

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

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

1. Name of Property

historic name Fayette Courthouse Square Historic District

other names/site number n/a

2. Location

along portions of S. and N. Main, W. and E. Morrison,
street & number N. Church, and E. Davis streets not for publication

city or town Fayette vicinity

state Missouri code MO county Howard code 089 zip code 65248

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Claire F. Blackwell 15 December 1997

Signature of certifying official/Title Claire F. Blackwell Date
Deputy SHPO
Missouri Department of Natural Resources
State of Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title _____ Date _____
State or Federal agency and bureau _____

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

- entered in the National Register.
 See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register
 See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register.
- removed from the National Register.
- other, (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

Name of Property

County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

- A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

- A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B** removed from its original location.
- C** a birthplace or grave.
- D** a cemetery.
- E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F** a commemorative property.
- G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

COMMERCE
ARCHITECTURE
POLITICS/GOVERNMENT

Period of Significance

ca. 1828-1947

Significant Dates

n/a

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

n/a

Cultural Affiliation

n/a

Architect/Builder

Etz, Carl (117 S. Main)

Davis, A.F. (114-122 E. Davis)

Schrage, W.F. (courthouse)

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository:

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National Park Service

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Historic District
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SUMMARY

The Fayette Courthouse Square Historic District contains forty-two buildings. Of the total number of properties, thirty-five buildings contribute to the historic architectural qualities and historic associations of the district, while seven buildings are non-contributing because of age, modification to the primary facade and/or deteriorating condition. One building was previously listed in the National Register. The construction dates of the contributing buildings range from ca. 1828 to 1925 and the dates of the non-contributing properties range from 1902 to 1981. Although alterations to the storefronts of the contributing buildings have occurred within the district, overall, the area maintains its integrity of design, setting, materials, workmanship and location.

INTRODUCTION

Located in Howard County, Fayette was incorporated in November 1826 (reincorporated in 1830), and has served as the county seat beginning in 1823. Howard County, the sixth county organized in the Missouri Territory, was organized by act of the Missouri General Assembly on January 13, 1816 from the western portions of St. Charles and St. Louis Counties, two of the five original counties that comprised the Missouri Territory. At one time the county covered 22,000 square miles and included much of the land north of the Osage River. Now covering 463 square miles, twenty-nine Missouri counties, and five Iowa counties have been formed out of the area that was originally Howard County. Fayette is located approximately 117 miles east, northeast of Kansas City and approximately 23 miles from Columbia.

It is important to note that the square was not oriented on a true north/south axis, but instead laid out with the sides running N 31'- 30'W. From oral histories of Fayette, it has been stated that this orientation was an attempt to have sunlight reach the street on all four sides of the square for a maximum of hours each day. Before the advent of electric lighting, this type of planning would become a benefit to those interested in locating their businesses along the courthouse square. For practical considerations of this nomination, East Davis Street is located to the north of the square.

The Fayette Courthouse Square Historic District consists of four full blocks of commercial buildings facing the courthouse square and portions of six additional city blocks just off the square. The district is located within a portion of the original plat of the town of Fayette. The district boundaries are irregular and, with exceptions, are defined by the depth of one building. The northern boundary of the district generally lies to the north of E. Davis Street between an alley south of E. Elm Street, and takes in a portion of the

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west side of North Main Street and the east side of N. Church Street, just south of the alley. The southern boundary encompasses those properties south of E. Morrison Street, and two properties on the west side of S. Main Street, straddling E. Walnut Street. The eastern boundary is generally defined by those properties lying along N. and S. Main Street (north of E. Walnut Street to lot 58 just south of E. Elm Street) and those properties east of the alley and west of North Mulberry Street. Finally, the western boundary is defined by those properties lying west of N. Church Street between W. Davis and W. Morrison streets and a portion of the north side of W. Morrison Street. Residential areas are in immediate proximity (in all directions) to the Fayette Courthouse Square Historic District.

Fayette's commercial district retains the same compactness today that was planned for in the mid-19th century. The district has a long history as a commercial and governmental center and the buildings reflect that use today. Because this business district has survived many decades, it is understandable that its commercial buildings show alterations, especially at the storefront level. When the upper stories (or in one-story buildings, the parapet), generally remain intact, these buildings continue to contribute to Fayette's sense of place. One of the non-contributing buildings is an historic building that has been so severely altered that it retains almost none of its original integrity.

Of the total number of buildings included in the district, seventeen were constructed from ca. 1882-1894, twelve between ca.1898-1910, and eleven between 1910 and 1925. One building, constructed ca. 1828, is listed in the National Register of Historic Places. Two buildings were constructed during 1970-1980. All of these buildings are constructed of brick and a significant number feature partial facade coverings of decorative brick lintels, pressed metal cornices, and cast-iron columns. The majority of buildings are two stories in height and feature flat roofs with parapets. In terms of style, the vast majority of these buildings were designed in various vernacular interpretations, some with ornamental cornice detailing that depict secondary influences, such as Italianate, Italian Renaissance, and Romanesque Revival. Among the remaining buildings, the following styles are evidenced: Neo-Classical, Second Empire and Queen Anne. Two of the non-contributing buildings are commercial properties designed in the last decades.

The following building-by-building descriptions are organized south to north along N. And S. Main Streets; then east to west along E. Davis Street; then north to south along N. Church Street; then west to east along W. and E. Morrison Street, followed by a description of the courthouse. The street

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address appears first, then the building date (if known), architect/builder,
(if known), and description with comments on style. Contributing status and
photograph reference(s) are also cited.

Main Street

1. **201 S. Main Street; Fayette Public Library, 1914.** One and one-half story, Mission Style with limestone trim and shaped gabled parapets. Centered main entrance with multipaned transom and similarly styled parapet; multipaned, fixed fenestration at the entrance sides. Fenestration is one/one, single-hung with brick sills, quoin surrounds and at the primary facade, transoms. Multiple, or paired eight/one, single-hung fenestration at the gabled parapet ends. Secondary entrance at the north elevation. Full-height basement windows. Non-original brick addition to south. (Contributing; photograph # 1)
2. **117 S. Main Street, City Hall, 1925; Carl Etz, architect.** Two-story brick vernacular with overtones of the Renaissance Revival. Centered gabled entrance with carved brackets and wood apron double-doors flanked by plate glass windows. Transoms have been obscured. Fenestration is one/one, double-hung with brick sills. Paneled, overhead doors, in addition to secondary entrance, at south elevation. Low-pitched, hipped roof and concrete foundation. (Contributing; photograph #1)
3. **107 S. Main Street, ca. 1910-1925.** One story, brick commercial vernacular (single entry with display window). Asymmetrical wood entrance and plate glass fenestration. Low-pitched hipped roof (appears non-original); brick foundation. (Contributing; photograph #1)
4. **122 S. Main Street, ca. 1910-1925.** Two story, painted brick commercial vernacular (multiple entry with display windows). Modified storefront with plate glass fenestration and wood doors features original cast-iron column at the north. Multipaned transom. Original fenestration is two/two, double-hung, sash with brick sills. Brick foundation. Building is gutted; roof no longer extant. (Non-contributing; photograph #2)
5. **118 S. Main Street, ca. 1898-1910.** One-story painted brick commercial vernacular (single entry with display window). Modified, non-original recessed storefront with non-original wood railing and aluminum-framed fenestration. Original transom obscured. Centrally-

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placed entrance. Original cast-iron lintel with rosettes extant.
(Contributing; photograph #2)

6. **114B-116 S. Main Street, ca. 1898-1902.** One-story brick commercial vernacular (single entry with display windows). Original cast-iron columns dividing storefront fenestration extant. Off-centered, non-original multipaned entrance. Brick bulkhead; cast-iron lintel extant. Original transom obscured. Brick corbeling at roof line. (Contributing; photograph #2)
7. **112-114 A S. Main Street, ca. 1898-1902.** One-story painted commercial vernacular (multiple entry with display window) with Italianate influence. Pressed metal continuous projecting cornice features Italianate detailing including swags, bracketing and shell motifs. Decorative consols and cast-iron columns extant. Original storefronts have been modified. Fenestration obscured. (Contributing; photograph #2)
8. **108-110 S. Main Street, ca. 1902-1905.** Two-story brick commercial vernacular (multiple entry with display windows). Storefront has been somewhat modified from the original. Original pressed-metal cornice at the north half of the building, featuring brackets, sunburst pattern and molded entablature, extant. Transom of the north storefront obscured. Fenestration is one/one, double-hung sash with stone lug sills and continuous label mold. Decorative corbeling throughout. Brick foundation. At the time of this writing, the northern half of building stands as a shell. (Contributing; photograph #2)
9. **100 S. Main Street, New Opera House Block, 1903; W. J. Megraw, builder.** Three-story, brick commercial vernacular (multiple entry with display windows). Modified storefront with non-original aluminum-framed plate glass windows and non-original metal awning. Segmental arched, one/one, double-hung, sash fenestration with wood sills. Brick crenelation; brick foundation. Brick piers at north elevation. (Contributing; photograph #2)
10. **103 N. Main Street, A. F. Davis Bank (Farmers and Merchants Bank), ca. 1885.** Two-story, buff brick commercial vernacular (single entry with display windows) with Italian Renaissance elements. Original storefront drastically modified; transom obscured. Second-story fenestration features a prominent centrally-placed, paired segmental one/one, double-hung sash units with arched transom,

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rusticated limestone quoin surround flanked by similarly styled units. Molded limestone cornice with modillions and brackets; limestone stringcourse. (Contributing; photograph #3)

11. **105-107 N. Main Street, I. H. Pearson Dry Goods Company and Rosenbaum Bros. Dry Goods Company, ca. 1885.** Two-story, brick and pressed metal commercial vernacular (multiple entry with display windows) with Italianate elements. Original prominent, storefront has been drastically modified with aluminum framed plate glass windows; transoms obscured. Upper story features slender, one/one, double-hung, sash recessed fenestration (separated by stenciled piers) above a continuous cornice with modillions. Roof line is punctuated with a highly decorative sheet metal cornice featuring multiple paired brackets, modillions, dentils and consols which, in turn, crowns a molded stringcourse. Brick foundation. (Contributing; photograph #3)
12. **109 N. Main Street, Collier and Kelly Tanners, ca. 1885-1889.** Two-story, brick commercial vernacular (single entry with display window) with Italianate elements. Bracketed cornice with consols features a prominent, symmetrically-placed broken pediment with single finial. Upper story fenestration is segmental, one/one, double-hung, sash with brick hood molds and limestone sill. A narrow limestone stringcourse separates the second story from the modified storefront displaying original cast-iron column and obscured transom. Brick foundation. (Contributing; photograph #3).
13. **111-113 N. Main Street, The John Talbot and Co. Building, 1884.** Two-story brick commercial vernacular (multiple entry with display windows) with Italianate overtones. Original storefront, including transom and recessed entrances, has been modified. Original fenestration at the second story has been altered and presently features tripartite, multipaned units separated by original engaged columns and fluted pilasters. Denticulated stringcoursing flanks the fenestration. A pressed metal cornice with multiple brackets and consols is crowned by a molded and denticulated pedimented nameplate and finial. A mortar and pestle at the roof line is extant. Brick foundation. (Contributing; photograph #3)
14. **119 N. Main Street, The Commercial Bank, 1910.** Two-story brick and limestone trim commercial building with Renaissance Revival elements. Much of the buildings original integrity was compromised with a recent remodeling; fenestration has been drastically altered and much

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of the original storefront no longer exists. The Art Deco Alamo Theatre building, located directly south, was demolished to make way for an expansion of the bank. (Non-contributing; photograph #3)

15. **201 N. Main Street, Taylor Furniture, Knights of Pythias and Odd Fellow Lodge, 1902.** Two-story brick vernacular commercial/meeting hall. Original storefront was modified with aluminum framed plate glass windows and metal canopy. Upper portion of first story obscured by metal sheathing. Upper-story fenestration is one/one, double-hung, sash with limestone sill, lintel and wide transom. Corbeled brick stringcoursing, quoining, parapet and foundation. (Contributing; photograph #4)
16. **203-205 N. Main Street, L. W. Brockmen Poultry Plant, ca. 1902-1910.** One-story buff brick commercial vernacular (multiple entry with display windows). Although the original cornice with corbeling and stringcoursing is extant, a modernization of the building, compromising the original form and materials, has destroyed its historic integrity. (Non-contributing; photograph #4)
17. **204 N. Main Street, ca. 1925.** One-story painted brick commercial vernacular (single-entry with display window). Original storefront window has been obscured with vertical board; original brick sill extant. Modern aluminum replacement door. Steeply-pitched gable roof. North wall razed to incorporate building with 206 N. Main. Brick foundation. (Contributing; photograph #5).
18. **206 N. Main Street, ca. 1910-1925.** One-story painted brick commercial vernacular (single entrance with display windows). Original storefront has been altered; transom (obscured) and cast-iron lintel remain. Tiled coping at roof line. Brick foundation. Access to building is through the adjacent building (204 N. Main Street). (Contributing; photograph #5)
19. **207-209 N. Main Street, L. W. Brockmen Poultry and Processing Plant, ca. 1915.** Two-story, brick commercial vernacular (multiple entry with display windows) with additions: a one-story brick unit to the north and a large clapboard addition to the rear. The original storefront of the two-story building has been altered, most likely when the one story addition was constructed. Non-original metal framed doors and glass block have replaced original materials; brick of the north unit was also used in the modernization. Fenestration of the original

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unit is segmental, one/one, double-hung, sash with stone lug sills. Continuous stringcoursing and corbeling above the windows. Tiled coping at roof line. Large famed, clapboard unit to the rear features a hipped and shed roof. Multiple fenestration is two/two, double-hung, sash with wood surrounds (Contributing; photograph #4).

Davis Street

20. 112-122 E. Davis Street, The New Century Block Building, 1902; A. F. Davis and Sam Brown, architect with W. J. Megraw, builder. Two-story buff and red brick commercial vernacular (multiple entry with display windows). Original storefront has been altered with plate glass and aluminum framed doors. Transoms have been obscured by signage. Cast-iron lintel at the west end of the building extant. Paired, segmental fenestration, altered from the original, is one/one, single-hung sash with brick lug sills and is separated by brick piers. Multiple contrasting continuous brick stringcoursing (denticulated above fenestration) below roof line. Tile coping at roof's western end. (Contributing; photograph #6/7)
21. 108-110 E. Davis Street, The Reich Building, ca. 1872-1885. Two-story Romanesque Revival commercial brick building. Original recessed storefront design with arched, 2/2 windows intact. Colossal brick piers divide primary facade into seven distinct bays. Second story fenestration is 2/2, double-hung, sash set beneath blind arches. Brick corbeling above the windows echoes the arcade-like rhythm below. Stringcoursing, denticulation and additional corbeling further articulate the facade below the roof line. Brick foundation. (Contributing; photograph #6/7)
22. 100-106 E. Davis Street, Butler Block Building, ca. 1923. Two-story brick commercial vernacular (multiple entry with display windows). Original storefronts have been modified; transom obscured, cast-iron lintel extant. Upper level fenestration is 1/1, double-hung, sash with stone sills and lintels. Brick stringcoursing below roof line with tile coping. Brick foundation. (Contributing photograph #6/7)

Church Street

23. 203 N. Church Street, ca. 1910-1925. One-story brick commercial vernacular (single entry with display window). Original recessed centrally-placed entrance has been modified with vertical siding and

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shake shed awning. Fenestration of secondary elevations has been infilled. Stepped parapet features corbeling; tile coping at roof line. (Contributing; photograph #8)

24. 120 N. Church Street, Uriel S. Wright Building, ca. 1828. Two-story, brick Federal Style commercial building. Centered entrance with flat arch and fluted bull's eye trimwork. Symmetrically-placed fenestration is 6/6, double-hung, sash with bull's eye surround, flat arches and stone sills. Gabled roof, brick foundation. Previously listed in the National Register of Historic Places. (Not counted; previously listed in the NR, photograph #9/10)
25. 118 North Church Street, Keller Motors, ca. 1902-1910. One-story brick commercial vernacular. Original integrity has not been retained due to drastic modifications of the exterior. (Non-contributing; photograph #9/10)
26. 114-116 N. Church Street, R. C. Clark Building, 1887. Two-story, brick commercial vernacular (multiple entry with display windows) with Italianate elements. Original storefronts have been modified; cast-iron posts and pressed metal cornice with brackets, dentils and consols extant. Transoms obscured by non-original cedar shake awning. Second story double-hung, sash fenestration partially obscured. Elaborate pressed metal cornice features modillions, dentils, and consols. Brick foundation. (Contributing; photograph #9/10)
27. 110-112 N. Church Street, 1887. Two-story, brick commercial vernacular (multiple entry with display windows) with Italianate elements. Similar to 114-116 N. Church Street. Non-compliant fenestration at second story. (Contributing; photograph #9-10)
28. 102-108 N. Church Street, Bell Block Building, 1883. Two story, brick commercial vernacular (multiple entry with display windows). The original storefronts of this modestly designed building have been altered. Some original cast-iron columns are extant (north end), while the transoms have been obscured with various materials. Second-story fenestration, modified from the original, is 1/1, double-hung, sash with brick hood molds and sills. Brick paneling, stringcoursing and dentils adorn the roof line. Brick foundation. (Contributing; photograph #9/10)

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29. 100 S. Church, Exchange Bank, 1981. Modern commercial bank building. (Non-contributing)

Morrison Street

30. 106-108 W. Morrison Street, ca. 1889-1894. One-story, brick commercial vernacular (multiple entry with display windows). Original storefront features industrial-style multipaned metal fenestration. Diamond-patterned brickwork above storefront. Brick corbeling at parapet wall which features stone coping. Brick foundation. (Contributing; photograph #11)

31. 110 W. Morrison Street, ca. 1885-1889. One-story, brick commercial vernacular (single entry with display windows). Original storefront has been modernized with aluminum-framed plate glass window and glass block. Area above storefront is void of fenestration and features brick corbeling and stone coping at the roof line. Brick foundation. (Contributing; photograph #11)

32. 112 W. Morrison Street, ca. 1885-1889. Two-story brick commercial vernacular (single entry with display windows). Recessed storefront with aluminum framed plate glass and centered entry. Wide lintel course is obscured. Fenestration at second story is one/one, double-hung, sash with stone lug sills and wide lintel. Brick corbeling at roof line. Brick foundation. (Contributing; photograph #11)

33. 103 W. Morrison Street, U.S. Post Office Building, 1925; James A. Wetmore, architect. One-story Neo-Classical inspired brick government building. Main facade features a centered entrance bay with pedimented double-door entry flanked by multipaned, double-hung, sash fenestration crowned by multipaned transoms, in turn flanked by sidelights; the whole is set within a projecting bay. Multipaned, double-hung sash units with multipaned transoms further adorn the exterior (some set in blind arches on the secondary facades). Continuous molded water table beneath parapet with stone coping. Limestone stringcourse above basement level. Decorative light fixtures with globes rest on brick plinths. (Contributing; photograph #12)

34. 100 E. Morrison Street, Merchants and Farmers Bank, 1973. Modern commercial bank building. (Non-contributing)

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35. **108 E. Morrison Street, c. 1925.** One-story brick commercial vernacular (single entry with display windows). Original recessed storefront with centrally-placed entrance has been modernized with aluminum plate glass windows. Original transom extant. Stepped parapet features tile coping. (Contributing; photograph #13)
36. **112 E. Morrison Street, L. S. Prosser Dry Goods Co ca. 1882-1885.** Two-story, brick commercial vernacular (multiple entry with display windows). Original storefronts have been altered with aluminum framed plate glass. Original cast-iron lintel extant. Second-story 2/2, double-hung fenestration with brick hood molds and brick sills are original. Brick corbeling and denticulation above transoms and below roof line. Brick foundation. (Contributing; photograph #13)
37. **114 E. Morrison Street, Tolson's Hall, c. 1882-1885.** Two-story, brick commercial vernacular (multiple entry with display windows). Similar in style to 112 E. Morrison Street. Original leaded glass transoms are extant. Second story fenestration with brick hood molds and sills have been infilled with shingle. Brick corbeling and denticulation. (Contributing; photograph #13)
38. **120 E. Morrison Street, Woods and Long Drug Store and L. S. Prosser Dry Goods Store, ca. 1882-1885.** Two-story brick commercial vernacular (multiple entry with display windows) with Romanesque Revival elements. Original storefront has been modernized with plate glass windows; original leaded glass transom extant. Second story fenestration, divided by six corbeled brick piers, are two/two, segmental arched with wood sills and brick hood molds. A non-continuous blind arcade rests below a corbeled stringcourse. Brick corbeling rests below the roof line. Brick foundation. (Contributing; photograph #13)
39. **124 E. Morrison Street, The Chenoweth Building, 1894.** Three-story brick and stone commercial vernacular (multiple entry with display windows) with Romanesque elements. Although there have been modifications to the storefront level, many of the original elements remain including the prominent arched window with brick surround and stone lugsill resting above nail head patterned brick. Recessed east entrance with cast-iron and pressed metal elements; west entrance features a prominent corbelled pediment resting on a wide stone name plate ("BANK") supported by corbeled brick. Fenestration of the second story is segmental (paired on the east; tripartite with quarter-round units on the west) multipaned double-hung, sash with brick surrounds and

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stone sills. Third story units, modified from the original, are two/two, double-hung with flat arched and stone sills. Contrasting decorative brick stringcoursing separates the second and third stories. Brick corbeling below roof line. Brick foundation. (Contributing; photograph #13)

40. **202 E. Morrison Street, Fayette City Jail and City Hall, ca. 1879; 1902, 1928.** One-story painted brick and hollow brick tile commercial vernacular. This "L"-shaped building features 2/2 double-hung, sash, segmental windows with lug sills and a multipaned entrance at the eastern half. Truncated wood supports on brick plinths have replaced the original porch elements. Fenestration at the eastern bay is one/one, double-hung, sash with brick sills. Continuous brick corbeling at roof line. Parapet features tile coping. Brick foundation. (Contributing; photograph #14)
41. **206 E. Morrison Street, Crystal Steam Laundry, c. 1904.** One-story painted stucco on hollow tile commercial vernacular. Original storefront, featuring two entrances and multiple windows, has been modified from the original. Original stepped parapet roof line has been altered with a metal, shed unit. Fenestration at east elevation has been infilled and modified. (Non-contributing; photograph #14)
42. **203 E. Morrison Street, Howard County Jail and Residence, ca. 1889-1894; W. J. McGraw, builder.** Two-and-one-half story, brick Queen Anne style. First story features, at the south elevation, a partial-width porch with pediment entrance, spindlework posts and frieze. Fenestration is 1/1, double-hung, sash with stone lug sills; segmental with flat arches at first story and secondary facades, true arches at second story and secondary elevations. Brick stringcoursing between first and second stories; and corbeling below composite roof line. Gabled pediment at primary facade; multiple hipped dormers and brick chimneys. Rusticated coursed limestone foundation with prominent water table. Similarly styled hipped brick unit to rear. Non-original addition to west facade. (Contributing; photograph #15)
43. **Howard County Courthouse, 1887; W. F. Schrage, architect, Sam B. Baker, builder.** Two-story, with tower, brick and limestone Second Empire government building. Irregularly-shaped prominent building features four distinct facades, each with a centered, pedimented pavilion flanked by two-story mansard roof towers. A central, domed

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clock tower, each facade featuring pediments and wide entablature supported by Composite columns set below a clock set in a molded arch surround, crowns the structure. Each pavilion is embellished with a first story portico supported by Classically-inspired columns; prominent brick pilasters with Corinthian capitals support the denticulated pediment above. Multiple fenestration at the first story level is two/two, single-hung with stone lug sills and stone hood molds with keystones. Second story fenestration is multipaned with stone sills and transom lights set in wide, limestone arches with keystones. Molded water table separates the first and second stories. Rusticated, coursed limestone foundation with wide water table. (Contributing; photograph #16)

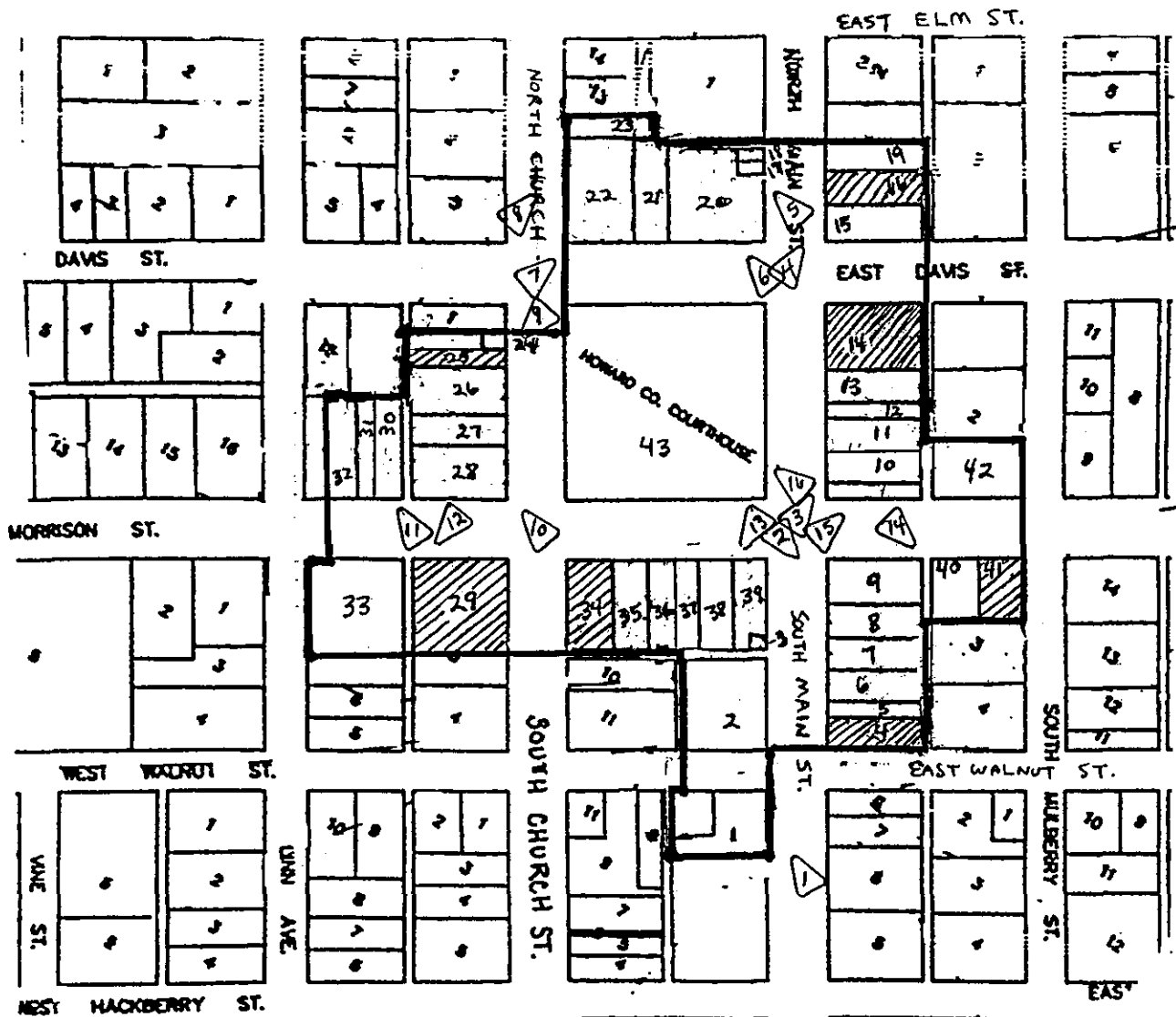
United States Department of the Interior
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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Fayette Courthouse Square
Historic District
Howard County, Missouri

Section number 7 Page 13

Fayette Courthouse Square Historic District Boundaries



DISTRICT BOUNDARY
NON CONTRIBUTING

1 PHOTO VIEW



United States Department of the Interior
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Fayette Courthouse Square
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Summary

The Fayette Courthouse Square Historic District is significant under Criterion A for Commerce and Politics/Government and Criterion C for Architecture. Historically, the district was the commercial center of the town and much of the surrounding area, and the vigorous commercial activity represented by the buildings in the district was focused on the square, the seat and center of county government. Architecturally, the historic district represents a collection of well-crafted, vernacular commercial buildings, some with stylistic influences of the Italianate, Italian Renaissance, and Romanesque Revival as well as examples of the Federal, Second Empire, Neo-Classical, and Mission styles. The period of significance for the historic district, ca. 1828 to 1947, represents the span of years between the earliest extant building in the district (previously listed in the National Register) and the arbitrary fifty-year cut-off date required by the National Register. While some of the buildings of the district have experienced storefront alterations, overall, the historic district retains its integrity of design, setting, materials, workmanship and location. In addition, the Howard County Courthouse, located within the boundaries of the district, is significant under Politics/Government. Completed in 1887, the courthouse is the oldest extant building to serve as the seat and focus of Howard County government.

Elaboration

The Development of the Town Square for Fayette

The original Town of Fayette, named after the illustrious French compatriot, General Lafayette, was first settled by Hiram Fugate and Hickerson Burnham who each donated 25 acres of land for the location of the county seat. Subsequently, the town was surveyed and laid out in 1823 by Judge Alfred W. Morrison (who later became sheriff and county judge) with the assistance of his step-father, Lawrence J. Daley and commissioners Jonathan Crawley, William Head, Samuel Wallace, Glenn Owens, and Samuel Hardin, Sr.

The original plated town was a rectangle, about three blocks wide and seven blocks long with a public "square" in the center. It was divided into 150 lots, with numbering beginning at the southeast corner of the square. The four major streets bordered the square originally were named First Main (east side), Second Main (west side), First Main Cross (south side) and Second Main Cross (north side). In 1900, because of overwhelming confusion, the street names were changed to Main, Church, Morrison, and Davis, respectively.

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It should be noted that the Fayette square configuration is an example of the Shelbyville square, so called from its prototype in Shelbyville, Tennessee. This plan included a central courthouse and used the block of the grid to lay out the streets. The Shelbyville plan and other central courthouse plans were widely adopted in Tennessee, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa and Missouri. According to author Edward T. Price in his article "The Central Courthouse Square in the American County Seat," "the Shelbyville square quickly became the most frequent county seat plan in new counties in most states." The frequency of the Shelbyville pattern waned after 1900.

Commerce and Architecture

According to the "Fayette, Missouri Survey Summary Report" (June, 1992), money flowed into Howard County from 1825-1860. The economy was based on Missouri River shipping and farming including tobacco, hemp, and cotton. The area was "extensively rooted in the traditions and agricultural practices of the agrarian South." During these prosperous beginnings, this young community merely sought to get essential services centered around the square to accommodate early settlers in the county.

County histories claim that Fayette's commerce, prior to the civil war, was conducted from log cabins or modestly designed wood frame structures built in proximity to the square. One such building was General Ignatious Owen's hotel, located on the southeast corner of the square, and erected in the fall of 1824. Other buildings constructed around the square from this early period of development include the Branch Bank of the State of Missouri (1839), The Howard Hotel (ca. 1830), and the U.S. Land Office (1827). The only commercial building located around the square to survive this era in Fayette's history is the Marley & Coles Hatter's building (ca. 1828-1832) 120 N. Church Street. Listed in the National Register of Historic Places, this two-story Federal style brick building is now owned by the Fayette Area Heritage Association.

During the Civil War, there was a hiatus of construction in Fayette. The first battle of the Civil War west of the Mississippi was fought east of neighboring Boonville and the Confederates were routed, leaving control of the strategically important Missouri River in Union hands. Union forces occupied Fayette several times during the course of the war. On September 20, 1864, Confederate troops under the command of Quantrell, Poole, Anderson, Perkins and Todd attempted to capture Fayette, with battles on the square. Consequently, Fayette became a battleground of the Civil War and economic and civil chaos ensued. The end of the war left this area in economic disorder.

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Fayette Courthouse Square
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One of the most prosperous periods for Fayette ushered in after the Civil War due, in part, to the arrival of the Missouri-Kansas-Texas Railroad in 1873. By 1885, the east, west and south side of the square were occupied by one and two story buildings, mostly of brick construction. Because of a disastrous that destroyed the south side of the Square, the Fayette City Council decreed that all replacement buildings should be designed in brick. There were several cast-iron storefronts already in existence or nearing completion, but the ruling for brick set the tone for subsequent construction around the square.

A sampling of the businesses that were established around the square by the mid-1880s included: John Talbot & Company (111-113 N. Main Street); Farmers and Merchants Bank (105 N. Main Street); Rosenbaum Dry Goods (107 N. Main Street); L.S. Prossor Dry Goods Company (112 E. Morrison Street); Tolson's Hall (114 E. Morrison Street); Woods and Long Drugs (120 E. Morrison Street); Dimmit Mercantile Company (108-110 E. Davis Street). An 1885 Sanborn map of Fayette indicates that the north side of the square was the least developed.

Some of the most architecturally impressive buildings around the square survive intact from this period of construction. Although most are vernacular in form, there are several that display a clear influence from either Italianate or Romanesque high-style design. In order to embellish the primary facade of these structures, highly decorative pressed sheet metal cornices were employed. These could be erected fast, using local skills and mail-order sheet metal, pre-stamped and shipped by rail. Notable examples include 107 and 111-113 N. Main Street.

Between 1886 through the turn-of-the-century, several other brick buildings were constructed on or near the square, bringing in more commercial trade to the area such as Collier and Kelly Tanners (109 N. Main Street), and Freeman and Blackwell Clothing (124 E. Morrison Street). During this period, Fayette was in the midst of the biggest commercial building boom of its history; the erection of the Howard County Courthouse in 1887 designed in the Second Empire style, became the architectural and physical focal point of the square. Like the building period before, other notable buildings from this period incorporate Italianate and Romanesque vocabulary into the primary elevations and employ the use pressed metal cornices and cast-iron piers to further embellish their storefronts. Particular locations include: 109 N. Main Street, 112 S. Main Street, 110-112 N. Church Street, and 124 E. Morrison Street. The Howard County Jail, a massive 2 1/2 story brick Queen Anne building, was also constructed during this prosperous era. Along the first block of South Main Street, south of the square, more modest storefronts with cast-iron columns were erected.

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Construction continued at a steady pace from the start of the 20th century through the 1920s. One to two-stories in height and more austere in their overall design, these buildings represent the largest and last major period of commercial growth around the square. Vacant lots on East Davis Street, at the north side of the square, were filled in with two-story brick commercial blocks including the Butler Block Building (100-106) and Century Building (114-122) while a greater variety of businesses were introduced to the area. In addition, Fayette's Public Library and United States Post Office brought Mission Style and Neo-Classical design, respectively, into the area surrounding the square.

No new construction occurred within the square in the 1930s and 1940s, however the commercial viability of the business surrounding the square continued to thrive, as it does today.

Politics and Government

For 173 years the public square has been the site of three different Howard County Courthouses. The first courthouse, a one-story building, was constructed of brick in 1824 and featured two rooms--one for the County clerk and one for the Circuit Clerk. This building served the needs of the county until 1859 when the second courthouse was constructed. Built by local contractor Joseph Megraw at a cost of \$21,500, this two-story brick building featured "a main part with two winds, a fine portico with four huge stone columns on the south front, and over all towered a graceful cupola topped with brazen eagle and weather vane." Unfortunately, this Neo-Classical courthouse was destroyed by a fire on December 1, 1886 due to the fact that Fayette, at the time, had no fire-fighting mechanism.

The third and present courthouse, completed in 1887, was designed in the Second Empire style by the Kansas City, Missouri, architectural firm of Schrage & Nichols for approximately \$60,000. With regard to the price paid for the courthouse design, Judge H.J. Hendren stated that "that this was no time to be cheap", and that "this was a time to construct something lasting, of which Howard County could be proud for generations."

The Howard County Courthouse is significant as an excellent example of the Second Empire style. It is also significant as the oldest remaining building which has served as the seat and focus of Howard County government.

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Fayette Courthouse Square
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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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Fayette Courthouse Square
Historic District
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Verbal Boundary Description

Beginning at the southwest corner of the intersection of the alley running east and west between East Davis and East Elm streets and the alley running north and south between North Main and North Mulberry streets, proceed west along the southern edge of the alley 242 feet, crossing North Main Street; then proceed north 37.2 feet; then proceed west 133 feet along the north boundary of 203 North Church Street to the east right-of-way of North Church Street; then proceed south along the east right-of-way of North Church Street 276 feet, crossing East Davis Street; then proceed west 145 feet to the eastern edge of the alley running north and south between North Main Street and North Linn Avenue; then proceed south along the eastern edge of the alley 75.8 feet to the southwest corner of the intersection of the alley running east and west between West Morrison and West Davis streets; then proceed west along the southern boundary of the alley 138.7 feet; then proceed south, crossing West Morrison Street, to the south right-of-way of West Morrison Street; then proceed west to the southeast intersection of West Morrison Street and South Linn Avenue; then proceed south along the east right-of-way of South Linn Avenue to its intersection with the northern edge of the alley running east and west between West Morrison Street and West Walnut Street; then proceed east along the northern edge of the alley 373 feet, crossing South Church Street, to its intersection with the western edge of the alley running north and south between South Church and South Main streets; then proceed south along the western edge of the alley 229 feet, crossing East Walnut Street, to the south right-of-way of East Walnut Street; then proceed west to the intersection with the east edge of the alley running north and south between South Church and South Main streets; then proceed south along the east edge of the alley to the south boundary of 201 South Main Street; then proceed east along the south boundary of 201 South Main Street to the west right-of-way of South Main Street; then proceed north along the west right-of-way of South Main Street to the northwest intersection of the South Main and East Walnut streets; then proceed east 157 feet, crossing South Main Street and then along the north right-of-way of West Walnut Street to its intersection with the western edge of the alley running north and south between South Main and South Mulberry streets; then proceed north along the western edge of the alley 193 feet; then proceed east 139.5 feet along the south boundary of 202 and 206 East Morrison Street, to the intersection with the west right-of-way of South Mulberry Street; then proceed north 251 feet, crossing East Morrison Street, and along the west right-of-way of South Mulberry and North Mulberry streets; then proceed west 148 feet, along the north boundary of 203 East Morrison Street, to the west edge of the alley running north and south between North Main and North Mulberry streets; then proceed north along the west edge of the alley, crossing East Davis Street, to the point of beginning.

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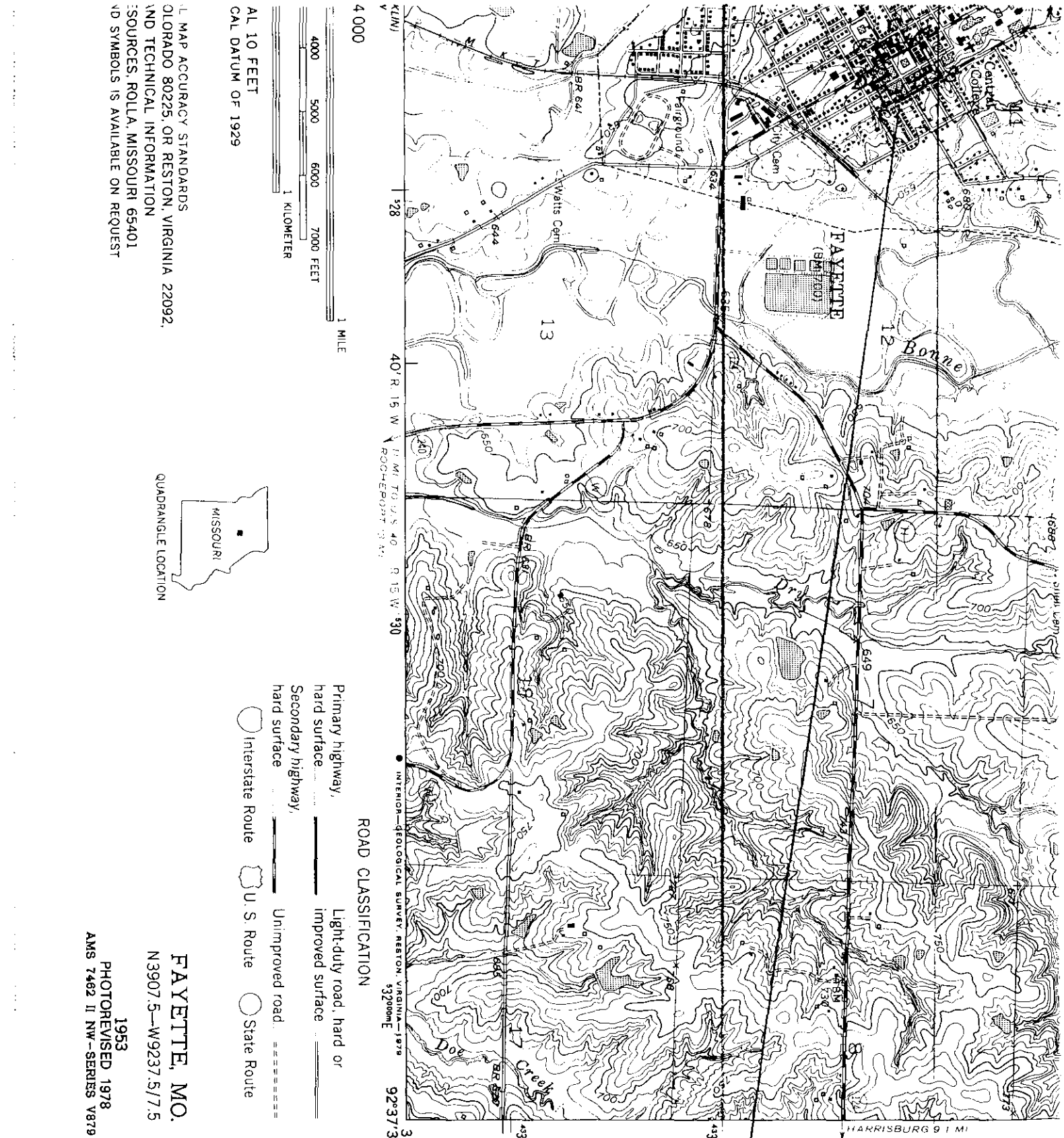
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Boundary Justification

The historic district includes the historic commercial area located around the courthouse square and portions of adjacent blocks; several buildings which historically housed offices related to city or county government are also included. The area remains primarily commercial in use, with some governmental represented, and retains its historic integrity. To the immediate north of the district is a mix of residential properties not related to the areas of significance, and Central Methodist College, portions of which are listed in the National Register of Historic Places. The areas to the east, south, and west of the square are residential neighborhoods comprised of late nineteenth and early twentieth century houses, as well as a few modern commercial and institutional buildings. Boundaries have been drawn to include the largest concentration of buildings associated with the areas and period of significance and which retain integrity.

UTM References

- E. 15/527430/4332770
- F. 15/527300/4332710
- G. 15/527250/4332800
- H. 15/527330/4332850



- A. 15/527280/4332920
- B. 15/527450/4333020
- C. 15/527600/4332760
- D. 15/527480/4332700
- E. 15/527430/4332770

- F. 15/527300/4332710
- G. 15/527250/4332800
- H. 15/527330/4332850

201 and 117 S. MAIN STREET, FAYETTE, MISSOURI
FAYETTE COURTHOUSE SQUARE HISTORIC DISTRICT
HOWARD COUNTY, MISSOURI

CYDNEY MILLSTEIN, PHOTOGRAPHER
FEB. 1997

VIEW FACING NORTHWEST

PHOTO # 7



100 to 122 S. MAIN STREET, FAYETTE, MISSOURI
FAYETTE COURTHOUSE SQUARE HISTORIC DISTRICT
HOWARD COUNTY, MISSOURI

CYDNEY MILUSTEN, PHOTOGRAPHER
FEB. 1997

VIEW FACING SOUTHEAST

PHOTO #2



105 to 119 N. MAIN STREET, FAYETTE, MISSOURI
FAYETTE COURTHOUSE SQUARE HISTORIC DISTRICT
HOWARD COUNTY, MISSOURI

CYDNEY MILLSTEIN, PHOTOGRAPHER
FEB. 1997.

VIEW FACING NORTHEAST

PHOTO # 3



201 to 209 N. MAIN STREET, FAYETTE, MISSOURI
FAYETTE COURTHOUSE SQUARE HISTORIC DISTRICT
HOWARD COUNTY, MISSOURI

CYDNEY MILLSTEIN, PHOTOGRAPHER
FEB. 1997

VIEW FACING NORTH, NORTHEAST

PHOTO #4



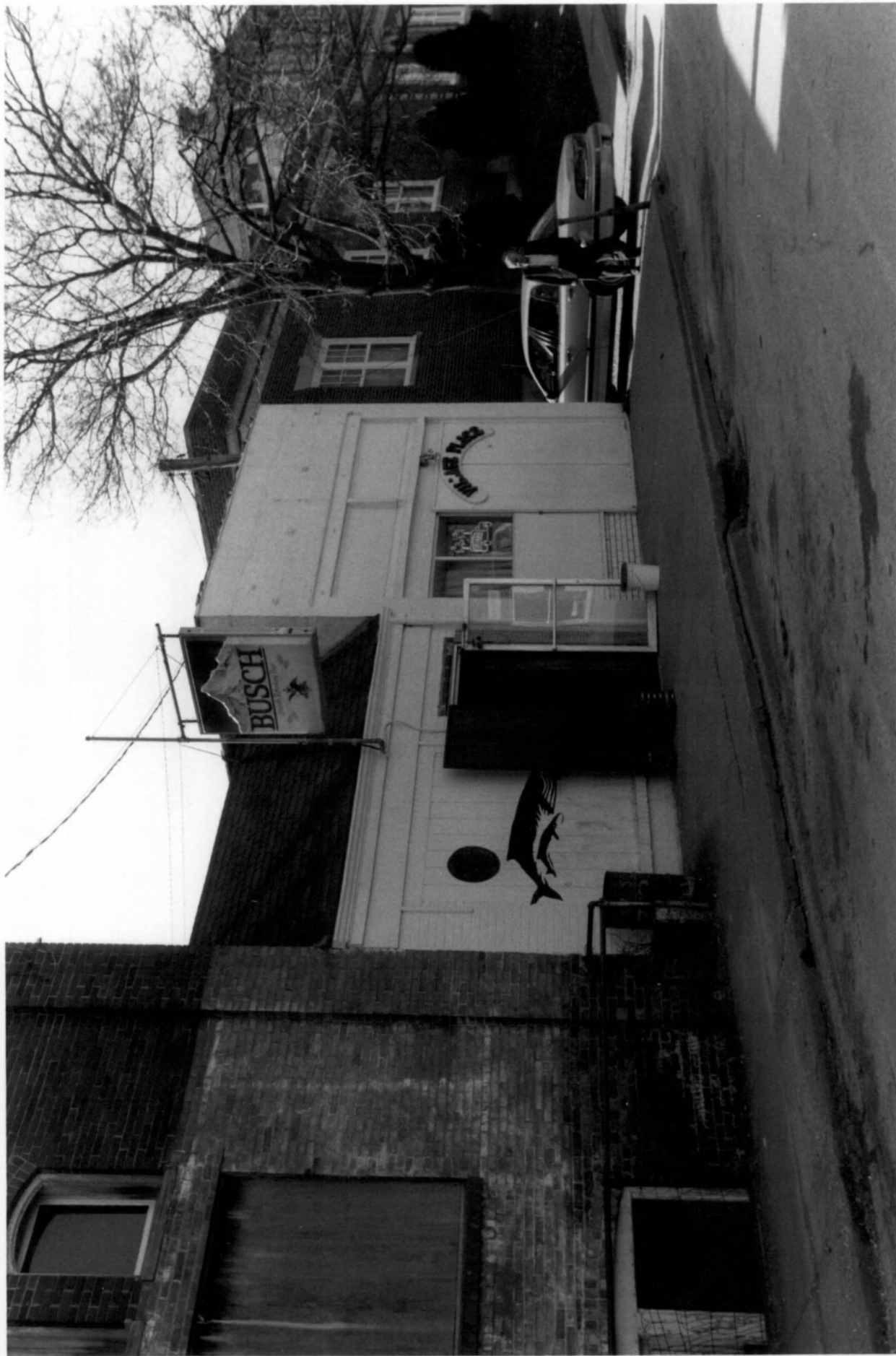
204 and 206 N. MAIN STREET, FAYETTE, MISSOURI
FAYETTE COURTHOUSE SQUARE HISTORIC DISTRICT
HOWARD COUNTY, MISSOURI

CYDNEY MILLSTEIN, PHOTOGRAPHER

FEB. 1997

VIEW FACING NORTH, NORTHWEST

PHOTO #5



122 to 100 E. DAVIS STREET, FAYETTE, MISSOURI
FAYETTE COURTHOUSE SQUARE HISTORIC DISTRICT
HOWARD COUNTY, MISSOURI

CYDNEY MILLSIEEN, PHOTOGRAPHER
FEB. 1997

VIEW FACING NORTH WEST

PHOTO #6



100-122 E. DAVIS STREET, FAYETTE, MISSOURI
FAYETTE COURTHOUSE SQUARE HISTORIC DISTRICT
HOWARD COUNTY, MISSOURI

CYNDEY MILLSTEIN, PHOTOGRAPHER
FEB. 1997

VIEW FACING NORTH EAST

PHOTO #7



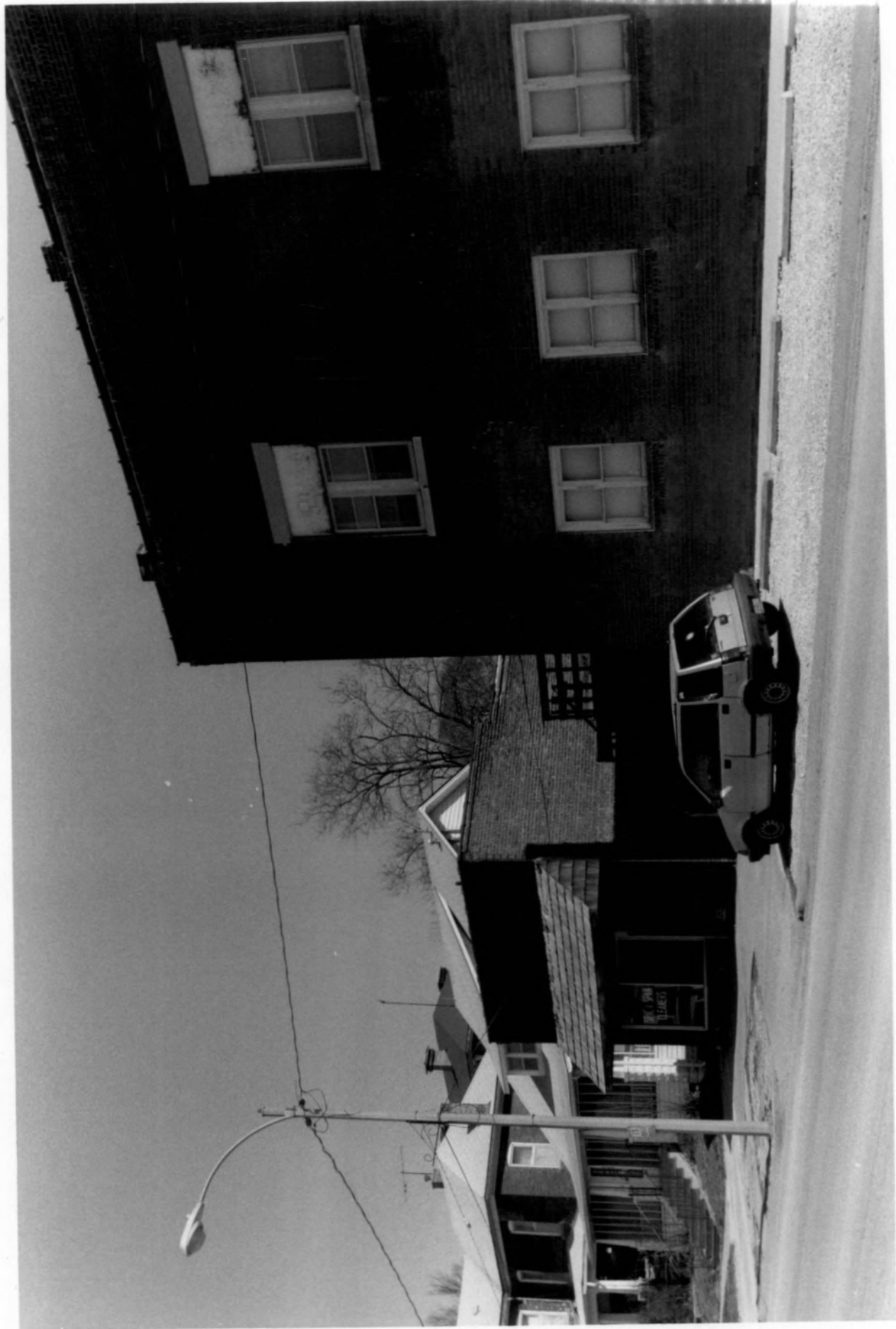
203 N. CHURCH ST. and West facade of 100-106 E. DAVIS ST.
FAYETTE, MISSOURI

FAYETTE COURTHOUSE SQUARE HISTORIC DISTRICT
HOWARD COUNTY, MISSOURI

CYDNEY MILLSTEIN PHOTOGRAPHER
FEB 1997

VIEW FACING NORTHEAST

PHOTO #8

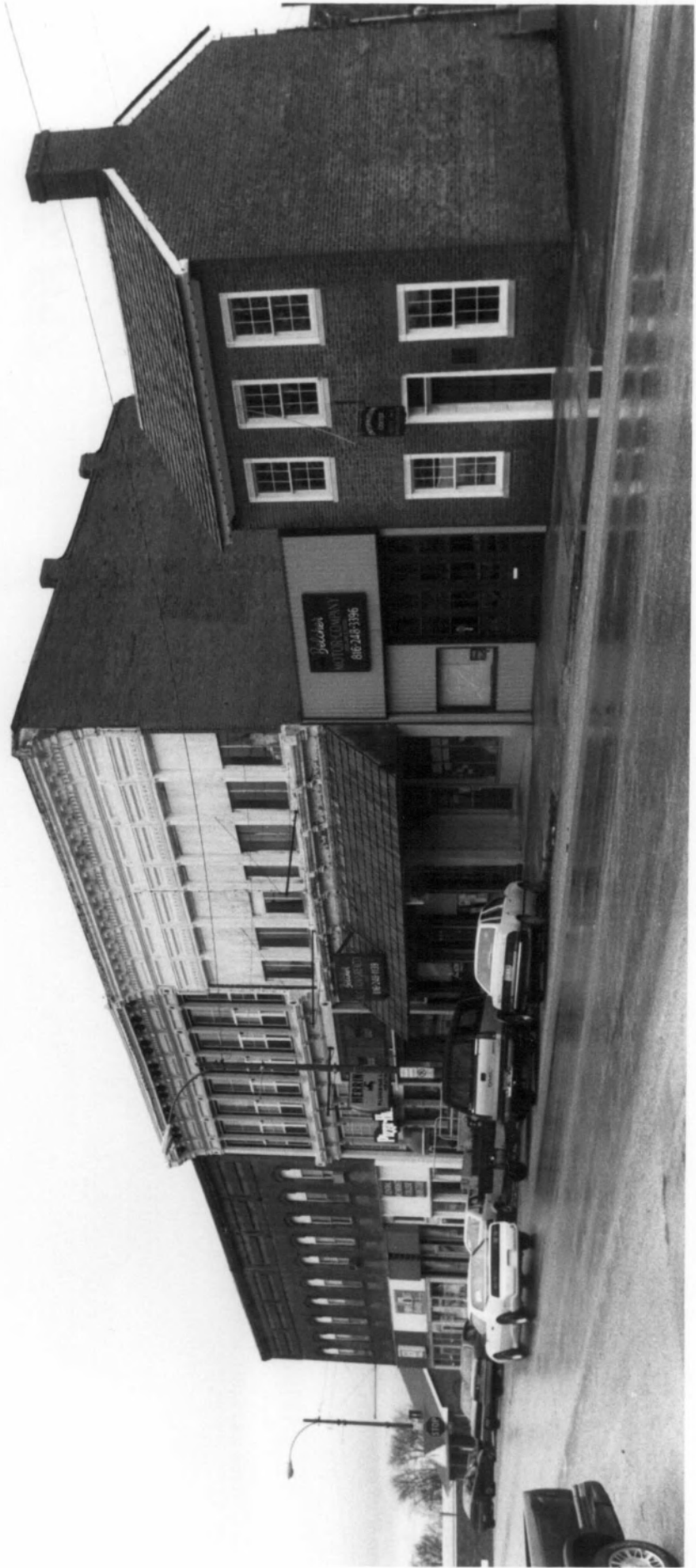


120 40 102 N. CHURCH STREET, FAYETTE, MISSOURI
FAYETTE COURTHOUSE SQUARE HISTORIC DISTRICT
HOWARD COUNTY, MISSOURI

CYDNEY MILLSTEIN, PHOTOGRAPHER
FEB. 1997

VIEW FACING SOUTHWEST

PHOTO #9



102 - 120 N. CHURCH STREET, FAYETTE, MISSOURI
FAYETTE COURTHOUSE SQUARE HISTORIC DISTRICT
HOWARD COUNTY, MISSOURI

CYDNEY MILLSTEIN. PHOTOGRAPHER
FEB. 1997

VIEW FACING NORTH WEST

PHOTO # 10



LAUNDRY

HOME COURT
Advantage

CENTRAL HOODS COLLEGE

Pizza Hut

106 to 112 W. MORRISON STREET, FAYETTE, MISSOURI
FAYETTE COURTHOUSE SQUARE HISTORIC DISTRICT
HOWARD COUNTY, MISSOURI

CYDNEY MILLSTEIN, PHOTOGRAPHER
FEB, 1997

VIEW FACING NORTHWEST

PHOTO # 11



103 W. MORRISON STREET, FAYETTE, MISSISSIPPI
FAYETTE COURTHOUSE SQUARE HISTORIC DISTRICT
HOWARD COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI

CYDNEY MILLSTEIN, PHOTOGRAPHER
FEB. 1997

VIEW FACING SOUTHWEST

PHOTO #12



124 to 100 E. MORRISON STREET, FAYETTE, MISSOURI
FAYETTE COURTHOUSE SQUARE HISTORIC DISTRICT
HOWARD COUNTY, MISSOURI

CYDNEY MILUSTEIN, PHOTOGRAPHER
FEB. 1997

VIEW FACING SOUTHWEST

PHOTO # 13



202 and 206 E. MORRISON STREET, FAYETTE, MISSOURI
FAYETTE COURTHOUSE SQUARE HISTORIC DISTRICT
HOWARD COUNTY, MISSOURI

GYNIEY MILLSTEIN. PHOTOGRAPHER
FEB. 1997

VIEW FACING SOUTHEAST

PHOTO #14



105-107 N. MAIN ST. AND 201 E. MORRISON ST. FAYETTE, MISSOURI
FAYETTE COURTHOUSE SQUARE HISTORIC DISTRICT
HOWARD COUNTY, MISSOURI

CYDNEY MILLSTEIN, PHOTOGRAPHER
FEB 1997

VIEW FACING NORTHEAST

PHOTO # 15



FAYETTE COUNTY COURTHOUSE, FAYETTE, MISSOURI
FAYETTE COURTHOUSE SQUARE HISTORIC DISTRICT
HOWARD COUNTY, MISSOURI

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VIEW FACING NORTHWEST

PHOTO #16

