

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

## 1. Name of Property

historic name Netter-Ullman Building [preferred]

other names/site number Netter's, Temporary Home of the Heer Store

## 2. Location

street & number 317 Park Central East [N/A] not for publication

city or town Springfield [N/A] vicinity

state Missouri code MO county Greene code 077 zip code 65806

## 3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

Signature of certifying official/Title LaVerne Brondel/ Deputy SHPO Date \_\_\_\_\_  
Missouri Department of Natural Resources  
State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of certifying official/Title \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_  
State or Federal agency and bureau \_\_\_\_\_

## 4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

- entered in the National Register.  
 See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register.  
 See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register.
- removed from the National Register.
- other, (explain):  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

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

**5. Classification**

**Ownership of Property**

(Check as many boxes as apply)

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

**Category of Property**

(Check only one box)

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

**Number of Resources within Property**

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1		buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
1		Total

**Name of related multiple property listing**

(Enter "NA" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

Historic and Architectural Resources of Springfield,  
Missouri

**Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register**

0

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions)

COMMERCE/TRADE: specialty store

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Current Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions)

WORK IN PROGRESS

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**

(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE 19<sup>TH</sup> AND EARLY 20<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY

AMERICAN MOVEMENT

\_\_\_\_\_

**Materials**

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE: limestone

walls BRICK

roof ASPHALT

other \_\_\_\_\_

**Narrative Description**

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

**8. Statement of Significance**

**Applicable National Register Criteria**

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

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

**Areas of Significance**

(Enter categories from instructions)

COMMERCE

ARCHITECTURE

**Period of Significance**

1913-1953

**Significant Dates**

1913

1915

**Significant Person**

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

**Cultural Affiliation**

N/A

**Architect/Builder**

Unknown

**Criteria Considerations**

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

Property is:

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

**Narrative Statement of Significance**

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

**9. Major Bibliographical References**

**Bibliography**

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

**Previous documentation on file (NPS):**

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

**Primary location of additional data:**

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository: \_\_\_\_\_

**10. Geographical Data**

Acreage of Property less than one acre

**UTM References**

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	15	474490	4118130	2			
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
3				4			

See continuation sheet

**Verbal Boundary Description**

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

**Boundary Justification**

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

**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title Robert Flanders, Ph.D

organization Private Contractor date February 2003

street & number 3628 S. Willowwater Lane telephone (417) 883-1486

city or town Springfield state MO zip code 65809

**Additional Documentation**

Submit the following items with the complete form:

**Continuation Sheets**

**Maps**

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

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

**Photographs**

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

**Additional items**

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

**Property Owner**

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

name \_\_\_\_\_

street & number \_\_\_\_\_ telephone \_\_\_\_\_

city or town \_\_\_\_\_ state \_\_\_\_\_ zip code \_\_\_\_\_

## National Register of Historic Places

### Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 1

Netter-Ullman Building [preferred]  
Greene County, Missouri

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#### Summary

The Netter-Ullman Building [preferred] is a three-story red brick retail store building influenced in design by the Chicago Commercial style. It is situated in the middle of a business block on Park Central East [Street], formerly East St. Louis Street. The block is immediately to the east of Park Central Square, Springfield's historic public square. In plan the building is a simple rectangle 107 ft. wide by 127 ft. deep. A solid belt of plate glass display windows is at street level. Above street level the façade is divided into four bays of quadripartite window sets. The whole is topped by a simple cornice. Façade decoration is in understated limestone insets, horizontal limestone belting between floors, and a subtle insinuation of dark bricks into the cornice. Modern aluminum glass entry doors and retrofit windows in the second and third stories replace originals. A restored metal grid canopy over entry is suspended by chains anchored to the walls in four places. The interior maintains an open floorplan traditionally associated with commercial buildings, however, much of the interior detail has been removed in preparation for adaptive reuse. Overall, the exterior retains its historic location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association and retains sufficient integrity to convey significance and meet the registration requirements outlined in the multiple property cover document, "Historic and Architectural Resources of Springfield, Missouri."

#### Narrative Description

##### *Structure*

The structure consists of brick walls on a limestone foundation, interior metal support columns encased in concrete, and composite floors of hollow clay tiles surfaced with concrete. The dimensions in plan: 107 ft. wide x 127 ft. deep. Sidewalls abut adjacent buildings. A partial basement is in the rear. The principal staircase is center rear, with a smaller auxiliary stair in the southwest front corner, behind the window display area. An elevator was added at an undetermined time, housed in an addition attached to the rear wall of the building.

##### *Facade*

At the street level the façade is divided into three bays of plate glass, with the center bay given over to a deeply recessed entryway. The entry doors are modern aluminum framed glass. Four brick piers at street level mark off, and bear, the four bays of the upper façade wall. The pier bases are wrapped in thin bands of limestone. At the

## National Register of Historic Places

### Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 2

Netter-Ullman Building [preferred]  
Greene County, Missouri

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upper façade wall. The pier bases are wrapped in thin bands of limestone. At the upper pier terminations, between first and second floor level, are "T's" of smoothed stone, inset with small rectangles of rock-faced stone. These together with the rhomboidal in third floor lintels described below, are the only details entirely decorative and extraneous to some sense of structure.

The brick wall of the façade rises from the second floor level. It is smoothed red brick laid in common bond. Windows at second and third floor levels are divided into four bays with four 1/1 windows in each wide window opening. Windows are set directly into openings in the brick wall. The windows rest on stone sills that extend continuously across the façade. The third floor belt is slightly thinner than that at the second floor. A thicker belt crosses just above the street-level display windows. Decorative trim is smooth-cut, gray-white limestone. An overall façade planarity is emphasized by very slight projections or recessions of some decorative elements.

Structurally, window lintels are angle irons inset in the brick wall, and are invisible from the street. A visual suggestion of lintels is achieved with brick and stone. Above the second floor windows is a simple, flush soldier course of brick. Atop the third floor windows, decorative lintels are achieved by a more elaborate arrangement. Stylized stone keystones placed above center mullions are flanked by soldier courses of brick, which courses slope outward parallel to the slope of the keystone. As the courses progress outward, the angle of their slope increases from some thirty degrees to forty-five degrees. Where they terminate at the ends of the window bays, they meet decorative stone rhomboids. The keystones, sloped soldier courses of brick, and the stone rhomboids and are the only variants in an otherwise strictly rectilinear façade geometry. The elaborate third floor lintels are the dominant decorative elements of the entire facade.

The cornice is a severely understated element of the design. It begins in a double belt of limestone crossing above the third floor lintel. The first belt is slightly thinner than the third floor sill and projects an inch or so from the plane of the wall in order to create a shadow line. The second belt rests on the first. It is considerably wider, and recessed slightly from the plane of the cornice. Both belts are interrupted between window bays, interruptions emphasized by the outer corners of the stone rhomboids. The line of the lower belt is broken by simple stone inserts; that of the upper belt by breaks to let the red wall brick to appear. Above this double belt is the cornice proper, a flat wall of brick

## National Register of Historic Places

### Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 3

Netter-Ullman Building [preferred]  
Greene County, Missouri

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appearing to be in the same plane as the wall below, and visually distinguished from it by the introduction of a few dark glazed bricks in a random pattern. The cornice terminates at top in two straight lines, one above the other. The higher sections are in the middle and at the ends. The difference in height between them is only two courses of brick. A slender cap of limestone tops the cornice. Structurally, the cornice is separate from and in front of the façade wall. It is composed of thin bricks resting on an obscured ledger plate, and is superimposed upon the façade wall behind it. Some physical evidence on the building suggests that an elaborate metal cornice was once attached at the top of the building, however, no photographic or written evidence were readily available to substantiate the evidence.

#### *Integrity/Alterations*

The first floor display windows and entry doors are recent. However, inside structural details reveal that the entryway design is original. A metal canopy has been hung over the entryway to replicate a similar original canopy. Anchor bolts for the chain suspending the grid have created holes in the façade wall brick. These will be repaired and refinished. Upper floor windows are modern replacement windows; however, their pattern is unchanged from the originals. The replacement windows are white vinyl clad wood windows. Otherwise, the façade is little altered. The original floor plan was open, designed for retail display, and apparently contained little decorative detail. No partitions or other interior feature save for the stairs, remain. The interior has been somewhat altered in preparation for rehabilitation. However, it still retains the open floor plan common to historic commercial buildings. The sense of space in the original interior does remain, and will be retained in the rehabilitation. The rehabilitation will integrate Netter-Ullman with the Gillioz Theater (NRHP 1991), adjoining it on the east. The first floor of Netter-Ullman will house a restaurant and kitchen; the second floor, a banqueting space. Rest rooms and a ticket booth will serve the theater, along with a grand lobby hat will functionally join the two buildings. Together, they will constitute the new "Gillioz Theatre Arts Center." (See rehabilitation plan, pp 7.5—7.7.)

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

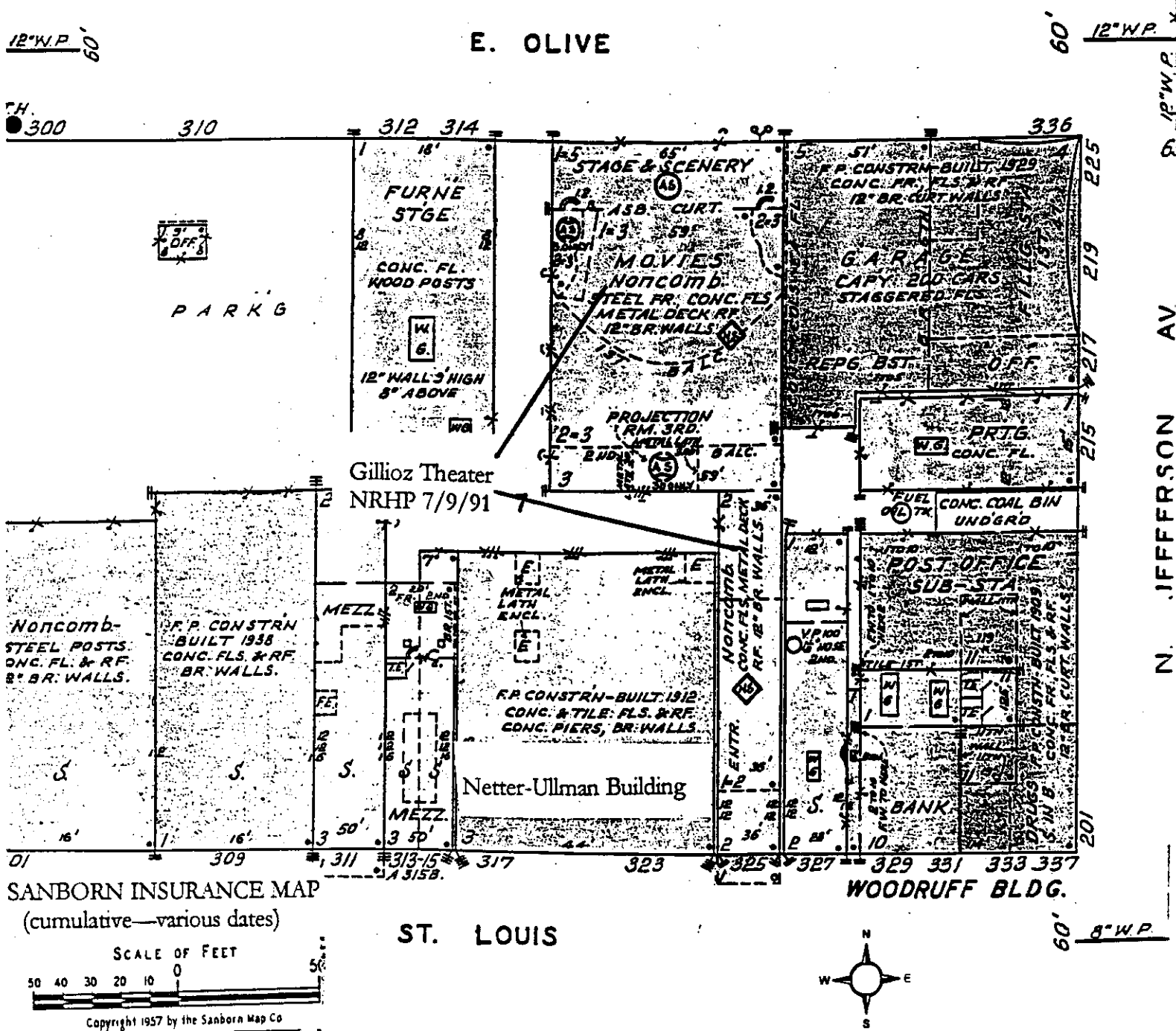
National Register of Historic Places

Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 4

Netter-Ullman Building [preferred]  
Greene County, Missouri

Figure 1: Sanborn Insurance Map, 1957.





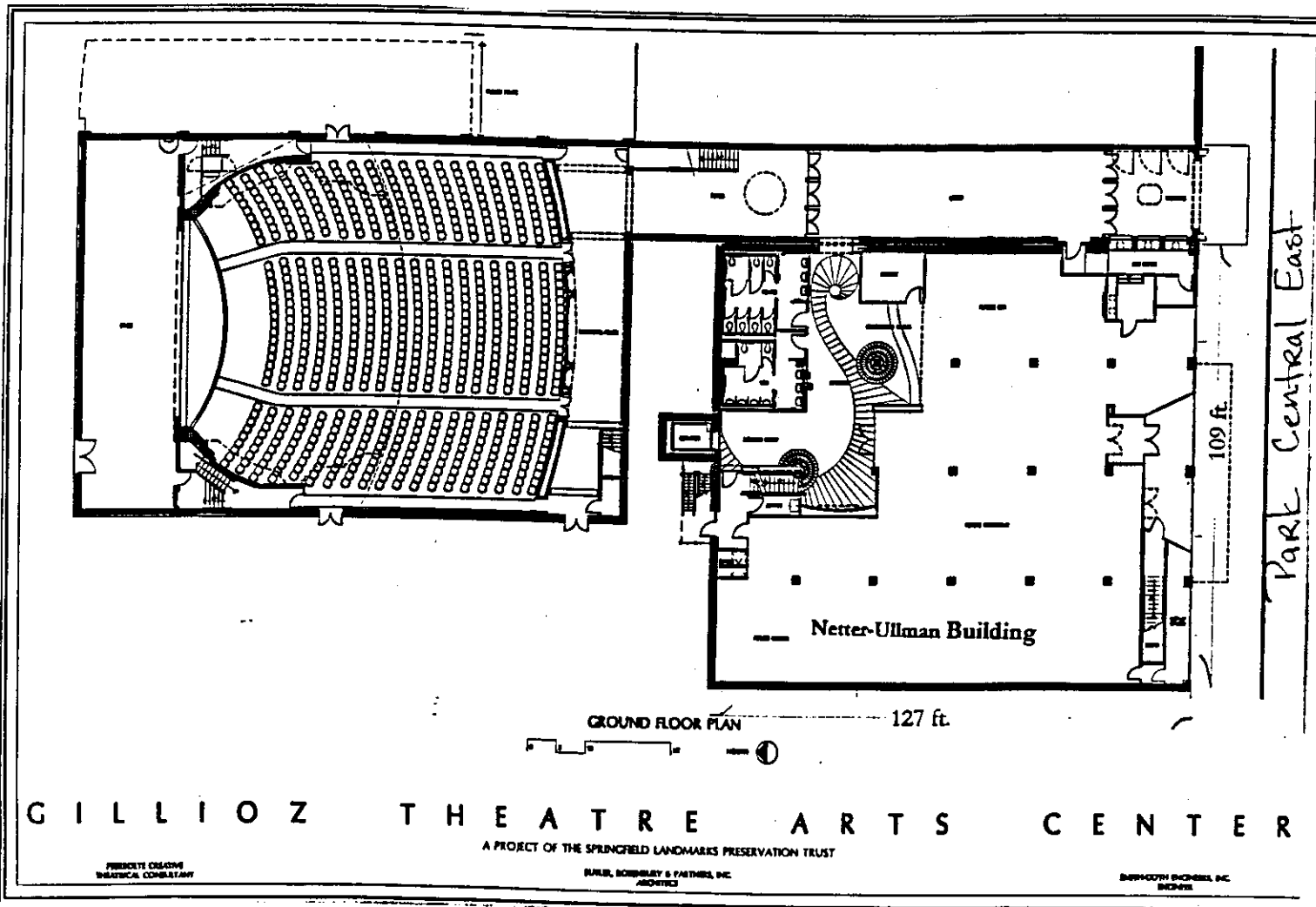
National Register of Historic Places

Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 5

Netter-Ullman Building [preferred]  
Greene County, Missouri

Figure 2: Gillioz Theatre Arts Center, proposed ground floor plans



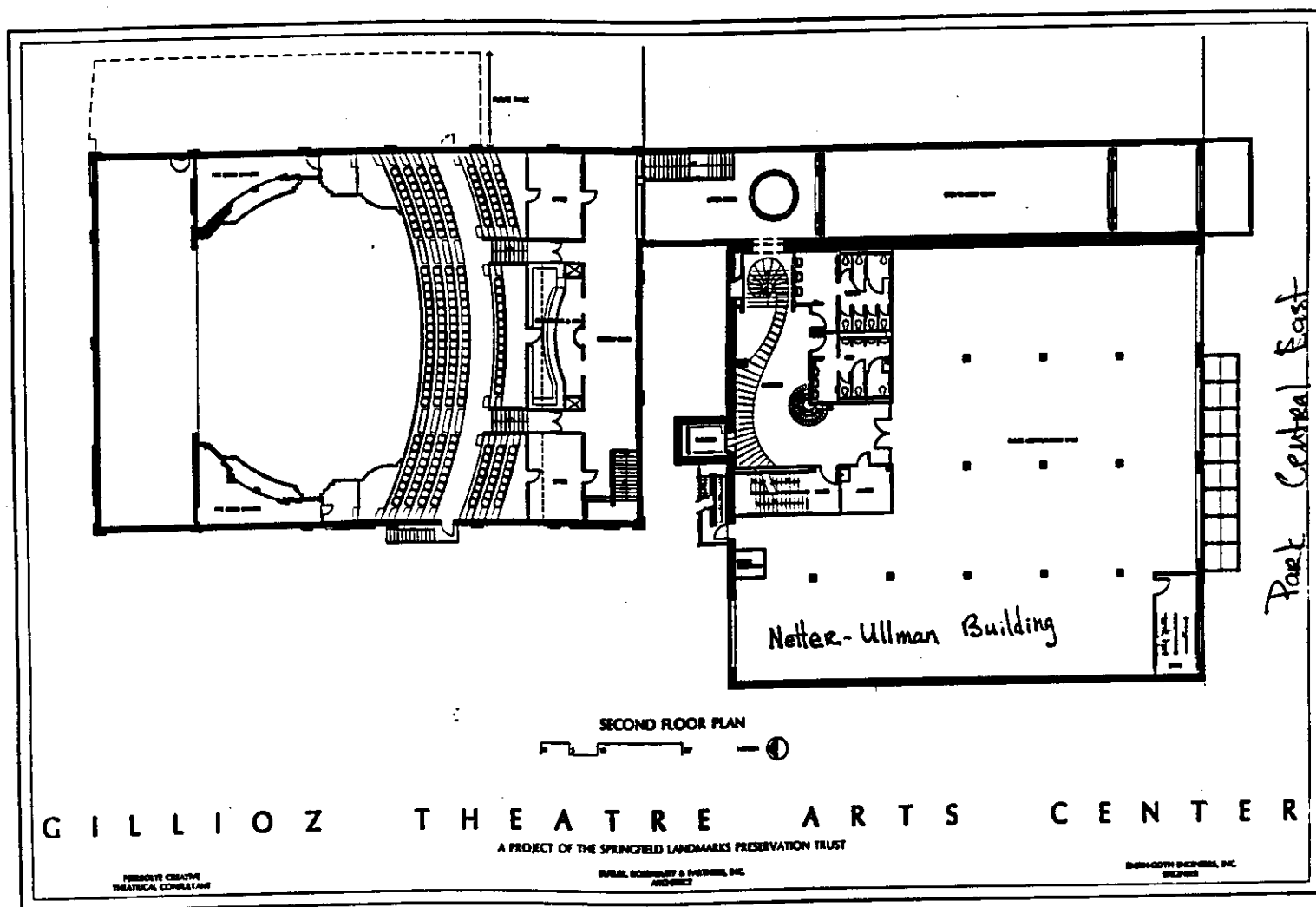
National Register of Historic Places

Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 6

Netter-Ullman Building [preferred]  
Greene County, Missouri

Figure 3: Gillioz Theatre Arts Center, proposed second floor plans



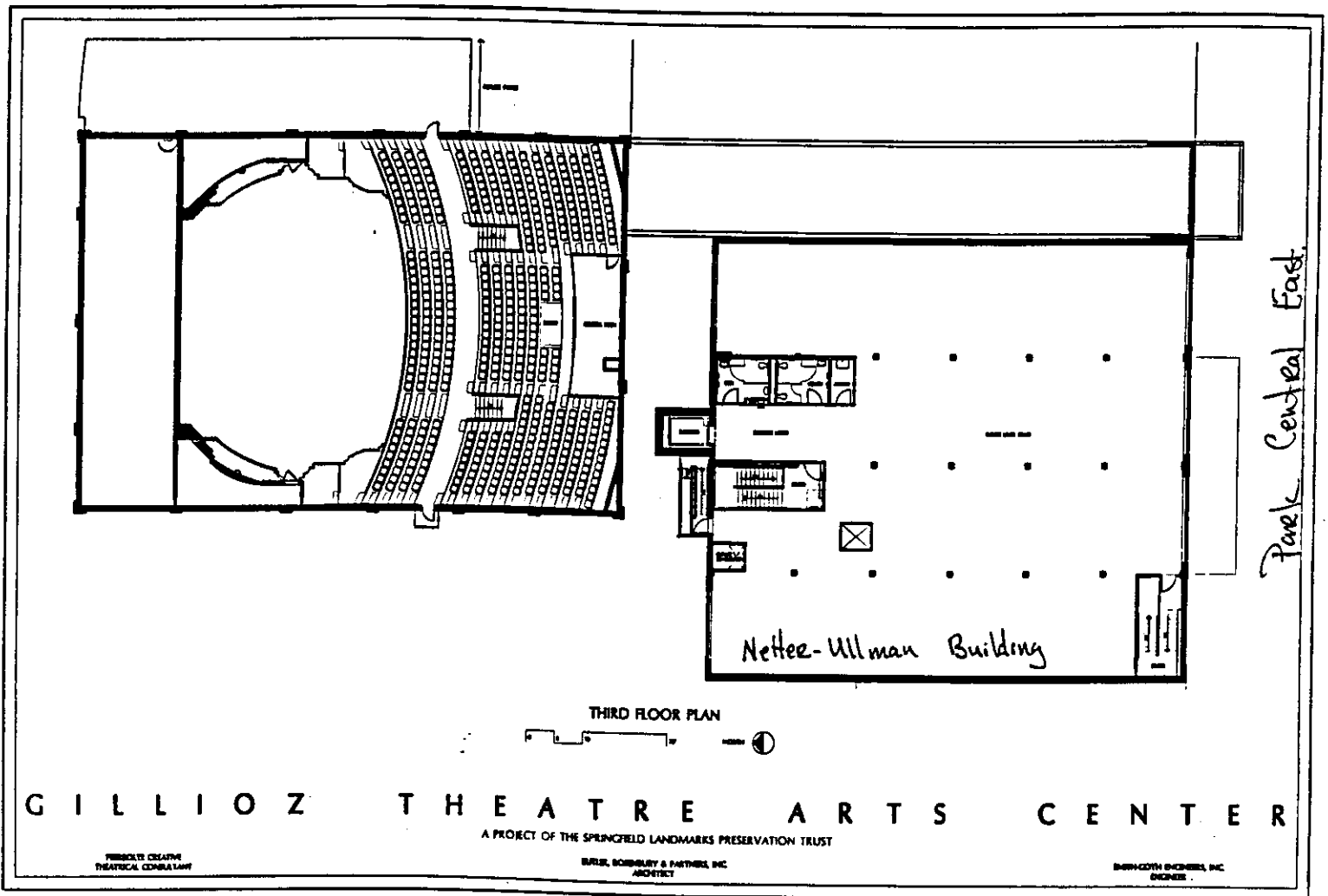
# National Register of Historic Places

## Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 7

Netter-Ullman Building [preferred]  
Greene County, Missouri

Figure 4: Gillioz Theatre Arts Center, proposed third floor plans



## National Register of Historic Places

### Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 8

Netter-Ullman Building [preferred]  
Greene County, Missouri

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#### SUMMARY PARAGRAPH

The Netter-Ullman Building, 317 Park Central East, in Springfield, Greene County, Missouri is locally significant under Criteria A and C in the areas of COMMERCE and ARCHITECTURE. Nominated under the Multiple Property Documentation, "Historic and Architectural Resources of Springfield, Missouri [1999]," the property meets the registration requirements of Criterion A as "the site of a business of particular importance to the community." The building is an example of the property type "Downtown Commercial Buildings, ca. 1870-1948." The first occupant of the building was the Heer Dry Goods Company, a well known department store that served the community at another location into the 1990s. The building is most closely associated with the Netter-Ullman women's clothing store that opened c. 1916 and occupied the building into the 1970s. Marx Netter and A. M. Ullman, the original owners of the store, were among a long succession of German merchants who arrived in Springfield between the Civil War and World War I, establishing businesses that helped make the city the leader in wholesale and retail merchandising in Southwest Missouri. The Netter-Ullman building is further significant under Criterion C, ARCHITECTURE, meeting registration requirements as follows: it is "a notable example of a particular style, and /or possess[es] unusual design elements and detailing....possesses integrity of setting and location, design, workmanship, and materials....and retain[s] the majority of its original storefront design [and]original upper façade decoration...." (*op. cit.*, p. F 4). The Netter-Ullman Building shows the influence of the Chicago school of architecture and stand out as one of the best examples of that *genre* in the Springfield central business district. The period of significance for the property is 1913 to 1953, the date of construction to the arbitrary 50 year cut off date.

#### ELABORATION

##### Background Information

###### *Netter and Ullman*

Marx Netter was born in Alsace in 1872, and immigrated to New Orleans when still in his teens. There he went to work for the family of his future wife, Faye Scharff. Max Scharff, her father, owned plantation stores in Mississippi, one of which Netter managed. In Mississippi he met Aubrey M. Ullman, who later married Clara Scharff, Faye's sister.<sup>1</sup> There were Scharffs in the

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<sup>1</sup> Goodspeed Bros. [sic] Pictorial and genealogical History of Greene County, Missouri, Chicago: 1893 (reprint of the original), pp. 28, 29, in Greene County Archives Bulletin Number Forty-Seven. Jonathan Fairbanks and Clyde Edwin Tuck, Past and Present of Greene County, Missouri, Vol. I, pp. 1180, 1181.

## National Register of Historic Places

### Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 9

Netter-Ullman Building [preferred]  
Greene County, Missouri

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after 1900, married the Scharff girls, and eventually went into partnership as retailers of women's wear.

Little is known of Ullman. Netter bought him out in 1922, and he then disappeared from the local historical record. In addition to the Scharff connection, there was also an Ullman family in Springfield. A Jacob Ullman was a physician who also owned a hotel, "The European." Jacob's son William owned a downtown paint store.<sup>2</sup>

#### *The 1913 Public Square Fire*

The new century was a felicitous time to set up business in Springfield. The national economy had recovered from the Depression of 1893. Springfield was growing. Between 1900 and 1920 the population of Greene County increased 24%, from 53,713 to 68,698—most of it in the City of Springfield.<sup>3</sup> In 1914, war broke out in Europe with immediate, positive consequences for the American economy, including that of Springfield. There was much new commercial construction downtown, including a splendid new emporium for the largest retail business, the Heer Dry Goods Company. Charles M. Heer (pronounced "Her"), a German Catholic, was the city's leading retailer. His large new store anchored the northeast quadrant of the Square. Then fire broke out in that store, not only destroying it, but the entire northeast square quadrant. The 1913 fire was the most disastrous in Springfield history.

#### *The "New Look" of Springfield, 1900-1920*

The Square Fire of 1913 was only one of a series of events between ca. 1900 and 1920 that changed the "look" of Center City Springfield. At the close of the nineteenth century the commercial center of gravity had included the Public Square and the area westward to the Saint Louis San Francisco (Frisco) railroad station. Hotels and other commercial properties developed around the depot. The commercial center, mostly red brick buildings of two or three stories, was along Campbell, a north-south street west of the Square. County government occupied the 1858 Federal Courthouse on the west side of the Square. Just a few blocks north of the Square, and a shorter distance to the east, was residential territory.

During the first years of the new century major changes occurred. The old courthouse was razed in 1911, and a new courthouse constructed at Boonville and Central streets. Nearby, a new Carnegie Library was built. The burned Square quadrant saw fine new buildings quickly go up, more stylish than those that they replaced. Many of the new buildings showed the influence of newly popular Neo-Classicism in their design.

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<sup>2</sup> Greene County Record of Marriages, Greene County Archives.

<sup>3</sup> Greene County Archives, Bulletin Number Sixty, The Growth of a City: Springfield, Capital of the Great Ozarks Empire, no date. (1942 Reprint.)

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places

Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 10  
[preferred]

Netter-Ullman Building

Greene County, Missouri

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Springfield banker and developer Theophilus Blondeville Holland built a new building in 1913 just around the corner from the fire-gutted district on St. Louis Street. The building was apparently built on speculation, and was unoccupied when the fire occurred. Geographically it was a commercial gambit toward the upscale residential district of East St. Louis Street a few blocks beyond. Immediately after the fire, Charles Heer and his son Francis X. Heer arranged to reopen their business in Holland's building. Quickly acquiring another stock of merchandise, they reopened under the sign, "Temporary Home of the Heer Store." They continued on St. Louis Street until 1915 when an even larger store was completed for them on the northwest quadrant of the Public Square, on the site of the demolished courthouse. It was far and away the largest and most elaborate commercial building yet built in the city.<sup>4</sup> (The 1915 Heer's Department Store was listed on the National Register on 10/24/02.)

The temporary residence of the Heer Dry Goods Company on East St. Louis Street introduced a new commercial location east of the main commercial center—much to the benefit of the next occupants. After the Heer's moved out, Netter and Ullman moved in.

**COMMERCE**

In 1910, Marx Netter and his new brother-in-law Aubrey. M. Ullman bought a clothing business on South Campbell Ave., then the center of retail clothing trade in Springfield.<sup>5</sup> In c. 1916 they moved to East St. Louis Street (now Park Central East) and opened a women's ready-to-wear store in the former "Temporary Home of the Heer Store." The store would occupy this location for several decades. In 1922 Netter bought out Ullman and continued as sole proprietor until his death in 1939.<sup>6</sup> The store continued under the Netter name well into the 1970s.

Once opened on East St. Louis, the Netter-Ullman store took advantage of its location and was a prominent element in the perception, as well as the reality, of "downtown shopping" in Springfield. The Anglo "First Families" who lived a few blocks east on St. Louis Street looked to the downtown merchants—the Netters, Levys, Wolfs, Rubinsteins, Heers and their fellows—to provide Springfield with top style and quality. Save for the ubiquitous little neighborhood groceries, shopping was almost exclusively downtown. Residents living on the up-scale streets east of the Public Square, on St. Louis, Walnut, Elm, or Cherry, could easily walk downtown to

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<sup>4</sup> Clara Reasoner Barry, Off the Square in Springfield, p. 21. "On out [east] St. Lois," wrote Barry, "lived such families as the Hollands, Keets, McGregors, and McElhaney's...." These were considered to be the city's "First Families."

<sup>5</sup> "Heart Attack Kills Netter," Springfield Leader and Press, 26 June 1939, p. 1.

<sup>6</sup> "Fifty Years Ago in Springfield . . . The Good Old Days," Springfield Sunday News & Leader, 23 January, 1972, p. C2.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places

Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 11  
[preferred]

Netter-Ullman Building

Greene County, Missouri

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shop. Until post-World War II Springfield remained very much a walking town, supplemented by street cars. When residents did walk in from the East Side, the first ladies' ready-to-wear store they would encounter was Netter-Ullman (later known as Netter's). If one rode the streetcar, the tracks from the East Side residential districts ran right in front of Netter's. Marx Netter developed a reputation for a distinctive balance between affordable women's apparel, and goods of a quality and style above that found for women at Heer's Department Store.

In 1926, the block of St. Louis east of the Springfield's public square was finished, so to speak, by the construction of the Gillioz Theater (NRHP, 1991) adjoining Netter's. The Gillioz was one of Springfield's most elegant movie palaces, intended to emulate the Fox in St. Louis and the Orpheum in Kansas City. While unrelated as businesses, the Gillioz and Netter's became associated in the public mind as one location.

ARCHITECTURE Netter-Ullman is locally significant under criterion C, and meets Registration Requirements as "a notable example of a particular style," and/or "possess [es] unusual design elements or detailing....possess [es] integrity of location, design, workmanship, and materials.... [and] retains the majority of its original storefront design [and] original façade decoration." (MPL, *op. cit.*, p. F 4.)

Netter-Ullman shows the design influence of the Chicago Commercial School, and may be one of the best examples of style in Springfield, Missouri. While other buildings were built more or less in the pre-Neo-Classical *genre* of the School's style, none possess the finesse, complete expression, or the near-pristine integrity of Netter-Ullman.

The style of architecture known as the "Chicago Commercial School" resulted from a need to build tall buildings on ever smaller and scarcer pieces of land in Chicago's Loop. Building above four stories—the traditional limit for all-masonry structures—was possible by the 1880's because of three technological advances: fireproofed metal-framed structures, pressure water systems, and electric elevators.<sup>7</sup> At the outset, the new work in Chicago was done by engineers, not architects. Their buildings had a style that grew from the character of the structure itself. Iron, concrete, and tile were added to brick in a kind of modern extension of post and beam construction. The buildings, in keeping with their "engineered" character, often had planar facades of smoothed brick. The intention was also to increase natural light in the interiors, the sites being buried as they often were in the gloomy canyons of the Loop. (Electric illumination was not as yet generally available.). Now freed from heavy masonry walls, the single arch-

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<sup>7</sup> Author's conversation with Carl Condit, authority on Chicago architecture, at "The Symposium on the Urban Region," DePaul University, July, 1983.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places**

**Continuation Sheet**

Section number 8 Page 12  
[preferred]

**Netter-Ullman Building**

**Greene County, Missouri**

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headed window could be dispensed with; and the newly available wall space could be used for fenestration. The resulting "Chicago Window," three or four sash in a rectilinear grouping, was perhaps the most readily noticeable feature of these buildings. The Chicago Commercial School façade was not only devoid of the traditional arched single window; it was also devoid of the many and various decorative applications so popular in the Beaux Arts and Palatial Styles.<sup>8</sup>

Netter-Ullman, built 1913, reveals its kinship with the early Chicago Commercial School in the following ways: fireproofed metal frame, fireproof hollow-tile floors; planar façade; punched-plane fenestration; multiple light windows in the Chicago manner; simple stone inserts in geometric patterns, most of them flush with the plane of the wall; simple, understated cornice; and smoothed, red brick walls. Noteworthy at Netter-Ullman: no curve of any kind appears on its façade. By contrast, the business buildings of the 1880's and 1890's along Springfield's South and Campbell Avenues exhibited single, segmental arch-headed windows and elaborate cornices in their façades. Netter-Ullman also contrasted with the so-called "War Period" buildings that went up a few steps west on the Public Square between 1913 and 1917. All showed the shift toward a newly-fashionable Neo-Classicism that shown in the "Great White City" of the 1894 Chicago Colombian Exposition. Springfield's War Period buildings were built with Chicago School structures and windows; but they departed from the rest if its early aesthetic. They were white (mostly glazed tile and brick), had deeply sculptured, three dimensional facades; elaborate bracketed cornices; ogee curves; and various other classical quotations in their decorative elements. So, while Netter-Ullman is one of a number of buildings erected in downtown Springfield 1913-1917, it stands as the sole pristine example of the Chicago Commercial School in its pre-Neo-Classical form.

In the 1970's the Springfield's central business district declined in popularity as shoppers left for suburban malls and new retail centers. Springfield undertook drastic measures to resuscitate the downtown, especially around the historic public square. The Square was closed to traffic and a heavy metal canopy was constructed around the square to shelter the sidewalk thus destroying the street-level integrity of the buildings. Some property owners undertook renovation of their own, the most dramatic of which was covering the entire façade of the Heer's Department store with a "modern" skin. Today the Square is reopened to traffic, and some of the buildings are being returned to their historic appearance. Luckily, East St. Louis Street (Park Central East) escaped some of the drastic changes made in the 1960s and '70s to the Public Square. Today Park Central East is revitalizing, sparked in part by the restoration of the

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<sup>8</sup> William H. Jordy, American Buildings and their architects: Progressive and Academic Ideals at the Turn of the Century, P. 82 The present discussion of the Chicago School and the birth of Neo-Classicism which succeeded it follows Jordy, *op. cit.*, Chapter. I: "Masonry Block and Metal Skeleton...."



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places**

**Continuation Sheet**

Section number 8 Page 13  
[preferred]

**Netter-Ullman Building**

**Greene County, Missouri**

---

Gillioz Theatre. Plans are currently underway to rehabilitate the Netter-Ullman Building as an annex to the theatre. The Netter-Ullman building will house kitchen, banquet rooms, additional restrooms, and other facilities that will increase the space and usefulness of the Gillioz Theater Arts Center.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places

Continuation Sheet

Section number   9   Page  14 

Netter-Ullman Building [preferred]  
Greene County, Missouri

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National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places**

**Continuation Sheet**

Section number   9   Page  15 

**Netter-Ullman Building [preferred]  
Greene County, Missouri**

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United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places**

**Continuation Sheet**

Section number 10, photographs Page 16

**Netter-Ullman Building [preferred]  
Greene County, Missouri**

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**Verbal Boundary Description**

The boundary includes the property within the Legal Description, which is:

Springfield Original Plat, east 25 feet of Lot 25 and west 64.5 foot of Lot 26, Block 7,  
Springfield, Greene County, Missouri.

**Boundary Justification**

The boundary includes all the property historically associated with the building.

**Photograph Log**

The following information applies to all photographs:

Property: Netter-Ullman Building [Preferred]  
Greene County, Missouri

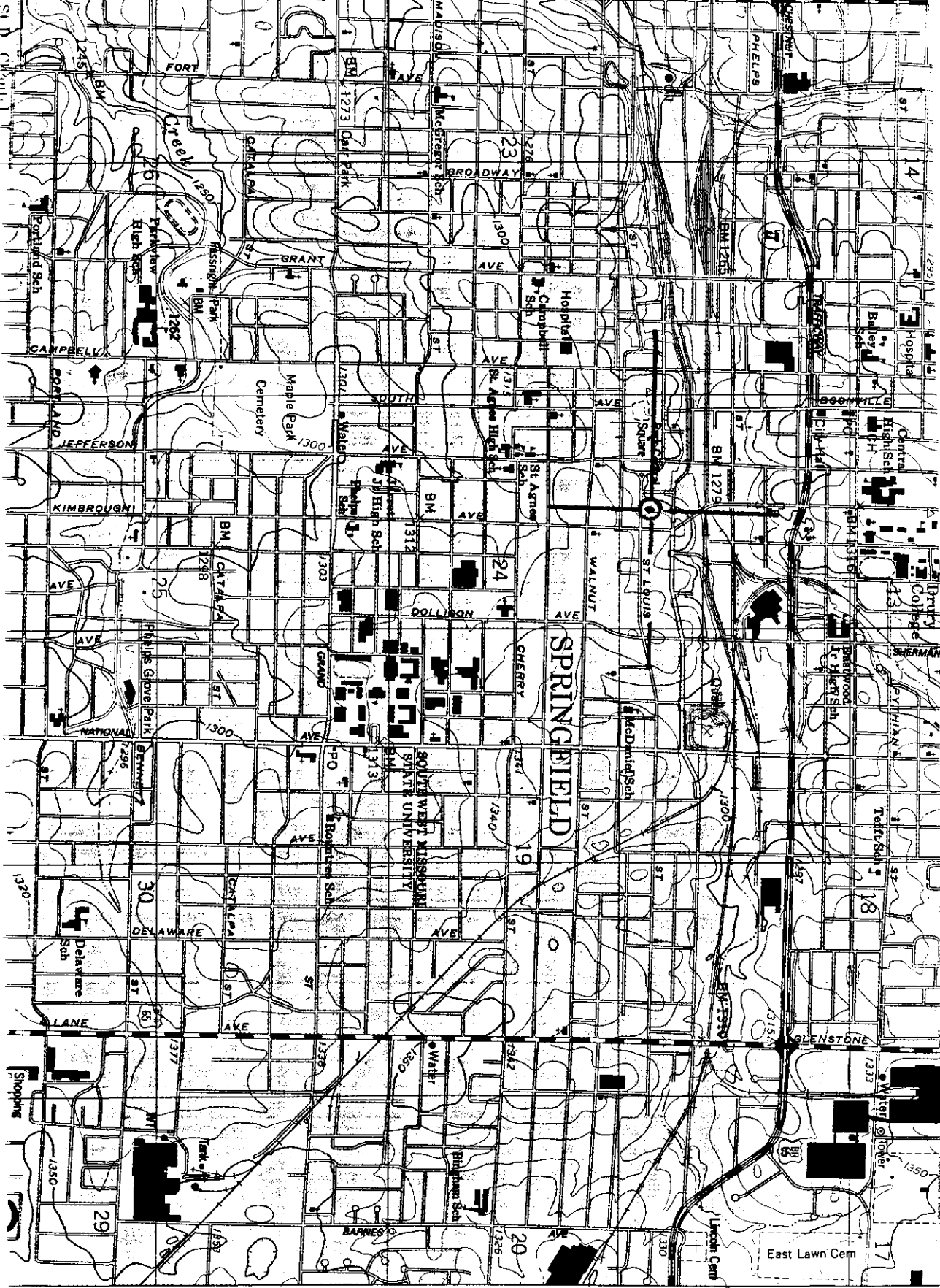
Photographer: Robert Flanders

Date: May 14, 2002

Location of Negatives: Robert Flanders

Photo numbers and views:

1. View Northwest. Netter-Ullman, left of Gillioz Theater.
2. View northeast
3. View north
4. Upper floors and cornices
5. Detail of "T" block, suspension chain and anchor plate
6. View west. East St. Louis Street (now Park Central East)
7. View east. East St. Louis Street (now Park Central East)
8. View east. Rear of Netter-Ullman Building



Nellie Allman Building  
 Preferred  
 Springfield, Greene County  
 Missouri  
 UTM  
 15/474490/4118130  
 12°30'



















EXTRA  
PHOTOS







