferson	ca. 1899	Livery stable	
220 W. Columbia	* 1901	Center Steeple Church	Romanesque
114 E. Columbia	ca. 1904	Two Part Commercial Block	Late Victorian
12 W. Columbia	ca. 1904	Two Part Commercial Block	Late Victorian
201 W. Columbia	ca. 1904	Steepled Ell Church	Gothic Revival
101 W. Liberty	ca. 1904	Business Block	Late Victorian
111 W. Liberty	ca. 1904	Business Block	Late Victorian
16 W. Columbia	ca. 1906	Business Block	Romanesque
8 S. "A" St.	ca. 1907	Foursquare	
209 E. First St.	ca. 1907	Foursquare	Late Victorian
118 W. Spring	ca. 1907	Gable end barn	
125 N. Washington	ca. 1907	Two Part Commercial Block	
28 E. Columbia	ca. 1909	Two Part Commercial Block	Late Victorian
211 E. Spring	ca. 1910	Hall and Parlor	
213 W. Columbia	ca. 1911	Lodge Hall	
E. Columbia	* 1912	Twin Towers Church	Romanesque
20 E. Columbia	ca. 1912	Business Block	Late Victorian
103 E. Columbia	ca. 1913	One Part Commercial Block	
124 N. Jackson	ca. 1913	Crossplan	Late Victorian
117 E. Columbia	ca. 1919	Business Block	Craftsman
120 E. Liberty	ca. 1919	Residential Theme Gas	
116 W. Liberty	ca. 1921	Corner Entrance	Craftsman
110 W. Columbia	* 1924		Beaux Arts
119 W. Liberty	ca. 1924	Commercial Garage	Craftsman
211 W. College	* 1926	Auditorium	Colonial Revival
1 W. Columbia	* 1926	Courthouse	Beaux Arts
309 E. Liberty	ca. 1926	Warehouse	
1 W. Liberty	ca. 1926	Business Block	Craftsman
13 W. Liberty	ca. 1926	One Part Commercial Block	
15 W. Liberty	ca. 1926	One Part Commercial Block	
107 E. Spring	ca. 1926	Garage/ Barn	
101 E. Columbia	ca. 1928	Two Part Commercial Block	Late Victorian
11 S. Washington	ca. 1928	Movie Theater	

Downtown Farmington Survey Project Survey Properties, by date of construction

Address	Construction Date	Property Type	Architectural Style
107 E. Harrison	ca. 1929	One Part Commercial Block	Craftsman
110 S. Jackson	ca. 1929	Feed Mill	
113 S. Jackson	ca. 1929	Blacksmith Shop	
114 S. Jackson	ca. 1929	Feed Warehouse	
32 E. Liberty	ca. 1929	Gas Station Residential	English Revival
9 W. Liberty	ca. 1929	One Part Commercial Block	
106b W. Columbia	ca. 1930	Open Gable	
221 E. Columbia	ca. 1931	Corner Entrance	
214 W. Columbia	ca. 1931	Office Building	
100 E. Columbia	* 1932		Beaux Arts
200 W. First St.	* 1932	Factory	Colonial Revival
404 E. Columbia	* 1935	Pool House	Art Deco
108 N. Franklin	ca. 1935	Bungalow	Craftsman
214 W. Liberty	ca. 1937	Commercial Garage	Craftsman
Cayce Avenue	* 1939		Colonial Revival
17 S. Jackson	ca. 1939	Two Part Commercial Block	
19 S. Jackson	ca. 1939	Two Part Commercial Block	
110 S. Washington	ca. 1939	Commercial Garage	
24 S. Franklin	ca. 1940	Fire Department	
77 S. Henry	ca. 1940	Commercial	
201 E. Liberty	* 1946	Commercial Garage	
215 W. Columbia	ca. 1949	Commercial Garage	
4 E. Harrison	ca. 1949	Two Part Commercial Block	
204 W. Harrison	ca. 1949	Gable Front	
12 S. Jackson	ca. 1949	One Part Commercial Block	
16 S. Jackson	ca. 1949	Multiple Entry Commercial	
3 N. Main	ca. 1949	Gas Station	
11 N. Main	ca. 1949	Gas Station	
212 E. Spring	ca. 1949	Gable Front	
120 N. Washington	ca. 1949	One Part Commercial Block	
122 N. Washington	ca. 1949	One Part Commercial Block	
124 N. Washington	ca. 1949	Commercial Garage	
212 E. Harrison	ca. 1950	Warehouse	
Cayce Avenue	ca. 1951		Colonial Revival

Downtown Farmington Survey Project Survey Properties, by date of construction

Address	Construction Date	Property Type	Architectural Style
Cayce Avenue	ca. 1951		Colonial Revival
Cayce Avenue	ca. 1951	School	Colonial Revival
301 E. Columbia	ca. 1951	Oblong Box Service Station	
205 W. Harrison	ca. 1951	Gable Front	
102 S. Henry	ca. 1951	One Part Commercial Block	
203 W. Liberty	ca. 1951	Corner Entrance	
205 W. Liberty	ca. 1951	Gabled Ell	
114 S. Washington	ca. 1951	Armory	
1 W. Spring	ca. 1952	Commercial Garage	
117 N. Washington	ca. 1955	One Part Commercial Block	
119 N. Washington	ca. 1955	Business Block	

Appendix V

Downtown Farmington Survey Project 2003

Survey Properties, by historic name

Address	Historic Name	Construction Date
204 W. Harrison	Allen, J. W., House	ca. 1949
122 N. Washington	Auto Repair Office	ca. 1949
124 N. Washington	Auto Repair (probably C.S. Fitz)	ca. 1949
101 E. Liberty	Boswell & Helber Grocer	ca. 1890
205 W. Harrison	Braham, Gertrude, House	ca. 1951
102 W. Columbia	Braun's Hotel and Opera Hall	* 1884
6 E. Harrison	Burke, Seward, House	ca. 1879
77 S. Henry	Cabinet Shop	ca. 1940
32 E. Liberty	Cities Service Oil Company Station	ca. 1929
404 E. Columbia	City Pool House	* 1935
1 W. Liberty	Clardy & Rozier Garage	ca. 1926
201 E. Liberty	Cliff Brewster Station and Garage	* 1946
110 S. Washington	Consolidated Oil Company Building	ca. 1939
101 W. Liberty	Davis, A.S., Building	ca. 1904
111 W. Liberty	Davis, A.S., Building	ca. 1904
28 E. Columbia	Denman, H. & C.H., Building (Farmington	ca. 1909
19 E. Columbia	Dry Goods Store	ca. 1888
219 E. Columbia	Eisenberg, George, Harness Shop	ca. 1899
214 W. Columbia	Evans, Sala, Building	ca. 1931
16 W. Columbia	Farmers Bank	ca. 1906

Downtown Farmington Survey Project 2003

Survey Properties, by historic name

Address	Historic Name	Construction Date
1 W. Spring	Farmington Body Shop	ca. 1952
220 W. Columbia	Farmington Christian Church	* 1901
24 S. Franklin	Farmington Fire Department	ca. 1940
211 W. College	Farmington High School Auditorium	* 1926
116 W. Liberty	Farmington Motor Company 1	ca. 1921
119 W. Liberty	Farmington Motor Company 2	ca. 1924
309 E. Liberty	Feed Warehouse	ca. 1926
114 S. Jackson	Feed Warehouse	ca. 1929
301 E. Columbia	Filling Station	ca. 1951
214 W. Liberty	Fitz, C.S., Auto Body Shop	ca. 1937
215 W. Columbia	Fitz C.S., Auto Sales and Service	ca. 1949
107 E. Spring	Garage	ca. 1926
23 E. Columbia	General Store	ca. 1882
106b W. Columbia	Gierse Dry Cleaning Building	ca. 1930
106 W. Columbia	Gierse Tailor Shop: Processing Room	ca. 1893
104 W. Columbia	Gierse Tailor Shop (Weber, John,	ca. 1876
117 E. Columbia	Hahn, Andy, Building	ca. 1919
124 N. Jackson	Helber, E.A., House	ca. 1913
118 W. Spring	Highley, J. D. ,Barn	ca. 1907
115 N. Jefferson	Highley, J.D., Livery	ca. 1899

Downtown Farmington Survey Project 2003

Survey Properties, by historic name

Address	Historic Name	Construction Date
113 S. Jackson	Horn, Marion, Building (Blacksmith shop	ca. 1929
108 N. Franklin	Horn, William, House	ca. 1935
208 E. First St.	House	ca. 1879
305 E. Liberty	House	ca. 1879
217 E. Spring	House	ca. 1881
209 E. Spring	House	ca. 1890
210 E. First St.	House	ca. 1895
211 E. Spring	House	ca. 1910
205 W. Liberty	House	ca. 1951
1 N. Jefferson	Jacobson, Simon, Building. (Morris	ca. 1879
212 E. Harrison	Jennings, N.B., Building	ca. 1950
102 S. Henry	Jennings, N.B., Building	ca. 1951
212 E. Spring	Jones, Ernie, House	ca. 1949
216 E. First St.	Kohlmeyer, Henry House	ca. 1879
114 E. Columbia	Lang and Holler Building	ca. 1904
212 W. Columbia	Leathers, A.J., House	ca. 1880
110 W. Columbia	Long Memorial Hall	* 1924
404 E. Columbia	Long, Phillip Graham & Isabella Murphy,	ca. 1833
201 W. Columbia	M.E. Church	ca. 1904
102 S. Jackson	Marion Smith Machine Shop	ca. 1879/1907

Downtown Farmington Survey Project 2003

Survey Properties, by historic name

Address	Historic Name	Construction Date
313 E. Columbia	Market & Schramm Bottling Company	ca. 1899
213 W. Columbia	Masonic Temple	ca. 1911
208 W. Columbia	McCormick, Dr. Emmet C., House	ca. 1888
206 W. Columbia	McCormick, Dr. Emmet C., Office	ca. 1888
110 S. Jackson	McDowell Feed Mill	ca. 1929
5 N. Jefferson	McEwan, Ella, Building	ca. 1899
120 E. Liberty	Meyer, H.C., Building	ca. 1919
103 E. Columbia	Meyer, H.C. et al, Building	ca. 1913
119 E. Columbia	Meyer, Henry C., Building	ca. 1899
114 S. Washington	National Guard Armory	ca. 1951
115 W. Columbia	Niedert, Adam, Building	ca. 1899
117 N. Washington	Office Building	ca. 1955
119 N. Washington	Office Building	ca. 1955
8 S. "A" St.	Parsonage for Christian Church	ca. 1907
11 N. Main	Pirkey Filling Station	ca. 1949
221 E. Columbia	Pirkey, W.H., Building	ca. 1931
3 N. Main	Pirkey, W.H., Building	ca. 1949
100 E. Columbia	Post Office	* 1932
Cayce at Columbia	Presbyterian Church	ca. 1885
Cayce Avenue	Presbyterian Orphanage: Administration	* 1939

Downtown Farmington Survey Project 2003

Survey Properties, by historic name

Address	Historic Name	Construction Date
Cayce Avenue	Presbyterian Orphanage: Deering Hall	ca. 1951
Cayce Avenue	Presbyterian Orphanage: Harlan Hall	ca. 1951
Cayce Avenue	Presbyterian Orphanage: Holmes Cottage	ca. 1951
3 N. Jefferson	Puttman, J.F., Building	ca. 1899
201 N. Henry	Reinhart, Pauline, House	ca. 1894
200 W. First St.	Rice-Stix Shirt Factory	* 1932
11 S. Washington	Ritz Theater	ca. 1928
12 W. Columbia	Rottger, O.F. & W.H., Building	ca. 1904
101 E. Columbia	Ryan, William, Building	ca. 1928
12 S. Jackson	Scheurmann, Fred, Building 1	ca. 1949
16 S. Jackson	Schuermann, Fred, Building 2	ca. 1949
209 E. First St.	Shaw, Harry, House	ca. 1907
4 E. Harrison	Smith, Walter C., Building	ca. 1949
17 S. Jackson	South Jackson Business Block	ca. 1939
19 S. Jackson	South Jackson Business Block	ca. 1939
1 W. Columbia	St. Francois County Courthouse	* 1926
11 N. Franklin	St. Francois County Jail	ca. 1871
125 N. Washington	St. Francois County Railway Depot	ca. 1907
E. Columbia	St. Joseph Catholic Church	* 1912
400 S. Franklin	St. Luke's A.M.E. Church	ca. 1888

Downtown Farmington Survey Project 2003

Survey Properties, by historic name

Address	Historic Name	Construction Date
20 E. Columbia	Tetley Building	ca. 1912
107 E. Harrison	Tetley, C.A., Building	ca. 1929
14 E. Columbia	Tetley Jewelry Store	ca. 1879
120 N. Washington	Tractor Repair & Service	ca. 1949
120 E. Columbia	Vollath, George and Doretta, Building	ca. 1889
206 W. Harrison	Weber, John A., House	ca. 1877
203 W. Liberty	West Liberty Cafe/Restaurant	ca. 1951
15 W. Liberty	West Liberty Commercial Building	ca. 1926
13 W. Liberty	West Liberty Office Building	ca. 1926
9 W. Liberty	West Liberty Restaurant	ca. 1929
7 N. Jefferson	Williams, Thomas, Building	ca. 1879
219 W. Columbia	Wilson, Catherine, House (Cozean House)	ca. 1838
301 S. Jefferson	Working Men's Association Hall	ca. 1881

Appendix VI

2003 Downtown Farmington Survey Project:
Survey Properties, sorted by construction date.

**Long, Phillip
Graham &
Isabella Murphy,**

ca. 1833

404 E.Columbia

Greek Revival
I-house



**Wilson,
Catherine, House
(Cozean House)**

ca. 1838

219 W.Columbia

Upright and Wing



**St. Francois
County Jail**

ca. 1871

11 N.Franklin

Greek Revival
County Jail



**Gierse Tailor
Shop (Weber,
John, Building)**

ca. 1876

104 W.Columbia

Greek Revival
Gable Front



**Weber, John A.,
House**

ca. 1877

206 W.Harrison

Central Passage



**Burke, Seward,
House**

ca. 1879

6 E.Harrison

Craftsman (now)
Gabled Ell



House

ca. 1879

208 E.First St.

Hall and Parlor



House

ca. 1879

305 E.Liberty

Double Pile



2003 Downtown Farmington Survey Project:
Survey Properties, sorted by construction date.

**Jacobson,
Simon, Building.
(Morris Brothers)**

ca. 1879

1 N. Jefferson

Late Victorian
Two Part Commercial



**Kohlmeyer,
Henry House**

ca. 1879

216 E. First St.

I-house



**Tetley Jewelry
Store**

ca. 1879

14 E. Columbia

Late Victorian
Two Part Commercial



**Williams,
Thomas, Building**

ca. 1879

7 N. Jefferson

Two Part Commercial



**Marion Smith
Machine Shop**

ca. 1879/1907

102 S. Jackson

Agricultural



**Leathers, A.J.,
House**

ca. 1880

212 W. Columbia

Gabled Ell



House

ca. 1881

217 E. Spring

I-house side hall



**Working Men's
Association Hall**

ca. 1881

301 S. Jefferson

Lodge Hall



2003 Downtown Farmington Survey Project:
Survey Properties, sorted by construction date.

General Store

ca. 1882

23 E.Columbia

Two Part Commercial



**Braun's Hotel
and Opera Hall**

*1884

102 W.Columbia

Late Victorian
Corner Entry



**Presbyterian
Church**

ca. 1885

Cayce at
Gothic Revival



Dry Goods Store

ca. 1888

19 E.Columbia

Two Part Commercial



**McCormick, Dr.
Emmet C., House**

ca. 1888

208 W.Columbia

Gabled Ell



**McCormick, Dr.
Emmet C., Office**

ca. 1888

206 W.Columbia

Greek Revival
Gable Front



**St. Luke's A.M.E.
Church**

ca. 1888

400 S.Franklin

Gothic Revival
Center Steeple



**Vollath, George
and Doretta,
Building**

ca. 1889

120 E.Columbia

Late Victorian
Two Part Commercial



2003 Downtown Farmington Survey Project:
Survey Properties, sorted by construction date.

**Boswell & Helber
Grocer**

ca. 1890

101 E.Liberty

Two Part Commercial



House

ca. 1890

209 E.Spring

Hall and Parlor



**Gierse Tailor
Shop:
Processing Room**

ca. 1893

106 W.Columbia

One Part Commercial



**Reinhart, Pauline,
House**

ca. 1894

201 N.Henry

Foursquare



House

ca. 1895

210 E.First St.

Italianate
Foursquare



**Eisenberg,
George, Harness
Shop**

ca. 1899

219 E.Columbia

Late Victorian
Two Part Commercial



**Highley, J.D.,
Livery**

ca. 1899

115 N.Jefferson

Livery stable



**Market &
Schramm
Bottling**

ca. 1899

313 E.Columbia

Late Victorian
Two Part Commercial



2003 Downtown Farmington Survey Project:

Survey Properties, sorted by construction date.

McEwan, Ella, Building

ca. 1899

5 N. Jefferson

Late Victorian

Two Part Commercial



Meyer, Henry C., Building

ca. 1899

119 E. Columbia

Late Victorian

Two Part Commercial



Niedert, Adam, Building

ca. 1899

115 W. Columbia

Two Part Commercial



Puttman, J.F., Building

ca. 1899

3 N. Jefferson

Late Victorian

Two Part Commercial



Farmington Christian Church

*1901

220 W. Columbia

Romanesque

Center Steeple



Davis, A.S., Building

ca. 1904

101 W. Liberty

Late Victorian

Business Block



Davis, A.S., Building

ca. 1904

111 W. Liberty

Late Victorian

Business Block



Lang and Holler Building

ca. 1904

114 E. Columbia

Late Victorian

Two Part Commercial



2003 Downtown Farmington Survey Project:

Survey Properties, sorted by construction date.

M.E. Church

ca. 1904

201 W.Columbia

Gothic Revival
Steepled Ell Church



Rottger, O.F. & W.H., Building

ca. 1904

12 W.Columbia

Late Victorian
Two Part Commercial



Farmers Bank

ca. 1906

16 W.Columbia

Romanesque
Business Block



Highley, J. D., Barn

ca. 1907

118 W.Spring

Gable end barn



Parsonage for Christian Church

ca. 1907

8 S."A" St.

Foursquare



Shaw, Harry, House

ca. 1907

209 E.First St.

Late Victorian
Foursquare



St. Francois County Railway Depot

ca. 1907

125 N.Washington

Two Part Commercial



Denman, H. & C.H., Building (Farmington

ca. 1909

28 E.Columbia

Late Victorian
Two Part Commercial



2003 Downtown Farmington Survey Project:
Survey Properties, sorted by construction date.

House

ca. 1910

211 E.Spring

Hall and Parlor



Masonic Temple

ca. 1911

213 W. Columbia

Lodge Hall



**St. Joseph
Catholic Church**

*1912

E. Columbia

Romanesque
Twin Towers Church



Tetley Building

ca. 1912

20 E. Columbia

Late Victorian
Business Block



**Helber, E.A.,
House**

ca. 1913

124 N. Jackson

Late Victorian
Crossplan



**Meyer, H.C. et al,
Building**

ca. 1913

103 E. Columbia

One Part Commercial



**Hahn, Andy,
Building**

ca. 1919

117 E. Columbia

Craftsman
Business Block



**Meyer, H.C.,
Building**

ca. 1919

120 E. Liberty

Residential Theme



2003 Downtown Farmington Survey Project:
Survey Properties, sorted by construction date.

**Farmington
Motor Company 1**

ca. 1921

116 W. Liberty

Craftsman
Corner Entrance



**Farmington
Motor Company 2**

ca. 1924

119 W. Liberty

Craftsman
Commercial Garage



**Long Memorial
Hall**

* 1924

110 W. Columbia

Beaux Arts



**Clardy & Rozier
Garage**

ca. 1926

1 W. Liberty

Craftsman
Business Block



**Farmington High
School
Auditorium**

* 1926

211 W. College

Colonial Revival
Auditorium



Feed Warehouse

ca. 1926

309 E. Liberty

Warehouse



Garage

ca. 1926

107 E. Spring

Garage/ Barn



**St. Francois
County
Courthouse**

* 1926

1 W. Columbia

Beaux Arts
Courthouse



2003 Downtown Farmington Survey Project:
Survey Properties, sorted by construction date.

**West Liberty
Commercial
Building**

ca. 1926

15 W. Liberty



One Part Commercial

**West Liberty
Office Building**

ca. 1926

13 W. Liberty



One Part Commercial

Ritz Theater

ca. 1928

11 S. Washington



Movie Theater

**Ryan, William,
Building**

ca. 1928

101 E. Columbia

Late Victorian
Two Part Commercial



**Cities Service Oil
Company Station**

ca. 1929

32 E. Liberty

English Revival
Gas Station



Feed Warehouse

ca. 1929

114 S. Jackson

Feed Warehouse



**Horn, Marion,
Building
(Blacksmith shop)**

ca. 1929

113 S. Jackson



Blacksmith Shop

**McDowell Feed
Mill**

ca. 1929

110 S. Jackson

Feed Mill



2003 Downtown Farmington Survey Project:
Survey Properties, sorted by construction date.

**Tetley, C.A.,
Building**

ca. 1929

107 E.Harrison

Craftsman
One Part Commercial



**West Liberty
Restaurant**

ca. 1929

9 W.Liberty

One Part Commercial



**Gierse Dry
Cleaning Building**

ca. 1930

106b W.Columbia

Open Gable



**Evans, Sala,
Building**

ca. 1931

214 W.Columbia

Office Building



**Pirkey, W.H.,
Building**

ca. 1931

221 E.Columbia

Corner Entrance



Post Office

*1932

100 E.Columbia
Beaux Arts



**Rice-Stix Shirt
Factory**

*1932

200 W.First St.

Colonial Revival
Factory



City Pool House

*1935

404 E.Columbia

Art Deco
Pool House



2003 Downtown Farmington Survey Project:
Survey Properties, sorted by construction date.

**Horn, William,
House**

ca. 1935

108 N. Franklin

Craftsman
Bungalow



**Fitz, C.S., Auto
Body Shop**

ca. 1937

214 W. Liberty

Craftsman
Commercial Garage



**Consolidated Oil
Company
Building**

ca. 1939

110 S. Washington

Commercial Garage



**Presbyterian
Orphanage:
Administration**

*1939

Cayce

Colonial Revival



**South Jackson
Business Block**

ca. 1939

17 S. Jackson

Two Part Commercial



**South Jackson
Business Block**

ca. 1939

19 S. Jackson

Two Part Commercial



Cabinet Shop

ca. 1940

77 S. Henry

Commercial



**Farmington Fire
Department**

ca. 1940

24 S. Franklin

Fire Department



2003 Downtown Farmington Survey Project:
Survey Properties, sorted by construction date.

**Cliff Brewster
Station and
Garage**

*1946

201 E.Liberty

Commercial Garage



**Allen, J. W.,
House**

ca. 1949

204 W.Harrison

Gable Front



**Auto Repair
Office**

ca. 1949

122 N.Washington

One Part Commercial



**Auto Repair
(probably C.S.
Fitz)**

ca. 1949

124 N.Washington

Commercial Garage



**Fitz C.S., Auto
Sales and
Service**

ca. 1949

215 W.Columbia

Commercial Garage



**Jones, Ernie,
House**

ca. 1949

212 E.Spring

Gable Front



**Pirkey Filling
Station**

ca. 1949

11 N.Main

Gas Station



**Pirkey, W.H.,
Building**

ca. 1949

3 N.Main

Gas Station



2003 Downtown Farmington Survey Project:
Survey Properties, sorted by construction date.

**Scheurmann,
Fred, Building 1**

ca. 1949

12 S.Jackson



One Part Commercial

**Schuermann,
Fred, Building 2**

ca. 1949

16 S.Jackson



Multiple Entry

**Smith, Walter C.,
Building**

ca. 1949

4 E.Harrison



Two Part Commercial

**Tractor Repair &
Service**

ca. 1949

120 N.Washington



One Part Commercial

**Jennings, N.B.,
Building**

ca. 1950

212 E.Harrison



Warehouse

**Braham,
Gertrude, House**

ca. 1951

205 W.Harrison



Gable Front

Filling Station

ca. 1951

301 E.Columbia



Oblong Box Service

House

ca. 1951

205 W.Liberty



Gabled Ell

2003 Downtown Farmington Survey Project:
Survey Properties, sorted by construction date.

**Jennings, N.B.,
Building**

ca. 1951

102 S. Henry

One Part Commercial



**National Guard
Armory**

ca. 1951

114 S. Washington

Armory



**Presbyterian
Orphanage:
Deering Hall**

ca. 1951

Cayce

Colonial Revival



**Presbyterian
Orphanage:
Harlan Hall**

ca. 1951

Cayce

Colonial Revival



**Presbyterian
Orphanage:
Holmes Cottage**

ca. 1951

Cayce

Colonial Revival
School



**West Liberty
Cafe/Restaurant**

ca. 1951

203 W. Liberty

Corner Entrance



**Farmington Body
Shop**

ca. 1952

1 W. Spring

Commercial Garage



Office Building

ca. 1955

117 N. Washington

One Part Commercial



2003 Downtown Farmington Survey Project:
Survey Properties, sorted by construction date.

Office Building

ca. 1955

119 N.Washington



Business Block

Appendix VII

2003 Downtown Farmington Survey Project:
Survey Properties, sorted by construction date.

**St. Francois
County Jail**

ca. 1871

11 N. Franklin

Greek Revival
County Jail



**Gierse Tailor
Shop (Weber,
John, Building)**

ca. 1876

104 W. Columbia

Greek Revival
Gable Front



**Kohlmeyer,
Henry House**

ca. 1879

216 E. First St.

I-house



**Braun's Hotel
and Opera Hall**

*1884

102 W. Columbia

Late Victorian
Corner Entry



**St. Luke's A.M.E.
Church**

ca. 1888

400 S. Franklin

Gothic Revival
Center Steeple



**Farmington
Christian Church**

*1901

220 W. Columbia

Romanesque
Center Steeple



**Davis, A.S.,
Building**

ca. 1904

101 W. Liberty

Late Victorian
Business Block



**Davis, A.S.,
Building**

ca. 1904

111 W. Liberty

Late Victorian
Business Block



2003 Downtown Farmington Survey Project:
Survey Properties, sorted by construction date.

M.E. Church

ca. 1904

201 W. Columbia
Gothic Revival
Steepled Ell Church



Rottger, O.F. & W.H., Building

ca. 1904

12 W. Columbia
Late Victorian
Two Part Commercial



Farmers Bank

ca. 1906

16 W. Columbia
Romanesque
Business Block



St. Joseph Catholic Church

*1912

E. Columbia
Romanesque
Twin Towers Church



Farmington Motor Company 2

ca. 1924

119 W. Liberty
Craftsman
Commercial Garage



Long Memorial Hall

*1924

110 W. Columbia
Beaux Arts



St. Francois County Courthouse

*1926

1 W. Columbia
Beaux Arts
Courthouse



Post Office

*1932

100 E. Columbia
Beaux Arts



Appendix VII

2003 Downtown Farmington Survey Project:
Individually Eligible Survey Properties, sorted by construction date.

**St. Francois
County Jail**

ca. 1871

11 N. Franklin

Greek Revival
County Jail



**Gierse Tailor
Shop (Weber,
John, Building)**

ca. 1876

104 W. Columbia

Greek Revival
Gable Front



**Kohlmeyer,
Henry House**

ca. 1879

216 E. First St.

I-house



**Braun's Hotel
and Opera Hall**

*1884

102 W. Columbia

Late Victorian
Corner Entry



**St. Luke's A.M.E.
Church**

ca. 1888

400 S. Franklin

Gothic Revival
Center Steeple



**Farmington
Christian Church**

*1901

220 W. Columbia

Romanesque
Center Steeple



**Davis, A.S.,
Building**

ca. 1904

101 W. Liberty

Late Victorian
Business Block



**Davis, A.S.,
Building**

ca. 1904

111 W. Liberty

Late Victorian
Business Block



2003 Downtown Farmington Survey Project:
Individually Eligible Survey Properties, sorted by construction date.

M.E. Church

ca. 1904

201 W. Columbia

Gothic Revival
Steeped Ell Church



Rottger, O.F. & W.H., Building

ca. 1904

12 W. Columbia

Late Victorian
Two Part Commercial



Farmers Bank

ca. 1906

16 W. Columbia

Romanesque
Business Block



St. Joseph Catholic Church

*1912

E. Columbia

Romanesque
Twin Towers Church



Farmington Motor Company 2

ca. 1924

119 W. Liberty

Craftsman
Commercial Garage



Long Memorial Hall

*1924

110 W. Columbia

Beaux Arts



St. Francois County Courthouse

*1926

1 W. Columbia

Beaux Arts
Courthouse



Post Office

*1932

100 E. Columbia

Beaux Arts

