

**ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY
of
DOWNTOWN MACON**

**CITY OF MACON
MACON COUNTY, MISSOURI**

FINAL REPORT

MARCH 2016

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I. Introduction

The following report presents the findings of a reconnaissance-level architectural survey undertaken by two new employees of the Missouri State Historic Preservation Office (MOSHPO) from 2014-2015. The new employees, Rachel Barnhart and Kristi Chase, meet the *Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards* for Architectural Historians, as outlined in the Code of Federal Regulations, 36 CFR Part 61. As professional training for their new positions at the MOSHPO, Chase and Barnhart surveyed **123** properties in the historic downtown area of the city of Macon in Macon County, Missouri. The survey was supervised by Michelle Diedrich, MOSHPO's National Register and Survey Coordinator. At approximately 30 acres, the survey area includes the historic commercial thoroughfares of Vine Street, Rollins Street, Bourke Street, and Rubey Street. In addition to serving as professional training, the resulting survey forms, photographs, maps, and final report are intended to function as a planning tool for the city of Macon and to assist with the identification of a potential National Register historic district within the survey boundaries.

The time frame for survey lasted over one year, beginning in September 2014, with several additional visits to Macon for research and further documentation throughout 2015. The survey results were analyzed and compiled into this final report from January-March 2016. Barnhart and Chase would like to thank Sharon Scott and the Mainstreet Macon Downtown Association, the Macon County Assessor's Office, the Macon Historical Society, and the Macon Public Library for their support and assistance throughout the survey. Any questions pertaining to this survey can be directed to the MOSHPO by calling (573) 751-7858.

II. Survey Objectives

The primary objectives of the survey report were as follows: 1) provide training for new employees, Rachel Barnhart and Kristi Chase, of the MOSHPO, 2) discern a potential National Register historic district and any individually eligible properties in the historic commercial area of Macon, and 3) create a digital final product consisting of photographs, survey forms, maps, and a final report that could be used by the city of Macon as a planning tool.

The boundaries for the survey area were determined by MOSHPO's National Register and Survey staff in 2014. Barnhart and Chase, both qualified architectural historians meeting the *Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards*, conducted the survey, which consisted of 123 properties. As expected, a potential National Register historic district has been defined and will be expounded on in this final report; this potential district is comprised of a

distinct group of buildings that when evaluated as a whole appear to be significant under National Register Criteria A and C in the areas of Commerce and Architecture. A few properties in the survey area were also determined to potentially be individually eligible for listing. To provide the city of Macon with a synopsis of how the properties in the survey area appeared in 2014-2015, a photograph of each property was taken and an Architectural Survey form was completed for each property. While the survey was conducted at the reconnaissance level (meaning property-specific history was not required), where history was found pertaining to that property, such information was included on the relevant survey form.

III. Methodology

The 30-acre survey area was established in 2014 by National Register and Survey staff of the MOSHPO after a site visit to the city of Macon (Figure 1). The survey area was determined based on the extant historic commercial resources. It encompasses the historic commercial thoroughfares of Vine and Rollins Streets, as well as surrounding residences.



Figure 1 . Architectural Survey Boundaries. Source: Google Maps, 2016.

Within the study area, MOSHPO staff inventoried **123** properties (**11** are lots). The survey findings support evidence of a potential commercial National Register district. The City of Macon contains three National Register listed sites; the Bles Military Academy on US Highway 63 S (NR 10/11/1979), the Macon County Courthouse and Annex at Courthouse Square (NR 12/08/1978), and the Wardell House at 1 Wardell Road (3/12/1986).¹ These properties are located outside the survey area. Two properties also outside the study area, but within the city limits, were previously determined individually eligible by MOSHPO staff: the Macon Swimming Pool on Noll Drive (1995) and the Oakhill Mansion at 1813 Oak Hill Drive (2013).²

The final survey report provides detailed information about the survey and the recommendations submitted to the City of Macon and the Chamber of Commerce. Table 1 (see Appendix A) provides a complete list of the inventoried properties, including addresses, style, and suggested eligibility recommendations.

Prior to conducting field work, MOSHPO staff completed a review of cultural resources in the vicinity of the surveyed area including existing National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) nominations, previous eligibility assessments, and previous architectural and archaeological surveys. In 2014, Barnhart and Chase began with a pedestrian inventory of the study area (Figure 1). All buildings, above-ground resources, lots and associated resources within the study area were documented using digital photography and written notation. Field notes were maintained throughout the survey to record architectural features such as windows, exterior cladding, and roof and foundation materials.

Barnhart and Chase completed research of the area and did not find any previous architectural/historic survey inventories of the study area. Within the survey area, two eligibility assessments were previously completed by MOSHPO staff upon the request of property owners. In October 2008, the West Mercantile Building at 105 Vine Street was determined to be eligible within a potential historic district. The Vancleve-Donnelly House at 402 N. Rollins Street was determined individually eligible in November 1995.³

In addition to this data, archival materials including Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps (1885, 1890, 1895, 1902, 1909, 1916, 1929, and 1943), a “bird’s eye view” map of Macon (1869), the State Archives (Jefferson City) and records at the Macon County Assessor’s Office were consulted. Additional research was conducted at the Macon County Public Library. The Macon County Assessor’s Office provided current mapping of the area, property owner information, and

¹ National Register nominations. Missouri State Historic Preservation Office.

² Eligibility Assessment files, Missouri State Historic Preservation Office.

³ Eligibility Assessment files, Missouri State Historic Preservation Office.

building details. The books “Macon & Macon County, Missouri Photographic History, Sesquicentennial edition, 1856-2006, Volumes 1 and 2” were referenced at the Macon County Library. Sources at the State Archives provided historic context for the final report.

The properties surveyed were evaluated for significance in accordance with *National Register Bulletin 15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*. Property addresses and notations as to whether each property would be contributing or noncontributing to a potential commercial historic district is provided in Appendix A.

The completed survey products are in a digital format and consist of a research design, inventory survey forms, final survey report, Google Earth maps in PDF format, and photographs in JPEG format labeled according to National Register standards (i.e. MC-AS-001-0001). The products will be kept on file at the MOSHPO and a disc of the products will be provided to the City of Macon.

IV. Geographical Description

The City of Macon is located at 39° 44' 26" N, 92° 28' 14" W (39.740556, -92.470556) in Hudson Township, Macon County, Missouri and is the county seat. The survey area is just north of the railroad tracks, extending north along Rollins Street to its terminus at the Courthouse and expanding eastward along Vine, Bourke, and Butler Streets and ending between Jackson and N. Rutherford Streets. The survey area encompasses both sides of Bourke, Butler, Rollins, Rubey, Rutherford and Vine Streets and consists of approximately 31.24 acres (Figure 1). The survey area allowed for documentation of the commercial core and the transitional areas on the perimeter, verifying the edges of the commercial area. The built environment reflects a small downtown commercial district composed predominately of commercial properties with some residential and institutional buildings on the perimeter. Today, the study area has retained much of its commercial downtown with main commercial corridors along N. Rollins, N. Rubey, Bourke, and Vine Streets.

The survey area boundaries were based on MOSHPO staff's observations of the historic downtown. Upon surveying of the downtown commercial area, it was observed that a few of the properties had address discrepancies, which staff noted on the inventory forms.⁴ In the downtown commercial area, the lot sizes are narrow, with some buildings occupying two lots. Lots become larger as properties are located farther away from the downtown core near Rollins

⁴ According to the Macon County Assessor's Office, the city renumbered properties in 1996 due to the installation of a renumbering system for emergency 911 calls.

and Vine Streets. Concrete public sidewalks with concrete curbs span the front boundary of most of the properties. Streets are paved asphalt. The majority of the commercial buildings abut the sidewalk with few exceptions (213 N. Rollins Street). The institutional buildings are located on larger lots with deeper setbacks near the commercial perimeter. The residential buildings found on the outskirts of the survey area also contain larger lots and deeper setbacks. Mature trees and plantings are found along the residential areas of Bourke, Butler, N. Rollins, and N. Rutherford Streets. The survey area has several vacant lots and many are used for parking areas. The majority of these historically contained buildings. Two properties along Vine Street were recently lost due to structural instability (119 and 121 Vine Street). The commercial properties typically occupy the full narrow lot and the residential properties may have an occasional outbuilding or garage at the rear of the lot along an alley.

The area developed over time with the surveyed properties dating from c.1870 to 2008. Of the 123 properties, 110 (89%) are approximately fifty years old or older. By 1869, when a Bird's Eye View map was published, the majority of the streets had been platted out (Figure 2). The commercial core, noticeably denser than the surrounding built environment, runs along the first three blocks of North Rollins Street and the first block of Vine Street north of the railroad.



Figure 2. 1869 Bird's Eye View map of Macon. Concentration of commercial development circled in red.
Source: Library of Congress.

V. Historic Context

The commercial downtown of Macon contains largely commercial buildings that date between the last two decades of the nineteenth century through the mid-twentieth century. According to the MOSHPO records, there has not been any previous survey work in the city.

Much of the built commercial fabric in downtown Macon was first concentrated near the railroad and date to the 1880s and 1890s. With the introduction of new building materials, and the trend of small towns across the country trying to maintain their attractions that were being transferred out to new shopping malls, downtown Macon received some modern storefront alterations with the installation of larger display windows, awnings, and metal and vinyl siding in the mid-twentieth century. The downtown has also undergone some building loss either to fire, weather, neglect, or installation of parking areas.

The following sources were used in compiling a historic context for this survey report. A *History of Randolph and Macon Counties, Missouri* was published in 1884 and a *General History of Macon County Missouri* was published in 1910.⁵ In 2006, upon the Sesquicentennial celebration of the town, Franke's Photograph Studio, located at 115 and 121 N. Rollins Street, published volumes one and two of *Macon & Macon County, Missouri Photographic History*, which included numerous photographs taken by the Franke family over the twentieth century.⁶ Two other sources are the Macon County Historical Society's *History of Macon County* and the Macon Chronicle-Herald's *Macon County Pictorial History*.⁷ The nominations of the National Register listed properties have also contributed to the retention of the City of Macon's history.⁸

This document was intended to facilitate the City of Macon and the Chamber of Commerce in regards to planning, identifying resources, and the preservation of its commercial downtown.

⁵ *History of Randolph and Macon Counties, Missouri*. St. Louis: National Historical Company, 1884. Available: <http://cdm.sos.mo.gov/cdm/ref/collection/mocohist/id/79464>, March 23, 2015. Edgar White, *General History of Macon County, Missouri*. Vol. I. Chicago: Henry Taylor & Company, 1910. Available: <http://archive.org/stream/generalhistoryof00whit#page/n7/mode/2up>, March 23, 2015.

⁶ Franke's Photography Studio, *Macon & Macon County, Missouri Photographic History*, Sesquicentennial edition, 1856-2006. Vol. 1-2.

⁷ Macon County Historical Society, *History of Macon County, Missouri*, (Macon, MO: Macon County Historical Society, 1987). Macon Chronicle Herald. *Macon County Pictorial History*. Marceline, MO: D-Books Publishing, Inc., 1999.

⁸ Noelle Soren, Blees Military Academy National Register Nomination, October 11, 1979 and Macon County Courthouse and Annex at Courthouse Square Nomination, December 8, 1978; Monique Thompson, Wardell House National Register Nomination. March 12, 1986.

Brief Historical Overview of Macon, Missouri

Development

Initially part of the Louisiana Purchase, the Missouri Territory became a state in 1821. The county was established by an act of Missouri's General Assembly in the winter of 1836/37 in honor of Nathaniel Macon, a North Carolinian American Revolutionary war veteran, statesman, and friend of Thomas Hart Benton, a Missouri statesman. The county consisted of 830 square miles.⁹ As with much of Missouri, Macon began its start when settlers from Virginia and Kentucky moved westward as early as 1829 but was not officially settled until 1852 by James T. Haley.¹⁰ Four years later, the city was formally laid out and platted. The city was established by the merging of Macon City and Hudson communities in 1859.¹¹ Hudson was first laid out in 1856 and spanned approximately from Clay St. (south) north to Union Street and from Riley Street (west) to the east at Jackson Street as noted in the 1897 Standard Atlas map (Figure 3). Surveyors of Hudson were James A. Terrill, John M. Curless, Samuel H. Herndon, and James Gillespie.¹²

Macon began to develop with settlers traveling along the Bee Trace and the establishment of the crossing of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad (1859) and the Northwest Railroad (1859).¹³ The earliest commercial buildings were located south of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad and consisted of frame construction and along Vine between Weed and Rollins Streets as noted in the 1885 Sanborn maps. Terrill & Reister Lumberyard was one of a few early companies.¹⁴ Another lumber yard was run by R. Holtzclaw, located south of the railroad along Rollins Street.¹⁵ A.L. Shortridge & Son Lumberyard was another industrial business within the city. Other railroads also came into play: Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad and the Norfolk and Western Railroads. The trace was originally a Native American trail which became a well-used road (roughly in line with US Highway 63) that ran through the county near Macon and La Plata. US Highway 36 runs along the southern part of the county and cross through the northern portion of the county seat.¹⁶

⁹ History of Randolph and Macon Counties, 709-710.

¹⁰ Macon County Historical Society, 294.

¹¹ Donna Llewellyn Lester, *Our Black Diamond Heritage: A Pictorial History of the Coal Mining Areas of Macon County, Missouri*, 1993, 72.

¹² History of Randolph and Macon Counties, 763.

¹³ Macon Area Chamber of Commerce, <http://www.maconmochamber.com/about-macon/history/>.

¹⁴ History of Randolph and Macon Counties, 764.

¹⁵ Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, 1885.

¹⁶ *Historical Sketch of Macon County, Missouri*, St Louis: Missouri Historical Records Survey, 1941, State Historical Society - Columbia, page 11.



Figure 3. Map of Macon, 1897. Source: Standard Atlas by Geo. A. Ogle & Co.

The Rollins Street Bridge was completed in 1902 and later replaced in 1979. The Rubey Street Bridge was constructed five years later by the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad.¹⁷ The Rubey Street Bridge was later replaced in 1983. Much of the early buildings within the surveyed area, as observed in early Sanborn maps, consisted of frame residential construction and brick commercial buildings.

The city is composed of several subdivisions as shown in the 1897 Standard Atlas (Figure 3). Macon City was bounded by Vine, Jackson, Walnut Streets and a block east of Jefferson Street. Hudson. Terrell Curless & Caldwell's Addition was bounded by Jackson, Elm, Walnut, and a block east of Jefferson Streets. County Addition was bounded by Union, Jackson and Seward Streets and the Wabash Railroad with another County Addition northwest bounded by Seward, Rubey, and Lincoln Streets. Pratt's Subdivision was bounded by Seward, Rubey, Rutherford Streets, and Lincoln Avenue. Gilstrap's Subdivision was bounded by Seward/Elm, Rutherford, Jackson and McKay Streets. College Addition at the northeast corner was east of the Wabash Railroad.

¹⁷ *Macon & Macon County Missouri Photographic History, Sesquicentennial Edition 1856-2006*, pages 8-10.

Macon was occupied by several thousand Union troops in June 1861 to prevent any destruction of the railroads by Bushwackers, which were in the area. The Painter Creek Battle (Panther Creek) occurred on August 8, 1862 and consisted of a skirmish near New Cambria between Col. Joseph Porter's men and his recent recruits (Confederate) and Lt. Col. Woolfolk's regiments (Union).¹⁸ The county seat was moved to Macon from Bloomington due to political and economic reasons; Bloomington (previously known as the Owensby settlement) at the time had a large amount of Rebel activity during the Civil War. The courthouse was constructed in 1864/5 with an annex constructed in 1895. The county seat became known as the "City of Maples." The city received its nickname because a local resident, John Beaumont in 1872 donated 10,000 maple trees to the city in exchange for payment of back taxes totaling \$116.00.¹⁹ Since 1863, Macon has been the county seat for Macon County and currently has a population of approximately 5,680 residents.²⁰

Cyclone and hurricane went through southern Macon County on July 13, 1883.²¹ Buildings were damaged or destroyed. The St. James Academy's wing was under construction at the time and was leveled by the storm. It appears that at this time, the majority of the commercial buildings were constructed after this time, likely replacing prior frame buildings with brick.

Macon historically had glass kerosene street lamps, which were lit and extinguished individually.²² By 1890, twenty-one arch electric lights were installed along with the establishment of an electric works. Prior to the electric works, a Rice steam engine generated electricity that was distributed to the downtown street lights and a few businesses. By 1910, white-way lights (clusters of three and five lights) were installed in downtown.²³ According to Merlyn Amidei, "Macon has the 6th oldest public utilities west of the Mississippi and 3rd oldest in Missouri."²⁴ Macon City Water Works and Electrical Plant was located two miles west of the courthouse. The Macon City Gas, Electric and Light Company was located across from the Creamery. A municipal power plant was located along Jackson Street, south of Vine Street.²⁵ This land south of Vine Street included a hotel at 200 Vine Street, Macon Creamery, and the

¹⁸ "Porter's Retreat from Kirksville," War of the Rebellion: A Compilation of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies, Washington: Government Printing Office, 1885," Available <http://www.adairchs.org/BattleofKville/Retreat.PDF>, February 8, 2016.

¹⁹ Ibid and History of Randolph and Macon Counties, 733, 763.

²⁰ Ibid.

²¹ White, 46.

²² Merlyn Amidei, "Macon Missouri's Sesquicentennial Celebration – Our Town's History," <http://www.perfectsites.com/150/maconutilities.html>, accessed June 16, 2015.

²³ Amidei, 2-3.

²⁴ Amidei, 3.

²⁵ 1916 Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps.

Macon Gas, Electric, Light, Oil Company was later removed to accommodate the current occupier, Conagra Foods.²⁶ By 1918, the area was well platted (Figure 4).

The fire department utilized wells at the Courthouse and at the corner of Vine and Rubey Streets. Twenty-six fire hydrants were located in the business district. A new fire company was established the following year after several fires posed problems to the usage of fire hydrants.²⁷ The company was housed along the south side of Bourke, east of Pearl (the building is no longer extant).

The Macon Electric Cooperative, like many similar groups across the country, was incorporated in 1938 under the Rural Electric Administration Act.²⁸ The Co-op consisted of rural landowners and farmers supporting the initiative of modernizing or electrifying their communities.²⁹ In the beginning, 126 farms had signed up. Residents were cautious but soon were signing up in larger numbers. On January 9, 1940, the first member of the Co-op received electricity in Callao.³⁰ The Co-op initially held rooms on the Jefferson Hotel but later maintained an office in the downtown for several years.³¹ It later purchased 40 acres along Highway 36 for their current offices (31571 US-36 Business).

²⁶ 1916 Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps.

²⁷ Ibid.

²⁸ Jim McCarty, *Powered by People: The Story of the Macon Electric Cooperative*.

²⁹ Lester, 81.

³⁰ McCarty, 27.

³¹ McCarty, 27.

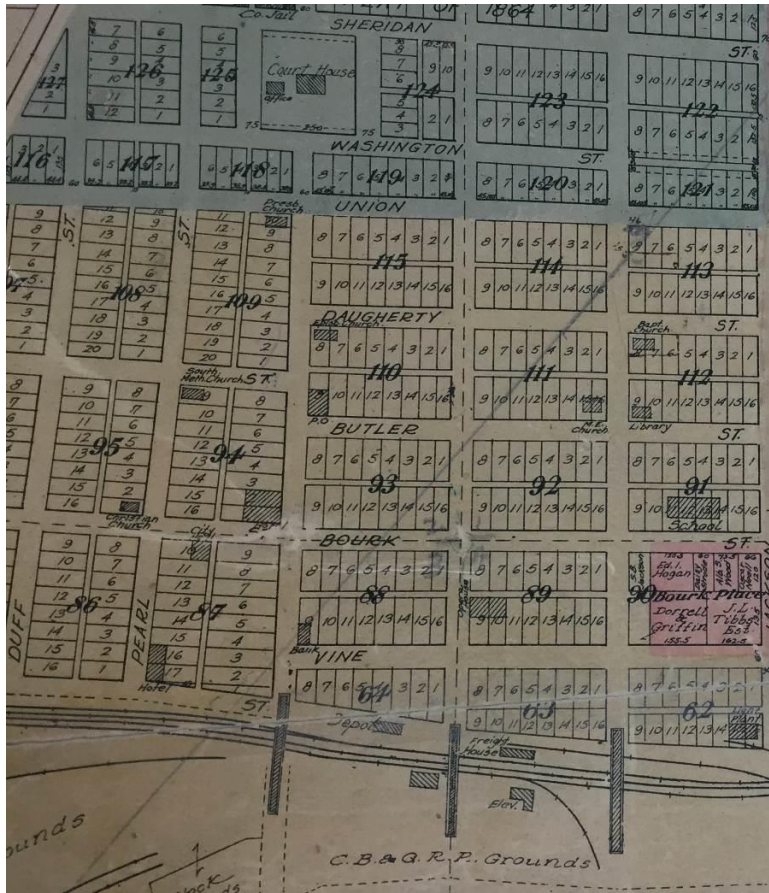


Figure 4. Excerpt of a map of the surveyed area, 1918. Source: Standard Atlas of Macon County, Missouri.

Institutions

Prior to the public school system, which was established in the state in 1850, children were schooled in various situations.³² After 1850, schooling became more standardized. A teacher's institute was first held in Macon in the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1866/7.³³ It may have been known as the Union Free School.³⁴ In 1875, Rev. Ethelbert Talbot established St. James Academy, a boarding school for boys, which was run with the girls' St. Agnes Hall.³⁵ The school was constructed using brick remnants of a prior school known as Johnson College, which was located at the northeast corner of Rollins and Union Streets.³⁶ Col. F. W. Blees, later a well-known Macon resident, took over the reins of the school and renamed it the St. James Military Academy (currently where the Immaculate Conception Catholic Church of Macon is located at 402 N. Rollins). The Central High School building in Macon was established in 1906 with a

³² History of Macon County, 140.

³³ Ibid, 142.

³⁴ History of Randolph and Macon Counties, 774.

³⁵ Ibid, 142-143.

³⁶ History of Randolph and Macon Counties, 776.

smaller primary school and a school for African American children. In 1892, the Western College, an African American school, originally housed in Independence, moved to Macon at the southwest corner of Weller and Jackson Streets, outside the survey area.³⁷ By 1929, it appears to have been removed from the landscape.³⁸ The Dumas School, located at 405 S. Rubey Street, is a surviving school of utilitarian design that was constructed in 1954 for African American students.³⁹ Another school is the South Side School (Dumas School), located at the northeast corner of 2nd and Rollins Street was constructed in c.1905 and now houses the American Legion Hall (Post 29).⁴⁰ It is unique in that it originally served white children for the first half of the twentieth century but was converted to a school for African American children two years before Desegregation.

The city of Macon has a number of churches within its boundary limits, but only a few are located within the survey area. The Presbyterian Church was also established in 1858 at the site of the Jefferson Hotel (Rollins) and was later made a ruin after being occupied by the Union during the Civil War. The current Cumberland Presbyterian Church (321 Rollins Street) was constructed in 1906, having a congregation established in an 1865 frame building, then a new building in 1875. The First Presbyterian and the Cumberland Presbyterian congregations united at the time of the 1906 construction. St. James Episcopal Church's congregation (302 N. Rollins) was established in 1865. A frame building was constructed in 1872 and was later replaced by the current building in 1904 (currently it used as a multi-family dwelling). The Immaculate Conception Catholic Church, located at 402 N. Rollins was constructed in 1956.

Macon first established their library at the rear of the Charles G. Howe's furniture and undertaking business along Rollins Street in 1912 with 192 books.⁴¹ As the library grew, it moved to the basement of the Episcopal Church, then the Christian Church, and then the home of W. H. Doneghy at 402 N. Rollins. The library continued to grow and fundraising allowed the library to construct the 1916 building. Ten years later with 7,000 volumes, the library expanded to include an addition and the adjoining north lot.

The city's Benevolent and Protective Order of the Elks chapter was established in 1905 (Figure 35). The building at 212 N. Rollins Street was constructed in 1922 and continues to occupy the property.

³⁷ Ibid, 151; 1902 Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps.

³⁸ 1929 Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps.

³⁹ *African-American Schools, Phase II*, Available <http://dnr.mo.gov/shpo/survey/SWAS022-S.pdf>, accessed November 3, 2015, 91-98; 1916 Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps.

⁴⁰ Ibid, 99-105; 1909 Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps.

⁴¹ "A Brief History of the Origins of the Macon Public Library," Macon Chronicle-Herald, 1976, <http://www.perfectsites.com/150/publiclibrary.html>, accessed June 16, 2015.

The Macon Swimming Pool, located off Noll Drive, was constructed between 1937 and 1938.⁴² It's first opened in the summer of 1938 and was Macon's first public pool; likely one of only three pools within the United States constructed by the Works Progress Administration. The pool is part of a larger recreational property with tennis courts, a pump house, a bath house, snack bar, a filtering outbuilding and a larger sun deck area. It was determined individually eligible by the MO SHPO in 1995 for potential state significance under Social History, Entertainment/Recreation (Criterion A) and Architecture (Criterion C) as an excellent intact example of a WPA recreational project.

The earliest documented post office in Macon was in 1857 with Albert Larrabee as the first postmaster operating out of his hotel at the corner of Vine and Jackson (309 Vine Street).⁴³ Mail delivery was stalled by the Civil War but was reestablished in 1864 and occupied several locations: 118 and 113 N. Rollins Street, N. Rubey Street, Vine Street. Rural routes were established in 1900 and by 1912, a new building was open at 212 N. Rollins Street. By 1969, the post office moved to a new building at 105 Duff Street.

Industry

The area produced tobacco in the mid-1800s and coal was discovered around 1860.⁴⁴ The first discovery was found east of Macon by Hopkin Evans in area later known as Carbon; the mine was used briefly due to the poor construction of the works surrounding it.⁴⁵ Another source was found a mile west of Bevier, named the New Castle mine, which spurred the industry within the county. Mines in the county were the Dennis Mine, the Burkhart Mine, and the Eurika Mine or Crowenberg. The Eurika Mine is located one mile west of the city along the Eurika Vein.⁴⁶ Another mine was located east of US Highway 63 and was operated by the Home Coal Company from 1909 to the 1920s. The company later operated Mine #2, which was located south of the city.⁴⁷ The ore cars, which transported the coal out from inside the mine to the railroads, ran on spurs, connecting to the Hannibal and St. Joseph or Wabash railroads. Strip mining, where soil and rock located above a coal deposit are removed, was begun in the county with the establishment of the Binkley Mining Company in 1936. The older mines, composed of shaft and slope mines, shrank but smaller, local mines survived, selling to local markets. Currently, mining is no longer a large industry within the county.⁴⁸

⁴² Taken from the Eligibility Assessment of the Macon Swimming Pool. MO SHPO Files.

⁴³ Merlyn Amidei, "The Macon Post Office, Stamps and Those in Charge," Macon Chronicle-Herald, <http://www.perfectsites.com/150/maconpostoffice.html>, accessed June 16, 2015.

⁴⁴ History of Macon County, page 84, 127-.

⁴⁵ Ibid, 100.

⁴⁶ Lester, 72.

⁴⁷ Lester, 75.

⁴⁸ Ibid.

Prior to the automobile, the town had several liverys, stables, and carriage works to service horse transportation.⁴⁹ H.L. Seitz Livery (later White & Wooldridge Feed) was located at the northeast corner of Rollins and Butler Streets. Scrutchfield Brothers Livery (Mason & Roberts Livery) was located along Bourke Street between Rollins and Rubey Streets. A. G. Wright Livery was located at the northeast corner of Rubey and Bourke Streets. The Jackson and Malone Livery was located at 606 Rollins Street. Eagle Roller Mills was located at the intersection of Butler and the eastern side of Rubey Streets. Brees Carriage Company was located at the northeast corner of Towner and Weed Streets.⁵⁰

For a short time in the late nineteenth century, the Massey Wagon Company produced wagons. They were located near Wentz and Bourke St, adjacent to the West St. Louis and Pacific Railroad, but closed after a devastating fire in 1893.⁵¹ Other businesses included the Macon Foundry operated by F. Palfrey in 1880 which produced self-oil coal car machinery wheels. It was located at the eastern side of Rubey and Vine Streets. The firm Eggleston and Patton patented the adjustable rocket bar and bracket stove shelving.⁵²

A short-lived industry within Macon was the Alstel (aka All-Steel Motor Car Co. or Macon Automobile), located west of Rollin Street. Established in Macon, the company planned on producing a roadster and a touring car, about 100 cars a day. The company patented the touring car, which contained a single piece of 22-gauge steel with welded sides, a removable body, and solid disk wheels.⁵³ The factory burned in 1917, allegedly from an adjacent burning Wabash Railroad property.⁵⁴ The use of automobiles in the downtown core of Macon seems to appear by 1916 and grown by 1943.⁵⁵ Service stations began to pop-up with properties at 213 N. Rollins Street, 104 Butler Street, 102 N. Rubey Street, and the Skelly Gas Station at 218 N. Rubey Street with more along Route 63 where several remain. As automobiles improved and increased, people wanted to bypass towns and move swiftly. Route 8 became Route 36, which intersects Macon north of the surveyed area, near Macon Lake.⁵⁶ The highway ran from Hannibal to St. Joseph, where the Pony Express began. Known as Route 7 between 1922 and 1926, Route 63 began to see increased traffic and commercial businesses began to populate along the highway, taking some commerce away from the downtown.

⁴⁹ 1895 Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps.

⁵⁰ 1902 Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps.

⁵¹ Amidei, 1.

⁵² History of Randolph and Macon Counties, 773.

⁵³ *All-Steel Company Locates in Macon*, Motor World, September 8, 1915, page 39.

⁵⁴ The Automobile, May 24, 1917, page 987.

⁵⁵ Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps.

⁵⁶ Briggs.

The community also had several bottling and distilleries. The Macon Bottling Works, located on Oak Street within the survey area along west of Rollins Street may have been established around 1895.⁵⁷ It later was occupied by the Coca Cola bottling company at 103 W. Oak Street.

Resident I.S. Miller became one of three entrepreneurs in Missouri that began bottling Coca-Cola in 1905. Part of Macon's early economy was based on the production of milk from the Macon Creamery (originally at the southeast corner of Vine and Rutherford where Conagra Foods is currently located).⁵⁸ Judge H. Vandberg and his son J.J. Davis began the business and it consisted of frame buildings: a main building, an ice house, boiler room, fuel room with a old brick yard. The creamery had over 500 cows helping to produce its dairy products.⁵⁹ Other large businesses in the city were Toastmaster, Inc. and the *Macon Chronicle-Herald* newspaper. With the number of businesses located in downtown, various transportation lines later serviced the city including the Burlington Northern Railroad, the Northern and Southern Railroad, the Kincaid Coach Lines, Inc. Bus system, and the Macon Airport.

Commerce

Several hotels were also located in the city.⁶⁰ Those mentioned were the Evans House on Weed Street, City Hotel, Macon Hotel, Commercial Hotel, Vine Street Hotel, Rollins House, Wabash House (along Wabash, St. Louis, Pacific Railroad, south of Weed Street), Palace Hotel (largest in 1881), Tremont Hotel (later known as the Westend and then the Wright Hotel) at the northeast corner of Duff and Weed Streets, the Merchants Hotel (later known as the Hotel Holmes) at the northeast corner of Pearl and Weed Streets, and the Jefferson Hotel at the corner northwest corner of Rollins and Bourke (Terrell) Streets. Of those, two buildings appear to have survived; the Jefferson Hotel and the Beaumont at 203 N. Rollins Street.

In the mid-nineteenth century, the city had numerous banks and being private banks, followed the national trend of failure by the late nineteenth century.⁶¹ George A. Shortridge & Co. was established in 1859 and ran through 1866 when it was operated by James B. Malone and Charles G. Epperson until 1872 (it later became known as the Macon Savings Bank and the First National Bank). It finally failed in 1882. B.N. Tracy and John W. Henry established a bank in 1859, which later failed in 1876. The Farmers & Traders Bank was established by G. L. Turner and other in 1877, but failed in 1882. Of those buildings, the State Exchange Bank at 110 Vine Street remains.

⁵⁷ 1895 Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps.

⁵⁸ Macon County Historical Society, 295.

⁵⁹ History of Randolph and Macon Counties, 776-777.

⁶⁰ History of Randolph and Macon Counties, 776.

⁶¹ History of Randolph and Macon Counties, 767.

Macon produced a few newspapers over the years. The Macon Times and the Democrat was merged under the name Times-Democrat in 1901 and the Macon Republican absorbed the Macon Citizen. The *Macon Chronicle-Herald* was established in 1910 and had a series of names until it stopped publishing in 2014.⁶² The newspaper was historically housed in 215 C N. Rollins Street, an early printing office. The *Macon County Home Press* opened an office at 113-115 N. Rubey Street, upon the closure of the *Macon Chronicle-Herald* (the Home Press was originally headquartered in La Plata). The property had previously been occupied by a grocery store. *The Missouri Messenger*, a weekly African American newspaper was established by the Baptist State Convention. It ran for six years, 1894-1900 and was also covered Kansas City.⁶³

The Royal Theater at 104 N. Rubey Street is the only surviving theater in the city. It was constructed in 1889, taking on various names over the years and received alterations in 1909 and 1982. Nathaniel Hunt ran a tobacco warehouse in 1874 and renovated it into the Wright Theater in 1884.⁶⁴ Vine Street also had a few moving pictures or cinemas (Figure 5). A movie theater was housed along E. Bourke between Rollins and Rubey Streets.⁶⁵

Much of the buildings within the survey area appear to date to the late nineteenth to early twentieth century and received mid-twentieth century façade modifications in order stay current and retain the economic draw.

⁶² Alicia Stice, *Macon County left with one newspaper after shuttering of Chronicle-Herald*, Columbia Tribune, August 30, 2014. http://www.columbiatribune.com/news/local/macon-county-left-with-one-newspaper-after-shuttering-of-chronicle/article_201c66a4-45d0-56e5-8d4b-6472b64ea840.html

⁶³ *About The Missouri messenger. (Macon;) 1894-1900*, Library of Congress, <http://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn83025493/>.

⁶⁴ History of Randolph and Macon Counties, 777.

⁶⁵ 1943 Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps.



Figure 5. Vine Street looking west, 1920. Source: Ada Stanley, <http://macon.mogenweb.org/vine2.htm>.

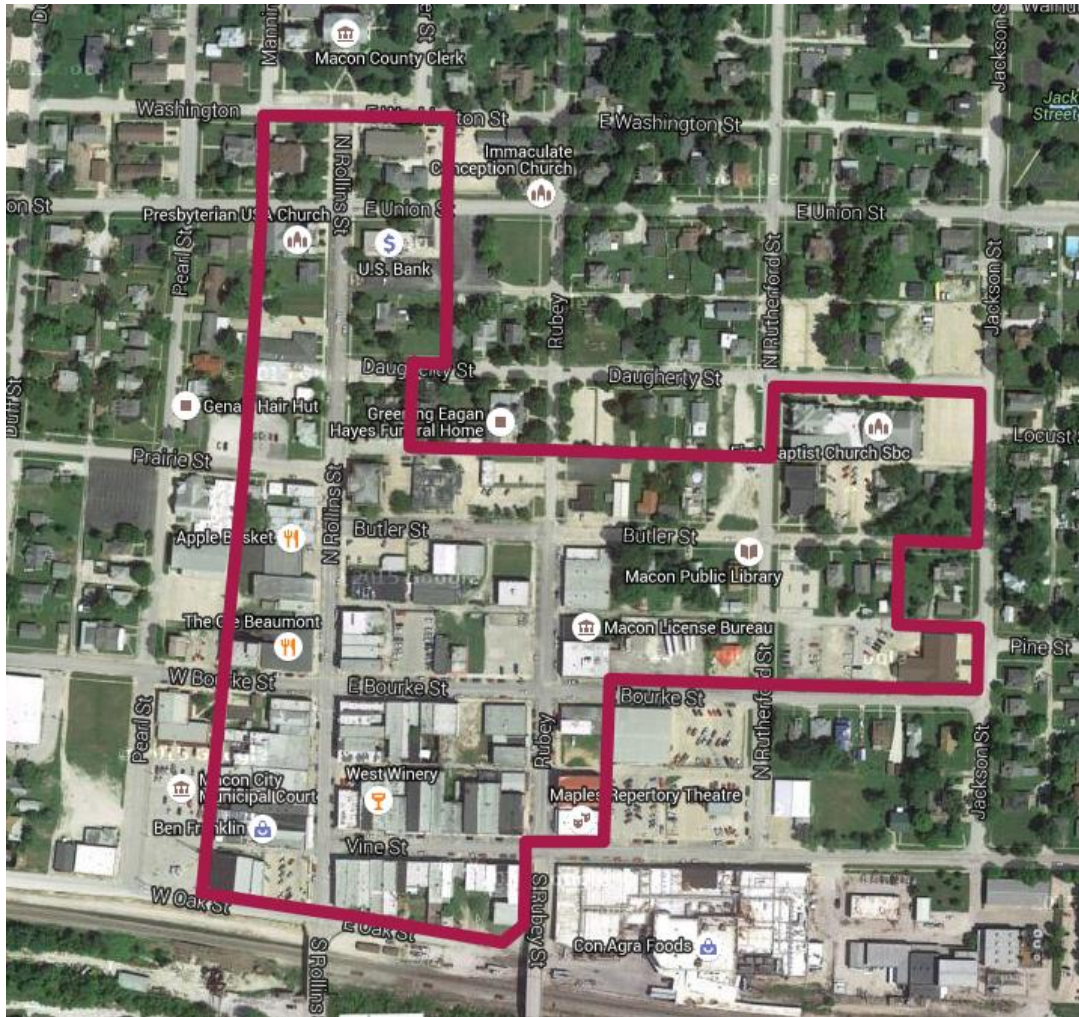


Figure 6. Aerial map of the surveyed area of downtown Macon, Google maps, 2016.

VI. SURVEY RESULTS

A. Overview of the Survey Area

The **123** total properties surveyed in the Downtown Macon Commercial Historic District Survey Area (Figure 6) represent a mixture of late-nineteenth to mid-twentieth-century commercial resources, civic buildings, religious buildings, and residences (Table 1).

Construction Period	No. of Properties	Percentage
1850s	1	<1%
1860s	0	0%
1870s	2	1.6%
1880s	16	13%
1890s	18	15%
1900s	33	27%
1910s	10	8%
1920s	9	7.3%
1930s	7*	5.7%
1940s	6	4%
1950s	4	3.25%
1960s	4	3.25%
1970s-present	13	12%
TOTAL	123	100%

Current Function	No. of Properties	Percentage
Commercial	88	71.5%
Civic	4	3.25%
Religious	4	3.25%
Residential	16	13%
Lots	11	9%
TOTAL	123	100%

Table 1. (Above, right) Surveyed Properties by Current Function.

Table 2. (Left) Surveyed Properties by Construction Period. *Of the seven properties constructed in the 1930s, six are estimated to have been constructed c. 1930.

The oldest identified building in the survey area is the VanCleve-Donaghy House at 314 N. Rollins Street, constructed c. 1850 in Bloomington, Missouri, and moved to the current parcel in Macon in 1857 (Figure 33).⁶⁶ An 1869 bird's-eye view map of Macon and subsequent Sanborn maps from the 1880s and 1890s (Figures 7-10) show commercial development along Vine Street between Rollins and Rubey Streets and along Rollins Street from Weed (now Oak) Street north towards Bourke Street; this area was in close proximity to the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railway Freight Depot. The earliest surviving examples of commercial development in the survey area date to the 1870s and 1880s. Just over half of the properties in the survey area, 54%, were constructed between approximately 1880 and 1910 (Table 2). The minimal setback and thin, deep rectangular parcels resulted in a streetscape that presented a dense row of predominantly brick one-and-two-part commercial block buildings. Goods and services offered included baked foods and groceries, clothing, shoes, and hats, drugs, leather goods, saloons, restaurants, and banking.

⁶⁶ An Eligibility Assessment for the VanCleve-Donaghy House was submitted to the Missouri State Historic Preservation Office in 1995, and SHPO staff at that time found the house eligible for individual listing in the National Register.

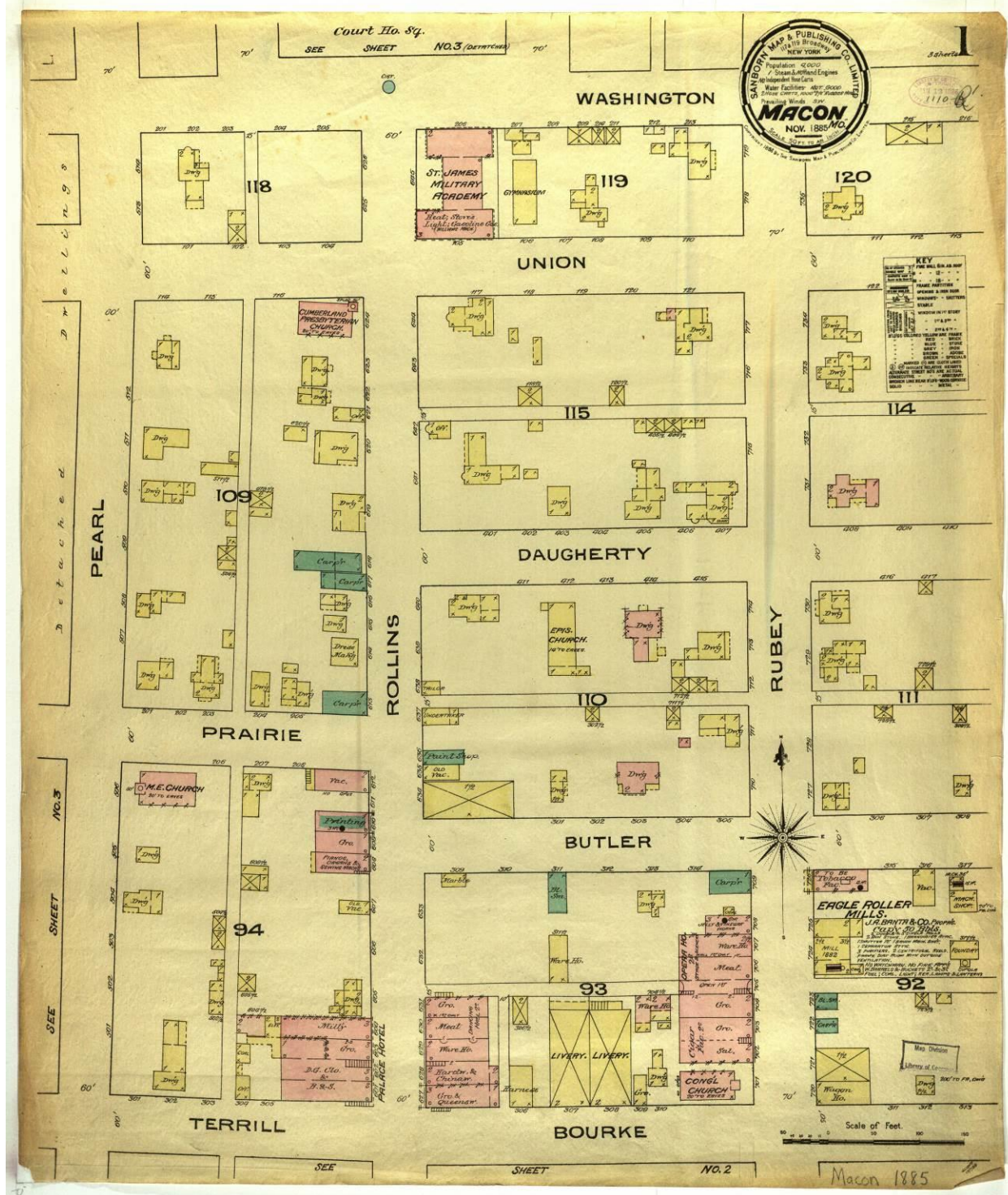


Figure 7. 1885 Sanborn Map of Macon, sheet 1, shows Rollins and Bourke Streets survey area.

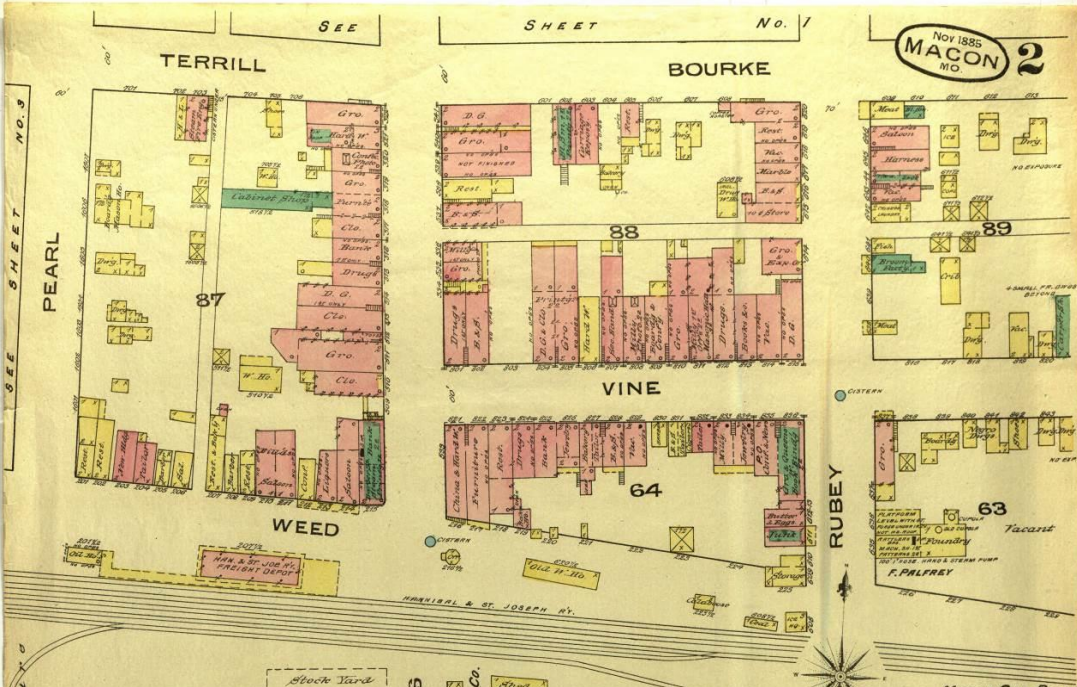


Figure 8. 1885 Sanborn Map of Macon, sheet 2, shows Rollins and Rubey Streets survey area.

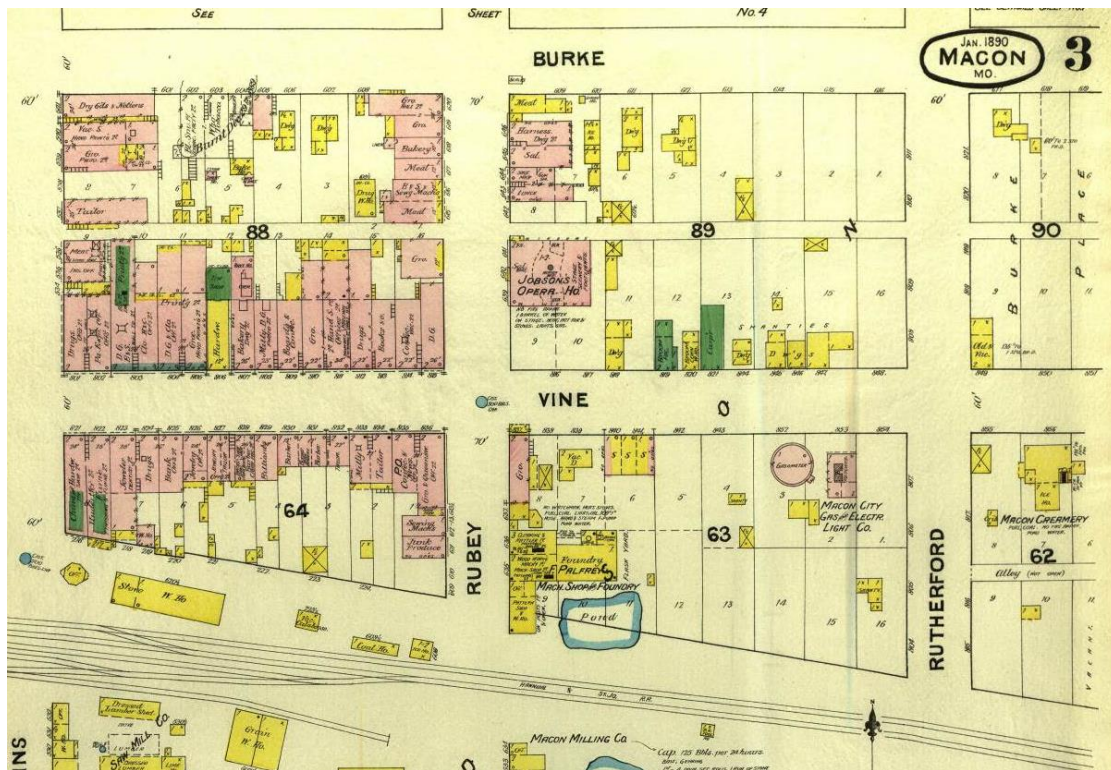
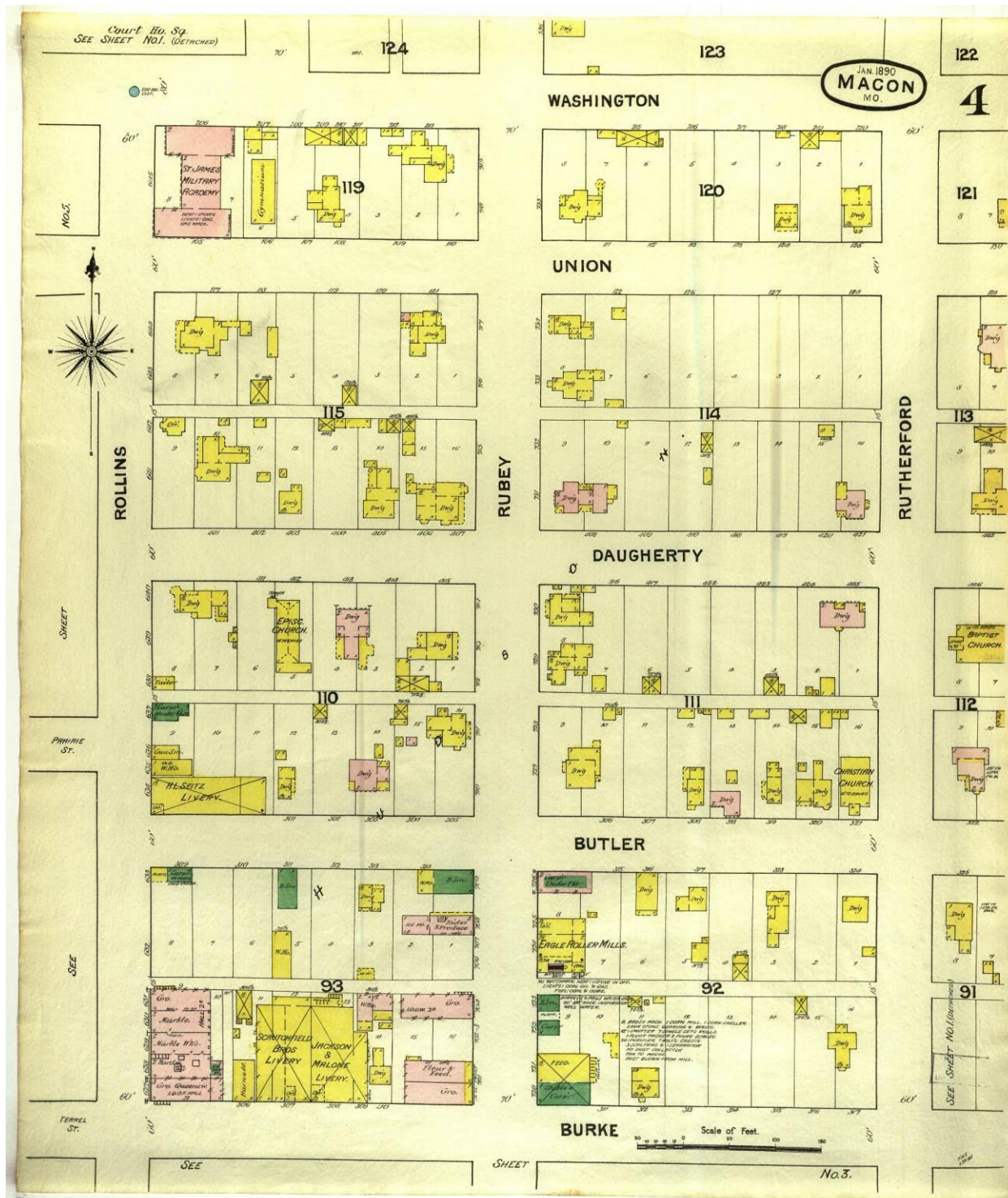


Figure 9. 1890 Sanborn Map of Macon, sheet 3, shows Vine, Rubey, & Rutherford Streets survey area.



Approximately 27% of the resources in the survey area were constructed between 1900 and 1910; these include single-family residences along Butler Street as well as commercial resources on Bourke, Rollins, Rubey, and Vine Streets. The State Exchange Bank, a prominent civic building on Vine Street, was constructed in 1905 (Figure 37). Two civic buildings in the survey area were constructed in the period from 1910 to 1920. These are the United States Post Office, built in 1912 at 218 N. Rollins Street (Figure 34), and the Macon Public Library, constructed in 1916 at 301 Butler Street (Figure 39).

During the 1920s and into 1930, commercial buildings and buildings related to the automobile industry were constructed in the survey area. These include the Albert Skinner Home for Funerals, built in 1923 at 401 N. Rollins Street (Figure 30), and the Skelly Oil Company's Service Station, built c. 1930 at 218 N. Rubey Street (Figures 38). Construction slowed during the height of the Great Depression and into the early 1940s. In the post-war era of the 1950s and 1960s, some of the late nineteenth century buildings in the survey area were razed to accommodate new construction. Such buildings constructed during this era include the Immaculate Conception Catholic Church of Macon at 402 North Rollins Street (Figure 31), built in 1956 by noted architect Maurice Carroll, and the Macon Building and Loan building at 101 Vine Street, constructed in 1966 (Figure 36). During this time, some business owners attempted to modernize aging storefronts along Vine and Rollins Streets by cladding them with metal façades. Examples of this include 109 Vine Street, altered c. 1962, and 117 N. Rollins Street, altered c. 1965 (Figure 11). Thirteen of the 123 properties in the survey area date from 1970 to the current time. A majority of these are vacant lots or parking lots that resulted from the demolition of an existing structure.

Commercial

Within the surveyed area, Vine Street consists of two-part commercial block buildings (with the exception 101 Vine Street) until the intersection of N. Rubey Street, where lots are larger and varied. N. Rollins Street also contains two-part commercial block buildings up to the 200 block when the building sizes begin to vary (Figure 12). Bourke Street contains a variety of one and two story buildings and a number of vacant lots (green spaces or parking lots). Butler Street appears to serve as a blend of commercial, residential, and institutional use; the lots are larger and buildings are less dense with a variety of footprints and other characteristics. Of all the streets, Rutherford may have undergone the most amount of change with large expanses of vacant space and modifications. It primarily serves as a larger backstreet since few buildings within the survey area face the street.



Figure 11. Typical two-story commercial buildings with mid-twentieth century altered facades. Left: First floor alteration, 117 N. Rollins Street (MC-AS-001-047). Right: Façade alteration, 109 Vine Street (MC-AS-001-104).



Figure 12. Left: The two-part commercial block building at 219 N. Rollins St. (MC-AS-001-065), constructed c. 1870. Right: A one-part commercial block building at 108 E. Bourke St. (MC-AS-001-005).

At the time of the survey, various commercial buildings appeared vacant. The majority of these buildings seemed to be located along N. Rubey Street with a few on N. Rollins Street and E. Bourke Street. Although Butler Street doesn't have many commercial buildings, two buildings appear to be vacant.

Despite the small commercial area that was surveyed, Macon historically had a number of gas stations located within its downtown. The building at 104 Butler Street was constructed in 1950 and historically operated as a service station. The one-part commercial building associated with the theater at 104 N. Rubey Street had previously been the site of Wallace Smith's Red Eagle Service Station. Although vacant, the Skelly Service Station at 218 N. Rubey Street, constructed in 1930, is still intact. Helton Appliance at 213 N. Rollins Street was originally an auto dealership and repair shop with a parking area in the front. The building at 211 E. Bourke Street, constructed in the first quarter of the twentieth century, was also a service station (Figure 13).



Figure 13. 211 E. Bourke St. (MC-AS-001-012) was constructed as an automobile service station.

Institutional Buildings

Institutional buildings within the survey area include the Elks Lodge #999 (212 N. Rollins Street), the United States Post Office building (218 N. Rollins Street), Macon Presbyterian Church (321 N. Rollins Street), First Baptist Church of Macon (302 N. Rutherford Street), and the Macon Public Library (301 Butler Street). They are largely located in transitional areas between the commercial downtown and residential areas. The buildings are located on corner lots or on larger lots compared to the denser two-part commercial block buildings on Vine and N. Rollins Streets.

Four buildings in the survey area currently serve a religious function. These are the First Baptist Church at 302 N. Rutherford St. and an associated Queen Anne cottage at 311 Butler St., the First Presbyterian Church at 321 N. Rollins St., and the Immaculate Conception Catholic Church of Macon at 402 N. Rollins St.

Residential

The survey area also included some residential building located along the perimeter of the downtown area. By identifying the changes in use, it aided surveyors in determining the edge of the commercial area. Fourteen of the survey properties are single-family residences (Figure 14). The majority of these are located along Butler Street and date to the turn of the twentieth century. One apartment building, constructed in 1930, is located at 103 W. Bourke Street. The St. James Episcopal Church, constructed in 1904 and located at 302 N. Rollins Street, was converted into apartments in 1995.



Figure 14. Single-family residence at 203 N. Rutherford St. (MC-AS-001-095).

There are a handful of residential outbuildings in the survey area. The observed outbuildings are associated with larger residences, such as those at 204 and 310 Butler Street. The dwelling at 210 Butler Street has three outbuildings, 308 Butler Street has one outbuilding, and 311 Butler Street has two outbuildings. Two outbuildings are located on N. Rollins Street; each is associated with 314 and 319 N. Rollins Street. Smaller residences were unlikely to have an accompanying historic outbuilding.

Demolition

The survey area has seen several demolitions over the years. Eleven of the properties surveyed are lots; five of these are parking lots and the rest are vacant lots. The property at 302 Butler Street originally housed a two-story frame residence, but has recently been converted into a skate park. The 300 block of E. Bourke Street originally housed the Central School Building (Macon Public School), which was removed in the 1980s to allow for the fire and police station to be built with an adjacent parking lot (201 Jackson Street). The vacant lot at 114 E. Bourke was once the site of the Valencia Theatre. The vacant lot at 315 N. Rollins Street previously had a multi-family building, which was demolished after 2008.

The downtown currently has a few municipal parking lots where a building previously stood: the 100 block of N. Rollins Street, the 100 block of E. Bourke Street, and 113 E. Bourke Street. Other lots are currently vacant; these include 200 E. Bourke Street (currently Conagra parking), 211 Butler Street, the 300 block of Butler Street (currently library parking), the 100 and 200 blocks of N. Rubey Street, and 201 Jackson Street (currently parking for the skate park and the fire and police stations). In October 2015 (during the survey), SHPO was notified that the building at 121 Vine Street had been demolished after its rear wall caved in (Figures 15-16). Unfortunately, the building to its west, 119 Vine Street, was also found to be structurally unstable and was demolished at that time.



Figure 15. The parcel at 121 Vine Street after demolition (MC-AS-001-114).



Figure 16. The buildings as 117-119 Vine St. (left) and 121 Vine St. (right) were demolished in October 2015 due to structural instability (MC-AS-001-111 and MC-AS-001-114).

National Register Listed Properties/Districts in the Survey Area

The architectural and historical inventory completed in 2014-2015 did not identify any properties that are currently on the National Register of Historic Places for their individual significance located within the survey area. There are no National Register Districts currently within the boundaries of the study area.

Previous Eligibility Assessments in the Survey Area

Two properties located in the survey area were previously determined eligible by the SHPO. The West Mercantile Building at 105 Vine Street was determined to be eligible within a potential historic district in October 2008.⁶⁷ The VanCleve-Donnelly House at 402 N. Rollins Street was determined eligible in November 1995.

⁶⁷ Eligibility Assessment files, Missouri State Historic Preservation Office.

B. Historic Architecture in the Survey Area

One- and Two-Part Commercial Blocks

The predominant property type seen in the survey area is the one and two-part commercial block building. The footprint is rectangular, with one of the shorter sides facing the street. They were constructed with minimal setbacks and located adjacent to one another, often concealing the longer side elevations of each building. Two-part commercial block buildings in the survey area are generally older than the one-part blocks, and typically date from the 1880s to the 1900s (Figures 17-18). The majority of the extant one-part commercial blocks in the survey area were constructed between 1900 and 1950 (Figures 19-20). The first-floor storefront has been retained in a majority of the historic one- and two-part commercial block buildings in the survey area, although alterations to the entrance, cladding, and display windows of the storefront are common. The older two-part commercial blocks in the survey area often featured high-style architectural ornamentation on the upper façade, particularly at the building cornice, when constructed. This ornamentation reflected popular architectural styles of the era, including the Romanesque and the Italianate styles. Specific examples of two-part commercial block buildings that retain historic Romanesque or Italianate ornamentation include 102 Vine Street, 104 Vine Street, 111 Vine Street, 117 Vine Street, 111 N. Rollins Street, 112 N. Rollins Street, 114 N. Rollins Street, and 219 N. Rollins Street. Two one-part commercial blocks at 215 and 217 N. Rollins Street are particularly early examples of the property type in the survey area (dating to the mid-1880s) and also exhibit Romanesque Revival characteristics.



Figure 17. Survey area streetscape, Vine Street.



Figure 18. Historic Italianate features are retained on the upper facade of 114 N. Rollins St. (MC-AS-001-044), constructed c. 1890.



Figure 19. Romanesque features on the one-part commercial block building at 215-C N. Rollins St. (MC-AS-001-062), constructed c. 1885.



Figure 20. One-part commercial block building at 207 N. Rollins St. (MC-AS-001-054), built c. 1940.

Many one- and two-part commercial block buildings in the survey area had the primary façade updated in the twentieth century as maintenance was desired and aesthetic tastes changed (Figures 21-22). For example, the two-part block at 115 Vine Street was constructed in 1914 and exhibited Neoclassical Revival style details such as terra cotta quoining and a dentiled cornice. These details are still extant on the upper story; the first floor storefront was modified in the mid-twentieth century to incorporate cleaner lines and newer building materials such as square Vitrolite panels. The building at 131 Vine Street, which dated to the late 1800s, received a new façade in 1939 that eschewed fancy Italianate detailing for a modern aesthetic. In the late 1950s and 1960s, metal cladding was sometimes applied to historic building façades; examples include 115-121 N. Rollins Street and 109 Vine Street.



Figure 21. The building 131 Vine St. (MC-AS-001-122) was altered in 1939 with a completely new façade.



Figure 22. Left: 115-121 N. Rollins St. (MC-AS-001-045), constructed c. 1900, remodeled c. 1965. Right: 115 Vine St. (MC-AS-001-110) built 1914, remodeled mid-20th-century.

Vernacular Residential Properties

The majority of the residential resources in the survey area do not exhibit high architectural styles. Rather, they reflect various vernacular property types common from the late 1800s into the twentieth century made possible by the expansion of the railroad and the use of wooden framing. Such houses are more readily identified by shared traits observed in the floor plan and roof shape. The gable-front house is represented in the survey area at 308 Butler Street, constructed c. 1900 (Figure 23). This residence exhibits Folk Victorian detailing through the use of wood shingles in contrasting sizes and shapes under the eave and scalloped wood bargeboards. Examples of two-story gable-front-and-wing houses are seen at 207 and 209 Butler Streets. Houses in the pyramidal family, which exhibit a core mass that is square in shape (often with extending wings) and a high-pitched hipped roof, can be seen at 206, 208, 306, and 311 Butler Street. The dwelling at 306 Butler Street also exhibits Folk Victorian detailing under the eaves of the projecting cross-gable (Figure 24). The survey area also includes a few examples of the American Foursquare form at 204 and 210 Butler Street (Figure 25).



Figure 23. Gable-front residence at 308 Butler St. (MC-AS-001-031), constructed c. 1900.



Figure 24. Folk Victorian influence on 306 Butler St. (MC-AS-001-030), constructed c. 1900.



Figure 25. American Foursquare at 204 Butler St. (MC-AS-001-019), constructed c. 1900.

High Architectural Styles

The survey area includes several institutional buildings that reflect high architectural styles from the late 1800s through the mid-twentieth century. The Gothic Revival style endured as a popular aesthetic for churches well into the twentieth century. This style is represented in the survey area at the First Presbyterian Church (c. 1900) at 321 N. Rollins St., the St. James Episcopal Church (c. 1914) at 302 N. Rollins St., and the First Baptist Church (c. 1925) at 302 N. Rutherford Street. The Neoclassical Revival style is represented in the survey area on several civic buildings. These include the State Exchange Bank (c. 1905) at 110 Vine Street, the United States Post Office (c. 1912) at 218 N. Rollins Street, the Macon Public Library (1914) at 301 Butler Street, and the Elks Lodge #999 (1922) at 212 N. Rollins Street. Many of these buildings appear to be individually eligible and are described in further detail below.

C. Potential Commercial Historic District

An analysis of the survey results revealed a potential historic district eligible for the National Register (Figures 27-28). The potential district is concentrated along the north and south sides of Vine Street, the east and west sides of N. Rollins Street up to E. Bourke Street, and the west side of N. Rollins Street up to Prairie Street (Figure 26). The potential district is comprised primarily of one- and two-part commercial block brick buildings dating from the 1880s to the 1910s. When considered as a whole, this collection of buildings retains architectural integrity and represents this area's significance as the commercial heart of Macon.



Figure 26. Streetscape looking north along N. Rollins St., part of potential historic district.

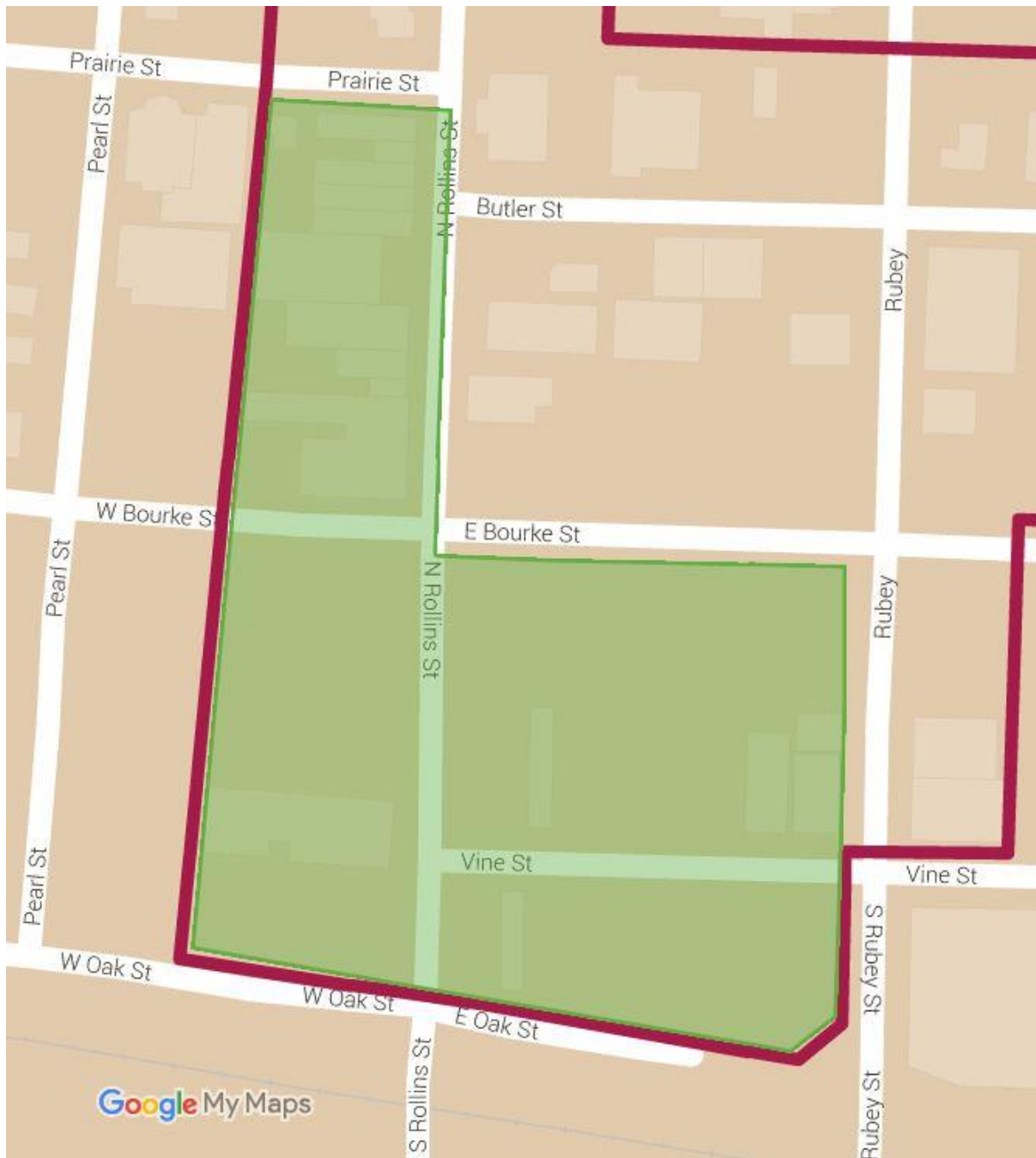


Figure 27. Potential National Register historic district shown with green overlay. Original survey area boundary shown with red outline.

The district contains 67 parcels. Of these, 21 would be non-contributing to the district, either due to age of construction or loss of architectural integrity. Appendix A provides a list of all resources within the proposed district and an assessment of their contributing or non-contributing status at the time of the survey.



Figure 28. Potential National Register historic district shown with green overlay. Red dots indicate non-contributing resources.

D. Potential Eligibility for Individual Listing

The survey revealed ten properties in the area that could potentially be eligible for individual listing in the National Register of Historic Places (Figure 29). Further research will need to be conducted to determine if these properties are indeed eligible and verify what National Register criteria are applicable. These properties have been marked with a star on the map below.

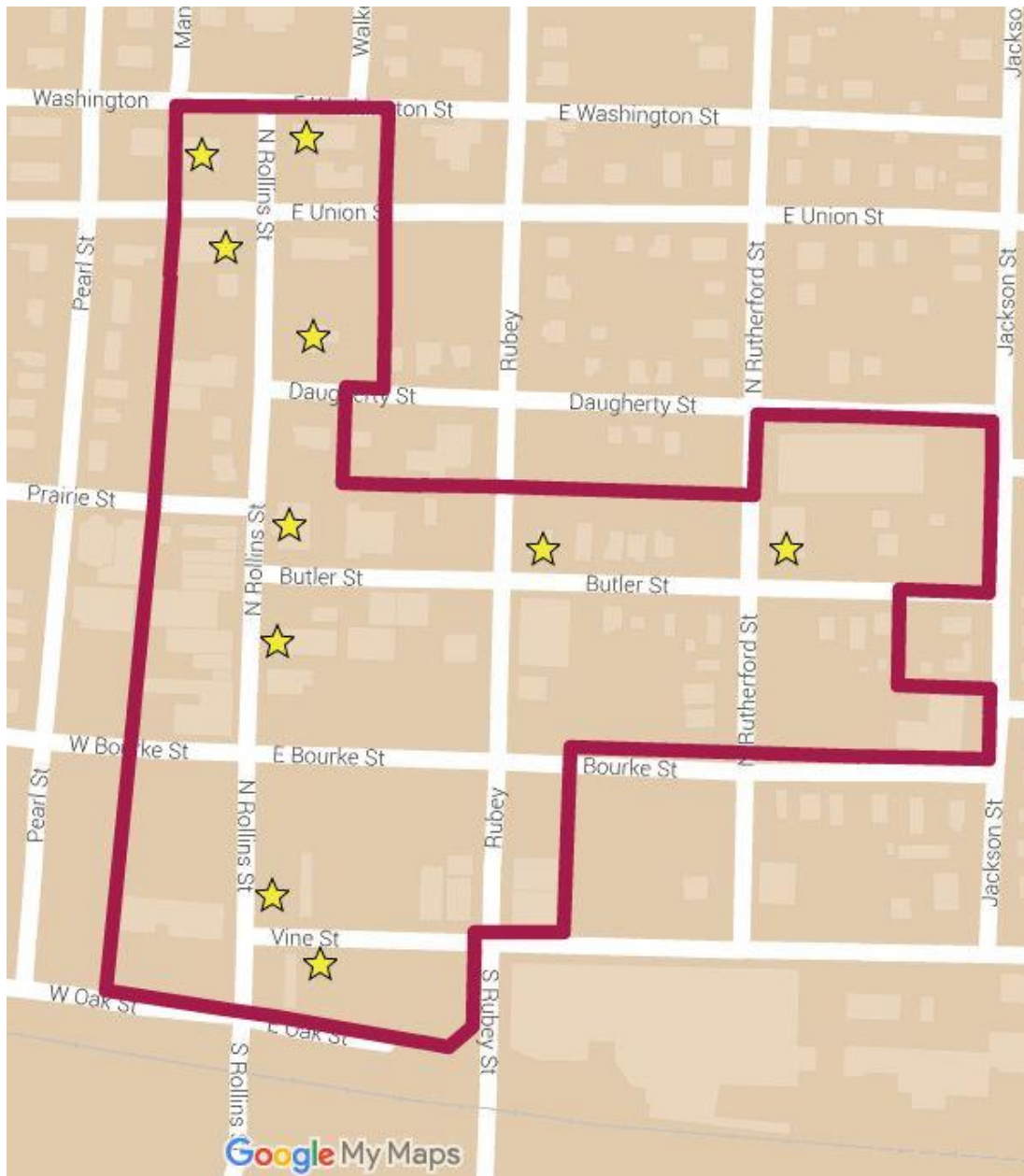


Figure 29. Potentially individually eligible properties within survey area marked with a star.

Albert Skinner Home for Funerals (MC-AS-001-075), 401 N. Rollins St.

Constructed in 1923, the Albert Skinner Home for Funerals (also known as the Greening-Eagan-Hayes Funeral Home) appears to retain architectural integrity and may be significant under Criterion A for Commerce as the site of a continuously-operating funeral home in Macon (Figure 30).



Figure 30. 401 N. Rollins St. (MC-AS-001-075), constructed in 1923.

Immaculate Conception Catholic Church (MC-AS-001-076), 402 N. Rollins St.

The Immaculate Conception Catholic Church was constructed in 1956 by architect Maurice Carroll (Figure 31). An obituary for Carroll that appeared in the *Chicago Tribune* in 1991 states that he designed over 160 churches, schools, and hospitals in the Midwest region and twice won the American Institute of Architects medal for church design.⁶⁸ The Immaculate Conception Catholic Church appears to retain architectural integrity and may be eligible for listing under Criterion C as an excellent local example of a mid-century modern church, and/or as the work of a master architect.



Figure 31. Immaculate Conception Catholic Church (MC-AS-001-076), 402 N. Rollins St., constructed in 1956.

⁶⁸ Jerry Crimmins, "Noted Architect J. Maurice Carroll," *Chicago Tribune*, January 02, 1991, accessed February 15, 2016, http://articles.chicagotribune.com/1991-01-02/news/9101010338_1_mr-carroll-catholic-charities-firm.

Macon Presbyterian Church (MC-AS-001-074), 321 N. Rollins St.

The Gothic Revival style Macon Presbyterian Church (Figure 32), located at the southeast corner of the intersection of N. Rollins and W. Union Streets may be individually eligible for its architecture under Criterion C, dependent upon the church's interior, which staff did not have access to at the time of the survey. The exterior of the twin tower church appears to be largely intact except for some of the windows on the attached parsonage's north elevation. Although the church's location may not be considered a rural setting, the *Rural Church Architecture of Missouri, c.1819 to 1945* Multiple Property Documentation Form (MPDF) may provide some context on this property type's significance.⁶⁹ This MPDF can be accessed online at <http://dnr.mo.gov/shpo/nps-nr/64511060.pdf>.



Figure 32. Macon Presbyterian Church (MC-AS-001-074), 321 N. Rollins St., constructed in 1900.

⁶⁹ Tiffany Patterson, *Rural Church Architecture of Missouri, c.1819 to 1945*, Multiple Property Documentation Form page F21.

VanCleve-Donneghy House (MC-AS-001-070), 314 N. Rollins St.

The VanCleve-Donneghy House, constructed in the 1850s and moved to its present location in 1857 by one of Macon's original founders, is the oldest recorded building in the survey area (Figure 33). It retains architectural integrity and appears to be eligible for individual listing under Criterion C as an excellent local example of a Gothic Revival style residence. It may also be eligible under Criterion B for its association with significant persons in Macon's past. An eligibility assessment was submitted for the house in 1995, and SHPO staff at that time found the property eligible for listing.



Figure 33. VanCleve-Donneghy House (MC-AS-001-070), 314 N. Rollins St., constructed c. 1850.

United States Post Office (MC-AS-001-064), 218 N. Rollins St.

The Neoclassical Revival style building at 218 N. Rollins St. was constructed in 1912 as a United States Post Office (Figure 34). While it is no longer in use as a post office, it appears to retain architectural integrity, although the interior should be evaluated as well. It may be individually eligible for listing under Criterion A for its role within the community as a post office, and possibly under Criterion C for its architectural style. The Advisory Council on Historic Preservation released a publication called *Preserving Historic Post Offices: A Report to Congress* which the city of Macon may find helpful. It can be viewed online here: <http://www.achp.gov/docs/Preserving%20Historic%20Post%20Offices.pdf>.



Figure 34. Old United States Post Office (MC-AS-001-064), 218 N. Rollins St., constructed in 1912.

Elks Lodge #999 (MC-AS-001-058), 212 N. Rollins St.

The Elks Lodge #999 was built in 1922 as a meeting hall for the Macon chapter of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, chartered in 1905. The building is still in use as an Elks Lodge today, and could be eligible for listing under Criterion A for Social History (Figure 35).



Figure 35. Elks Lodge #999 (MC-AS-001-058), 212 N. Rollins St., constructed in 1922.

Macon Building and Loan Association (MC-AS-001-097), 101 Vine St.

The Macon Building and Loan Association building (now occupied by a retail business) was constructed at the northeast corner of the intersection of Vine and N. Rollins Streets in 1967 (Figure 36). The building will be fifty years of age in 2017, and appears to be a good local example of the new Formalism style. While further research is needed, it may be eligible under Criterion C for architecture. While it is within the proposed National Register historic district, it may not be considered contributing to the district at this time due to its age and the potential period of significance.



Figure 36. Macon Building and Loan Association (MC-AS-001-097), 101 Vine St., constructed in 1967.

State Exchange Bank (MC-AS-001-105), 110 Vine St.

The State Exchange Bank building was constructed in 1905 in the Neoclassical Revival style (Figure 37). The building is no longer in use as a bank, but the exterior architectural detailing is highly intact. It may be eligible for individual listing under Criterion C for its style. The building is also included in the proposed commercial historic district, and would be contributing to that district. There are no additional “benefits” to being listed individually in comparison to being listed as part of a district. The primary difference is the amount of documentation of the property that will be undertaken.



Figure 37. State Exchange Bank (MC-AS-001-105), 110 Vine St., constructed in 1905.

Skelly Oil Company Service Station (MC-AS-001-092), 218 N. Rubey St.

The Skelly Oil Company Service Station was constructed at 218 N. Rubey Street in 1925 (Figure 38). This extant service station is a unique historical resource in Macon. The historic commercial area was once the location of several other service stations constructed in the 1920s and 1930s; these included two Diamond Service Stations, one at the northeast corner of Vine and Rubey Streets, and another at the northwest corner of Vine and Rutherford Streets, the Standard Oil Company adjacent to the Elks Lodge #999, and Charlie Fowler's Service Station next to the Macon Coca-Cola Bottling Works. These stations are not extant today. The Skelly Oil Company Service Station is the best remaining example of an early-twentieth-century service station in the historic commercial area of Macon and may be eligible for listing under Criterion C for Architecture and Criterion A for Transportation.



Figure 38. Skelly Oil Company Service Station (MC-AS-001-092), 218 N. Rubey St., constructed c. 1925.

Macon Public Library (MC-AS-001-028), 301 Butler St.

The Macon Public Library was constructed at the northeast corner of Butler and Rutherford Streets in 1916 (Figure 39). The Neoclassical Revival style building is still in use as a public library today. A compatible addition was added to the north elevation of the building in the 1990s to accommodate additional growth. The library may be eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion A for its continuous role as a public library in Macon since 1916.



Figure 39. Macon Public Library (MC-AS-001-028), 301 Butler St., constructed in 1916.

VII. RECOMMENDATIONS

A. Nominations to the National Register of Historic Places

The architectural/historical inventory of the downtown commercial area of Macon was completed in 2014-2015. The survey identified 123 properties, including 11 vacant lots. The majority of the primary historic buildings retain sufficient architectural integrity to contribute to a historic commercial district; however, some of the storefronts have undergone significant changes to their entire façade. Buildings that have received significant alterations to their façade on the first and second stories have lost architectural integrity and have been evaluated to be noncontributing to a potential historic district. If appropriate, vacant or residential properties have been omitted from the proposed commercial historic district (Figure 27). Approximately 25 properties were outside of the proposed commercial historic district but appeared to retain architectural integrity; their eligibility for the National Register was undetermined at the time of the survey, as future research might reveal the potential for a residential historic district. Another 25 properties outside the proposed commercial historic district were determined not eligible for listing in the National Register due to the extent of modifications they received (i.e. significant alterations or demolition).

The proposed district includes 67 total buildings, of which 46 (68.6%) are likely contributing and 21 (31.3%) are likely non-contributing, depending on the period of significance (Figures 28). The district appears to be eligible for significance in the area of Commerce. It is recommended that the City of Macon begin the process of pursuing National Register listing for the proposed commercial historic district identified in the Survey Results section above.

Ten of the 123 properties surveyed appear to be individually eligible for listing in the National Register. MOSHPO also determined via an Eligibility Assessment in 1995 that the Macon Swimming Pool was likely individually eligible for listing under Criterion A for Social History and Criterion C for Architecture. It is recommended that the City of Macon and the property owners consider beginning the process of nominating these resources.

B. Other Recommendations

Eligibility Assessments

Previous research revealed that two properties outside of the commercial survey area, the Dumas School at 405 S. Rubey Street and the South Side School at 105 S. Rollins Street, had been surveyed in 2002 as part of a state-wide survey of historic African American Schools in

Missouri. The Dumas School and the South Side School appear to be important to Missouri's African American and educational history, and it is recommended that Eligibility Assessments are submitted to the MOSHPO for these two properties. The survey report for the 2002 African American Schools survey recommended that the Dumas School be nominated to the National Register of Historic Places.⁷⁰

Property owners of resources identified in this survey as potentially individually eligible are encouraged to contact the MOSHPO to submit an Eligibility Assessment, inquire about the National Register process, and/or receive a list of professional historic preservation consultants working in Missouri. Additionally, property owners of resources outside of the survey area are also welcome to contact the MOSHPO with any questions about potential eligibility for listing in the National Register.

Additional Surveys

It is recommended that a historic/architectural survey of Macon's historic residential neighborhoods is conducted in order to document the residential development of the city and identify further eligible resources. By becoming a Certified Local Government (CLG), the City of Macon would be eligible to apply for Historic Preservation Fund grants, funded by the National Park Service, to assist with preservation projects like architectural surveys and National Register nominations.

Certified Local Governments

If Macon became a CLG, the city would partner with the Missouri State Historic Preservation Office, encouraging preservation within its community and expanding the historic preservation network within the state.⁷¹ Communities that become a CLG and have established a preservation program may serve as the best advocate for their community's protection of historic buildings and cultural heritage. In order to become a CLG the following are required: establishment of a historic preservation ordinance; appointment of a preservation commission, routine survey and inventory of historic properties over time, and educational outreach for the public (may be funded through HPF grants). These actions allow the community to identify what is important within their confines and determine a degree of protection for historic resources through a local landmark program, district ordinances, or design review guidelines created by the community.

⁷⁰ Gary R. Kremer and Bregg Rogers, *African-American Schools, Phase II Survey*, 1999, accessed November 3, 2015 <http://dnr.mo.gov/shpo/survey/SWAS022-S.pdf>.

⁷¹ *Certified Local Government Program*, <http://dnr.mo.gov/shpo/certifie.htm>, June 17, 2015.

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Appendix A

INVENTORY DATA

Table 4. Inventory Data, Macon Survey, 2014

<u>No.*</u>	<u>Street Address</u>	<u>SHPO Inventory Number</u>	<u>Current Function</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Style</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Alterations</u>	<u>Eligibility for Listing**</u>	<u>In Proposed Historic District</u>
100	E. Bourke St., block	MC-AS-001-001	Vacant Lot	vacant lot	N/A	N/A		not eligible	No
102	E. Bourke St.	MC-AS-001-002	Commercial	Two-part commercial	N/A	1930		NC	Yes
105	E. Bourke St.	MC-AS-001-003	Commercial	One-part commercial	N/A	1920	1977	not eligible	No
106	E. Bourke St.	MC-AS-001-004	Commercial	Two-part commercial	N/A	1930		C	Yes
108	E. Bourke St.	MC-AS-001-005	Commercial	One-part commercial	N/A	1910		C	Yes
110	E. Bourke St.	MC-AS-001-006	Commercial	Two-part commercial	N/A	1900	1965	NC	Yes
111	E. Bourke St.	MC-AS-001-007	Commercial	One-part commercial	N/A	1910	N/A	not eligible	No
112	E. Bourke St.	MC-AS-001-008	Commercial	Two-part commercial	N/A	1900	1994	C	Yes
113	E. Bourke St.	MC-AS-001-009	Parking Lot	vacant lot	N/A	2010	2010	not eligible	No
114	E. Bourke St.	MC-AS-001-010	Vacant Lot	vacant lot	N/A	1943 post		NC	Yes
200	E. Bourke St., block	MC-AS-001-011	Parking Lot	vacant lot	N/A	N/A	N/A	not eligible	No
211	E. Bourke St.	MC-AS-001-012	Commercial (Vacant)	Service Station	N/A	1930	1985, modern	not eligible	No
103	W. Bourke St.	MC-AS-001-013	Residential	Apartment building		1930	1982	NC	Yes
104	W. Bourke St.	MC-AS-001-014	Commercial	Front gable	N/A	1975		NC	Yes
104	Butler St.	MC-AS-001-015	Commercial	One-part commercial	N/A	1950		undetermined	No
106	Butler St.	MC-AS-001-016	Commercial	Two-part commercial	N/A	1940		undetermined	No
107	Butler St.	MC-AS-001-017	Commercial	Bank	Modern Movement	1965		undetermined	No
108	Butler St.	MC-AS-001-018	Commercial	Two-part commercial	N/A	1909		undetermined	No
204	Butler St.	MC-AS-001-019	Residential	American Foursquare	N/A	1900	N/A	undetermined	No
205	Butler St.	MC-AS-001-020	Residential	gabled ell	N/A	1890		not eligible	No
206	Butler St.	MC-AS-001-021	Residential	bungalow	N/A	1900	N/A	undetermined	No
207	Butler St.	MC-AS-001-022	Residential	two-story gabled ell	N/A	1890		undetermined	No
208	Butler St.	MC-AS-001-023	Residential	Cottage; hip w/ gable	N/A	1930		not eligible	No
209	Butler St.	MC-AS-001-024	Residential	two-story gabled ell	N/A	1910		not eligible	No
210	Butler St.	MC-AS-001-025	Residential	American Foursquare	N/A	1890		undetermined	No
211	Butler St.	MC-AS-001-026	Parking Lot	parking lot	N/A	1970		not eligible	No
300	Butler St., block on north	MC-AS-	Parking Lot	parking lot	N/A	unknown		not eligible	No

	side	001-027							
301	Butler St.	MC-AS-001-028	Civic	library	Neoclassical Revival	1916		undetermined	No
302	Butler St.	MC-AS-001-029	Civic	skate park	N/A	N/A	modern	not eligible	No
306	Butler St.	MC-AS-001-030	Residential	Pyramidal hip w/ ell	Shingle	1900		undetermined	No
308	Butler St.	MC-AS-001-031	Residential	Front gable	Shingle	1900		undetermined	No
310	Butler St.	MC-AS-001-032	Residential	Side gable	N/A	1900		not eligible	No
311	Butler St.	MC-AS-001-033	Religious	Queen Anne cottage	N/A	1909		undetermined	No
201	Jackson St.	MC-AS-001-034	Civic	police-fire station-parking		1987	1990	not eligible	No
103	W. Oak	MC-AS-001-035	Commercial	Two-part commercial and two garages	N/A	1895		C	Yes
104 A	Prairie	MC-AS-001-036	Residential	Side gable	Col. Rev. infl.	1900		NC	Yes
100	N. Rollins St., block	MC-AS-001-037	Parking Lot	vacant lot	N/A	N/A	N/A	NC	Yes
103-105	N. Rollins St.	MC-AS-001-038	Commercial	Two-part commercial	N/A	1900	modern	NC	Yes
107	N. Rollins St.	MC-AS-001-039	Commercial	Two-part commercial	N/A	1885	1963	C	Yes
109	N. Rollins St.	MC-AS-001-040	Commercial	Two-part commercial	N/A	1885	1985	C	Yes
111	N. Rollins St.	MC-AS-001-041	Commercial	Two-part commercial	Italianate	1885	1969, 2008	C (barely)	Yes
112	N. Rollins St.	MC-AS-001-042	Commercial	Two-part commercial	Italianate	1890		C	Yes
113	N. Rollins St.	MC-AS-001-043	Commercial	Two-part commercial	N/A	1885	1960	C	Yes
114	N. Rollins St.	MC-AS-001-044	Commercial	Two-part commercial	Italianate	1890	1978	C	Yes
115, 121	N. Rollins St.	MC-AS-001-045	Commercial	Two-part commercial	N/A	1900	1965	NC	Yes
116	N. Rollins St.	MC-AS-001-046	Commercial	Two-part commercial	N/A	1890	1980	C	Yes
117	N. Rollins St.	MC-AS-001-047	Commercial	Two-part commercial	N/A	1900		C	Yes
118	N. Rollins St.	MC-AS-001-048	Commercial	Two-part commercial	N/A	1885	1981	C	Yes
119	N. Rollins St.	MC-AS-001-049	Commercial	Two-part commercial	N/A	1900	1967	C	Yes
120	N. Rollins St.	MC-AS-001-050	Commercial	Two-part commercial	N/A	1890	post-1960	NC	Yes
202	N. Rollins St.	MC-AS-001-051	Commercial	Two-part commercial	N/A	1900	c. 1964	undetermined	No
203-205	N. Rollins St.	MC-AS-001-052	Commercial	Two-part commercial	N/A	1900	1969, modern	NC	Yes
206	N. Rollins St.	MC-AS-001-053	Commercial	Two-part commercial	N/A	1910	post-1959	undetermined	No
207	N. Rollins St.	MC-AS-001-054	Commercial	One-part commercial	N/A	1940	1969	C	Yes
208-	N. Rollins St.	MC-AS-	Commercial	Two-part	N/A	1928		undetermined	No

210		001-055		commercial					
209	N.Rollins St.	MC-AS-001-056	Commercial	One-part commercial	Art Moderne infl.	1893	1960	C	Yes
211	N. Rollins St.	MC-AS-001-057	Commercial	Two-part commercial	N/A	1895	1999	NC	Yes
212	N. Rollins St.	MC-AS-001-058	Commercial	Two-story w/ mansard	Neoclassical Revival	1922		potentially ind. eligible	No
213	N. Rollins St.	MC-AS-001-059	Commercial	One-part commercial	N/A	1916		NC	Yes
215 A	N. Rollins St. (Cutting Edge)	MC-AS-001-060	Commercial	One-part commercial	N/A	1909	1999	C	Yes
215 B	N. Rollins St. (Apple Basket)	MC-AS-001-061	Commercial	One-part commercial	N/A	1885	N/A	C	Yes
215 C	N. Rollins St. (Macon Times)	MC-AS-001-062	Commercial	One-part commercial	Romanesque infl.	1885	N/A	C	Yes
217	N. Rollins St.	MC-AS-001-063	Commercial	One-part commercial	Romanesque infl.	1883	1957	C	Yes
218	N. Rollins St.	MC-AS-001-064	Commercial	Post office	Neoclassical Revival	1912		potentially ind. eligible	No
219	N. Rollins St.	MC-AS-001-065	Commercial	Two-part commercial	Romanesque infl.	1870	1975	C	Yes
301	N. Rollins St.	MC-AS-001-066	Residential	Cottage	N/A	1890	2004	undetermined	No
302	N. Rollins St.	MC-AS-001-067	Residential	Church	Gothic Revival	1914		undetermined	No
303	N. Rollins St.	MC-AS-001-068	Commercial	One-part commercial	N/A	1957	1967, 2006	not eligible	No
311	N. Rollins St.	MC-AS-001-069	Commercial	One-part commercial	N/A	1965	1973	not eligible	No
314	N. Rollins St.	MC-AS-001-070	Civic - museum	Gabled ell	Gothic Revival	1850		potentially ind. eligible	No
315	N. Rollins St.	MC-AS-001-071	Vacant Lot	Vacant lot	N/A	2008	2008	not eligible	No
318	N. Rollins St.	MC-AS-001-072	Commercial	Bank	Modern Movement	1965	1989	not eligible	No
319	N. Rollins St.	MC-AS-001-073	Residential	Centre gable	N/A	1943		undetermined	No
321	N. Rollins St.	MC-AS-001-074	Religious	Twin Tower Church	Gothic Revival	1900		Eligibility for Listing	No
401	N. Rollins St.	MC-AS-001-075	Commercial (Funerary)	American Foursquare	Prairie	1923	1965	Eligibility for Listing	No
402	N. Rollins St.	MC-AS-001-076	Religious	Church	Modern Movement	1956		undetermined	No
100	N. Rubey St., block (106-110?)	MC-AS-001-077	Vacant Lot	vacant lot	N/A	2000	2000	not eligible	No
102	N. Rubey St.	MC-AS-001-078	Commercial	One-part commercial	N/A	1943	1990s	C	No
104	N. Rubey St.	MC-AS-001-079	Commercial	One-part commercial, Boomtown Front	N/A	1889	modern	not eligible	No
105	N.Rubey St.	MC-AS-001-080	Commercial	One-part commercial	N/A	1974	1974	NC	Yes
107-109	N. Rubey St.	MC-AS-001-081	Commercial	Two-part commercial	N/A	1900	1964	C	Yes
111	N. Rubey St.	MC-AS-	Commercial	One-part	N/A	1900	1965	NC	Yes

		001-082		commercial					
112	N. Rubey St.	MC-AS-001-083	Commercial	Two-part commercial	N/A	1890	1960	not eligible	No
113-115	N. Rubey St.	MC-AS-001-084	Commercial	One-part commercial	N/A	1943	1994	undetermined	No
114	N. Rubey St.	MC-AS-001-085	Commercial	One-part commercial	N/A	1900	1975	not eligible	No
200	N.Rubey St., block	MC-AS-001-086	Vacant Lot	vacant lot	N/A	N/A	1963	not eligible	No
202	N. Rubey St.	MC-AS-001-087	Commercial	One-part commercial	N/A	1900	1955	undetermined	No
208-210	N. Rubey St.	MC-AS-001-088	Commercial	One-part commercial	N/A	1900	1979	not eligible	No
211	N. Rubey St.	MC-AS-001-089	Commercial	Two-part commercial	N/A	1930	1982	undetermined	No
212	N. Rubey St.	MC-AS-001-090	Commercial	Boomtown Front	N/A	1908	1981	undetermined	No
214	N. Rubey St.	MC-AS-001-091	Commercial	One-part commercial	N/A	1955		undetermined	No
218	N. Rubey St.	MC-AS-001-092	Commercial (vacant)	Service Station	N/A	1925	1990, 1995	Eligibility for Listing	No
8	S. Rubey St.	MC-AS-001-093	Commercial	Two-part commercial	N/A	1885	1955, modern	NC	Yes
10	S. Rubey St.	MC-AS-001-094	Commercial	Two-part commercial	N/A	1885	1955	C	Yes
203	N. Rutherford St.	MC-AS-001-095	Residential	Side gable	N/A	1900	N/A	undetermined	No
302	N. Rutherford St.	MC-AS-001-096	Religious	Twin Tower Church	Gothic Revival	1925	N/A	not eligible	No
101	Vine St.	MC-AS-001-097	Commercial	One-story corner commercial	New Formalism	1967		NC	Yes
102	Vine St.	MC-AS-001-098	Commercial	Two-part commercial	Italianate	1880	1980	C	Yes
104	Vine St.	MC-AS-001-099	Commercial	Two-part commercial	Italianate	1880		C	Yes
105	Vine St.	MC-AS-001-100	Commercial	Two-part commercial	N/A	1890	1926, 1972	C	Yes
106	Vine St.	MC-AS-001-101	Commercial	Two-part commercial	N/A	1880	1977	C	Yes
107	Vine St.	MC-AS-001-102	Commercial	Two-part commercial	N/A	1890	2009	NC	Yes
108	Vine St.	MC-AS-001-103	Commercial	Two-part commercial	N/A	1878	1977	C	Yes
109	Vine St.	MC-AS-001-104	Commercial	Two-part commercial	N/A	1890	1962	NC	Yes
110	Vine St.	MC-AS-001-105	Commercial	Two-part commercial	Neoclassical Revival	1905	1966	C	Yes
111	Vine St.	MC-AS-001-106	Commercial	Two-part commercial	Italianate	1890	1978	C	Yes
112	Vine St.	MC-AS-001-107	Commercial	Two-part commercial	N/A	1900	1955	C	Yes
113	Vine St.	MC-AS-001-108	Commercial	Two-part commercial	N/A	1895	c. 1965	NC	Yes
114-116	Vine St.	MC-AS-001-109	Commercial	Two-part commercial	N/A	1900	c. 1950	C	Yes
115	Vine St.	MC-AS-001-110	Commercial	Two-part commercial	Neoclassical Revival	1914	1954	C	Yes

117-119	Vine St.	MC-AS-001-111	Commercial	Two-part commercial	Italianate	1885	c. 1940, 1967, 2015 (eastern half collapsed)	C	Yes
118	Vine St.	MC-AS-001-112	Commercial	Two-part commercial	N/A	1900	1960	C	Yes
120	Vine St.	MC-AS-001-113	Commercial	Two-part commercial	N/A	1929		C	Yes
121	Vine St.	MC-AS-001-114	Vacant Lot	Demolished	N/A	1885	2015 (demolished)	NC	Yes
122	Vine St.	MC-AS-001-115	Commercial	One-part commercial	N/A	1900	1963	NC	Yes
123	Vine St.	MC-AS-001-116	Commercial	Two-part commercial	N/A	1890	c. 1960	C	Yes
124	Vine St.	MC-AS-001-117	Commercial	Two-part commercial	N/A	1900	c. 1976	C	Yes
126	Vine St.	MC-AS-001-118	Commercial	Two-part commercial	N/A	1900	c. 1964	C	Yes
127	Vine St.	MC-AS-001-119	Commercial	Two-part commercial	N/A	1900	c. 1960	C	Yes
128	Vine St.	MC-AS-001-120	Commercial	Two-part commercial	N/A	1920	1964	C	Yes
130	Vine St.	MC-AS-001-121	Commercial	Two-part commercial	N/A	1920		C	Yes
131	Vine St.	MC-AS-001-122	Commercial	Two-part commercial	N/A	1939	1939	C	Yes
132	Vine St.	MC-AS-001-123	Commercial	Two-part commercial	N/A	1910	1955	C	Yes

*Address approximated based on existing properties.

** Not eligible = significant alterations to diminish architectural integrity

Undetermined = not evaluated

Eligibility for Listing = Potential to be NR eligible

NC = noncontributing to a potential commercial historic district

C = contributing to a potential commercial historic district