

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 18). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name Glasgow Commercial Historic District

other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number 501-623 First St., 100-195 Market St., & 603 Second St. N/A for publication

city, town Glasgow N/A vicinity

state Missouri code MO county Howard code 089 zip code 65254

3. Classification

Ownership of Property

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property

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

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing
31	7
	buildings
	sites
	structures
	objects
31	7
	Total

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.

Signature of certifying official G. Tracy Mehan, III, Director

Date 11/22/91

Department of Natural Resources and State Historic Preservation Officer

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register.
 See continuation sheet.

determined eligible for the National Register. See continuation sheet.

determined not eligible for the National Register.

removed from the National Register.

other, (explain): _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

COMMERCE/TRADE/specialty stores

COMMERCE/TRADE/financial institutions

GOVERNMENT/city hall

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

COMMERCE/TRADE/specialty stores

COMMERCE/TRADE/business

GOVERNMENT/city hall

SOCIAL/meeting hall

FUNERARY/mortuary

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

Italianate

Second Empire

Queen Anne

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation brick

walls brick

roof asphalt

other metal

wood

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

SUMMARY

The Glasgow Commercial Historic District contains 38 buildings, 31 of which contribute to the historic architectural qualities and historic associations of the district. The buildings range in date from c. 1867 to c. 1940, with one non-contributing building dating to 1965. While alterations to storefronts are typical within the district, overall, the district maintains its integrity of design, setting, materials, workmanship and location.

INTRODUCTION

Located in Howard County near the confluence of the Chariton and Missouri Rivers, Glasgow is one of the oldest towns in the Boone's Lick region of central Missouri. It was established in 1836 and has ever since served as a commercial center for its surrounding agricultural territory. Glasgow lies 90 miles northwest of Jefferson City and about 180 miles west of St. Louis at the juncture of Missouri Routes 5 and 240. The town currently has a population of approximately 1350.

The Glasgow Commercial Historic District consists of three blocks of commercial buildings facing First and Market Streets. Buildings along the west side of First Street back onto Water Street, which overlooks the Missouri River and serves as the western boundary of the district. Commerce Street forms the northern boundary of the district, and Howard Street the southern. On the east, the boundary is irregular, defined by Second Street for the depth of one building on either side of Market Street, and otherwise by the north-south alleys between First and Second and Commerce and Howard. To the north, east and south of the district are generally residential areas, mixed with some additional commercial uses, generally recent in date or, if historic, heavily altered. Separated some distance to the south from the Commercial Historic District is the complex of the Glasgow Cooperative Association and a historic railroad station, both also of importance to the town's history.

Within the Commercial Historic District are 38 buildings, 31 of them contributing and 7 non-contributing. Since this is a business district vital over many decades, it is inevitable that its commercial buildings show alterations, especially on the street level storefronts. When the upper floor space (or parapet on one story buildings) remains generally intact, these buildings continue to contribute to Glasgow's historic sense of place. Six of the non-contributing buildings are historic buildings that have been so altered as to retain almost none of their original integrity. A shingled walkway has been added to the 500 block of First Street, attached at the storefront cornice level; the walkway is easily removable and has not affected the buildings' materials either above or below.

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Sanborn fire insurance maps show that 15 buildings date before 1885, and that 11 others were in place by 1900. Five were built between 1900 and 1910, two between 1910 and 1922, and three between 1922 and 1935; the final two were built since 1935. The vast majority of these are constructed of brick, and an unusual number retain partial facade coverings of decorative pressed metal and/or decorative metal cornices. In terms of style, 22 of the 38 buildings can best be described as vernacular, if often with notable ornamental details, such as Italianate brackets or "mansard" roof elements. Among the remaining buildings there is more overt evidence of the influence of the Italianate style in eight examples, the Second Empire and Classical styles in two examples each, and the Eastlake, Romanesque Revival and Queen Anne in one example each. The final structure is a modern 1965 bank building.

Topography is also an important feature of the physical setting of Glasgow's Commercial Historic District, which rests on the lower levels of an irregular north-south line of bluffs above the Missouri River. Water Street lies at about 600 feet above sea level and is today some distance above the river. The land within the district rises sharply from Water to about 665 feet at First Street, and less sharply but still noticeably from First to Second Street. The slope is much more gradual between Commerce and Howard Streets, declining from about 670 to about 660 feet north to south. The land surrounding the district becomes very hilly to the east, where it reaches about 705 feet at Market and Third, ultimately spreading out into the fertile, rolling countryside around Glasgow. The rise in the land has helped contain the commercial district, which retains the same compactness today that it has had since the mid-19th century.

The following building-by-building descriptions are organized north to south along First Street, the west side followed by the east side of each block, then west to east along Market Street, the north side followed by the south side of the block. The street address appears first, then the building date and description with stylistic comments, the contributing status, and the photograph reference(s).

West Side of First Street from Commerce Street to Market Street going south

623 First Street: (before 1885) Two story, Italianate influenced, painted brick (common bond) commercial building. This structure rests on a stuccoed brick foundation and has a slightly sloping tar roof. Its east facade (First) is encased in modern metal, entirely obscuring the original fabric. There is an entry to the second floor, a pedestrian entrance and a fixed display sash with new brick bulkhead, under a full-width, flat metal awning. The three-bay second story has 2/2 sash under segmental arches with brick voussoirs and stone lintels, but has lost its decorative metal cornice. The north wall, facing Commerce Street, is three stories high at the west end, the basement revealed by the sloping site. There are no windows on the basement or first stories, and the front (northeast) corner has been roughly repaired with non-matching brick. The second story has four bays, three with rectangular 2/2

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sash below segmental arches of header bricks. A minimal brick cornice caps the north wall, but the upper rear corner is damaged and irregular rather than right-angled. At the rear a two story, shed-roofed, painted concrete block addition faces Water Street. (Non-contributing) Photograph 1/18.

621-619 First Street: (1893-1900) One story, Italianate influenced brick with painted pressed-metal front, double commercial building. The structure has a brick foundation and a sloping composition roof. Each half of the facade has a three-bay arrangement, with modern fixed display sash and brick bulkheads in the south two bays and a pedestrian entrance in the north bay, all under a continuous awning suspended from the infilled transoms. Fluted pilasters appear at the outer edges and between the two storefronts, each of which has a decorative pressed-metal cornice with large curving brackets defining three bays, with smaller brackets, dentils and recessed frieze panels between; some of the brackets on 619 retain floral ornament. The building extends the full depth of the block, and because of the sloping site, the west wall facing Water Street is two stories high. It is covered with corrugated metal and has a small concrete block addition. Part of the brick south wall is visible from Water Street and has several irregularly placed segmentally arched openings and star-shaped anchor irons. (Contributing) Photographs 1/18 and 2/18.

617 First Street: (before 1885) One story, vernacular, painted brick commercial building. This structure has a brick foundation and a tin roof. Its three-bay front has a recessed central door flanked by remodeled fixed single-light display sash below a wood-infilled transom of eight square panels. The upper facade has a pressed-metal cornice with large brackets at outer edges and three frieze panels between smaller brackets, the central panel broader than the others. This building extends about half the depth of the block toward Water Street, and is two stories high on the west because of the sloping site. A rear addition covering half the west wall was added between 1893 and 1900 and is now covered with vertical aluminum siding; the original building's rear wall is obscured by vines but accessible by an exterior staircase. (Contributing) Photograph 1/18.

615 First Street: (1893-1900) One story, vernacular, painted brick commercial building. This structure has a brick foundation and a composition roof. Its three-bay front has a central entry flanked by modern one-light fixed display sash. The bulkheads below these windows are not matched and have different colors and patterns of brick. The upper facade has corrugated metal above the storefront and a narrow plain sign frame edged in header bricks below a corbeled brick cornice. To the right a bracket remains, suggesting a metal cornice was once present. The upper part of the south wall is visible above the adjacent building and steps downward toward Water Street. This building extends perhaps two-thirds of the depth of the block toward Water. Its rear or west wall is two stories high, because of the fall of the land, and three bays wide. The first floor has a central door with transom between infilled windows, and the second has three windows; all openings are segmentally arched. (Contributing) Photographs 1/18 and 2/18.

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613 First Street: (1893-1900) One story, vernacular, brick commercial building. It has a brick foundation and a composition roof. The three-bay front is framed with fluted wooden pilasters on the outer edges and turned wooden colonnettes on console-like bases toward the center. The recessed central double door has a metal threshold and is flanked by fixed one-light wood-framed display sash with recessed wood-paneled bulkheads. A horizontal strip of corrugated fiberglass appears above the storefront. The upper facade is covered in pressed metal stamped with a rough-textured brick pattern below a plain pressed-metal cornice. This building extends about two-thirds of the depth of the block toward Water Street and is two stories high on the west, where its lower story is concrete block and its upper covered in corrugated metal with three modern windows. Behind and facing Water Street is a separate small, one story concrete block structure, square in plan and with a flat roof; it is not substantial in size and scale, and is therefore not counted within the resource count in this nomination. (Contributing) Photographs 1/18, 2/18, and 4/18.

609-607 First Street: (1885-1893) One story vernacular brick (common bond) double commercial building. This building has a brick foundation and a sloping tar roof behind a stepped brick parapet coped with concrete. The two halves of the storefront have adjoining recessed central doors between broad fixed display sash. A modern wood-shingled awning on wood posts covers the sidewalk in front of the building. The upper facade is yellow tapestry brick and has a rectangular sign frame edged in header bricks. The two store spaces are joined by an interior passage just behind the entrances, and each side retains a fine pressed tin ceiling. The building extends the full depth of the block to Water Street, where it is two stories high. Its rear wall has been altered with a mixture of inconsistent materials, but retains the sense of containing two stores. Each half of the first story has a large delivery door, and distinctly different groups of windows on the second. The north side's are newly installed, and the south's are multi-light continuous sash. (Contributing) Photographs 1/18, 2/18, and 4/18.

605 First Street: (1879) Two story Italianate brick (common bond) commercial building. Built on a brick foundation, this building has a sloping composition roof. The modern street front has an entry to the second story at left and a store entrance flanked by fixed display sash. On the upper story, the center third of the facade steps forward slightly as a pavilion one brick deep and has a doubled central 2/2 round-arched window with brick voussoirs and a wooden lintel. Above this window is centered a small inset date block inscribed "1879" in paint. The flanking thirds of this upper level have narrower 1/1 round-arched sash, also with brick voussoirs and wood lintels. This wall is crowned with a bracketed metal cornice with pendants. The building extends the full depth of the block to Water Street, where it is three stories high. The south wall is partly visible above the adjoining building, is stuccoed and has three interior chimneys spaced regularly and a short exterior stack near the southwest corner. What is now its rear wall, facing west, was originally its front, overlooking the river. It is a three-bay front with three round-arched

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openings with brick voussoirs on each level. The ground floor openings are larger than those above, with a double door in the left bay and the others infilled with concrete block, except for a single door in the center and a small, high, rectangular window in the right. Some of the upper openings have modern rectangular 1/1 sash set in, the rounded tops infilled with wood; others are entirely infilled with wood. Between the second and third stories is the ghost of a painted sign, "W. A. MEYER," and another between the first and second, "GROCERIES." (Contributing) Photographs 1/18, 2/18, 3/18, and 4/18.

603-601 First Street: (1965) One story brick and concrete block bank building. The First Street facade is set back from the street and combines brick, perma-stone and metal-framed glass, with the pedestrian entry at the north end. The building extends the full depth of the block and is two stories high on the west. The south wall facing Market has small horizontal glass-block windows. The southwest corner of the structure is angled and its lower level opened with a drive-up banking window. (Non-contributing) Photographs 2/18 and 4/18.

East side of First Street from Commerce Street to Market Street going south

620 First Street: (1922-1935) One story, vernacular brick (common bond) gas station building. This building rests on a concrete foundation and is covered with an asphalt shingle hipped roof. The two-bay main facade has a pedestrian door with a four-light transom to the south and a one-light fixed sash with an eight-light transom to the north. A two-bay concrete block addition is attached on the south. A hipped roof canopy, supported by two metal posts, projects from the facade to cover the gas pump area. (Contributing) Photograph 5/18.

616 First Street: (c. 1935) One story, vernacular brick (running bond) commercial building with an original storefront. The upper third, parapet, and sides of this three-bay brick building are covered with stucco. The north and south end bays have fixed display sash; the center recessed bay has a two-light wood paneled fixed door to the north and a one-light wood paneled door to the south. There is a projecting canvas awning set below a projecting triangular "cornice." (Contributing) Photographs 5/18 and 7/18.

614 First Street: (c. 1940) One story, vernacular stucco-covered commercial building with an asphalt shingled "mansard" roof. The original storefront has been replaced with a center one-light aluminum door with transom and flanking one-light fixed sash with header brick sills. A plain cornice tops the building; there is a stepped parapet along the north side. (Non-contributing) Photographs 5/18 and 6/18.

612-610 First Street: (c. 1879) Two story, Italianate, brick (five-course common bond) commercial building. This building has two original cast-iron storefronts inscribed "Gen. Mach. & Fdy. Co., Quincy, Ill." Each storefront has fixed one-light

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display sash with transoms flanking a recessed doorway. An entry to the second story is located in the center. The south storefront has its original one-light double doors with transoms; the north entry has a modern door with transom. The wood bulkheads have decorative metal grilles; the original metal thresholds are extant. Fluted pilasters support a simple cornice with three wide brackets. The second story has six round-arched 2/2 sash with double header brick round arches and stone sills. There is a simple metal cornice with acanthus leaf decorative brackets, dentils, and a plain frieze. (Contributing) Photographs 5/18, 6/18, and 7/18.

608 First Street: (c. 1885) One story, vernacular brick commercial building. The three-bay front has paired recessed one-light wood doors with a single metal threshold; two cast-iron pilasters frame the entryway. One-light wood frame display sash with replacement brick bulkheads flank the entryway. All transom panels have been infilled with wood; there is a full-width metal awning. The upper facade features a bracketed acanthus leaf cornice with recessed frieze panels set between the brackets. There is a metal shingle "mansard" roof. (Contributing) Photographs 6/18 and 7/18.

606 First Street: (1900-1910) One story, vernacular brick and concrete block commercial building. The three-bay front has concrete block end piers and a center entrance set between narrow metal pilasters inscribed "The Union..." (heavily painted) with a modern door, but an original metal threshold plate. Two fixed display sash with new brick bulkheads flank the entrance, and there is a full-width metal awning set below the infilled (wood) transoms. A metal lintel spans the storefront. The upper facade is faced with rusticated rock-faced ashlar concrete blocks of alternating wide and narrow dimensions. The concrete "cornice" consists of running arches above a header brick course and below an ovolo molding. (Contributing) Photograph 7/18.

West side of First Street from Market Street to Howard Street going south

523 First Street: (1874-1875) One story vernacular brick (common bond) commercial building. The structure has a brick foundation and a tar roof. The three-bay facade has painted cast iron pilasters inscribed "Christopher & Co., St. Louis" and metal and wood steps leading to a recessed central door between single-light fixed display sash with opaque glass transoms. Cut sandstone pilasters appear at the outer edges of the storefront. The interior features a metal ceiling installed after a fire in 1947; the soda fountain, removed during the Depression, was reinstalled in 1951. The building extends the full depth of the block to Water Street, where because of the sloping site, it is two stories high. This five-course common bond brick Water Street facade is three bays wide, with a central pedestrian entrance on the ground level flanked by 2/2 rectangular sash with stone sills, all openings under segmental arches of double header bricks. Above are three segmentally arched 2/2 sash of the

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same general design. Between the stories and centrally placed is a decorative anchor iron. Originally, this building was three stories high on First Street, but tornado damage in 1885 caused the removal of the third floor. The second floor, long used as a meeting place for fraternal organizations, was removed in 1963 for fear of structural inadequacy. (Contributing) Photographs 8/18 and 9/18.

521 First Street: (Before 1885) Two story, Italianate influenced, brick (common bond) commercial building. The structure has a brick foundation and a composition roof. Its four-bay lower front contains a recessed store entrance with sidelights between fixed one-light display sash to the south, and an entrance to the second story to the north. The windows and store entry all have opaque glass transoms, that above the door altered to house a screened exhaust fan. The right window has a boxed enclosure within, while the left is open from floor to ceiling. Cast iron pilasters flank the store entrance, and a wood pilaster stands left of the second story entry. Above the first story is a metal cornice carried on three simple scroll brackets between angular end brackets. The interior has a fine pressed tin ceiling, and the first-floor space is open the full depth of the building. The three-bay upper facade on First Street has three segmentally arched sash with brick voussoirs and a shallow brick cornice with four flattened drops and small corbels. The building extends the full depth of the block to Water Street, where it is two stories high, but lower than adjacent buildings. The three-bay brick Water Street facade features a broad central entry, segmentally arched under a double row of header bricks; this is flanked by two windows of similar shape, now bricked in. The second story here has three segmentally arched windows, the southernmost infilled with wood, the others having louvers in place of their upper panes above 4-light sash. (Contributing) Photographs 8/18 and 9/18.

519 First Street: (Before 1885, with extensions) One story vernacular brick commercial building. The facade of this structure is entirely encased in modern metal facing, with a recessed central entrance between two-light fixed display sash. A flat metal awning covers the sidewalk. No original fabric is visible. The building was originally rather shallow, but was extended to about two-thirds the depth of the block toward Water Street before 1893, and fully to Water between 1910 and 1922. Its rear is brick and two stories high. The second story has four bays, but the first only one broader door and one narrow window; all openings are segmentally arched and all are infilled with painted wood. (Non-contributing) Photographs 8/18 and 9/18.

517 First Street: (1893-1900) One story vernacular brick commercial building. This building has a brick foundation and a sloping composition roof. Its storefront has been modernized with a flush central entry flanked by fixed display sash. Black Vitrolite frames the storefront, above which is a strip of vertical metal paneling. The upper facade is a tall parapet with a rectangular sign frame edged in orange header bricks within a band of buff bricks in running bond. This building extends the full depth of the block to Water Street, where it is two stories high. At the

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rear the ground floor of the brick three-bay facade features a round-arched central entry (partly infilled and with a modern door), flanked by narrow segmentally arched openings, the one to the north with 2/2 replacement sash, and the lower part of the one to the south bricked in. The second story has three narrow segmentally arched 2/2 sash under double rows of header bricks. (Contributing) Photographs 8/18, 9/18, and 11/18.

515 First Street: (1885-1893) One story, Italianate influenced brick commercial building. The structure has a brick foundation and a composition roof. The lower level of its three-bay front has been modernized, with a pedestrian entrance to the south and modern fixed display sash above brick bulkheads to the north. A transom level has been filled in. The upper facade retains a fine pressed-metal cornice, whose design of recessed frieze panels between curving brackets suggests an original arrangement below of a broad center bay between narrower side bays. Larger curving brackets appear at the outer edges of the cornice, which also has decorative chevrons and dentils. This building extends about two-thirds the depth of the block and about half of its south wall is visible, stepping back toward Water Street. This wall is blank brick with two star-shaped anchor irons and ghosts of painted signs, one for "7-Up" and the other an illegible store name. Facing Water Street the building has a small frame addition covered in corrugated metal stepping down to street level. (Contributing) Photographs 8/18 and 9/18.

511 First Street: (1910-1922) One story vernacular brick (common bond) gas station building. The original small, square structure is set well back from the street at the center of a wide lot. It was built on a concrete foundation and has a modern wood shingled "mansard" roof. A frame canopy on wood and metal posts extends forward toward First Street, covering the gas pumps. The canopy also has a very shallow version of the "mansard" roof. The original station is faced in white glazed brick with deep green corner accents but has been greatly altered by roofing changes and additions. To its north, the right half of a garage addition is rough-faced rusticated concrete block, and the left smooth, plain concrete block. This addition is also now mansarded. There is another concrete block addition, flat-roofed, behind the station proper. The south portion of the property is open, used for vehicle parking and tire storage. These buildings extend about two-thirds the depth of the block. From Water Street (west) they can be seen to rest on a terrace carved out of the sloping site; the ground level has low storage buildings and gasoline storage tanks. (Non-contributing) Photograph 10/18.

501 First Street: (1910-1922) One story, vernacular, brick (common bond) auto dealership building. Built on a concrete foundation, the structure has a flat composition roof. It is a large square building, whose east facade has been modernized with a series of large metal-framed fixed display sash, pedestrian entries and a garage door set between the four original dark brick pilasters. Transoms above these have been infilled. The pilasters, which rise the full height of the facade and project through the roofline, create a broad three-bay arrangement. The facade is

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distinguished by its off-white terra cotta ornament, which in narrow bands surrounds windows and doors, and in broader bands ornaments the attic above these openings and outlines the upper edge of the facade, swelling at the center into a semi-circular crown inscribed "Nievert and Son." This commemoration of the original owners has been interrupted by a more recent sign that cuts through the emblem vertically. The terra cotta ornament and a large display window continue into the first bay of the south wall. Beyond that bay the south wall has industrial multi-paned sash on two levels, the roofline above coped with dark terra cotta. The north side elevation is blank brick. The building extends to Water Street, where it is two full stories high and of the same materials, again with multi-paned sash on two levels, the upper level narrower than the lower. (Contributing) Photographs 9/18, 10/18, and 11/18.

East side of First Street from Market Street to Howard Street going south

518 First Street: (1885-1893) Two story, Neo-Classical influenced brick commercial building. The recessed storefront has been modernized (c. 1973) with an off-center entry with flanking fixed display sash and brick bulkheads; two concrete steps run the length of the storefront. A modern wood-shingled shed roof awning supported by wood posts at the sidewalk's outer edge spans the storefront. The original transom openings have been infilled with wood; the original wood pilasters are extant at the north and south ends and support a wood storefront lintel. The upper facade consists of a wide three-part wood frieze with recessed panels and a bracketed cornice with sheet metal end brackets and a decorative center pediment. A short "mansard" roof with triangular shingles is behind the cornice. (Contributing) Photograph 12/18.

516 First Street: (1900-1910) Two story, vernacular stucco-covered brick commercial building that is connected to 514 First Street. The first story has been modernized with a full-width projecting brick planter below a concrete parged wall. A modern wood-shingled shed roof awning supported by wood posts at the sidewalk's outer edge spans the first story. The second story is stucco over brick with four infilled windows covered with louvered blinds; the original segmental arched openings can be discerned. There is a simple metal cornice with end brackets. (Non-contributing) Photograph 12/18.

514 First Street: (1885-1893) One story, vernacular brick commercial building connected (interior) to 516 First Street. The storefront has been faced with vertical wood siding. A modern entry is located at the north end and a modern wood-shingled shed roof awning supported by wood posts at the sidewalk's outer edge spans the storefront. Original cast-iron pilasters are extant at the north and south ends and are inscribed "Pullis Bros., St. Louis" and have half-wheel designs. The storefront transoms have been infilled with wood. The brick parapet has decorative brick corbeling with brick "drops." (Contributing) Photograph 12/18.

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512 First Street: (1900-1910) Two story, Italianate influenced, brick (running bond) commercial building. The storefront has a center recessed one-light wood door with flanking fixed display sash and a glazed white-brick bulkhead on a concrete base. The transom area is infilled. The entry to the second story is at the north end and is framed by original metal pilasters; the door appears to have been replaced with a sliding door now on hinges. A modern wood-shingled shed roof awning supported by wood posts at the sidewalk's outer edge spans the storefront. A plain sheet metal cornice with end brackets remains above the awning; there is also a remnant of a pilaster capital at the north end. The second story has four 1/1 segmental arched windows with stretcher brick segmental arches and stone sills. A molded brick egg-and-dart string course is above the windows and below four recessed brick panels. The building is capped with a wide plain sheet metal cornice with paired brackets and end brackets. (Contributing) Photograph 12/18.

510-506 First Street: (before 1885) Two story, brick (7-course common bond) vernacular commercial building. The storefronts have been modernized and faced with plywood. There are entries at the north (510) and south (506) ends and two (510A, 508) in the center, with the interior divided into three main spaces. The north storefront has a large three-part fixed display sash to the south; paired two-part fixed display sash are set between the 506 and 508 entries. Remnants of the original sash openings remain below the current fenestration. The original storefront cornice has been removed and infilled with wood. A modern wood-shingled shed roof awning supported by wood posts at the sidewalk's outer edge spans the storefronts. Near the north end the second story has a large projecting square oriel supported on decorative wood brackets and with a decorative turned wood band across the front. The oriel is sided with plywood and has modern replacement sash, however, the original metal remains underneath the plywood. Although the six original window openings have been either infilled with wood or with smaller modern replacement sash, the original double header brick segmental arch openings and wood sills are extant, and the original fenestration pattern remains evident; these alterations are easily reversible. There is a plain wood cornice with metal end brackets and a shallow "mansard" roof. The building continues to serve as a significant anchor architecturally to this block, and to the district as a whole. (Contributing) Photographs 10/18 and 12/18.

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101-103 Market Street: (1893-1900) Two story, vernacular brick (6-course common bond) corner commercial building with a large shingled, modern overhanging "mansard" roof covering the second story of the Market Street facade. The west facade (First Street) has four wood infilled windows with double header brick segmental arches and stone sills on the second story. A modern door with sidelights and a metal threshold plate is at the north end of the first story. Remnants of basement sash appear above the sidewalk. The Market Street facade has two storefronts. The original raised recessed corner entry (101) has a one-light wood door, sidelights, and a three-part transom. There are flanking one-light display windows with paneled bulkheads. A metal threshold plate is extant and the entryway is framed by wood pilasters. Two large fixed sash display windows with wood pilasters and infilled (slanted wood) bulkheads are to the east. The east (103) storefront has been modernized with new brick end piers, fixed aluminum-frame sash, and a modern double-door entry. The oversized "mansard" roof sits below an original sheet metal cornice. (Non-contributing) Photograph 7/18.

105 Market Street: (1900-1910) Two story, Eastlake influenced, brick commercial building. The storefront is framed by metal pilasters and has a metal threshold plate and full-width canvas awning. The entry is to the east with a one-light wood door with sidelights and transom; the upper transom has been infilled with wood. Large fixed display sash are to the west with Eastlake-influenced colored glass transoms. The entrance to the second story is at the extreme east end appears to be in a former display window area, but the original Eastlake-influenced colored glass transom is extant. The entry has a five-panel wood door with a wood infilled sidelight and transom. The second story has narrow segmental arched 1/1 windows flanking a central triple window of narrow 1/1 sash separated by carved wood half-columns set under a single recessed arch. All the sash are set under double header brick segmental arches and have stone sills. There is a corbeled brick frieze below a plain sheet metal cornice with end brackets. A one story addition (to north) was in place by 1900. (Contributing) Photographs 7/18 and 13/18.

109 Market Street: (before 1885) Two story, Queen Anne influenced brick (7-course common bond) commercial building. The three-bay storefront has a recessed center entrance flanked by one-light, wood-frame display windows with a modern brick bulkhead. A fixed metal awning spans the storefront and there is a metal threshold plate. A ten-light (frosted glass) transom is extant below a simple metal cornice with an end bracket on the east (the west end meets the second story tower). The second story has a very decorative corner tower with five narrow 1/1 sash with pointed arched transoms, decorative metal spandrel panels and frieze, and a metal fishscale shingled conical cap. Two 4/1 round arched windows with brick hood molds and stone sills are to the east of the tower. There is a sheet metal cornice with paired brackets below a fishscale shingled "mansard" roof. The west facade faces an alley and is stucco covered. There is a first story entry to the north and four

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round arched windows on the second story; two equally spaced chimneys project from the roof line. A one story addition is attached to the north facade. (Contributing) Photograph 14/18.

111 Market Street: (c. 1870) Two story, classically influenced, wood and sheet metal commercial building. The west end has five-panel double wood doors with a two-light transom. The storefront has an off-center (to east) recessed entry with a one-light wood panel door with flanking one-light display sash. There is a one-light transom over the doorway and two-light transoms over the display sash. The bulkheads are new, heavily-pointed brick. The entire storefront area is framed by decorative sheet metal pilasters and there is a very decorative sheet metal frieze below a narrow cornice. The second story has three 1/1 sash and two decorative (foliated) sheet metal panels divided by Doric half-columns. The half-columns are paired at the ends. The building is capped with a full entablature consisting of a metal architrave with decorative pattern, wide frieze with shell pattern, and full cornice with wide end brackets. (Contributing) Photographs 14/18, 15/18, and 16/18.

603 Second Street: (1867-1868) Old City Hall. Two story with basement, Romanesque Revival influenced, brick (running bond) building. The three-bay main facade (east) is divided by projecting brick pilasters. The altered center entry has a one-light door and a wood infilled transom set below a triple header brick round arch. Flanking 4/4 round arch sash with stone sills are set below a six-course header brick round arch which springs from a projecting brick pier. The second story has three similarly detailed 4/4 round arch windows, the upper sash of which have decorative arched panes. There is a simple brick cornice. The five-bay south facade has similar detailing, although the eastern bay's window is larger than those of the other bays, marking the replacement of a former door. The west end of the first story is raised over the basement and has a one-light wood door with a decorative transom of arched panes flanking a center round pane; a metal staircase connects the entryway to the sidewalk. The east end entry is infilled with fixed sash and a brick bulkhead, but the transom is similar to the west entry. A below grade basement has entries at the east and west ends with a four-light sash between; a metal railing serves as a balustrade. A one story concrete block, two-bay addition is attached to the north end of the east facade. The north bay of the addition has a center entry and flanking 1/1 sash; the south bay has an overhead garage door. (Contributing) Photograph 16/18.

South side of Market Street from First Street to Second Street going east

100 Market Street: (1883) Bank building/City Hall. Two story, Second Empire influenced, brick (running bond) corner commercial building with quoins accenting the building's corners. The first story has a corner entry with a one-light wood door, sidelights, and a four-light transom; the upper round arched transom is infilled below the triple header brick arch. Quoins frame the entry. The two bays to the

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east and the five bays on the south have large 1/1 sash with round arched colored glass transoms and double header brick round arches; the sills are stone. The south end has paired doors (an eight panel wood door on the south, and an altered one-light panel door on the north) set below a round arch with transom. A modern wood-shingled shed roof awning supported by wood posts at the sidewalk's outer edge spans the first story below a projecting brick string course. The second story has 1/1 segmental arch sash with header brick segmental arches and stone sills. There is a plain wood frieze with paired brackets and dentils, above which is a fish-scale metal shingled "mansard" roof which terminates at the south end with an inset pediment. Above the corner entry is a single 1/1 segmental arch window similar in detail to the other second story sash. The entryway is topped by a French roof dome capped with a metal finial; in front of the dome is a projecting pediment inscribed "BANK" and supported by large side consoles. (Contributing) Photographs 17/18 and 18/18.

102 Market Street: (before 1885) One story, vernacular commercial building. The recessed modern entry has an aluminum-frame door with flanking aluminum-frame display windows. The original large transom and cornice area are now infilled with wood. The large metal upper cornice has a plain paneled architrave, decorative frieze with brackets, and large end brackets; it is similar to the adjacent building (104 Market Street). (Contributing) Photographs 17/18 and 18/18.

104 Market Street: (before 1885) One story, vernacular commercial building. The original center recessed one-light entry with sidelights and transoms is flanked by new one-light display sash with concrete bulkheads and threshold. An original twelve-light transom spans the storefront below a plain wood frieze and metal cornice. Wood pilasters with metal "capitals" frame the storefront. The metal upper cornice has a plain paneled architrave, decorative frieze with brackets, and large end brackets; it is similar to the adjacent building (102 Market Street). (Contributing) Photographs 17/18 and 18/18.

106 Market Street: (1900-1910) Two story, Italianate influenced commercial brick building. The recessed storefront entry has a replacement door with wood infilled sidelights and infilled double transom. Flanking large fixed glass display sash have paneled wood bulkheads and a metal threshold plate runs across the storefront. There are center cast-iron Corinthian half-columns on pedestals and flanking end pilasters. The east end has a large six-panel wood door, set between pilasters, with a large one-light transom. A plain wood cornice with end brackets spans the storefront. The second story has four 1/1 sash with stone lintels and stone sills. A simple metal cornice with acanthus leaf decorative brackets and end brackets caps the building. The east facade faces an alley and has similar 1/1 sash. (Contributing) Photographs 17/18 and 18/18.

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108 Market Street: (before 1885) Two story, vernacular commercial brick (7-course common bond) building. The first story has been modernized with a center entry and flanking high awning sash. Modern brick infills the remainder of the wall, but rests on a metal threshold plate. There is a full-width fixed canvas awning. A corbeled brick cornice separates the first and second stories. The second story has three 1/2 sash set in header brick segmental arches; there are stone sills. A plain metal cornice with end brackets and corbeled brick "drops" is below a fish-scale shingled "mansard" roof. The west facade faces an alley and has 2/2 windows; a second story entrance is reached via a metal staircase. (Contributing) Photographs 17/18 and 18/18.

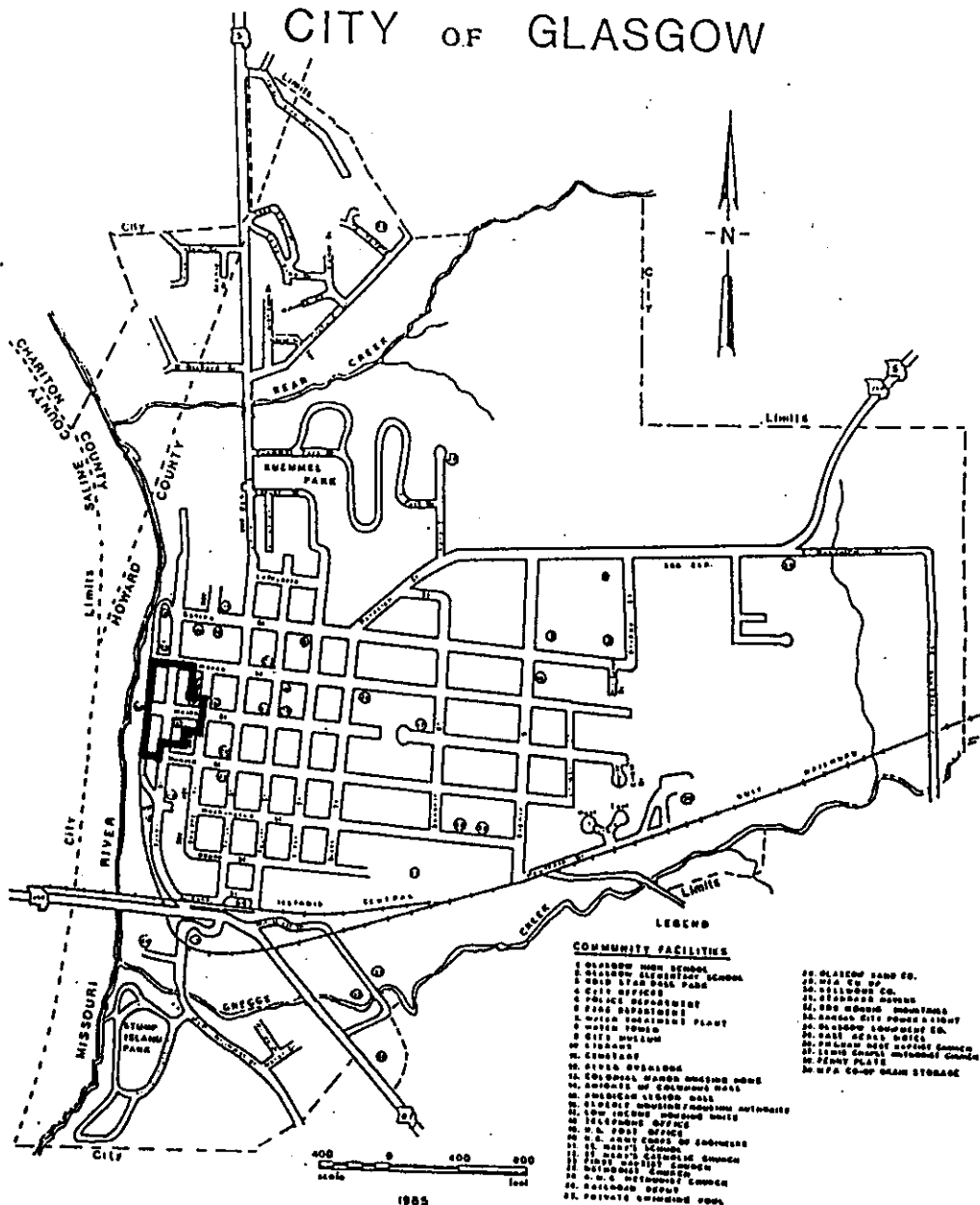
110-112 Market Street: (1923) One story, vernacular commercial brick (running bond) building. The three-bay facade features paired center entries divided by brick piers and flanked by large windows. The east window is infilled with glass block above a header brick sill, while the west window is original with copper framed, four-light display sash set over three three-light basement sash and has a transom of Luxor block. The brick parapet of the upper facade has a center stepped "pediment" of half-round block with a center keystone; a date block, inscribed "1923," is below. The center of the parapet is outlined in header brick and has a large stuccoed sign panel; square geometric motifs are at the outer east and west ends. (Contributing) Photographs 17/18 and 18/18.

195 Market Street: (c. 1894) Two story, Second Empire influenced brick (common bond) corner commercial building. The entry is set on angle with modern multi-panel wood double doors and a modern flat roof canopy that extends over the sidewalk supported by two new fluted wood columns. Large fixed sash display windows with corner cast-iron colonnettes and four-light frosted glass transoms flank the entry. (There is a single sash to the south and paired sash with a center colonnette and paneled bulkheads to the west.) The second story has 1/1 segmental arch sash with stone sills set below double header brick segmental arches. The entry bay has a square projecting oriel supported by oversized carved wood brackets. Four 1/1 sash are set in the oriel with wood spandrels; the corners of the oriel are decoratively turned. The oriel is capped with a bracketed wood cornice with dentils and a "mansard" roof; these details are continued on the north facade. The east facade has a large one story, concrete block addition on the rear (south). (Contributing) Photographs 17/18 and 18/18.

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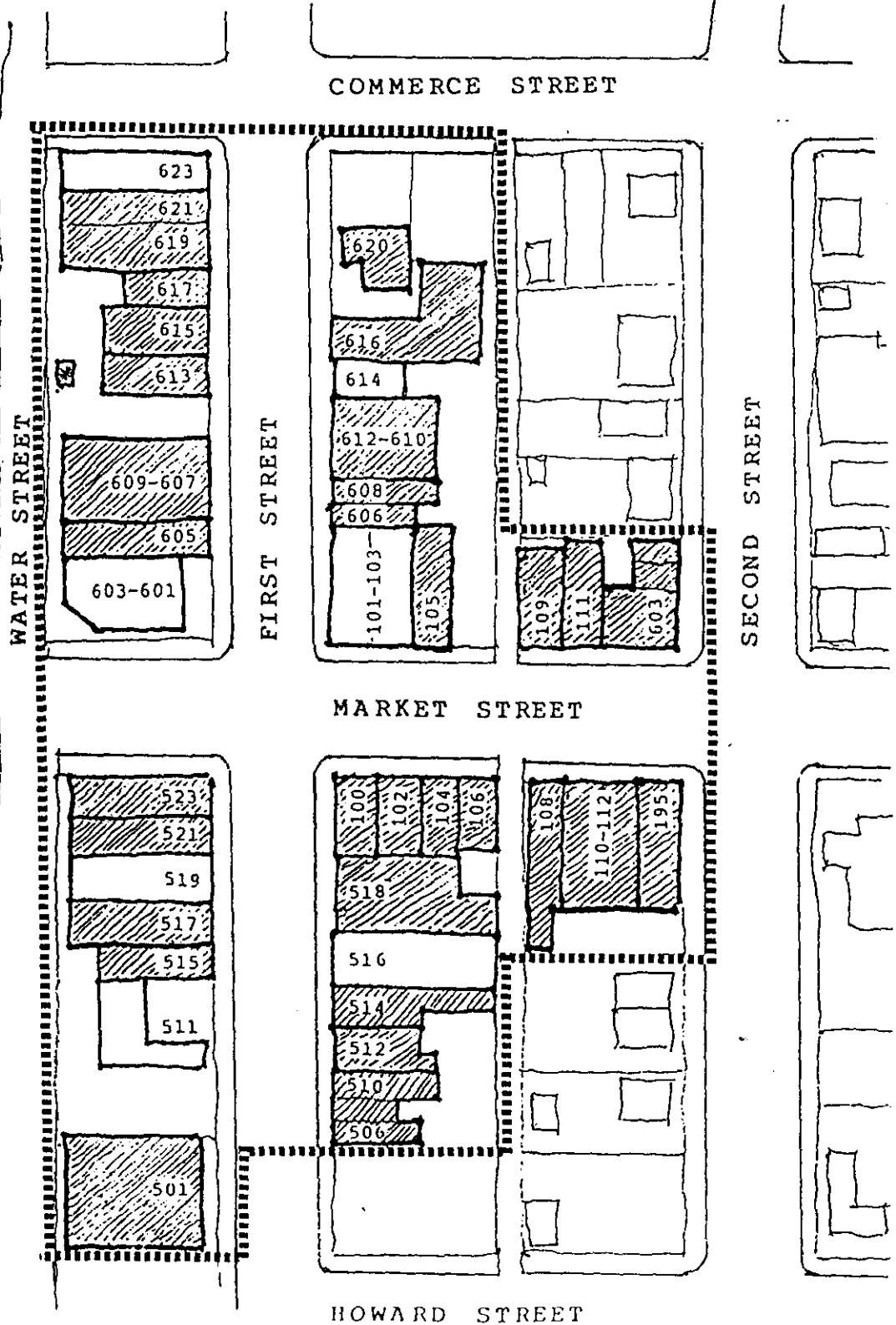
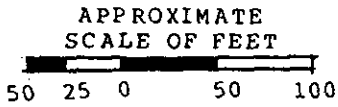
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APPROXIMATE
SCALE OF FEET



LEGEND

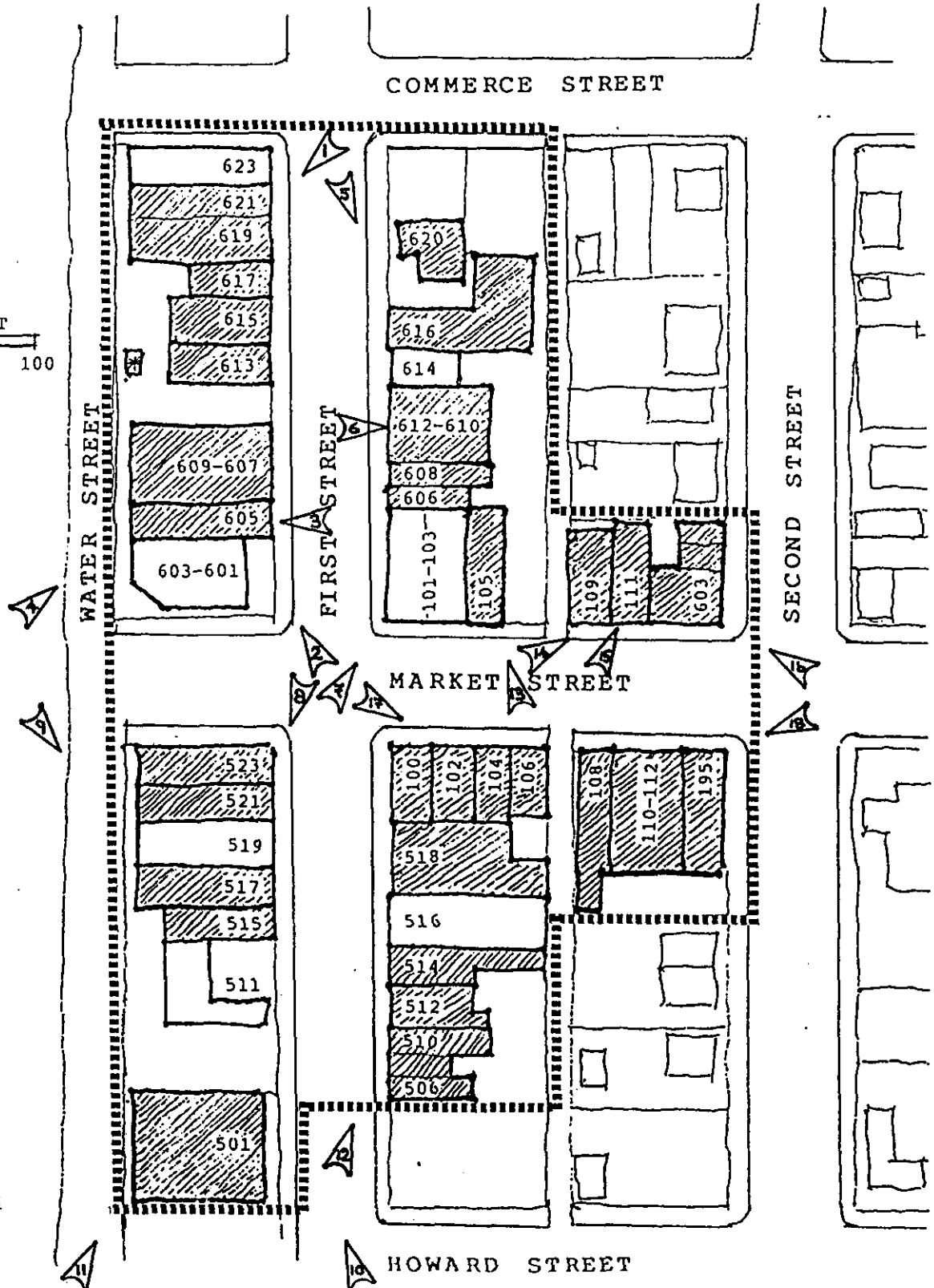
 HISTORIC
DISTRICT
BOUNDARY

 CONTRIBUTING

 NON-
CONTRIBUTING

 CAMERA
POSITION

* Not Counted



8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria A B C D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) A B C D E F G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

Commerce

Architecture

Period of Significance

c. 1867 - 1941

Significant Dates

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

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

See continuation sheet

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Summary

The Glasgow Commercial Historic District is significant under Criterion A for Commerce and Criterion C for Architecture. Historically, the district represents Glasgow's commercial significance in this section of central Missouri, a continuation of its trade-based founding and ongoing significance as the community's commercial core. Architecturally, the historic district represents a collection of well-crafted vernacular commercial buildings, some with stylistic influences of the Italianate, Second Empire, Eastlake, Queen Anne, Classical, and Romanesque Revival styles. The period of significance for the historic district, c. 1867-1941, represents the span of years between the earliest extant building in the district to the arbitrary fifty-year cut-off date required by the National Register. While some of the buildings of the district have undergone typical storefront alterations, overall, the historic district retains its integrity of design, setting, materials, workmanship, and location.

Introduction

Throughout Glasgow's history the district has been the community's primary focal point, reflecting the initial trade-based reasons for its founding and the ongoing significance of the town as a significant commercial center on the Missouri River. Since the 1840s, Glasgow's downtown has served the business interests of this section of central Missouri, reaching its greatest prominence in the later 19th and early 20th centuries. Despite declines since the 1910s, Glasgow's commercial center continues today to be the community's core and its buildings the concrete expression of the town's reason for being.

Some of the buildings on the west side of First Street also retain their original Water Street facades, demonstrating Glasgow's original architectural orientation to the Missouri River when steamboats were the primary means of transporting goods. After Glasgow's first railroad was laid along Water Street, the town was no longer so attached commercially to the river, and buildings began to turn toward First Street, which later became a state highway, Missouri Route 240. Architectural distribution patterns thus reveal the three significant phases of this region's commercial transportation history--river, rail and highway.

The buildings in the Commercial Historic District today are characteristic of Glasgow in its maturity, rather than in its infancy or youth. The earliest structures--many of them wood--perished long ago. The solid, well-crafted brick buildings that replaced them are largely vernacular in style, that is, simple and straight-forward in their functionalist and representative of customary ways of building by people who were not professionally trained architects. Even these suggest a concern for beauty, for example, in pleasing proportions, window shapes and cornice designs. Constructed mostly from the later 1860s into the early decades of the 20th century, some of the

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historic buildings here also reflect the inevitability of stylistic incursions into the vernacular scene. Clear instances exist in Glasgow's commercial buildings of the influence of the Classical, Italianate, Romanesque Revival, Second Empire, Eastlake and Queen Anne styles. This fact illustrates the desire of Glasgow's business people to be in touch with "high-style" tendencies nationwide, at least to a moderate degree, no doubt to enhance the commercial pursuits that were their primary concern.

History: Commerce and Architecture

Glasgow, situated on the bluffs near the confluence of the Missouri and Chariton Rivers, was conceived as a commercial center for Howard County in the Boonslick region of Missouri. It was placed to take advantage of the Missouri River as a highway between established markets to the east and the opening of new lands to the west. Laid out in 1836, the town thrived, succeeding where three earlier and less well-sited towns in the vicinity had not. Like its predecessors, Glasgow was founded and developed by people whose vital interests lay in trade. Appropriately, given this background, Glasgow today continues to center around its commercial district, whose architecture stresses the historic importance of trade to the community, while it also demonstrates the growth and stylistic change the town has experienced throughout its history.

Well before Glasgow's appearance, the town of Chariton was founded in the nearby bottomlands in 1819, the year in which the first steamboat traveled up the Missouri as far as the new town's site. By 1824, Chariton had attracted a population of about 1000 with its booming river traffic and opportunities for commercial profits. Chariton was undone, however, by continuing high water problems and the resulting malarial conditions, so that by 1830, its people were looking for a better place to settle. To escape low-lying land they established the town of Monticello on a bluff-top site somewhat inland. While better in terms of health, Monticello was so far from the river that still another small commercial settlement, Thortonsburg, grew up around the steamboat landing that served Monticello's interests.¹ The very presence of settlements at Chariton, Monticello and Thortonsburg, despite their problems, underscores the commercial activity that characterized this region of central Missouri as early as the 1820s. As Perry McCandless has noted, "Early in the decade the Boonslick country produced sizable amounts of flour, meal, rope, and pork, much of which it shipped to southern markets via the Missouri and Mississippi rivers."² These and other products like tobacco continued to be typical of the region for decades. The need to ship them, tempered by the lessons learned from the earlier settlements, stimulated the 1836 founding of Glasgow, which became the principal commercial town along this part of the Missouri.

Glasgow was organized by a company of proprietors who purchased the town site from Talton Turner and James Earickson. Turner and Earickson were among the proprietors, along with Richard Earickson, James Head, Stephen Donohoe, William Swinney, John Aull

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(or Bull), John Nicolds (or Nichols), Thomas Cockerill, Thomas White, William Dunnica, Joseph Blackwell and James Glasgow. The new town was named for the last of these men, who, with his brother William and John Aull, had played a significant role in the mercantile life of Chariton since 1819, and had begun to exploit the trade potential of the Santa Fe Trail by the later 1820s.³ James Glasgow's business interests eventually led him to move to St. Louis, but his name and his commercial focus lived on in the central Missouri town. Like James Glasgow, the other proprietors were generally experienced at doing business in this region. They chose a site that was healthful and beautiful, but also well situated on the river in the midst of the growing richness of the surrounding countryside. This last characteristic was of particular importance, for the proprietors' principal purpose in founding the new town was to facilitate trade. Their total devotion to commercial concerns was clearly reflected in this 1837 account, published only shortly after the town's establishment:

The business men of the vicinity were anxious to find a location on the river, where receiving, and shipping, and retail business could be conducted for the trade of a rich and extensive tract of farming country. The position was accordingly selected by the merchants and tobacco-manufacturers, the produce-dealers and the flour-manufacturers; and they have determined to make a town here for their own uses. The farmers cordially respond to the movement of these business men. . . This position will naturally command the trade of a great portion of Howard, Chariton, and Saline counties; and all the forwarding business and produce shipments of Randolph [County] will probably be done at Glasgow.⁴

The original town plat included 600 lots, 100 of which, at scattered sites, were offered for sale on September 20, 1836, "while the forest-trees were standing on the site;" within a year came a report that "Improvements by purchasers of lots are going forward rapidly in Glasgow, and several have already commenced business there."⁵ Presumably, then, commercial buildings were among the first to be constructed in the town. None of the original structures remains today, as far as can be determined. Frontier American architecture of this period was commonly of wood, and Glasgow's was no exception. One of the few initial business buildings in Glasgow described by material was a saloon housed in a log house on Main (First) Street.⁶ Today, however, the majority of downtown Glasgow's buildings are brick; since the land in this area is well suited to brick-making, that material began to be adopted for commercial buildings in Glasgow fairly quickly. The Harrison, Marr, and Co. Flouring Mills, founded by John Harrison in 1841, built a five story brick building near the river by 1849, when Glasgow also possessed a large brick hotel and a brick two story warehouse. Nevertheless, an 1864 photograph of part of downtown Glasgow shows that commercial buildings here were often of wood as late as the Civil War period.⁷

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Some of the original town proprietors were also engaged in large-scale agriculture and livestock raising, and thus benefited from the shipping facilities they helped to develop in Glasgow. An example was William Swinney, who brought his family from Virginia and established a large plantation east of town, where he raised tobacco and hemp, crops typical of the Old South. James and William Glasgow invested in those crops as well, as did other important local families, such as the Lewises and Harri- sons. Most of the prominent early settlers of Glasgow and vicinity originated in Kentucky, Tennessee and Virginia, one reason this area is known as part of Missouri's "Little Dixie." These settlers brought with them an aristocratic southern culture, reflected in the plantation-like settings in which they lived and farmed, and the slavery that allowed such labor-intensive crops as tobacco and hemp to be raised profitably.⁸ Exploiting the land surrounding the town and the commercial possi- bilities within it eventually brought considerable wealth to many families in Glasgow, who later on, "out of their abundance built churches and libraries, founded colleges and observatories, supported preacher and missionary, cultivated the arts and sciences."⁹

The decade of the 1840s saw the town of Glasgow more firmly established and acquiring the varied enterprises necessary to supply local needs. These ranged from general stores and warehouses to specialized shops of shoemaker, chairmaker, blacksmith, butcher and tailor, accommodations at hotel and livery stable, and professional services of lawyers, physicians, and ministers. In 1841, Osborne Henderson began the drug store that still operates, run by the fifth generation of the same family. Schools were founded, a newspaper established and churches built.¹⁰ The town acquired a proper local government with incorporation in 1845, and the first census, in 1846, showed that 560 people, including 182 Negro slaves, now lived within the city limits. William Swinney not only grew tobacco, but also processed it in his four factories, one of them in Glasgow, and shipped his products via river packets, in which he also had an interest, as far as Liverpool, England. By 1849, 58 steamers were operating on the Missouri, and Glasgow had become the commercial center and port for a large surrounding area.¹¹ That year the town shipped 5,230 hogsheads of tobacco, 3,577 bales of hemp, 118 casks of bacon, 1,250 coils of rope, 259 barrels and 320 kegs of lard, 4,471 barrels of green apples, 4,089 bushels of dry apples, 21,670 bushels of wheat, 953 dry hides and 450 barrels of pork.¹² With this record, it is not surprising that the seal of the city, adopted in 1849, featured a sheaf of wheat, a hogshead of tobacco, a bundle of hemp and a warehouse, with a steamboat at the center and the riverbank and forest in the background.¹³

By 1852, Glasgow's population had climbed to about 1000, making the town a substan- tial community in Missouri, where in 1850 only about 6% of the population outside St. Louis lived in communities of 250 or more.¹⁴ In 1853 the city limits of Glasgow were extended, and the next year, local newspapers reported that the heart of downtown-- the block along the river between Commerce and Market--had been graded, paved with brick and lined with sidewalks. Four new brick store buildings were also ready for use,¹⁵ another sure sign of the town's commercial success.

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Fees charged steamboats landing at Glasgow tripled between 1845 and 1854, and shipping charges for freight doubled in the 1850s.¹⁶ Such suggestions of the growing prosperity of the town are borne out in the increasing amount of steamboat traffic it saw. By 1852 an average of 15 packets a week docked at Glasgow; one of these, the "Cataract", spent \$30,000 in one year with Seibel and Stettmond, a Glasgow supplier of foodstuffs. By 1858, some 100 packets and transits were traveling the Missouri, many of them stopping regularly at Glasgow. Other means of transportation were also explored in this period, including a 26-mile plank road connecting Glasgow and Huntsville built in 1852, and a stage line that as early as 1854 ran daily to Naples, Illinois, connecting ultimately with eastern railroads. Railroads in Missouri were slower to be built, although the 1850s saw the first major line between Hannibal and St. Joseph; Glasgow had to wait for such service until the early 1870s.¹⁷

The driving force behind the prosperous river and land traffic of the 1850s was the volume of business conducted in Glasgow. At the start of the decade, the town's exports were valued at \$1.25 million, and its imports at \$500,000. The Swinney and Lewis Tobacco Company, headquartered here, was deemed the largest such enterprise in the Midwest, but it was not the only one; in 1852 some 13 local tobacco manufactories and stemmeries shipped 6.5 million pounds of tobacco from the town's wharf. Advertisements indicated that Glasgow had a full range of the shops and services necessary to a thriving town, most of them located in buildings that faced the river along Water Street between Commerce and Howard.¹⁸ These businesses were complemented in this decade by the town's first banks, initial agitation for which touted the fact that "Glasgow shipped more produce than any other city on the Missouri River, and that a capital stock of half a million dollars could readily be taken."¹⁹ Glasgow's first bank, the privately owned Weston F. Birch and Son Banking House of 1852, became Birch, Earickson & Co. in 1865, then reorganized as the Glasgow Savings Bank in 1871; this bank built one of the most important buildings still standing in the downtown and continues to be an important local financial institution, if in a new facility. The ample returns from banking were early on reflected in the elaborate houses built just outside of town by the bank's proprietors as soon as the mid-1850s.²⁰ Clearly, doing business in Glasgow was a profitable undertaking, one which quickly had distinguished architectural outcomes.

Glasgow headed into the Civil War period a prosperous community, but one where "slaves still loaded bales of hemp on boats in the Glasgow wharf. . ."²¹ Indeed, in 1860 Howard County's population was 59% slaves, the highest percentage of any county in Missouri.²² In the wake of the war and slavery's abolition, significant local products like hemp and tobacco were destined to decline drastically in importance. Glasgow's commercial center could not avoid these economic effects of the war, and it suffered physically as well. The Battle of Glasgow, in October 1864, resulted in the burning of City Hall, half a block of downtown stores and houses, and the Presbyterian Church. Many other buildings throughout the city were damaged or destroyed, and both downtown banks were raided by Confederate agents, although each managed to protect its funds or to lose less than it salvaged.²³ Undoubtedly, the war and its

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aftermath marked the end of an era, with what Howard Wight Marshall has called "the jarring combination of post-Civil War events that upset the economy and disfigured the social fabric" in central Missouri.²⁴

On the other hand, in spite of the tension of divided loyalties and the disruption of actual skirmishes, Glasgow came through the war determined to continue its role as commercial and cultural focal point of its region. An impressive new City Hall was built in 1867-68, new churches rose, and two significant educational institutions appeared--Pritchett School Institute (later Pritchett College) in 1866, and Lewis College, in conjunction with Lewis Library, in 1867. These contributed substantially to Glasgow's reputation and drew students and others to the community. New blood also came from an influx of German and Irish settlers beginning about 1860.²⁵ In the same period, however, local commerce struggled with the adverse impacts of the expansion of railroads in Missouri. One of these, the Wabash line (which had taken over the Chariton and the Missouri Valley lines), had by 1864 been built through Salisbury, 16 miles north of Glasgow, but not to Glasgow itself. This siphoned off enough trade to stimulate Glasgow's citizens to work diligently to secure its own rail service; by 1869, they confidently looked forward to the coming of two railroads. The Wabash was extended to Glasgow in 1874. The Chicago and Alton, built as the St. Louis, Kansas City and Chicago, arrived in 1879; in 1883, the Chicago and Alton leased the line in perpetuity.²⁶

In many respects, the 1870s were the highpoint of Glasgow's development and the decade that shaped the downtown into the configuration it retains today. As railroads began to supplant steamboats, the town's commercial district gradually moved away from the river to face First Street, as it still does.²⁷ New commercial buildings were constructed, such as the three story brick Knights of Pythias Building built at First and Market in 1875, the W. A. Meyer grocery at 605 First Street, built in 1879, or the double cast-iron-fronted store at 612-610 First, also of about 1879. These and numerous others of this period survive today, if often altered to one degree or another and generally used for different purposes.

In 1876 Glasgow's population was almost 3,000, and its directory listed nearly 100 businesses, stores and professional offices, and a first-class hotel, the Coleman House. The range of services and products and the number of those offering them in the downtown had increased substantially. Local industries also prospered; these still included two tobacco manufactories, but also carriage and wagon factories, and the largest flouring mill between St. Louis and Kansas City (when milling was second only to mining as central Missouri's top industry).²⁸ Scientific fame also touched Glasgow in this period, when in 1878, the Great Red Spot of the planet Jupiter was first seen from Pritchett School Institute's Morrison Observatory, built in 1874. And if Glasgow's principal cultural institutions, the Pritchett Institute and Lewis College, had both begun to decline by the late 1870s, the town could celebrate the arrival of the Chicago and Alton railroad, and its 1878-79 construction over the

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Missouri at Glasgow of the world's first all-steel bridge.²⁹ The bridge seemed to fulfill the promise the railroads brought to Glasgow of its "continued prominence in a new era."³⁰

However, the town's population began to slip. Despite a glowing description of Glasgow's healthful, beautiful setting, an 1879 account reported the population was now 2,500.³¹ Another in 1883 counted about 1800 inhabitants, noting that, since the coming of the Chicago and Alton railroad, "Glasgow has bravely maintained its own,"³² presumably in the face of competition from many other towns now also served by a growing system of rail transportation. Damaging floods struck the town in 1881, 1882 and 1883. To some eyes, the period beginning in the early 1880s "witnessed the decline, and, in some cases, the fall of the enterprises..." begun earlier.³³ Still, 1883 saw the construction of the new Glasgow Savings Bank and the opening of an elaborate new hotel, the Palmer House, whose construction was backed by a joint stock company formed by 44 local businessmen. Perhaps the point of the hotel project was to stimulate a slack economy, and certainly, the opening ball was a splendid, opulent affair. Unfortunately, just two years later the Palmer House was partially wrecked by the great tornado of 1885, and although it continued in use for some time, it seems never to have recovered fully from the damage; it was demolished sometime between 1910 and 1922.³⁴

If the liveliest period of Glasgow's development appeared to have passed, it must also be said that many of the town's extant commercial buildings come from the period between 1885 and 1910.³⁵ There was by no means, in other words, a total collapse of the local economy. Furthermore, some of the earlier buildings were remodeled in this period, as was the case in many midwestern towns. Stamped metal facades, available from at least the 1880s, still demonstrate today the desire of Glasgow's turn-of-the-century downtown merchants to keep their buildings up-to-date and attractive.³⁶ Nevertheless, by the end of the 19th century and the early years of the 20th, Glasgow was no longer the bustling place it had been earlier. Rail traffic continued, the heavier loads now carried by trains necessitating the replacement of the 1879 steel bridge in 1902. Lewis College was gone, Pritchett College was nearing its end,³⁷ and little new development occurred. A 1923 description of Glasgow as a flourishing town, "full of twentieth century enterprise and progress," may have been an overstatement, even with the evidence given of "telephones, water-works, electric lights, paved streets, [and] new buildings. . ."³⁸ At the same time, Glasgow's citizens fought hard in the early 1920s to provide another bridge across the Missouri, this time to encourage routing through the town of the cross-state highway, the newest promising form of transportation. They lost the main road to Boonville, but their bridge served the secondary east-west Missouri roads.³⁹ Additions to or revisions of Glasgow's architecture in this period, from the construction of an auto dealership and early gas stations to the disappearance of livery stables and blacksmith shops, likewise demonstrated the town's willingness to move into the automobile age.

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In general terms, however, little has changed architecturally in Glasgow's commercial district in recent decades. The Great Depression brought Glasgow its share of business difficulties; Henderson's Drug Store, for one, temporarily removed its fountain in this period, "because little money was available to be spent."⁴⁰ Natural disasters also took their toll from time to time, as when the Glasgow Farmers' Cooperative elevators burned during World War II, or Henderson's was devastated by fire in 1947. Both were rebuilt, but the post-war period was not prosperous for Glasgow. By 1956, one-third to one-half of the downtown's businesses had closed, and local young people had begun searching for their fortunes elsewhere.⁴¹ Faced with such decline, the people of Glasgow, spearheaded by the efforts of Robert Monnig, began to turn the economic situation around. By the early 1960s, Monnig had developed a substantial steel fabrication plant, a locally organized development corporation had secured a large sleeping bag manufacturing plant for Glasgow, and the Glasgow Cooperative Association had grown to be the largest retail grain elevator in Missouri.⁴² A 1964 comprehensive plan for Glasgow, prepared by a St. Louis firm, described the downtown as housing 33 retail and 68 non-retail establishments, a total comparable to the numbers of enterprises found here in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. This same report noted that the commercial district downtown was historically and still functionally the center of the community, containing 90% of the city's commercial floor space and 95% of the dollar volume of sales. It also pointed out the essential stability of Glasgow's community area and that there had been relatively little change to the central business district since the town had matured.⁴³ On the other hand, the report revealed local dissatisfaction with this situation, noting that

. . . Glasgow has a distinctive character because of its long history and scenic location, but that these are seen in its CBD today as awkward and obsolescent structural development in a hill-restricted setting; the city's distinguishing characteristics, which are assets, look to the CBD like problems to be overcome.⁴⁴

The planners found the compact nature of the commercial district an advantage, making the town more manageable and discouraging the scattering of business development, and they advised using Glasgow's long history and picturesque topographical setting as major advertising devices to bring people and business to the area.

Today, it is apparent that recommendations in the 1964 plan to open sight lines to river and bluffs, increase parking, and modify the commercial block structure in Glasgow were not put into effect. This has meant that several buildings marked for demolition then are still standing. Some structures have been lost to fire or neglect, and occasional empty spaces have been filled in with newer construction. Many structures have been adapted for new uses; for example, after the Glasgow Savings Bank moved to its new building in 1965, its 1883 structure became City Hall, and the old City Hall was converted into a Senior Citizens Center and community meeting hall. More recently, the exteriors of several important buildings have been

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restored to their original appearances, indicating a concern among some property owners to preserve the architectural heritage of the district. Other architectural alterations have been less sympathetic, such as the modernization of many storefronts and the obscuring of others with covered walkways. For the moment, Glasgow retains much of its late 19th- and early 20th-century architectural character. However, typical pressures to update structures and too little public recognition of the historic significance of the commercial district threaten a rather delicate status quo. National Register designation could do much to bring attention to the district, instill local pride, and stimulate additional activities to preserve the architectural heart of this historic Missouri River commercial center.

Historic Highlights of Representative Buildings

612-610 First Street: The lots on which this building stands were early on held by several prominent businesspeople in Glasgow, including William Dunnica (one of the town's original proprietors), Thomas Shackelford (an important early attorney) and Thomas Birch (partner in Glasgow's first banking firm). In 1879 Thomas and Eliza Birch sold the lots to William and Emma Dautel, then lent the Dautels money enough to account for the construction of the building that year. At least part of the structure was used as a grocery store over much of its history, along with various other uses. It is one of the best preserved of downtown buildings, since its partially cast-iron storefront was altered relatively little over time. Recent renovation has handled the building with sensitivity.

605 First Street: Built as a grocery store for W. A. Meyer in 1879, this building now faces First Street, but retains its original facade on Water Street as well. In this way, it records Glasgow's dependence on the river for shipping and transportation well into the 1870s. A local newspaper account of the building's opening in 1879 drew attention to its stone trim, iron front and fine plate windows, and noted that the store "would do credit to a city of much more pretensions than ours." W. A. Meyer's architectural pretensions reflected his prominence in the local business community, which undoubtedly led to his being one of several stockholders whose joint investment brought the elegant Palmer House hotel into existence in Glasgow in the early 1880s. Meyer's wife, Mary Steinmetz, was the daughter of Samuel Steinmetz, a German-born local farmer who rose from poverty to wealth, becoming chairman of the Glasgow Savings Bank. Meyer and his wife lived in the home built earlier by James Earickson, one of Glasgow's original proprietors. They represent the influx of and prominence gained by German immigrants to Glasgow in the second half of the 19th century.

523 First Street: Currently the site of Henderson's Drug Store, this building was probably constructed as the Knights of Pythias hall in 1875. As noted in the building descriptions, it was originally three stories high on First Street, thus four stories on Water, and one of the tallest structures in the vicinity. In

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Glasgow Commercial Historic District, Glasgow, Howard County, Missouri
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addition to the lodge rooms on the upper stories, other businesses have occupied the first floor on First Street and the ground floor facing Water Street. The building's architectural integrity has diminished, since two stories have been removed, however, the interior retains its tin ceiling and an exceptionally well-preserved soda fountain, back counter, and booths which date to the late 1940s/early 1950s. Historically, the building's significance is bound up with the 150-year history of the firm that has occupied it since 1916. Henderson's Drug Store is now operated by the fifth generation of the family that began it in 1841. Although it has occupied different buildings at different points in its history, the firm has been located in this structure since 1916. It represents the oldest ongoing business in Glasgow and is likely to be one of the oldest family-owned pharmacies in the United States.

521 First Street: This property was early on held by several of the important early figures in Glasgow's history, including such names as Earickson, Turner, Harrison, and Shackelford. Its historical interest lies not only in its origins and its interesting architecture, but also in the fact that its second story served as the headquarters of the local telephone company for many years in the early 20th century. Initially sold to the Howard County Telephone Company in 1903, it is thus related to the coming to Glasgow of an important technological development. The first story was occupied by various businesses, becoming a billiards hall sometime after 1935. In 1947, then-owner Augustus Noth leased to I. E. Simmerman the space known as the G. C. Massie Recreation Parlor, stipulating that no liquor could be sold in the pool hall. This requirement can be related to slow-changing local social mores in the post-Prohibition era.

510-506 First Street: This rather large and irregular structure was already in place and identified as the Borlands Hotel and Restaurant in the Sanborn map of 1885. It included sections of one, two and three stories, suggesting that hotel rooms were on the upper levels, and mixed uses including a shoe shop and a saloon on parts of the ground floor. A one story dwelling behind the streetfront may have housed the hotel keeper. This hotel was not large, especially famous, or even very interesting architecturally, nor did it last past 1900. However, the continuing presence of the building is the only extant physical evidence of the several hotels that were once significant components in Glasgow's commercial life. The more renowned Coleman House was just across First Street, touted as a first-class hotel as early as 1876, and the Palmer House, opened in 1883 at the north end of First Street near Commerce, was considered the "hotel of all hotels" locally. Both of these were damaged in the 1885 Glasgow tornado, the Coleman House demolished by the time of the 1893 Sanborn map, and the Palmer House removed between 1910 and 1922 (its site now partly occupied by an early gas station).

501 First Street: The current building covers four lots and was built between 1910 and 1922 as what was likely the first automobile dealership in Glasgow. The large size of the structure and its elaborate ornament in terra cotta, an unusual material in Glasgow, make apparent the desire of its original owners, Nievert and Son, to

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create an impressively modern building to fulfill a very up-to-date function. The increasing importance of the automobile in this period is also reflected in the two vintage gas stations on Glasgow's First Street, one of them adjacent to this auto dealership (and much altered). These additions to Glasgow's commercial community likewise relate to the designating of First Street as a state highway and the struggle in the early 1920s to build a highway bridge across the Missouri River parallel to Glasgow's famous railroad bridge. Still used for its original purpose, although in different hands, the Nievert and Son dealership building demonstrates Glasgow's ongoing concern to stay in touch with important commercial developments nationwide, as well as the changing nature of transportation in the early 20th century.

109 Market Street: Among the most ornamental of Glasgow's buildings, this structure now houses the local newspaper office, although from 1885 to 1900, it served in turn as a harness shop, a grocery and a hardware store. By 1910 the building housed Glasgow's first moving pictures, a fanciful function that may help to explain the elaborate decoration of the exterior. The tower on the upper corner appeared on a Sanborn map for the first time in 1910, supporting the contention that the ornament here is related to this early 20th-century use. The building may therefore be seen as representing Glasgow's rapid acquisition of contemporary entertainment technology. It is significant for its contribution to local entertainment as well as for its notable architecture, even though by 1922 the building housed a grocery and meat market.

111 Market Street: This building has the most extensive and elaborate pressed-metal facade in downtown Glasgow. Its visual impact on the street is enhanced by being located between two other striking buildings, 109 Market Street and the Old City Hall at 603 Second Street. This structure had been a bakery between 1885 and 1893, but by 1900 was a restaurant. As seems to have happened next door to the west, this change of function may be a clue to dating the ornamental exterior. The restaurant had become a grocery by 1910 and was vacant by 1922, but regardless of use, the building continues to ornament the street effectively.

603 Second Street: The Old City Hall was built in 1867-1868 to replace the original City Hall burned during the Battle of Glasgow in 1864. It is a striking example of Romanesque Revival influenced architecture and one of the finest architectural elements of the Commercial Historic District. The building is also important historically for the role it has played in public affairs. From its beginning, it served multiple functions, with the city council room, city offices and jail placed in the basement, a public market house on the ground floor, and a lecture hall on the second. This building served as City Hall for one hundred years, then was replaced when the Glasgow Savings Bank gave the city its 1883 building for use as city offices in 1967. Since then, this structure has served as a senior citizens center and general public meeting place, continuing in variation the public functions it was designed to serve.

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100 Market Street: This Second Empire influenced structure was built in 1883 as the Glasgow Savings Bank, which remains a significant element of the local commercial community today, if in a newer building diagonally across the street. Organized under this name in 1871, the bank originated in 1852 with the Weston F. Birch & Son Banking House. This was Glasgow's first bank and, given its continuous existence, is believed today to be the second oldest banking institution west of the Mississippi. In 1967, two years after the bank moved to its new headquarters, it gave the old bank building to the City of Glasgow to be used as a new City Hall. It therefore remains a distinguished and important historic and architectural element in the fabric of the Commercial Historic District.

195 Market Street: From information apparently taken from the abstract of title for this property during the survey of the district, this building appears to date to 1894, when Bertha L. Aylward purchased the lot and borrowed \$2350, probably to build this structure. What had been an empty lot in the 1893 Sanborn map contained a restaurant and bakery in 1900. It continued in use as a bakery owned by Frank and Louisa Rose from 1906 to 1946, then was converted to a funeral parlor later in the 1940s. This building and the former Glasgow Savings Bank at the west end of the block are the only extant commercial structures in Glasgow to be overtly influenced by the Second Empire style. Placed as they are, the two buildings frame the block along the south side of Market Street in a visually sympathetic manner. They also complement the decorative buildings between themselves and on the opposite side of the street, especially those with hints of the same style in their "mansard" roof elements.

Architectural Highlights

The buildings of the district represent a fine sampling of the array of architectural influences of the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Although largely vernacular in style, even the simplest of buildings suggests some concern for design, whether through a design principle such as proportion, a design element such as cornice detail, or simply straight-forward good craftsmanship. While some of the buildings have experienced storefront alterations, and a shingled walkway has been added to the 500 block of First Street, overall the district maintains a good degree of architectural integrity.

The building at 610-612 First Street is an excellent example of Italianate influenced commercial architecture, with two original cast-iron storefronts, six round-arched 2/2 windows, and a simple metal cornice with acanthus leaf decorative brackets, dentils, and a plain frieze. The W.A. Meyer Grocery, 605 First Street, is also reflective of the Italianate style, with double rowlock round arch windows and a prominent bracketed metal cornice with pendants. The building at 521 First Street displays Italianate influence, featuring double rowlock segmentally arched windows

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and a shallow brick cornice with four flattened drops and small corbels. Buildings at 619-621 First Street, 515 First Street, 512 First Street, and 106 Market Street are also good examples of Italianate influence in vernacular buildings.

The Old City Hall at 603 Second Street, is a stunning example of Romanesque Revival influence with prominent header brick round arches over multi-paned windows. This building is part of a particularly impressive group of buildings in the northeast part of the 100 block of Market Street. The building at 111 Market, Classical Revival in influence, features an intact storefront framed with decorative sheet metal pilasters and a highly decorative second floor of pressed metal. This grouping of buildings is completed by 109 Market, a Queen Anne influenced building with a sheet metal cornice with paired brackets, a fishscaled shingled "mansard" roof, and a decorative corner tower.

Eastlake influence is seen in the building at 105 Market Street, which features a storefront framed by metal pilasters, with Eastlake-influenced colored glass transoms over the storefront windows and adjacent doors. The second story of the building is finished with a corbelled brick frieze below a plain sheet metal cornice with end brackets. The Second Empire style is also seen in several of the district's buildings. The former bank building at 100 Market Street, now used as the City Hall, is dominated by a fishscale metal shingled "mansard" roof above a plain wood frieze with paired brackets and dentils. At the east corner of this block on Market Street is 195 Market, which features an oriel capped with a bracketed wood cornice with dentils and a "mansard" roof.

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16. Westhues, 13; McCandless in Parrish, 137.
 17. Westhues, 15-16; McCandless in Parrish, 137.
 18. Westhues, 19, 22; McCandless in Parrish, 153-154.
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 34. Ibid.; Westhues, 41-42; Sanborn Map Company, Insurance Maps of Glasgow, Missouri (New York: By the Author, 1910 and 1922).

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9. Major Bibliographical References

Previous documentation on file (NPS): N/A
 preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
 previously listed in the National Register
 previously determined eligible by the National Register
 designated a National Historic Landmark
 recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
 recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

See continuation sheet

Primary location of additional data:
 State historic preservation office
 Other State agency
 Federal agency
 Local government
 University
 Other
Specify repository: Lewis Library, Glasgow

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property approximately 4.4 acres

UTM References

A

1	5	5	1	3	1	8	0	4	3	4	1	8	2	0
Zone		East	ing			North	ing							

C

1	5	5	1	3	3	1	0	4	3	4	1	8	1	0
Zone		East	ing			North	ing							

B

1	5	5	1	3	1	5	0	4	3	4	1	5	9	0
Zone		East	ing			North	ing							

D

1	5	5	1	3	2	9	0	4	3	4	1	5	8	0
Zone		East	ing			North	ing							

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

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10. Geographical Data

Verbal Boundary Description

Beginning at a point at the southeast corner of Commerce and Water Streets, follow the eastern curb line of Water Street south, past Market Street, to a point extending from the southern building line of the building at 501 First Street (which also aligns with the northern curb line of Howard Street on the east side of First Street.) From this point, go east to the western curb of First Street. Go north to a point extending from the northern building line of the building at 501 First Street. From this point, go east across First Street, past the southern face of the building at 506 First Street, to a point at the western edge of the alley between First and Second Streets. Go north along the western edge of said alley to a point extending across the alley from the rear of the building (with additions) at 108 Market Street. Go east across the alley along the rear lot lines of the properties at 108-195 Market Street to a point at the western curb of Second Street. Go north along the western edge of Second Street to a point extending from the northern face of the building (with additions--607) at 603 Second Street. Go west along the northern property boundaries of properties at 603/607 Second Street, and 111 and 109 Market Street to a point at the western edge of the alley between First Street and Second Street. Go north along the western edge of said alley to a point at the southern curb of Commerce Street. Follow the southern curb of Commerce Street across First Street to the point of beginning.

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10. Geographical Data

Boundary Justification

The historic district includes the entire historic commercial area which remains commercial in use and which maintains historic integrity. To the north of the district on the northeast corner of Commerce and First is the modern Tri-County Trust Company. Across First Street on the northwest corner at Commerce is the Knights of Columbus hall, a gable front frame building with asbestos shingle siding and a modern shed full-facade porch. The area farther north is mostly residential, except for the Glasgow Municipal Garage, a corrugated metal low-pitched gable front building adjacent to the Knights of Columbus hall.

The area to the east of the historic district on Commerce is mixed-use commercial (modern) and residential. To the east on Market Street, the historic commercial area continues to Second Street, after which the character changes with a school lot and playground on the southeast corner and a garage surrounding a vacant lot on the northeast corner. An apartment building is to the east of the garage. To the south on Second Street behind 195 Market Street, are two commercial buildings which have been converted to residential use, therefore changing the general character of the buildings and contributing to the residential quality of this section of Second Street.

To the west, Water Street is tree lined on the west before a moderate drop down to the Missouri River.

The southern boundary of the historic district ends at a used car lot on the west side of First Street; the southern boundary on the east side of First Street excludes a vacant lot just north of Howard Street. Outside of the district southern boundary on the east side, are a few more commercial buildings. These buildings, however, are substantially altered with infilled windows, modern wood sheathing, and a modern steep shed roof interrupting the facade; another building appears to now be residential in use, and is also altered with wood sheathing, but retains a standing seam side gable roof.

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Section number 11 Page 2

11. Form Prepared By

The Urbana Group Incorporated
110 South Race Street, P.O. Box 1028
Urbana, IL 61801-9028
217/344-7526

Susan K. Appel, Ph.D./Architectural Historian
Sections 7 and 8; black and white photography

Alice Edwards/Vice President
All other sections and editing

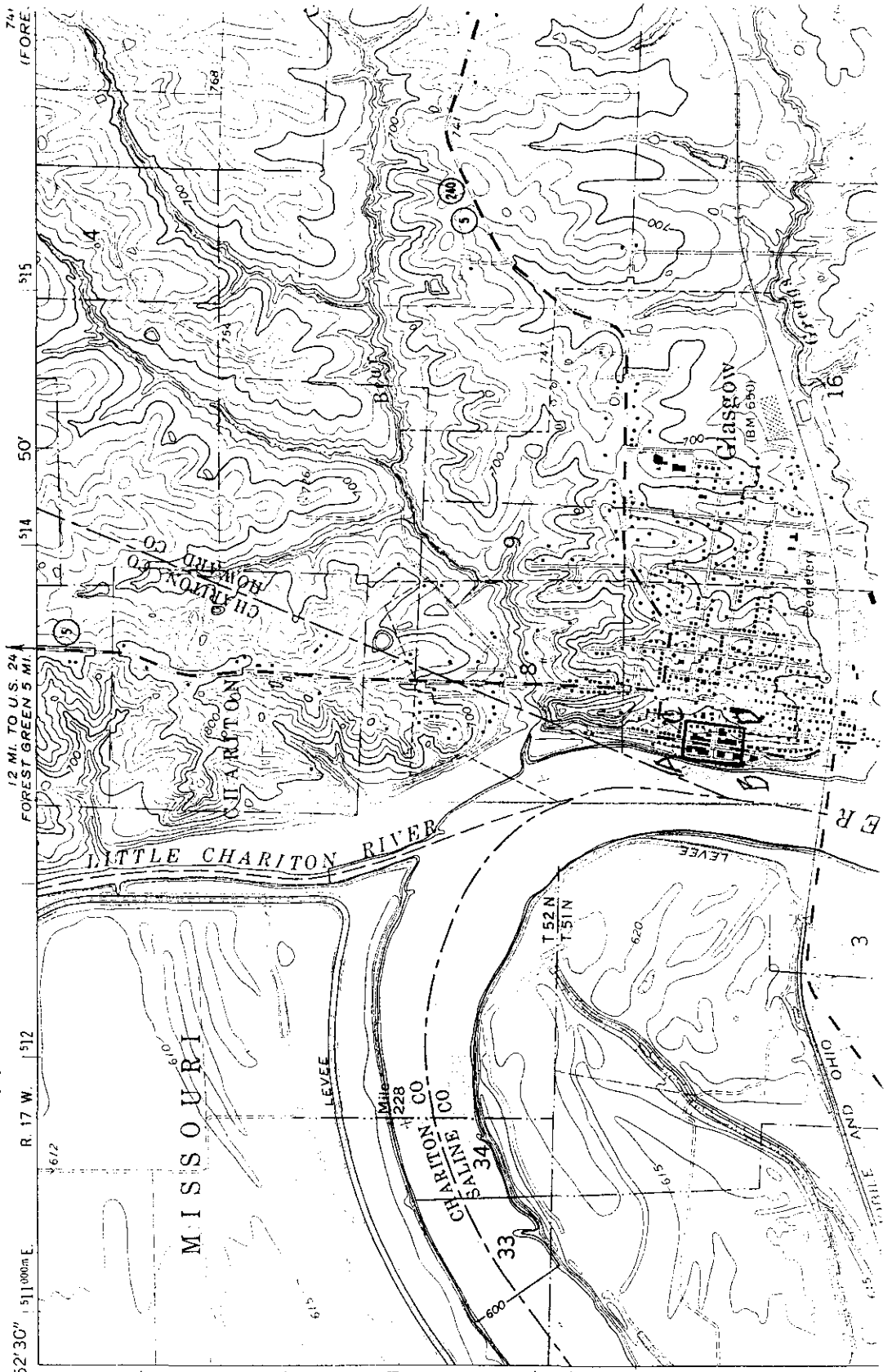
Karen L. Kummer/Architectural Historian
Section 7

7462 IV SW
(CAMBRIDGE)

Glasgow Commercial Historic District
 Glasgow, Howard Co., MO
 Zone 15
 A: 613180/4341820 C: 513310/4341810
 B: 613150/4341590 D: 513290/4341580

UNITED STATES
 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
 GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

STATE OF
 MISSOURI
 GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
 WALLACE B. HOWE



12 MI. TO U.S. 24
 FOREST GREEN 5 MI.

39° 15' 92° 52' 30" E
 R. 17 W. 512
 612

514 50' 515 74' FORE.

610 MISSOURI LEVEE
 CHARITON CO. 00
 SATINE 00
 33 34 35 36 37 38 39
 T. 51N T. 52N
 600 615 620 630 640 650 660 670 680 690 700 710 720 730 740 750
 Glasgow (B.M. 650)
 Glasgow, Howard Co., MO
 COMPLETELY
 ER
 VIRILE AND OHIO 615
 3

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

RECEIVED
MAY 13 1992
DPRHP/DO

Section number _____ Page _____

SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 91001915

Date Listed: 1/16/92

Glasgow Commercial Historic District
Property Name

Howard
County

MO
State

Multiple Name

This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.

Bob Boland
Signature of the Keeper

4/29/92
Date of Action

=====
Amended Items in Nomination:

The level of significance was omitted; the appropriate level of significance is local.

This information was verified by Steve Mitchell of the MO SHPO staff.

DISTRIBUTION:
National Register property file
Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)

GLASGOW COMMERCIAL HISTORIC DISTRICT
GLASGOW, HOWARD CO., MISSOURI
THE URBANA GROUP (APPF)

JULY 29, 1991

NEEDS: GLASGOW COMMUNITY MUSEUM
COMMERCE & 4TH STS.

CAMERA FACING SOUTH WEST

623-605 FIRST ST.

#1/18



GLASSGOW COMMERCIAL-HISTORIC DISTRICT
GLASSGOW, HOWARD CO., MISSOURI
PHOTOGRAPHER: THE URBANA GROUP (APPEL)

JULY 29, 1991

NEGS: GLASSGOW COMMUNITY MUSEUM
COMMERCIAL & 4TH STS.

CANOE FACING NORTHWEST

601-621 FIRST ST.

#2/18



GRASSON COMMERCIAL HISTORIC DISTRICT
GRASSON, HOWARD CO., MISSOURI
PHOTOGRAPHER: THE URBANA GROUP (APPEL)

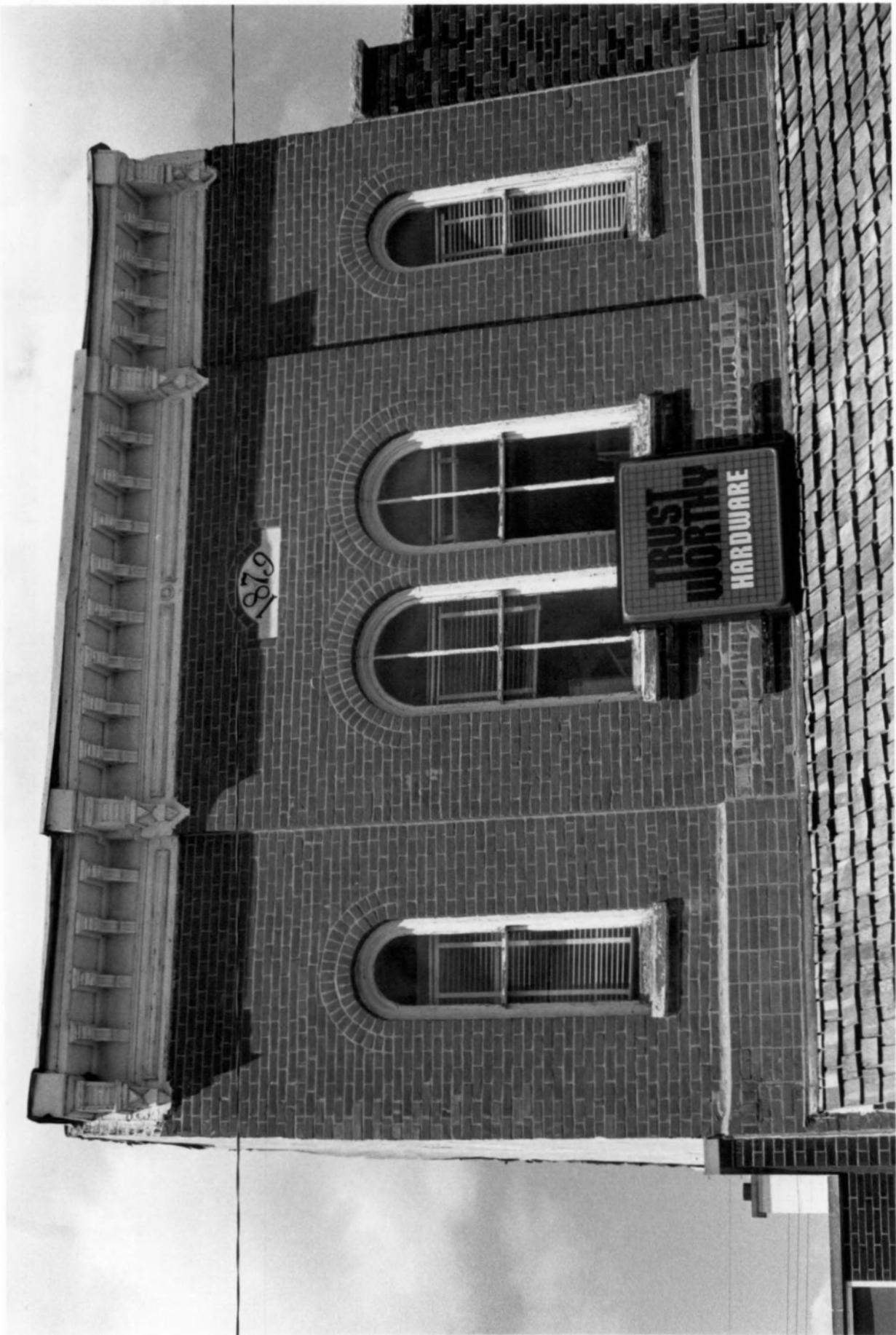
JULY 29, 1991

NEGS: GRASSON COMMUNITY MUSEUM
COMMERCE & ARTISTS.

CAMERA FACING WEST

DETAIL: 605 FIRST ST.

#3/18



GIBSON COMMERCIAL HISTORIC DISTRICT
GIBSON, HOWARD CO., MISSOURI
photographer: THE URBANA GROUP (APPel)

July 29, 1991

negs: GIBSON COMMUNITY MUSEUM
Commerce & 4th Sts.

camera facing northeast

Water St. elevators, 601-623 First St.

#4/18

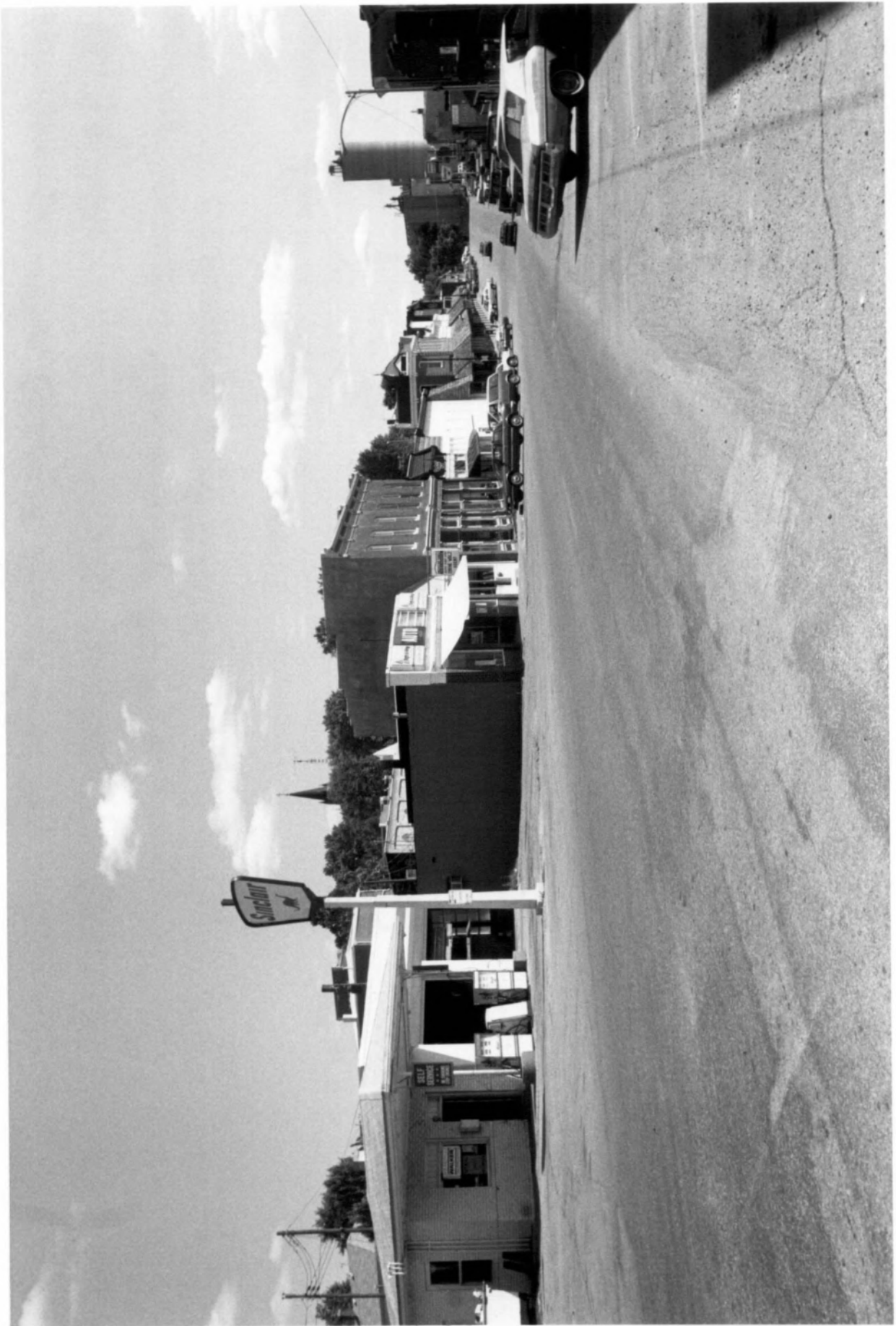


GLASGOW COMMERCIAL HISTORIC DISTRICT
GLASGOW, HOWARD CO., MISSOURI
PHOTOGRAPHER: THE URBANA GROUP (APPEL)
JULY 29, 1991
NEGS @ Glasgow Community Museum
Commerce & 4th Sts.

camera facing southeast

east side First St.
from 620 First St. (service station)

5/18



GUTSSON Commercial Historic District
GUTSSON, HOWARD Co., Missouri
photographer; The URBANA Group (Appel)

July 29, 1991

negs @ GUTSSON Community Museum
Commerce & 4th Sts.

Camera facing east

610-612 First St.

#6/18



Grasson Commercial Historic District
Grasson, Howard Co., Missouri
photographer: The URBANA Group (Appel)

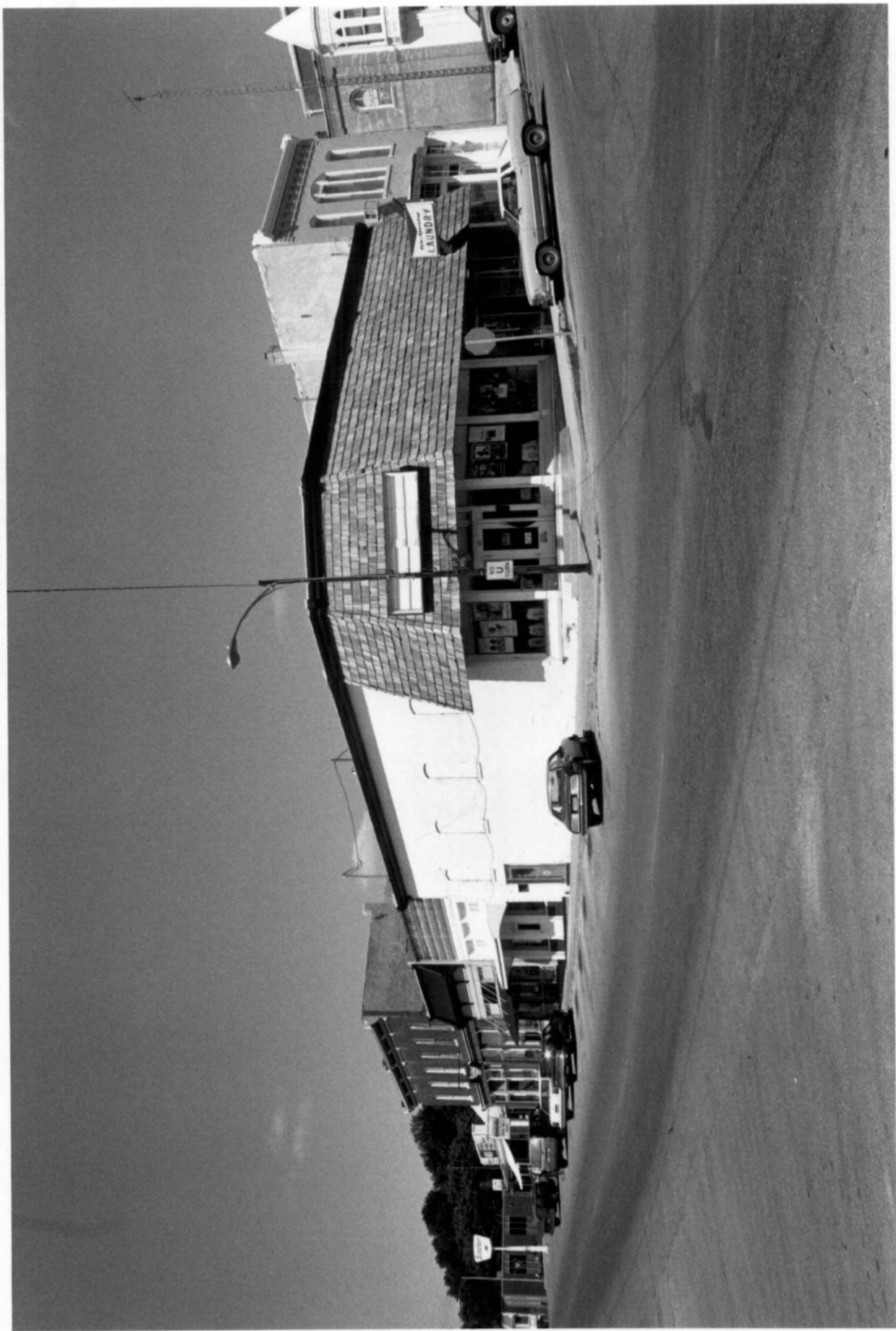
July 29, 1991

reps: GRASSON Community Museum
Commerce & 4th sts.

camera facing northeast

101-109 Market to the right
606-620 First st to the left

#7/18



GUTHSON COMMERCIAL HISTORIC DISTRICT
GUTHSON, HOWARD CO., MISSOURI
photographer: THE URBAN GROUP (APPEL)
July 29, 1991
negs @ Glasgow Community Museum
Cemence & 4th Sts.

camera facing southwest

523-515 First St.

#818



GLASGOW COMMERCIAL HISTORIC DISTRICT
GLASGOW, HOWARD CO., MISSOURI
PHOTOGRAPHER: THE URBANA GROUP (APPAL)

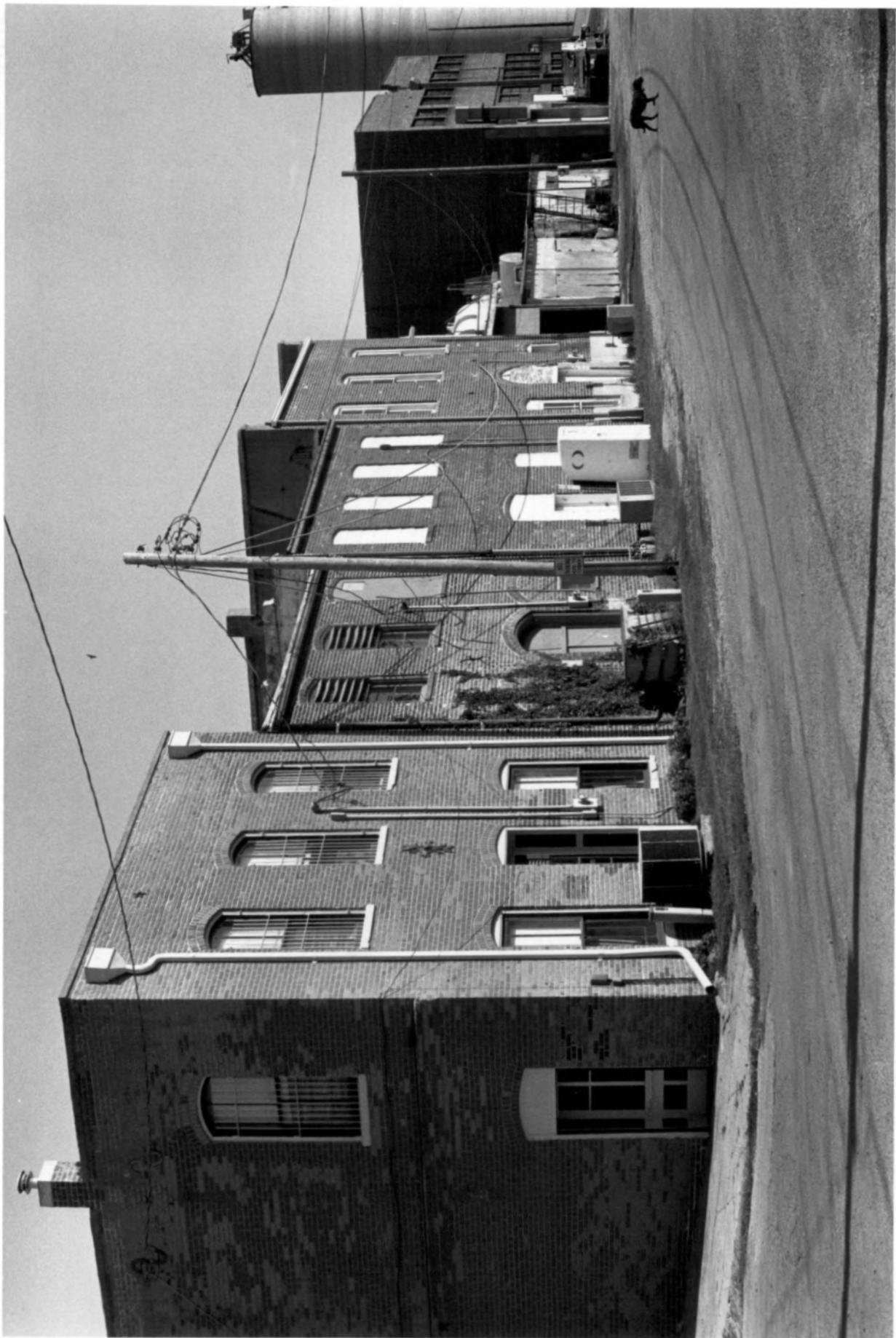
JULY 29, 1991

KEYS: GLASGOW COMMUNITY MUSEUM
COMMERCIAL & FOURTH STREETS

CAMERA FACING SOUTHWEST

REAR (WATER ST.) ELEVATIONS, 523-501 FIRST ST.
(UNIDENTIFIED DAMINE)

#9/18



GLASGOW COMMERCIAL HISTORIC DISTRICT
GLASGOW, HOWARD CO., MISSOURI
photographer: THE URBANIST GROUP (APPEL)

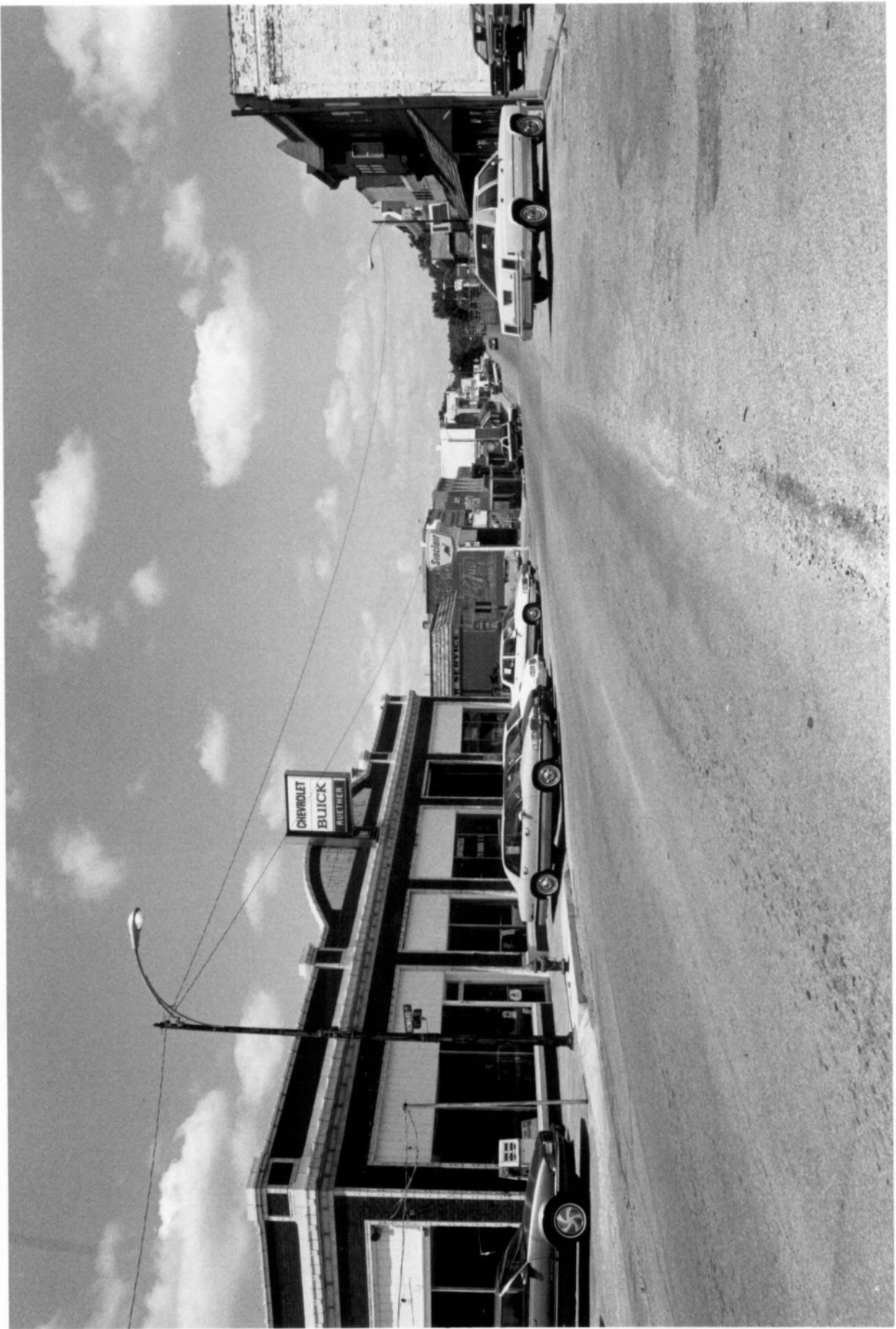
July 24, 1991

maps: Glasgow Community Museum
Commerce & 4th Sts.

camera facing northwest

First St. from southern boundary of historic district
501 First St. to left; 510-506 right

#10/18



GILASOW COMMERCIAL HISTORIC DISTRICT
GILASOW, HOWARD CO., MISSOURI
photographer: THE URBAN GROUP (APPEL)

July 29, 1991

neys: GILASOW COMMUNITY MUSEUM
Commerce @ 4th Sts.

camera facing north/northwest
Water St. elevations of west side First St. properties
501 First St. in foreground

#11/18



GUSTAW COMMERCIAL HISTORIC DISTRICT
GUSTAW, HOWARD CO., MISSOURI

photographer: THE URBANA GROUP (APPEL)

July 29, 1991

negs @ Gilzspan Community Museum
Commerce & 4th Sts.

camera facing northwest

East side First St. from Howard St, intersection

510-506 in foreground

#12/18



GUSSEW COMMERCIAL HISTORIC DISTRICT
GUSSEW, HOWARD CO., MISSOURI
Photographer: The URBANA Group (Appel)
July 29, 1991
negs @ Gibson Community Museum
Commerce & Fourth Streets

camera facing north
105 Market (101-103 to left)

#13/18



Glasgow Commercial Historic District
Glasgow, Howard Co, Missouri
photographer: The Uppan Group (Appel)
July 29, 1991
negs @ Glasgow Community Museum
Commerce & 4th Sts.

camera facing northeast
109-111 Market Street, 603 Second Street

14/18



Glasgow Commercial Historic District

Glasgow, Howard Co., Missouri

photographer: The URBANA Group (Appel)

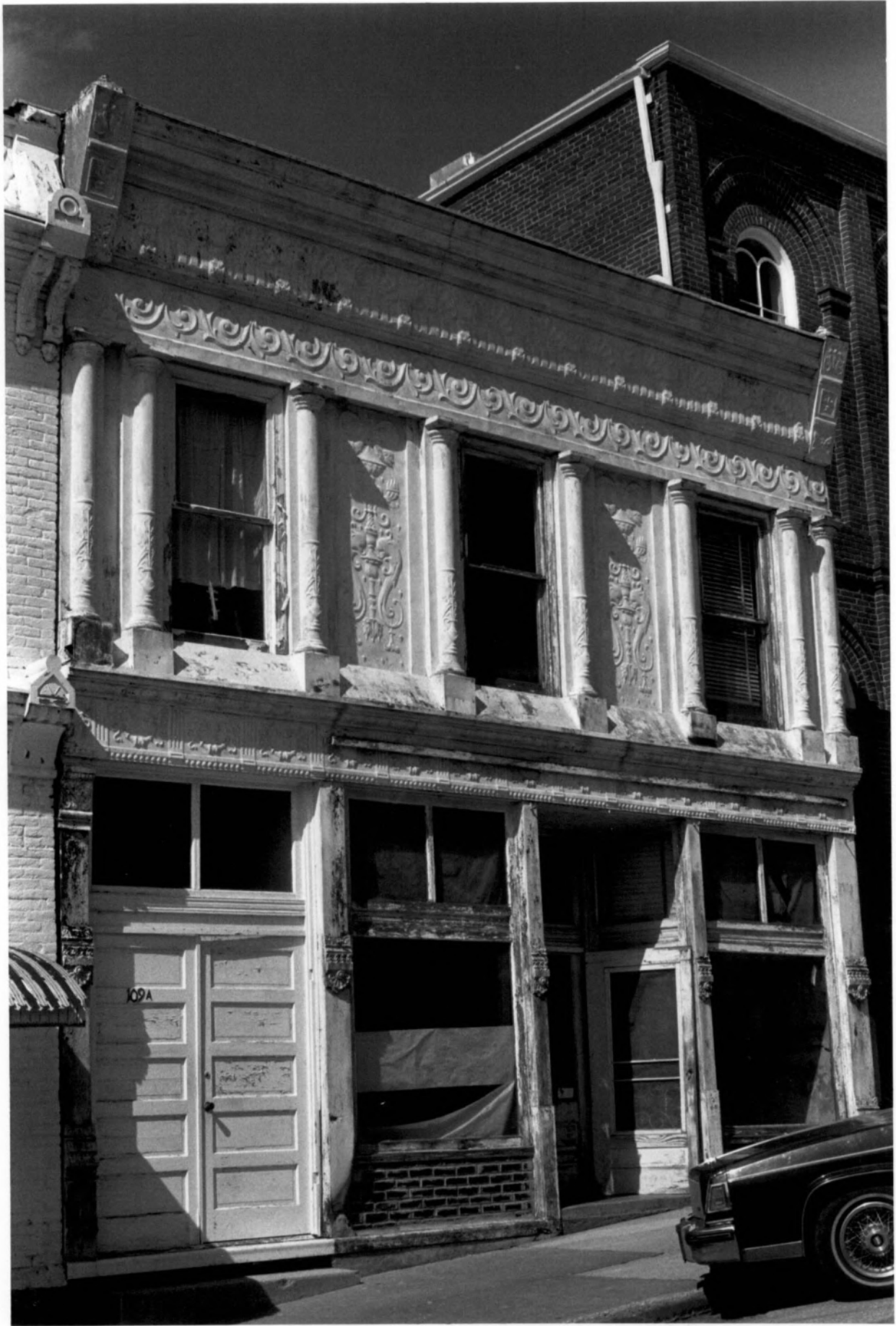
July 21, 1991

negs @ Glasgow Community Museum
Commerce & 4th Sts.

camera facing northeast

109 A-111 Market St (north)

#15/18

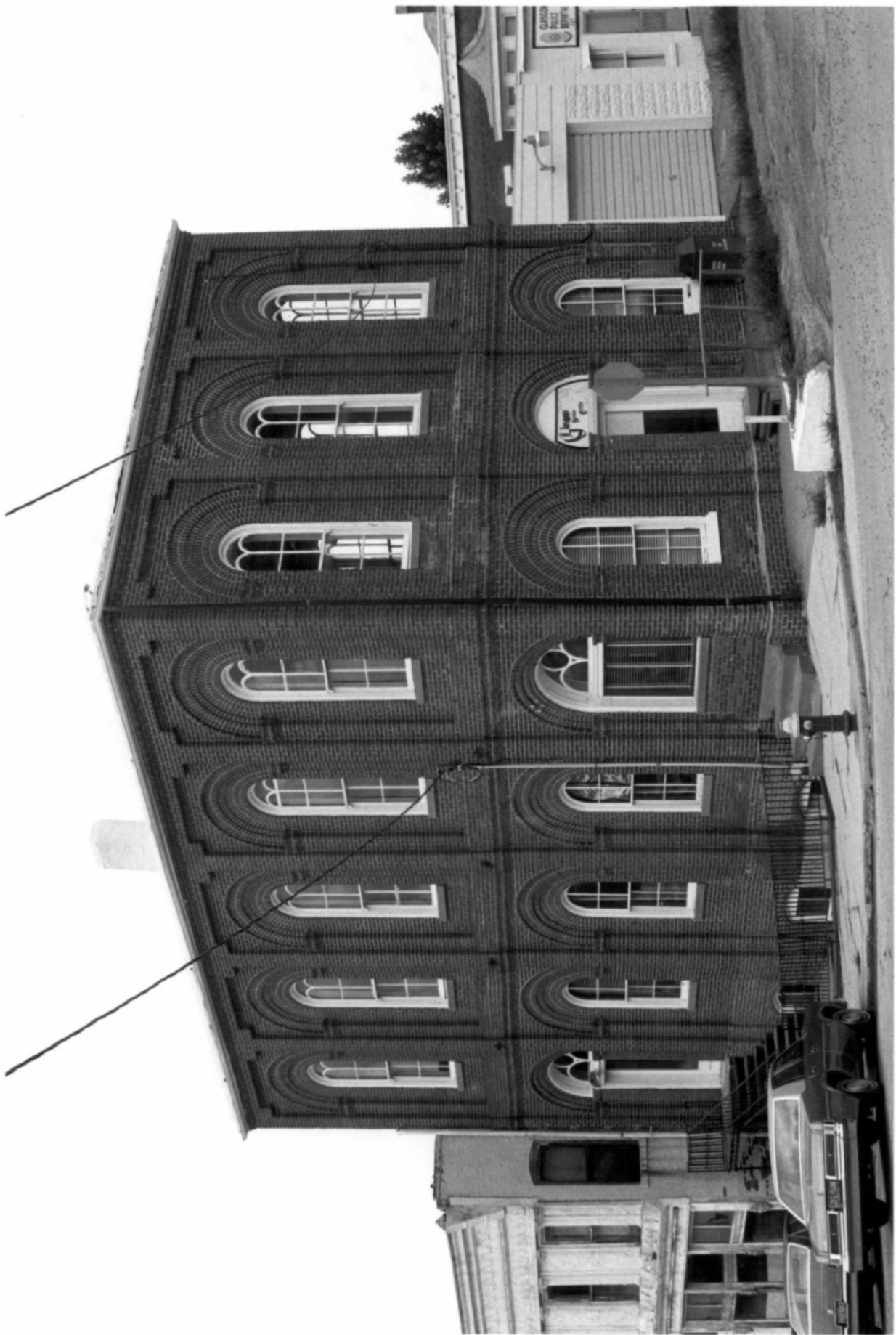


Glasgow Commercial Historic District
Glasgow, Howard Co., Missouri
photographer: The URBAN Group (Appel)

July 2A, 1991
maps @ Glasgow Community Museum
Commerce & Fourth Sts.

Camera facing northwest
603 Second St.

#16/18



Gilksow Commercial Historic District
GILKSOW, Howard Co., Missouri
photographer: The URBANA Group (Appel)

July 29, 1991

negs: Gilksow Community Museum
Commerce & 4th Sts.

Cemeter being east/southeast

100-195 Market St. (south side)

#17/18



Wagon Commercial Historic District
Wagon, Howard Co., Missouri
photographer: The URBAN Group (APPel)
July 29, 1991
needs: Gibson Community Museum
Commerce & 4th Sts.

camera facing southwest
195-100 Market St (south side)

#18/18

