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## ***Introduction***

This Historic Resource Survey of the Murphysburg residential neighborhood marked the continuation of ongoing initiatives on the part of Joplin's municipal government and its Historic Preservation Commission to identify, document, and preserve the architectural and historical resources of this architecturally-rich southwestern Missouri community. Previous surveys were carried out over the years, and nominations to the National Register of Historic Places were prepared both for individual properties and for historic districts in other areas of the community, some as municipal initiatives and others as private-sector ventures.

The City of Joplin received a grant from the Missouri Department of Natural Resources, State Historic Preservation Office under the SHPO's Certified Local Government program. Following proper procurement procedures, the City engaged the 36 CFR 61-certified firm of Taylor & Taylor Associates to undertake the project. A contract between the consulting firm and the City was executed and in April, 2011 the project began. All aspects of the project were carried out by Project Manager David L. Taylor, who has completed similar projects in Missouri and beyond, including the preparation of three National Register historic district nominations in Joplin under previous SHPO grants. The project was completed under the oversight of Historic Preservation Commission Chairperson Nancy Morton and City Grants Manager Becky Brill, whose invaluable assistance is hereby acknowledged.

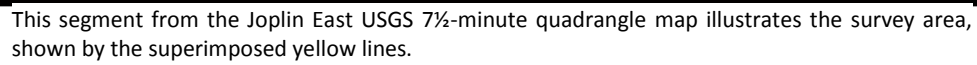
## ***I. Project Objectives***

The purpose of this survey was the completion of an investigation of the historic resources located within the core of the historic Murphysburg neighborhood. The objective was fully met and the completed survey thus provides the basis for a nomination to the National Register of Historic Places.

## ***II. Methodology***

This survey was conducted through fieldwork, library, Internet, and public record research. Every resource in the area was digitally photographed using a 12-megapixel Canon single-lens reflex digital camera which produced images which exceed National Register standards for size and compression. Multiple images were taken of some properties. Secondary resources (garages, outbuildings, etc.) were recorded along with the primary resources when they could be observed from public rights-of-way. Research and observation identified the approximate—or exact, if known--date of construction of each property and the original or early owner/occupant, if available, along with any significant event or cultural pattern(s) associated with the resources. The collections of the Joplin Public Library and the Post Memorial Art Library—and particularly the knowledge of its indefatigable librarian, local historian Leslie Simpson--were invaluable and Ms. Simpson's assistance is specifically acknowledged with the deepest appreciation.

SHPO Architectural Historic Inventory Forms were prepared for all of the properties within the survey area, accounting for a total of 146 primary resources along with their associated outbuildings. All resources surveyed were buildings. The individual inventory forms were prepared using a Microsoft Word template provided by the SHPO.





### ***III. Description of the Project Area***

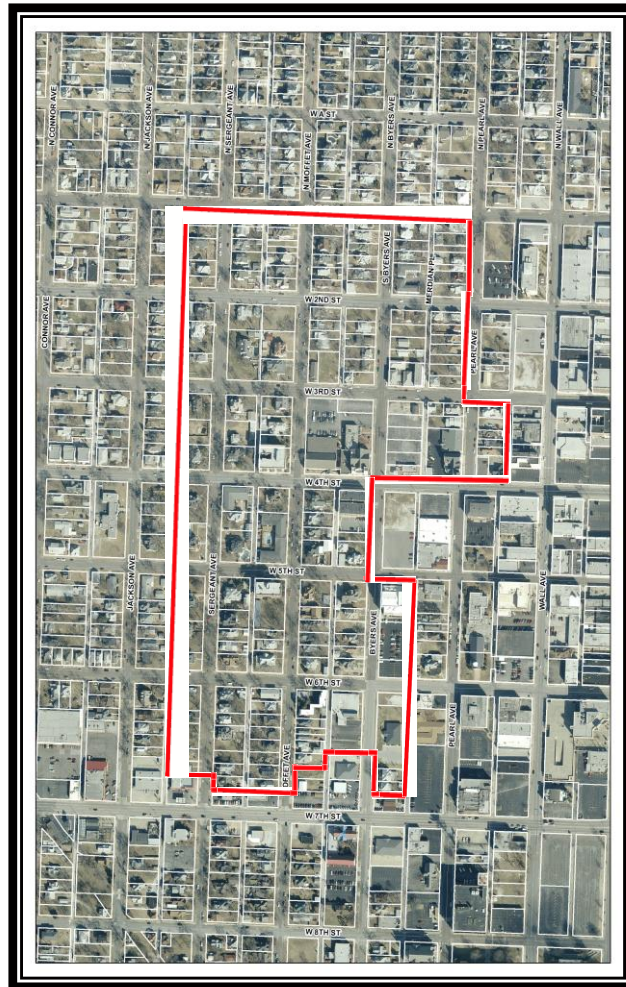
The Murphysburg area of Joplin (2000 pop. 50,150) lies in Jasper County and is immediately west of Joplin's central business district. The entirety of the Murphysburg survey area is contained within the U. S. Geological Survey 7½-minute Joplin East, Missouri quadrangle, a segment of which appears on the preceding page.

The neighborhood includes a rich array of domestic and religious institutional architecture, representing both high-style and vernacular examples of many of the styles and house types in vogue between the 1870s and the middle years of the twentieth century. Among the formal styles found in the district are the Queen Anne, Romanesque, Gothic, Neo-Classical, Tudor, Mediterranean, and Colonial Revivals (including Georgian and Dutch Colonial Revival), Shingle, and Craftsman. The district also includes vernacular adaptations of many of these styles along with a small number of American Foursquares and houses built without reference to any style or identifiable tradition. A significant majority of the properties in the district are owner-occupied.

The Murphysburg survey area consists of a densely-built-up area bounded on the north by West First Street, on the south by the rear property lines of the properties fronting on West Seventh Street, on the East by portions of South Pearl Avenue, and on the west by the rear (west) property lines of the properties fronting on South Sergeant Avenue. The area is located north and west of those portions of the city that were devastated by the 2011 tornado which struck Joplin; Murphysburg was untouched by the storm.

The survey area consists of an approximately 40-acre area located within a grid of streets and alleys. Except for several churches and two commercial buildings, the survey area

is exclusively residential in character including single-family residences, early multi-story apartment buildings, original duplexes, and formerly single-family properties which have been duplexed.



This aerial view, provided by the City of Joplin's GIS staff, shows the density of the survey area. The area to the east is commercial in character. [City of Joplin]

Moving from north to south, West First Street through West Sixth Street are within the survey boundaries. Moving from east to west are South Pearl, South Byers, South Moffett, and South Sergeant Avenues. Alleys run north-to-south; none extend east-to-west. The alley between South Byers and South Pearl Avenues and West First and West Second Streets



bears the name Meridian Place. A portion of the alley between South Moffett and South Byers Avenues and West Third and West Fourth Streets has been vacated and is occupied by the complex associated with the United Methodist Church at 501 West Fourth Street.

The topography of the survey area is essentially flat. All of the streets are paved and are illuminated with street lights mounted onto utility poles powered by overhead wiring; the alleys are unpaved. Sidewalks and tree lawns are found throughout the area.

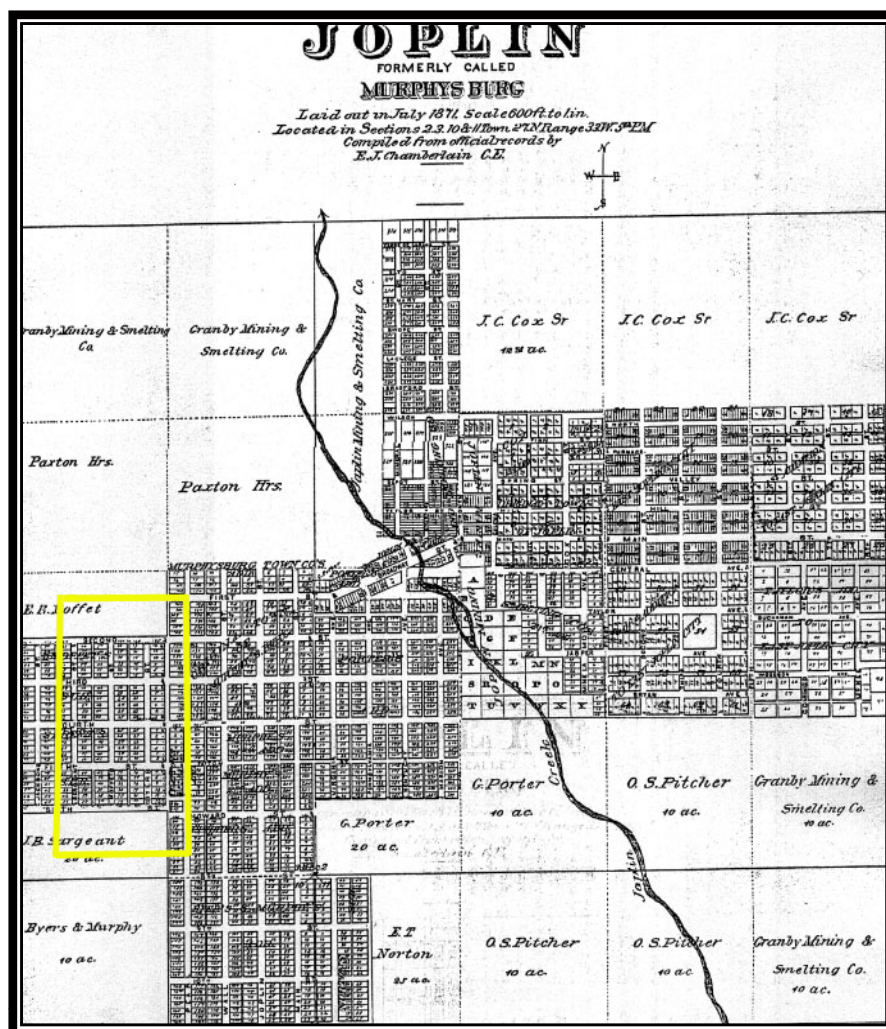
Building lots are typically long and narrow with modest side-lot setback. Some of the more substantial houses in the area occupy multiple lots. Landscaping varies widely throughout the survey area, although lawns and landscaping are well tended. Some properties have garages, old and new, which are generally accessed from the alleys behind the houses with which they are associated. Several historic garage/apartment buildings are scattered throughout the neighborhood.

A diversity of house and building types and construction methods are found throughout Murphysburg, all of which typically represent architectural styles, construction methods, and building types popular from the 1870s through the 1920s, decades which account for the vast majority of development of the neighborhood. The area's buildings range in height from one to three stories and most are of balloon frame construction; historic *Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps* indicate that some properties exhibiting an exterior finish of masonry are veneered while others are of masonry bearing-wall construction. Exterior finishes include weatherboard, shiplap siding, stucco, and wood shingle, along with brick. Many of the properties in the survey area are finished in non-historic siding, typically vinyl.

Roof forms include gabled—the most prevalent--hipped, and pyramidal; the gambrel roof appears on the neighborhood's few Dutch Colonial Revival-style houses. Roofs are typically finished in asphalt shingles. Many buildings within the survey area retain original chimneys,

located at gable ends and within the roof slope of the buildings with which they are associated. Some properties have no chimneys, likely the result of their removal in the process of retrofitting roofs and/or heating systems.

Most buildings rest on foundations of rock-faced ashlar stone. In some cases, foundations are parged, precluding the identification of the material from the public rights-of-way.



This 1871 map of Joplin illustrates the new city after Murphysburg and Union City merged. The survey area, portions of which were not yet platted when this map was published, appears within the superimposed yellow line and the survey included both portions of the Murphysburg original plat and early additions.

Although inspection of the interiors of buildings within the Murphysburg survey area was beyond the scope of the project, floor plans can sometimes be inferred from the exterior placement of windows, doors, and chimneys. Some side-passage houses are within the survey area, along with bungalows and American Foursquares, each of which often incorporates a distinctive floor plan.

Murphysburg as a neighborhood is characterized by domestic architecture embracing both formal architectural styles as well as vernacular house types which have little or no formal design antecedents but which nonetheless represent important reminders of the domestic building traditions of the area. The term “vernacular” as it is used here conforms to the definition in Ward Bucher’s **Dictionary of Building Preservation**: “a building built without being designed by an architect or someone with similar formal training; often based on traditional or regional forms.”<sup>1</sup> This term is not to be interpreted as a pejorative, since so many more buildings built nearly everywhere reflect local building traditions and the skill of local builders rather than formally-trained architects.

While some demolition has occurred within the survey area, it appears that the majority of the buildings in the neighborhood represent original construction in the area. Some of the more substantial houses built in the 1890s and thereafter replaced modest cottages dating from the original years of settlement. One house, 517 South Sergeant Avenue, burned during the course of the project. Its survey form is included but the property will be demolished and the lot will be split between the two adjacent owners.

Modifications to the buildings in Murphysburg follow the national trends involving the introduction of non-historic materials. These treatments include the installation of non-historic siding and the installation of replacement windows. In a few cases, front porches have been removed, rendering a building non-contributing within the context of a potential historic

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<sup>1</sup>Ward Bucher ed., **Dictionary of Building Preservation** (New York: John Wiley & Sons, 1996), p. 512.

district. However, in most cases these modifications do not render an individual property noncontributing nor do they significantly impact on the otherwise high degree of integrity possessed by the neighborhood as a whole.

#### **IV. Historic Contexts**

Within the Murphysburg survey area, the resources were evaluated with reference to the following historic contexts, which are set forth and detailed in the *Historic Resources of Joplin, Missouri* National Register Multiple Property Documentation Form which is incorporated by reference into this document:<sup>1</sup>

*Community Development Patterns in Joplin, 1871-1960*  
*Architectural Styles and Vernacular Property Types: 1830-1960.*

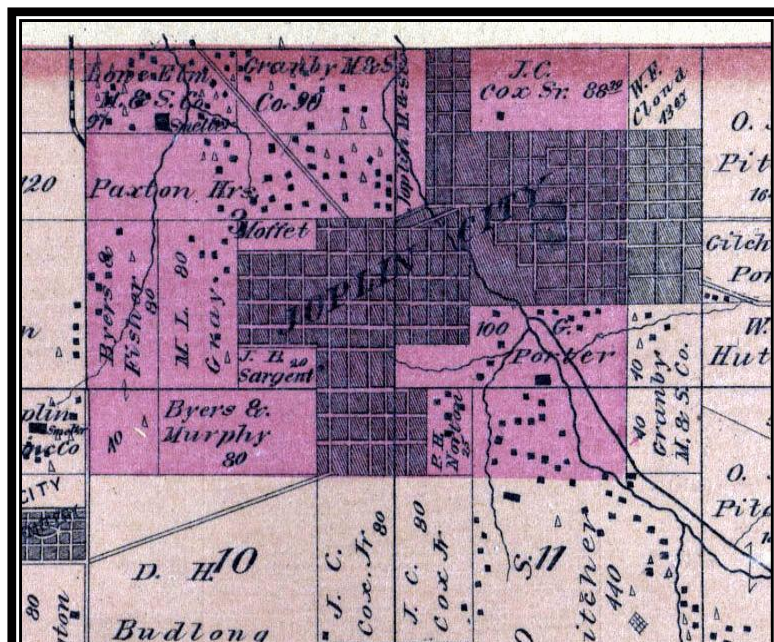
As anticipated, no new research questions arose in the course of this survey project. Previous National Register nominations of individual properties and historic districts in Joplin included treatments of some of the architects and builders who were prominent in the development of the Murphysburg survey area. These nominations are cited in the Bibliography. Examples of the work of several of these practitioners appear in Murphysburg and these documents strengthen significantly the overall historic context of the Murphysburg survey area. As early as the years immediately preceding the Civil War, mining was emerging as a major industrial endeavor in the area that would become known as the Tri-State Mining District, encompassing parts of southwest Missouri, southeast Kansas, and northwest Oklahoma. Following the cessation of hostilities, mining activities were renewed. The Granby Mining and Smelting Company acquired substantial parcels and began leasing tracts to miners. In 1870, Granby provided a tempting incentive to the miners, offering a reward of \$500.00 to whichever leaseholder mined the most lead in a four-month period. The challenge was won by two miners from Orongo, a Jasper County settlement north of present day Joplin. Elliot R. Moffet and John B. Sergeant went on to play significant roles in the development of Murphysburg and

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<sup>1</sup> Sally Schwenk, *Historic Resources of Joplin, Missouri* National Register Multiple Property Documentation Form (Jefferson City: Missouri Department of Natural Resources, 2008).

the names of both men are memorialized in the naming of streets in Murphysburg. Moffet and Sergeant leased an 80-acre tract on the east side of Joplin Creek on which they struck a large deposit of lead ore. They soon erected a smelting furnace and the population of the district began to swell.

In 1871, John C. Cox, a Tennessean who had settled in the area in the late 1830s, laid out a seventeen-acre town site on a rise east of Joplin Creek. He christened his new town "Joplin City," memorializing the Rev. Harris G. Joplin, a Methodist missionary who had also settled in the area in the 1830s. The same year, Patrick Murphy, Elliot Moffet, and W. P. Davis acquired forty acres on the west side of Joplin Creek and laid out Murphysburg. Both of the settlements grew rapidly and in 1872 merged to create Union City, a name which was short-lived since in 1873 the state legislature re-defined the municipal boundaries of Union City and chartered the reconstituted settlement as Joplin.



This 1876 map, labeled "Joplin City" indicates that John Cox, who laid out the original town of Joplin, still owned unplatted land northeast and that his son and namesake, John Cox, Jr., owned property to the south of the new town. Byers, Sergeant, and Murphy are shown as owning portions of what would become portions of Murphysburg.



The mining industry flourished and the railroad first reached Joplin as a spur in 1877. This important development was due to the efforts of the aforementioned Moffet and Sergeant along with a group of local investors intent on providing cost-effective and efficient transportation for materials to fuel the area's smelting operations. By the late 1880s, additional short lines accessed the city, several of these eventually merging with the "Frisco" line. Interurban transportation grew during these years as well, first mule-powered and later electrified.

The area of the new city that had been platted as Murphysburg began to develop shortly after the neighborhood was laid out. The Murphysburg survey revealed that the earliest houses erected in Murphysburg were little more than modest cottages, shotgun houses, and gabled ells. By the 1880s, however, as the city began to flourish, more substantial homes were built and by the 1890s and thereafter even larger houses would replace the settlement architecture that dated from two decades earlier. Institutional development occurred at the same time, particularly, with respect to Murphysburg, religious institutional development, and several churches rose in the neighborhood. Among these were the Methodist Episcopal, African Methodist Episcopal, the Second Church of Christ, Scientist, and the Disciples of Christ.

The AME Church served the spiritual needs of the community's African-American population which consisted primarily of domestic laborers. Many of these Joplinites likely worked in Thomas Connor's mammoth Hotel Connor; in fact, Connor built the church for this segment of the population and is memorialized on an inscribed stone over the main door. In Joplin's earliest years, it appears that African-Americans did not live in a particular segregated neighborhood; that did not occur until the 1930s when East Joplin became the favored neighborhood for this ethnic group. Instead, they lived in cramped quarters within the homes of their employers or in outbuildings close at hand. Joplin's leading local historian, Leslie Simpson, noted, "the occupations of the first Black Joplinites were mostly domestic work in the

homes of wealthy white folks or service in the hotels and railroads and in blacksmith shops. Very few of them worked in the mining industry.”<sup>2</sup>

A school system was created and a high school was built at the corner of West Fourth Street and South Byers Avenue; it is not extant. In 1908, Lincoln School at West Seventh Street and Kentucky Avenue, (outside the survey area) was erected for African-Americans. It was demolished in 1969. After the 1954 Brown v. Board of Education Supreme Court decision, some African-Americans chose to attend white schools and as desegregation proceeded, it occurred relatively calmly. In fact, in 1954 the principal of Lincoln School, Marion Dial was the first African-American elected to the Joplin City Council.<sup>3</sup>

Development in Murphysburg was steady throughout much of the early twentieth century, as the extractive industries in the area flourished. The earliest *Sanborn Fire Insurance Map* (1884) recorded nothing west of Wall Avenue. In 1891, the map extended to S. Pearl Street and indicated that fourteen frame dwellings were west of Pearl Street along with twenty-two brick houses, two schools, one of brick and one of frame. It would not be until 1900 that the full survey area would be recorded on a *Sanborn* map.<sup>4</sup>

The neighborhood was in close proximity to the downtown and easily accessible to the community’s business district and rail transportation hubs. In addition to the neighborhood’s clear reflection of domestic architectural development in Joplin, the institutional growth of the neighborhood and of the community at large is reflected in Murphysburg in the construction of several substantial churches, principally in the northern reaches of the survey area. These churches date from the first decade of the twentieth century and reflect not only Joplin’s spiritual growth but also the work of important local architects. With respect to the African Methodist Episcopal Church, the neighborhood was and remains associated with the ethnic heritage of the community.

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<sup>2</sup> E-mail communication to the preparer of this Report, September 29, 2012.

<sup>3</sup> E-mail communication to the preparer of this Report, October 12, 2012

<sup>4</sup> *Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, Joplin, Missouri*, (New York: Sanborn Map Company, 1884-1906).



This segment from the 1900 *Sanborn Fire Insurance Map* for a portion of the survey area illustrates the character of the neighborhood at that time, dotted with many small-scale wood frame houses, many of which would be replaced with more substantial homes as the community's fortunes grew with the new century. Also shown is the high school on S. Byers Avenue and the New Burnet Hotel on S. Pearl, along with a boarding house at the corner of S. Byers and W. Fourth Street; none of these are extant. (from Missouri Digital Heritage website, accessed October 6, 2012)

Approximately twenty percent of the properties recorded in the course of the survey pre-date 1900. Among these are both substantial homes of Joplin's elite as well as cottages lived in by workers. About seventy percent of the homes in the survey area, along with the aforementioned churches and three substantial multi-unit apartment buildings, date from between 1900 and 1930. The remaining post-date 1930, including two mid-century apartment buildings built in the 1950s and 1960s.

Many of Joplin's industrial and business elite built their homes in the Murphysburg neighborhood, accounting for the rich array of high-style architecture which characterizes the area. Among these were mine operators, financial leaders, successful business leaders who went on to become the city's first generation of philanthropists, and an architect whose work shaped the face of the community during the early twentieth century. Representative examples of these include James I. Geddes (1856-1923), a Mansfield, Ohio native who made his home at 301 South Sergeant Avenue. Geddes was a newspaper publisher and attorney and

was also associated with the local mining industry. Across the street from Geddes, at 302 South Sergeant lived Frank Childress, the owner of the Lead and Zinc Mining Company, one of dozens of similar operations which flourished in the decades of Joplin's mining heyday. Fletcher Taylor Snapp (1871-1950), was one of the principals in the Snapp-Warren Mining Company until 1901, when he effected the organization of the Citizens' State Bank of Joplin. He served as the mayor of the City of Joplin in the 1920s and lived at 501 South Sergeant Avenue. John Wise (1854-1927), arrived in Joplin in 1874 and entered the hide and grain business. He invested in lead mining with his partner the aforementioned Thomas Connor, another leading Joplin industrialist of the day and was one of the founders of the Miners Bank. He lived at 504 South Byers Avenue. Simon Schwartz built a house at 420 South Byers Avenue and was a local dry goods merchant who was likely part of the significant Jewish merchant class which developed in Joplin late in the nineteenth century.

In addition to the community leaders who made their homes in Murphysburg, city directories confirm that at the same time members of the middle class and workers lived here as well. Undertaker J. P. Frank lived at 130 South Moffet Avenue, and Canadian-born mechanic lived at 209 South Moffet Avenue, and carpenter Albert C. Glover at 211 South Moffet Avenue. Frank VanAntwerp, a traveling salesman, lived in the 1909 house originally built for real estate developer Phillip Pfenning at 404 South Moffet Avenue. Miner Abraham Onslott lived at 107 South Sergeant Avenue, plumber John Cornerfield at 115 South Sergeant Avenue. This diversity of socio-economic status holds true for the entire neighborhood.

The owners and managers who chose Murphysburg erected substantial homes for themselves and their families, building in brick and wood frame and choosing the architectural styles popular for the time. These include the Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, Free Classic Queen Anne, Shingle, and Prairie. Their middle class neighbors and working families lived in significantly less pretentious houses, typically of wood frame construction, including front- and side-gable cottages, gabled ells, American Foursquares, and other vernacular domestic

architecture that might occasionally include a Palladian window or turned Eastlake-style porch trim on an otherwise modest house.



The 1890 Queen Anne-style Charles Schifferdecker House at 422 South Sergeant Avenue was built by a leading banker, brewer, and philanthropist. It is more pretentious than most, but nonetheless represents the type of home built in Murphysburg by Joplin's community leaders.



At about the same time Charles Schifferdecker built his house, a block away on South Moffet Avenue, this modest cottage was built. It was the home of Charles and Ada Cockrum. He was listed in city directories as a cigar clerk and she remained in the house for many years after his death.

The approximate chronological development of particular house types and representative styles found in Murphysburg is as follows:



Side-, front-gable, gabled ell cottages:	1880-1910
Folk Victorian:	1880-1910
I-house:	1890-1900
Queen Anne:	1900-1900
Free Classic Queen Anne:	1890-1920
Romanesque & Gothic Revivals:	1900-1910
Shingle:	1900-1920
Colonial Revival:	1890-1930
Prairie:	1910-1920
Tudor Revival:	1920-1940
American Foursquare:	1910-1930
Neo-Classical Revival:	1900-1910
Craftsman:	1910-1930
Ranch	1950-1960
Mid-Century Modern	1950-1960

The likely period of significance for a historic district in this neighborhood would extend between c. 1880, representing the approximate date of construction of the neighborhood's earliest buildings, and c. 1930. For purposes of this survey, National Register eligibility was assessed up to the mid 1960s, which approximates the 50-year National Register age guideline, and survey forms are marked accordingly. However, analysis of the results of the survey reveals that approximately ninety percent of the construction in Murphysburg pre-dates 1930 and this date will likely be the end date for the period of significance of a district. Some post-World War Two development did occur in the district, including one Ranch-style house and two mid-century apartment buildings, but it is not likely to be sufficient to extend the period of significance. However, this should be confirmed by discussions with the SHPO. If it is determined that a 1930 period of significance should be established, then the survey forms

for some properties will have to be re-evaluated based upon their respective dates of construction.

## ***V. Summary of Survey Results***

This survey resulted in the identification and recordation of 146 principal properties within an area of 40 acres on the west side of Joplin, lying generally north of West Seventh Street, South of West First Street and between South Pearl and South Sergeant Avenues. Of the 146 principal properties, 23 were evaluated as non-contributing to a potential district; for the most part this evaluation was the result of incompatible major alterations which impacted negatively upon the architectural integrity of a particular building. Outbuildings were not recorded separately from the principal properties with which they are associated. A total of 79 principal buildings had no outbuildings; of the total number of outbuildings in the survey area, 13 were evaluated as being non-contributing to a potential district.

### **Architectural Development**

The properties recoded in the course of this survey project reflect development in the Murphysburg neighborhood generally between 1880s and the 1960s. Several of those pre-dating 1900 are original cottage-scale houses built by Murphysburg's earliest residents. Moving into the 1890s and beyond, significantly larger houses were erected for Joplin's business, industry, and community leaders, along with churches and several historic multi-tenant apartment buildings. Two of the apartment buildings, the Ridgway and the Olivia Apartments, are individually listed in the National Register. Styles appearing in the survey area include the Eastlake (principally seen in turned porch detailing), Queen Anne and Free Classic Queen Anne, Colonial Revival (including Dutch and Georgian Colonial Revival), Neo-Classical and Tudor Revival, Shingle, Craftsman, Prairie, American Foursquare, and Ranch.

## **Architectural Styles**

Following is a compilation of examples of the architectural styles apparent in the Murphysburg Survey area. In many cases, properties may possess physical characteristics of more than one formal style.

### **Eastlake**

Named for nineteenth-century English furniture designer and architect Charles Locke Eastlake (1836–1906), this style appears in a profusion of turned and sawn wood ornament, often in porches and verandas. In Murphysburg, such trim appears in upper and lower balustrades, railings, and brackets. It is not common in the neighborhood and fewer than fifteen examples appear.



Modest c. 1890 cottage with an Eastlake-style wrap-around veranda

### **Queen Anne**

This style employs a romantic reinterpretation of 18<sup>th</sup>-century English architecture popular during the 1702-1714 reign of Queen Anne. Usually appearing in large-scale domestic architecture, it is characterized by varied surface finishes including brick, terra cotta weatherboard, and ornamental shingles, usually with a lively roof profile which is sometimes penetrated by dormers, towers, and tourelles. Most have substantial, richly-detailed porches and verandas. In some cases, houses are not pure examples of the style, but do exhibit some

Queen Anne-style characteristics. Fewer than ten exhibit the style's characteristics and four are pure examples.



The 1890 Charles Schifferdecker House at 422 S. Sergeant Avenue exhibits all of the traits of the Queen Anne style as it was practiced in Joplin.

### Gothic and Romanesque Revivals

In Murphysburg, the Gothic and Romanesque Revival styles are employed for religious buildings. Both based on Medieval European forms, the Gothic Revival style employs the lancet-arched window, pointing heavenward, while the Romanesque Revival incorporates semi-circular and circular window form. Both styles often include towers, sometimes placed symmetrically and in other instances asymmetrically. One Romanesque Revival-style church is present, along with two churches executed in the Gothic Revival style.



The African Methodist Episcopal Church, with its lancet-arched window forms, is Gothic Revival in style.



The First Christian Church with a substantial rose window on the façade, represents the Romanesque Revival style.

### Free Classic Queen Anne

Flourishing from the 1890s into the second decade of the twentieth century, these houses draw on some of the characteristics of Queen Anne-style design but are usually smaller in scale and with less of a profusion of ornament. Porches and verandas are often present, sometimes with classically-derived columns and porch posts. Given the substantial growth of the neighborhood in the period between the early 1890s and the early 1920s, this is the most prevalent style found in Murphysburg, with no fewer than twenty-one representative examples in the survey area.



Julius Miller's c. 1895 Free Classic Queen Anne-style house at 528 S. Sergeant Avenue



### Folk Victorian<sup>5</sup>

As described by the Virginia and Lee McAlester, “this style is defined by the presence of Victorian decorative detailing on simple folk house forms which are generally less elaborated than the Victorian style that they attempt to mimic. They include the gabled ell, the 1- and 2-story side-gable, and the gable-front and wing. Approximately thirty are found in the survey area.



At 111 S. Sergeant Avenue is this house with Folk Victorian-style influences.

### I-house

This is a folk house type that was named by cultural geographer Fred Kniffen in a 1936 study of Louisiana house types. He gave it this name because so many of those who built the houses in Louisiana came from Indiana, Illinois, and Iowa. It is universally two stories in height, two rooms across, and one room deep and may appear with a central hallway and an ell or other additions on the rear. Three I-houses are in the Murphysburg survey area.

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<sup>5</sup> This term appears in Virginia and Lee McAlester's *A Field Guide to American Houses* (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 2008), 309-317. The author of this report does not ascribe to this characterization since the term “folk” has a specific scholarly meaning which is not associated with those house types and their ornament as described by the McAlesters.



This 3-bay I-house is at 207 S. Moffet Avenue. Its centered front door placement suggests that it may be a central-passage I-house.

### Neo-Classical Revival

Neo-Classical Revival-style buildings appeared late in the nineteenth century and continued to be designed well into the twentieth. Employed for domestic, commercial, and institutional architecture, this style exhibits forms and finishes from classical antiquity. Domestic architecture exhibits symmetry of massing and a characteristic form is the temple form, with a front-gable orientation and often a full or partial portico. Six buildings of this style, or employing elements of this style, are found in Murphysburg.



This Neo-Classical Revival-style temple-form church at 602 S. Moffet Avenue has a full Ionic portico

### Colonial Revival

Born of the fervor of patriotism and interest in the Colonial era in the wake of the Centennial of 1876, Colonial Revival-style houses draw on the form, finish, and detail of

eighteenth-century domestic architecture from the original thirteen colonies. Some are reasonably faithful replications of antecedent buildings while others may only exhibit a Palladian window in a gable or on a stair landing. Georgian Colonial Revival-style domestic architecture often features a classically-derived frontispiece entrance centered on a five-bay façade along with a hipped roof with dormers. Dutch Colonial Revival-style architecture harkens back to the early Dutch presence on parts of the east coast and is characterized by the distinctive double-pitched gambrel roof. The Georgian Revival is seen in two examples, the Dutch Colonial Revival in two, and Colonial Revival in about twenty examples.



This is a Colonial Revival-style double house at 302-304 S. Moffet Avenue

### Shingle

The hallmark of the Shingle style is indicated by its name, and consists of the universal use of a wood shingle exterior finish. In many cases minimal exterior ornamentation is employed. Although primarily a late nineteenth-century style, its use continued into the early years of the twentieth century; it was sometimes coupled with the Craftsman style, below. The Shingle style appears in four instances (See following page).



Joplin architect Austin Allen's 1906 house at 112 S. Sergeant Avenue is among the area's finest examples of the Shingle style.

### Craftsman

A "small house" style in vogue in the early decades of the twentieth century, Craftsman-style architecture was popularized by Gustav Stickley's *The Craftsman* magazine. It often exhibits low-pitched gabled roofs with exposed rafter tails under wide eaves. The classic 1½-story side-gable Craftsman-style Bungalow has an engaged recessed front porch, and characteristically appears with a substantial dormer on the façade, allowing natural light into an otherwise dark upper story. Craftsman-style or Craftsman-derived domestic architecture is seen in nine properties.



Dr. Charles Gottfried lived in this c. 1909 side-gable Craftsman-style bungalow at 625 S. Sergeant Avenue

### Prairie

This style is most closely associated with Frank Lloyd Wright and his associates but it also appears in non-Wrightian design which exhibits broad overhanging eaves, rectilinear forms and non-classical ornamentation. The style sometimes combines with the Colonial Revival style. It appears in two examples, one of which appears below.



With its broad overhanging eaves and shallow pitched hipped roof with dormers, the 1922 Frank Childress House represents the Prairie style with Colonial Revival-style characteristics as well.

### American Foursquare

More of a house type than an architectural style, the ubiquitous Foursquare appears on nearly every street in America which developed in the first three decades of the twentieth century. Essentially square in form and lacking in ornament, Foursquares typically have a hip-roofed full front porch and a hipped main roof penetrated by dormers. They appear in masonry and in wood frame. In Murphysburg are three examples of this ubiquitous house type, one of which appears on the following page.





At 524 S. Moffet Avenue is this American Foursquare which exhibits all of the characteristics of the style.

### Tudor Revival

This style was popular in America between c. 1890 and the 1940s, and is loosely derivative of English domestic architecture from the 1485-1558 reign of the House of Tudor. Among its principal defining features is the use of a half-timbered exterior finish which often appears in gable ends or in pediments, employing wood boards set at a variety of angles with an in-fill of stucco between. It also often employs a Tudor arch and steeply-pitched gables. In Murphysburg it appears in small-scale cottages. Two examples are found in Murphysburg.



This multi-unit house at 505-511 S. Moffet Avenue incorporates Tudor arches over the entry doors and prominent steeply-pitched gables on the façade.

### Ranch

This post World War Two house type is universally one story in height, with a low-pitched gable or hipped roof. It appears finished both in brick and weatherboard and

often exhibits an integral garage, establishing it firmly as a product of the post-war automobile boom. Only one example of the Ranch, seen on the following page, is in Murphysburg.



At 221 South Moffet Avenue is the survey area's sole example of the Ranch style.

In cases where properties did not represent a particular recognized architectural style, they were classified by type. The most practical manner to classify such properties is by form and roof type and in the Murphysburg survey area these types are represented by the gabled ell, the 1- and 2-story gable-front house, the 1- and 2-story side-gable house, the cross-hipped and the cross-gable house. The area's small number of commercial buildings represent the one- and two-part commercial block form.

### **Gabled ell**

This gabled ell incorporates the typical side-gable roof with a forward-projecting gabled wing offset, on the façade, typically with a modest porch in the angle of the ell on the facade. A Murphysburg example appears on the following page.



209 South Moffet Avenue

### **Two-story gable-front**

This house type incorporates a gable roof, but unlike the gabled, ell, it is a front-gable-oriented roof form. In some cases the façade has the main entrance offset onto one side, suggestive of a side-passage interior plan. An open porch, often hip-roofed, typically extends across the façade.



Identical adjacent 2-story gable-front houses at 613 and 615 South Moffet Avenue

### **1-story gable-front**

This gable-end-oriented house type is one or 1½ stories in height, with an open porch on the façade.



Sadly, this gable-front house at 517 South Sergeant Avenue burned in 2012 and will be demolished.

### **Cross-gable**

The cross-gable house type incorporates a gable roof system with a main side-gable roof which is intersected by forward-projecting front-gable wings, often on the façade and rear elevation.



Cross-gable house at 521 South Moffet Avenue

### **Cross-hipped**

This L-shaped house type employs a hip-roofed system whose component roofs intersect. It is not a common house type in Murphysburg.



619 S. Moffet Avenue

### **One- and two-part commercial blocks**

The one-part commercial block property type is one-story in height and features a storefront with a small upper façade surface. It occurs once in the survey area. The two-part commercial block is two stories and more in height, with an upper façade penetrated by windows or other architectural embellishments. This property type also appears once within the survey area.



A one-part commercial block at 511 West Sixth Street, above, and on the following page a 2-part commercial block at 515 West Second Street, below.





## ***VI. National Register/HABS/HAER Analysis and Recommendations***

At the time of the 2011-2012 survey project, two properties within the Murphysburg survey area were listed in the **National Register of Historic Places**. They are the Olivia Apartments at 320 South Moffet (NR 2008) and the Ridgway Apartments at 402-402 South Byers Avenue (NR 2006).

The **Historic American Buildings Survey** began as a New Deal WPA project in the 1930s and continues to the present, also including the **Historic American Engineering Record**, both of which document historic properties photographically and graphically through the preparation of floor plans, measured drawings, etc. No properties within the Murphysburg survey area have been recorded by HABS or HAER. The only Joplin property which was documented by these programs was the Connor Hotel which was documented in 1978 (HABS No. MO-1202) and was subsequently demolished for the construction of the Joplin Public Library.

### ***National Register Analysis***

The National Register of Historic Places is the official federal-level list of properties which are significant in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture.<sup>2</sup>

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<sup>2</sup>Complete information on the National Register is contained in several U. S. Department of the Interior Bulletins. The general introductory National Register Bulletin is Bulletin 16A, "How to Complete the National Register Registration Form," from which this information is taken.

Properties listed in the National Register may be recognized for their significance on a national, state, or local level. The National Register recognizes several distinct types of properties:

- - individual buildings
  - districts
  - structures
  - objects
  - sites

The National Register sets forth four Criteria for Evaluation with respect to potential designation. National Register policy requires that one or more of the criteria must be met in order for a property to be listed. The Criteria evaluate properties which:

- A: are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history
- B: are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C: embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction
- D: have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history

In addition to the above factors, *historic integrity* must be present in order for a property to be eligible for the National Register. The National Register defines integrity as “the authenticity of a property’s historic identity, evidenced by the survival of physical characteristics that existed during the property’s prehistoric or historic period.” Historic integrity consists of the composite of the following qualities:

- location          workmanship
- design            setting
- materials        feeling
- association

As stated in National Register policy, “not only must a property resemble its historic appearance, but it must also retain physical materials, design features, and aspects of construction dating from the period when it attained significance.”

Based on the foregoing, it is suggested that a potential National Register historic district exists within the Murphysburg survey area and it is recommended that the City should pursue its nomination to the National Register. The boundaries of this district would conform generally to the survey area and are drawn to exclude noncontributing elements. The suggested period of significance would begin c. 1880 and would end c. 1930, a span of time which accounts for approximately ninety percent of the construction in the neighborhood. The district appears eligible for the National Register under Criterion C for architecture, since it consists of a cohesive concentration of domestic and institutional buildings reflecting many of the architectural styles popular between the 1880s and the late 1920s. In addition to these are vernacular interpretations of many of these styles as well as properties reflecting no particular formal design mode.

Several properties within the survey area appear individually eligible for National Register listing. They are discussed on the following pages.



**518 South Sergeant Avenue**, the home of Charles G. Henderson, listed in city directories as being the proprietor of the Henderson Grocery at 929 Byers Avenue. He established the business in 1871, during Joplin's first years, and at the time of his death in 1947 the business was the oldest business under continuous management in Joplin. National Register Criterion: C, for its significance as an important local example of the Prairie style dating from the early years of the twentieth century.



**422 South Byers Avenue**, built for Charles Schifferdecker (1852-1915), who emigrated to America from Baden, Germany, in 1869, and became a leading businessman, a prosperous banker, brewer, and philanthropist in Joplin. He donated land for the park which bears his name and for the Lutheran Church. In December of 1909, Schifferdecker donated a parcel of property at the southeast corner of Fifth Street and Byers Avenue to the members of the Scottish Rite. The lots were valued at \$10,000 and Schifferdecker's gift was conditioned on the organization building a new Scottish Rite cathedral on the site. National Register Criterion: C, for its role as a little-altered outstanding local example of the Queen Anne style.



**408 S. Sergeant Avenue**, built for Edward Zellekin (1839-1919), a German immigrant who came to Joplin in 1875 along with his partner Charles Schifferdecker; they had operated a brewery in Baxter Springs. About 1880 he moved to Joplin and became one of the foremost in the development of its commercial and financial interests. In 1877 he had become interested in mining operations upon the site of the present town of Galena. He gave his attention to the development of these properties, and subsequently assisted in the organization of the Galena Lead & Zinc Company, becoming one of its largest directing stockholders. This company soon became one of the leading producers of ore in the mining district. The success of these operations led him to erect the first two zinc smelters in Joplin. He associated with the Miners' Bank, acquiring a large holding of stock and becoming its vice president. National Register Criterion: C for its position as a locally-important example of the Queen Anne style.



**210 South Sergeant Avenue**, the 1904 home of Charles Picher, associated with the massive Eagle-Picher Company, whose smelting and mining interests were at the forefront of Joplin's historic mining boom. The company began in 1842 as a paint manufacturing firm under the name Eagle White Lead. It became Eagle-Picher Lead in 1916 with its merger with a lead mining company owned by Oliver Picher, making it the second largest producer of lead and zinc products in the world. Oliver succeeded his father at



the helm in 1909. National Register Criterion: C, as example of Colonial Revival-style domestic architecture.



**112 South Sergeant Avenue**, the 1905 home of Joplin architect Austin Allen, who was responsible for many of the community's most handsome buildings dating from the early years of the twentieth century including the United Hebrew Temple, St. Peter's Church, the Elks Lodge, and the Olivia Apartments. A Philadelphia native, Allen (1880-1917) came with his parents to Joplin as a young boy but returned to his birthplace to attend the University of Pennsylvania, graduating from the Penn School of Architecture in 1902. After travel in Europe following graduation, he entered the office of New York architect Bruce Price, and later was associated with Hunt and Hunt. In 1905 he opened his office in Joplin and in 1914 opened another office in Kansas City, where he was affiliated with the firm of Smith, Rea and Lovitt. In 1915 the Allens sold the property to Frank Wallower and relocated to Kansas City but Allen fell ill with typhoid fever and died in 1917 at the age of 36. His obituary in the *Journal of the American Institute of Architects* noted that his work was marked by a "chaste dignity and scholarly restraint." National Register Criterion C representing the Shingle style.



**421 South Sergeant Avenue**, the 1899 home of William Picher (1850-1924), a member of a prominent Joplin

industrial family and one of the principal of the Eagle-Picher Company, a lead smelting operation that for decades was one of the largest employers in the region. Picher built the house and lived here until his death. For many years thereafter it was the home of Edgar Picher, a community leader active in various civic endeavors. National Register Criterion: C, as a locally-significant example of the Colonial Revival style.



**611 South Sergeant Avenue**, the home first of Elisha Mathews and later of George Spiva. Mathews was president of the Foust Automatic Concentrating Company, whose specialty was the removal of impurities from lead and zinc ore. In 1917 the house was acquired by George N. Spiva (1873-1950), vice president of the Conqueror Trust Co., one of Joplin's leading banking institutions of the time. Spiva was chairman of the board of the First National Bank, president of the Conqueror Trust Company (which was succeeded by First National Bank), president of the Spiva Investment Company, president of the Joplin Special Road District, and held trusteeships and directorships in various other business, charitable and public service enterprises. He headed a company that organized the Home Powder company, distributing Aetna powder. In 1917, he organized the General Explosives Company, which grew swiftly into a large enterprise, manufacturing well over 1,000,000 pounds of explosives a month and distributing throughout the middle west, south and southeast. At one time the company had branch offices in St. Louis, Chicago, Birmingham, Denver, Memphis, Miami, and Wisconsin. A competitor of du Pont, the company sold out to du Pont company in 1924. With an early interest in good roads, Spiva served on the Joplin Special Road District Commission in the days of John Maland, who was known as "the father of good roads" in Missouri. He was the first vice president for Missouri of the 66 Highway Association. And was also president of the Liberty Building Company, which built and owned the Joplin National Bank Building, was one of the founders of the Joplin stockyards and of the Joplin Marble Company. National Register Criterion: C as a locally-significant example of the Colonial Revival.



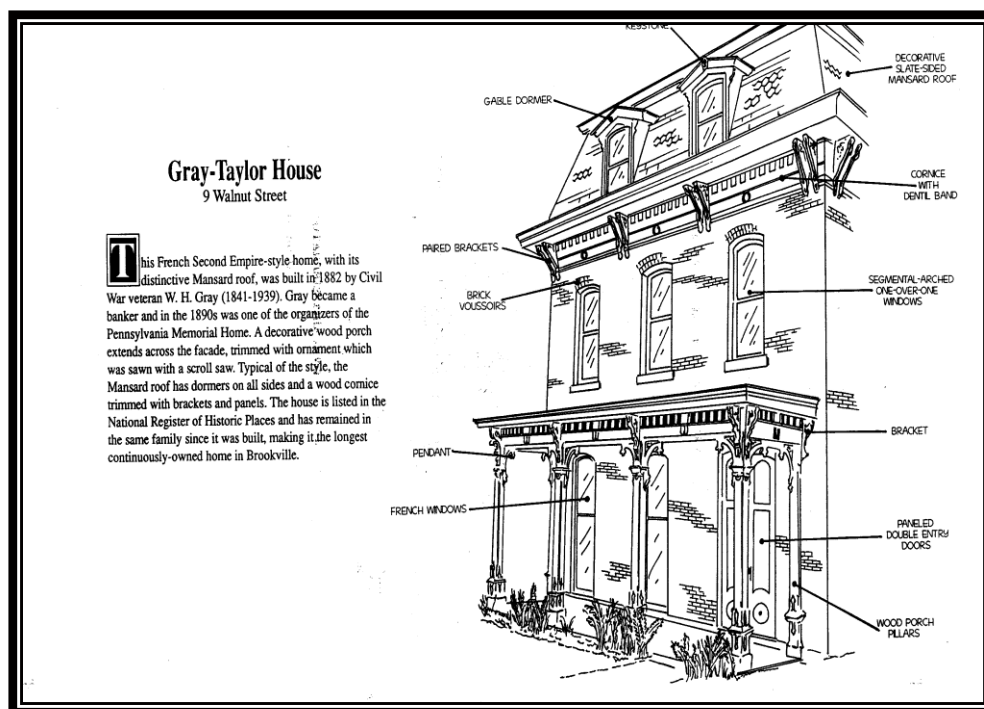


**602 West Fifth Street**, the 1929 Mayflower Apartments, one of several historic mid-rise apartment buildings built in Joplin during the early decades of the twentieth century during the flowering of the lead and zinc mining industry in the area. In 1927, R. W. Cole and Harry Bennett paid \$20,000 for the lot, acquiring it from J. K. Wingert, president of the Joplin Foundry Company. In four months the building was completed at a cost of \$300,000. It contained 48 units, including 5 different kinds of apartments ranging from a 1-room "Pullman" apartment to three 6-room suites. National Register Criterion: C for its embodiment of the Colonial and Egyptian Revival styles, the latter of which is seen in its portico, with papyrus capitals.

### **ADDITIONAL RECOMMENDATIONS**

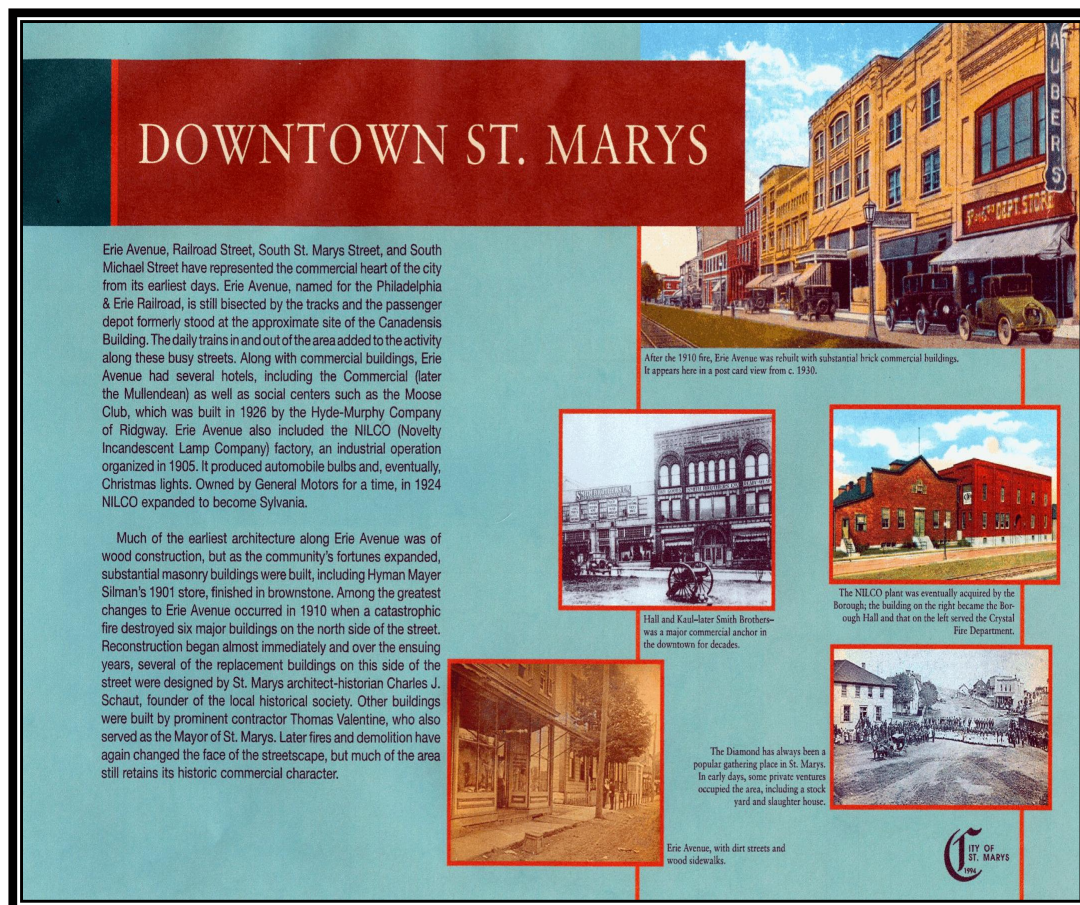
Many different avenues exist by which local landmarks commissions, historical societies, and similar bodies may become advocates for the preservation of significant cultural property. The following represent pro-active measures for the consideration of the Joplin Historic Landmark Commission:

- Partner with appropriate like-minded organizations in sponsoring, publicizing, and overseeing a “**Joplin History Day**” encouraging citizens to bring their memories, photographs, and artifacts to share and discuss at a central locale on a specific day or over a weekend. An oral history segment could be included, with interviewers asking older citizens about their recollections of life in the county, and younger citizens about the stories their parents and grandparents might have told them about growing up in the area. Arrange to have a digital scanner at the event, enabling historic photos and documents to be scanned for the future interpretation of the historic character of Joplin and assuring that treasured historical materials will not leave the custody of their owners.
- Partner with the school district in the development of a **school-age preservation education program** including tools such as a historic architecture coloring book with a study guide for implementation by teachers. An example of such a product appears on the following page. This type of activity has the potential for funding using Certified Local Government grant funds from the Department of Natural Resources.



A community education project aimed at the school-age population can help to develop a sense of community pride and an appreciation of Murphysburg's legacy of historic architecture. The example above is a historic architecture coloring book, which provides both a historical reference for individual properties and also a description of significant architectural features. [from *Brookville, Pennsylvania: A Historic Architectural Coloring Book*, Taylor & Taylor Associates, 2005]

- The interpretation of a community's history is nearly equal in importance with the preservation of its historic fabric. History should be interpreted not only to those who live in a community, but to those who visit as well. It is suggested that the installation of interpretive panels throughout the community be considered by the Historic Landmarks Commission. Obviously such pieces should be installed without the creation of undue visual clutter. An example of such a panel appears on the following page.



This panel, mounted on a free-standing pedestal base, interprets the general history of the downtown of a particular community. It incorporates historic images as well as narrative explaining the history of the community. Similar panels were created depicting particular streetscapes, individual buildings, churches, etc. Joplin offers a variety of opportunities for the use of such devices. [Panel produced by the City of St. Marys, Pennsylvania; text written and illustrations selected by David L. Taylor]

- **Remain fully conversant with the various sources of funding for preservation projects**, including the Certified Local Government program administered by the Missouri Department of Natural Resources as well as the federal and state rehabilitation investment tax credit programs which provide incentives for the rehabilitation of National Register-listed buildings.
- **Remain pro-active advocates** for state and federal legislation favorable to historic preservation and stay informed about legislative developments which could help or hinder preservation efforts within the community.

## ***VII. Bibliography***

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### **Internet Sources**

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### **Collections**

Joplin Genealogical Center, 306 S. Joplin Avenue, Joplin, Missouri

Joplin Museum Complex, 504 S. Schifferdecker Avenue, Joplin, Missouri

Joplin Public Library, 300 S. Main Street, Joplin, Missouri

Post Memorial Art Reference Library (within Public Library, above)

## **Appendix I: Tabular listing of surveyed properties**

The tables on the following pages list the properties surveyed in the course of this project. Several survey numbers were inadvertently skipped.

The following abbreviations appear in the table:

- C: Contributing to a potential historic district
- NC: Non-contributing to a potential historic district
- I: Individually eligible for the National Register
- Y: Yes, indicating the presence of an outbuilding
- N: No, indicating that no outbuilding is associated with the property

Survey Number (all JP-AS-005-xxx)	Address	NR Eligibility	Style/Property Type	Outbuilding(s)?
001	626 South Sergeant Avenue	C	Free Classic Queen Anne	Y/C
002	622 South Sergeant Avenue	C	Free Classic Queen Anne	N
003	616 South Sergeant Avenue	C	Prairie	N
004	608 South Sergeant Avenue	C	Free Classic Queen Anne	Y/NC
005	602 South Sergeant Avenue	C	Mid-century modern	N
006	528 South Sergeant Avenue	C	Free Classic Queen Anne	Y/C
007 and 008 skipped				
009	518 South Sergeant Avenue	C/I	Georgian Revival	Y/C
010	508 South Sergeant Avenue	C	Queen Anne (elements)	Y/C
011	422 South Sergeant Avenue	C/I	Queen Anne	Y/C
012	406 South Sergeant Avenue	C/I	Queen Anne	Y/C
013	318-320 South Sergeant Avenue	C	Late Victorian; Eastlake	Y/C
014	302 South Sergeant Avenue	C	Prairie	Y/C
015	218 South Sergeant Avenue	C	Colonial Revival	Y/C
016	210 South Sergeant Avenue	C/I	Colonial Revival	Y/C
017	202 South Sergeant Avenue	C	Free Classic Queen Anne (originally); now Colonial Revival influence	Y/C
018	124 South Sergeant Avenue	C	Gabled ell	Y/C
019	122 South Sergeant Avenue	C	Folk Victorian influence	Y/C
020	112 South Sergeant Avenue	C/I	Craftsman; Shingle	Y/C
021	108 South Sergeant Avenue	C	Colonial Revival	N
022	102 South Sergeant Avenue	C	Craftsman; Shingle	Y/C
023	101 South Sergeant	NC	American Foursquare	Y/C
024	107 South Sergeant Avenue	C	Colonial & Neo-Classical Revival	Y/C
025	111 South Sergeant Avenue	C	Folk Victorian influence	Y/C
026	115 South Sergeant Avenue	NC	Dutch Colonial Revival	N
027	201 South Sergeant Avenue	C	Craftsman	Y/C

Survey Number (all JP-AS-005-xxx)	Address	NR Eligibility	Style/Property Type	Outbuilding(s)?
028	219 South Sergeant Avenue	C	Colonial Revival	Y/C
029	301 South Sergeant Avenue	C	Queen Anne/Eastlake	Y: 1 C, 1 NC
030	315 South Sergeant Avenue	C	Tudor Revival influence	Y/C
031	401-403 South Sergeant Avenue	NC	Mid-century modern	N
032	411 South Sergeant Avenue	C	Free Classic Queen Anne	Y/C
033	421 South Sergeant Avenue	C/I	Colonial Revival	Y/C
034	501 South Sergeant Avenue	C	Colonial Revival	Y/C
035	507 South Sergeant Avenue	C	Free Classic Queen Anne	N
036	517 South Sergeant Avenue	Burned, 2012	Gable-front (now NC site)	N
037	523 South Sergeant Avenue	C	Craftsman	Y/C
038	531 South Sergeant Avenue	C	Tudor Revival	N
039	601 South Sergeant Avenue	C	Free Classic Queen Anne	N
040	605 South Sergeant Avenue	C	Free Classic Queen Anne	N
041	607 South Sergeant Avenue	NC		Y/C
042	611 South Sergeant Avenue	C/I	Colonial Revival	N
043B	101 South Moffet Avenue	C	Free Classic Queen Anne elements	Y/NC
043C	111 South Moffet Avenue	C	Colonial Revival (elements)	Y/C
044	623 South Sergeant Avenue	C	Craftsman	N
045	625 South Sergeant Avenue	C	Craftsman; side-gable Bungalow	N
045A	115 South Moffet Avenue	C	Free Classic Queen Anne	Y/C
046	119-119½ South Moffet Avenue	C	Free Classic Queen Anne	Y/C
047	123 South Moffet Avenue	C	Gable-front	Y/NC
048	201-201B South Moffet Avenue	C	Neo-Classical Revival	N
049	207 South Moffet Avenue	C	I-house	N
050	209 South Moffet Avenue	C	Gabled ell	N
051	211 South Moffet Avenue	C	Side-gable	Y/NC

Survey Number (all JP-AS-005-xxx)	Address	NR Eligibility	Style/Property Type	Outbuilding(s)?
052 skipped				
053	221 South Moffet Avenue	C	Ranch	N
054	405 South Moffet Avenue	C	Free Classic Queen Anne	Y/C
055	411 South Moffet Avenue	C	Colonial Revival elements	N
056	415 South Moffet Avenue	C	Free Classic Queen Anne	Y/C
057	419 South Moffet Avenue	C	Free Classic Queen Anne	Y/NC
058	503 South Moffet Avenue	C	Free Classic Queen Anne	Y/C
059	505-511 South Moffet Avenue	C	Tudor Revival	N
060	515 South Moffet Avenue	C	Gabled ell	N
061	521 South Moffet Avenue	C	Cross-gable	N
062	523-523½ South Moffet Avenue	C	Gabled ell	N
063	529 South Moffet Avenue	C	American Foursquare	Y/C
064	609 South Moffet Avenue	NC	Modern	N
065	613 South Moffet Avenue	C	Gable-front	N
066	615 South Moffet Avenue	C	Gable-front	N
067	619 South Moffet Avenue	C	Cross-hipped	Y/ 2 C
068	621 South Moffet Avenue	NC	Cross-gable	N
069	628 A & B South Moffet Avenue	C	Gable-front	Y/C
070	626 A & B South Moffet Avenue	NC	Craftsman (elements)	N
071	622 South Moffet Avenue	C	2-story side-gable	N
072	618 South Moffet Avenue	C	Eastlake (elements)	N-
073	614 South Moffet Avenue	C	Free Classic Queen Anne	Y/C
074	612 South Moffet Avenue	C	Colonial Revival (elements)	Y/C
075	602 South Moffet Avenue	C	Temple form; Neo-Classical Revival	Y/NC
076	528 South Moffet Avenue	C	Late Victorian	N
077	524 South Moffet Avenue	C	American Foursquare	Y/ 2 C
078	522 South Moffet Avenue	C	Eastlake (elements)	N



Survey Number (all JP-AS-005-xxx)	Address	NR Eligibility	Style/Property Type	Outbuilding(s)?
079	420 South Moffet Avenue	NC	Mid-century Modern	N
080	404 South Moffet Avenue	C	Shingle influence	N
081	320 South Moffet Avenue	LISTED	Colonial Revival	N
082	310 South Moffet Avenue	C	Craftsman elements	Y/ 2 C
083	302-304 South Moffet Avenue	C	Colonial Revival	Y/C
084	220 South Moffet Avenue	C	Colonial Revival influence	Y/C
085	212 South Moffet Avenue	C	Mediterranean Revival	Y/ 1 C, 2 NC
086	130 South Moffet Avenue	C	Dutch Colonial Revival	Y/C
087	120 South Moffet Avenue	C	Free Classic Queen Anne elements	Y/C
088	118 South Moffet Avenue	C	Free Classic Queen Anne	Y/C
089	106 South Moffet Avenue	C	Colonial Revival influence	N
090	102 South Moffet Avenue	C	Colonial Revival	Y/C
091	530 South Byers Avenue	NC	Shingle	Y/NC
092	524 South Byers Avenue	C	Tudor Revival influence	Y/C
093	520 South Byers Avenue	NC	Neo-Classical Revival (elements)	Y/C
094	512-512½ South Byers Avenue	C	Queen Anne (elements)	Y/C
095	504 South Byers Avenue	C	Queen Anne	Y/C
096	420 South Byers Avenue	C	Queen Anne	Y/ 1 C, 1 NC
097	402-404 South Byers Avenue	LISTED	Colonial Revival	N
098	218 South Byers Avenue	NC	Cross-gable	N
099	216 South Byers Avenue	NC	Free Classic Queen Anne	N
100	212 South Byers Avenue	C	1-story gable-front	N
101	206 South Byers Avenue	C	Craftsman	N
102	120 A & B South Byers Avenue	C	Free Classic Queen Anne	N
103	114 South Byers Avenue	C	Free Classic Queen Anne	N
104	110 South Byers Avenue	NC	2-story complex	N
105	106 South Byers Avenue	C	Free Classic Queen Anne	N

Survey Number (all JP-AS-005-xxx)	Address	NR Eligibility	Style/Property Type	Outbuilding(s)?
106	104 South Byers Avenue	C	Free Classic Queen Anne	Y/C
107	105 South Byers Avenue	C	2-story complex	N
108	107 South Byers Avenue	NC	2-story hipped	N
109	109 South Byers Avenue	NC	2-story gable & hipped	N
110	111 South Byers Avenue	C	T-plan	N
111	117-121 South Byers Avenue	C	2-story walk-up	N
112	201 South Byers Avenue	NC	I-house	N
113	211 South Byers Avenue	C	1-story gable-front	N
114 skipped				
115	219 South Byers Avenue	C		N
116	223 South Byers Avenue	C	Colonial Revival (elements)	N
117	627 South Byers Avenue	NC	Colonial Revival (outside potential district)	N
118	629-631 South Byers Avenue	NC	American Foursquare (outside potential district)	N
119	614-614½ West Sixth Street	C	I-house	N
120	511 West Sixth Street	C	1-part commercial block	N
121	602 West Fifth Street	C/I	Colonial/Egyptian Revival	Y/NC
122	623 West Fourth Street	C	Colonial Revival	N
123	501 West Fourth Street	C	Late Gothic Revival	N
124 skipped				
125	505 West Second Street	C	2-part commercial block	N
126	409 West Fourth Street	C	Romanesque Revival	Y/C
127	302 South Pearl Avenue	C	Colonial Revival (elements)	Y/C
128	306 South Pearl Avenue	NC	Gable-front	N
129	220 South Pearl Avenue	C	Gable-and-wing	N
130	214 South Pearl Avenue	C	Craftsman (elements)	Y/C
131	210-210½ South Pearl Avenue	C	American Foursquare (elements)	N
132	206 South Pearl Avenue	NC	American Foursquare (elements)	Y/C

Survey Number (all JP-AS-005-xxx)	Address	NR Eligibility	Style/Property Type	Outbuilding(s)?
133	204 South Pearl Avenue	NC	Gable-front	N
134	126 South Pearl Avenue	C	Gabled ell variant	N
135	120 South Pearl Avenue	C	Eastlake (elements)	Y/C
136	116 South Pearl Avenue	C	Late Victorian	Y/C
137	114-114½ South Pearl Avenue	C	Late Victorian	Y/C
138	108-108½ South Pearl Avenue	C	Minimal Traditional	Y/C
139	102-104 South Pearl Avenue	C	Temple-form; Neo-Classical Revival	N
140	410-410½ West First Street	C	Hipped with gable	N
141	408 West Second Street	NC	American Foursquare (elements)	N
142	416-418 West Second Street	C	Gable-front	N
143	412 West Third Street	C	2-story gable & wing	N
144 skipped				
145	421 West Third Street	C	Italianate (elements)	N
146	409 West Third Street	NC	2-story hipped	N
147	301 South Pearl Avenue	C	Late Victorian	N
148	320 West Third Street	NC	Side-gable	N
149	309 South Pearl Avenue	C	Gabled ell	N
150	311 South Pearl Avenue	NC	Side-gable cottage	N
151	151 South Pearl Avenue	C	Colonial Revival/Shingle (elements)	N
152	410 Wall Avenue	I	Neo-Classical Revival (outside potential district)	N
153	311 West Fourth Street	C/I	Gothic Revival	N