

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL
REGISTER

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

1. Name of Property

historic name Harrisonville Courthouse Square Historic District

other names/site number n/a

2. Location

street & number see continuation sheet [n/a] not for publication

city or town Harrisonville [n/a] vicinity

state Missouri code MO county Cass code 037 zip code 64701

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

Claire F. Blackwell

7 March 1994

Signature of certifying official/Title Claire F. Blackwell, Deputy SHPO

Date

Missouri Department of Natural Resources
State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of certifying official/Title _____

Date _____

State or Federal agency and bureau _____

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

- 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
See continuation sheet []

for

Signature of the Keeper

Date

Edson H. Ball

4/8/94

entered in the
National Register.

5. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property	
		Contributing	Noncontributing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public-local <input type="checkbox"/> public-State <input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s) <input type="checkbox"/> district <input type="checkbox"/> site <input type="checkbox"/> structure <input type="checkbox"/> object	34	3 buildings
		0	0 sites
		1	0 structures
		1	0 objects
		36	3 Total

Name of related multiple property listing.

n/a

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register.

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Function

- COMMERCE/department store
- COMMERCE/financial institution
- COMMERCE/specialty store
- COMMERCE/restaurant
- GOVERNMENT/courthouse
- GOVERNMENT/post office

Current Functions

- GOVERNMENT/courthouse
- COMMERCE/specialty store
- COMMERCE/financial institution
- COMMERCE/professional
- GOVERNMENT/police station

7. Description

Architectural Classification

- Italianate
- Late Victorian
- Italian Renaissance
- Tudor Revival
- Colonial Revival
- Queen Anne
- Late 19th and Early 20th Century
- American Movements

Materials

- foundation brick
- walls brick
- stone
- roof asphalt
- other metal
- cast iron

Narrative Description

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

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.

D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

Property is:

A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.

B removed from its original location.

C a birthplace or grave.

D a cemetery.

E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.

F a commemorative property.

G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographic References

Bibliography

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested

previously listed in the National Register

previously determined eligible by the National Register

designated a National Historic Landmark

recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey

#

recorded by Historic American Engineering Record

#

Areas of Significance

COMMERCE
ARCHITECTURE
POLITICS/GOVERNMENT

Periods of Significance

circa 1880-1943

Significant Dates

n/a

Significant Person(s)

n/a

Cultural Affiliation

n/a

Architect/Builder

Root, Walter C. [courthouse];
Wetmore, James A. [201 W. Wall]

Harrisonville Courthouse Square Historic District
Name of Property

Cass County, MO
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 10.6 acres

UTM References

A. Zone	Easting	Northing	B. Zone	Easting	Northing
<u>15</u>	<u>342800</u>	<u>4279180</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>382810</u>	<u>4278980</u>
C. Zone	Easting	Northing	D. Zone	Easting	Northing
<u>15</u>	<u>382510</u>	<u>4278990</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>382520</u>	<u>4279190</u>

[] See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

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

Boundary Justification

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Linda F. Becker and Cydney E. Millstein, Architectural Historians
organization Architectural and Art Historical Research date April 1993
street & number 443 W. 66th Terrace, P.O. Box 22551 telephone 816/531-2176
city or town Kansas City state MO zip code 64113

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

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

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

Photographs

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

Additional Items

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

Property Owner

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

name _____
street & number _____ telephone _____
city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

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Harrisonville Courthouse Square Historic District
name of property

Cass County, MO
county and State

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street and number: 104-202, 101-201 W. Wall Street; 101-203 E. Wall Street;
100-210 S. Independence Street; 100-108 N. Independence Street; 104 W. Pearl
Street; 100-208, 205-209 E. Pearl Street; and 101-117, 202-206 S. Lexington
Street.

MAR 11 1994

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and south of the district are additional commercial buildings, generally recent in date of construction or, if historic, severely altered. Residential areas are in immediate proximity (in all directions) to the commercial district.

Topography is an important feature of the physical setting of the Harrisonville Courthouse Square Historic District. The Cass County Courthouse, the predominant feature of the district, is situated on the highest elevation of the original town of Harrisonville. The four original streets surrounding the square Lexington and Independence Streets running north and south and Pearl and Wall Streets running east and west, slope gradually away from the courthouse. The east side of the square is elevated higher than the other three sides and the sidewalk is situated two steps above the street level. The four streets surrounding the square are brick. Harrisonville's commercial district retains the same compactness today that it has had since the mid-19th century. The district has a long history as the commercial and governmental center and the buildings reflect that use today.

Within the Harrisonville Courthouse Square Historic District are 37 buildings, 34 contributing, 3 noncontributing and one each of a contributing object and structure. Because this business district has survived many decades, it is understandable that its commercial buildings show alterations, especially at the storefront level. When the upper stories (or in one-story buildings, the parapet), remain generally intact, these buildings continue to contribute to Harrisonville's sense of place. One of the noncontributing buildings is an historic building that has been so severely altered that it retains almost none of its original integrity.

Sanborn fire insurance maps show that 9 buildings date before 1885, and 10 others were in existence by 1900. Nine buildings were built between 1900 and 1910; two between 1910 and 1917; three between 1925 and 1929; one between 1939-40; and two buildings built in 1959 and 1980. All but four of these buildings are constructed of brick and a large number retain partial facade coverings of decorative brick lintels and/or pressed metal hood molds, as well as ornamental brick and/or metal cornices. In terms of style, 25 of the 37 buildings can best be described as Commercial Vernacular, often with ornamental details that depict secondary influences, such as Victorian, Romanesque and Arts and Crafts. Among the remaining buildings, the following styles are evidenced: 6 examples of the Italianate, 2 examples of the Tudor Revival, and one example each of the Colonial Revival, Italian Renaissance and Queen Anne. The final two structures are a modern 1959 bank building and an 1980 commercial building.

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The following building-by-building descriptions are organized east to west along Wall Street, the north side followed by the south side of each block; then south to north on Independence Street, the west side of each block; then west to east on Pearl Street, the north side followed by the south side of each block; and finally north to south on Lexington Street, the east side followed by the west side of each block. The street address appears first, then the building date and description with comments on style. Contributing status and the photograph reference(s) are also noted.

North side of Wall Street going east to west

1. 100 W. Wall Street; The Cass County Courthouse: (1897) Three-story, Italian Renaissance style with Italian Villa elements, buff brick county courthouse. This building rests on a cut stone foundation and has a hipped roof. A wide cut stone belt course separates the foundation from the first story on all four facades. The first story is rusticated in appearance. Five rows of brick which alternate with one row of recessed brick comprises the rustication. Brick belt coursing separates the first story from the second. Cut stone cartouches are located on each corner of the building directly below the third story sill coursing.

The main entrance, a modern double, single panel aluminum frame door with transom, is located on the south facade. The entrance is covered by a flat roof portico with box cornice and a frieze is supported by six Ionic columns and two brick piers with Corinthian capitals. "A Public Office Is A Public Trust" is on the frieze. The entrance is located on the first story and is approached by a series of stone steps. To the west of the entrance is a memorial stone. Directly above the portico, in the central bay of the second story, are tripartite windows with transoms. A stone balustrade is located in front of these windows. The hood mold for the tripartite windows is a balustraded cornice with stone consoles.

Fenestration on all four facades are modern 1/1 light, double-hung, aluminum sash windows in a rectangular frame. The first story windows have brick flat arched lintels comprised of radiating voussoirs and stone sill coursing. On the first story of the central bay of the east and west facades are paired windows with transom. These windows are placed in brick surrounds with a a cornice. Directly above the cornice is a balustrade with decorative swags. The second story windows contain flat brick lintels, drip molds and stone lug sills. On the west facade of the second story are two oeil-de boeuf windows flanking the

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central window. These round windows have quoin surrounds and keystone. The third story windows are paired windows separated by Ionic columns and framed by Ionic pilasters. Rounded arched covered transoms are above the windows. The transoms are placed within rounded brick arches with radiating brick voussoirs and keystone. Cut stone sill coursing runs below the windows. Bracketed cornice with egg and dart molding support the hipped roof.

To the east of the main entrance is a four-story projecting tower with pyramidal roof. Two modern fixed aluminum frame windows with stone sills are located on the fourth story of the tower. The motif of a floral wreath with a torch in the center flank the paired windows. To the west of the entrance is a clock tower. Fenestration at the second story level consists of two rows of modern paired 1/1, double-hung, sash aluminum frame rectangular windows. The windows are located in recessed panels and have stone sills. The designs on the clock tower above roof level are identical on all facades. Two modern one-over-one double-hung, rounded arch, sash windows are located above roof level. These windows have rounded arch brick lintels and stone sills. A fleur-de-lis coursing beginning at the impost of the arch runs on all sides of the clock tower. Cut stone belt coursing is located above the rounded arch windows. Directly above the coursing, on all sides, is a clock with Roman numerals. A brick table cornice runs above the clock. Two modern fixed single light square windows, with cut stone wide lintels and sills, are located above the clock. Raised brick pilasters with Ionic capitals framed the windows. Brick coursing runs below large ornate modillions which support a stone cornice table. A balustraded balcony rests on the cornice. The uppermost section of the tower is opened. The pyramidal roof is supported by a combination brick pier and Ionic stone column. Two brick chimneys with cut stone trim and a secondary entrance are located on the north facade.

The central pavilion on this facade is three bays wide and houses the entrance. The entrance, a modern paired, aluminum frame glass door with transoms and sidelights, is centrally placed. It is approached by a series of steps. A modern metal canopy covers the entrance. Directly above the entrance is a raised stone date panel with the Roman numerals 1897. The date panel is cover by a cornice table supported by ornate, heavily profiled brackets. Urns cap each end of the cornice. The windows on the second story of the pavilion are placed within rounded arches. Brick piers supporting rounded raised brick arches surround the windows. The entire window area is framed within brick molding supported by a cornice sill. The central window surround of the second story is further embellished with a curved bracket motif. A modern, three-story

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spiral staircase is situated on the west facade. The entire building and surrounding grounds are above street level. A coursed stone retaining wall constructed c. 1940 as a WPA project surrounds the grounds.
(Contributing) Photograph 1

1A. 100 W. Wall Street; Doughboy: (c.1929) Life size image of Doughboy, World War I soldier, constructed of polished granite. Figure rest on rectangular base of rough granite. Smooth inscription panel on base reads "In Memory of our World War Veterans. The granite base rests on a circular concrete base. Behind the statue is a tripartite granite bench with incised decorations of stars and American Legion insignia.
(Contributing) Photograph 1

2. 102-104 W. Wall Street; Ultimate Accessories: (1980) Two-story, plaster commercial building. This building has concrete foundation and a composition roof. There are three entrances on the first story. The easternmost entrance is a double vertical light upper panel steel door. To the west of this entrance is a prominent picture window with false mullions. An overhead panel garage door is to the west of the window. Two additional entrances on the first story consist of two multi-light upper panel steel doors. Prominent picture windows with false mullions are to the west of each entrance. The second story contains a Monterey-style balcony consisting of wrought-iron railing and supports. A picture window with false mullions is situated between two pairs of multi-light French sills. The remaining fenestration on the second story consists of 2/2 light, double-hung, sash windows with false mullions. (Noncontributing) Photograph 2

3. 200 W. Wall Street; Farm implement warehouse/carriage repository: (c.1902) Two-story, brick vernacular commercial building. This building has a stone foundation and flat tar and gravel roof. The two centrally placed entrances are single wooden doors covered by aluminum storm doors. The doors are placed within segmental arched openings. The original transoms over the doors have been covered with wood. Flanking the two entrances are prominent, non-original plate glass windows; transoms have been covered with wood. Brick in-fill is also evident. Fenestration at the second story level consists of 1/1 light, double-hung, sash wooden windows with flat brick segmental lintels and metal lug sills. A brick corbeled cornice is set above a brick stringcourse. Tile coping caps the roof line. (Contributing) Photograph 2

4. 202 W. Wall Street; The New Method Laundry: (1929) Two-story, Tudor Revival, stucco and stone commercial building. This building

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displays a stone foundation and a composition gable roof. A projecting bay with a steep pitched gable comprises the end bays of this five-bay building. The end bays also contain the main entrances. The entrance located at the east end features paired wooden slab doors each with two small vertical lights. Above the entrance is a steep pitched gable with false half-timbering. Flanking this entrance to the base of the gable is random rubble stone. At the west entrance, multi-light paired wooden doors are also flanked by random rubble stone. Both end bays display an 8/8 light, double-hung, sash rectangular wooden window placed within a steeply pitched false half-timber gable. The center three bays, divided by gabled false half-timbered piers, consist of prominent multi-paned operable awning-type fenestration. Ribboned windows, projecting at an angle from the roof line, are placed above the central bays at the second story. An additional false half-timber gable is centrally placed at the roof line. (Contributing) Photograph 2

South side of Wall Street going from east to west

5. 203 E. Wall Street; Cass County Democrat: (c.1901) Two-story, brick, vernacular commercial building. This building has a stone foundation and a flat tar and gravel roof. The recessed step up entry, placed on an angle, features a wooden panel door with a single light and transom at the upper panel. Tongue and groove paneling surrounds the entry. An entrance to the second story, located at the west end of the building, is a modern multi-light wooden door with transom. At the east end of the building are two large wooden frame plate glass display windows separated by cast-iron piers. Fenestration at the second story is 1/1 light, double-hung, sash wood frame windows with metal lug sills and flat brick segmental arched lintels. The cornice displays two recessed rectangular brick panels. Brick coursing runs below the cornice. Tile coping edges the roof line. (Contributing) Photograph 3

6. 201 E. Wall Street; Wooldridge Building: (before 1885) Two-story, brick vernacular commercial building. Built on a stone foundation, this building has a flat tar and gravel roof. The entrance, a double six panel wood and glass door, is centrally placed. The paired transoms above the door are covered with wood. Flanking the entrance are fluted cast-iron engaged columns. The large storefront opening to the west of the entrance is covered with wood. The storefront window to the east consists of two fixed lights within a wooden frame. The transom is covered with wood. Cast-iron pilasters are located at each corner of the storefront level. Second story fenestration is 2/2 lights, double-hung, sash wooden windows with metal lug sills and flat brick segmental arched lintels. A pressed-metal cornice with tile coping is placed

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above two recessed rectangular brick panels. Brick coursing runs below the panel design. (Contributing) Photograph 3

7. 117 E. Wall Street; Office: (c.1909-1917) One-story, brick vernacular commercial building. This building has a stone foundation and a flat tar and gravel roof. This building is canted toward the northeast. The corner entrance features paired, single light wooden doors with transoms. Fluted cast-iron pilasters flank the entryway. Large recessed display windows are wooden framed. Cast-iron lintels run above the windows and entry. Cut stone parapet caps the roof line. (Contributing) Photographs 4/5

8. 115 E. Wall Street; Meat Store/Millinery (1900-1901) Two-story, brick vernacular commercial building. Built on a stone foundation, this building has a flat tar and gravel roof. The storefront entrance is a modern wooden slab door with a single centered light. A single, fixed-light transom is placed above the door. The second story entrance, a panel door with a single light, is located at the west end of the main facade. Two single-light transoms crown the entrance. Both entrances are separated by a decorative cast-iron pilaster. Modern, aluminum frame section plate glass comprises the storefront windows; original transoms are in-filled with brick. A fluted, cast-iron pilaster is located at the east end of the storefront level. Second story fenestration is 1/1 light, double-hung, sash aluminum frame windows with fixed, single light transoms and metal lug sills. The windows, placed within segmental arched openings, have decorative brick segmental arched lintels. The denticulated pressed metal cornice features a guilloche pattern near the roof line. Located at the west end of the roof line is one of the two original finials. Non-original skylights are located on a portion of the east facade. (Contributing) Photographs 4/5

9. 113 E. Wall Street; The Bank of Harrisonville: (1900-1901) Two-story, cut-stone vernacular commercial building with Richardsonian Romanesque influences. Built on a stone foundation, this building has a flat tar and gravel roof. The entrance, a single light door with fixed transom, is recessed and approached by stone steps. Above the entryway is a single light fixed transom which is painted white. To the east of the entrance are large recessed display windows with three, fixed light transoms; directly above are large, mosaic glass transoms painted white. Cut-stone piers with foliated capitals frame the window openings and entryway. The piers support a rusticated stone lintel. Second story fenestration consists of 1/1 light, double-hung wood sash windows with single light transoms. The central window has a cut-stone leaf design surround and an ornate cut-stone drip mold. The flanking windows have

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rusticated lintels with an egg and dart stone motif below. A rusticated sill coursing runs below the windows. Below the sill is stone coursing with a cut-stone leaf design medallion at each end. A stone, denticulated cornice supports a stone parapet. The inscription plate on the parapet reads "BANK OF HARRISONVILLE". Triple half-columns resting on a denticulated rusticated base set above foliated corbels comprise the consoles. (Contributing) Photographs 4/5

10. 101-111 E. Wall Street; Howard Drugstore/Grocery/Restaurant and General Merchandise: (1900-1901) Two-story, brick vernacular commercial building. Built on a stone foundation, this building has a flat tar and gravel roof. This building is comprised of six different storefronts. Beginning at the west end with 101 E. Wall, this storefront is the most severely altered. The recessed entrance is a modern, wood frame single light door with a single light fixed transom and sidelight. The original storefront is realigned at an angle, in-filled with brick; paired, one-over-one light, double-hung sash windows have also been added. Permastone covers the original transom and the storefront level brick pilaster. The second story entrance, separating 101 from 103 E. Wall, is a six panel wood and glass door; the upper panel features three single lights. Two single light transoms are located above the door; the transom immediately above the door is painted white. Cast-iron, fluted piers flank the entrance.

The storefront of 103 W. Wall is in-filled with brick. Paired, 1/1 light, double-hung, sash windows with brick sills have also been added. The original transom is covered with wood. A brick pier with decorative rusticated stone bands separate the storefronts of 103 and 105 E. Wall. Recessed, paired single light wood doors with transom is the entrance for 105 E. Wall. Flanking the entrance are modern aluminum frame plate glass display windows. The transom is covered with painted wood featuring signage. Brick bulkheads are non-original. A second story entrance separates the storefront of 105 from 107 E. Wall. The entrance, a four panel wood and glass (upper) door, has a large transom and is flanked by fluted cast-iron piers. The entrance of 107 E. Wall is recessed and features a single light, wood door covered by an aluminum storm door. Multi-light transom and sidelights surround the entrance which is flanked by plate glass display windows. Wooden lattice covers the transom area.

Brick pier with stone banding separates 107 from 109-111 E. Wall. The recessed entry of 109-111 features two wood and glass panel doors; original transoms is covered with wood featuring decorative molding. A single fluted, cast-iron pier separates both entrances. Fluted cast-

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iron pilasters flank the entryway which are in turn, flanked by modern plate glass windows. The transoms above the display windows is covered. A non-continuous denticulated band runs above the display windows and the entry. Decorative, modern iron fencing runs at street level over the display windows. A second story entrance is located at the east end of 111 E. Wall. The entrance, a wood panel door, has a covered transom and is flanked by fluted cast-iron piers. A cast-iron lintel with flueron motif runs the entire length of the building separating the storefront level from the second story. Fenestration at the second story is 1/1 light, double-hung, sash wooden windows with stone lintels and stone sill coursing. The windows are grouped in threes with the exception of 109-111 which are grouped in pairs. Brick piers separate each window grouping. A brick corbeled cornice is capped with a stone parapet. The store fronts of 103-111 E. Wall have been sandblasted and repointed. Openings on the west facade are in-filled with brick.
(Contributing) Photographs 4/5

11. 101-103 W. Wall Street; First National Bank/Silver Moon Restaurant: (c.1886-1891) Two-story, brick Italianate commercial building. This building has a stone foundation and a flat tar and gravel roof. Containing three entrances, the building is canted at the northeast. A recessed entrance, featuring a wood and glass panel door with transom, is located at this corner. The second story entrance, facing Wall street, is a slab wood door with transom. The recessed storefront entrance on Wall street features a glass and wood panel door. Cast-iron pilasters, painted black and white, flank the large rectangular plate glass display windows and entryways. Fenestration at the second story level consists of 1/1 or 1/2 light, double-hung sash wooden segmental arched windows with metal lug sills and metal projecting bracketed hood molds. The upper sashes are covered with wood. Large brackets, a frieze of alternating recessed rectangular wooden panels and circles embellished with fleuron and modillions, make up the highly ornate cornice. The Independence Street facade (east) has no openings on the first story. The second story fenestration is similar to that of the main facade (Wall Street) with the exception of hood molds. The building has been sandblasted. (Contributing) Photographs 6/7

12. 105 W. Wall Street; Wirt's Opera House Building: (1907; 1940- alterations) Two-story, brick vernacular commercial building. Built on a stone foundation, this building has a flat tar and gravel roof. The first and second stories have been altered. The original storefront consisting of dual recessed entrances flanked by display windows and transoms are extinct. Two recessed entrances are located at each end

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of the facade. The modern entrances feature paneled wood doors with eight lights in the upper panel. Clapboard surrounds the entrances. Non-original clapboard and single light fixed windows with shingled shed roof are located at the storefront. Non-original brick covers the bulkhead and transoms. The second story fenestration consists of paired, 1/1 light, double-hung, sash windows with painted brick lintels and sills. Painted brick coursing is placed below the second story fenestration. Tile coping runs at the roof line. Original parapet and brick corbelling is extinct. (Non-contributing) Photographs 6/7

13. 201 W. Wall Street; The Post Office Building: (1925) One-story, Colonial Revival style, brick County Courthouse Annex. James A. Wetmore, supervising architect, A. M. Landberg, contractor. This building, constructed by the St. Louis contractor A. M. Landberg, rests on a concrete foundation and has a flat tar and gravel roof. Its five-bay facade has a centrally placed entrance. The entrance featuring paired multi-light doors, is recessed and framed by wooden fluted pilasters supporting an entablature with triglyphs and metopes. A pediment tops the doorway. Flanking the entrance are modern one-light, fixed narrow windows with stone sills. The remaining fenestration consists of modern, 1/1 light, double-hung, sash windows with stone sills. The windows are placed within arched panels. Original windows consisted of 12/12 lights. A denticulated, molded box cornice supports an alternating brick and balustraded parapet. The water table is cut stone. A corner stone located at the west end of the main facade reads "James A. Wetmore Acting Supervisory Architect 1925 A.W. Welton Secretary of Treasury." (Contributing) Photograph 7

West side of Independence going south to north

14. 208-210 S. Independence Street; Davis Brothers Garage: (1915) One-story, vernacular, painted brick, vacant building. Built on a stone foundation, this building has barrel vault steel truss roof. The entrance, a modern aluminum frame single light glass door with transom, is asymmetrically-placed. Modern, plate glass storefront windows, separated by brick piers, feature transoms. A wide band of continuous vertical brick painted white rests above the piers. Original cast-iron piers and non-continuous lintel with fleuron motif remain. A stepped parapet is capped with tile coping. (Contributing) Photograph 6

15. 206 S. Independence Street; Saloon: (before 1885) Three-story, brown brick, vernacular commercial, vacant building. The storefront level of this two-bay building has been altered. The recessed entrance, featuring a modern aluminum frame single light glass door, is flanked by

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modern plate glass display windows. A modern shed shingle roof supported by rustic wooden posts with brackets covers the storefront level. The remaining storefront area is in-filled with brick. Fenestration at the second and third stories consists of segmental arched openings with stone lintels and lug sills. Plywood covers the second story windows while only the the upper sash of the third story windows are covered with plywood. Recessed rectangular painted brick panels are located below a painted brick denticulated cornice. Brick corbelling runs below the cut stone capped cornice. (Contributing) Photograph 6

16. 116 S. Independence Street; E.G. & A.G. Deacon Hardware & Implement: (1880) Two-story, vernacular with Victorian influence, painted brick commercial building. This building has a stone foundation and a flat tar and gravel roof. The entrance, a modern aluminum frame glass door, is centrally placed and slightly recessed. Flanking the entrance are prominent, modern display windows. A wood shingle shed roof extends over the storefront. A glass mosaic transom is located above the entrance. Transoms over the storefront windows are covered with signboard. Cast-iron pilasters flank the display windows. The second story fenestration consist of segmental arched openings with metal lug sills and U-shape brick arched lintels with keystones. Smaller 1/1 light double-hung aluminum sash windows are placed within the original window opening. The remainder of the window opening is in-filled with brick. A brick blind arcade motif with four rows of brick coursing above and three rows of brick coursing below comprise the cornice. The main (S. Independence Street) facade of the building projects approximately two feet further than the remainder of the block. (Contributing) Photographs 8/9

17. 112-114 S. Independence Street; Emmons Building/Bowman Building: (1887) Two-story, brick Italianate style commercial building. Built on a brick foundation, this building has a flat tar and gravel roof. This building features three entrances. The entrance at the north end of the facade is recessed and displays a single light wood door with sidelights. Plate glass storefront windows flank the recessed entry. The entrance at the south end of the facade features a wood and glass panel door flanked by cast-iron pilasters. To the north of the entrance is a tripartite plate glass display window within a wooden frame. To the north of this storefront is the entrance to the second story, placed slightly off-center. The slab wood door is flanked by cast-iron pilasters. The continuous transom is covered with wood lattice. A wooden denticulated course separates the storefront level from the second story. Second story fenestration consists of 2/2 light, double-hung, sash wooden frame windows with lug sills and pedimented hood

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molds. The metal cornice for 114 S. Independence consists of prominent, paired brackets and a date panel of "1887". A recessed, paneled rectangular frieze with modillions and brackets comprise the cornice for 112 S. Independence. Brick coursing runs below both cornices. This building has been sandblasted and repointed. (Contributing)
Photographs 8/9

18. 110 S. Independence Street; M.J. Funk "New York Store": (before 1885; 1987 alterations) Two-story, brick and clapboard vernacular commercial building. This building is built on a stone foundation and has a flat tar and gravel roof. The recessed entrance features a non-original, glass and wood panel door; the upper panel consists of nine lights. The entryway is framed in wood. Multipaned sidelights flank the entrance. Flanking the entryway are eight-light, fixed rectangular wood frame windows. The remainder of the storefront is in-filled with clapboard. Cast-iron pilasters are located at each end of the storefront level. A cast-iron lintel separates the storefront level from the second story. Second story fenestration consists of 1/1 light, double-hung, rectangular wooden sash windows with stone sill coursing and flat, painted stone lintels. A rectangular brick design with square stone accents at each corner comprise the cornice. Cut stone coping runs along the roof line. (Contributing) Photographs 8/9

19. 106-108 S. Independence Street; Leivy & Laudauer Clothier/W. B. Moudy Grocery: (before 1885) Two-story, brick Italianate commercial building. Built on a stone foundation, this building has a flat tar and gravel roof. A non-original aluminum frame glass door is the entrance to 106 S. Independence. A sectional horizontal plate glass window is to the north of the entrance. The remainder of this storefront has been in-filled with brick. The entrance to 108 S. Independence, a modern aluminum frame glass door, is flanked by non-original plate glass display windows. Modern brick surrounds the display windows. The transom is covered with wood. The second story entrance, a wood slab door, is located at the south end. The double transoms are covered with wood. A slender, cast-iron pilaster is to the north of this entrance. Large wooden pilasters and lintel frame the storefront level. Second story fenestration consists of 1/1 light, double-hung, segmental wood sash windows with lug sills and pedimented hood molds. Decorative brackets and consoles adorn the cornice. Brick stringcourse runs below the cornice. Original finials and rounded arch parapet are extinct. The building has been sandblasted and tuckpointed. (Contributing)
Photographs 8/9

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20. 102-104 S. Independence Street; George M. Houston Drugstore/Post Office/ Mrs. L. Kravenger Dry Goods: (before 1885) Two-story, Italianate style, painted brick commercial building. This building is built on a stone foundation and has a flat tar and gravel roof. The entrance for 102, a modern aluminum frame glass door with a fixed single light transom, is recessed. Modern plate glass display windows with wooden bulkhead flank the entrance. The transom area is covered with wood. The entrance for 104, a single light wood frame door, is also recessed. The door has a two light transom and sidelights. The entryway is sheltered by a flat, rounded roof. The deck of the entryway is wood. Flanking the entrance are modern display windows. Cast-iron pilasters frame the entrance and display windows. The transom area is covered with board and batten. The second story entrance, a wood and glass panel door with painted transom, is centrally placed. The glass panel of the door has three lights.

Fenestration at the second story level consists of segmental arched window openings with metal lug sills and pediment hood molds. The four northernmost windows are double-hung, wood sash with 2/2 lights. The remaining windows, located in the lower half of the original openings, are modern double-hung, aluminum sash with 6/6 lights. The upper-half of each opening is covered with wood. A cast-iron lintel with flueron motif, separating the storefront level from the second floor, is located at the northern section of the building. Decorative brackets with triangular motif and a frieze with fleuron motif comprise the metal cornice. Brick string coursing runs below the cornice. (Contributing) Photographs 8/9

21. 100 S. Independence Street; Kunze Building, L.O. Kunze, Jeweler: (before 1885) Two-story, brick Italianate style commercial building. The building rests on a stone foundation and has a flat tar and gravel roof. The storefront level has a modern brick facade. The entrance, placed off-center, is a modern wood panel door with a modern pedimented hood mold. To the north of the door is a sidelight consisting of wooden panels and a single light. To the north of the entryway is a modern signage panel with a pedimented hood mold. A 1/1 light, double-hung, wooden sash window with pedimented hood mold is to the north of the signage. Second story fenestration consists of 1/1 light, double-hung, segmental wooden sash windows with projecting, pedimented hood molds and stone lug sills. Brick stringcourses are located below the second story windows and the cornice. Decorative brackets, consoles evenly spaced, and a frieze with rectangular panel decoration comprise the cornice. The second story has been repointed. (Contributing) Photographs 8/9

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22. 100-106 N. Independence Street; Evans Building: (1890) Two-story, brick vernacular with Romanesque affinity, commercial building. The building rests on a stone foundation and has a flat tar and gravel roof. The entrance of 100 N. Independence, a modern aluminum frame glass door, is canted. Modern wood paneling flanks the entrance. Cast-iron pilasters frame the canted wall. Modern, fixed-light aluminum windows have been placed in the storefront area. The remainder of the original storefronts to the west and north of the canted entrance is in-filled with metal siding. The bulkhead is brick. The second story fenestration of 100 N. Independence is modern, 1/1 light double-hung aluminum sash windows. The triple window openings facing Independence Street are placed within rectangular frames with stone sill coursing. The single window on the canted wall is placed within a rounded brick arched lintel. A stone lug sill is below this opening. The remainder of the window openings of 100 N. Independence is covered with synthetic siding.

The recessed entrance to 102 N. Independence is a wood panel door placed at the south end of the storefront. Modern, fixed-light rectangular windows are placed in the storefront area. Metal siding covers the remainder of the storefront. The bulkhead is modern brick. A wood shingle shed roof covers the storefronts of 100 and 102 N. Independence and wraps around the building covering the canted entrance and the storefront to the south. The second story fenestration of 102 N. Independence is modern, 1/1 single light double-hung aluminum sash windows. The window openings are placed within a brick arcade. Stone sill coursing is located below the openings. The remainder of the window openings are in-filled with synthetic siding. The second story entrance is wooden and to the north of 102 N. Independence. This entrance is wood.

The entrance of 104 N. Independence, recessed and centrally placed, is a modern wood and glass panel door and features sidelights. The upper panel is nine lights. The transom is covered with corrugated metal sheathing. Aluminum frame plate glass display windows flank the entrance. The transom area is covered with metal sheathing. The fenestration at the second story of 104 N. Independence is triple, 1/1 light, double-hung wooden sash windows with transom. The window openings are rectangular with stone sill coursing.

The entrance to 106 N. Independence is recessed and located to the south end of the storefront. A wood and glass panel door comprises the entrance. Plate glass display windows are to the north of the entrance. The bulkhead is covered with metal. Fenestration at the second story

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consists of triple, 1/1 light, double-hung wooden sash windows with transoms. The windows are placed within semi-circular arched openings. The lintels are semi-circular brick arches. Sill coursing is stone. The cast-iron pilaster separating 104 and 106 N. Independence is inscribed with "Keystone Iron Works, Kansas City, Missouri". A cast-iron lintel with fleuron motif runs above all the storefronts. Brick corbeling supports a brick cornice table. A cut-stone parapet with inscription panel is located on the canted wall. The inscription reads "Evans Block". Two large stone balls are located atop each end of the parapet. (Contributing) Photographs 10/11

23. 108 N. Independence Street; M.L. Burke Furniture and Undertaking: (c.1886-1892) Two-story, vernacular with Italianate elements, brick commercial building. The building rests on a stone foundation and has a flat tar and gravel roof. The main entrance, a modern wood and glass panel door, is asymmetrically placed. The upper panel of the door contains nine lights. Multipaned sidelights flank the entrance. The entryway is framed in wood. The second story entrance, identical in design to the main entrance, is located at the north end of the storefront. Modern plate glass display windows, with brick veneer bulkheads, flank the main entrance. Stucco covers the remainder of the storefront level. Cast-iron piers separate the storefront level into four bays. The second story fenestration consists of segmental arched openings with pedimented hood molds. The openings are covered with stucco. A simple vertical brick design and brick coursing comprises the modern cornice. Cut stone parapet runs at the roof line. (Contributing) Photograph 10

North side of Pearl Street going west to east

24. 104 W. Pearl Street; Bottling Works/Saloon/Grocery: (c.1886-1891; 1945 addition) Two-story, Queen Anne, stucco and galvanized iron commercial building. The building rests on a stone foundation and has a flat tar and gravel roof. There are six entrances on this three-bay building. The eastern most entrance is recessed and is a louvered aluminum frame door covered by a modern aluminum storm door. The entrance is framed by sidelights and a two light fixed transom. Narrow 1/1 light, sash windows flank the entrance. A single wood slab door with covered transom is to the west. The transom is covered with wood. A single light and wooden door with open transom is to the west of the entrance. Further east is a single light wood frame door with covered transom. Flanking this entrance are 1/1 light, double-hung sash windows with stone sill. The next entrance to the west is recessed and covered by a cloth canopy. The entrance is a modern single light wooden door.

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Six-over-six lights, double-hung, sash windows with stone sills flank the entryway. The western most entrance is recessed and the entryway is framed by stone veneer.

Fenestration on the second story of the east bay is modern 1/1 light, double-hung, sash aluminum frame windows. The windows are set within molded wooden surrounds. Two semi-hexagonal bays on the second story are located over the eastern and western most entrances. Painted galvanized iron string coursing and pellet molding run below the second story windows. Above the windows are recessed square panel molding. A metal cornice is supported by prominent brackets. The central bay is recessed and has four 6/6 lights, double-hung, sash windows and a shed roof over the first story. Fenestration on the west bay is 6/6 light double-hung sash windows with brick sills. Stone coping runs along the roof line of the central and western most bays. (Contributing)
Photograph 11

25. 100 E. Pearl Street; Allen Banking Company Building: (1959) Two-story, modern marble and glass bank building. The main entrance, paired modern aluminum frame glass doors with transoms, is centrally placed. To the east of the entrance are modern, fixed aluminum frame plate glass windows with transoms. The area to the west of the entrance is covered with polished red granite. This area is framed by gray polished granite. The second story is void of openings and is covered with marble. (Non-contributing) Photographs 12/13

26. 104 E. Pearl Street; The Christopher Building, dry goods: (before 1885) Two-story, brick vernacular commercial building. The building rests on a stone foundation and has a flat tar and gravel roof. The main entrance, a wooden door with an oval glass light, is recessed and placed slightly off-center. Plate glass display windows, framed in wood and boarded by cast-iron columns with Corinthian capitals, flank the main entrance. To the east of the entrance is a single display window. The second story entrance, a recessed wood and glass panel door, is located to the east of the main entrance. The upper panel of the door is glass. A cast-iron column to the west and a cast-iron pilaster to the east flank the storefront. Cloth awnings shelter the entrances and display window. The transoms are covered with wood. Fenestration at the second story consists of modern, 1/1 light, double-hung, wooden sash rectangular windows with metal lug sills and segmental arched brick lintels. The original windows were segmental. Brick string coursing is placed above the windows. Directly above the coursing are three recessed, rectangular brick panels placed below a corbeled brick

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cornice. The building has been sandblasted and repointed.
(Contributing) Photographs 12/13

27. 106-108 E. Pearl Street; Christopher Bros./Brous Bros., grocers:
(before 1885; post 1918 rear addition) Two-story, vernacular with
Victorian affinity, brick commercial building. The building rests on a
stone foundation and has a flat tar and gravel roof. The entrance for
106 E. Pearl is a leaded glass wood framed door with a covered transom.
The recessed entrance is centrally placed and flanked by metal frame
display windows. Wooden bulkheads are below the windows. The
storefront transom is covered with stucco. Cast-iron pilasters frame
the storefront level. The entrance of 108 E. Pearl, a single light wood
frame door, is recessed and is placed at the west end of the storefront.
To the east of the entrance are modern, aluminum frame plate glass
display windows placed on an angle. A cloth awning shelters the
storefront. The transom area has been covered with stucco. Cast-iron
piers at each end of the storefront support a cast-iron lintel. The
second story entrance is located between the two storefronts. The
entrance is a single light wood frame door with a two light, fixed
transom. The fenestration at the second story consists of 1/1 light,
double-hung, wooden sash segmental arched windows. The windows have
metal lug sills and brick segmental arched lintels with cut stone
keystone. The upper sash opening of the windows is covered with modern
decorative wooden panels. Recessed rectangular brick panels separated
by paired raised brick similar to a triglyph motif are located below the
corbeled cornice. Rear addition in place after 1918. (Contributing)
Photographs 12/13

28. 200-202 E. Pearl Street; Del K. Hall Building: (c.1902-1908) Two-
story, red painted and buff brick, vernacular commercial building. The
building rests on a coursed rubble stone foundation and has a flat tar
and gravel roof. The canted entrance to 200 E. Pearl is a modern,
single light aluminum frame glass door. The entrance faces southwest.
Modern aluminum frame sidelights flank the entrance. Transom is covered
with wood. The entrance is framed by cast-iron piers. To the north of
the entrance are modern plate glass aluminum frame display windows.
Cast-iron pilasters with "Harrisonville Foundry" frame the storefront
windows. The bulkhead is brick. The entrance to 202 E. Pearl is
identical to 200 E. Pearl except that it is not canted and is a step-up
entrance. This entrance is located at the east end of the facade facing
Pearl Street. Flanking this entrance are plate glass display windows.
The bulkhead is brick and the display windows are framed by cast-iron
pilasters. The second story entrance, a wood and glass panel door, is
centrally placed at the Pearl Street facade. The upper panel is three-

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light glass. A two-light transom is above the entrance. A flat, metal awning runs along the storefront on Pearl Street and wraps around the building over the canted entrance. The transom area is covered with wood panels. Fenestration on the second story of both the east and south facades consists of 1/1 light, double-hung, sash wood frame windows. The windows have flat arch painted brick lintels and metal lug sills. Recessed rectangular panels of vertical brick comprise the cornice on both facades. Tile coping runs at the roof line. Corbeled pilasters flank the second story canted wall. A modern fixed plate glass display window is to the west of the entrance on the south facade. Additional openings on the first story consist of modern fixed plate glass windows with flat arch painted brick lintels and metal lug sills. (Contributing) Photograph 14

29. 208 E. Pearl Street; White Motor Company: (c.1930-1934) One-story, buff brick, vernacular (with Arts and Crafts/Art Deco elements) municipal building. The main entrance, a modern aluminum frame glass door with transom, is located in the third bay from the west end. An original, additional entrance located at the east end of the building is closed. Aluminum frame rectangular windows with pitched, prominent concrete bulkheads are modern alterations. Brick and stone piers, the majority of which are embellished with carved flowers and scrollwork, visually divide the front facade into six bays; pediments are similarly decorated. A continuous stone water table runs above the piers. Brickwork above the water table displays varied patterns. Stepped parapet is capped with stone. Located at the east end of the main facade is a prominent, sloped garage bay. (Contributing) Photograph 14

South side of Pearl Street going west to east

30. 205-209 E. Pearl Street; Warehouse/Marbleworks Shop: (c.1902-1909) One-story, vernacular, painted brick commercial building. Built on stone foundation, this building has a flat tar and gravel roof. There are three recessed entrances, all evenly spaced. The west entrance(205) is a wood slab door, the east entrance(209) is wood and glass paneled door with nine lights in the upper panel. The central entrance is a single light door in a wood frame. Flanking the entrances are modern plate glass display windows. Brick bulkheads are dovetailed. Modern metal sheathing covers the transom area on 205 and 207 while painted wood covers the transom of 209. Tile coping runs at roof line. (Contributing) Photograph 15

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East side of Lexington Street going north to south

31. 101 S. Lexington Street; Parson Brothers Hardware and Implement /P.K. Glenn & Company Drugstore: (c.1886-1891; 1925 alterations) Two-story, brick vernacular, commercial building. Built on a stone foundation, this building has a flat tar and gravel roof. The recessed entrance features a modern, centrally-placed aluminum frame glass door with transom. Modern plate glass display windows flanked the entry. The bulkhead is modern brick. The transom area is covered with wooden lattice. Above the lattice is a cast-iron lintel. A painted, cast-iron pilaster is at the south end of the storefront level. Second story fenestration consists of 1/1 light, double-hung sash windows with stone sills and lintels. A rectangular brick design, with square stone accents at each corner, comprise the cornice. Cut stone coping runs along the roof line. (Contributing) Photographs 15/16/17

32. 103 S. Lexington Street; Hardware/Grocery Store: (c.1903-1908; 1925 alterations) Two-story, brick, vernacular commercial building with Tudor Revival elements. Built on a stone foundation, this building has a flat tar and gravel roof. The main entrance, a modern aluminum frame glass door, is centrally placed. Plate glass display windows flank the entrance. Below the windows are modern brick veneer bulkheads. The second story entrance, a wood panel door with a glass upper panel, is situated at the south end of the storefront level. The prominent transom is covered with wood. Above the wide transom is a modern, shingle shed roof supported by wooden brackets. Fenestration at the second story consists of modern 8/1 light, double-hung, sash windows placed at the lower half of segmental openings. The upper-half of each opening is in-filled with brick. The fenestration also features metal sills and buff brick radiating voussoirs. Buff brick quoining forms the window surrounds. Buff brick in a diamond pattern comprises the cornice, while buff brick coursing runs below the cornice. The building has been sandblasted. (Contributing) Photographs 15/16/17

33. 105-109 S. Lexington Street; Stephen Stuart "Racket" Store: (c.1903-1908) Two-story, Jacobethan style, brick and cut stone commercial building. Built on a stone foundation, this building has a flat tar and gravel roof. The recessed entrance for 105 is centrally placed. A modern glass and wood panel door comprises the entrance. Flanking the entrance are modern plate glass display windows. The bulkhead, transom area and remaining storefront are covered with aluminum sheathing. A second story entrance is located at the south end of the building. The entrance for 107 is recessed and located at the south end of the building. A modern glass and panel door comprise the

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entrance. The transom is covered with wood. Two large plate glass display windows with wooden frames are to the north of the entrance. Modern cloth awnings cover the entrance and storefront; the transom area is covered with painted plywood. The entrance for 109 is placed at the north end of the building. It is recessed and is a modern aluminum frame glass door. Modern aluminum plate glass display windows are to the south of the entrance. These windows slant inward from top to bottom. Modern aluminum sheathing covers the transom area and the bulkhead.

The second story is divided into three bays. The end bays have paired sash windows with cut stone surrounds and drip molds. The upper sashes of the windows in the south end are lancet. The end bays are topped with parapet gable. An oeil-de-boeuf motif with cut stone trim is located in each gable. The central bay has tripartite, 1/1 light, double-hung sash windows flanked by single 1/1 sash windows. The tripartite windows have cut stone quoin surrounds and drip molds. The single windows have quoined surrounds and a plain cut stone lintels. The upper sash of the southern most window is lancet. Cut-stone sill coursing runs below all window openings in the central bay. Cut-stone shields are located at each end of the coursing. A cut-stone diamond pattern comprises the cornice of the central bay. A continuous molded stone coursing runs the full width of the facade. The building has been sandblasted and repointed. Cut stone coping runs along the roof line. (Contributing) Photographs 15/16/17

34. 111 S. Lexington Street; The Racket, J. A. Harvey, proprietor, notions: (1888-1889) Two-story, brick, vernacular commercial building. Built on a stone foundation, this building has a flat tar and gravel roof. The main entrance, a modern aluminum frame glass door with transom, is an asymmetrically-placed. To the south of the entrance is a narrow rectangular industrial glass window. The second story entrance, located at the north end of the building is a modern aluminum frame, glass door with a double transom. The uppermost transom is covered with wood. To the south of the entrance is a cast-iron pilaster. The remainder of the storefront level is in-filled with brick. Fenestration on the second story is 1/1 light, double-hung, aluminum frame windows placed within rounded arched openings. The upper one-third of these openings are in-filled with wood. The cornice consists of brick coursing, corbelled brick and recessed rectangular brick panels, all painted white. The iron lug sills and brick voussoirs are painted white. Brick coursing, painted white, separates the storefront level from the second story. (Contributing) Photographs 16/17

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35. 113 S. Lexington Street; The First National Bank of Harrisonville (c.1886-1891; c.1920, 1980s alterations) Two-story, brick vernacular commercial building. Built on a stone foundation, this building has a flat tar and gravel roof. A single light, wood frame door with transom is located at either end of the storefront level. A centrally-placed modern aluminum frame display window is flanked by fluted piers capped with an eagle design. The remainder of the storefront level is in-filled with concrete painted white. Brick coursing, painted blue, separates the storefront level from the second story. Fenestration at the second story level consists of 1/1 light, double-hung, sash aluminum windows with stone sills. A rectangular, painted brick design, with square stone accents at each corner, comprise the cornice. Cut stone coping runs along the roof line. (Contributing) Photographs 16/17

36. 115-117 S. Lexington Street; The Deacon Building: (1892) Three-story, vernacular with Romanesque affinity, brick commercial building. Built on a stone foundation, this building has a flat tar and gravel roof. The main entrance features wood frame double doors with single lights. Modern plate glass windows flank the step-up recessed entrance. Permastone covers the bulkheads. A secondary entrance, a modern aluminum frame glass door, is located at the north end of the storefront level. A modern plate glass window is to the south of this entrance. A modern metal awning runs the length of the storefront. A non-continuous cast-iron lintel with flueron motif is featured above the awning. Colossal brick piers visually divide the building into three bays.

Fenestration at the second story level consists of modern, 1/1 light, double-hung, sash aluminum frame windows. The side bays have paired window openings with stone lug sills and radiating brick voussior lintels. The four openings in the central bay have stone sill coursing and brick lintels of radiating voussiors. Brick checkerboard panels are located between the second and third story. At the central bay of the third story the fenestration is modern, 1/1 light, double-hung sash aluminum frame windows. These openings are placed within rounded brick arches and have stone sill coursing below. The end bays have modern 2/2 light, double-hung sash aluminum frame windows. The openings are placed within large rounded arch openings with stone sills below. A portion of all the original window openings on the second and third story are in-filled with brick. A brick corbel table supports a brick checkerboard-patterned cornice. A cut stone inscription stone with "DEACON" is centrally placed in the cornice. The central parapet has a date stone with "1892". Cut stone coping runs at the roof line. (Contributing) Photographs 16/17

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West side of Lexington Street going north to south

37. 202-206 S. Lexington Street; D.S. Long Building, medical offices: (c.1939-1940) One-story, variegated brick vernacular commercial building. This building rests on a concrete foundation and has a flat tar and gravel roof. The main entrance is canted and is located at the northeast corner. Entrance features a wood frame glass door with transom sheltered by a curved, metal-edged, flat roof with canopy. Curved, brick steps lead to the main entrance. Three additional entrances, all wood-framed, are located at the east facade. The northernmost entrance features a transom covered with a decorative iron grille. Fenestration is multi-paned casement and double-hung, sash-type wood frame with brick sills. A stone name plate, centered above the northernmost entrance of the east facade, is inscribed "D.S. LONG BLDG." Stone octagonal forms and cruciforms further embellish the facade. Stone coping caps the roof line. (Contributing) Photograph 18

Pearl, Wall, Lexington and Independence Streets

38. Brick Streets; (1913) Continuous single brick streets approximately forty-feet wide and one block in length surround the Courthouse Square. These streets include East Pearl Street, East Wall Street, South Lexington Street and South Independence Street. At each intersection, the brick extends onto the cross walk area, i.e., portions of streets that are beyond the square. (Contributing) Photographs (for examples) 8, 9, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17.

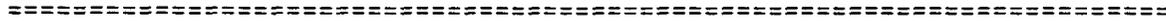
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LEGEND

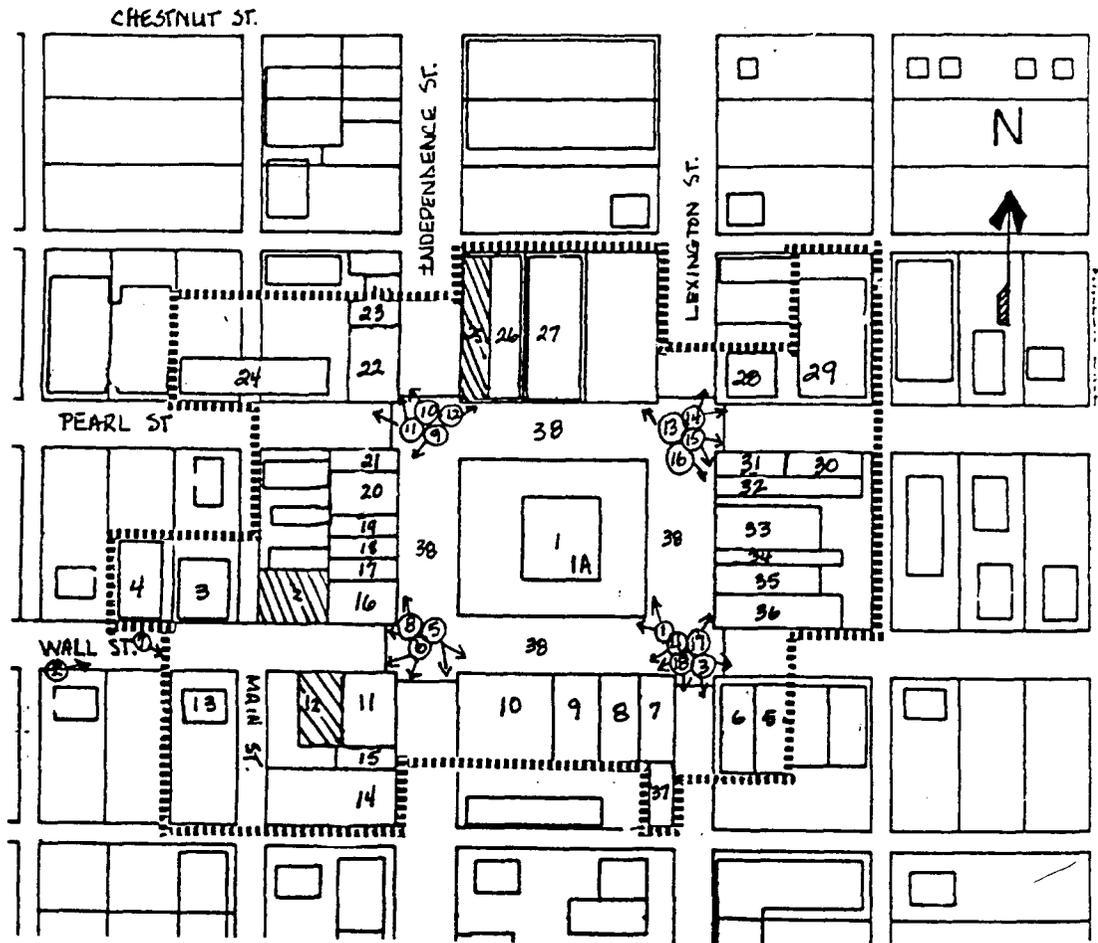

Historic District
Boundary


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Camera Position

NO SCALE



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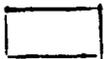
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Harrisonville Courthouse Square
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Historic District
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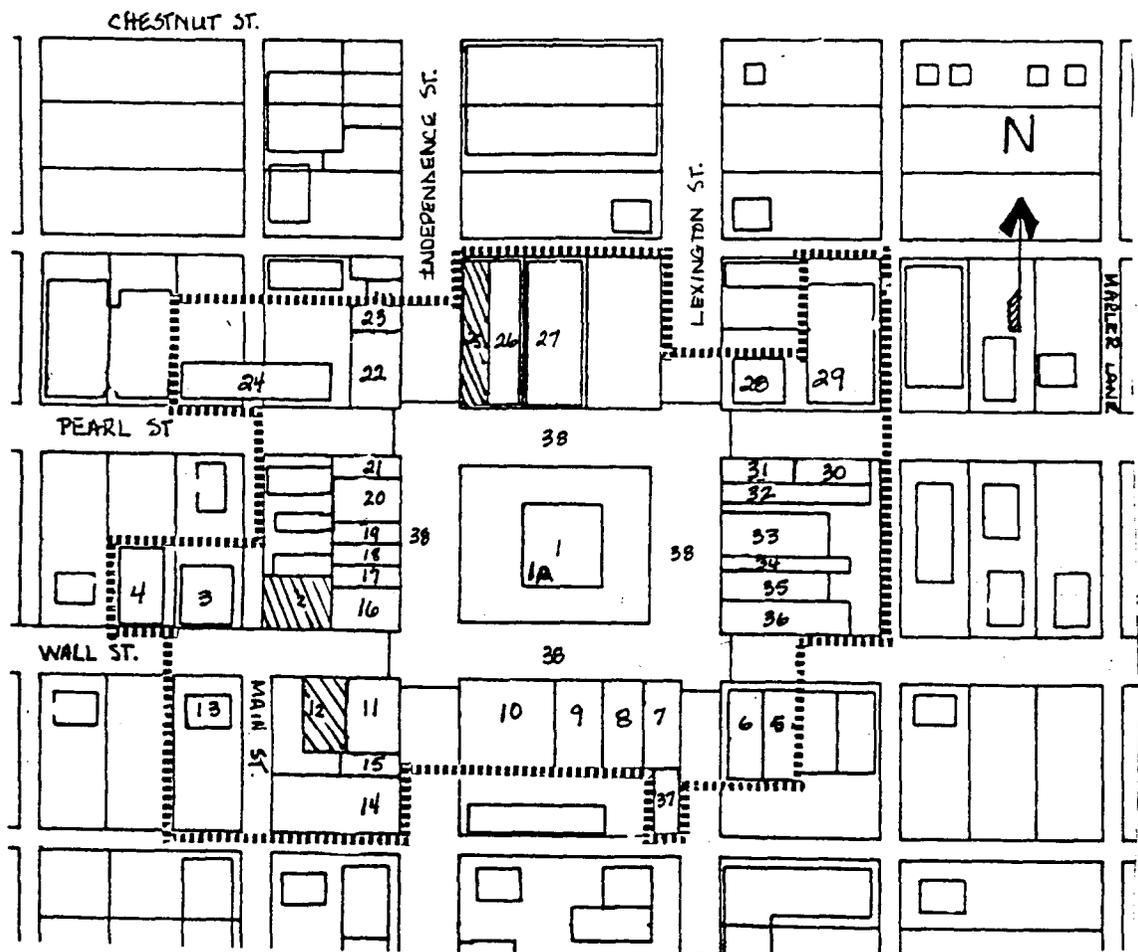


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Summary

The Harrisonville Courthouse Square Historic District is significant under Criterion A for Commerce and Politics/Government and Criterion C for Architecture. Historically, the district was the commercial center of the town and possibly, the county, and the vigorous commercial activity represented by the buildings in the district was focused on the square, the seat and center of county government. Architecturally, the historic district represents a collection of well-crafted, vernacular commercial buildings, some with stylistic influences of the Italianate, Late Victorian, and Queen Anne as well as examples of the Tudor and Colonial Revival styles. The period of significance for the historic district, c. 1880-1943, 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 experienced storefront alterations, overall, the historic district retains its integrity of design, setting, materials, workmanship and location. In addition, the Cass County Courthouse, located within the boundaries of the district, is significant under Politics/Government. Completed in 1897, the courthouse is the oldest remaining building which served as the seat and focus of Cass County government.

Historical Background

Van Buren County (later named Cass County in 1849) was created out of Jackson County on May 3, 1835. In 1835, state commissioners, David Waldo, Lafayette County, and Samuel Hink and William Brown, Jackson County, were appointed by the state legislature to locate the county seat near the center of the county.¹ It is uncertain as to the action that was taken by these men. Subsequently, it appears that three other commissioners were selected on December 29, 1836 to make the selection.² Land pre-empted by James Lackey was selected by the appointed commissioners for the town site to be known as Harrisonville. The selected land included lots 3, 4, 5 and 6, northeast and northwest quarters of section 4, township 44, range 31. One hundred-sixty acres

¹Allen Glenn. History of Cass County, Missouri. (Topeka: Historical Publishing Company, 1917), 123.

²O. P. Williams & Co. History of Cass and Bates Counties, Missouri. (St. Joseph: National Historical Company, 1883), 171.

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of this land was donated by an act of Congress for county seat purposes.³

In 1837 the town was surveyed and platted into lots and blocks by Martin Rice, county surveyor. The town of Harrisonville was originally platted

with only four streets surrounding the square: Lexington and Independence Streets running north and south and Wall and Pearl Streets running east and west.⁴ The streets were forty feet wide and the blocks, with few exceptions, were separated by a fifteen-foot alley. On April 8, 1837, Fleming Harris was appointed Harrisonville's town commissioner. By motion of the county court, Harris was ordered on June 12, 1837 to begin selling lots as follows: "sell all the front lots facing on the public square at \$20 each; if not sold at that price to be retained by the county, all other lots to be sold for \$10 each or reserved by the county."⁵ Furthermore, he was directed to commence selling lots at the northeast corner of the square. In 1837, records indicate that the county clerk recorded specific instructions, including specifications for a courthouse building to be constructed. To date the location of such a courthouse has not been determined.⁶

It should be noted that the Harrisonville square is an example of the Shelbyville square, so called from its prototype in Shelbyville, Tennessee. This plan included a central courthouse and used the block of the grid to layout the streets. The Shelbyville plan and other central courthouse plans were widely adopted in Tennessee, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa and Missouri.⁷ According to author Edward T. Price in his article "The Central Courthouse Square in the American County Seat", "the Shelbyville square quickly became the most frequent county-seat plan in new counties in most states."⁸ The frequency of the Shelbyville pattern waned after 1900.

³Ibid.

⁴Glenn, 124.

⁵Ibid.

⁶Glenn believes the first courthouse was a log building located off the square, 125.

⁷Dell Upton and John Michael Vlach, eds. Common Places Readings In American Vernacular Architecture. (Athens and London: University of Georgia Press, 1986), 125, 133.

⁸Ibid, 135.

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Also in 1837, the first business opened in Harrisonville in a log house located on the southwest corner of the square. The business, specializing in general merchandise, belonged to Henry F. Baker, the pioneer merchant of Harrisonville. Other businesses soon followed and by the end of the 1840s, buildings constructed of wood were located on all sides of the square. What was presumed to be the second county courthouse (constructed in 1844) was placed in the middle of the public square. Gradually, during the late 1840s and 1850s, more businesses were established along the square. With the advent of new commercial concerns, brick buildings were slowly replacing the older log and frame structures.

An early attempt to incorporate the town of Harrisonville in 1845 failed. Five years later, in 1849, a second attempt was successful and the town of Harrisonville was subsequently incorporated on July 1, 1851. This incorporation did not give the "metes and bounds" of the town and consequently, another incorporation became necessary. On March 11, 1856 the town was, once again, incorporated. A final incorporation took place in 1857 which instituted the mayor-and-council form of government.⁹

By 1860, at the outbreak of the Civil War, Harrisonville had a population of 675 and ranked as the 37th largest town in the state. However, war-time strife took a harsh toll on both Harrisonville and Cass County. Because Harrisonville was situated in the path of guerrillas who terrorized both Missouri and Kansas, both Union and Confederate troops sought sanctuary in the city.¹⁰ As a result of the infamous Order No. 11, most of Cass County was evacuated and Harrisonville became a Union fort. Some of Harrisonville's architecture, both commercial and residential, was burned or destroyed during the activity.

Post-war recovery in Harrisonville was slow. Municipal rule was not restored in Harrisonville until 1867 when Harrisonville entered into its first period of rebirth. This marked change in the character of Harrisonville, which lasted until the mid-1870s, was evidenced by the

⁹History of Harrisonville, Missouri Cass County. (Marceline, Missouri: Walsworth Publishing Company, 1988), 7.

¹⁰Ibid, 9.

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construction of five churches and twenty businesses. By 1875, the
population of Harrisonville climbed to over 1,000.

Commerce and Architecture

A second period of rebirth occurred in Harrisonville during the 1880s and ended by 1890.¹¹ This new era of improvement further strengthened the economy of Harrisonville. The Kansas City and Southern Railway arrived in the town of Harrisonville in 1885. That same year a vein of brick clay was discovered in close proximity to Harrisonville and subsequently, a brick and tile factory was established. This discovery led to the the replacement of many of Harrisonville's wooden commercial buildings with more prestigious brick structures.¹² Improvement to the city continued with the installation of both 30 gasoline street lamps in 1887 and the installation of the telephone in 1888. The population of the City of Harrisonville climbed to 2,587 in 1887.¹³ By 1889 Harrisonville was served by six railroads, thus providing the city with access to commercial centers such as Kansas City and St. Louis. Furthermore, the railroads provided the merchants and manufacturers of Harrisonville with a means of distributing their goods.

Commerce, in general, prospered in Harrisonville in the decade of the 1880s, and new commercial buildings were constructed on the square. Prior to 1880 the majority of the commercial buildings were of wooden construction. However, during the 1880s these buildings were being replaced by brick buildingd. This was particularly true on the west and north sides of the square.¹⁴ In fact, by 1890, all the buildings on the north side of the square were constructed of brick. An 1892 Sanborn Map illustrates that all but two of the buildings surrounding the square were of brick.¹⁵

Some of the businesses that were established in the 1880s around the square included: Jot M. Wilson & Son, loan, insurance and real estate; Levi Smith's meat market; J. C. Parson & Bro. hardware and implement business; J. Fields, photographer; The Higgins House; The Bank of

¹¹"Harrisonville Had a 'Renaissance' In the Decade Ending With 1890", n.p., 1964. Scrapbook. Cass County Historical Society.

¹²History of Harrisonville, 10.

¹³Scrapbook. n.d., n.p.

¹⁴Ibid.

¹⁵Sanborn Map, 1892.

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Harrisonville; Harrisonville Machine Works; The Millinery Bazaar; Sam Simon Clothing; R. J. Lumber Co; Van Riper Bros & Co., livery; J. N. Denham livery; Benjamin P. Martin, blacksmith; Cass County Republican and R. Salinger's Clothing & Furnishings. An 1886 plat map of the business district of Harrisonville, as well as an 1885 Sanborn Map, depicts only two vacant commercial structures on the square at that time.

There are nine extant commercial buildings within the district that were constructed prior to 1885. Of these, two are located off the square. They are all constructed of brick (more than likely local brick) and are vernacular in design with Victorian or Italianate detailing. The earliest extant building on the square, 116 S. Independence, was constructed in 1880 and housed the E. G & A. G. Deacon Hardware and Implements business. By 1888, the business became known as the Deacon Hardware Co. As an example of vernacular commercial architecture with Victorian affinities, this building exhibits a outstanding blind arcade cornice, as well as glass mosaic transoms. Three Italianate style buildings, 100, 102-104, and 106-108 S. Independence, were constructed on the west side of the square between 1884-1885. Perhaps the most noteworthy is 100 S. Independence. Known as the Kunze building, it was constructed to include the Kunze jewelry business. Ludwig Oswald Kunze, owner, was known as the "trustworthy jeweler" and his business had the distinction of being the oldest business house in Cass County. The building at 102-104 S. Independence was originally used as a drugstore, and dry goods store; then in the mid-1890s it was used as the Post Office. The Christopher Building, 104 E. Pearl Street, located on the north side of the square, is vernacular in type with Victorian associations as evidenced in the window treatment, cast-iron half columns, pilasters and corbeled cornice. Originally, this building housed the Christopher Brothers Store, dealers in boots and shoes.

Between 1886-1891 seven additional commercial buildings were constructed on or near the square. Three were constructed on the east side of the square while one was constructed on the west side. Once again all are constructed of brick and exhibit Italianate, Queen Anne or vernacular designs. During the first week of December, 1886, a fire on the west side of the square destroyed the building at 112-114 S. Independence. The following year a new building, Emmons Building (extant), was constructed. The original occupants included the John Volle bakery and Wallace Boardman, harness shop. These businesses remained in the building for almost twelve years. Located at the northeast corner of the square, 101 S. Lexington, was the home of the H. C. Parsons hardware and

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implement business. Parsons remained on the corner and continually expanded his business. In 1903 he purchased the building to the south and by 1907, he had totally occupied both buildings.

New construction was also occurring off the square. The building at 104 W. Pearl Street, constructed circa 1886-1891, is the only example of the Queen Anne style represented in the district. Originally, it was used as a beer bottling works, saloon and printing office.

As the commercial center of Cass County, it was only natural that banking institutions were focused on the square in Harrisonville. By 1889, this thriving city had three banks: the First National, the Bank of Harrisonville and the Allen Banking Company. The First National Bank, founded in 1877, was located in the Italianate style building at 101-103 W. Wall. Unfortunately, it was the first bank to fail in Harrisonville (1893).

Prosperity continued within the district during the 1890s as witnessed by the construction of the first opera house in 1890, the new Cass County Courthouse in 1897 and the opening of several new businesses including D. C. Jones & Co., dealers of staple and fancy groceries; Hartzler Brothers, mercantile and Ed Kennedy, laundry business. These new buildings, constructed of brick, were more conspicuous in design than previously constructed buildings in the district as evidenced by their ornateness. (The Italian Renaissance County Courthouse, the focal point of the square, is discussed under the heading Politics/Government.)

The Evan's Building, 100-106 N. Independence, also known as the Opera House Block, was erected by T. D. Evans in 1890 at a cost of \$20,000 to \$25,000. Vernacular in type with Romanesque detailing, this building was originally three-stories in height. The opera house which was located on the third story was destroyed by fire in 1900 and was never rebuilt.

The Deacon building, 115-117 S. Lexington, was constructed in 1892. Although vernacular in design, this building displays distinctive ornamental detailing such as the checkerboard pattern parapet supported by a brick corbel table. The first occupants of the building were the Hartzler Bros., mercantile business. It remained a dry goods and clothing business well into the first decade of the twentieth century.

Commerce continued in the 1890s around the square not only with new construction, but with the opening of new businesses in the existing

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buildings. For example, the Christopher building, now housed the
Millinery Bazaar, Annie Flora proprietor. This particular business
became well-known to the ladies of Cass County.

Two disastrous fires that occurred in Harrisonville in 1900 resulted in
additional construction in the district.¹⁶ The first fire, which
originated in the basement of the business of C. C. Granberry, 115 E.
Wall, occurred on February 5 and destroyed the entire south side of the
public square. The fire soon spread in both directions, also ravaging
the frame building to the east (the Arthur Conger abstract office) and
moving westward destroying the Bank of Harrisonville building, as well
as the next six buildings owned by J. R. Schnell. With the exception of
the building located at the southeast corner, all buildings that were
destroyed were rebuilt immediately.

The Bank of Harrisonville building, 113 E. Wall (originally a brick
building), was rebuilt in stone. It retains the highest degree of
integrity of the commercial buildings within the district. The bank was
established in 1883 and was known as the "Good Roads Bank".

Almost five months after the destruction of the south side of the
square, another serious fire occurred. The Evans Opera House block,
located on the northwest corner of the square, burned on June 29. This
loss was the impetus for the organization of a fire department.¹⁷

Besides reconstruction during the first decade of the 1900s, new
construction was also occurring in the district. The building located
at 105-109 S. Lexington, constructed c. 1903-1908, is one of two Tudor
Revival style buildings located within the district. Until 1920 it was
known as the "Racket" store, dealers in almost everything including
ladies and men's furnishings, tin, small hardware and chinaware. Also as
well intact example of the sub-style Jacobethan Revival, this building
features steeply-sided triangular gables rising above the roof, brick
main walls, and stone window trim including quoining.

By 1908, new buildings, 203 E. Wall and 200-202 E. Pearl, were located
at the northeast and southeast corners of the square. The commercial

¹⁶"Disastrous Fires in 1900 Awakened Harrisonville to a Need of Protection" Scrapbook.
Cass County Historical Society., n.p., n.d. See also History and Directory of Cass County,
Missouri. Harrisonville: The Cass County Leader, 1908, 226-227.

¹⁷Scrapbook, n.d., n.p.

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vernacular building, 203 E. Wall, was the home of The Cass County Democrat from 1902-1958. This newspaper was founded in 1881 and presently is the oldest and most widely circulated paper in Cass County. The Del K. Hall Building, 200-202 E. Pearl, was the third location of the Post Office, which was sited at this location until 1925. Also located in the Del K. Hall building was The News, another Cass County newspaper.

By end of the first decade of the 1900s, a total of nine buildings were constructed within the district, both on and off the square. All but one were constructed in brick. Although the majority were designed in the vernacular, two buildings were executed in revival styles.

Only two buildings were constructed within the district from 1910 to 1920. A one-story vernacular building was constructed on the only remaining vacant lot on the square, sometime between 1910 to 1917. This vacant lot was formerly the site of the Arthur Conger Abstract Company (southwest corner) which was destroyed in the 1900 fire. Since its construction the building has been used for offices, while it has retained its original design. In 1915, 208-210 S. Independence, located off the square, was constructed as an automobile garage. This building is a representative example of the early twentieth century commercial style.

Even though only two buildings were constructed during this decade, existing buildings around the square were being purchased and new businesses started. For example, John Atkinson started the A. C. Mercantile Co in 1916 in the building located at 110 S. Independence. This business remained at that location until 1987. Atkinson founded his business on the principle of fair trade and honesty. His slogan was "The One Price Daylight Saving Store." The "daylight saving" referred to the skylight installed in the roof to assist the lady shoppers and the "one price" referred to the practice of clearly ticketing each item ...a clearly marked price...no bartering.¹⁸ Improvements continued around the square during this decade as evidenced by the paving of the streets around the square with brick in 1913.¹⁹

¹⁸History of Harrisonville, 74.

¹⁹"A Self-Guided Walking Tour of the Square District and the Courthouse of Harrisonville: A Study in Victorian Architecture and History of a County Seat Town" (Harrisonville: Cass County Publishing Company), 1980, n.p.

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Since all of the lots facing the county courthouse were already improved, commercial construction during the 1920s took place on the adjacent blocks. Three buildings were constructed during this decade: two executed in Revival styles (Tudor Revival and Colonial Revival) and one early twentieth century commercial. In 1925, a new Post Office building, 201 W. Wall, was constructed a block off the square to the west. Costing \$41,700 to construct, it is the only example of the Colonial Revival style in the district. James A. Wetmore was the supervising architect and A. M. Landberg, St. Louis, Missouri was the contractor. It remained the location for the post office until 1964.

The New Method Laundry building, 200 W. Wall, constructed in 1929 is located across the street west of the Post Office. Edward Foster Kennedy, owner, opened his first laundry business in Harrisonville in 1897. The building at 200 W. Wall was completed at the time of Kennedy's death in 1929. The business was continued by his wife and son and remained at this location until World War II when it was sold.²⁰ The New Method Laundry building, executed in the Tudor Revival style, represents a unique example of commercial architecture within the district.

In 1925, another fire occurred on the square. The fire began in the building located at 103 S. Lexington and spread to 101 S. Lexington. Because of the damaged incurred, both buildings received new facades.

No new construction occurred within the square in the 1930s and 1940s. However, just off the square the D. S. Long building was constructed in 1939-1940 for Dr. D. S. Long as medical offices. Eclectic in design and Art Deco-influenced in form, this building retains a high degree of integrity and is the only example of its type within the district. The construction of this building attests to the fact that commercial activity was still centering around the square of Harrisonville as late as 1940. Furthermore, existing commercial buildings within the district were continually finding new uses. The Queen Anne building, 104 W. Pearl, which was discussed earlier, became the Memorial Hospital in 1946. This thirty-bed hospital served Cass County at this location for nearly seventeen years.

The final building to be constructed on the square was the Allen Bank, situated on the northeast corner of the square. Completed in 1959, this bank building is constructed on the former site of the original 1886

²⁰Ibid. 84.

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Allen Banking Company building. The final building to be constructed within the district was 102-102 W. Wall. Located just off the square, it was constructed in 1980. The Harrison Hotel, once located at the northwest corner of the square, was destroyed by fire in 1983. The present vacant lot allows for yet more new construction within the square. However, due to the arbitrary fifty-year rule, the period of significance for this nomination ends with 1943.

Politics and Government

For nearly 150 years the public square has been the site of at least two different Cass County Courthouses. Court records indicate that court was held at the courthouse in Harrisonville on February 5, 1838, yet to date, the location of this building has not been found. Records also indicate that specifications for the courthouse called for a 1 1/2 story, two-room, weatherboard building.²¹ Some speculate that the building was built, while others assume it was never erected. One historian ascertains that it was a log building located just off the square.

On February 14, 1843, Charles Sims was appointed superintendent and was instructed to prepare and submit a plan for a permanent courthouse, with a cost estimate not to exceed \$3,000. Sims's plan was approved in March, 1843. Contractors for the building were Henry Baker, John Fife and George Rice. The two-story brick building was completed by September, 1844.²² It occupied the site of the public square and was enclosed by an iron fence. As mentioned earlier, the courthouse at this time was not only used for court business, but also was used as a meeting place for both church and school classes.

In 1860, a court order was issued for the construction of a new \$15,000 courthouse. Due to poor economic conditions, the citizens of Harrisonville protested such action. Their protest was ignored and the court proceeded with a contract to manufacture brick for the new building. Upon the outbreak of the Civil War, all plans for the building were dismissed. In 1865 sale of the 300,000 unused bricks provided funds for the repair of the 1843-44 courthouse.

²¹Marian M. Ohman. Encyclopedia of Missouri Courthouses. (Columbia: University of Missouri-Extension Division), 1981, n.p. See also History of Cass County. 124-125.

²²Ibid, n.p. See also "A Self-Guided Walking Tour of the Square District and the Courthouse of Harrisonville". (Harrisonville: Cass County Publishing Company, 1980), n.p.

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On Oct. 14, 1894, The Cass County Court was petitioned to order a special election to levy \$45,000 to build a new courthouse in Harrisonville. In 1895 Walter C. Root, a prominent Kansas City architect, was contracted to design the building. Root completed the plans, which called for an Italian Renaissance style courthouse, in 1895.

Walter C. Root, the younger brother of the nationally reknown John Welborn Root, was a practicing architect in the Kanas City architectural firm of Root and Siemen for nearly thirty years. In 1896, Mr. Root and Mr. Siemens formed their partnership. The Scarritt Building and Arcade (1906-07) and the George B. Peck Dry Goods Company Building (1914), both in Kansas City, Missouri and designed by their firm are listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

As the focal point of the square, the courthouse was finally constructed in 1897 at a cost of approximately \$40,000. The cornerstone ceremony took place on April 10, 1897 and court convened in the new building on November 3, 1897.²³

A life-size stone statue of a Doughboy dedicated in 1929 by the Legion Post #42 Auxiliary and a commemorative stone bench are located at the southwest corner of the grounds of the courthouse. A course stone retaining wall constructed c. 1940 as a WPA project surrounds the perimeter. The Doughboy is a contributing, commemorative object, while the bench and retaining wall are both part of the setting and site for the courthouse.

The Cass County Courthouse, completed in 1897, is significant as an excellent example of the Italian Renaissance style and as the only courthouse in the state designed by the prominent Kansas City architect, Walter C. Root. Furthermore, the Cass County Courthouse, the focal point of the public square, is significant as the oldest remaining building which served as the seat and focus of Cass County government.

²³Ibid.

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Verbal Boundary Description

Beginning at the intersection of the western boundary of the alley which runs north and south between Marler Lane and Lexington Street and the north curb line of Wall Street, proceed north along the western boundary of the alley, crossing Pearl Street, to its intersection with the alley which runs east and west between Chestnut Street and Pearl Street; then proceed west along the southern boundary of the alley 80.5 feet; then proceed south 100.8 feet along the west property line of 208 E. Pearl Street; at this point proceed west along the north property line of 200-202 E. Pearl Street 95.9 feet crossing Lexington Street to the west curb line; follow the west curb line of Lexington Street 81.10 feet to the intersection of the alley which runs east and west between Chestnut Street and Pearl Street; at this point proceed west 202.2 feet along the southern boundary of the alley to the east curb line of Independence Street; follow the east curb line of Independence south 56.65 feet, at this point cross Independence Street and proceed west for 216.9 feet; proceed south 69.5 feet following the west property line of 104 W. Pearl Street to the north curb line of Pearl Street; proceed east 65.4 feet following the north curb line; at this point proceed south across Pearl Street following the east curb line of Main Street 128.2 feet; at this point proceed west 138.9 feet following the rear property lines of 200 and 202 W. Wall Street; proceed south 104.2 feet to the north curb line of Wall Street, proceed east 35.6 feet along the north curb line, at this point proceed south across Wall Street 121.5 feet to the north curb line of the east west alley between Wall Street and Mechanic Street; follow along the northern boundary of the alley 174.11 feet to the west curb line of Independence Street, proceed north along the west curb line 19 feet, at this point proceed east across Independence Street following the rear property lines of 101-111, 113, 115 E. Wall St for 171.19 feet, then proceed south 105.1 feet following the west building line of 202-206 S. Lexington Street, proceed east 36.11 feet to the west curb line of Lexington Street, go north 56.7 feet following the west curb line of Lexington Street; at this point cross Lexington Street proceeding east 86 feet following the south building line of 201, 203 E. Wall street, at this point proceed north 119 feet following the east property line of 203 E. Wall Street to the south curb line of Wall Street, procedd north across Wall Street to the north curb line, follow the north curb line east 118.8 feet to the point of beginning.

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Boundary Justification

The historic district includes the historical commercial area located around the square and portions of adjacent blocks. This area remains commercial in use and retains historic integrity. To the immediate north of the district is a mix of modern and historic commercial buildings where the historic properties have undergone extensive alterations and therefore have lost their integrity. Beyond Chestnut Street to the north is a residential area of modest "workingmen's" cottages. The area to the south of the district also contains a variety of historic buildings which have lost their integrity, in addition to several modern commercial structures. At the southeast corner of Mechanic and Independence Streets, is the Church of Christ. To the south of Mechanic Street is residential area.

The area to the east of the district is a mixed-use of modern commercial, civic and governmental buildings. To the immediate east of the district on West Wall Street is a parking lot, modern bank building and the Harrisonville Youth and Civic Center. To the east of Wirt Lane is a residential area comprised of late nineteenth and twentieth century residences.

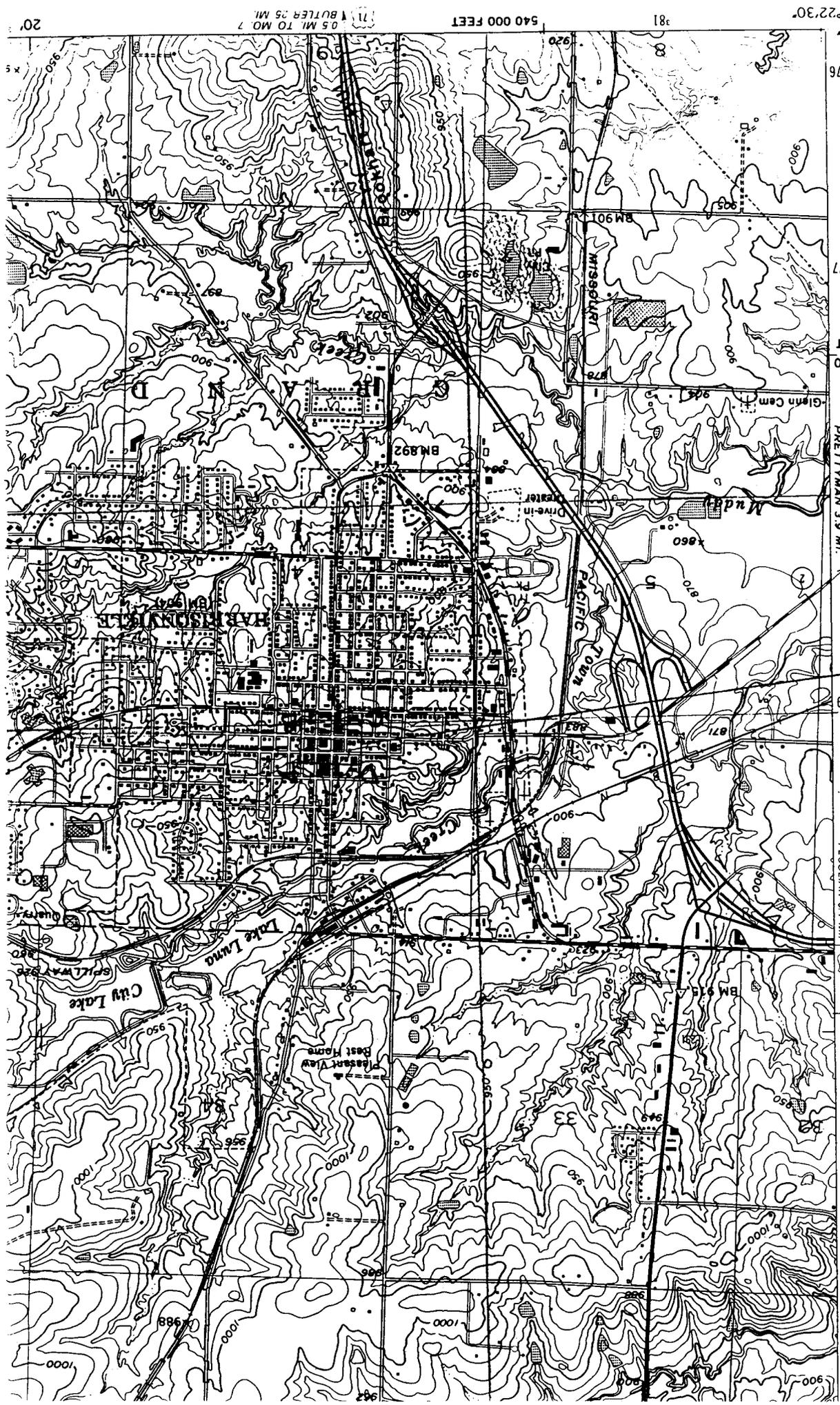
The area to the west of the district on E. Pearl Street is a modern correctional facility and a vacant lot. Mid to late nineteenth century residences, including the Cassell Place (1852), are located on W. Wall. This area, rich in history and architecture, is a potential historic district, as it maintains historic character and a sense of time and place.

HARRISONVILLE COURTHOUSE
SQUARE HISTORIC DISTRICT
CASS COUNTY, MO

A:15/342800/4279180 B:15/382810/4278980 C:15/382510/4278990

D:15/382520/4279190

900 000 FEET
FREEMAN 7.9 MI.
PRETTYMAN 3.9 MI.
T. 44 N. KANSAS CITY 38 MI. PECULIAR 6.4 MI.
T. 45 N.



38°37'30" 94°22'30" 540 000 FEET 0.5 MI. TO MO. 7 BUTLER 25 MI. 20

100 W. WALL STREET

HARRISONVILLE COURTHOUSE SQUARE HISTORIC DISTRICT
DASS COUNTY, HARRISONVILLE, MISSOURI

PHOTOGRAPHER: Cydney E. Millstein

April, 1993

CITY OF HARRISONVILLE
300 EAST PEARL STREET
HARRISONVILLE, MISSOURI 64701

VIEW LOOKING NORTHWEST

1



102 - 202 W. WALL STREET
HARRISONVILLE COURTHOUSE SQUARE HISTORIC DISTRICT
CASS COUNTY, HARRISONVILLE, MISSOURI

PHOTOGRAPHER: LINDA F. BECKER

MAY, 1993

CITY OF HARRISONVILLE
300 EAST PEARL STREET
HARRISONVILLE, MISSOURI 64701

VIEW LOOKING NORTHEAST

2



201-203 E. WALL STREET
HARRISONVILLE COURTHOUSE SQUARE HISTORIC DISTRICT
CASS COUNTY, HARRISONVILLE, MISSOURI

PHOTOGRAPHER: LINDA F. BECKER

MAY, 1993

CITY OF HARRISONVILLE
300 EAST PEARL STREET
HARRISONVILLE, MISSOURI 64701

VIEW LOOKING SOUTHEAST

#3



101-117 E WALL STREET

HARRISONVILLE COURTHOUSE SQUARE HISTORIC DISTRICT
CASS COUNTY, HARRISONVILLE, MISSOURI

PHOTOGRAPHER: CYDNEY E. MILLSTEIN
APRIL, 1993

CITY OF HARRISONVILLE
300 E. PEARL STREET
HARRISONVILLE, MISSOURI 64701

VIEW LOOKING SOUTHWEST

4



117-101 E. WALL STREET

HARRISONVILLE COURTHOUSE SQUARE HISTORIC DISTRICT
CLATSOP COUNTY, HARRISONVILLE, MISSOURI

PHOTOGRAPHER: LINDA F. BECKER

MAY, 1993

CITY OF HARRISONVILLE
300 EAST PEARL STREET
HARRISONVILLE, MISSOURI 64701

VIEW LOOKING SOUTHEAST

#5



101-105 W WALL STREET, 206-210 S INDEPENDENCE STREET

HARRISONVILLE COURTHOUSE SQUARE HISTORIC DISTRICT
CASS COUNTY, HARRISONVILLE, MISSOURI

PHOTOGRAPHER: LINDA F. BECKER

MAY, 1993

CITY OF HARRISONVILLE
300 EAST PEARL STREET
HARRISONVILLE, MISSOURI 64701

VIEW LOOKING SOUTHWEST

#6



201 - 101 W. WALL STREET

HARRISONVILLE COURTHOUSE SQUARE HISTORIC DISTRICT
CASS COUNTY, HARRISONVILLE, MISSOURI

PHOTOGRAPHER: LINDA F. BECKETT
MAY, 1993

CITY OF HARRISONVILLE
300 E. PEARL STREET
HARRISONVILLE, MISSOURI 64701

VIEW LOOKING SOUTHEAST

#7



116-100 S. INDEPENDENCE STREET
HARRISONVILLE COURTHOUSE SQUARE HISTORIC DISTRICT
CLASS COUNTY, HARRISONVILLE, MISSOURI

PHOTOGRAPHER: CYDNEY E. MILLSTEIN
APRIL, 1993

CITY OF HARRISONVILLE
300 E. PEARL STREET
HARRISONVILLE, MISSOURI 64701

VIEW LOOKING NORTHWEST

8



100-116 S. INDEPENDENCE STREET
HARRISONVILLE COURTHOUSE SQUARE HISTORIC DISTRICT #9
CASS COUNTY, HARRISONVILLE, MISSOURI

PHOTOGRAPHER: CYDNEY E. MILLSTEIN
APRIL, 1993

CITY OF HARRISONVILLE
300 E. PEARL STREET
HARRISONVILLE, MISSOURI 64701

VIEW LOOKING SOUTHWEST

#9



100 - 108 N. INDEPENDENCE STREET

HARRISONVILLE COURTHOUSE SQUARE HISTORIC DISTRICT
CASS COUNTY, HARRISONVILLE, MISSOURI

PHOTOGRAPHER: LINDA F. BECKETZ

MAY, 1993

CITY OF HARRISONVILLE
300 EAST PEARL STREET
HARRISONVILLE, MISSOURI 64701

VIEW LOOKING NORTH

10



100-106 N. INDEPENDENCE STREET, 104 W. PEARL STREET

HARRISONVILLE COURTHOUSE SQUARE HISTORIC DISTRICT
CASS COUNTY, HARRISONVILLE, MISSOURI

PHOTOGRAPHER: LINDA F. BECKER

MAY, 1993

CITY OF HARRISONVILLE

300 E. PEARL STREET

HARRISONVILLE, MISSOURI 64701

VIEW LOOKING NORTHEAST

11



100-108 E. PEARL STREET
HARRISONVILLE COURTHOUSE SQUARE HISTORIC DISTRICT
CASS COUNTY, HARRISONVILLE, MISSOURI

PHOTOGRAPHER: CYDNEY E. MILLSTEIN
APRIL, 1993

CITY OF HARRISONVILLE
300 E. PEARL STREET
HARRISONVILLE, MISSOURI 64701

VIEW LOOKING NORTHEAST

12



108-100 E. PEARL STREET
HARRISONVILLE COURTHOUSE SQUARE HISTORIC DISTRICT
CASS COUNTY, HARRISONVILLE, MISSOURI

PHOTOGRAPHER: CYDNEY E. MILLSTEIN
APRIL, 1993

CITY OF HARRISONVILLE
300 E. PEARL STREET
HARRISONVILLE, MISSOURI 64701

VIEW LOOKING NORTHWEST

#13



200 - 208 E. PEARL STREET

HARRISONVILLE COURTHOUSE SQUARE HISTORIC DISTRICT
CASS COUNTY, HARRISONVILLE, MISSOURI

PHOTOGRAPHER: LINDA F. BECKER

MAY, 1993

CITY OF HARRISONVILLE
300 EAST PEARL STREET
HARRISONVILLE, MISSOURI 64701

VIEW LOOKING NORTHEAST

14



205-209 E. PEARL STREET, 101-109 S. LEXINGTON STREET

HARRISONVILLE COURTHOUSE SQUARE HISTORIC DISTRICT
CASS COUNTY, HARRISONVILLE, MISSOURI

PHOTOGRAPHER: LINDA F. BECKER

MAY, 1993

CITY OF HARRISONVILLE

300 EAST PEARL STREET

HARRISONVILLE, MISSOURI

VIEW LOOKING NORTHWEST

15



101-117 S. LEXINGTON STREET
HARRISONVILLE COURTHOUSE SQUARE HISTORIC DISTRICT
CLASS COUNTY, HARRISONVILLE, MISSOURI

PHOTOGRAPHER: CYDNEY E. MILLSTEIN
APRIL, 1993

CITY OF HARRISONVILLE
300 E. PEARL STREET
HARRISONVILLE, MISSOURI 64701

VIEW LOOKING SOUTHEAST

16



117-100 S. LEXINGTON STREET
HARRISONVILLE COURTHOUSE SQUARE HISTORIC DISTRICT
CASS COUNTY, HARRISONVILLE, MISSOURI

PHOTOGRAPHER: CYDNEY E. MILLSTEIN
APRIL, 1993

CITY OF HARRISONVILLE
300 E. PEARL STREET
HARRISONVILLE, MISSOURI 64701

VIEW LOOKING NORTHEAST

17



202-206 S. LEXINGTON STREET, 117-113 E. WALL STREET

HARRISONVILLE COURTHOUSE SQUARE HISTORIC DISTRICT
CASS COUNTY, HARRISONVILLE, MISSOURI

PHOTOGRAPHER: LINDA F. BECKER
MAY, 1993

CITY OF HARRISONVILLE
300 EAST PEARL STREET
HARRISONVILLE, MISSOURI 64701

VIEW LOOKING SOUTHWEST

18



EXTRA
PHOTOS



















CASS COUNTY COURTHOUSE



PAN FILM

→ 19

→ 19A

→ 20

→ 20A



FILM

→ 5

→ 5A



→ 18

→ 18A



KODAK TRI X

KODAK SAFETY FILM

KODAK TRI-A-PAN



0 →0A



→1 →1A



→2 →2A



→3 →3A



→4 →4A



1A KODAK 5053 TMY 2 2A KODAK 5053 TMY 3 3A KODAK 5053 TMY 4 4A KODAK 5053 TMY 5 5A KODAK 5053 TMY 6 6A KODAK 5053 TMY



7A KODAK 5053 TMY 8 8A KODAK 5053 TMY 9 9A KODAK 5053 TMY 10 10A KODAK 5053 TMY 11 11A KODAK 5053 TMY 12 12A KODAK 5053 TMY



13A KODAK 5053 TMY 14 14A KODAK 5053 TMY 15 15A KODAK 5053 TMY 16 16A KODAK 5053 TMY 17 17A KODAK 5053 TMY 18 18A KODAK 5053 TMY



19A KODAK 5053 TMY 20 20A KODAK 5053 TMY 21 21A KODAK 5053 TMY 22 22A KODAK 5053 TMY 23 23A KODAK 5053 TMY 24 24A KODAK 5053 TMY



25A KODAK 5053 TMY 26 26A KODAK 5053 TMY 27 27A KODAK 5053 TMY 28 28A KODAK 5053 TMY 29 29A KODAK 5053 TMY 30 30A KODAK 5053 TMY



31A KODAK 5053 TMY 32 32A KODAK 5053 TMY 33 33A KODAK 5053 TMY 34 34A KODAK 5053 TMY 35 35A KODAK 5053 TMY 36 36A KODAK 5053 TMY



AGFA APX 100

9

9A

AGFA APX 100

10A

10

11

11A

4

0

1

AGFA APX 100

12

12A

13

13A



AGFA APX 100

3A

3

4

4A

4

0

1

AGFA APX 100

5A

5

5A

6

6A

AGFA APX 100

7

7A



