

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service  
**National Register of Historic Places  
Registration Form**

**1. Name of Property**

historic name Holland Building

other names/site number Jarrett, Mrs. Clifford L., Building

**2. Location**

street & number 205 Park Central East. [N/A] not for publication

city or town Springfield [N/A] vicinity

state Missouri code MO county Greene code 077 zip code 65806

**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 )

11 October 2000

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.)

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Holland Building**  
**Greene County, Missouri**  
**Historic and Architectural Resources of Springfield, MO**

**5. Classification**

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

Name of related multiple property listing.

Historic and Architectural Resources of Springfield, MO

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register.

N/A

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**

COMMERCE/TRADE business

COMMERCE/TRADE specialty store

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Current Functions**

COMMERCE/TRADE business

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**

Two-Part Commercial Block

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

foundation Stone

walls Terra Cotta

Brick

roof Asphalt

other Marble

\_\_\_\_\_

Narrative Description See continuation sheet [ x ].

See continuation sheet [ ]

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**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**

See continuation sheet [x].

**9. Major Bibliographic References**

**Bibliography**

See continuation sheet [x].

**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

**Period of Significance**

1914-1950

**Significant Dates**

1914  
ca. 1948

**Significant Person(s)**

N/A

**Cultural Affiliation**

N/A

**Architect/Builder**

Shepard, Farrar and Wisner Architects/ Jarrett, C. L.

**Primary location of additional data:**

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State Agency
- Federal Agency
- Local Government
- University
- Other:

Name of repository:

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**10. Geographical Data**

**Acreage of Property** Less than one acre

**UTM References**

A. Zone	Easting	Northing	B. Zone	Easting	Northing
15	474160	4117900			
C. Zone	Easting	Northing	D. Zone	Easting	Northing

[ ] 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 Debbie Sheals, for Allen Casey

organization Private Contractor date May, 2000

street & number 406 West Broadway telephone 573-874-3779

city or town Columbia state Missouri zip code 65203

**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 FOP for any additional items)

**Property Owner**

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

name Allen Casey, The Casey Associates

street & number 619 Pickwick telephone Voice (417) 869-3300 Fax (417) 869-1996

city or town Springfield state MO zip code 65806

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**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

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**Holland Building  
Greene County, Missouri  
Historic and Architectural Resources of Springfield, MO**

**Summary:** The Holland Building is a five story office building located at 205 Park Central East in Springfield, Missouri. It is on the east side of the Springfield Public Square, just north of Park Central East Street. All of the buildings on the square are commercial properties. The Holland building, which is one of the most intact historic buildings on the square, sits directly on the sidewalk, and occupies all of the lot. It has a rectangular footprint, and both the west and south elevations are highly ornamented. The short end of the building faces west, to the square, and the main elevation faces south, to Park Central East. The roofline is accented by a heavy bracketed cornice of glazed terra cotta, above which is set a short ornamental parapet wall which is faced with the same type of terra cotta. The main entrance to the building is set slightly off-center in the south wall. The exterior ground floor walls are sheathed in dark marble which was installed ca. 1948.<sup>1</sup> The original patterns of fenestration were largely retained when the marble was installed, although several of the display windows were reduced in size. The interior of the building is notably intact; public areas such as halls and elevator lobbies are little changed, and office layouts have seen few alterations. Interior finishes are also largely in place; they include natural wood doors and woodwork, and white marble wall sheathing in the main corridors. There is a large open canopy sheltering the west ground floor of the building. The canopy, which is about 25 years old, is not structurally attached to the building, and sits over public land. It is therefore not included in the resource count of the property. The building is the only resource on the property, and is a contributing building. Overall, the Holland Building is highly intact, inside and out. It is representative of the property type "Downtown Commercial Buildings ca. 1870-1948," and meets the registration requirements set forth in the MPS cover document, "Historic and Architectural Resources of Springfield, Missouri." △

**Elaboration:** The Holland Building is located on the east side of the Public Square, which is just a few blocks south of State Highway 13, near the center of Springfield. The Square is part of a commercial area which includes several of the surrounding blocks. Almost all of the buildings on the north half of the square were built around the same time as the Holland, and many have similar terra cotta sheathing and other stylistic elements.<sup>2</sup> The Holland is one of the most intact historic buildings on the square, and is one of the only buildings which retains its original windows.

The Holland Building sits on the north side of Park Central East, which was known for most

<sup>1</sup> The installation date for the marble was supplied by Bob Murray, Sr., who was the manager of the building at the time. He remembered it being installed for Zale's Jewelry Store around 1948. The Murray's are part of the Holland family; and have been managing the building since the late 1930s or early 1940s.

<sup>2</sup> There was a major fire on the Square in 1913, which spurred a building program soon after. Sanborn maps for the area date nearly every building on the north side of the Square at 1913 or 1914, and most of those mapped in 1933 remain in place; many have seen alterations.

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**Holland Building  
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of its history as St. Louis Street. (See Figure One.) The lot is bounded on the west by the square, the south by the street, the east by a narrow alley, and the north by a three story commercial building which is about the same age. It has a generally rectangular footprint, and is 117.5' along Park Central East, and 58.75' wide on the east and west elevations. A rectangular lightwell on the north side of the building provides light and ventilation to the stairway and several of the interior rooms. (See Figure Two.) The building, which has a reinforced concrete structural system and a concrete foundation, occupies all of the lot.

The building has two main elevations, the west and the south, which have very similar detailing. (See photo 1.) Both have dark marble sheathing at the ground floor, blond brick walls on Floors Two, Three, and Four, and cream colored glazed terra cotta sheathing on the fifth floor. The top of the building is accented with a bracketed cornice and ornamental parapet wall, and a smaller bracketed cornice marks the top of the first floor. (See photos 5, 8, and 9.) The bays of the main elevations reflect the reinforced concrete structural system of the building, and are divided by piers which run from the ground floor up to the roofline. The lines of the piers are emphasized by paired brackets at the first floor and the roofline. The brackets and other ornamentation are of the same type of glazed terra cotta used on the walls of the fifth floor.

The south wall is the facade; it is the longest of the two and contains the main entrance to the building. The facade is eight bays wide; the entrance bay, which is narrower than the others, is set slightly to the east, with four bays west of it and three bays to the east. The entrance measures roughly 11 feet wide by 12 feet tall, and contains double glass doors surrounded by large sheets of plate glass. The opening is original; the doors themselves are not, but appear to be the same age as the dark marble facing. The words "Holland Building" are etched into the marble above the doorway. Narrow double-hung windows are set in pairs on each floor above the entrance; those on the second floor are surrounded by ornate terra cotta work trim. The windows throughout the building are early or original, with wooden frames, and one-over-one sash.

The bays to either side of the entrance contain pairs of larger windows, one set at each floor. Those on the second, third and fourth floors have terra cotta sills and are in slightly recessed vertical brickwork panels. All of the windows of the fifth floor are slightly smaller than those below, and recessed into the walls. The entire fifth floor is sheathed with rusticated bands of cream colored glazed terra cotta. The south storefront east of the entrance appears to be less than fifty years old, but is in roughly the same place as the original. A comparison of the current configuration with the original plans shows that although the materials are new, the current door and window sizes and locations are nearly identical to the originals. The word "Barkers" is worked into the mosaic tiles on the threshold of that doorway. The ground floor west of the entrance saw some early alterations; the most notable being that the size of the display windows was reduced when the marble was installed more than fifty years ago. The display windows are in the same location as the originals, and the line of the supporting piers remains intact.

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The west elevation is very similar to the south one. That wall has three identical bays, each of which has a set of three double hung windows per floor. The fifth floor has the same terra cotta sheathing found on the south wall, and the body of the walls below are also very similar to those on the south. The ground floor of the west wall is sheathed with the same dark marble found on the south ground floor. The northernmost storefront is in roughly the same location as the original; the materials are newer. The ca. 1948 remodeling combined what was two stores into one space, and moved the entrance for that store to the southwest corner of the building. The mid-century display windows are smaller than the originals, but in roughly the same location.

The ground floor of the west wall is sheltered by a permanent flat canopy which was installed ca. 1975. (See photo 7.) The canopy continues along the sidewalk in front of all the buildings on that corner of the square, and similar canopies are in front of the other buildings of the square. (See photo 1.) Although the canopy abuts the building, it is not tied in structurally, and it does not appear that any of the historic fabric of the building was removed for its installation. Because it is not permanently affixed to the Holland Building, and it sits over public land rather than the Holland lot, it is not counted in the resource count for the property.

The east wall of the building faces a narrow service alley. The light colored bricks and other ornamental features of the south wall wrap around a few feet onto that wall; with that exception, the east elevation is unadorned. (See photo 5.) The wall is faced with plain brown bricks which are several shades darker than those of the main elevations. There are six windows on each floor, and a pair of doors at the street level. The windows have two-over-two metal sash with wire glass for fire protection. The north wall of the building is attached to the three story building on the adjoining lot. The part of the wall which extends above the other building is of red brick, with concrete grids which reflect the main structural system. (See photo 6.)

The interior of the building has seen few alterations of note. The general floorplan is very much as it was in 1914, and many interior finishes remain in place and in good condition, especially in the most public areas of the building. Although the ground floor store spaces have mostly modern drywall and other interior finishes, they have much the same floorplans they have had for the last fifty years or more. The rest of the building retains its original layout, as well as a good deal of original finish material. The elevator lobbies of the first floor and basement are largely intact, as are all of the main corridors of the upper floors.

The main elevator lobby features white Vermont marble walls, a pair of elevators, and a brass mail box which serves the five main floors. The marble runs floor to ceiling, and black marble is used for baseboards and floor trim. (The room has a modern dropped ceiling.) At least one set of elevator doors appears to be original; each door has a vertical accent stripe and a rectangular medallion with the letter "H." A clock type floor indicator is set above that elevator. (See photo 10.)

The other elevator opening is the same size, but the doors and floor indicator appear to be newer. The brass mailbox is located on the west side of the lobby. It is mounted on the wall and served by a

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brass and glass chute which opens to each of the elevator lobbies above.

The main staircase for the building is located just east of the elevators; the balustrade closest to the lobby is of the same white marble used for the walls, as are the risers and treads of the stairs at that level. All other sections of the stairway have metal balustrades, with straight square balusters and bands of ornamental scrollwork. A ca. 1960s open aluminum screen partially encloses the staircase in the ground floor lobby; that installation did not damage historic material, and appears to be quite reversible. The stairs lead up to the office suites and down to the basement elevator lobby, which is also highly intact. (See photo 11.) The lower lobby has plaster walls with marble wainscoting, a plaster ceiling, and a mosaic tile floor, all of which are early or original, and in very good condition.

The upper floors of the building are all very similar, and all are little changed and in excellent condition. Each floor has a long "L" shaped hallway which is served by the central elevators and stairs. (See photos 12 and 13, and Figure Three.) Doors are placed at regular intervals along the hall. Most of the two-panel doors have top panels of frosted glass, and all are surrounded by narrow grooved trim. The walls of the hallways have white marble sheathing which extends up to the tops of the doorways, and is capped by a band of molded wood trim which matches that of the doors. All of the hall woodwork has a natural finish which appears to be original. (An early newspaper description of the building noted that the woodwork was "oiled and rubbed and oiled and rubbed again, 11 times in all".<sup>3</sup>)

The offices themselves have much the same layout as they did in 1914. Few of the rooms are more than 12 or 13 feet wide, as dictated by the structural system of the building. Almost all of the offices were built with connecting doors, however, and many are grouped into office suites, in much the same manner as they were when new. Wall and ceiling finishes vary; many of the offices have modern wall paneling and dropped ceilings. Most of the rooms do have at least some original door and window trim, as well as two-panel doors which match those in the hallways. All of the windows are early or original, and most have original interior trim.

Overall, the Holland Building appears today much as it did during the period of significance. The upper floors of the exterior have seen very few changes since 1914, and the ca. 1948 ground floor alterations have achieved historic significance of their own. The interior is also highly intact; the floorplan is little changed, and an impressive amount of the original interior decoration has survived. The building also continues to function much as it did in 1914, with larger spaces on the ground floor and smaller individual offices above. The Holland Building is one of the most intact historic buildings on the Public Square, and retains a high level of integrity of location, design,

<sup>3</sup> "Springfield's Most Beautiful Christmas Gift - The Holland Building - A Memorial." The Springfield Leader. December 20, 1914, p. 1.



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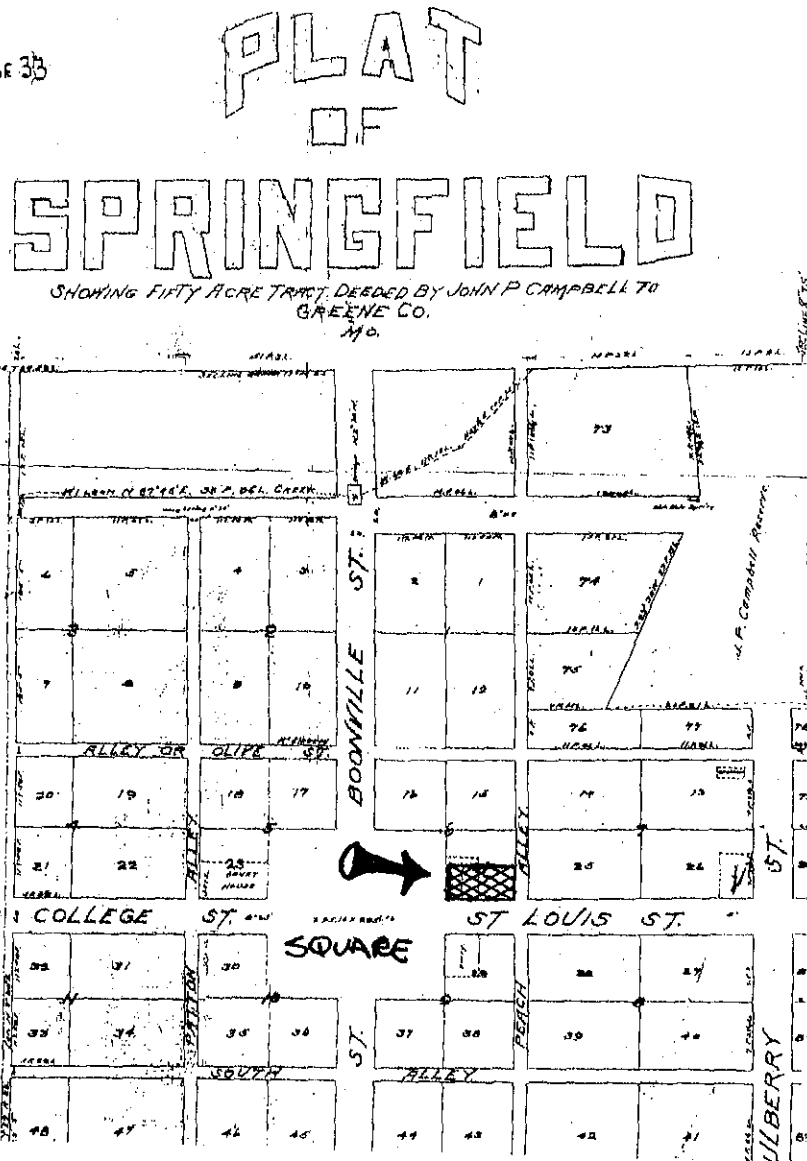
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materials, workmanship, feeling and association. △

Figure One. Early Plat of Springfield, with Holland Building location marked. Reprinted from Criswell, Charles H. *The Holland Building and The Holland Building Parking Lot Environmental Assessment / Site Evaluation*. Springfield, MO: Criswell Consulting, L.L.C., 1999.

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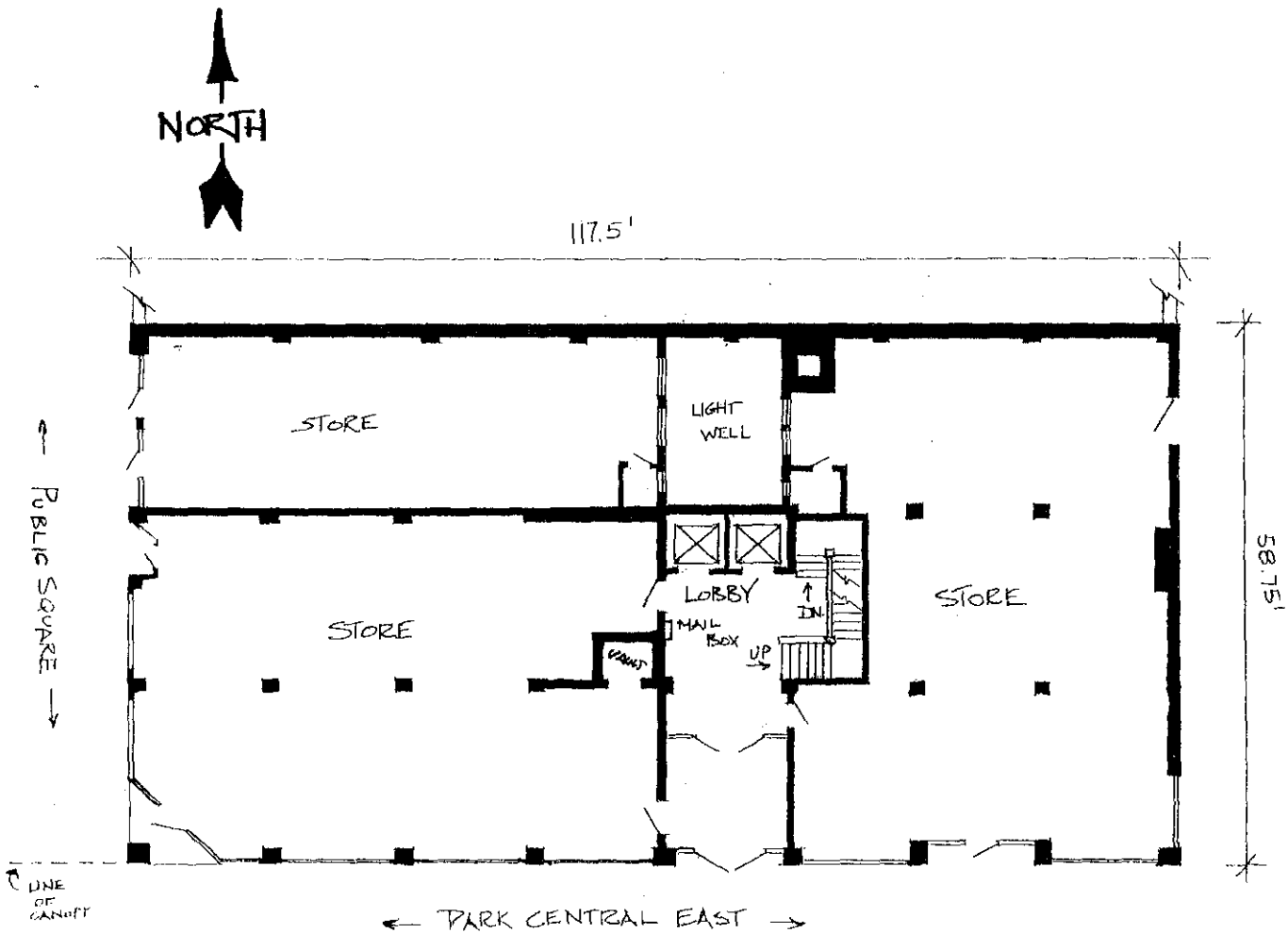


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Figure Two. Ground Floor Sketch Plan. Drawn by Debbie Sheals, from original measured drawings and field observations. Interior partition locations are approximate for all areas except the elevator lobby.



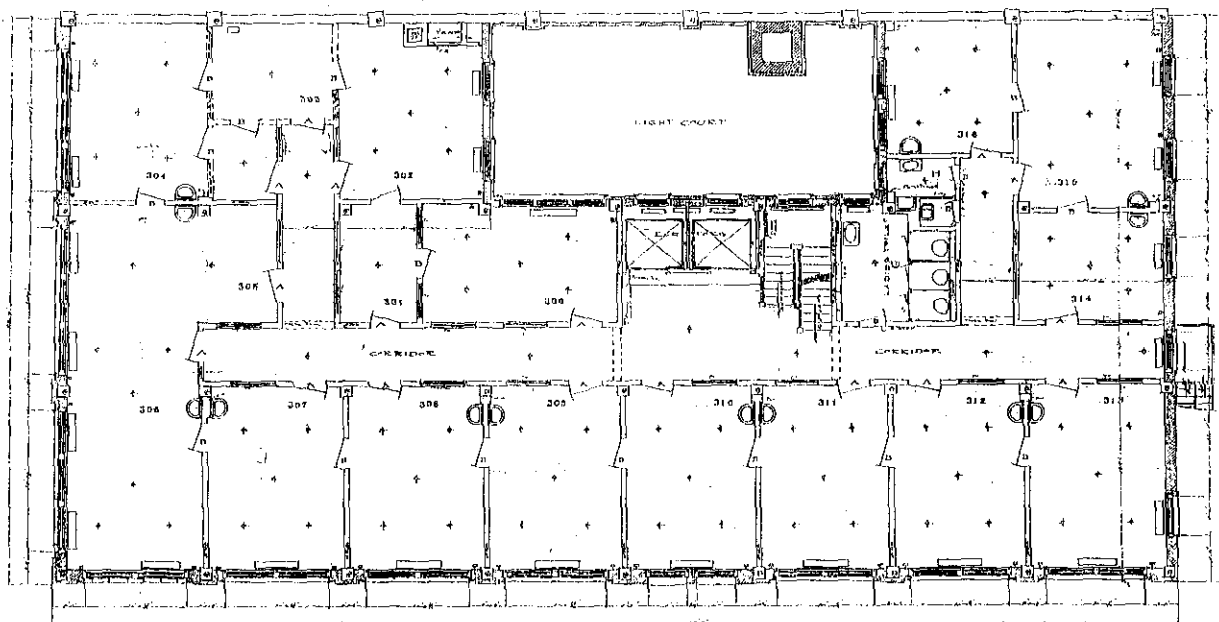
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**Figure Three. Third Floor Plan. Original Measured Drawing by Shepard, Farrar and Wise, Architects, Kansas City, MO; February 9, 1914. The plan of the building is very similar for all upper floors, and all are much the same today as when they were new. (The floorplan has been reduced, and the title block has been enlarged.)**



THIRD FLOOR PLAN  
HOLLAND BUILDING  
SHEPARD, FARRAR & WISE, ARCHTS.

SHEET No.	THE HOLLAND OFFICE BLDG. FOR MRS. C. L. JARRETT SPRINGFIELD, MISSOURI. SHEPARD, FARRAR & WISE, ARCHTS. 1201-2-3-4 RAY BLDG. K. C. MO.	DATE PLANNED 2-11-14
11		

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**Holland Building  
Greene County, Missouri  
Historic and Architectural Resources of Springfield, MO**

**Summary:** The Holland Building, at 205 Park Central East (originally St. Louis Street) in Springfield, Missouri, is significant under Criteria A and C, in the areas of COMMERCE and ARCHITECTURE. The building was built on the Public Square of Springfield in 1914, as an office building, and continues in that function yet today. It is representative of the property type "Downtown Commercial Buildings ca. 1870-1948." It meets the registration requirements set forth in the MPS cover document, "Historic and Architectural Resources of Springfield, Missouri," and falls under the historic context of "19<sup>th</sup> and Early 20<sup>th</sup> Century Commercial Buildings." The building has never operated as anything other than the office building it was built to be, and it is one of the most intact historic commercial buildings on the Public Square today. It is significant in the area of Commerce, as a representative example of early 20<sup>th</sup> century commercial architecture, and for its long role in the commercial history of Springfield. It is also significant in the area of Architecture, as a large example of the "two-part commercial block," an architectural type often used for small and moderately sized American commercial buildings in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The period of significance runs from the 1914 construction date to 1950, the arbitrary fifty year cut-off point. The Holland building retains integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, feeling and association, and looks and functions today much as it did the day it opened.

**Elaboration:** The Holland building was erected as a memorial to Telmachus Blondville Holland, described by one source as the "wealthiest citizen in Greene County."<sup>4</sup> The building was built in his memory by his daughter, Louise Holland Jarrett, who inherited the land on which it sits from her father after his death in 1913. The Holland family had been active in community development and business affairs for many decades; T. B. Holland's father, Colly Holland, was a prominent banker before his death at the turn of the century, and his banking company continued in operation into the 1920s. T. B. Holland was highly respected at the time of his death. One newspaper in 1914 said T. B. Holland "for many years was the most steadfast believer in the future greatness of Springfield...by his strong determination and farsightedness assisted very greatly in establishing the firm foundation of civic solidity which today is Springfield's greatest asset in the world at large."<sup>5</sup>

The planning and construction process for the building was a family affair; it was designed for Louise Holland Jarrett, and the construction was supervised by her husband, Clifford L. Jarrett. Clifford Jarrett was also one of the executors of T. B. Holland's estate. The title block of the measured drawings from which the building was built all read "THE HOLLAND OFFICE B'LD'G.

<sup>4</sup> Walter Stevens, Missouri, The Center State 1821-1915. (Chicago-St. Louis: The S.J. Clarke Publishing Company, 1915,) p. 57

<sup>5</sup> "Springfield's Most Beautiful Christmas Gift - The Holland Building - A Memorial," p. 1.

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FOR MRS. C. L. JARRETT."<sup>6</sup> (See Figure Three.) The front page newspaper article which announced the near completion of the building noted that the "general contract for construction was taken by the Jarrett Construction company of this city. Thus not only was the high standard of workmanship for which this company is well-known assured to the owners, but the personal interest and civic pride of each member of the corporation was actively enlisted in making the Holland building the criterion of high class building in Springfield for many years to come."<sup>7</sup>

The same article, which covered most of the front page of the Sunday paper, included lengthy and glowing descriptions of the structural and mechanical systems of the building, which reflected the latest developments of the time. The heating and ventilation system, which included individual controls for each office and a central ventilation system, was described as "perhaps the most marvelous feature of the building." The electrical system was also highly praised, and the article noted that each office had what at that time was ample electrical service. "Five electric outlets have been placed in each office, providing facilities not only for abundant light but also for fans or small professional motors without the unsightly hanging wires so commonly used."

The architects and builder also took special pains to make the building as fire proof as possible. The reinforced concrete structural system and masonry exterior walls were all fire resistant, and metal sash with wire-glass were used on the wall over the alley, which was judged to have the greatest threat of fire from neighboring buildings. The newspaper article also noted that "while the building is as nearly fireproof as science can make it, still the very latest fire fighting apparatus is supplied to each floor. A mammoth fire plug and standpipe is attached to the building so that the engine may attach directly to it and force the water to the roof and all upper floors simultaneously."

The use of "fire-proof" construction was neither surprising nor unusual. A major fire had nearly gutted the public square just a year earlier; the Holland was built on the site of one of the buildings lost in that fire. An early Sanborn map shows that nearly all of the buildings on the north half of the square were built just after that fire, and all are labeled as being of "Fire proof const'n."<sup>8</sup> Several of those buildings have the same sort of reinforced concrete structural system as the Holland; the others have steel frames with concrete floors and roofs.

In form and function, the Holland building provides a representative example of the "two-part

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<sup>6</sup> The original drawings have been on file in the building since it opened in 1914.

<sup>7</sup> "Springfield's Most Beautiful Christmas Gift - The Holland Building - A Memorial," p. 1.

<sup>8</sup> Sanborn Fire Insurance Company, Map of Springfield, 1933, p. 3.

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commercial block."<sup>9</sup> Architectural historian Richard Longstreth describes the two-part commercial block as "the most common type of composition used for small and moderate sized commercial buildings throughout the country...this type is characterized by a horizontal division into two distinct zones."<sup>10</sup> As is the case for the Holland Building, the single story lower zones of such buildings were generally designed to be used as public or commercial spaces, while the upper floors were used for more private functions, such as offices, residences or meeting halls. The use of upper floors for office space was especially common in buildings as large as the Holland.

Although early examples were often fairly modest in size and just two to four stories tall, larger examples were not unheard of, especially by the time the Holland building was built. Longstreth noted that after the mid-19th century, commercial buildings began to exhibit "an increase in scale...Many buildings also are taller (5 or 6 stories) and occupy more street frontage, responding to the ever increasing demand for commercial space and rise in land values."<sup>11</sup> The corner location of the Holland building certainly took advantage of the increased frontage offered by that lot; the architects' placement of the entrance on the long side allowed room for three storefronts on the busy Public Square, as well as a fourth store space facing St. Louis Street.

The terra cotta ornamentation of the building is also typical of commercial buildings of the period. Longstreth noted that "terra cotta, which could be cast into any form and fired in almost any color, was considered an elegant substitute veneer and became widely used."<sup>12</sup> Many of the surviving early 20<sup>th</sup> century buildings in Springfield utilize at least some terra cotta work, including several near the Holland Building which used pure white elements. The 1914 newspaper article extolled the relative virtues of the Holland's terra cotta:

The very first impression made upon one at the first sight of the Holland building is one of restful delight to the eye. The other new buildings on the square being of pure white, in the sunlight are hard to look upon, while the soft creamy tint of the Holland façade is restful and very pleasing to the vision. Every day as visitors to the city, and citizens also, come to this corner pleased comments on this feature and unstinted praise of the attractiveness of the exterior are heard...The cornice or coping of the first floor

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<sup>9</sup> Richard Longstreth, The Buildings of Main Street, (Washington, D.C.: National Trust for Historic Preservation, 1987) p. 24. See also the MPS Cover Document "Historic and Architectural Resources of Springfield," for a discussion of the Two-Part Commercial Block and other forms of commercial architecture in Springfield.

<sup>10</sup> Longstreth, p. 24.

<sup>11</sup> Longstreth, p. 31.

<sup>12</sup> Longstreth, p. 41.

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presents a highly ornate appearance with its heavy carved ornamental terra cotta. Above this the walls are of rich massive plainness up to the fifth floor, where again, ornate panels surmounted by beautiful carved designs complete a most artistic effect.<sup>13</sup>

The styling of the building reflects subtle influences of Beaux Arts Classicism, which had been popular in the United States for several decades when the building was erected. The style takes its name from the *Ecole des Beaux-Arts*, in Paris, where many American architects trained in the last half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. American architects practicing in the style designed buildings which utilized motifs based upon Classical or Renaissance models.<sup>14</sup> Much of the ornamentation of the building, including the rusticated bands of the fifth floor sheathing, the ornate parapet wall at the roofline, and the cornice brackets, is reminiscent of Renaissance revivals. (See photo 9.) Also, the general massing and fenestration are vaguely classical, which is also typical of two-part commercial blocks of the period. Longstreth noted that "By the turn of the century, a sense of unity and order prevailed...Many examples have a classical sense of order but contain few, if any, references to past periods."<sup>15</sup> The relatively ornate terra cotta work of the Holland sets it apart from contemporary neighboring buildings, which tend to have more streamlined profiles and more restrained systems of ornamentation.

The use of the building throughout the period of significance was also typical of two-part commercial blocks, and it remains so today. The ground floor spaces were designed largely for retail use, while those above were used for offices. The corner retail space was for most of the period of significance a jewelry store. That space was rented to the Clement Jewelry Store before the building opened, and was referred to as "Clements corner" in the description of the opening. That space appears to have been designed specifically for that use, as the plans for the building include a concrete vault, presumably meant for jewelry storage. By 1922, the corner was occupied by Faymann-Joseph Jewelry, who occupied the space until around 1930. It was the Evans Drug Co. for a short time around 1940, and by 1945 was the home of the Zale Jewelry Co., who stayed there well

<sup>13</sup> "Springfield's Most Beautiful Christmas Gift — The Holland Building - A Memorial", p. 1.

<sup>14</sup> John C. Poppeliers, S. Allen Chambers, Jr., and Nancy B. Schwartz, What Style Is It? A Guide To American Architecture. (Washington D.C.: National Trust for Historic Preservation, 1983) pp. 66-70.

<sup>15</sup> Longstreth, p. 39.

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past the middle of the century.<sup>16</sup> It was for Zale's that the ground floor was remodeled ca. 1948.<sup>17</sup> Other early ground floor tenants included the A. W. Weaver Shoe Co, and the Vanity Slipper Shop.<sup>18</sup>

The basement level of the building was designed for restaurant use, and opened with the Holland Café as a tenant. The space boasted a state of the art ventilation system to remove cooking odors and provide the basement rooms with a constant change of air. By 1922, the restaurant had been replaced with the Brunswick Billiard Parlor, which early building manager Bob Murray described as a "respectable establishment."<sup>19</sup> Brunswick's remained at that location throughout the period of significance.

The upper floors hosted offices for a diverse range of businesses. Early tenants included insurance agents, investment companies, lawyers, a tailor, and a beauty shop. The medical professions were also well-represented; several doctors and dentists reserved offices in the building before it was completed, and the building was home to medical offices throughout the period of significance. The locally prominent Smith-Glynn-Callaway Clinic established an office on the fifth floor in the 1940s, and remained there for many years.

The building today looks and functions much as it always has. The upper floors are especially intact, and continue to be used for offices. The ground floor has seen no significant exterior changes since the ca. 1948 remodeling, and the ground floor rooms continue to appear and function in a more public manner than those above. The Holland Building is significant as an intact representative example of early 20<sup>th</sup> century commercial architecture in Springfield. It has seen few significant alterations, and appears today much as it did when the local paper described it as "A Magnificent Christmas Gift to the City of Springfield." △

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<sup>16</sup> City Directories, 1922-1946.

<sup>17</sup> Allen Casey, Interview with Mr. Robert Murray, Sr., May, 2000. Mr. Murray was manager of the building at that time.

<sup>18</sup> See Appendix for a full list of tenants in 1922, 1933, and 1948.

<sup>19</sup> Allen Casey, Interview with Mr. Robert Murray, Sr., May, 2000.



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### **Chronology**

From City Directories, Sanborn Maps, and various histories noted in the bibliography.

1901 Colly B. Holland, a prominent area banker, dies, leaving most of his estate to his son, Telemachus Blondville Holland. The estate included the property now occupied by the Holland Building.

1913, June. A major fire destroys several buildings on the town square, including most of the northeast corner of the square.

1913, July. Telemachus Blondville Holland dies. His will, which was filed in August of 1913, leaves the property on the east side of the square to his daughter, Louise Holland Jarrett. (Mrs. Clifford L. Jarrett.)

**1914 Holland Building is erected** for Mrs. Clifford L. Jarrett, under the construction supervision of Mr. Clifford L. Jarrett. Plans are drawn by Shepard, Farrar and Wise, Architects, R. A. Long Building, Kansas City, MO. The first set of plans are done in January of that year, and revisions continued into March. The building is several stories tall by Decoration Day of that year. First tenants include Clements Jewelers, the E. W. Phillips and Son Bonding and insurance firm, a tailor, a beauty shop, and several medical professionals.

1914 C. B. Holland and Sons Bankers consolidated with Merchants Bank and the State Savings Bank; they appear to have kept the Holland name and stayed in operation until 1924. (The Holland Banking Company building still occupies the property due south of the Holland Building, across St. Louis Street, which is now Park Central East.)

1922, Directory, see full listing below.

1926 Directory. Basement and the ground floor on the square have the same businesses. Offices above are also much the same. C.L. Jarrett now listed only as "Building Manager", in Room 416.

1933 Directory, see full listing below.

1937, last use of streetcars in the square.

1940 Directory. Ground floor on the square has Virginia Dare Dresses, Vanity Slipper Shop (north

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part), plus Evans Drug Co. No. 2. Basement is the same; upper floors all occupied by about the same mix of offices. New office use includes the Smith-Glynn-Callaway Clinic on the fifth floor, as well as an x-ray lab in room 400-01.

1942, ca. Drawing of the Holland was published in "Growth of a City: Springfield, Capital of the great Ozark Empire."

1945 Photo of the building and square includes a view of the Holland Building, with signs for Vanity Slipper Shop and Zale Jewelry in the west stores.

1946 Directory. Ground floor on the square has Vanity Slipper Shop (north part), plus Zale Jewelry Co, Inc on the corner. The Billiard parlor is still in the basement, the upper floors are about the same, with the addition of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers, the Jewish Welfare Board, USO, and Harold Casey, architect, father of the current owner, Allen Casey. The building office had moved to 318-319.

1948, ca. The ground floor is remodeled, and dark marble facing was installed on all ground floor exterior walls. Upper floors and two-part commercial block form remain intact. General patterns of fenestration were unchanged, except that the Zale's store received a corner entrance. The building has seen no significant alterations since that time.

1955 Directory. Vanity Slipper, Zale's and Brunswick all still in place, most offices above are also the same.

2000 Architect Allen Casey buys the building from R. B. Murray Co., Bob Murray Jr., president. Mr. Casey's father had offices in the building in the late 1940s. (Mr. Murray is Louise Jarrett's grandson; he and his father managed the property for decades.) The sale marks the first time the building left the original family. △

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**Appendix:**  
**Holland Building Tenants During the Period of Significance, Selected Years.**

**1922 (Dunham's City Directory)**

**Public Square East:**

A.W. Weaver Shoe Co.

Faymann - Joseph Jewelry Co.

**211 St. Louis Street:**

Basement - Brunswick Billiard Parlors

Van Matre Drug Co., St. Louis Street

202 - 205 - Spr Security Co.

206 First Mortgage Trust Co.

207-208 - E.W. Phillips & Son

210-211 - Dieterman & Quisenberry

212 - Lumbermen's Supply Co.

213 - H. Picotte & Co., W.S. Turner

214 - New York Life Insurance

J. H. Schopp

215-216 - J.M. Fulbright & Co.

A.B. Diggins

217 - Royal Typewriter Co.

218-219 - Collins & Pierce

220 - Little Gift Shop

300 - 301 - Helen Day Brown

304-305 - Dr. J. L. Atherton

Dr. Mary J. Atherton

307-309 - Dr. I. L. James

310 - Marinello Beauty Shop

311 - Dr. W. T. Avery

313 - Delia Altemiller

314 - S.C. Bates

315 - Jobbers & Mfr. Assn

318 - East Lawn Cemetery Assn.

320-321 - Dr. U. J. Busiek

402-404 - Illinois Life Ins. Co.

F.L. Moffett

406-407 - Dr. J. P. Ferguson

Dr. L.N. Spalding

408-409 - Franklin Life Ins. Co.

410-411 - A.T. Quisenberry

413 - Dr. Ambrose Petterfer

414 - Booth & Son

E.L. Dickerson

415-417 - Jarrett - Richardson Paving Co.

Hedges - Weeks Construction Co.

Jarrett Construction Co.

500 - L. Tucker

502 - Dr. R. H. McCrum

504 - Dr. R.H. Anderson

506 - Dr. J.R. Boyd

Dr. W.P. Patterson

Dr. Wilbur Smith

511 - Dr. C.E. Fulton

513 - Dr. Wallis Smith

Dr. Souter Smith

515-516 - Tatlow & Mitchell

Amy Burkett

517 - Spr Dental Supply

518 - W.E. Tucker & Son

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**Holland Building Tenants, con't.  
1933 (Polk's Springfield City Directory)**

**Public Square East:**

Virginia Dare Dresses Inc., 103

Vanity Slipper Shop, 104

105 - Vacant

**205 St. Louis Street:**

Basement - Brunswick Billiard Parlor

Hollingshead Fred B. Barber

201-206 - Indust. Loan & Inv. Co.

George Walter N & Co., Inv.

207-208 - Strubinger Bert E., Claim Adjustments

209-210 - Phillips E. W. & Son, Ins.

211 - Vacant

212 - Conklin Letter Shop

Capital Life Ins. Co.

213 - Systematic Savings & Loan Assn.

Reliance Inv. Co.

215-216 - Fulbright J. M. & Co., Ins.

Diggins Arch B., Ins.

New York Life Ins. Co.

217-218 - Real Silk Hosiery Mills

219 - Fenton J. B., Lawyer

220,300-302 - Vacant

303-305 - Teaff, Hansford L., Lawyer

Pierce, Harold, Lawyer

Collins, L.L., Lawyer

McDaniel, R.E. Lee, Real Estate

306 Vacant

307-309 - Murray Loan Co.

McKinney, Howard C., Real Estate

310 Vacant

311 - Combs Beauty Shop

313 - Altemiller Delia E., Mlnr.

314-317 - Personal Finance Co.

318 - Hedges-Weeks Const. Co., Contrs.

320 - Zimmerman, Lydia L. Mrs. CSP

400 - Vacant

402-404 - Southwestern Insulation Co.

Northwestern National Life Insurance Co.

Carden, Fred W., Lawyer

407 Hogeboom Geo W., Physician

408-411 - Quisenberry, A.T., Ins.

Winn, Wm. R., Ins.

413 - Camp. Francis B., Phys.

415 - Vacant

416-417 - Vacant

420 - Christian Science Reading Room

500 - Guild Library - (Epis)

502 - Spalding Louis N., Dentist

503 - Springfield Dental Supply

504 - Tucker W. Edwin, Dentist

506-507 - Vacant

510 - East Lawn Cemetery Co.

Lincoln Memorial Park Cemetery Office

Bryant - Comer & Co., Inv.

511 - Holland Building Office

514 - Tatlow & Schwab, Lawyer

Taylor, J. Herbert, Lawyer

517 - Simmons, Julian D., Real Estate

518-519 - Southwest Sales Corp. Bg. Materials

520 - Vacant

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**Holland Building Tenants, con't.**  
**1948 (Polk's Springfield City Directory)**

**Public Square East:**

Vanity Slipper Shop, 104

Zale Jewelry Co., 105

**205 St. Louis Street:**

Basement - Brunswick Billiards Parlor

200-206 - Ind. Loan & Inv. Co.

George, Walter N. & Co., Inv.

AM Participations Inc., Inv. Securities

Hamilton Management Corp.

207-208 - Wann, H. B. Realty Co.

209-210 - Phillips, E. W. & Sons, Ins.

211 - Mills, Geo I. Jr., Dentist

212 - Conklin Letter Service

McSweeney Ralph Civil Eng.

213 - Taussig Day & Co. Inc., Inv.

214 - Sheppard, J.D., Ins. Agency

215-216 - Haseltine, Edwin C. L.

Harra Adjustment Co.

217 - Vacant

218 - Hedges Construction Co.

219 - Fenton, Jerry B., Lawyer

300-302 - Order of R.R. Telegraphers, Div.32

303 - Slayton & Co. Inc., Inv.

Ferguson Wood Products Co.

304-309 - Murray & Kent Insurors Inc.

310 - Mutual Benefit Life Ins. Co.

311 - Baker Beauty Shop

312 - Jefferson Pharmacy

314 - 317 - Personal Finance Co. of Springfield

319 - Holland Building Office

320-321 - Real Silk Hosiery Mills Inc.

401 - Casey Harold A., Architect

402-404 - N.W. National Life Insurance Co.

Coonrod, W. L., Ins.

Douglas Guardian Warehouse Corp.

405 - Central Life Assurance Soc. (Mutual) of Des Moines, IA.

Sullivan, Roy A., Ins.

406 - Milligan Inv. Co.

407 - 409 - Schwab & Carr, Lawyer

Kirby, Milton B., Lawyer

410-412 - Farthing, Gene W., Physician

413 - Shoemaker, Robert L., Real Estate & Loans

414 - Reliable Life Insurance Co.

415-420 - Smith, C. Souter, Physician

Plumlee, Wm C., Physician

500 - Smith-Glynn-Callaway Clinic

502 - King Paul A., Dentist

504 - Tucker, W. Edwin, Dentist

515-517 - Hoover, H. Lee, Physician

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INTERVIEW:

Allen Casey, Interview with Mr. Robert Murray, Sr., May, 2000.

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**Verbal Boundary Description**

All of the south 58.75 feet of Lot 24 in Block 6 of the original part of the City of Springfield, Greene County, MO.

**Boundary Justification**

The current boundaries encompass all of the land associated with the Holland Building during the period of significance.

**Photographs**

The following information is the same for all photographs:

Holland Building

205 Park Central East, Springfield

Greene County, MO

Debbie Sheals

Photos 5 and 9 were taken December 1999, all others, May 2000

Negatives on file with Debbie Sheals 406 West Broadway, Columbia, MO 65203

**List of Photographs**

See photo key for camera angles of photos 1-11.

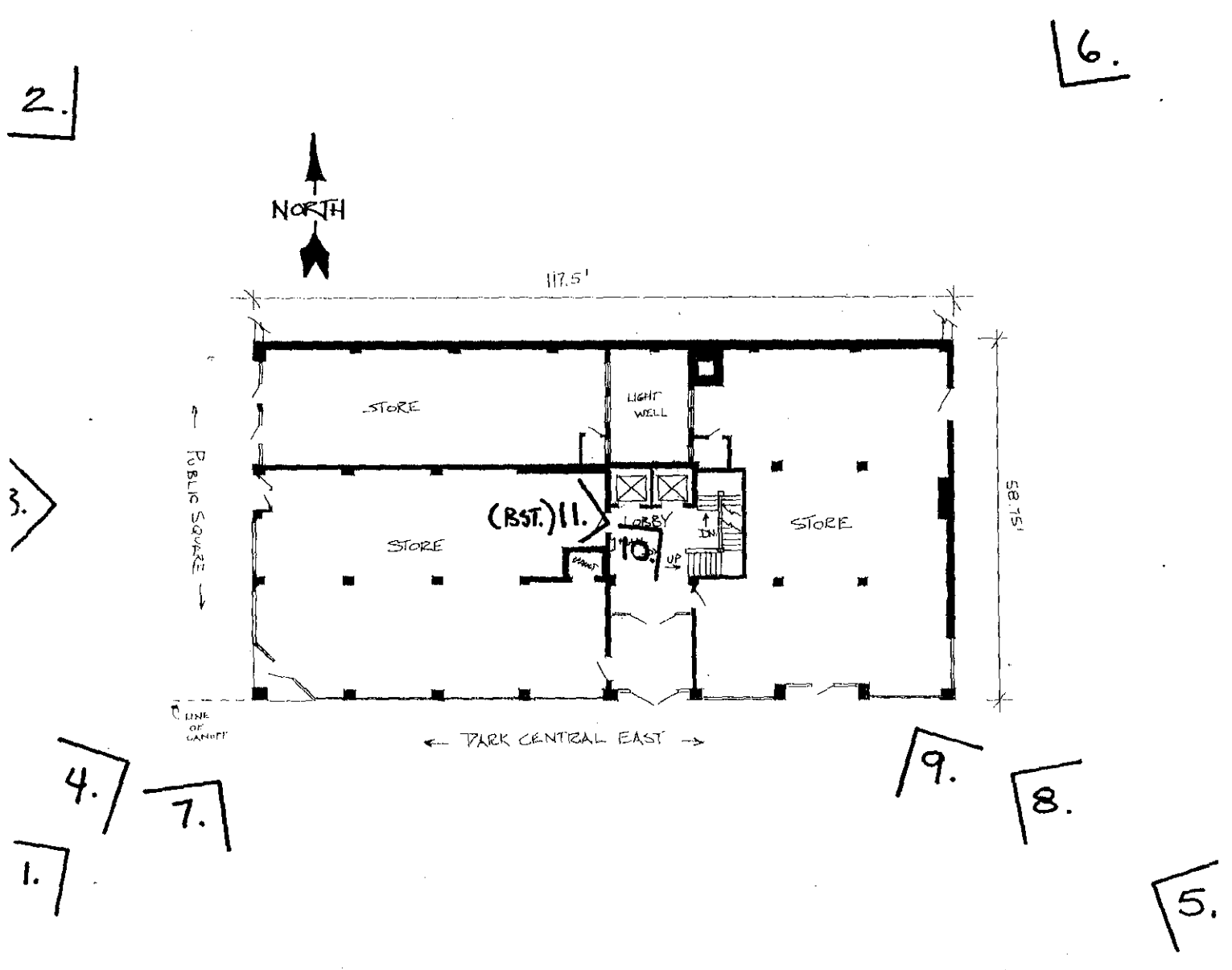
1. Southwest corner, from across the square.
2. Northwest corner, from Boonville Street.
3. West elevation.
4. South and west elevations.
5. South and east elevations, from the roof of the nearby Hotel Sansone.
6. Northeast corner, and alley streetscape.
7. Detail of southwest corner, ground floor.
8. Detail of southeast corner, ground floor.
9. Detail of upper parapet and cornice, southeast corner.
10. Ground floor elevator lobby, looking northeast.
11. Basement elevator lobby, looking northeast.
12. West corridor, fourth floor, looking north.
13. Hall and elevator lobby, third floor, looking east.

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Photo Key.





# SPRINGFIELD QUADRANGLE

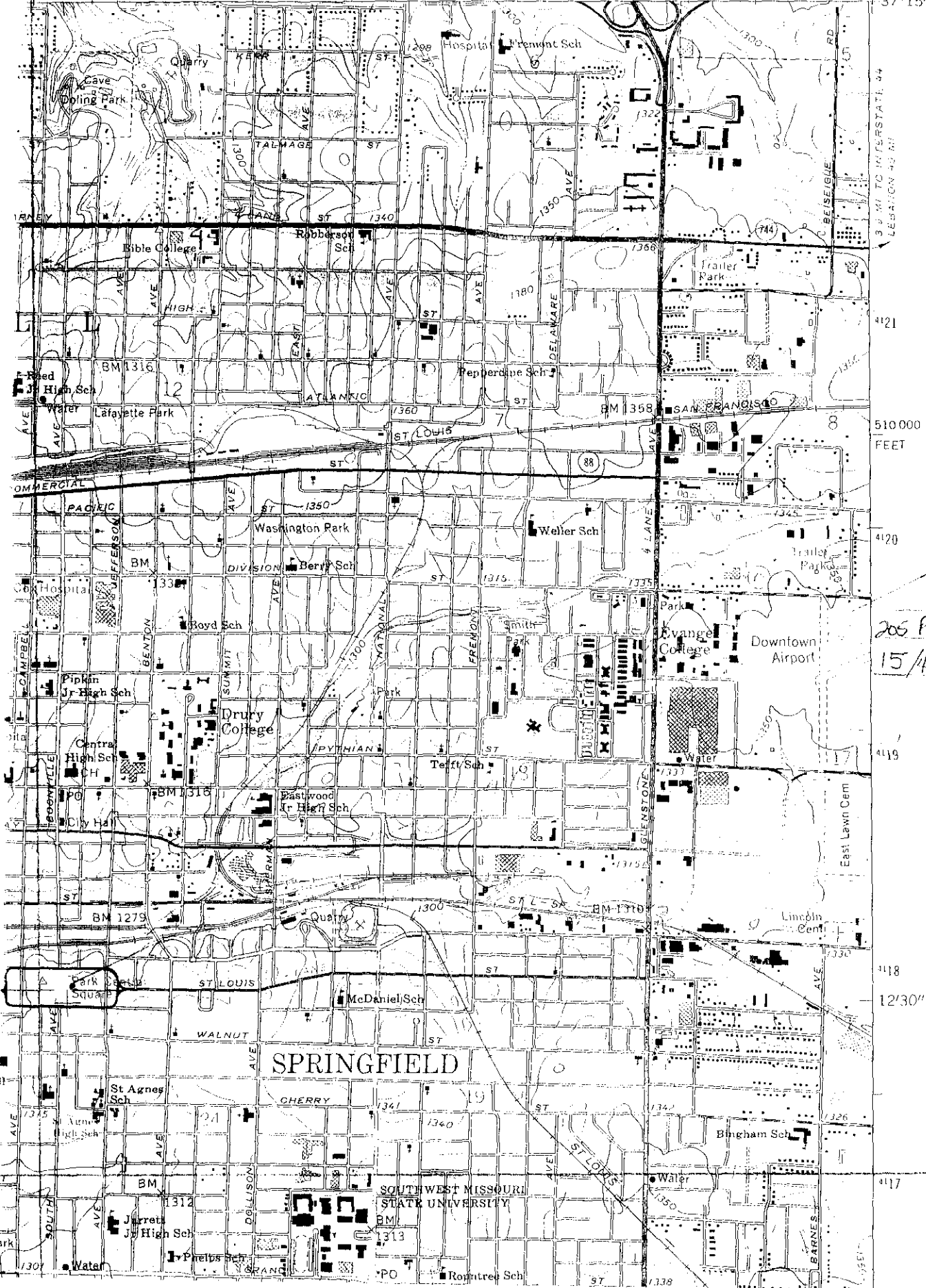
MISSOURI-GREENE CO.

7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)

30 MI. TO MO. ST. FAIR GROVE 13 MI. LEBANON 49 MI. STANFORD 8 MI.

7358 1 SW (BASSVILLE)

4 17'30" 270 000 FEET 475 R. 22 W. R. 21 W. 476 93°15' 37°15'



HOLLAND  
BUILDING  
205 PARK CENTRAL E.  
15/474160/4117900

SPRINGFIELD

SOUTHWEST MISSOURI  
STATE UNIVERSITY

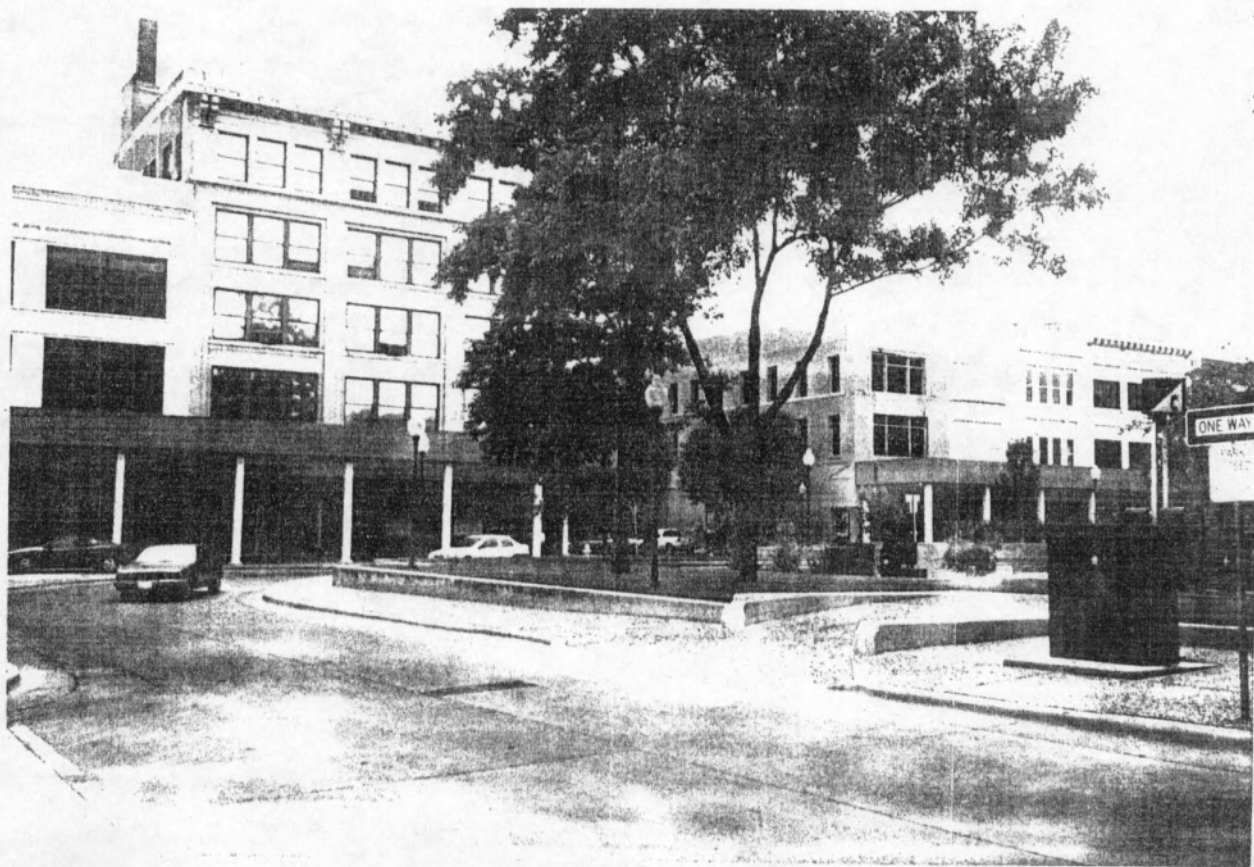
12'30"

417

Holland Building  
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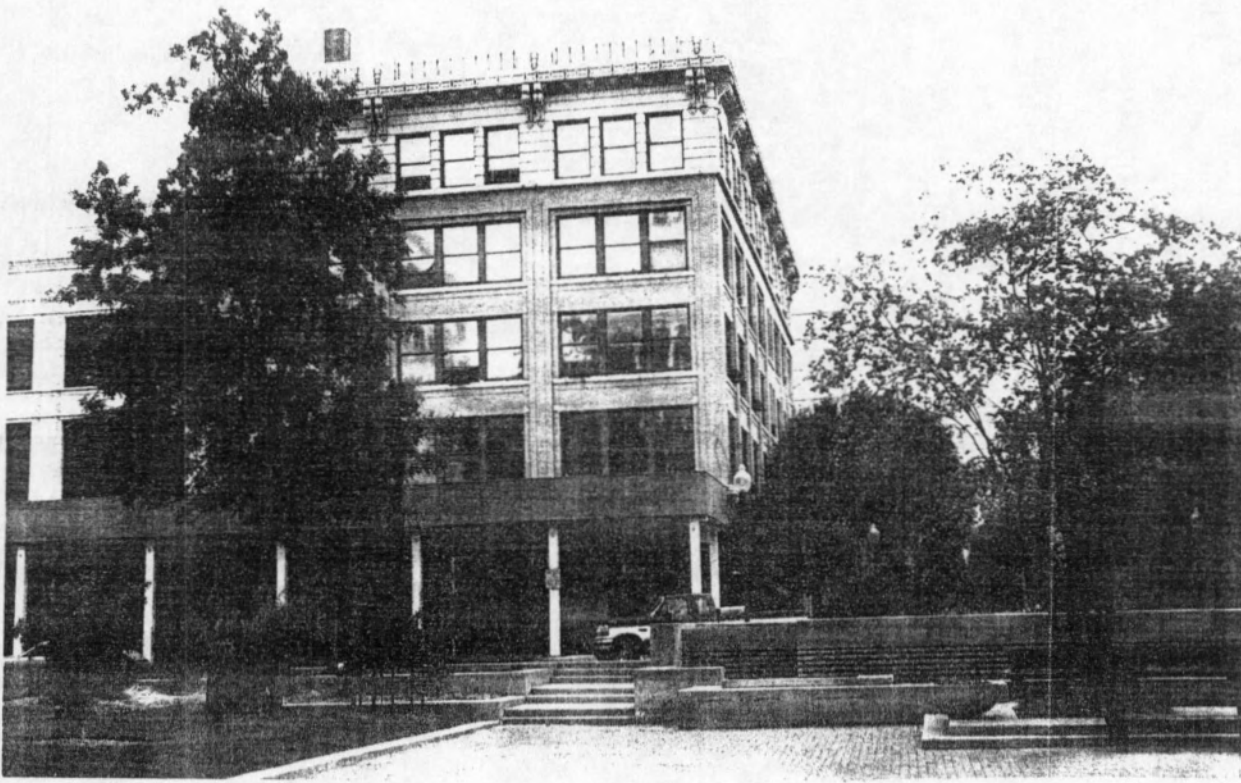


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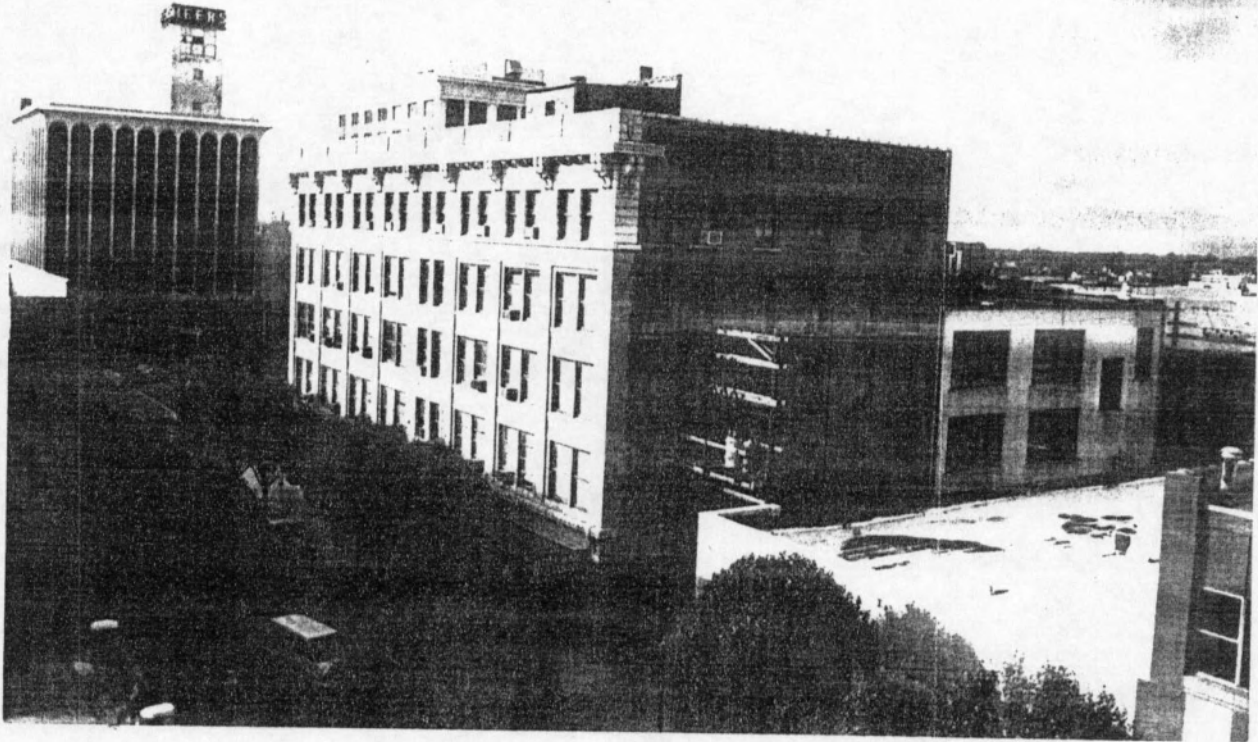


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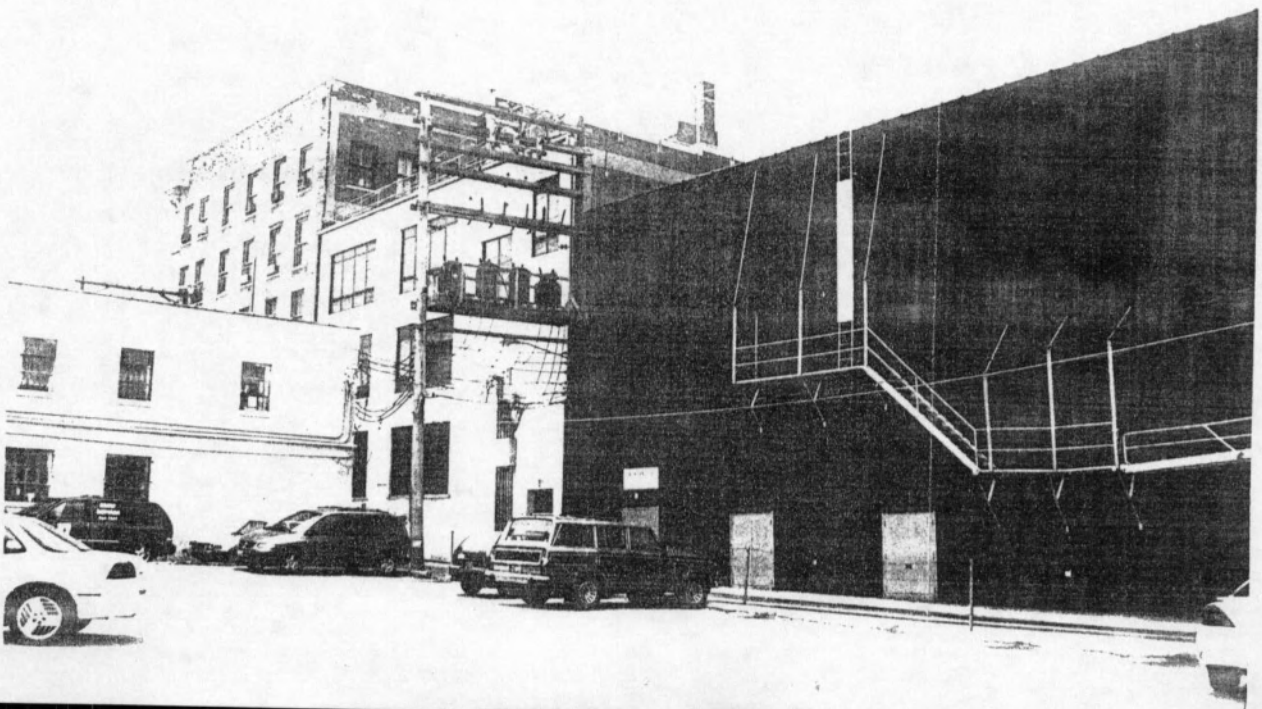


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6



Holland Building  
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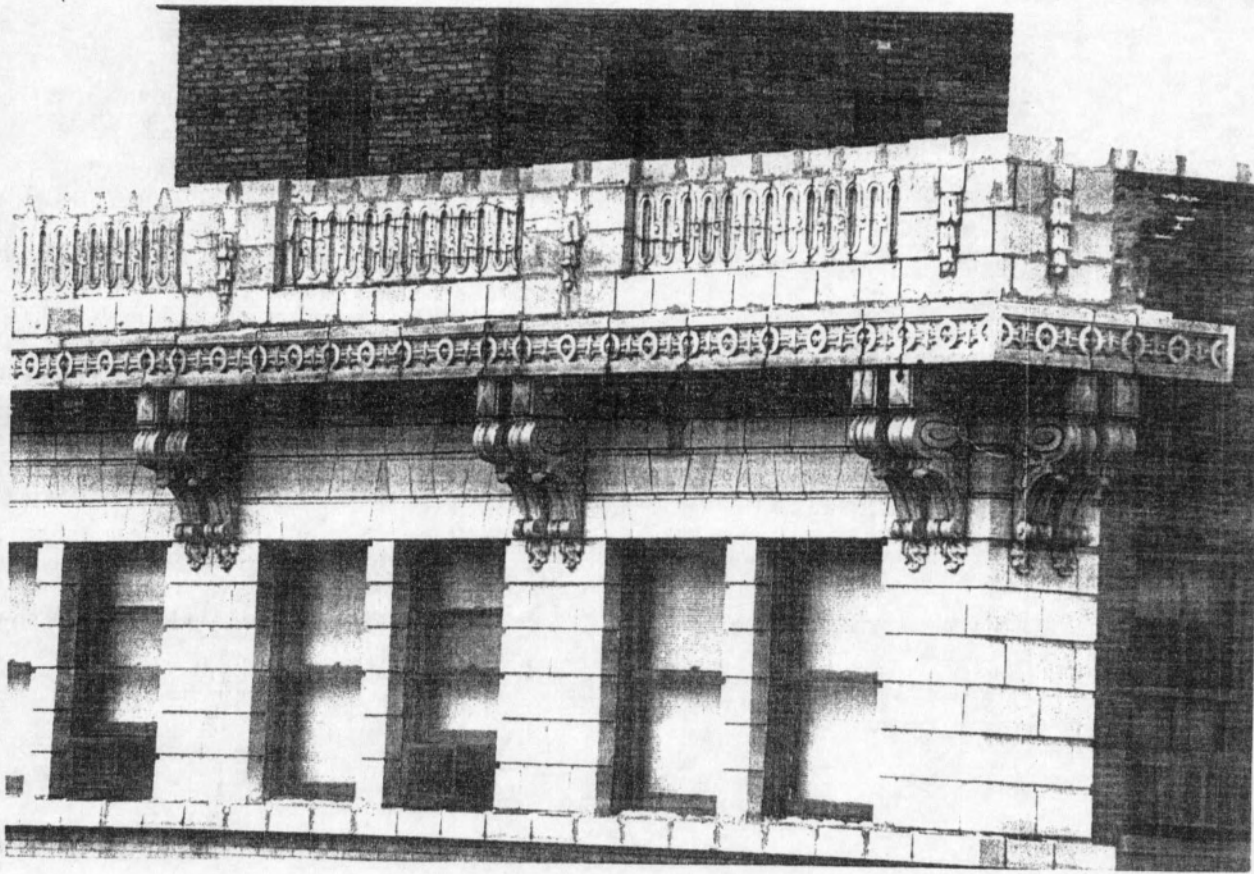


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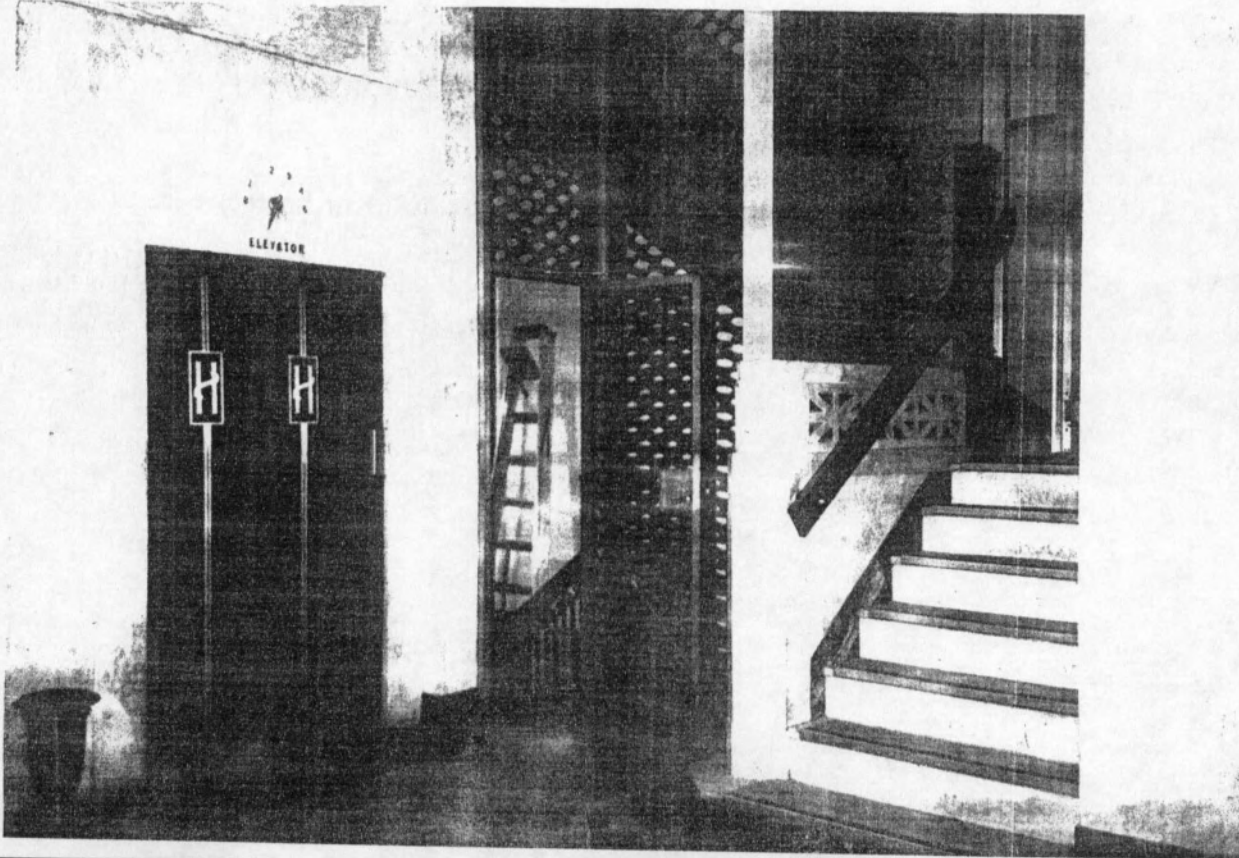


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9

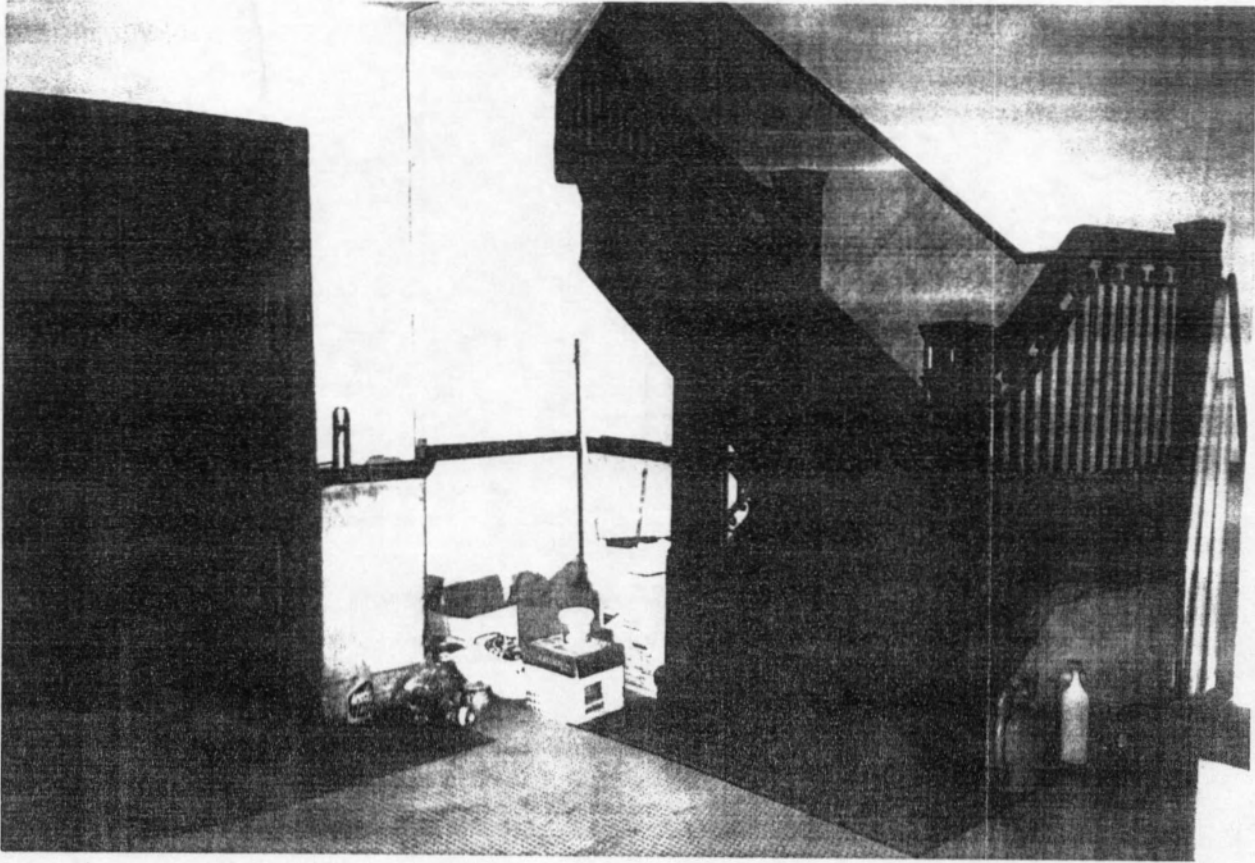


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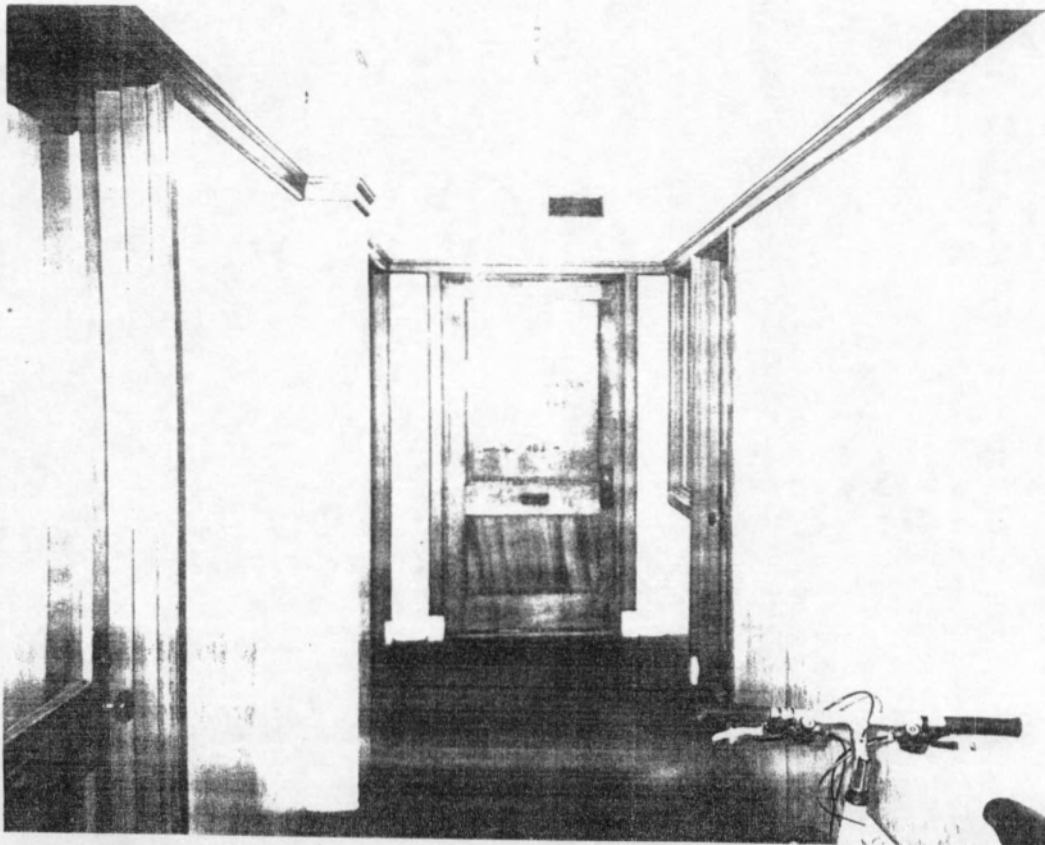


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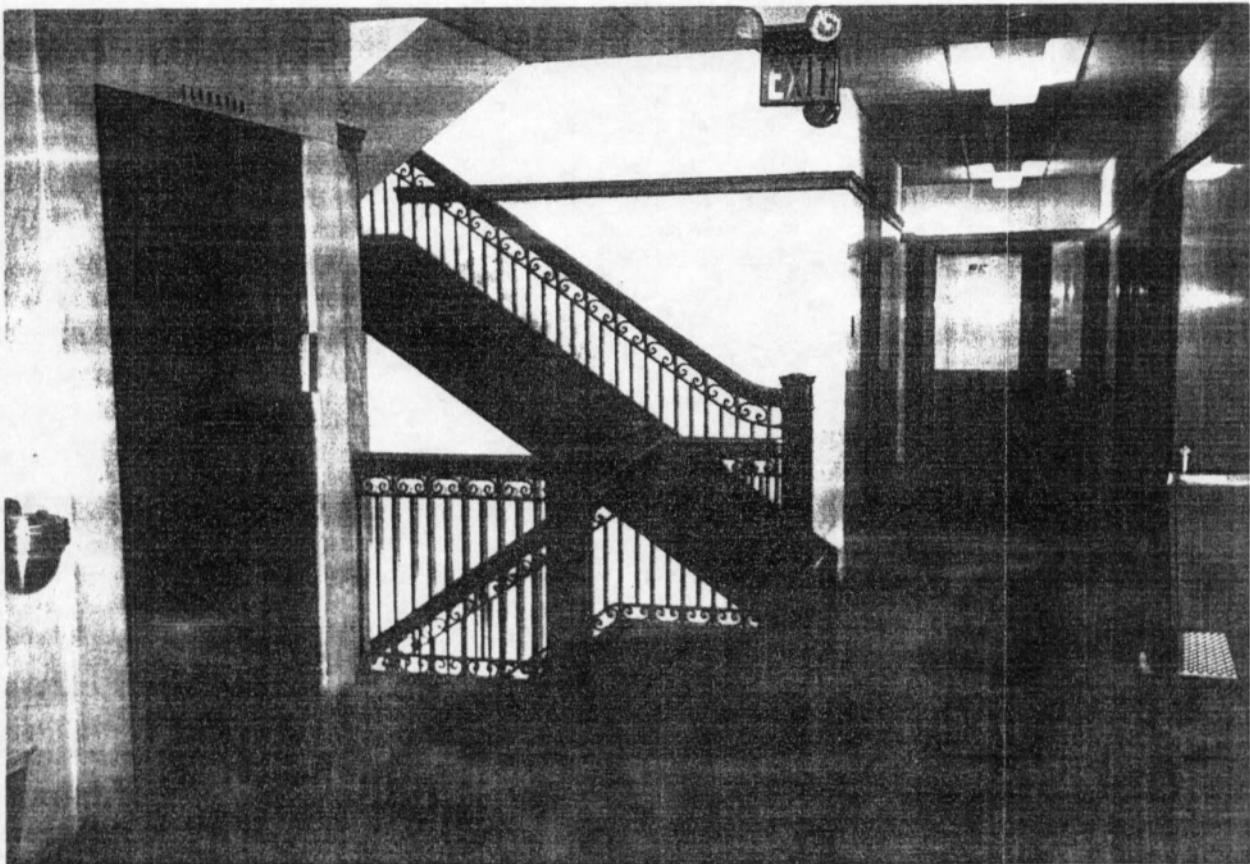


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EXTRA  
PHOTOS



