

**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 any 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: Fredericktown Courthouse Square Historic District

other names/site number: n/a

2. Location

street & number: 110 – 145 East Main Street; 106-125 West Main Street; 110-120 South Main Street, and Court Square not for publication n/a

city or town: Fredericktown vicinity n/a

state: Missouri code: MO county: Madison code: 123 zip code: 63117

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this x 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 x meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide x locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

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

MAY 19, 2009
Date

Missouri Department of Natural Resources

State or Federal Agency or Tribal government

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

Signature of commenting official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

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

Signature of Keeper Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

Category of Property

Number of Resources within Property

private
 public-local
 public-State
 public-Federal

building(s)
 district
 site
 object

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>26</u>	<u>2</u>	buildings
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	sites
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	structures
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	objects
<u>26</u>	<u>2</u>	Total

Name of related multiple property listing

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

1

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: commerce/trade
government/courthouse

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: commerce/trade
government/courthouse

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Renaissance Revival
Italianate

Other: two-part commercial block
Other: one-part commercial block

Art Deco

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation: stone
concrete
granite
walls: brick
stone
stucco
roof: asphalt
other: terra cotta

Narrative Description

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

See continuation sheets.

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.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Commerce
Architecture

Period of Significance

1819-1958

Significant Dates

1819

Significant Persons

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

n/a

Cultural Affiliation

(Complete if Criterion D is marked above)

n/a

Architect/Builder

Link, Theodore C.
Cole, R.B.
DeGuire, Frank

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 a 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.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

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

X See Continuation Sheet

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary Location of Additional Data

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

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property 9.3 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	15	<u>739109</u>	<u>4160409</u>
3	15	<u>738828</u>	<u>4160415</u>

	Zone	Easting	Northing
2	15	<u>739009</u>	<u>4160461</u>
4	15	<u>738981</u>	<u>4150309</u>

___ See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Ruth Keenoy, Historic Preservation Consultant

organization: _____ date: February 9, 2009

street & number: 5229 Oleatha Avenue telephone: 314-353-7992

city or town: Saint Louis state: MO zip code: 63139

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

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

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

Photographs

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

Additional items

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

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name See Continuation Sheet

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.). A federal agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number.

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to Keeper, National Register of Historic Places, 1849 "C" Street NW, Washington, DC 20240.

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CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 1

Fredericktown Courthouse Square Historic District
Madison County, Missouri

Narrative Description

Summary

The Fredericktown Courthouse Square Historic District includes a Lancaster Plan courthouse square. In the center of the square is a 2.5-story Second Renaissance Revival style courthouse constructed in 1900. The city's courthouse square plan includes two main streets that extend perpendicular to the central square / courthouse: East/West Main Street and North/South Main Street. Streets extend from the center of the block, and vehicular traffic circles the courthouse square in a counterclockwise direction. The central town square measures 108 by 104 feet. The downtown district's streets are paved with asphalt and extend from the courthouse to the east, west, north, and south. These streets hold one, two, and three-story brick commercial buildings constructed from the late nineteenth century through the early-to-mid 1940s. One building located northeast of the courthouse square was constructed ca. 1845, a limestone building historically used as a livery/stable. This property is the oldest extant building in the district. The National Register district holds 29 buildings, including the Madison County Courthouse that was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 2000. Two of the properties, 131-133 East Main Street and 135 West Main Street are non-contributing to the district due to their age/alterations that date to the 1970s. The district includes concrete sidewalks that border all of the streets in the district. Small patches of grassy areas are noted along South Main Street. Overall, the district is void of green space except for the small square surrounding the courthouse. Narrow alleys extend north/south from East and West Main Street, approximately one-half block east and west of the courthouse square.

1. 1 Courthouse Square (NR Listed):

Situated at the center of the downtown district at 1 Court Square is the Madison County Courthouse, individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) in 2000. The 2.5-story building, constructed in 1900, is constructed of brick and pink (Missouri) granite and illustrates features of the Second Renaissance Revival style. Dominating the façade is a four-story brick tower with a steep pyramidal roof. The primary (south) entrance is situated within the tower, first-floor level and has a central arched opening that holds paired (recessed) modern glass doors. The roof of the main building is hipped and gabled, clad with asphalt shingles (as is the tower roof). At each corner of the roofline are corbelled brick chimneys. First story windows are arched and most are paired with six-over-one lights. Second floor windows have flat jack granite arches with keystones. The upper half story holds single-sash lights with diamond tracery. Tower windows are arched with similar diamond tracery designs. The paired windows within arches (primary elevation – south) have diamond tracery within the arched sections of the openings. All of the building's windows retain granite sills. The building's foundation is constructed of rock-faced pink granite.

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Fredericktown Courthouse Square Historic District
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2. 108 Court Square (Contributing):

108 Court Square is a two-story commercial building constructed ca. 1925. The property has a flat built-up roof, exterior glazed brick, and a concrete foundation. Decorative brick patterns surround the façade, window openings, and a band also extends above the first-story level. The primary entries face east, consisting of three storefronts with glass and aluminum commercial style windows and doors. Lights above windows and doors at the first-story level are enclosed. Second-story window openings hold paired multi-light windows.

3. 300 Court Square (Contributing):

The property at 300 Court Square was constructed ca. 1925 as a commercial complex and hotel. Originally, three stores faced West Main Street and three stores faced South Main Street – this pattern remains intact today. The building is two-stories in height with a flat, built-up roof, exterior stretcher bond brick walls, and a continuous concrete foundation. Storefronts at the first-floor level retain recessed entries flanked by commercial style windows. Some of the storefronts retain original multi-lights above single-sash windows; others have been enclosed. Second-story windows are enclosed with wood panels, as are a few of the first-story level windows. Header bricks extend immediately above the level of upper second-story windows. The roofline has concrete coping. The roof at the east end of the building (facing South Main Street) is slightly built-up in comparison to the north elevation that faces West Main Street.

4. Northeast Court Square - Old Livery (Contributing):

The property located just off the court square, northeast side (no address) is a former livery constructed ca. 1845. The building is one-and-a-half stories in height and constructed of roughly cut limestone. The property faces south and has a front-gabled roof clad with metal, exterior limestone walls, and a limestone foundation that is punctured at east and west elevations by small rectangular openings. The primary (south elevation) entry has been partially enclosed to accommodate a modern single door. Above the entrance is a frame portico supported by knee-brace brackets. A brick chimney stack (not original) is situated at the roofline near the southwest corner of the building. Flanking the primary entry bay are single windows of double-hung design. Smaller original window openings are situated on side (east/west) elevations. Local history indicates that the building was constructed prior to the Civil War, and that horses were kept in the lower level of the building, which required the small window openings near the foundation level.

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Fredericktown Courthouse Square Historic District
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5. 110 East Main Street (Contributing):

The property at 110 East Main Street is a three-story commercial building with a flat built-up roof, five-course Flemish bond brick exterior, and a limestone foundation. Based on Sanborn maps, the building appears to have been constructed ca. 1920 and utilized as a hotel. The building has metal roofline coping and rectangular shaped third and second-story windows with limestone sills and faux shutters. The lower (street level) façade holds a central single-door entrance (facing south) with a ca. 2000 door. The entrance has an original broken pediment with dentilled molding. Flanking the entrance are single-light (original) display windows with an upper dentilled pattern border.

6. 111 East Main Street (Contributing):

The building located at 111 East Main Street is a one-story brick commercial property constructed ca. 1930. The property has a flat roof, exterior brick walls, and a continuous concrete foundation. The façade has buff brick with decorative red brick bands extending at the foundation level and parallel to glass blocks that extend above single-pane commercial windows. The brick band that borders the windows is corbelled. The primary entry at the north elevation is centrally located and recessed. This entrance retains a single-light commercial style door flanked by commercial windows. A band of vertical wood panels extends beneath façade windows. Buff colored brick headers extend along the roofline.

7. 112 East Main Street (Contributing):

112 East Main Street is a two-story brick commercial building with a flat built-up roof, six-course Flemish bond brick exterior, and a limestone foundation. The building was constructed after 1914 and prior to 1927 (per Sanborn maps). It is illustrated on the 1927 Sanborn map as part of the Tavern Hotel complex, which also incorporated 110 and 120 East Main Street. The building has metal roofline coping and upper story arched windows. Upper story windows are enclosed with corrugated panels and retain limestone sills. The lower (street level) façade has modern (ca. 1980) storefront windows and three commercial entrances. Each of the commercial entries leads to a separate business.

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8. 113 East Main Street (Contributing):

The building located at 113 East Main Street is a two-story Art-Deco influenced, brick commercial property constructed ca. 1930. The property has a flat roof, exterior brick walls, and a continuous concrete foundation. Like 111 East Main Street, the building has buff brick walls with red brick embellishment. The roofline is flat and built up, flanked by faux tower crenellated pilasters with red tile caps. The west end of the façade (within the faux tower section) holds a first-story entry with an arched decorative brick surround. The door within the opening is not original. The central façade holds a recessed commercial door flanked by single-panel large commercial windows. The commercial style windows are bordered at the bottom by marble patterned Carrara glass. Above the windows are terra cotta decorative panels bearing sunburst patterns. The bands of terra cotta panels are flanked by terra cotta scrolls. The second-story level of the building (at the façade) holds double-hung windows with red brick sills and jack arches. Above the first-floor arched entrance is a small double-hung window set within a red brick arch. Metal coping extends along the roofline.

9. 117 East Main Street (Contributing):

The building located at 111 East Main Street is a one-story brick commercial property constructed ca. 1940. The property has a flat roof, exterior brick walls, and a continuous concrete foundation. The façade holds a storefront with a central recessed entry flanked by single-light commercial windows. Lights above these windows are enclosed. Below the commercial storefront is a concrete base resting on a slab foundation. The central façade entrance retains an original single-light door. A band of concrete coping extends along the roofline. The west end of the façade is stepped with decorative concrete caps.

10. 120 East Main Street (Contributing):

120 East Main Street is a one and a half-story brick commercial building constructed ca. 1905. The building has a flat built-up roof, exterior common bond brick walls, and a limestone foundation. The façade (south elevation) is clad with mid-twentieth-century panels. The bottom panels near the foundation appear to be Carrara glass. A decorative brick corbel table is noted near the roofline. The street level façade holds single-light display windows and recessed, paired single-light glass and aluminum doors.

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11. 121 East Main Street (Contributing):

121 East Main Street is a two-story brick commercial building with a flat roof, brick and stucco exterior, and a concrete foundation. The property was constructed ca. 1890 and utilized as an Independent Order of Odd Fellows (I.O.O.F.) Hall as well as a jewelry and book store, barber, and doctor's office (by the early 1890s). The building bears a centered terra cotta tile I.O.O.F. emblem just below the roofline and above second-story windows. The first-floor level of the building has exterior brick veneer added ca. 1930. The building's façade alterations at that time also included glass block above commercial windows and entries, Carrara glass tiles framing the glass blocks, and upper level stucco. Entrances – of which there are two – are recessed and face north toward East Main. These individual glass and aluminum entrances are flanked by large single-panel commercial windows. Second-story windows are double-hung (replacement lights) with arches and limestone sills. At the roofline are decorative brick pendants. Side walls at the roofline (east/west) are stepped. Metal coping extends along the roofline/parapet.

12. 125 East Main Street (Contributing):

125 East Main Street is a two-story brick commercial building with a pyramidal roof, exterior stucco, and a concrete foundation. The building was constructed ca. 1890 and originally utilized as a saloon. During the 1940s, stucco was added to the building's exterior. The primary (north) elevation has a lower-level cast-iron column that offsets a central entrance/commercial windows. The entrances and windows at the first-story level are not original. Situated at the east end of the façade is a replacement door that appears to lead to upper floor offices. There are three windows at the façade, second-story level. These windows are arched with replacement six-over-one windows. A steeply pitched pyramidal roof appears slightly above the false façade and is clad with metal. Metal coping extends along the exterior walls near the roofline.

13. 126 East Main Street (Contributing):

126 East Main Street is a one-story stretcher bond brick commercial building constructed ca. 1920. The building has a stepped false front façade with concrete coping at the roofline. The foundation is poured concrete. Decorative vertical bricks are situated at the upper façade. A ghost remains near the roofline from a sign that has been removed. The lower portion of the façade bears a modern synthetic panel storefront with single-light commercial windows, a single-light glass and metal door, and an awning above the windows and door.

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14. 129 East Main Street (Contributing):

The building at 129 East Main Street is a two-story brick commercial property constructed in ca. 1905 as a lodge, jewelry store, and bank. The building has a flat built-up roof, exterior brick walls, and a concrete foundation. The primary elevation faces north. At the first-story level of the façade is a modern commercial style entry with commercial bay windows. The door and windows are glass and aluminum. Upper story windows are original with arches and two-over-two double-hung lights. Corbelled brick pendants are noted at the façade near the roofline. Above the decorative brick pendants, sawtooth brick coursing extends along the façade. There are four small rectangular openings below the decorative brickwork (above the windows).

15. 130 East Main Street (Contributing):

The building at 130 East Main Street is a one-story brick commercial building constructed ca. 1950. The building has a flat built-up roof, exterior metal panels, and a stone foundation. At the roofline is brick corbelling. The building has a single commercial style door that is recessed of glass and aluminum design. The entry is offset at the west by single-light commercial style windows. The building faces south. Although the original use is unknown, the property has been used in the past as a jewelry store, florist, and bookstore.

16. 131-133 East Main Street (Non-Contributing):

131-133 East Main Street was constructed in 1978 and is utilized as a law office. The one-story building has a flat roof, exterior stone veneer, and a concrete foundation. The entrance is located at the center of the façade (north elevation) and holds a glass and aluminum door with a large transom. The entrance is offset by small rectangular single-light windows. An engaged stone pilaster divides windows offsetting the entrance to the east.

17. 132 East Main Street (Contributing):

The building at 132 East Main Street is a two-story brick commercial property with a flat built-up roof, exterior six-course common bond brick, and a limestone foundation. Constructed in 1862, the primary (south) elevation has a modern (ca. 1960) street-level storefront with single-sash commercial windows and commercial single-light doors of glass and aluminum. Above the storefront is a modern band of corrugated metal. Attached to the corrugated metal band are slender supports for a modern flat awning that extends above the storefront windows and doors. Original windows are noted at the second story. The windows are arched with limestone sills. Window openings are enclosed with corrugated panels. Original decorative brick corbelling is intact near the roofline above second-story

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windows. Metal coping extends along the roof level.

18. 137-141 East Main Street (Contributing):

The building at 137-141 East Main Street was constructed ca. 1905 as a grocery and meat market. The building is two stories in height with a flat roof, six-course common bond brick exterior, and a concrete foundation. The primary (north) elevation has a ca. 1975 lower level storefront with glass and aluminum commercial windows. A modern glass and aluminum door is set slightly off-center within the lower-level commercial storefront. Second story windows have brick arches, concrete sills, and replacement one-over-one windows. At the roofline level is decorative brick pendant corbelling.

19. 144 East Main Street (Contributing):

144 East Main Street is situated at the southeast corner of East Main and North Mine La Motte Street. The building was constructed ca. 1905 and held an upstairs theater (second floor) and a general merchandise store. The large two-story commercial building has a flat roof, exterior brick walls, and a limestone foundation. The north (primary) elevation holds a first-floor storefront with glass and aluminum commercial style windows. The central entry at this level is recessed. A secondary façade entry is noted at the west end of the elevation. This entry holds glass and aluminum design doors. Awnings are in place above upper façade windows at the north elevation, as well as above the commercial storefront (north elevation). Window bays at the upper floor (north elevation); as well as basement, first and second-floor levels of the west elevation are arched. Many of the windows are enclosed on the west elevation. Arched windows (with the exception of those at the basement level) have terra cotta keystones. Above upper floor windows is decorative pendant shaped brick corbelling. Metal coping extends along the roofline.

20. 110 South Main Street (Contributing):

The property at 110 South Main Street was constructed ca. 1905. Although windows and doors are modern, the building retains original first- and second-story openings. Window and door bays are arched. The main entry is slightly recessed and located at the center of the east elevation facing South Main Street. A band of decorative brick extends along the roofline. Windows are double-hung with muntins.

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21. 116 South Main Street (Contributing):

116 South Main Street was constructed in about 1895. The property is two-stories in height with a flat roof, common bond brick exterior, and a concrete foundation. The first floor has been modified with enclosed original entry/windows and replacement with modern fenestrations. The second-story level retains original brick arches and sills in window openings. Decorative brick coursework extends near the roofline level.

22. 120 South Main Street (Contributing):

120 South Main Street was constructed in 1913 as a Masonic Hall. The building replaced an earlier Masonic Lodge on the site that burned in 1910. This two-story Italianate-influenced brick building has a central Masonic emblem above second-story windows carved in a limestone arched panel. Opposite ends of the façade (east elevation) hold arched entrances with keystones. Doors are modern but bear Masonic symbols in transoms above the entrances. In between the arched openings is a continuous band of commercial style windows/doors (modern). This section of the façade holds two storefronts. Second story windows are arched with keystones, imitating first-story entrance openings. Windows at the second story have original fanlight transoms. Bands of limestone border the sills and upper window sashes across the façade. Decorative brick bands are noted near the roofline. Engaged pilasters flank the building and hold small original second-story windows with double-hung lights. These windows have diamond tracery. Diamond shaped brick patterns are situated above these corner windows and just below the roofline.

23. 106-114 West Main Street (Contributing):

The building at the corner of West Main Street and Court Square (West Side) was constructed ca. 1915 as a hotel. It holds multiple storefronts facing Court Square (east) and south toward West Main Street. The building has a stretcher bond brick exterior, a flat built-up roof, and a continuous concrete foundation. The lower story brick is painted. Pilasters divide storefront bays. Storefronts have individual entries with large commercial style, single-light windows. At the corner of West Main Street and Court Square, the building has a single-door entrance. Above storefronts are single-sash lights, most of which have been painted over or enclosed. The building's second story level has arched windows, all of which are enclosed with wood panels. A second-story door with a small metal balcony is situated at the west elevation. At the roofline is decorative brick corbelling. A course of dogtooth bricks extends above the corbels. The parapet wall has metal coping.

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24. 120 West Main Street (Contributing):

120 West Main Street is a two-story brick commercial building constructed in ca. 1920. The building has a flat built-up roof, a brick exterior, and a continuous concrete foundation. The southeast corner of the building is flattened, similar to 110-114 West Main, and holds an arched entry that is partially infilled to hold a modern door. Above this entrance are ghosts of signs for past businesses, including Graham Lumber Company. A date above this sign of 1895 may indicate the original date of the business (a bank) that was located in the building. The present building did not exist until after 1914 (per Sanborn maps). First floor entrances are arched with modern replacement doors. One first-story level door has been infilled with brick; as has a former commercial window opening. Second-story windows hold one-over-one lights. The window on the east elevation has a rounded arch. Remaining second-story windows have flat arches. At the roofline is metal coping. A recessed brick section is noted below the roofline level. Decorative brick surrounds the main (southeast corner) entry elevation.

25. 125 West Main Street (Contributing):

125 West Main Street was constructed ca. 1925 as an auto-related business. The building is one-story in height with hollow-core exterior brick walls, a flat roof, and a concrete foundation. Original garage bays have been infilled with glass commercial style windows. Brick headers border the original openings. A band of brick headers also extends along the roofline. Entry bays are recessed and situated at the east and west ends of the building.

26. 129 West Main Street (Contributing):

The building at 129 West Main Street is a two-story brick commercial property with a flat built-up roof, exterior six-course common bond brick, and a concrete foundation. The building was constructed ca. 1905. The building faces north. Although modern windows and doors at the first-story level have altered (partially infilled) openings, original brick arches (two of which are Gothic in design) remain intact. A single-light commercial window is noted at the primary first-floor level. The primary elevation holds two modern entries of single-sash / aluminum design. Second floor window openings have been partially infilled to hold modern windows. There is metal coping along the roofline.

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Fredericktown Courthouse Square Historic District
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27. 131 West Main Street (Contributing):

131 West Main Street is a two-story brick building with a flat built-up roof, exterior walls of five-course common bond brick, and a concrete foundation. The building was constructed ca. 1905. Although the survey form (1988) indicates the original part of the building was constructed in the late nineteenth century, the building does not show up on the 1900 Sanborn map. Apparently a bakery operated downstairs and the upper floor served as a residence. By 1914, the entire building was used as a residence. The property has lower level arched windows and two single-door entries at the main (north) elevation. Windows and doors are modern – transoms are enclosed. Commercial windows are single-light design (first-floor level). The upper (second story) window openings have been partially infilled to fit modern double-hung windows. Original brick arches remain intact above second-story window openings. Near the roofline is corbelled brick trim.

28. 135 West Main Street (Non-Contributing):

135 West Main Street is a small one-story brick commercial building with a flat, built-up roof, exterior six-course common bond brick walls, and a continuous concrete foundation. The property was constructed ca. 1925 and used by the city's fire department to house the fire engine. The façade has a modern layer of brick added in the early 1970s. At this time, the original entry was modified with a modern commercial single-light window and a single-door entrance (north elevation). Below the commercial window is stone veneer. The building is considered to be non-contributing to the district due to late twentieth-century modifications that altered the primary elevation.

29. 137 West Main Street (Contributing):

The building at 137 West Main Street was constructed ca. 1913 and initially used by Fredericktown's local newspaper – the Democrat News, established in 1893. The building is a two-story property with a flat built-up roof, exterior concrete block walls, and a raised concrete foundation. The northwest corner of the building holds the original main entrance that has been partially enclosed to accommodate a modern door. This arched fenestration retains engaged columns that illustrate the opening originally held a small corner one-story porch. The lower level windows are situated within the raised foundation level. Upper floor windows retain original decorative hoods. A secondary entry is noted at the primary façade near the west end of the building. This entry is flanked by double-hung modern windows. A modern awning extends above the entry. The building has a stepped false roofline. Upper primary façade walls are original textured (rock-faced) concrete block.

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Table 1. Original Building/Business Information – Fredericktown Courthouse Square Historic District

Property ID	Historic (Common) Name of Business	Address	Year Constructed	C = Contributing NC = Non-contributing NRL = NR Listed
1.	Madison County Courthouse	1 Court Square	1900	NRL
2.	(Rose Drug Store)	108 Court Square	ca. 1925	C
3.	Womack Hotel	300 Court Square	ca. 1925	C
4.	Old Livery	off court square -NE	ca. 1840-50	C
5.	Tavern Hotel	110 E. Main	ca. 1920	C
6.	Christoph's Pharmacy	111 E. Main	ca. 1930	C
7.	Tavern Hotel	112 E. Main	ca. 1915	C
8.	Hough's Café	113 E. Main	1931	C
9.	(Jewelry Store)	117 E. Main	ca. 1940	C
10.	Fredericktown Steam Laundry	120 E Main	ca. 1905	C
11.	I.O.O.F. Hall	121 E. Main	ca. 1890	C
12.	The Barrel (saloon)	125 E. Main	ca. 1890	C
13.	Bee Store	126 E. Main	ca. 1920	C
14.	Schulte Building	129 E. Main	ca. 1905	C
15.	(Saling Jewelry Store)	130 E. Main	ca. 1950	C
16.	(Schnapp, Fall, Silvey & Reid)	131-133 E. Main	1978	NC
17.	E.H. Bess Hardware	132 E. Main	1862	C
18.	Schwaner's Grocery	137-141 E. Main	ca. 1905	C
19.	Schwaner's Hardware / Lyric Theater	145 E. Main Street	ca. 1905	C
20.	Grocery	110 S. Main	ca. 1905	C
21.	Grocery – Printing - Bakery	116 S. Main	ca. 1895	C
22.	Masonic Hall	120 S. Main	1913	C
23.	Madison Hotel	106-114 W. Main	ca. 1915	C
24.	Bank / Graham Lumber Company	120 W. Main	ca. 1920	C
25.	(Wayland Ford Dealership)	125 W. Main	ca. 1925	C
26.	Office / Restaurant	129 W. Main	ca. 1905	C
27.	Bakery	131 W. Main	ca. 1905	C
28.	Volunteer Fire Department Garage	135 W. Main	1926	NC
29.	Democrat News	137 W. Main	ca. 1913	C

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Fredericktown Courthouse Square Historic District
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Integrity Issues:

Fredericktown is a community that has changed much since 1819, when the original Lancaster Square plan square was incorporated. During the 1890s, property owners began to construct brick (rather than frame) buildings to insure protection from fires, which frequently destroyed buildings downtown until the city established a local fire department in the 1920s. The district's changes have also been shaped by the town's prosperity that waxed and waned over the years in relation to the mining industry. As a result, many buildings within the district have lower level alterations that date to as late as the 1970s-1980s. The buildings are identified as contributing members of the downtown district because they retain a large portion of their historic facades. The buildings identified as non-contributing to the district were either completely re-faced during the 1970s or constructed after 1958, which ends the period of significance.

The addition of stucco to buildings along East Main Street during the 1940s indicates the impacts that the city's prosperity of the 1920s-1930s had on the downtown district. Stucco was easily obtained, relatively inexpensive, and became extremely popular after World War II. The building at 125 East Main is a good example of Fredericktown's efforts to modernize during the 1930s-1940s. The building was situated two doors east of Hough's Café (113 East Main Street), which received national attention in the 1940s from a review in a Duncan Hines' travel publication. The property at 125 East Main Street was re-faced with stucco in 1946, at about the same time that Hough's became highly publicized. Additionally, the stucco façade reflects the owner's attempt to match the modern character of the remaining block toward the west, which included the construction of three new buildings (111, 113, and 117 East Main Street) during the 1930s – early 1940s.

Many of Fredericktown's commercial buildings were modified in the 1960s-1970s through the addition of renovated entrances and display windows. One example is 137-141 East Main Street, in which three original entrances were replaced with ca. 1965 glass and aluminum doors/windows. The purpose of the alterations was to modify the building for its new use as a western clothing and supply shop; it had been constructed as a grocery. Overall, this property retains its historic appearance with original brick cornice details and an open interior commercial plan.

Despite the downtown district's mid-century alterations, Fredericktown's nineteenth and early twentieth-century commercial buildings retain much of their architectural integrity, exhibiting features of the buildings' original design and uses. These modifications attest to the city's attempts to remain viable in a rapidly shifting economy, particularly during the 1920s-1950s. As a group, the buildings clearly illustrate the town's historic building patterns and revitalization efforts aimed toward preservation of the Fredericktown Courthouse Square.

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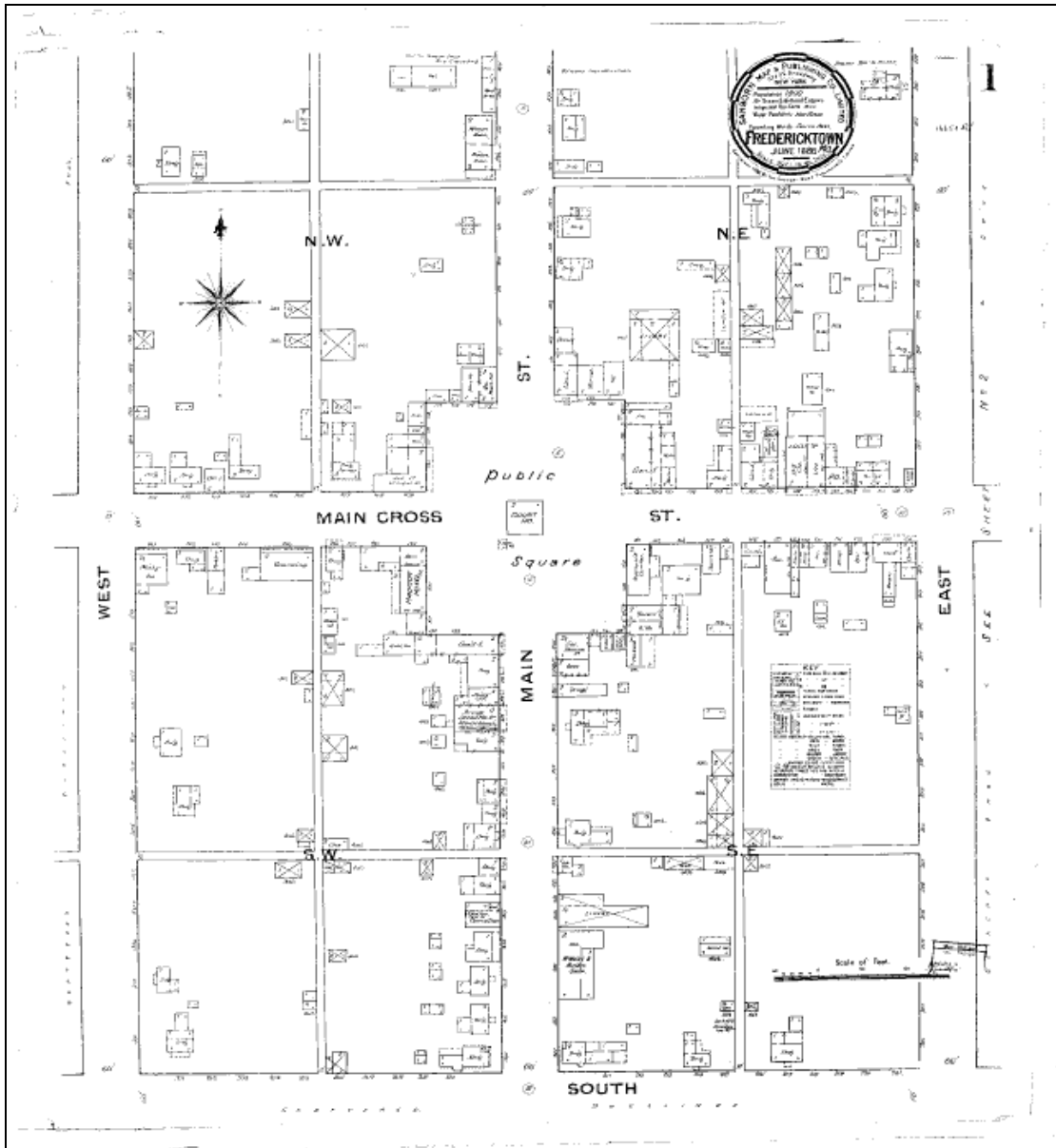


Figure 1. Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, Fredericktown (Madison County), Missouri, 1886.

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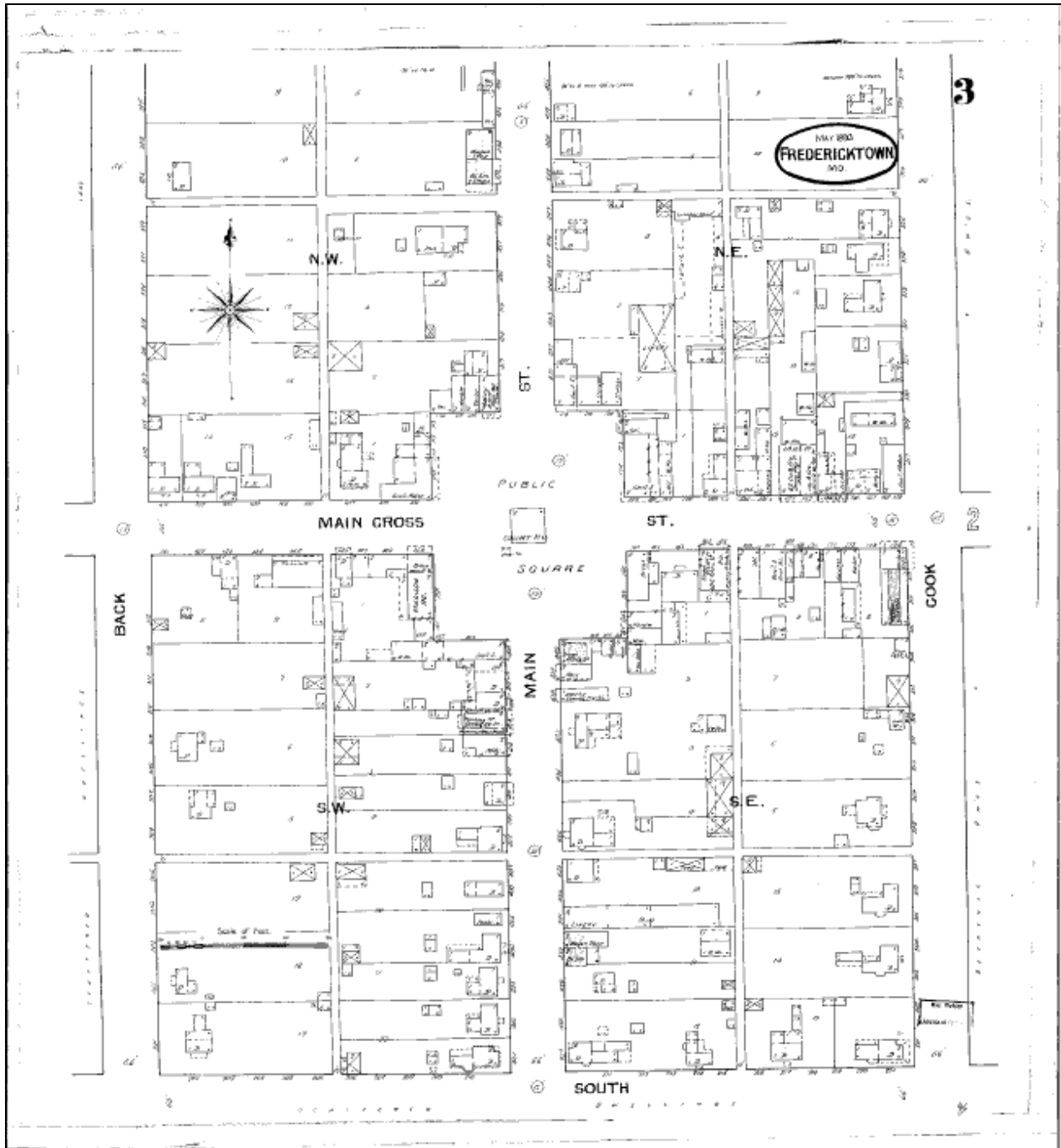


Figure 2. Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, Fredericktown (Madison County), Missouri, 1893.

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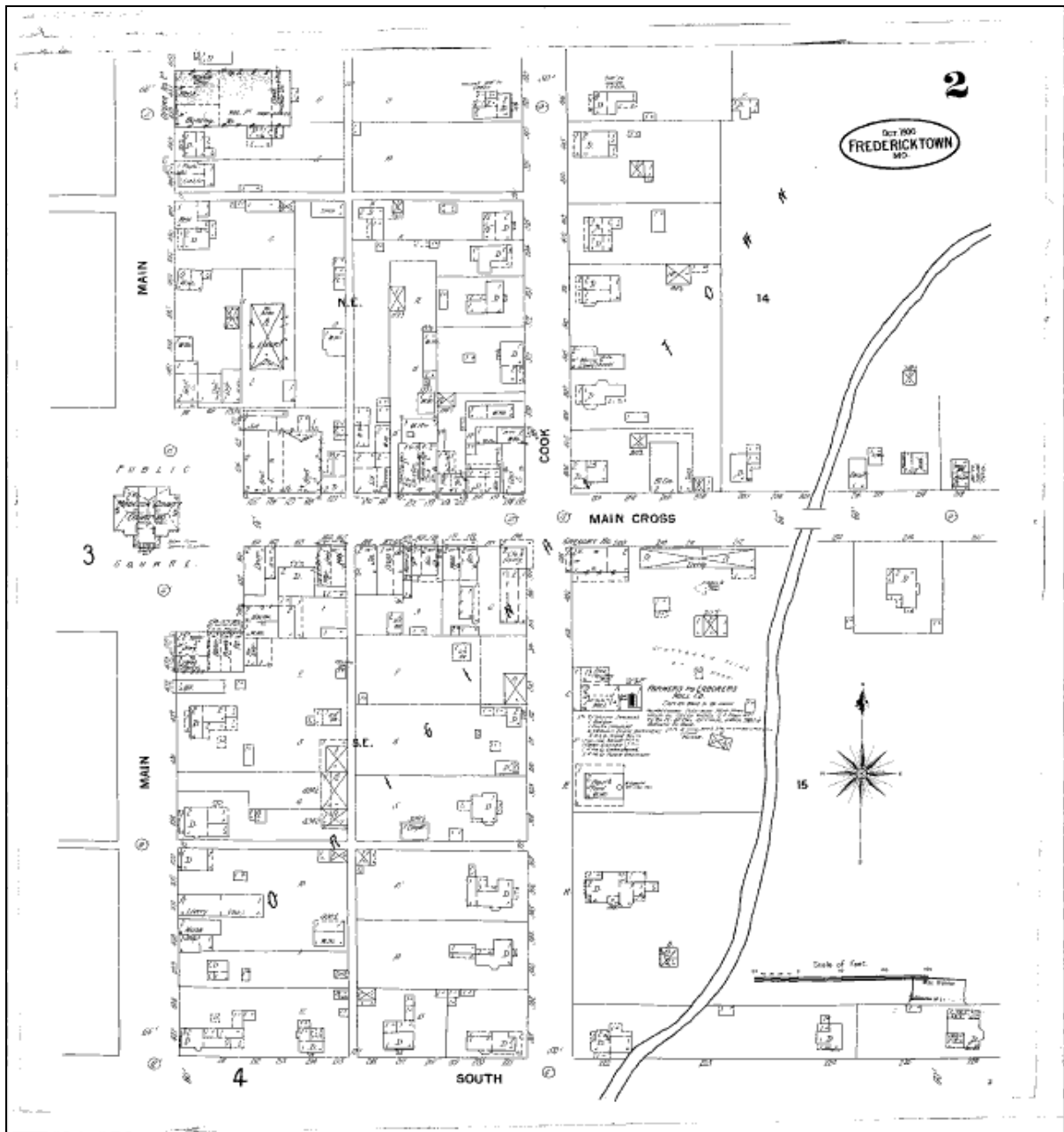


Figure 3. Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, Fredericktown (Madison County), Missouri, 1900 (east side of district).

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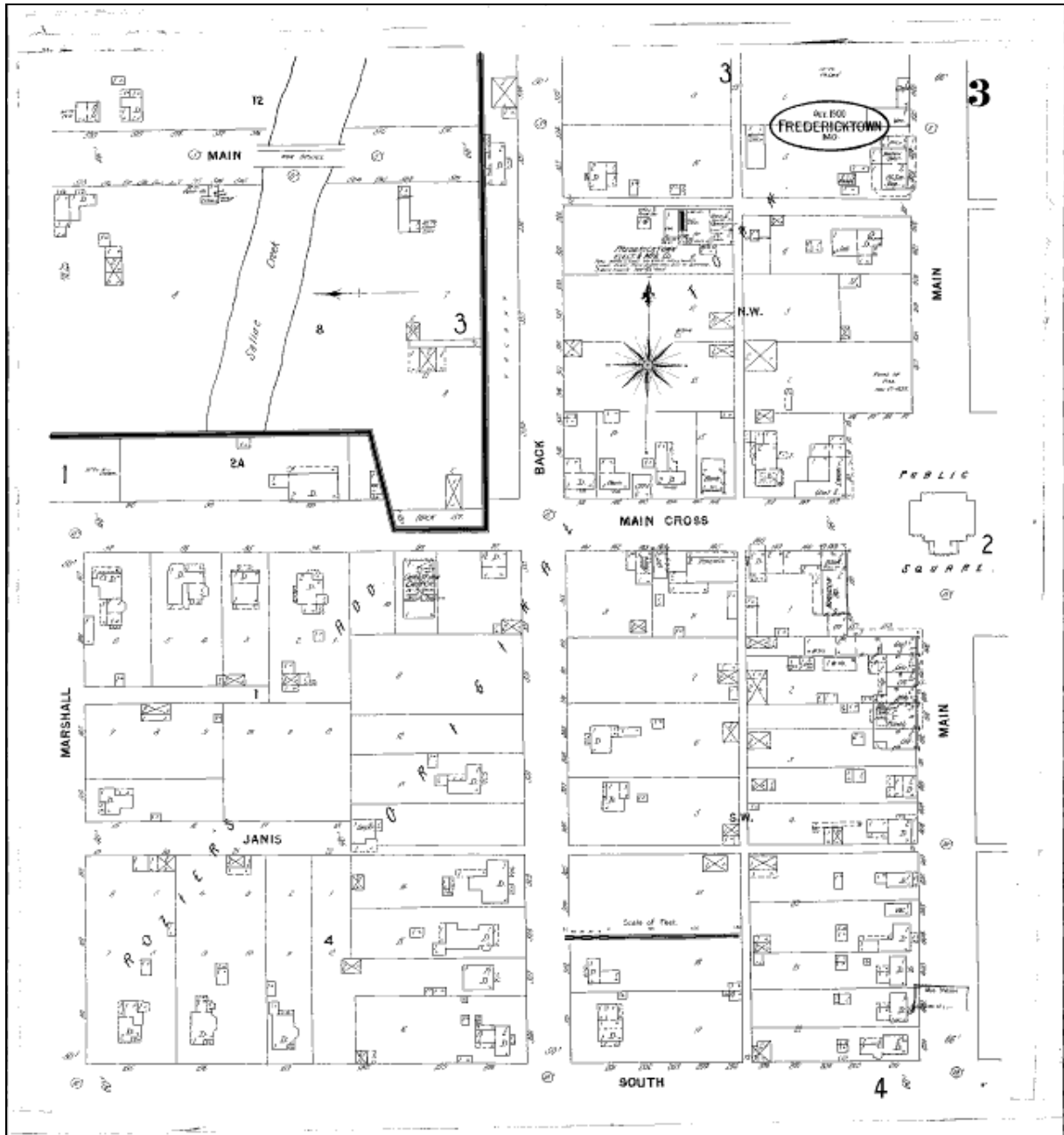


Figure 4. Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, Fredericktown (Madison County), Missouri, 1900 (west side of district).

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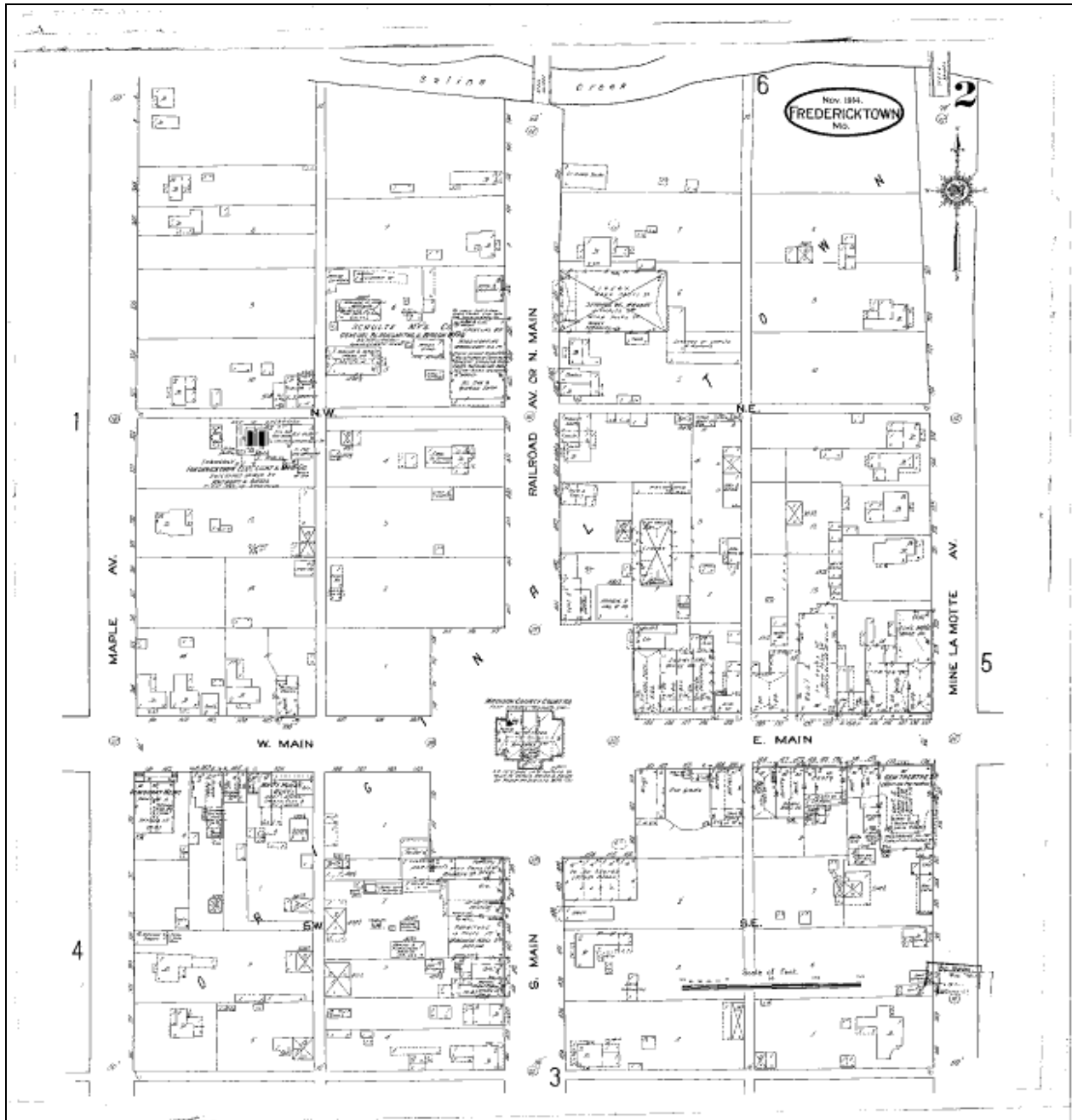


Figure 5. Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, Fredericktown (Madison County), Missouri, 1914.

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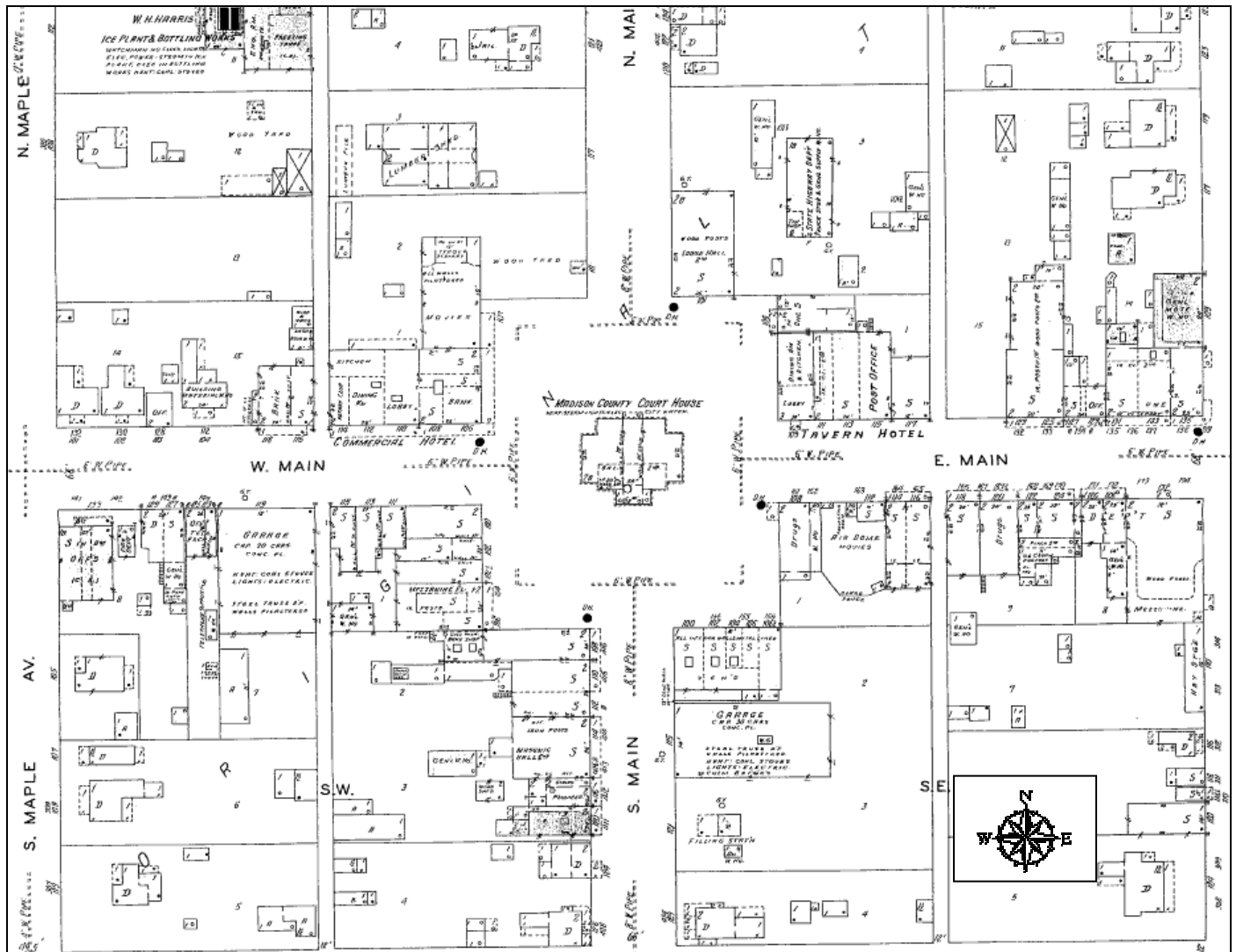


Figure 6. Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, Fredericktown (Madison County), Missouri, 1927.

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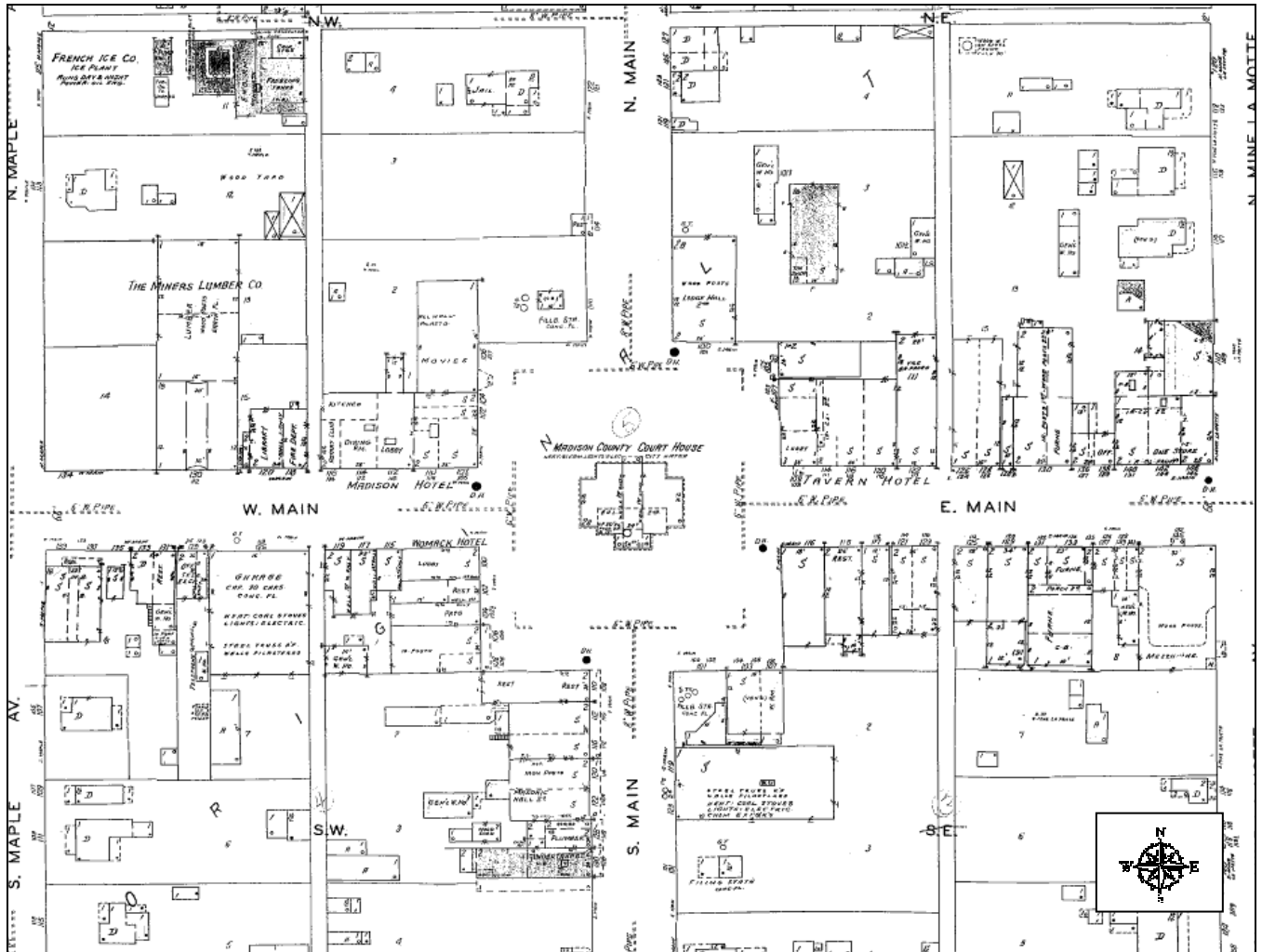


Figure 7. Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, Fredericktown (Madison County), Missouri, 1948.

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Scale: 0.75" = 100'

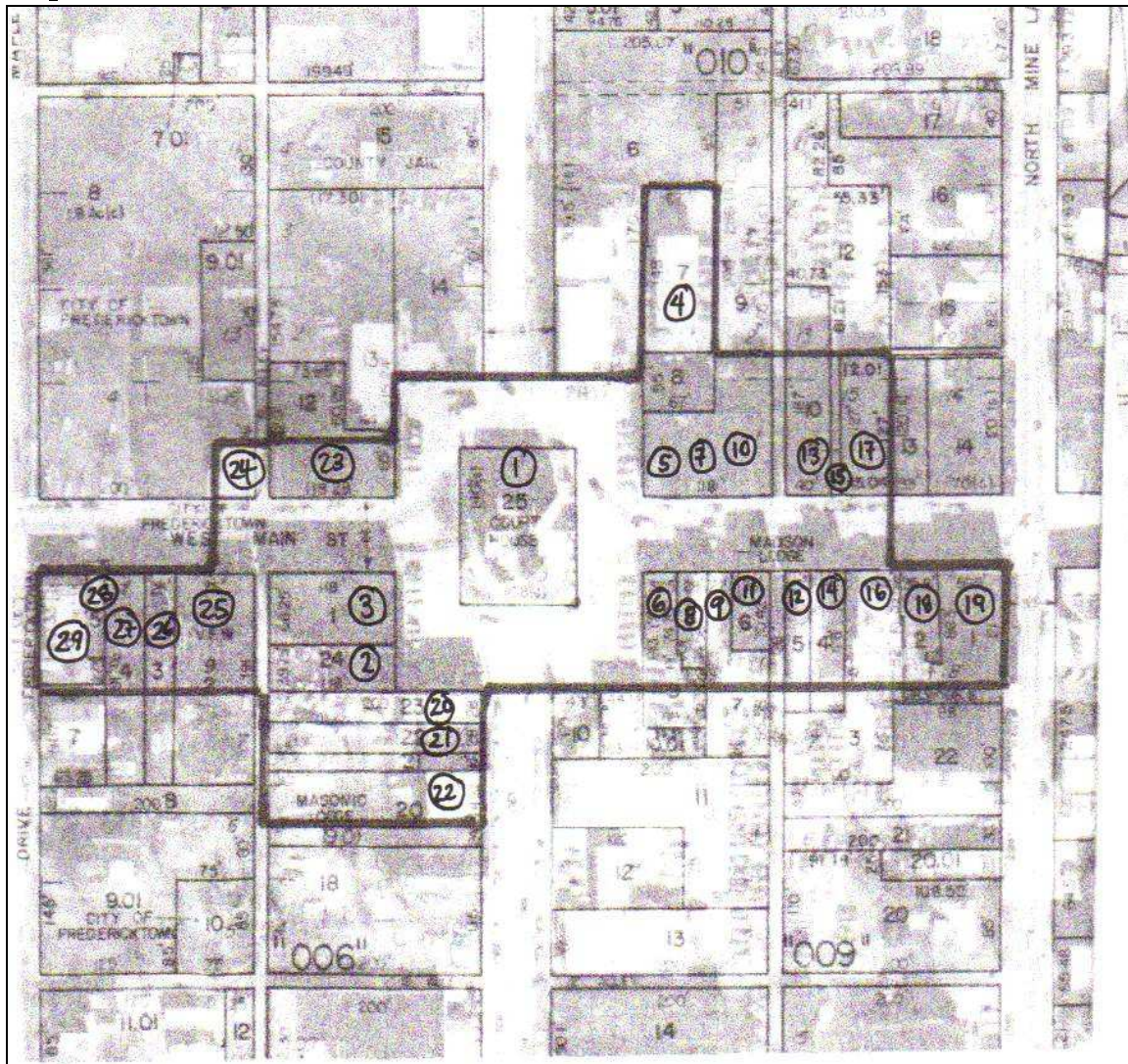


Figure 8. Map of Fredericktown Courthouse Square Historic District.

Table 2. Key to District Map

ID	Address	ID	Address	ID	Address	ID	Address
1	1 Court Sq.	9	117 E. Main	17	132 E. Main	25	125 W. Main
2	108 Court Sq.	10	120 E. Main	18	137-141 E. Main	26	129 W. Main
3	300 Court Sq.	11	121 E. Main	19	145 E. Main	27	131 W. Main

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ID	Address	ID	Address	ID	Address	ID	Address
4	Off Court Sq. (NE)	12	125 E. Main	20	110 S. Main	28	135 W. Main
5	110 E. Main	13	126 E. Main	21	116 S. Main	29	137 W. Main
6	111 E. Main	14	129 E. Main	22	120 S. Main		
7	112 E. Main	15	130 E. Main	23	106-114 W. Main		
8	113 E. Main	16	131-133 E. Main	24	120 W. Main		

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Statement of Significance

Summary

The Fredericktown Courthouse Square Historic District originated in 1819 when French, Creole, and Scotch-Irish settlers – who immigrated from Canada and the southeastern United States during the mid-to-late 1700s – laid out the downtown square and formed the county seat of Madison County. The early character of the town remains visible today in Fredericktown’s Lancaster Plan Square that originated in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, and was carried to Missouri by its Scotch-Irish immigrants. Though only a single building, constructed in ca. 1845, remains of the town’s pre-Civil War era commercial buildings, the original plan of the town square remains intact. Fredericktown’s rise and fall over the years has been marked by its greatest economic stimulant, Mine La Motte, situated approximately 1.25 mile north of the district. Mining insured the town’s success before and after arrival of the railroad in 1869; it also provided prosperity through the mid-twentieth century when lead and cobalt mining resumed during World Wars I, II, and the Korean Conflict. The Fredericktown Courthouse Square Historic District features a central town square that holds the community’s second courthouse, constructed in 1900. Surrounding the square, the district includes brick commercial buildings along East and West Main Streets, South Main Street, and Court Square. This group of buildings richly illustrates the town’s history and commercial architecture. The district is eligible under NRHP Criterion A: Commerce for its role in Madison County’s history, commerce, and regional development. As the county seat, Fredericktown served as an important center of trade and by the 1860s had become one of the largest settlements in Southeast Missouri west of Cape Girardeau. The town was important not only in relation to mining and trade, but also served as a railroad hub during the mid-nineteenth – early twentieth centuries. The downtown district is eligible under Criterion C for its intact collection of commercial architecture – most of which dates from the late nineteenth century through the early 1940s. Fredericktown’s commercial buildings illustrate national architectural trends and local influences that shaped the town’s historic fabric. The Fredericktown Courthouse Square Historic District is locally significant. The period of significance extends from origination of the downtown Lancaster Square plan developed in 1819 through 1958, when Mine La Motte closed.

Early development of Madison County and Fredericktown, 1799 - 1850

Fredericktown was established in 1819 as the Madison County seat. The community’s origins are associated with an earlier settlement, St. Michael’s, organized in 1799 by 13 French and Creole families who settled along the north bank of Saline Creek. St. Michael’s reflected its residents’ French customs, supporting common fields laid out in long, narrow strips and vertical log buildings. Within a short period of time following its establishment, the settlement supported 15 houses, a

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church and one small store.¹ St. Michael's grew steadily until Saline and Castor Creeks flooded in 1814, inundating many of the settlement's houses.² At this point in time, many of St. Michael's families moved approximately a mile southwest to the present site of Fredericktown (south of Saline Creek) where a number of families had also begun to settle.³ These early residents of Madison County (in addition to those living at St. Michaels) were Scotch-Irish immigrants who relocated from the southeastern United States. Madison County's earliest Scotch-Irish settler is believed to have been John Calloway, who moved from Kentucky ca. 1799 and settled near Saline Creek. Calloway's arrival was followed by two families from South Carolina – those of William Dillon and John Matthews – who moved to the region ca. 1800.⁴

Most of St. Michael's settlers moved to Madison County to work at Mine La Motte, located approximately one mile north of the village.⁵ Lead was particularly rich in Madison County, discovered by French explorers led by Philip Renault ca. 1723. Mine La Motte (named for the French Governor of the Louisiana Territory, La Motte Cadillac) opened shortly after these early explorations. Mine La Motte was mined not only for lead (for which the mine is believed to have held the richest concentration in North America) but also for gold, silver, nickel, copper, zinc, iron, and cobalt.⁶ Madison County's Scotch-Irish immigrants were attracted to region primarily for its rich farmland. Additional Scotch-Irish families who settled near Fredericktown area by the early 1800s were the Collier, Pettit, and Friar families of Kentucky; and the O'Bannon, Watts, and Anthony families of Virginia.⁷ Fredericktown's Scotch-Irish residents soon outnumbered its French/Creole population. It was the former group (Scotch-Irish) that was most influential in shaping Fredericktown's downtown plan.⁸

1 "A History of Fredericktown Missouri," *Democrat News* (20 September 1928), 2-3. Available online at:

http://www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~momadiso/fredericktown_history.html (Access date: 3 September 2008).

2 Paula Shetley (ed.), *Historical Madison: The History of Madison County, Missouri, 1818 – 198*, (Fredericktown, MO: Heritage and Landmarks Commission and the Madison County Historical Society, 1988), 18.

3 (Goodspeed Publishing Company), *Goodspeed's History of Southeast Missouri: Embracing an Historical Account of the Counties of Ste. Genevieve, St. Francois, Perry . . .* (Chicago: Goodspeed Publishing Company, 1988), 254;

"A History of Fredericktown Missouri, 1928, 4; and Robert Sidney Douglass, *History of Southeast Missouri: A Narrative of its Historical Progress, its People and its Principal Interests* (Chicago: The Lewis Publishing Company, 1912), 177.

4 Goodspeed, 254.

5 "A History of Fredericktown Missouri, 1928, 2.

6 Daughters of the American Revolution, "History of Madison County, Missouri" (Unpublished, copy on file at Fredericktown Branch Library, Madison County, Missouri), 1; and Robert Flanders, "What Remains When the Lead is Gone," *Ozarks Watch* (Winter 1989), 1.

7 Goodspeed, 255.

8 Russel L. Gerlach, *Settlement Patterns in Missouri: A Study of Population Origins, with a Wall Map* (Columbia: University of Missouri Press, 1986), 13; and Mayme L. Hamlet, "Place Names of Six Southeast Counties of Missouri," M.A. Thesis (University of Missouri-Columbia, 1938). Available online at:

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A petition to organize Madison County was entered in December 1818, and the county was created from parts of Ste. Genevieve and Cape Girardeau counties. Madison County originally encompassed small sections of Reynolds (west), Iron (southwest) and Bollinger (east) counties, created in 1845, 1847, and 1857, respectively. Named for President James Madison, the county held its first court session on July 12, 1819, at the home of Theodore F. Tong.⁹ Madison County was initially divided into three townships: St. Michael's (west), Castor (east), and Liberty (north).¹⁰ Fredericktown, selected as the county seat, was situated within the St. Michael's township. Opinions remain divided as to how Fredericktown received its name. The most popular consensus is that the town was named for George Frederick Bollinger (for whom Bollinger County was also named). Bollinger was responsible for guiding a number of the area's early settlers to Missouri from North Carolina in about 1800. He was also involved in county politics and personally acquainted with Nathaniel Cook, who owned the land developed as Fredericktown. Another theory is that Fredericktown was named for Frederick Bates, Secretary of the Missouri Territory. Bates appointed the county's first commissioners.¹¹ A lesser known premise is that Fredericktown was named for Theodore Frederick Tong. Tong was a resident of St. Michael's in 1813, a county commissioner, and one of four individuals involved in the selection of Fredericktown as the county seat.¹²

Fredericktown's northern city limits paralleled Saline Creek. Water Street (currently Mine La Motte Avenue) served as the eastern boundary. The town's original southern boundary extended two blocks south of South Street; and the western boundary was Back Street.¹³ Primary streets were laid out as 55-foot wide, and the center point of the town held an open green square – based on the Lancaster Plan developed in Pennsylvania during the eighteenth century.¹⁴ As noted by historian Edward T. Price, the plan is associated with Scotch-Irish settlers who carried the influence with them from Pennsylvania into the South, and eventually to the Midwest. The plan included “a block intersected perpendicularly at the middle of each side” and was rarely constructed after 1840. It is most common in Kentucky and Indiana.¹⁵ Its presence in Fredericktown is associated with the settlers who arrived

http://whmc.umsystem.edu/exhibits/ramsay/ramsay_madison.html (Access date: 13 November 2008).

⁹ Henry Clay Thompson, II, *A History of Madison County, Missouri* (Fredericktown, MO: The Historical Madison County Society, 1992), 30.

¹⁰ Goodspeed, 341.

¹¹ Hamlett.

¹² Thompson, 32; and Douglass, 267.

¹³ Fredericktown Missouri Plat Map (2 June 1818), Ste. Genevieve County, C-77.

¹⁴ Clarice Andrews, “Early Boundaries of Fredericktown,” [*Democrat News*] (3 August 1938), Newspaper clipping on file at Fredericktown Branch Library, Madison County, Missouri; and Suzanne Stanis, “Courthouse square shape Hoosier townscapes,” *Indiana Preservation* (November 2006), 10.

¹⁵ Edward T. Price, “The Central Courthouse Square in the American County Seat,” *Common Places: Readings in Vernacular Architecture* (Athens: University of Georgia Press, 1986), 124-133.

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from Kentucky, Virginia, and the Carolinas during the late 1700s – early 1800s.

Fredericktown's first courthouse was constructed on the central square in 1822 – a brick two-story building with a cupola that was removed in 1839.¹⁶ Streets ran directly into the center of each side of the central square block (as noted above), providing full views of the central square and the courthouse. Fredericktown's original downtown plan – which remains intact today - incorporated narrow rectangular lots with alleys. The courthouse square was centered at the top of the hill south of Saline Creek, overlooking the site of St. Michael's.

Mining and farming were the most important methods of early economic productivity in Fredericktown; however, the community's merchants were also important to the town's initial period of growth. By the 1810s, Fredericktown held a variety of shops with “considerable quantities of varied merchandise . . . necessary to the growth of the county.”¹⁷ Fredericktown's local businesses provided goods to other communities in the vicinity – it was the largest settlement near Mine La Motte. As such, it afforded the town a steady flow of customers.¹⁸ By 1822, Fredericktown supported an estimated 250 citizens. The town held approximately 50 residences and four general merchandise stores operated by Caleb Cox, Moses Cox, S.A. Guignon, and S.B. Pratte.¹⁹ Fredericktown's growth was not rapid but remained steady throughout the 1820s. In 1832, a cholera epidemic resulted in a number of deaths that temporarily stunted the community's rate of growth. However, the town continued to increase its population slowly and in 1840, recorded an estimated 300 residents.²⁰

Madison County's census records indicate similar trends throughout the 1810s – 1840s. In 1810, the county held 2,047 citizens. By 1830, Madison County held 2,371 residents. A more significant increase occurred during the 1830s with 3,395 citizens recorded in 1840.²¹ Madison County's growth was more pronounced during the 1840s. In 1850, the county recorded 6,003 citizens. The reason for this increase relates to Mine La Motte and the influx of German immigrants attracted to the region's mining interests. During 1830 – 1850, the mine's lead production averaged more than a million

16 Marian Ohman, “Madison County Courthouse,” University of Missouri Extension website available at: <http://extension.missouri.edu/explore/uedivis/ue6061.htm> (Access date: 5 November 2008); and Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, Fredericktown, Madison County, Missouri (1886).

17 Douglass, 186.

18 Ibid.

19 Thompson, 40.

20 Thompson, 46; and Jane Stephens, “Historic Resource Survey, Phase I, City of Fredericktown, Missouri,” (Unpublished document prepared for The Heritage and Landmarks Commission, Fredericktown, 1987), 4.

21 United States Census Bureau. *Census of Population and Housing*, Available online at: <http://www.census.gov/prod/www/abs/decennial/> (Access date: 31 October 2008).

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dollars, thus demanding an increased number of workers.²² The region's mining industry continued to mandate Fredericktown's prosperity and growth throughout the nineteenth century. This pattern became even more pronounced once the railroad arrived in the 1860s.

Railroads, Mining, and Commercial Development, 1850 – 1890

Fredericktown's downtown development is closely related to mining activities at Mine La Motte. Mining spurred the town's establishment and influenced the prosperity of the area. The mines were most productive in lead, although other minerals such as silver, copper, and cobalt also prompted exploitation interests throughout the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Due to the Fredericktown's close proximity to Mine La Motte (approximately 1.25 north of downtown), interests developed early to bring the railroad to Fredericktown. Until arrival of the railroad via the Belmont branch of the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad Company in 1869, however; the town grew very slowly.²³ Although railroad plans were initiated in 1836, when the Mine La Motte and Mississippi Railroad was chartered; the attempt proved unsuccessful and Fredericktown did not gain railroad access until after the Civil War.

Prior to the train's arrival, the community relied on the Fredericktown and Pilot Knob Road as its primary transportation route. The road was used primarily to transport iron ore. Completed in 1851, the route was the state's "most extensive plank road," extending from Pilot Knob (approximately 17 miles west of Fredericktown) to Saint Genevieve (approximately 36 miles northwest of Fredericktown).²⁴ The railroad also linked Fredericktown to Pilot Knob, where railroad construction was halted in 1857 due to lack of funding. When the line was completed (from Pilot Knob) to Fredericktown after the Civil War, it was also constructed from Belmont, approximately 90 miles southeast of Fredericktown. This was the first time in Missouri's history that a railroad line was "built from both ends," of its termination sites.²⁵

Fredericktown incorporated as a village in 1868 and served as the railroad's "division point." Numerous locomotives made their connections at Fredericktown, which supported a turntable and train service shops. In addition to the production of iron ore, the community also shipped local agricultural products and livestock via rail.²⁶

22 Floyd C. Shoemaker, "Madison County," *Missouri Historical Review* (October 1958), 1-9.

23 Andrew M. Halter and Roger Maserang, "Fredericktown Missouri Pacific Railroad Depot," *National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (1999; NRL 2000), 8:6; and Douglass, 267.

24 Thompson, 54-55.

25 Ibid, 95.

26 "A History of Fredericktown Missouri," 1928, 9; Thompson, 95; and Shetley, 28.

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In 1869 the last spike was driven in the Belmont branch in the center of the big tunnel in Bollinger county and regular trains were put on a schedule that connected with trains of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad at Belmont. This put Fredericktown on the main line of traffic and made this county-seat town a place of considerable importance.²⁷

At least two hotels were constructed in downtown Fredericktown after the train's arrival, as well as a number of new commercial buildings.²⁸ The town's population more than doubled between 1850 and 1860, with 255 residents in 1850 and 601 residents in 1860.²⁹ Local industrial interests by the late 1870s (in addition to the mines) consisted of two flour mills, two saw mills, and a furniture factory established in 1870 on the east side of South Main Street. Within its downtown district, Fredericktown had one bank, a "first class hotel," and a boarding house.³⁰ Additionally, Fredericktown supported two newspapers – *The Plain Dealer* (est. 1875 as a merger with *The Conservative*, est. 1866) and *The Bee* (est. 1868).³¹ The town also had two breweries in the 1870s, situated at the present sites of 137 West Main and 120 West Main.³²

By 1886, the downtown district held several dwellings, drug stores, a milliner's shop, two harness shops, two liverys, a confectionery, a saloon, post office, bank, grocery, restaurant, hardware store, hotel, boarding house, and several office buildings.³³ Despite the steady rise in population, the town had yet to experience its most aggressive period of growth, which occurred ca. 1900 when the downtown area began to take the shape of its modern appearance. Very few of Fredericktown's extant downtown buildings were constructed prior to 1890. In addition to the 1840s livery noted earlier (Property #7), pre-1890 resources (within the district's boundaries) include 120 South Main Street (ca. 1880) and a former drugstore / millinery (Property #21, constructed ca. 1885) at 126 South Main Street.

Fredericktown's Boomtown Period, 1890 – 1920

Prior to the turn of the twentieth-century, Fredericktown experienced a rapid period of growth when lead mining spiked in relation to the Spanish American War. During this era, downtown construction

27 Thompson, 95.

28 Stephens, 4; and Sanborn, 1886.

29 United States Census Data.

30 *Missouri State Gazetteer and Business Directory, 1876 – 1988* (St. Louis: R.L. Polk & Co., [1877]), 1.

31 Ibid; Goodspeed, 447; and Howard L. Conard, *Encyclopedia of the History of Missouri*, Volume II (New York: The Southern History Company, [1901]), 513.

32 "A History of Fredericktown Missouri," 1928, 9.

33 Sanborn, 1886.

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continued and a significant number of brick buildings replaced the town's frame structures.³⁴ The transition from frame to brick building materials relates to a large number of fires experienced during nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Fredericktown did not support a fire department or citywide water system until the 1920s. As a result, "at one time or another, all the buildings around the square were burned at least once, and some two or three times."³⁵ A newspaper article from 1919 illustrates the rise in the number of brick buildings constructed due to necessity – rather than prosperity.

W.P. O'Brien owner of the Bee Store, informs us that just as soon as he can close out his present stock of goods that he will begin wrecking his store building on the north side of Main street [sic] and will erect a modern, up-to-date, fire proof building on the site. . . . The building in which the Bee Store is now located and on the site where the new building will be erected, is frame and because of the fact that Fredericktown has no water works the cost of protection is so great that Mr. O'Brien is forced to either go out of business or erect a fireproof building.³⁶

In 1899, a fire destroyed all of the buildings situated on the northwest court square block.³⁷ Ironically, the devastation provided a clean slate for the town's most impressive architectural contribution – a new courthouse – one that appropriately represented the community's incorporation as a fourth class city, which occurred in 1893.³⁸ The \$22,000 project was designed by a nationally recognized architect of St. Louis, Theodore C. Link, who designed St. Louis' Union Station in 1894.³⁹ An impressive two and a half-story brick building, the Second Renaissance Revival courthouse featured a four-story brick tower that Link intended to hold a clock. Fredericktown could not

afford the additional cost of the timepiece (an estimated \$500), but clock's absence does not detract from the imposing structure, which overpowers its surrounding domain.⁴⁰

In 1900, when the present courthouse was built on the original [courthouse] site, the street layout was the same as earlier. Wagons moved around the courthouse in a

34 Stephens, 7.

35 Shetley, 28.

36 "W.P. O'Brien Will Build Modern Fireproof Building," (*Democrat News*) (August 1919), Newspaper clipping on file at Fredericktown Branch Library, Madison County, Missouri.

37 Sanborns, 1900.

38 "A History of Fredericktown Missouri," 1928, 9.

39 Bill Earngey, *Missouri Roadsides: The Traveler's Companion* (Columbia: University of Missouri Press, 1995), 93; and Kimberly A. Lerche and Roger Maserang, "Madison County Courthouse," *National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (2000, NRL 2000), 8:17.

40 Ibid, 8:18-19.

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counterclockwise direction. The roads, still earthen at the time the courthouse was built, joined the square at midpoints on all four sides. The north-south road was called "Main Street" and the east-west, "Main Cross Street." Fronting on the square were a hotel, bank, four general stores, a tailor, office, jeweler, laundry and a hardware store. The first block of the east Main Cross Street was the most highly developed with two-story buildings on both sides of the street and a single two-story residence with a front yard. The population numbered approximately 2,000. Sources of water were Saline Creek, wells, springs, and cisterns. No organized fire department existed. The Fredericktown Electric Manufacturing Company provided electric service of the main part of town.⁴¹

By 1901, Fredericktown had two newspapers, the *Democrat News* (still in existence) and the *Merit*. Also by 1901, the town had electrical lighting, telephone service, two public schools (one for African-American students), and "about 100 business firms, including two banks, two flouring mills, saw and planing mills, ice plant, brick yard, steam laundry, a progressive building and loan association and three hotels."⁴² The town also supported two fraternal lodges by the early 1900s, the Masons and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows (I.O.O.F.).⁴³ Both societies constructed buildings in the downtown district that are extant today at 121 East Main Street (constructed ca. 1905 – I.O.O.F.) and 120 South Main Street (constructed 1913 – Masons). Fredericktown experienced its most aggressive period of growth after the turn of the century. Statistics indicate a population of 1,577 in 1900; this reached 2,632 in 1910 and 3,124 by 1920. What is notable is that although the county's population declined by nearly 10% between 1910 and 1920 (11,273 citizens in recorded in Madison County in 1910 and 10,721 in 1920), Fredericktown's population increased by 8.5% during this decade.⁴⁴

Mining continued through the turn of the twentieth century at Mine La Motte, which again had much to do with Fredericktown's viability. In 1903, the mine was controlled by the North American Lead Companies, which also controlled other mining interests in Madison County. In 1903, Mine La Motte produced more than \$300,000 in lead, nickel, and copper.⁴⁵ A resurgence in mining occurred during the 1910s when America entered World War I. As a result, Fredericktown's "economy boomed."⁴⁶ By 1920, Fredericktown boasted a record 3,124 citizens. As a result, the downtown core again underwent tremendous changes necessitated not only by population growth but a number of

41 Ibid, 8:18.

42 Conard, 514.

43 Ibid.

44 Ibid.

45 Stephens, 9.

46 Ibid.

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disasters including a flood in 1910 and two fires in 1910 and 1919 that destroyed the city's two largest hotels –

the Madison Hotel (1910) and the Merchants Hotel (1919). The 1910 fire was particularly devastating as it damaged most of the commercial businesses located along South Main Street.⁴⁷

Modern Fredericktown, 1920 – 1958

The 1920s brought great progress to Fredericktown as the city entered an era of modern development. In the 1920s, Fredericktown finally gained a local fire department, as well as citywide water and sewer facilities. In 1925, lead mining was again initiated at Mine La Motte.⁴⁸ During the 1920s, a silver mine was opened less than 10 miles west of Fredericktown – this mine also produced tungsten during World War II.⁴⁹ These activities brought about another active period of growth. By 1930, Fredericktown had nearly a 9% increase in population over the past decade, with a total of 3,414 citizens.⁵⁰

The changes that occurred in Fredericktown during the 1920s-1930s are most visible along East Main Street, which retains an Art Deco-influenced building constructed in 1931 at 113 East Main Street. Additionally, a few properties along East Main Street were resurfaced with stucco during the 1930s-1940s, in an effort to update the buildings. These changes are significant because they illustrate the city's modernization movement brought about by the automobile and the viability of the mining that during the late 1920s and throughout World War II provided the city with great hopes for its future. Although residential construction slowed in Fredericktown during the 1930s, it appears that commercial building spiked during the decade.⁵¹ Additional buildings constructed in the downtown district ca. 1925 – 1935 include a fire truck garage at 135 West Main Street; an auto-dealership at 125 West Main Street, the Womack Hotel at 300 Court Square; Hough's Café at 113 East Main Street, and a commercial building at 108 Court Square.

Mining remained the supreme motivator in Fredericktown's prosperity throughout the mid-twentieth century. During World War II, the mine remained under federal jurisdiction when in 1944, St. Louis

47 Clarice Andrews, "Christoph Corner," (*Democrat News*, [1933]), Newspaper clipping on file at Fredericktown Branch Library, Madison County, MO.

48 "La Motte Mine, Mine La Motte, Fredericktown District, Madison Co., Missouri, USA," Statistical abstract available online at: <http://www.mindat.org/loc-14004.html> (Access date: 1 December 2008).

49 Workers of the Writers' Program of the Works Progress Administration, *Missouri: The WPA Guide to the "Show Me" State* (St. Louis: Missouri Historical Society Press [reprint edition, originally published 1941], 1988), 530-531.

50 United States Census Data.

51 Stephens, 9, 14.

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Smelting & Refining Company began to mine cobalt, which was stockpiled during and after the war.⁵² Lead was at the center of the mine's interests, though copper, cobalt, and nickel were also important for wartime manufacturing interests. Mine La Motte was one of only three cobalt production sites in the United States and the government's second largest cobalt production site. In 1954, a metals refinery was constructed near Fredericktown, operated by the National Lead Company.⁵³ After World War II, the mines stayed productive. Lead was produced for manufacturing bullets during the Korean Conflict. Following this era, Mine La Motte closed in 1958 as the nation entered the Cold War era.⁵⁴ As a result, Fredericktown's twentieth-century boom ended, and the population began to decline over the following decades.

Fredericktown's population in 1940 was 3,414; this rose slightly to 3,696 by 1950 followed by a decline to 3,484 in 1960. In 1970, the city's population was 4,204. Fredericktown's population has fallen slightly each decade since that time; whereas the county's population has risen slightly. In 1980, Fredericktown recorded 4,036 residents; the county recorded 10,725. The following decade, 1990, Fredericktown held 3,950 residents and the county held 11,127. In 2000, this pattern continued as Fredericktown estimated its population as 3,928 and the county's residency was recorded as 11,800.⁵⁵ Little has changed in Fredericktown's downtown district since 1958, with the exception of modifications to storefronts that occurred primarily in the 1960s-1980s, as discussed in Section 7, Integrity Issues.

Individual Building Histories

The following information relates to individual building histories of the properties located within the boundaries of the Fredericktown Courthouse Square Historic District. The sources utilized to compile this information include city and telephone directories; Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps; "A History of Fredericktown Missouri" published in the September 20, 1928 issue of the *Democrat News*; a series of articles written by local historian, Clarice Andrews, during the 1930s (published by the *Democrat News*); survey forms completed in 1988; and *Historical Madison: The History of Madison County, Missouri, 1818 – 1988* (editor, Shetley). Further citation information is provided in the bibliography in Section 9 of this document. The numbers for each property refer to the property descriptions provided in Section 7.

52 John B. DeMille, *Strategic Minerals: A Summary of the Uses, World Output Stockpiles, Procurement* (New York: McGraw-Hill Book Company, Inc., 1947), 130.

53 Shoemaker, 1-9.

54 "La Motte Mine, Mine La Motte" website; and "Missouri Metals Corporation 1917-18 – Mine La Motte," Available at: <http://www.scripophily.net/mismet19.html> (Access date: 1 December 2008).

55 United States Census Data.

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1. 1 Court Square – Madison County Courthouse – The Madison County Courthouse was constructed in 1900 to replace Fredericktown’s original courthouse constructed in 1822. The new courthouse was designed by Theodore C. Link of St. Louis. The property was individually listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 2000. The building’s history is fully documented in the National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form.
2. 108 Court Square – Rose Drug Store. This building was constructed ca. 1925. It has been utilized for a number of businesses including the Rose Drug Store (1940s), a barber shop (ca. 1915), and a bank (1920s).
3. 300 Court Square – Womack Hotel. The Womack Hotel was constructed ca. 1925 on the original site of the 1886 Madison Hotel that burned in 1911. The building originally held eight businesses in addition to the hotel. The hotel was located in the southern section of the building (facing South Main Street). In the mid-1940s, the building’s tenants included Henline’s Barber Shop and the Womack Hotel Café.
4. Off Court Square (northeast) – Old Livery. This is the oldest building in Fredericktown’s commercial district. The property is believed to have been constructed during the mid-1840s. The building was originally used as a stable and livery. In more recent years it has been utilized as a tin shop, a furniture store, and a storage facility.
5. 110 East Main Street – Tavern Hotel. This three-story brick building was constructed ca. 1920, a later addition to 112 East Main Street (see #2, below); after which time the two buildings were identified singly as the “Tavern Hotel.” The building held local stores and a post office in 1927, as well as a hotel dining area. Prior to its construction, this section of the block held a two-story furniture warehouse and grocery.
6. 111 East Main Street – Christoph’s Pharmacy. This building was constructed ca. 1930 and appears to have been utilized as a pharmacy since its construction. In its early years, the store was known for its liquor sales. The building was owned during the 1930s by H.D. Christoph. Christoph moved to Fredericktown to work at Mine La Motte. He later worked at several doctor’s offices and pharmacies prior to gaining the property on East Main Street.
7. 112 East Main Street – Tavern Hotel. This two-story brick building was constructed ca. 1915 and adjoined 110 East Main Street (at the west) as part of the Tavern Hotel complex.
8. 113 East Main Street – Hough’s Café. This property was constructed in 1931 by Frank DeGuire for P.C. Hough, who operated a café and confectionary on the first floor and lived upstairs

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with his family. The building reflects Art Deco detailing and was constructed on the site of a former “air dome” theater. In 1948, the café was recommended by the Duncan Hines guide, *Adventures in Good Eating*. Hough’s Café was described by the publication as “a clean, attractive place serving well balanced meals . . . [known] for its good food and courteous service.”⁵⁶ One of Hough’s employees, Mrs. McDuffee, purchased the café from Hough’s widow in 1952. McDuffee sold the business to Jay Mills in 1965. Bernard Poon and his wife purchased the building in 1970 (from Mills) and two years following, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Burnette gained the business. Glen Winch purchased the building (with his wife, Betty Baker) in 1976. The couple lived upstairs and operated the Town House Café in the building’s first story space.

9. 117 East Main Street – Kelley’s Jewelry. This property was constructed ca. 1940. Like the property at 113 Main Street (#21), it was constructed on the site of the former air dome theater. The building was in use by the late 1940s as a jewelry store operated by Roger Kelley. It has also been used as a dime store, confectionary, and auto parts business.

10. 120 East Main Street – Fredericktown Steam Laundry. This building was constructed ca. 1905 and was originally used as a steam laundry. During the 1910s, the property held a grocery. In 1927, the building was used by the Tavern Hotel.

11. 121 East Main Street - Independent Order of Odd Fellows (I.O.O.F.) Lodge. This property was constructed ca. 1890 as an I.O.O.F. Lodge Hall for Fredericktown’s local chapter organized in 1868. The building was modernized during the early 1930s when the remaining section of the block (to the west) was reconstructed. The lower level was used by merchandise establishments, including Schwaner’s Saddle Shop; a barber shop; post office; and jeweler. The upper floor was used by the local I.O.O.F. chapter.

12. 125 East Main Street – The Barrel. This building was constructed ca. 1890. It was probably originally utilized as a saloon, The Barrel, operated by John Mullersman. Since that time, the building has also been used as a dime store, a clothing store, and a hardware store.

13. 126 East Main Street – Bee Store. This building was constructed for W.P. O’Brien ca. 1920 to replace the owner’s former business (same site/address) that was constructed of frame ca. 1886. The brick building was constructed to insure that the owner’s business was “fireproof.” The Bee Store was an early department store that sold men and women’s clothing. O’Brien sold his business interest (date unknown) to Federated Department Stores. In 1952, the business was purchased by

⁵⁶ Duncan Hines, *Adventures in Good Eating: Good Eating Places Along the Highways of America* (New York: Self-published, 1948), 180.

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P.N. Hirsch who continued to run the department store until the early 1980s. The property remained vacant until 1987 when Pizza Hut opened in the building.

14. 129 E. Main – Schulte Building. This building was constructed ca. 1905. The second floor originally served as a dance hall. The building has also been used by jewelry store, drug store, bank, and a saloon. The building's original owner is believed to have been Anton Schulte.

15. 130 East Main Street – Saling Jewelry Store. This small business was constructed sometime after 1948 – probably ca. 1950-55. The building has been used as a jewelry store, book and card store, and florist since its construction.

16. 131-133 East Main Street – Schnapp, Fall, Silvey & Reid. This building was constructed in 1978. Due to the building's recent construction, which falls outside the period of significance, the property is not contributing to the district. Currently the building houses a law office.

17. 132 East Main Street – E.H. Bess Hardware. This building was constructed in 1862 and operated as the E.H. Bess Hardware / Furniture Store until 1941, when purchased by Charles and Sid Jones. The Jones Family utilized the property as a Western Auto store.

18. 137 – 141 East Main Street – This building was constructed ca. 1905 and is best remembered as Schwaner's Grocery, operated by Ralph Schwaner during the 1940s. The building has also housed Phillips Shoe Repair Shop (1940s). Later, the property housed a Shoe and Western Wear shop owned by Tom Fox, who purchased the building from the Schwaner Family. Fox remodeled the first-story façade with modern display windows and removal of three primary elevation doors. The building has also been utilized as a drug store, as well as offices for dentists and physicians. The library was located upstairs in the building during the early twentieth century.

19. 145 East Main Street – Lyric Theater. This property was constructed ca. 1905 at which time the upper floor was used as an opera house known as Lyric Theater. The property was originally owned by Carl Schwaner (see Property #27) who used the lower part of the building as a hardware and general store. A millinery also conducted business in the building. The property was the first in Fredericktown to install an elevator.

20. 110 South Main Street – Grocery. This property was constructed ca. 1905 and has been used as a grocery, jewelry store, drug store, restaurant, and liquor store.

21. 116 South Main Street – This property was constructed ca. 1895. It was used as a bakery, printing company, and grocery. It has also been utilized as a barber shop and millinery (early 1900s).

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22. 120 South Main Street – Masonic Hall. This building is one of the district's best examples of its early twentieth-century architecture. It was constructed in 1913 as a Masonic Lodge for Marcus Lodge No. 110, organized in Fredericktown in 1844. The building replaced an earlier lodge on the same site that was destroyed by a fire in 1910. The lower floor was used for a time by E.W. Bess and Son for a furniture business. Bess also operated a hardware store on East Main Street (see Property #6). The second floor of the building was used as the Masonic lodge, and the third floor was utilized for community activities.
23. 106-114 West Main Street – Madison Hotel. This building was constructed in 1915 after a fire in 1911 demolished the original Madison Hotel constructed in 1886. (Of note, the original Madison Hotel was on the site of the Womack Hotel, property #15). The building has housed a number of businesses since its construction, including the local Rotary Club, an insurance office, physicians' offices, an antique shop, a realty company, a taxicab company, a flower shop, and a beauty shop.
24. 120 West Main Street – Bank. This property was originally constructed ca. 1920. The east side of the building held a commercial property (possibly an office for Graham Lumber Company, illustrated on a faded sign painted above the primary entrance). The west section of the building held a bank, probably associated with an earlier one-story bank building that occupied the property site prior to 1915.
25. 125 West Main Street – Huskey Motor Company/Wayland Ford Motor Company. This building was constructed ca. 1925 as an automobile dealership for an individual by the last name of Huskey. In 1939, Wayland Ford Motor Company moved into the building and remained here until 1946, when a new building was constructed on South Mine La Motte Avenue. In 1948, the building was modified and the original garage bays were enclosed.
26. 129 West Main Street – This property was constructed ca. 1905 and used as a restaurant and an office building. Other uses include a telephone office (second story) and a lawyer's office (first floor). During the 1930s, the building was converted into apartments.
27. 131 West Main Street – This building was constructed ca. 1905 and used as a bakery. The upper floor was used as a residence. During the 1920s, the bakery/residential space was occupied by Roy Roberts, Sr. William and Joyce Pickett gained the property in 1947. The Picketts lived upstairs and opened a café on the first floor.

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28. 135 West Main Street – Fredericktown Volunteer Fire Department. This building was constructed in 1926 to hold the city’s first fire truck. In the 1930s, it was converted for use as a physician’s office.

29. 137 West Main Street - Democrat News Building. This property was constructed ca. 1913 by a local builder, R.B. Cole (who died in 1914). Cole whittled wooden molds for the concrete blocks used to construct the property in 1913. O.J. Ferguson purchased the building for the Democrat News shortly after its completion. In 1957, the building was renovated for the Ozark Regional Library.

Criterion C: Architectural Significance – Property Types

A citywide survey conducted in 1987-1988 indicated that Fredericktown’s downtown district retains a large number of one-, two- and three-story brick commercial buildings; many with decorative brick cornices ranging from “heavy machicolation” to “more modest dentilation” [sic].⁵⁷ The town originally constructed frame buildings around its 1822 brick courthouse. With the exception of the livery, which is constructed of limestone, this building pattern remained intact until the 1890s. At that time, business owners began to replace frame buildings with brick, primarily as an effort to preserve the downtown core, despite numerous fires and floods that plagued Fredericktown during the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Today, the downtown district retains many buildings, most constructed from the 1890s through the early 1940s. The town exhibits three dominant architectural styles – these include Italianate, Art Deco, and commercial block properties. In addition, the county courthouse provides an excellent example of Second Renaissance Revival architecture.

Italianate Architecture, 1890 - 1910

The courthouse square district includes a number of properties with Italianate style architectural influences, including 120 South Main and 131 West Main. The Italianate style of architecture became prevalent during the late nineteenth century, though the style originated during the 1850s. Rural communities such as Fredericktown tended to adapt late examples of architectural stylistic movements, explaining the late appearance of Italianate styles in the downtown district’s buildings.⁵⁸ In commercial architecture, the style was one of the most popular designs for brick commercial buildings constructed after the Civil War.⁵⁹ The Italianate style commonly features arched windows

⁵⁷ Stephens, 7.

⁵⁸ Virginia McAlester and Lee McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses* (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 199), 212.

⁵⁹ National Park Service, “Virginia Main Street Communities: Commercial Architecture in Virginia,” Available

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and doors. Often these arches have heavy crowns that are also arched. Rooflines frequently exhibit embellishments such as decorative paired brackets and brick patterns along the cornice. The property at 131 West Main Street has decorative brick arches above doors and windows. Though first-story entrances have been enclosed, the original arched details remain intact. This building was constructed in 1905, a late example of the style; yet not as late as 120 South Main Street, which was constructed in 1913.

The Italianate style was popularized in America primarily through Andrew Jackson Downing's architectural pattern books published during the mid-nineteenth century.⁶⁰ The style's ornamental features were incorporated in both residential and commercial architecture – “both the round-headed windows of Tuscan villas and the classical architraves of Renaissance palaces frequently were used to ornament the facades of urban row houses and commercial buildings.”⁶¹ The railroad allowed easy transport of machine-produced architectural adornments fashioned from cast-iron, pressed metal, and wood. These materials replaced carved stone and marble, making the style more affordable, thus boosting its popularity.⁶² Italianate architecture is frequently found in the Midwest and northeastern states. It is less common in the southern United States because the style was most fashionable after the Civil War – when the South became embroiled in Reconstruction.⁶³

Second Renaissance Revival, 1890 – 1920

The Madison County courthouse is an exemplary example of the Second Renaissance Revival style that became popular in 1890 – 1920. Initially, the style was most frequently associated with homes and buildings designed for the elite. Methods of modern construction that incorporated brick and stone veneer and balloon framing made the style much more affordable by the early twentieth-century. Larger buildings – such as the Madison County Courthouse – were popular types of buildings for the style as their massive elevations allowed for the incorporation of “greater size, textural richness, and variety of form.”⁶⁴ The Second Renaissance Revival style is characterized by its low-pitched roofline – often clad with tile; wide eaves overhang; small upper story windows (usually arched) as compared to windows on the lower floor(s); and arched entrances.⁶⁵ The style has

online at: <http://www.nps.gov/history/nr/travel/VAmainstreet/commercial.htm> (Access date: 10 December 2008).

60 McAlester, 177.

61 John C. Poppeliers, S. Allen Chambers and Nancy B. Schwartz, *What Style Is It? A Guide to American Architecture* (Washington, D.C.: The Preservation Press, 1983), 47.

62 Ibid.

63 McAlester, 212.

64 John J-G Blumenson, *Identifying American Architecture: A Pictorial Guide to Styles and Terms, 1600 – 1945* (Nashville: American Association for State and Local History, 1977), 41.

65 “Buffalo as an Architectural Museum,” Renaissance / Renaissance Revival Architectural Styles, Available online at: <http://www.buffaloah.com/a/DCTNRY/r/renaiss.html> (Access date: 27 November 2008), 4.

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elements of both the Italianate and Renaissance Revival styles that grew out of Renaissance architectural movements initiated during the 15th – 17th centuries. The style's revival introduced at the turn of the twentieth-century century is most often reminiscent of Italian influences. Its incorporation in American architecture was overshadowed by more popular designs of the period, such as Tudor and Colonial Revival – though it received a great deal of recognition through architect Richard Morris Hunt (1827 – 1895), who studied architecture at L'Ecole des Beaux Arts in Paris.⁶⁶ Theodore C. Link (1850 – 1920), who designed the Madison County Courthouse, also studied in Paris at L'Ecole Centrale.⁶⁷ Much of Link's work reflects examples of Beaux Arts, Italianate, and Romanesque Revival styles – the Madison County Courthouse is a noteworthy example of his work.

Art Deco, 1920 - 1940

Fredericktown's Art Deco architecture is presented most clearly in the property at 113 East Main Street, constructed in 1931. The Art Deco style of architecture became widely accepted (internationally) after its presentation in 1925 at the Exposition Internationale des Arts Decoratifs and Industriels Modernes in Paris. The style received its "first major impetus" in the United States even earlier, however, in 1923 when the Chicago *Tribune* sponsored an international competition for the design of its headquarters.⁶⁸ An architectural attempt to illustrate modern artistic movements and the impact of the machine age, the Art Deco style is streamlined and incorporates embellishments that include glass and terra cotta details, concrete and other smooth surfaces, metal, and motifs such as flowers, zigzags, and chevron patterns.⁶⁹ The building at 113 Main Street is very decorative for downtown Fredericktown, featuring terra-cotta panels with sunburst patterns, spiral terra-cotta consoles, and crenellated roofline elements. Generally, 1930s-era buildings that incorporate Art Deco motifs are less decorative than those constructed prior to the Great Depression. Some architectural historians refer to this decade as the "second Art Deco period" in which buildings presented more restrained versions of the style.⁷⁰ In America, Art Deco and Moderne style buildings are infrequent as compared to styles that dominated this period of architecture (i.e., Colonial Revival, Craftsman, etc.). "Art Deco was a conscious rejection of historical styles and was a popular form of ornamentation. It was, however, scorned by the more intellectual practitioners of a new and even more radically iconoclastic style that began to appear in the 1930s – the International Style."⁷¹

66 Ibid, 3.

67 Carolyn Toft, "Theodore C. Link," Landmarks Association of St. Louis, Inc., website available at: http://www.landmarks-stl.org/architects/bio/theodore_c_link/ (Access date: 10 December 2008).

68 McAlester, 465.

69 Poppeliers, 88.

70 "History – Art Deco," website available at: <http://www.retropolis.net/history.html> (Access date: 11 December 2008).

71 Poppeliers, 89.

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Commercial Block Buildings and the Courthouse Square

Fredericktown retains a large collection of two-story commercial block buildings that fail to fall under the categories discussed above. These buildings are less decorative than those that define specific architectural styles, yet they are no less characteristic of Fredericktown's unique downtown district. Overall, these properties are relatively simple in design. Most have arched upper story windows; though a few (including 300 Court Square and 108 Court Square) retain squared upper window openings. In most instances, arched windows relate to buildings constructed ca. 1890 – 1905. Fredericktown's most prevalent embellishment on its commercial buildings, particularly along East Main Street, is that of roofline brick corbelling. These roofline adornments include heavy V-shaped corbelled brick as noted on 137-141 East Main Street and rectangular corbelling that appears to “drip” from the roofline, such as that on 120 East Main Street. Constructed as a linear row of continuous buildings, the commercial block style typifies the Lancaster Plan courthouse square. The surrounding four blocks around the central square were intended for the community's public and commercial buildings. These buildings are within direct views of the courthouse, illustrating the government building's central access.⁷² The evolution of the courthouse square, of which Fredericktown provides a premiere example, is as follows.

Store buildings, originally of wood, were small and separated. Gradually they crowded together to enclose the square with their composite façade. The typical buildings surrounding the square are still late nineteenth-century, two-story, flat-roof brick structures, distinguished by the repetitive . . . trim of the windows and cornices, somber reflections of the grandeur sought in the courthouse opposite.⁷³

Due to the number of relatively unadorned brick commercial buildings in Fredericktown, it is evident that the building pattern was typical for the town, reflecting the courthouse square plan developed in the early nineteenth-century. These buildings' vernacular construction and design makes them no less important in the downtown district than those that exhibit high style influences. In fact, they more accurately reflect the intent of the courthouse square plan than those buildings that feature high style designs.

72 Price, 131.

73 Ibid, 139.

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Fredericktown Courthouse Square Historic District
Madison County, Missouri

Verbal Boundary Description

The Fredericktown Courthouse Square Historic District includes the parcels in Section ¼ 8, Township 33N, Range 7E, Madison County, Missouri bounded at the north by Court Square (includes parcels 6 and 12); at the east by Mine La Motte Road (omitting parcels on the north side of East Main, 13-14); south property lines of parcel 20 (South Main) and 1-9 (East Main); and at the west by Maple Street (omitting all except southeast corner of parcel 8, north side of West Main). Boundaries are illustrated on the district map (Figure 8) provided in this report, Section 7, Page 18.

Boundary Justification

The nominated district includes all of the contributing properties historically associated with the development and history of Fredericktown's downtown commercial district, 1819 – 1958. These buildings are contiguous and retain their overall architectural integrity. Areas bracketing the district to the east and west retain some commercial properties that were omitted either due to modern alterations or because they are not contiguous to the district. Properties south of the district are primarily residential in use and were also excluded from the district's boundaries. To the north, the landscape is open with few commercial properties – none of which are linked visually or historically to the downtown district.

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Fredericktown Courthouse Square Historic District
Madison County, Missouri

Photo Log

The following is true for all photographs:

Fredericktown Courthouse Square Historic District

Madison County, Missouri

Photographer: Ruth Keenoy

Date of Photographs: June 30, 2008

Location of Negatives: Missouri State Historic Preservation Office, Jefferson City, MO

1. 145 East Main Street, SW
2. 132 – 110 East Main Street, NW
3. 145 – 129 East Main Street, SW
4. 111 – 121 East Main Street, SE
5. Livery, North Court Square, NE
6. 300 Court Square, NW
7. 120 West Main Street, NW
8. 137 – 114 West Main Street, SE
9. 110 – 116 South Main Street, SW
10. 120 South Main Street, NW
11. Courthouse, from South Main Street, N.

List of Figures

9. Mine La Motte
10. Postcard, East Main Street
11. East Main Street, ca. 1940
12. Image of original courthouse, Madison County Square, 1899
13. Construction of Madison County Courthouse, 1900
14. Womack Hotel (300 Court Square), ca. 1940
15. Madison Hotel after the fire of 1911

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Madison County, Missouri



Figure 9. Mine La Motte, unknown date (source: *OzarksWatch*, Volume II, No. 3, Winter 1989, page 6).

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Figure 10. East Main Street, postcard ca. 1910 (courtesy of Bettye Warner); view is east toward courthouse square (source: "Sites Around Madison County" historical images collection online at: http://www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~momadiso/photo_index.html)

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Madison County, Missouri



Figure 11. East Main Street, ca. 1940 (courtesy of Bettye Warner); view is west from courthouse square (source: "Sites Around Madison County" historical images collection online at: http://www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~momadiso/photo_index.html).

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Madison County, Missouri



Figure 12. Image of original courthouse, Madison County Square, 1899 (Jones Photo Studio). Courtesy of Michael Miller. Available online at: http://www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~momadiso/around_madison/courthouse_1899.htm.

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Madison County, Missouri

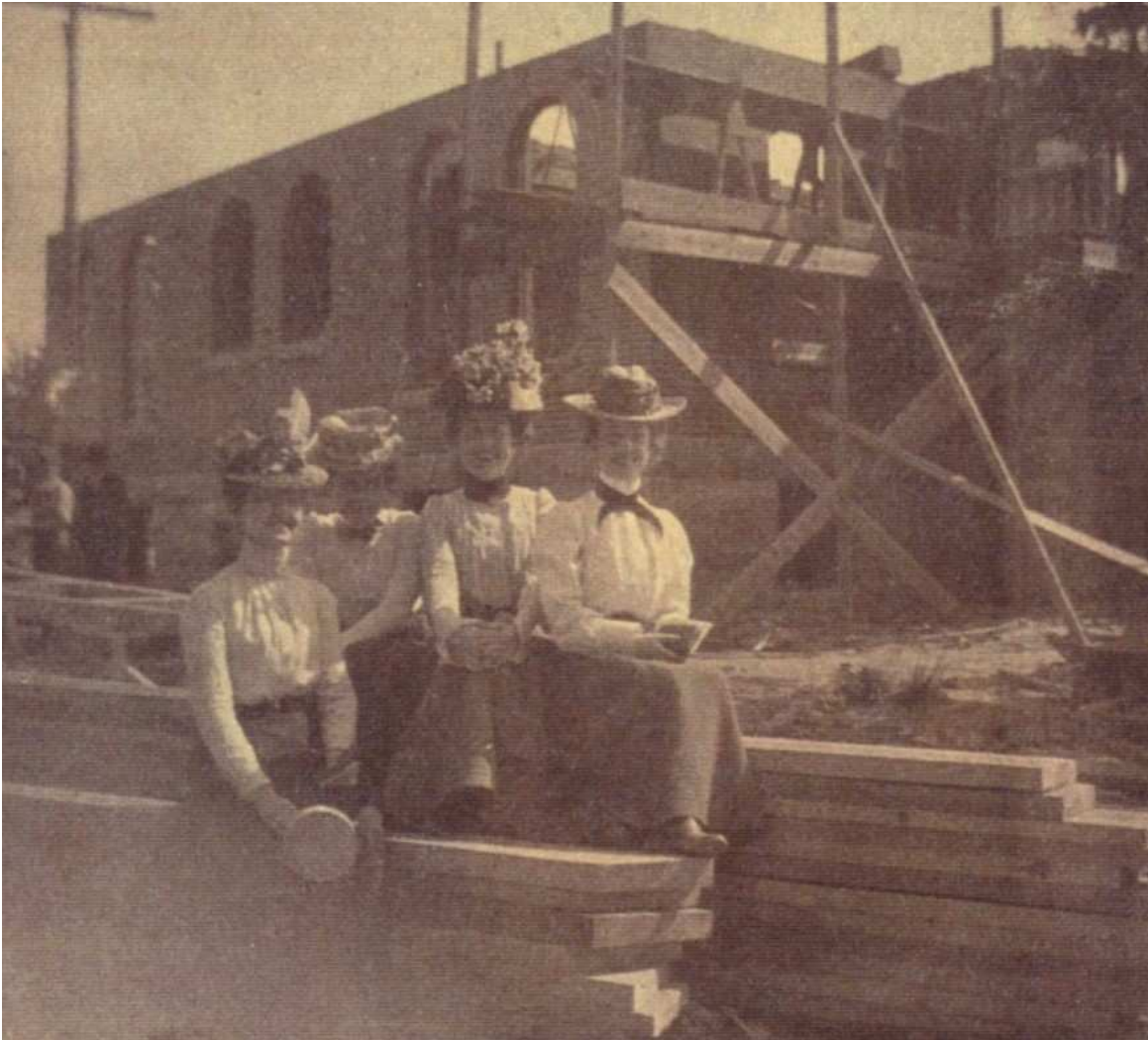


Figure 13. Construction of Madison County Courthouse, 1900. Image property of Maria Lawrence. Available online at: http://www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~momadiso/new_courthouse.htm.

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Fredericktown Courthouse Square Historic District
Madison County, Missouri



Figure 14. Historic photo – Womack Hotel (300 Court Square), ca. 1940. Courtesy of Michael Miller.
Available online at:
http://www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~momadiso/around_madison/around_madisonco10.html.html.

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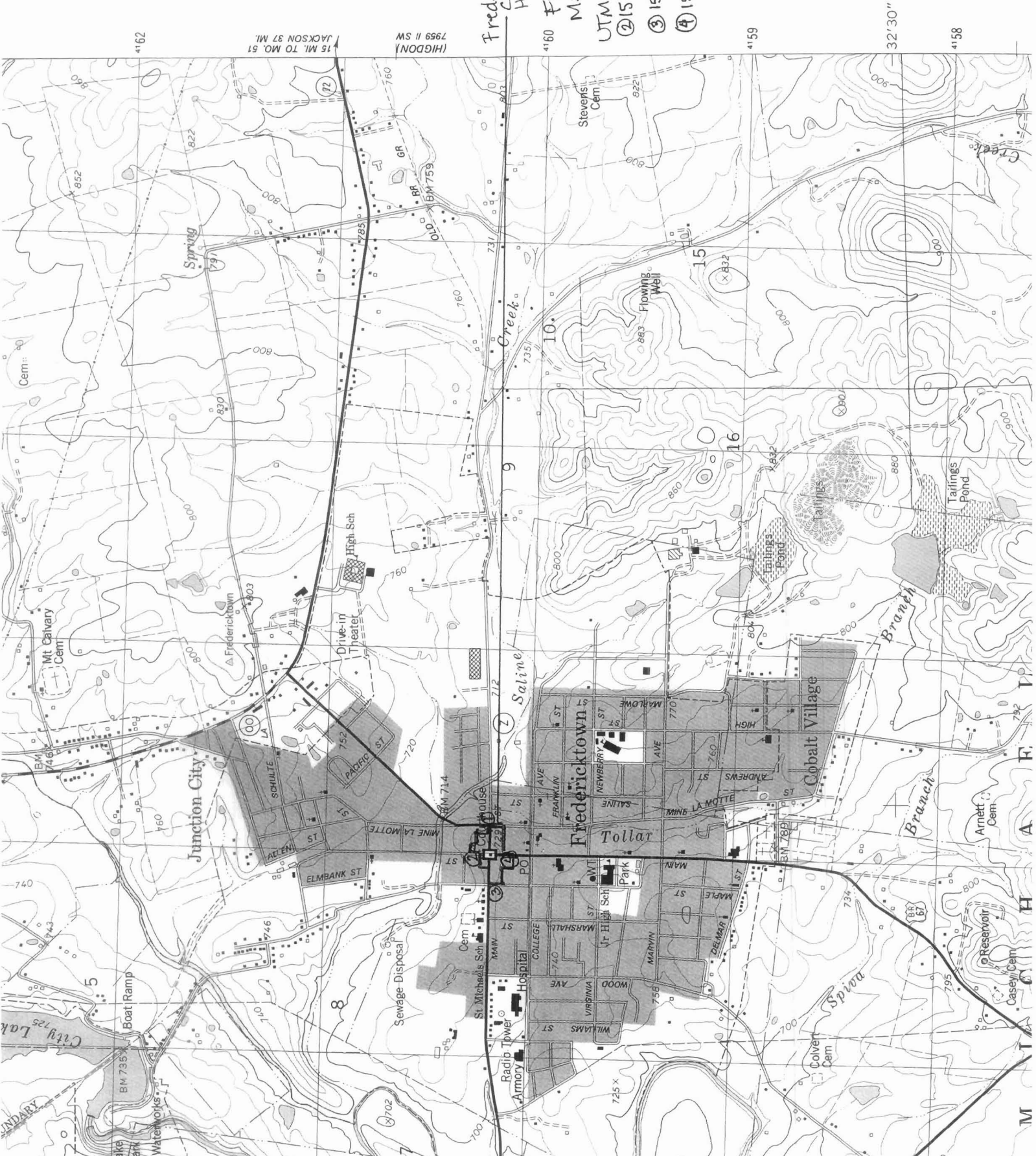
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Madison County, Missouri



Figure 15. Madison Hotel after the fire of 1911. The hotel re-located to a new building constructed in 1915 on northwest corner of the court square. Photo is courtesy of Vi Thompson. Available online at: http://www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~momadiso/around_madison/around_madisonco11.html.



Fredericktown
Courthouse Square
Historic District

4160 Fredericktown,
Madison County, MO

- ① 15 739109 416014
- ② 15 739009 4160461
- ③ 15 738828 4160413
- ④ 15 738981 4150309

4162

15 MI. TO MO. ST
JACKSON 37 MI.

(HIGDON)
7959 II SW

4159

32'30"

4158

BOUNDARY

M



Whirlpool
SEABAUGH'S
FURN. & APPL.

2 E. 1st St
S. W. 1st St
Z 72
← ↑
NO SEMI-TRUCKS
→

REARWIND
LINDSAY
M. S. WESTERN



H&R BLOCK

WingStreet Pizzeria

you got people!

BAUGH'S
& APPL.

RED WING
SHOES
TOM'S WESTERN

CARHART

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is Passing
Time





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Easy Money

STOP