

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

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

1. Name of Property

historic name Inter-State Grocer Company Building

other name/site number Bagcraft Building

2. Location

street & number 1027-1035 South Main Street N/A not for publication

city or town Joplin N/A vicinity

state Missouri code MO county Jasper code 097 zip code 64801

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.)

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

9 Sept 2008
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:

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

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:) _____

Inter-State Grocer Company Building
Name of Property

Jasper County, MO
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(check as many boxes as apply)

Category of Property
(check only one box)

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

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

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

| Contributing | Noncontributing | |
|--------------|-----------------|------------|
| 2 | 0 | buildings |
| _____ | _____ | sites |
| _____ | _____ | structures |
| _____ | _____ | objects |
| 2 | 0 | Total |

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

Historic Resources of Joplin, Missouri

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Function
(Enter categories from instructions)

Current Function
(Enter categories from instructions)

COMMERCE/warehouse

PROCESSING/manufacturing facility

VACANT

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

Other: Factory and Warehouse Building

foundation Limestone

walls BRICK

TERRA COTTA

roof OTHER: Tar and Gravel

other CONCRETE

Narrative Description

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

See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 7

Inter-State Grocer Company Building
Name of Property

Jasper County, MO
County and State

8. Description

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

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

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

Areas of Significance

(enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

COMMERCE

Period of Significance

1915-1958

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Persons

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

McKecknie, John W., architect

Bane & Hoffman, contractor

See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 8

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

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

Post Memorial Art Reference Library; Joplin Museum Complex

See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 9

Inter-State Grocer Company Building
Name of Property

Jasper County, MO
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Approximately 1.1 acres

UTM References

(Place additional boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

1 1/5 3/6/5/5/0/2 4/1/0/4/7/2/9
Zone Easting Northing

2 / / / / / / / / / / / /
Zone Easting Northing

3 / / / / / / / / / / / /
Zone Easting Northing

4 / / / / / / / / / / / /
Zone Easting Northing

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The boundary of the Inter-State Grocer Company Building property is shown as the heavy black line on the accompanying scale map entitled "Inter-State Grocer Company Building Boundary Map."

Property Tax No. N/A

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

This nomination includes the parcel of land historically associated with the resource.

See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 10

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Kerry Davis, Architectural Historian and Sally Schwenk, Historian

organization Sally Schwenk Associates, Inc. date May 2008

street & number 112 West 9th Street, Suite 510 telephone 816-221-2672

city or town Kansas City state MO zip code 64105

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

name/title Gryphon Building, LLC

street & number 1201 E. 32nd Street, Suite E telephone 417-483-0566

city or town Joplin state MO zip code 64804

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 1

Inter-State Grocer Company Building
Jasper County, Missouri
Historic Resources of Joplin, Missouri (MPS)

SUMMARY DESCRIPTION STATEMENT

The Inter-State Grocer Company Building at 1027-1035 South Main Street in Joplin, Jasper County, Missouri is a five-story fireproof wholesale distribution and food processing building constructed of reinforced concrete with brick cladding, classified as a Factory and Warehouse Building property subtype as established in the Multiple Property Documentation Form (MPDF) "Historic Resources of Joplin, Missouri."¹ Built in 1915, the 123,000-square-foot building is located at the south edge of the Joplin downtown business district and adjacent to the Missouri Pacific Railroad tracks. Accompanying the primary building is a circa 1920 one-story brick garage historically associated with the operations of the Inter-State Grocer Company Building and counted as a contributing resource.

The Inter-State Grocer Company Building is an excellent example of the wholesale distribution functional property type, retaining key characteristics such as ample fenestration for light and ventilation; reinforced concrete structure and brick cladding representing state-of-the-art fireproof construction for its period of construction; and loading dock bays on three of the four elevations that convey the railroad and truck freight loading and distribution functions of the internal spaces within the rear section of the first story. The interior spatial arrangement features large floor plates dedicated to a variety of specific wholesale storage, processing, and distribution functions, including large open spaces, a central freight elevator, processing-specific spaces, as well as the front lobby, a large security vault, and business office spaces. The tapestry brick cladding and abundant use of terra cotta on the west (primary) façade and along select areas of the north and south (side) elevations, reflect popular understated commercial architectural styling of the period of construction. The west (primary) façade is visually divided into a two-part commercial block building form, with a continuous band of terra cotta delineating the street-level space from the upper stories. The street-level portion of the façade clearly reflects the reception and administrative functions of the internal spaces within. Designed by Kansas City architect, John W. McKecknie, the building incorporates unique design elements such as a trapezoidal plan with primary façade windows spaced off-center within each structural bay to visually disguise the structural asymmetry as viewed from the street.

Other than the removal of the failing shaped parapets in the late twentieth century, the alterations to the original building's appearance do not affect the building's overall ability to communicate its historic architectural and functional associations. These alterations occurred as part of the evolution of the

¹ The associated MPDF has been reviewed and approved by both the Missouri State Historic Preservation Office National Register staff and the City of Joplin Historic Commission. The MPDF is scheduled for review by the Missouri Advisory Council of Historic Preservation in May 2008.

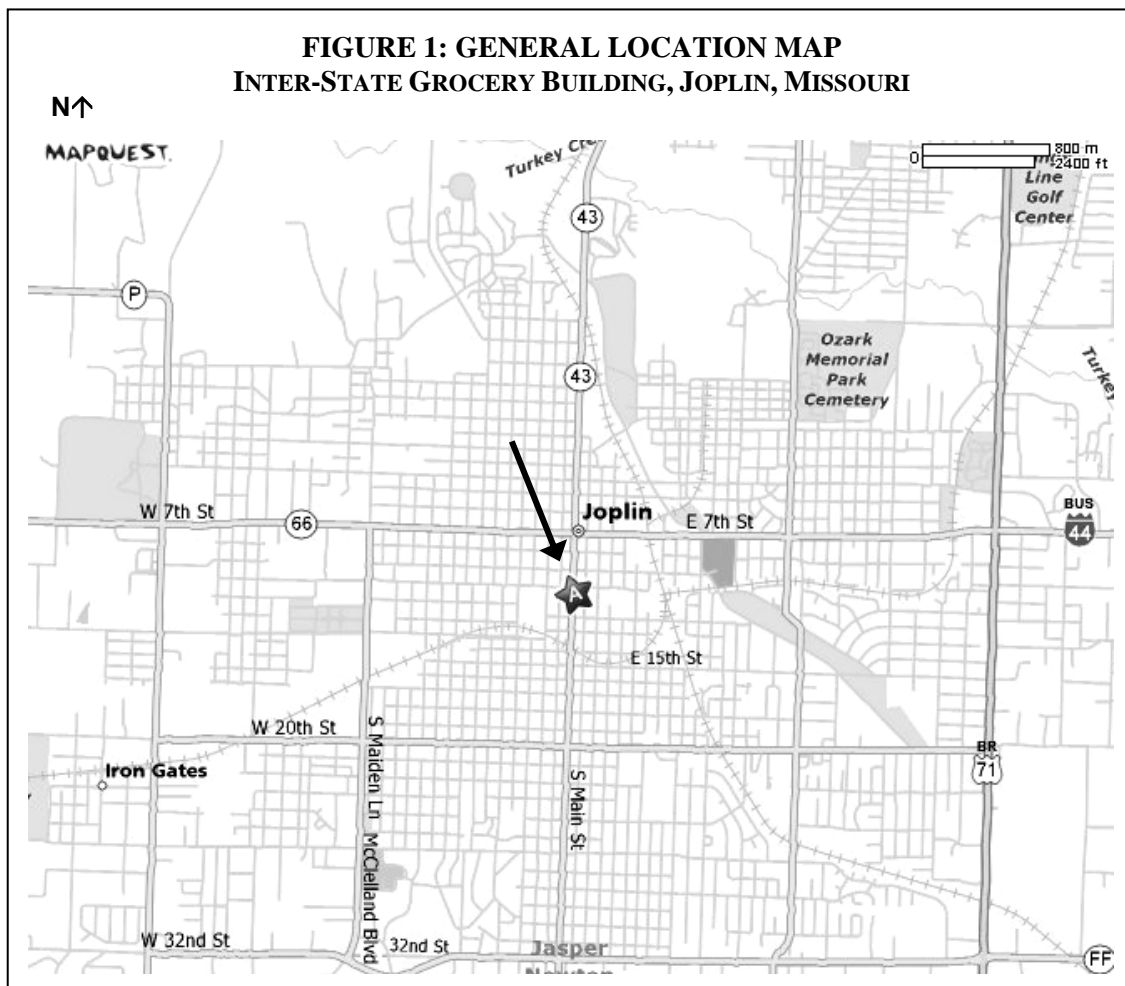
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Inter-State Grocer Company Building
Jasper County, Missouri
Historic Resources of Joplin, Missouri (MPS)

building's use as a food processing and distribution building under subsequent owners and include the replacement of approximately 30 percent of the original windows; removal of parts of the lobby and office finishes; replacement of original loading dock doors and introduction of a new concrete dock; the addition of a full-height material lift; and the introduction of a ramp to the below-grade basement. These changes do not affect the building's ability to communicate its commercial history. These alterations are offset by the building's retention of a high percentage of its original features and materials dating from its period of significance. The Inter-State Grocer Company Building retains its key character-defining features, and its integrity of its historic location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and associations. All of its significant character-defining design elements and materials are intact and the building clearly conveys its original role and historic associations as a wholesale distribution building designed for the efficient transport, processing, and delivery of grocery items and dry goods, as defined in the MPDF. Its design and stylistic treatment successfully conveys feelings of its period and quality of construction.

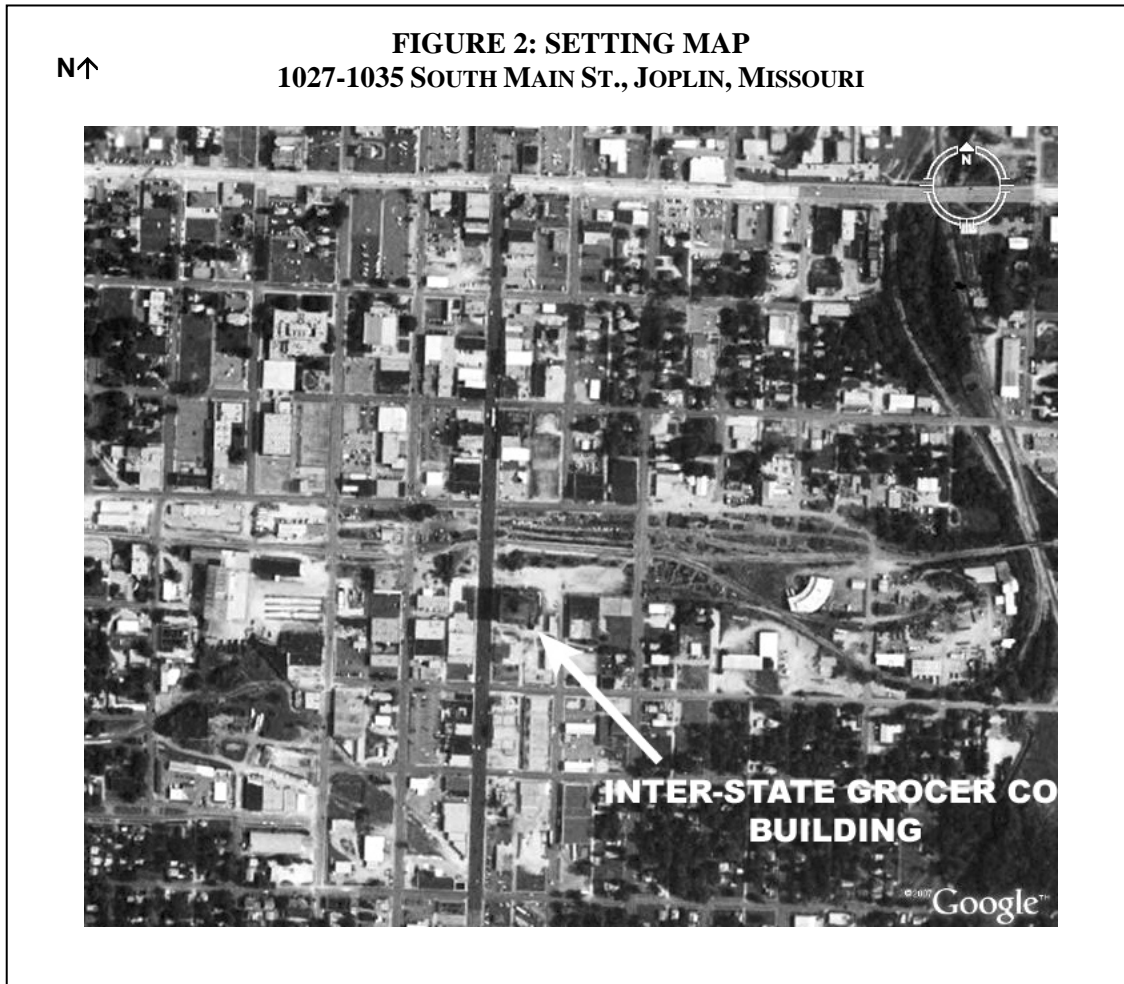


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Inter-State Grocer Company Building
Jasper County, Missouri
Historic Resources of Joplin, Missouri (MPS)



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Inter-State Grocer Company Building
Jasper County, Missouri
Historic Resources of Joplin, Missouri (MPS)

ELABORATION

LOCATION AND SETTING

The Inter-State Grocer Company Building is located between Missouri Pacific Railroad tracks at East 10th Street and East 11th Street on the east side of South Main Street in the midst of a mixed commercial/light industrial area characterized by a mix of non-retail commercial buildings, such as storage/transfer warehouses and wholesale businesses, as well as retail service buildings such as auto repair shops, dating from the early through late twentieth century. To the north are the Missouri Pacific Railroad and St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad alignments, beyond which is downtown Joplin; to the south are commercial properties interspersed with surface parking lots. To the west is a residential neighborhood dating from the late nineteenth century. South Main Street is Joplin's primary commercial corridor and is a busy four-lane paved roadway with steep concrete curbs and broad concrete sidewalks. Relatively dense historic non-retail commercial and light industrial resources interspersed with vacant lots characterize this area.

The building measures 100 feet by 154 feet and occupies the north and west two-thirds of its large parcel. A very narrow grassy strip separates the he building and the sidewalk. The original decorative cast concrete bollards span the primary (west) facade. Large gravel surface lots for truck transport and parking are adjacent to the building on the south, north, and west. An original light well descends within a concrete retaining wall across the three west end bays of the south elevation.

At the rear of the lot is a one-story brick garage building historically associated with the Inter-State Grocer Company Building. Constructed circa 1920, the brick building has a shed roof and five vehicular bays across the west elevation. Brick piers with cut stone bases define the bays, which contain non-original overhead doors. The rear (east) elevation has window openings that contain the historic steel sash windows and feature header brick sills. The garage building is a contributing building to the property (Photograph Number 4).

EXTERIOR

The Inter-State Grocer Company Building is a five-story reinforced concrete building with a trapezoidal plan measuring approximately 100 feet by 154 feet, a flat roof, and a full basement. The trapezoidal plan is a result of the intentional, slightly off-square alignment of the north wall with the adjacent railroad spur that accessed the loading docks in this elevation. The primary (west) elevation has seven symmetrical

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Inter-State Grocer Company Building
Jasper County, Missouri
Historic Resources of Joplin, Missouri (MPS)

bays and each side elevation (north and south) has nine symmetrical bays. Fenestration defines the bays, with the majority of the more than 130 window openings containing the original multi-light industrial steel sash windows. Red, rug-faced brick laid in an uncommon paired stretcher pattern bond with alternating deeply raked and flush joints clads the primary façade (west) and wraps around the full width of the two side elevations (north, south). Dressed stone panels conceal the limestone foundation on the west (primary) elevation and the first bays of the side elevations. The roof is a tar-and-gravel flat roof, sloping gently to drains on the north and south walls. The low parapet walls have non-original overlapping terra cotta coping tiles. A reinforced concrete water tower support structure and the freight elevator/stair core penthouse are located at the center of the roof. The southeast corner of the roof rises an additional four to six feet, designed to allow for coffee processing machinery historically located within. The original hipped skylight structure is intact atop this raised roof.

The west (primary) façade is visually divided into a two-part commercial block building form, with a continuous band of terra cotta delineating the street-level space from the upper stories. The incorporation of ample contrasting terra cotta trim elements giving a tapestry brick decorative treatment and the recessed spandrels that enunciate the piers between each bay, define the more formal "front" portion of the building. This front portion includes the full width of the primary (west) elevation and wraps the first bay of each side (north, south) elevation. On the side elevations, the flush pier and spandrel wall face and lack of terra cotta trim provide a subtle transition to the more utilitarian, yet highly visible side elevations. The much less visible and purely utilitarian rear (east) elevation clearly expresses the reinforced concrete structure and lacks any brick facing or decorative treatment.

Primary Elevation

The primary elevation features a sophisticated incorporation of tapestry brick treatments and applied terra cotta ornament. Distinctive pendants with geometric pattern work in relief descend from the top of the parapet wall. The upper part of these pendant features was removed along with the original shaped parapet wall in the late twentieth century. The brick cladding and its unique bond pattern provide an overall tapestry brick effect. As described above, stretchers are paired with flush joints, separated from the neighboring pairs by deeply raked joints. Each recessed spandrel is enhanced by successive enframements formed of alternating header and stretcher rows, again further enhanced by alternating flush and deeply raked joints. Paired stretchers and paired headers form an overall enframement around each vertical bay of windows and spandrels. At the center of the recessed spandrels are brick laid in a diamond shape within which is set a diamond-shaped terra cotta block.

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Inter-State Grocer Company Building
Jasper County, Missouri
Historic Resources of Joplin, Missouri (MPS)

The terra cotta belt course between the first and second stories has a geometric patterning with an alternating square and circle motif. Below the belt course, the window openings have a more vertical character than the horizontal openings above, and feature distinctive terra cotta surrounds with a dogwood flower motif that covers the immediately adjacent wall face, as well as the shallow recess side walls of the window opening. A recessed segmental arch porch is in the center bay of the first story at the top of a short flight of concrete stairs with low dressed stone cheek walls distinguishes the main entrance (Photograph Number 5). A broad band of terra cotta trim with a combined tulip and dogwood motif surrounds the entrance porch recess and continues into the porch, trimming the side walls and ceiling. Non-historic wood windows fill the first story window openings on this elevation.

Above the belt course, the windows have soldier brick lintels and header brick sills terminating at each corner with terra cotta corner blocks of the same dogwood flower motif as are found throughout the primary facade. Half of the upper-story window openings on this elevation contain the original multi-light industrial steel windows; the remaining openings contain either brick infill or non-historic replacement windows. Modern aluminum double-leaf doors are set within the historic wood framed entrance system that features three-quarter height sidelights and a three-part, arched transom.

Side Elevations

As mentioned above, the side (north and south) elevations have the same brick cladding and bond pattern as the primary facade, however, the spandrels between the windows of each story are not recessed as on the primary facade and these elevations lack the intricate tapestry brick and terra cotta ornament. These elevations are further differentiated by the presence of ground-level loading dock bays and, as a result, various sized window openings on the first story. The west end bay of each of these elevations features a continuation of the primary facade decorative treatments. A non-historic material lift/freight elevator enclosed in sheet metal rises the full height of the building in the center of the north elevation (Photograph Number 2). An original loading dock canopy is intact at the rear of the south elevation and now forms the roof of an enclosed vehicular loading ramp accessing the basement level.

Rear Elevation

The rear elevation is devoid of ornamentation and the reinforced concrete structural system is exposed, with multi-pane, industrial steel sash windows surrounded by brick infill. The rear elevation is seven bays across and has a very low parapet wall. A late twentieth century loading dock spans the full width of the first story of this elevation. A shed roof porch with metal post supports and a second story shed roof addition shelters the dock (Photograph Number 3). The porch replaced the original rectangular loading dock bay canopies. The original openings intact on this elevation include the pedestrian fire egress

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Inter-State Grocer Company Building
Jasper County, Missouri
Historic Resources of Joplin, Missouri (MPS)

openings leading out to an exterior fire escape ladder in the center bay. The multiple loading dock bays are intact on the first story, each of which contains non-historic overhead doors.

INTERIOR

The Inter-State Grocer Company Building has five floors and a below-grade basement. The interior is largely devoted to wholesale storage and distribution spaces, but also includes lobby, office, processing, and receiving spaces as well as freight loading docks and mechanical rooms.

First Floor

Lobby and office spaces occupy the west end of the first floor, directly through the main entrance. The lobby and office spaces feature fourteen-foot-high ceilings; mosaic floors; segments of the original office division railing with marble base trim; and plaster walls, ceilings, and columns with distinctive original stenciling featuring garlands and pendants (Photograph Numbers 6-8). Stained oak surround trim is intact on a few of these office windows. Currently, non-historic wall paneling and partition walls occupy the northwest corner of the lobby/office space and obscure some of these historic finishes. A large vault door occupies a prominent place at the center of the rear lobby wall (Photograph Number 7).

Beyond the public spaces of the lobby and office spaces, the interior treatment and materials are utilitarian and unfinished. The largely open floor plates include undivided functional open storage and transport spaces and loading docks (Photograph Numbers 10 and 12). At the center of each floor, clay tile and brick form the original enclosed stairwell and freight elevator core. The freight elevator at the center of the floors carried goods between floors (Photograph Number 11). The fifth floor retains a separate room defined by brick partition walls and a raised roof section and skylight over the southeast corner that originally contained coffee-processing machinery (Photograph Number 13). Mechanical equipment rooms are in the basement, which spans the full footprint of the building.

The utilitarian spaces of the building have reinforced concrete floors and ceilings supported by large round concrete columns with modestly decorative capitals that support the concrete slab of the floor and roof above. Exposed common brick fills the space between the structural columns of the outside walls. The concrete floors are unfinished; the concrete columns and ceilings, as well as the brick and hollow tile walls, are painted in some areas.

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Inter-State Grocer Company Building
Jasper County, Missouri
Historic Resources of Joplin, Missouri (MPS)

INTEGRITY ASSESSMENT

The Inter-State Grocer Company Building retains its historic architectural integrity. The historic design of the building remains intact and reflects the distinct attributes of an early twentieth century wholesale distribution building. The building's character-defining features include the large size and massing of the building; the simple trapezoidal plan and alignment with both the adjacent railroad grade and the street grid, fireproof construction, ample fenestration, railroad and vehicular freight loading docks, restrained decorative treatments popular for functional commercial buildings at the time of construction, and the interior spatial arrangement that incorporates both the public lobby and office, as well as utilitarian spaces specific to the historic function of the building. The interior of the building remains largely intact and exhibits the majority of its original design and function.

The significant elements that define the building's historic function and convey its distinct architecture style remain unaltered. However, changes to the Inter-State Grocer Company Building impact the building's integrity of materials. The replacement of many original windows and loading dock doors, as well as modifications to the office spaces and upgraded additions of a freight elevator and concrete loading dock are to be expected as the building continued in use as a light-industrial building through the late twentieth century. Nevertheless, these alterations do not affect the building's ability to communicate its era of construction and its historic associations or its ability to convey its functional property type.

The impact of these changes is offset by the property's retention of integrity in the areas of location, setting, design, workmanship, and materials, which together successfully convey the commercial warehouse's associations and feelings of its date of construction and period of significance that define the historic character of the property. Its architectural integrity reflects a unique property type designed to meet the latest technological advances affecting the utilization of vehicular delivery and shipping modes. At present, the building is vacant and the owner is participating in the federal and state rehabilitation tax credit programs toward its rehabilitation and adaptive reuse.

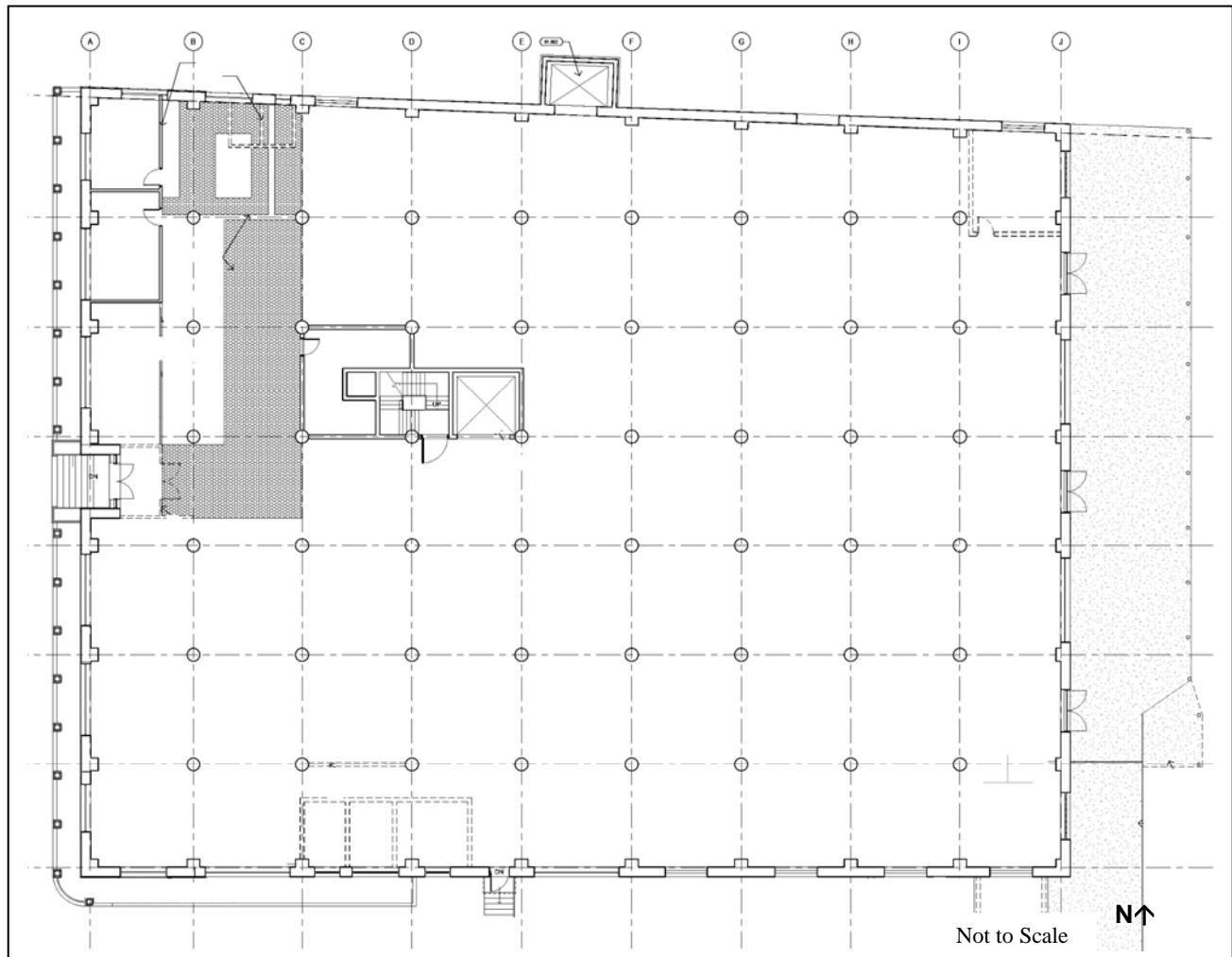
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Inter-State Grocer Company Building
Jasper County, Missouri
Historic Resources of Joplin, Missouri (MPS)

**INTER-STATE GROCER COMPANY BUILDING
EXISTING FIRST FLOOR PLAN**



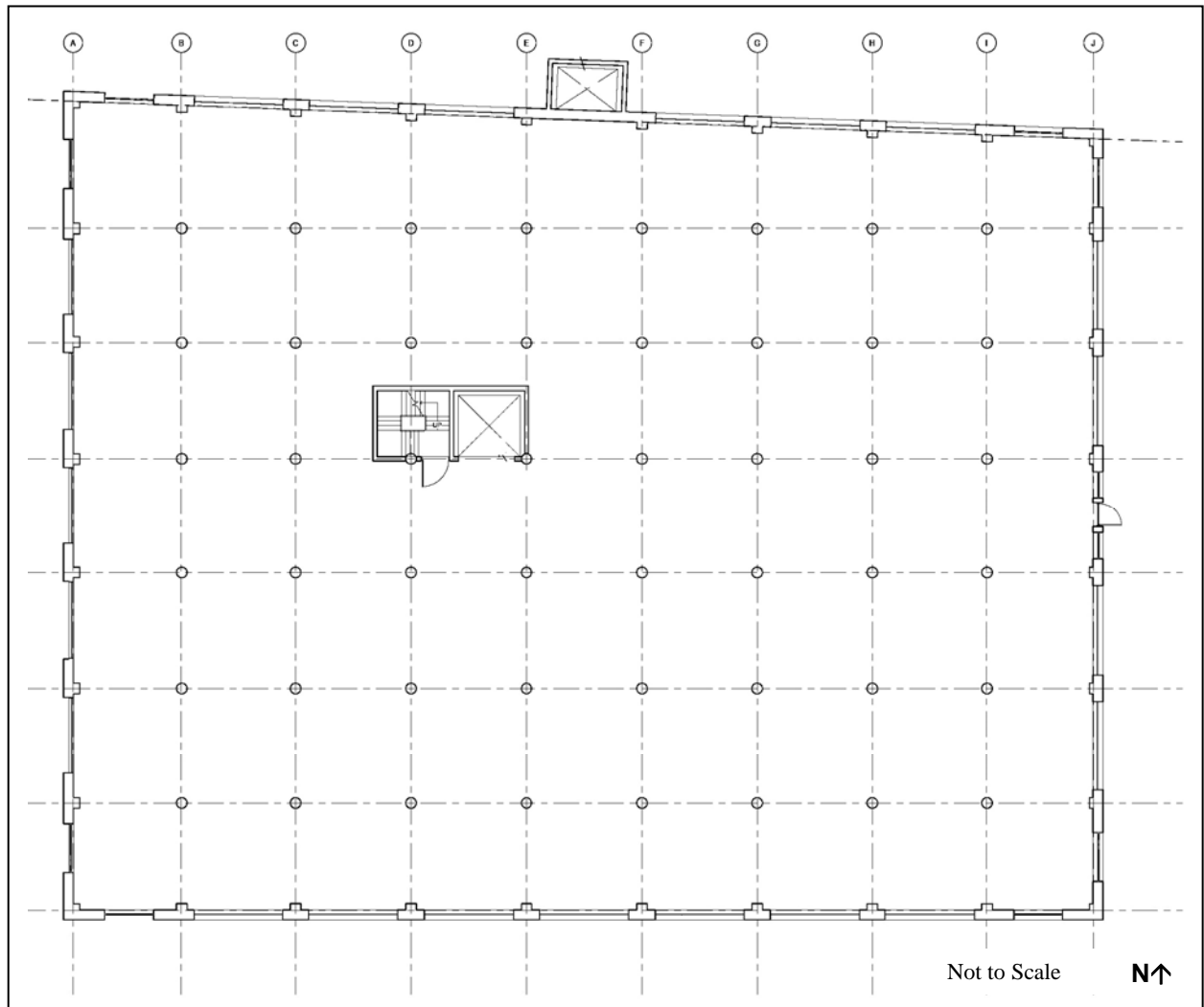
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Inter-State Grocer Company Building
Jasper County, Missouri
Historic Resources of Joplin, Missouri (MPS)

**INTER-STATE GROCER COMPANY BUILDING
EXISTING TYPICAL FLOOR PLAN**



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Inter-State Grocer Company Building
Jasper County, Missouri
Historic Resources of Joplin, Missouri (MPS)

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Inter-State Grocer Company Building located at 1027-35 South Main Street in Joplin, Jasper County, Missouri, is locally significant under National Register Criterion A for the area of COMMERCE and under Criterion C for the area of ARCHITECTURE as documented in the Multiple Property Documentation Form (MPDF) "Historic Resources of Joplin, Missouri." The building has direct associations with the historic contexts developed as part of the MPDF including: "Evolution of Joplin as a Regional Commercial and Industrial Center: 1871-1960," "Community Development Patterns in Joplin: 1871-1960," and "Architectural Styles and Vernacular Property Types: 1830-1960." Erected in 1914, this building is an excellent example of the early fireproof Factory and Warehouse Building property sub-type as described in the MPDF. The building is significant in the area of Commerce for its associations with the evolution of the wholesale industry in Joplin during the first decades of the twentieth century. The main building and its associated garage building are tangible reflections of the rapid growth of the industry and their strategic location on the south edge of the Joplin central business district spurred the development of freighting and light-industrial district adjacent to the railroad alignments in the vicinity. The Inter-State Grocer Company Building is significant in the area of Architecture for its associations with the Factory and Warehouse Building property sub-type designed to provide specific wholesale warehousing and distribution functions. The plan incorporates lobby and office spaces integrated with utilitarian storage and food processing spaces. The building is significant in its use of reinforced concrete for fireproof buildings and the decorative brick cladding and terra cotta embellishments illustrate popular early twentieth century interpretations of commercial architectural styles and the established practice of disguising the concrete structure beneath. The period of significance for the Inter-State Grocer Company Building begins in 1914 with its construction and ends in 1958, at the fifty-year closing date for periods of significance where activities begun historically continue to have importance and no more specific date can be defined to end the historic period as established by the National Park Service. It also acknowledges historic alterations to the building that reflect the historic growth and expansion of the Inter-State Grocer Company.

The Inter-State Grocer Company Building retains integrity of location, setting, design, workmanship, and successfully conveys feelings of its period of construction and associations with commerce in Joplin, Missouri. The most significant alterations affecting the building's integrity of materials are the removal of a number of original steel sash windows and the shaped parapet walls. However, these changes do not substantially impact the building's ability to convey its historic function and design as a commercial distribution facility. Furthermore, these changes are to be expected, as these two building elements,

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Inter-State Grocer Company Building
Jasper County, Missouri
Historic Resources of Joplin, Missouri (MPS)

windows and parapets, are often the first to be replaced over extended exposure to weather. The pending rehabilitation of the building will replicate these features.

ELABORATION

**THE LATE NINETEENTH AND EARLY TWENTIETH CENTURY
DEVELOPMENT OF JOPLIN'S WHOLESALE INDUSTRY**

As stated in the MPDF, at the turn of the twentieth century Joplin was the commercial center and transportation hub of the tri-state area. The economic base of the city had the diversity that comes with access to a vast regional and national transportation network. By 1905, Joplin and the eleven surrounding communities within a ten-mile radius had an aggregate population of 80,000² linked by a network of all-weather roads, railroads, and electric trolley lines.³ Among these lines was Southwest Missouri Electric Railway Company/Southwest Missouri Railroad founded by Alfred H. Rogers (also a founding member of the Inter-State Grocer Company).

During the first decade of the twentieth century, Joplin's direct rail connections formed part of the largest system in the West providing affordable and quick service to market centers throughout the tri-state area and beyond, extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from Canada to the Gulf of Mexico.⁴ In addition, these rail connections linked the city with the coal, oil, and natural gas fields that provided cheap fuel that resulted in affordable freight rates throughout the tri-state area. By 1904, more than 400 freight cars passed through Joplin each day.⁵ As a result of these advantages and connections, Joplin attracted a wide variety of manufactures from all parts of the country and developed a significant wholesale distribution industry serving Southwest Missouri, Southeast Kansas, Northern Arkansas, and the Oklahoma Territory⁶ that included wholesale houses dealing in dry goods, drugs, notions and hardware and three wholesale grocery businesses; among them, the Inter-State Grocery Company which became one of the most successful grocery wholesalers in Joplin.⁷

² Sally F. Schwenk, National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form "Historic Resources of Joplin, Missouri," 2008, E:20. Missouri State Historic Preservation Office, Department of Natural Resources, Jefferson City, Missouri.

³ Ibid.

⁴ Ibid.

⁵ Ibid., E:20; and Leslie Simpson, "To Market, To Market," in *Joplin Souvenir Album* (St. Louis, Missouri: G. Bradley Publishing, Inc., 2001), 65.

⁶ Oklahoma became a state in 1907.

⁷ Sally F. Schwenk, E:20; and Leslie Simpson, "To Market, To Market," in *Joplin Souvenir Album* (St. Louis, Missouri: G. Bradley Publishing, Inc., 2001), 65.

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The early twentieth century brought great economic and physical growth to Joplin. A contemporary account from 1914 describes "a steady but an unusually large growth within the last year, particularly as regards office, store and wholesale buildings."⁸ Among the buildings recently completed or under construction at the time were the Frisco Building at 6th and Main; the Frisco freight depot at 10th and Main; the Joplin Grocer Company building at 10th and Joplin; the Henderson Grocer Company building at 10th and Byers; the Landreth Machinery Company building at 4th and Pennsylvania; the Marlatt Transfer Company building at 6th and Virginia; the Joplin Ice and Cold Storage Company building at 10th and Byers; Tonnie's Transfer Company building at 11th and Virginia; National Biscuit Company building near 11th and Wall; Taylor's Business College building at 4th and Virginia; the Thomas Wholesale Fruit and Produce Company building at 6th and Kentucky; and the Inter-State Grocer Company Building.

During the late nineteenth century, wholesale businesses tended to locate immediately adjacent to the retail establishments in downtown Joplin. In 1899, of the six wholesale grocers that operated in Joplin, all were within one to two blocks of South Main Street, and five were clustered between 4th and 6th Streets (the furthest south was Rogers & Nix Grocer Company building⁹ on 10th Street adjacent to the Missouri Pacific Railroad tracks). Within three years, a distinct locational shift to the south occurred and, by 1902, two more wholesale grocers moved south of downtown to locations between 9th and 11th Streets, an area previously occupied by small commercial and residential building that was clearly developing into a light industrial, warehouse, and freight district.¹⁰

By 1909, Joplin's wholesale grocery firms had either dissolved or consolidated down to only three, among them the Inter-State Grocer Company. All were located immediately adjacent on the north side of Missouri Pacific Railroad tracks between South Byers Avenue and South Virginia Street. By 1931, six wholesale grocers operated in Joplin and locational patterns had once again shifted, this time further to the south and west but still adjacent to railroad tracks (new locations since 1910 included 12th and Sergeant, 10th and Byers, 14th and Wall). This trend away from the central business district continued and, by 1951, of the five operating wholesale grocers, they were even further out and not necessarily tied to the railroad (new locations since the 1930s included 17th and Main, and ten blocks east of downtown on E. 4th Street).

⁸ *Joplin News Herald*, Annual Mining & Industrial Edition, 14 February 1915.

⁹ The company later evolved into the Inter-State Grocer Company in the same buildings at this location.

¹⁰ *Polk's Joplin (Missouri) City Directory*, (Kansas City, Missouri: R.L. Polk & Company, 1900 and 1902); Sanborn Fire Insurance Company, *Sanborn Fire Insurance Map of Joplin, Missouri*, (New York: Sanborn Map Company, 1906), [database online]; Available at <http://www.kclibrary.org/localhistory/>; accessed 07 March 2008.

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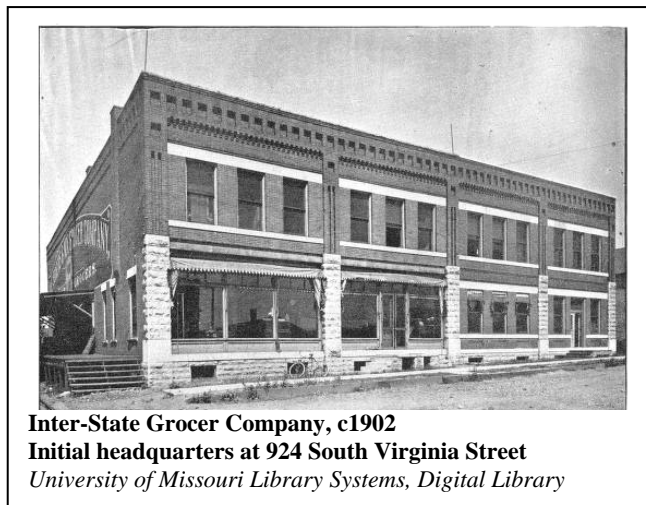
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INTER-STATE GROCER COMPANY HISTORY

The Inter-State Grocer Company evolved from the merging and expansion of three existing ventures located in three separate communities in Missouri and Kansas – William F. Spurgin’s Webb City retail grocery; the Rogers & Nix Grocer Company of Joplin; and the Galena Grocer Company of Galena, Kansas. In 1901, these three grocery operations combined to form the Inter-State Grocer Company with headquarters in Joplin at the former Rogers & Nix building at 924 South Virginia.¹¹

Within five years, the company occupied three, two-story brick buildings on both sides of South Virginia Street where it intersected the railroad tracks. Each of the buildings in the complex had a central freight elevator and the building at 927-929 South Virginia Street held the coffee roasting and processing equipment. A railroad spur aligned directly along the south elevation of the building at 928-930 South Virginia Street from where wholesale goods were transported across a full-length freight platform that continued around the building along the west and north elevations for wagon and, later, truck transport. From this complex, the company distributed a wide variety of grocery products to retail grocers throughout the tri-state area, including coffee, canned goods, flour, and so forth.



The initial officers of the Inter-State Grocer Company included E.D. Nix, president; J.W. Tate, vice-president; and W.F. Spurgin, secretary and treasurer.¹² By 1909, Spurgin was president and A.H. Rogers was vice-president, positions they held until the late 1920s. Under their leadership, the Inter-State Grocery Company outgrew its South Virginia Street facilities and the company constructed the building at 1027-1035 South Main Street.

Evelt Dumas Nix (1861-1946), first president of the Inter-State Grocer Company, a native of Kentucky, arrived in Joplin from Guthrie, Oklahoma, in the late 1890s when he joined with A.H. Rogers to form the

¹¹ Building is no longer extant.

¹² *Polk's Joplin (Missouri) City Directory*, (Kansas City, Missouri: R.L. Polk & Company, 1902).

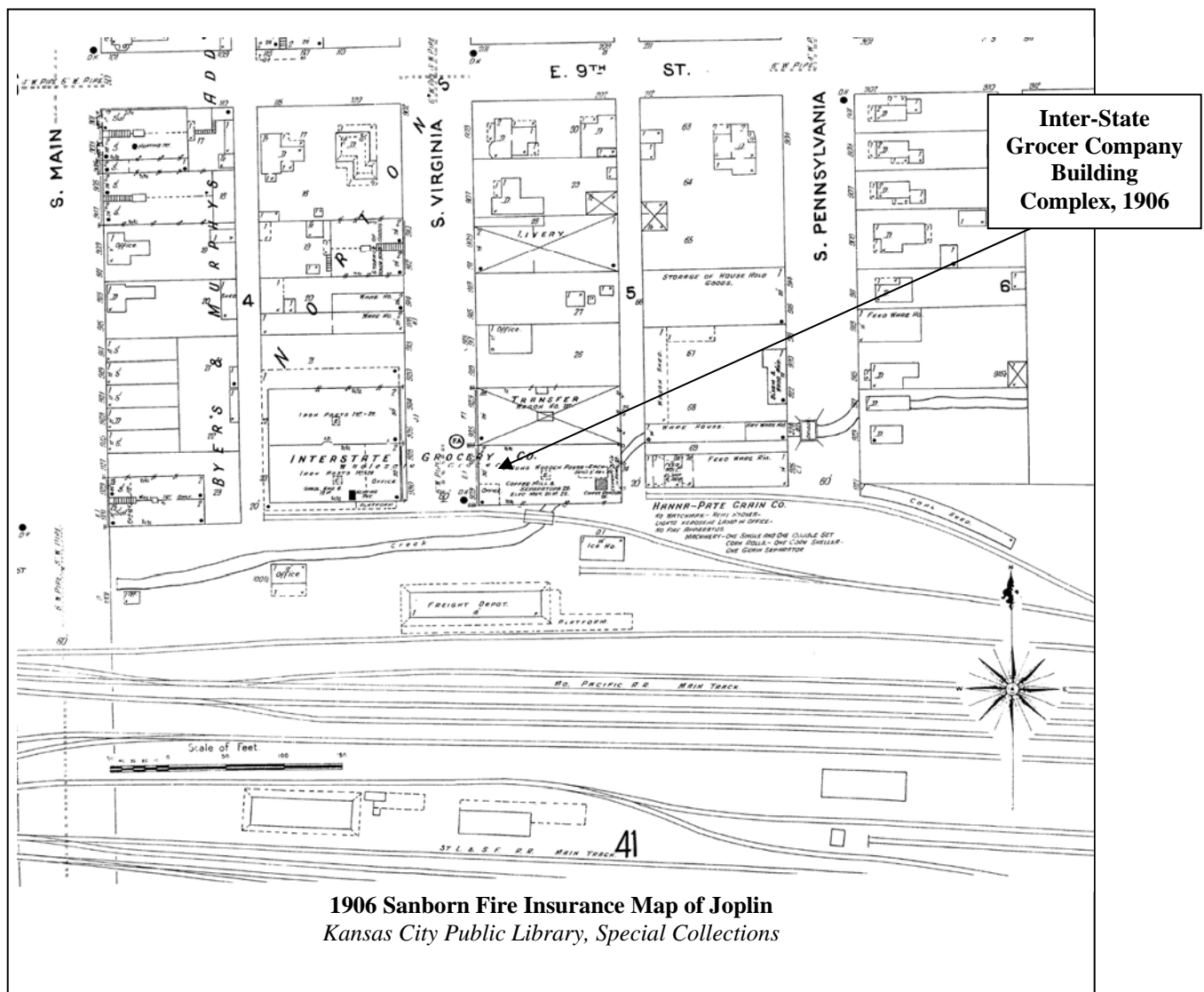
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Rogers & Nix Grocer Company. The firm was successful but short-lived as it merged to form the Inter-State Grocer Company in 1901. Shortly after the merger, Nix left Joplin for St. Louis, where he formed an investment firm that specialized in land, oil, and mining properties.



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William F. Spurgin (1857-1921), a native of Illinois, lived and farmed near Webb City for a decade before opening his own retail grocery in town in 1884. By 1894, Spurgin organized the Webb City Grocer Company, a wholesale endeavor he managed until its merger into the Inter-State Grocer Company.

Leading citizen and businessman of Joplin and well known throughout the tri-state area, Alfred Harrison Rogers (c.1858-1920), a native of Iowa, partnered with E.D. Nix in the wholesale grocery business around 1898. Rogers was one of the organizers of the merger that formed the Inter-State Grocery Company in 1901 and served as vice president for at least two decades during the early twentieth century. Rogers founded the South West Missouri Electric Railroad Company in 1893, which stimulated the development of the tri-state area interurban electric trolley system. In addition to these enterprises, Rogers also owned controlling stock in *The Joplin Globe* from 1910 until his death in 1920.

BUILDING HISTORY

By 1913, the Inter-State Grocer Company had outgrown its complex on South Virginia Street and began plans for the construction of a much larger, more efficient edifice. The company officers chose a site just across the railroad tracks to the south where the former S.C. Henderson Wholesale Grocer Company had occupied a late nineteenth century building on South Main Street since circa 1902.

The company contracted with prolific Kansas City architect, John McKecknie, for the design of a new, fireproof warehouse, processing, and distribution facility. McKecknie, had used reinforced concrete as early as 1903, and his reinforced concrete design for the Inter-State Grocer Company would be described as the "the most ideal in the middle west for wholesale business purposes."¹³

The contracting firm of Bane & Hoffman completed the Inter-State Grocer Company Building in 1915. The building's location, directly adjacent to railroad tracks and South Main Street, allowed for easy freighting access and efficient transport of goods by both rail and truck. A rail spur lead directly along the building's north elevation, allowing direct, level access from rail freight car into the building, eliminating the need for trucking between the rail line and the warehouse. Truck loading docks on the east (rear) and south elevations facilitated the circulation and distribution of goods to local retailers, for

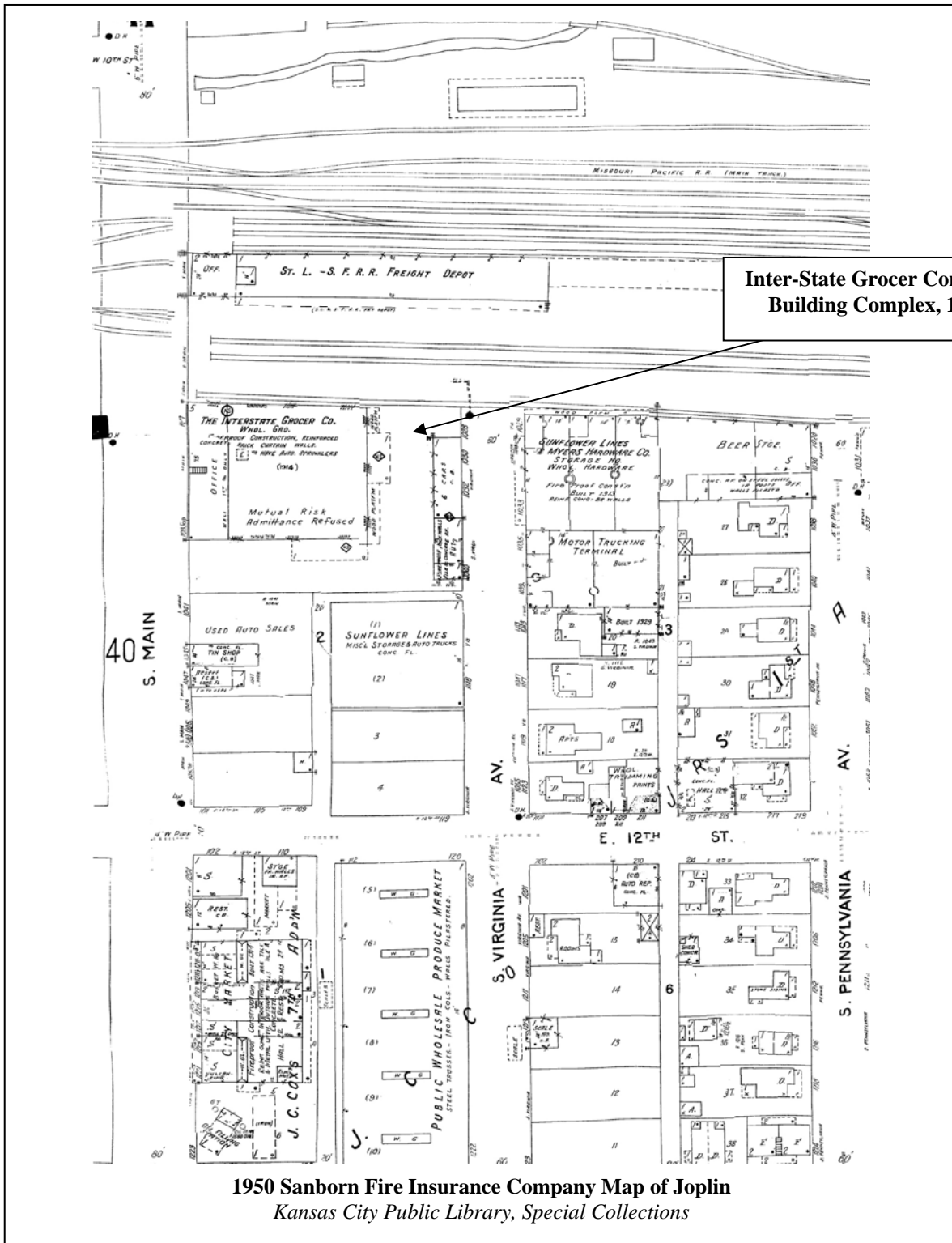
¹³ "Interstate Company Has Reception Tonight for Public in New Building," *Joplin Daily Globe*, 19 February 1915.

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1950 Sanborn Fire Insurance Company Map of Joplin
Kansas City Public Library, Special Collections

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the Inter-State Grocer Company maintained a fleet of delivery trucks, which, by 1940, numbered at least seven. A five-bay, one-story brick garage building was constructed at the east end of the lot for truck storage and maintenance.

The five-story building with its sophisticated facade design became an immediate landmark, taller than any other building in the immediate vicinity. The building cost more than \$225,000 and encompassed 130,000 square feet of



Inter-State Grocer Company Delivery Fleet, c.1940
Joplin Souvenir Album

interior space well-lit by more than 140 large multi-light steel sash windows. Sixty-four interior concrete columns resting on a limestone base set as much as 25 feet below grade support the building. These columns, which feature modestly decorative capitals throughout the building, are thirty inches in diameter on the basement level and taper to eighteen inches in diameter on the fifth floor. The building incorporated the latest in fireproof design, from the reinforced concrete construction, to fire doors, to the installation of a "modern automatic sprinkling device" with sprinkler heads for every eighty square feet of floor space.¹⁴ In addition, in case of fire and subsequent failure of the city water pressure, the roof supported a reserve water tank holding 25,000 gallons of water. Including areas specifically designed for food processing and storage, the building incorporated the most up-to-date design features for mechanical efficiency, labor saving, and sanitation needs. The centrally located elevator that could move 4,000 pounds of goods at 150 feet per minute and a spiral chute for descending goods as large as a barrel of sugar were major time-saving features.¹⁵ Pneumatic message and package tubes, speaking tubes, and a full telephone exchange facilitated communication between floors, within departments, and with the outside world. For employee comfort, restrooms for both men (second floor) and women (third floor, "equipped with necessities for feminine patrons") were present. To accommodate visitors, the ample first-floor lobby featured water fountains and "a lounging place, a library table with newspapers and magazines, and several comfortable chairs."¹⁶ The adjacent offices extended across the full width of the front of the building, with purchasing

¹⁴ "Interstate Company Has Reception Tonight for Public in New Building," *Joplin Daily Globe*, 19 February 1915

¹⁵ *Ibid.*

¹⁶ *Ibid.*

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and sales departments to the north of the lobby and the auditing and billing departments to the south of the lobby.

Coffee was one of the company's best selling products and the building design accommodated an enlarged coffee department with two large Monitor gas roasters on the fifth floor with a daily capacity of 15,000 pounds. The roasted coffee descended to the fourth floor for cleaning, purifying, and steel cutting, from where it descended again to the third floor for packing and weighing and packaging by female employees.¹⁷



More than 5,000 people attended the February 19, 1915 grand opening, which included two receptions – afternoon and evening – that each featured decorations, refreshments, musical entertainment, and employee escorts. Attendees toured each floor and each department with sales force representatives hailing from Neosho, Nevada, Fayetteville, Springfield, Joplin, Pierce City, and Webb City, Missouri; Siloam Springs and Eureka Springs, Arkansas; Tulsa and Vinita, Oklahoma; and Galena, Kansas. Departments included the following:

- Basement: cold storage, paper stock, syrups, and preserves
- First floor: shipping, administrative offices
- Second floor: general merchandise, preserving supplies, baking powders, dry goods, Jell-O, Kremel
- Third floor: candy processing plant
- Fourth floor: prepared foods, cereals, canned fruits and vegetables
- Fifth Floor: coffee roasting and processing, vinegar storage vats

¹⁷ Ibid.

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Main Office, Purchasing Department, c.1932
Joplin Museum Complex



Main Office, Accounting Department, c.1932
Joplin Museum Complex



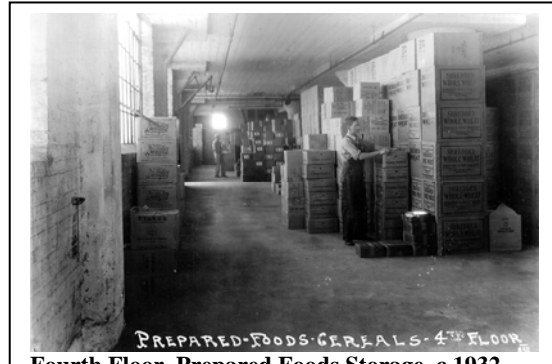
First Floor, Shipping Department, c.1932
Joplin Museum Complex



Freight Elevator, c.1932
Joplin Museum Complex



Third Floor, Candy Processing Plant, c.1932
Joplin Museum Complex



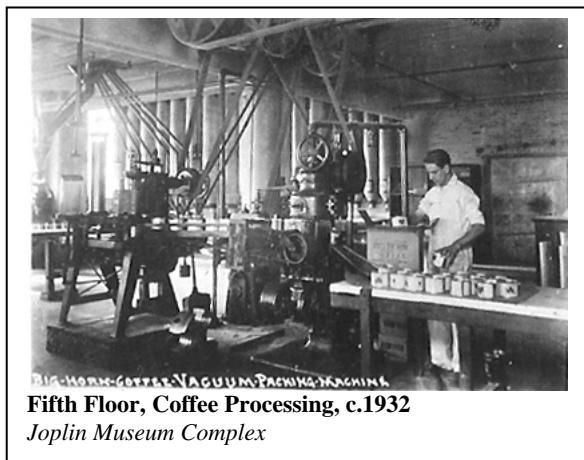
Fourth Floor, Prepared Foods Storage, c.1932
Joplin Museum Complex

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The company continued to be a major employer in Joplin throughout the 1920s and 1930s. At the time, the Inter-State Grocer Company officers included W.A. Corl, president; C.M Elam, vice president; and A.V. McCorckle, secretary.¹⁸ Under their management, the company became affiliated with IGA (Independent Grocers Alliance) and a certified distributor of IGA-brand goods.

Apparently the company downsized after World War II, for in 1948, the KFSB radio station, advertised as "Joplin's only 5000-watt station," occupied available space within the building. From 1948 until 1956, the KFSB studio and offices were on the first and second floors in the northwest portion of the building and they broadcast from the roof of the building, still the highest in the vicinity.

In 1968, the Inter-State Grocery Company and IGA constructed a new warehouse in the Joplin South Industrial Park and vacated the building at 1027-1030 South Main Street. The following year, Joplin Building Material Company, a supplier of concrete, brick, sand, stone, masonry, and other building supplies, moved into the building and used it as a warehouse. Future Foam Inc. and Vickers Factory warehouse also occupied space in the building at this time.

In 1972, all tenants vacated the building when the Bagcraft Corporation, a Chicago-based firm, purchased the building and installed their Midwest Division bag and paper products manufacturing operations. The company operated at this location until 1994 when they vacated the building and moved the operation 20 miles west to Baxter Springs, Kansas. The building has been vacant since.

¹⁸ *Polk's Joplin (Missouri) City Directory*, (Kansas City, Missouri: R.L. Polk & Company, 1931).

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IGA HISTORY AND ASSOCIATIONS

Founded in 1926, the Independent Grocers Alliance began in Poughkeepsie, New York as a means of strengthening the relationships between wholesalers, retailers, and manufacturers. By 1929, the organization maintained headquarters in Chicago and had organized member firms or franchise stores in 36 states.¹⁹ The alliance offered IGA brand products, which by 1938 included 360 different items. In the 1930s, the Inter-State Grocer Company became a certified member and distributor of IGA products. There was an IGA superintendent on site, as this was a certified IGA supply depot with delivery trucks and products labeled "IGA."

JOHN W. McKECKNIE, ARCHITECT

Known for his design abilities as well as the early use of new technologies and materials, John McKecknie (c.1862-1934) was a prolific Kansas City architect, with more than seventy-five known designs in Kansas City alone. A Princeton graduate, he studied architecture at Columbia University in New York City after which he worked for New York architectural firms. In 1896, he moved to Kansas City to open his own practice. Among his landmark buildings in Kansas City is the Gumbel Building²⁰ at 801 Walnut, constructed in 1903-1904, which is a very early local example of the use of reinforced concrete. In addition to the Inter-State Grocer Company Building, other known warehouse and wholesale distribution buildings designed by McKecknie include two in Kansas City, Missouri – the Kansas City Wholesale Grocer Company Warehouse completed in 1912 and the Ridenour Baker Grocer Company building completed in 1910.

In 1915, McKecknie formed a partnership with Frank Trask and the firm designed more than twenty-two known Kansas City buildings. McKecknie & Trask were responsible for such notable Kansas City buildings as the University Club at 918 Baltimore and the Montgomery Ward Building at St. John and Belmont Avenues.

BANE & HOFFMAN, CONTRACTOR

The partnership between Charles W. Bane and Roy Hoffman was one of the more prominent contracting firms in Joplin and the larger Tri-State Mining District during the early years of the twentieth century.

¹⁹ "Milestones in IGA's history," article on line; available from <http://www.iga.com/aboutIGA/history.asp>. Internet. Accessed 18 April 2008.

²⁰ Listed in the National Register of Historic Places, January 25, 1979.

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Bane (1852-1932), a native of Virginia, arrived in Joplin from St. Louis around 1900. Upon his arrival, he was involved with the firm Deiter & Wenzel, after which he developed the partnership with Roy Hoffman. The partnership lasted until around 1920, after which Bane continued to work as a contractor in Joplin. Among the buildings associated with Bane is the 1923 Scottish Rite Cathedral.²¹

Roy Hoffman (1881-1951), a native of Columbus, Kansas, moved to Joplin as a young man to work as a bricklayer. He advanced in his career to become a general contractor and, then, as a partner in the firm Bane & Hoffman. After the dissolution of the firm around 1920, he joined another contracting partnership, Deiter & Hoffman. Buildings associated with Hoffman include the Christman Dry Goods Company at 5th and Main and the Connor hotel annex. Upon the loss of his eyesight in an automobile accident around 1925, Hoffman left the field.

THE FACTORY AND WAREHOUSE BUILDING FUNCTIONAL PROPERTY TYPE

A number of technological factors contributed to the form of commercial and industrial buildings during the first decades of the twentieth century. One of the most important was the introduction of reinforced concrete for floor slabs and structural members. The extreme compressive strength of reinforced concrete, its vibration resistance and fireproof qualities, as well as its low cost compared to steel, quickly made it indispensable to the design of buildings requiring high load-carrying capacities, such as tall office buildings, manufacturing facilities, and warehouses.²²

The reinforced concrete structure of the Inter-State Grocer Company Building reflects state-of-the-art construction technology in Joplin for storage and warehouse building construction in the first decades of the twentieth century. Until 1902, the world's tallest reinforced concrete structure was only six stories tall. The sixteen-story Ingalls Building erected in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1902 became the world's first reinforced concrete over steel frame construction skyscraper and established construction formulas practiced today. By 1905, textbooks on the principles of reinforced concrete construction appeared and the use of large reinforced concrete structural members began.

Within the first decade of the twentieth century, several Kansas City architects initiated the use of reinforced concrete structural elements in the construction of large buildings, among them John McKecknie, Louis Curtiss, and James Oliver Hogg. Two small high-rise buildings built during this

²¹ This building was listed in the National Register of Historic Places on June 21, 1990.

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period and noted for striking structural innovations were the 1903-1904 Gumbel Building²³ designed by McKecknie and the 1908-1909 Boley Building²⁴ designed by Curtiss, which were among the earliest reinforced concrete buildings in the nation. Both buildings involved the large-scale use of structural members made of reinforced concrete. *Kansas City Architect and Builder* described the merits of the new structural technique in December 1905, "Reinforced concrete is the ideal building material and there is no doubt but it will largely displace both wood and iron in the future... and warehouses built in the old method will be placed at a great disadvantage in the competition for business."²⁵

The first reinforced concrete structures hid structural and functional elements behind masonry walls designed in classical, traditional treatments.²⁶ Builders and architects of such structures typically incorporated fine materials and decorative embellishments to convey traditional concepts of style. Thus, it was common during the first decade of the twentieth century for brick, cut stone, and terra cotta embellishments to disguise modern steel frame construction and reinforced concrete floors and columns in designs that ran the gamut of expression from high style Revival treatments to simple, restrained patterned brickwork motifs. The design of the Inter-State Grocer Company Building reflects this treatment. The rug-faced brick with patterned brickwork and contrasting terra cotta decorative features express an established vernacular commercial architectural style connoting the stability of the business. While the finished building looked like a traditional masonry load-bearing structure, behind the brick curtail wall was an innovative modern structural system.

The wholesale business buildings of the early twentieth century have strong associations with the commercial warehouse and factory functional property type originally found on river wharfs and railroad freight yards. All were designed for the receipt, storage, and transfer of goods. During the late nineteenth century, these buildings had strong physical associations with railroad freighting and were sited and designed to store and transfer raw materials and manufactured items. The plans of the Factory and Wholesale Building functional property type incorporated large open storage areas with minimal office space. The exterior design was typically understated, unless, as with the Inter-State Grocer Company, the building served as a regional headquarters. While the necessity of a fireproof building with large open storage and shipping spaces still drove overall building design, regional headquarters buildings included a

²² "A Reinforced Concrete Warehouse," *The Architect and Builder*, December 1905, 19. Kansas City (Missouri) Public Library, Missouri Valley Special Collections, Microfilm.

²³ Listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1979.

²⁴ Listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1971.

²⁵ "A Reinforced Concrete Warehouse," 19.

²⁶ Edward Relph, *The Modern Urban Landscape* (Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1987), 39.

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more pronounced sense of pedestrian entry, a formal lobby space, and administrative offices for management, purchasing, and accounting. Additionally, because of the obvious marketing value, their design reflected the latest in fireproof construction.

Additional significant design features of the Inter-State Grocer Company Building include the intentional alignment of the north wall with the adjacent railroad spur, which gives the building a slightly trapezoidal footprint. The design of the primary facade deftly disguises this structural asymmetry by spacing the window openings symmetrically in this elevation; from the interior, these openings are located off-center within each of their respective structural bays. Furthermore, the decorative architectural elements include the incorporation of a significant amount of highly articulated cream-colored terra cotta trim that contrasts with the unique brick pattern work combine to give an overall tapestry brick effect.

SUMMARY OF COMMERCIAL SIGNIFICANCE

The Inter-State Grocer Company Building is a physical reminder of the rapid growth and diversification of the wholesale industry during the early years of the twentieth century in Joplin. Its location on the south edge of the Joplin central business district, adjacent to the Missouri Pacific and St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad tracks and with a spur directly accessing the building, reflects a strategic siting linking the business with the vast transportation network connecting through Joplin at the time. As one of the largest wholesale grocery companies in Joplin during the early to mid-twentieth century, the Inter-State Grocer Company Building communicates important information about Joplin's commercial past.

SUMMARY OF ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

The Inter-State Grocer Company Building reflects the progressive technologies of steel and concrete construction that emerged in the first decade of the twentieth century. The use of state-of-the-art construction technology and patterned brickwork and contrasting terra cotta treatments reflect a transitional period in the design and construction of commercial buildings that occurred in the United States beginning in 1890s and continuing into the first decades of the twentieth century. The building is among a select number of buildings in Joplin erected in the early twentieth century that utilized new technological advancements in reinforced concrete technology and it is significant for its engineering and structural design. Furthermore, the design and construction of the Inter-State Grocer Company Building illustrate the layout and spatial arrangement that successfully integrated diverse functional spaces. Its fenestration patterns, massing, scale, and fireproof materials clearly distinguish it as a distinct early

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twentieth century Factory and Warehouse Building property sub-type documented in the MPDF “Historic Resources of Joplin, Missouri.” Because of its retention of historic architectural integrity, the Inter-State Grocer Company Building meets the registration requirements of the MPDF and successfully communicates the architectural and commercial features that allowed the building to continue in its original function for much of the twentieth century. As such, the building reflects its associations with commercial architectural development in Joplin, reflecting common features of a particular class of the Factory and Warehouse Building property sub-type.

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PHOTOGRAPHIC DOCUMENTATION

Photographer: Brad Finch
F-Stop Photography
Kansas City, Missouri

Date of Photographs: December 2007

Location of Digital Photographs on CD-ROM: Missouri State Historic Preservation Office
Jefferson City, Missouri

| Photograph Number | Description | Camera View |
|--------------------------|--|--------------------|
| 1. | West (primary) façade and south elevation | NE |
| 2. | West (primary) façade and north elevation | SE |
| 3. | East (rear) elevation | SW |
| 4. | Truck garage | SW |
| 5. | West (primary) façade, main entrance detail | SE |
| 6. | First (main) floor, lobby and office area | NW |
| 7. | First (main) floor, lobby and office area, vault | E |
| 8. | First (main) floor, lobby and office area, column stenciling detail | E |
| 9. | First (main) floor, lobby and office area, department dividing rails | SW |
| 10. | Fourth floor, view from southwest corner | NE |
| 11. | Fifth floor, elevator and stair core | N |
| 12. | Fifth floor, view from northwest corner | SE |
| 13. | Fifth floor, view of fire door from coffee processing room | N |

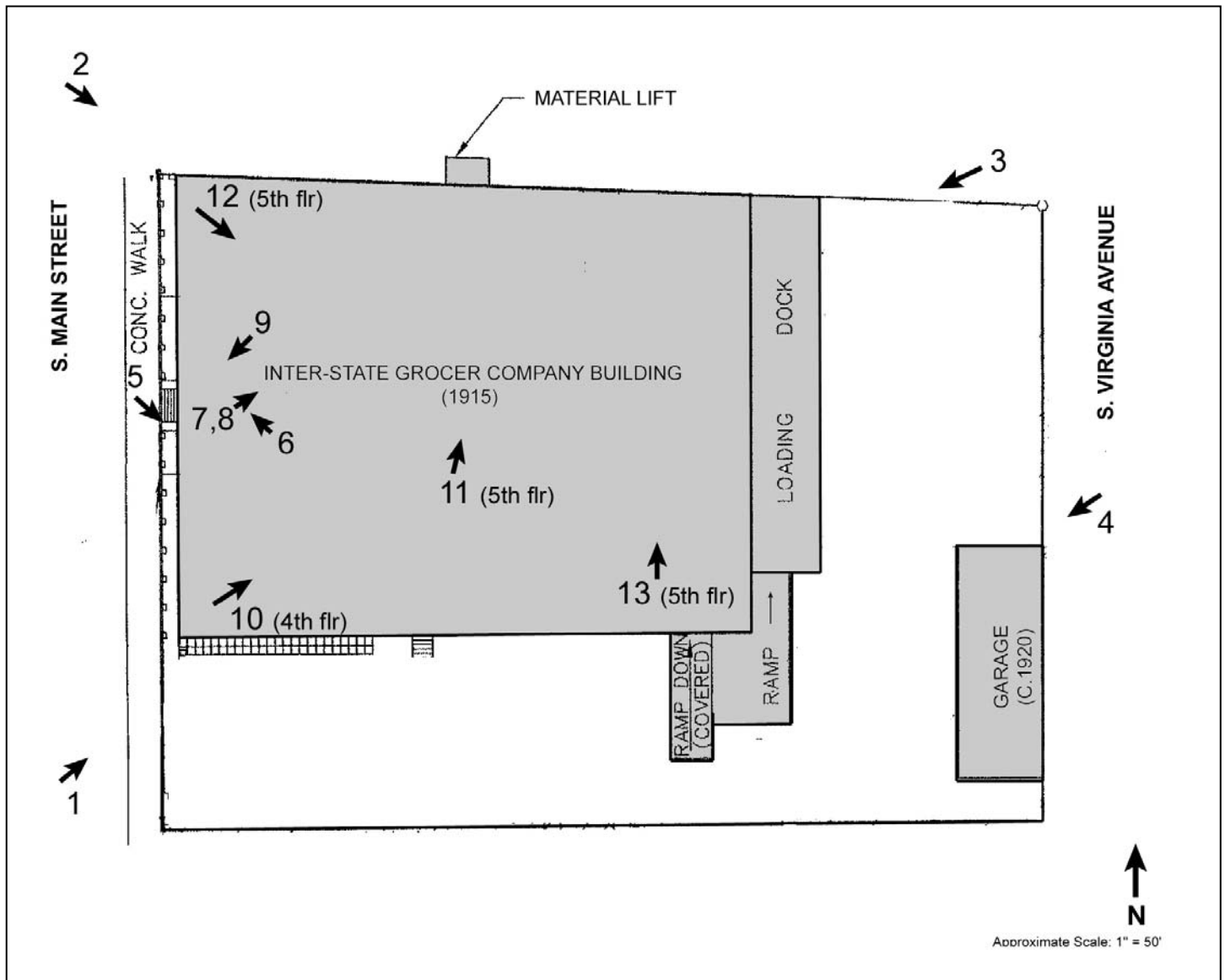
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section Photographic Documentation Page 30

Inter-State Grocer Company Building
Jasper County, Missouri
Historic Resources of Joplin, Missouri (MPS)

PHOTOGRAPH LOCATION MAP



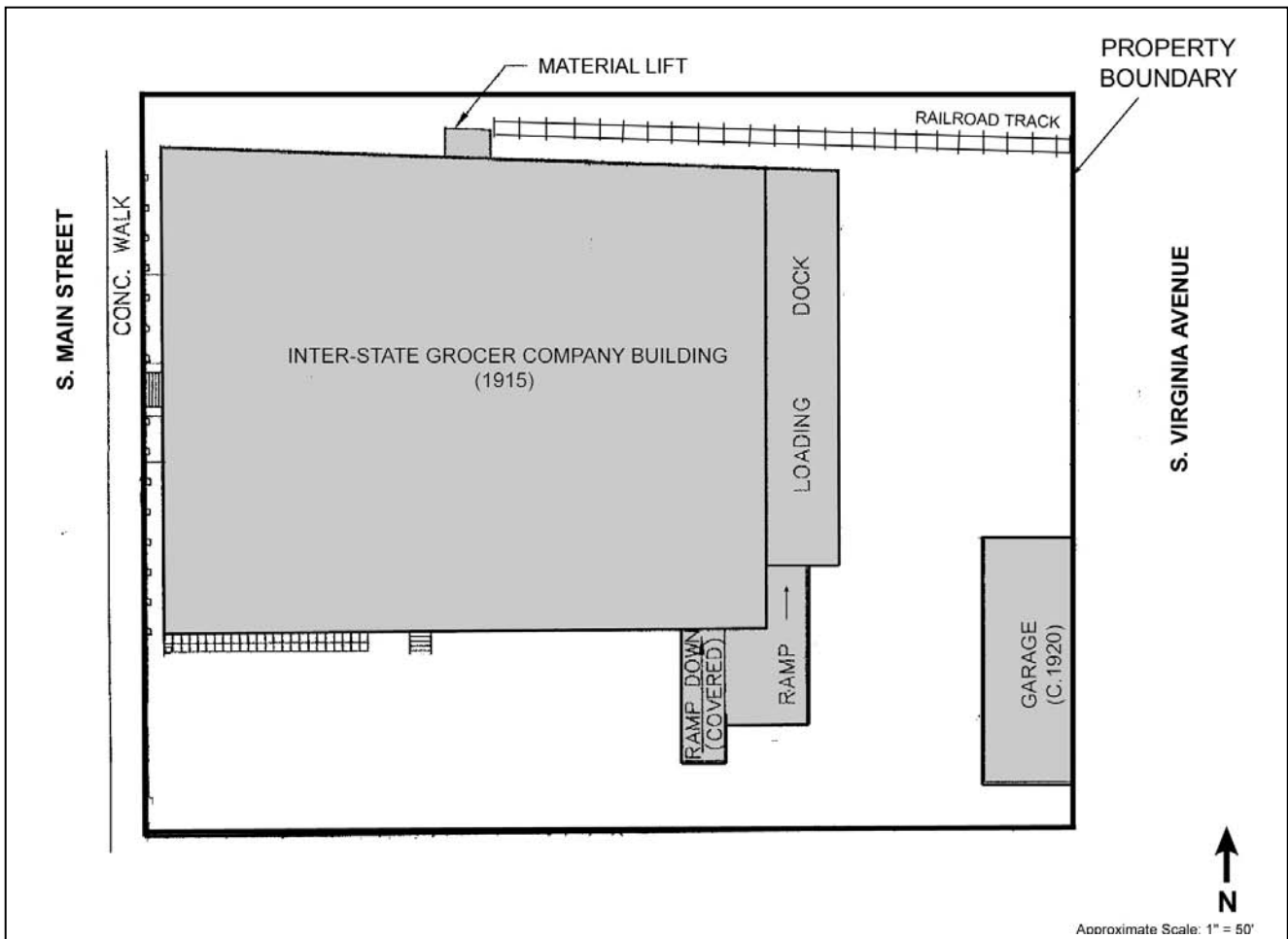
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
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Section Boundary Map Page 31

Inter-State Grocer Company Building
Jasper County, Missouri
Historic Resources of Joplin, Missouri (MPS)

**INTER-STATE GROCER COMPANY BUILDING
BOUNDARY MAP**



JOPLIN WEST QUADRANGLE
MISSOURI-KANSAS
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)

1158 (H RW
WEBB CITY)

32°30' 490 000 FEET (MO) 365 26 MI. TO U.S. 160 12 MI. TO MO. 171 94°30' 37°07'30"



4109
4108
4107
340 000 FEET (MO.)
T 28 N.
T 27 N.
4106
7 MI. TO INTERSTATE 44
51
4104

INTER-STATE
GROCERY COMPANY
BUILDING
JOPLIN, MO. PERC.
Mo.

UT. M. REFERENCE:
15/365502/4104725















Josh
Dylan
Duvo











