

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. **Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).**

1. Name of Property

Historic name Sarcoxie Public Square Historic District

Other names/site number N/A

Name of related Multiple Property Listing N/A

2. Location

Street & number Along portions of 5th, 6th, Center and Cross Streets

N/A

 not for publication

City or town Sarcoxie

N/A

 vicinity

State Missouri Code MO County Jasper Code _____ Zip code 64862

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 at the following level(s) of significance:

___ national ___ statewide local

Applicable National Register Criteria: A ___ B ___ C ___ D

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

Missouri Department of Natural Resources
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official _____ Date _____

Title _____ State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

___ entered in the National Register ___ determined eligible for the National Register

___ determined not eligible for the National Register ___ removed from the National Register

___ other (explain:): _____

Signature of the Keeper _____ Date of Action _____

5. Classification

Sarcoxie Public Square Historic District
Name of Property

Jasper County, MO
County and State

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply.)

Category of Property
(Check only **one** box.)

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

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	private
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	public - Local
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - State
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - Federal

<input type="checkbox"/>	building(s)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	district
<input type="checkbox"/>	site
<input type="checkbox"/>	structure
<input type="checkbox"/>	object

Contributing	Noncontributing	
26	2	buildings
1		sites
1		structures
	1	objects
28	3	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Commerce/Trade/specialty store

Commerce/Trade/financial institution

Commerce/Trade/department store

Commerce/Trade/restaurant

Commerce/Trade/professional

Commerce/newspaper

Government/city hall/police station

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Commerce/Trade/specialty store

Commerce/newspaper

Commerce/Trade/professional

Government/city hall/police station

Government/city library

Non-profit/Senior Center

Non-profit/Museum

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

One -Part Commercial Block

Two-Part Commercial Block

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: Concrete

walls: Brick

roof: Asphalt

other:

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION ON CONTINUATION PAGES

Sarcoxie Public Square Historic District
Name of Property

Jasper County, MO
County and State

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

Commerce

Period of Significance

c.1890-c.1962

Significant Dates

N/A

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

- 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 old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE ON CONTINUTATION PAGES

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

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 # _____
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

10. Geographical Data

Sarcoxie Public Square Historic District
Name of Property

Jasper County, MO
County and State

Acreage of Property _____

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1	<u>37.069222</u> Latitude:	<u>94.116499</u> Longitude:	3	_____ Latitude:	_____ Longitude:
2	_____ Latitude:	_____ Longitude:	4	_____ Latitude:	_____ Longitude:

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

_____ NAD 1927 or _____ NAD 1983

1	_____ Zone	_____ Easting	_____ Northing	3	_____ Zone	_____ Easting	_____ Northing
2	_____ Zone	_____ Easting	_____ Northing	4	_____ Zone	_____ Easting	_____ Northing

Verbal Boundary Description (On continuation sheet)

Boundary Justification (On continuation sheet)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Michelle Gautz

organization N/A date May 17, 2014

street & number 1203 Center telephone 417-548-2577 or 417-437-5697

city or town Sarcoxie state Missouri zip code 64862

e-mail mjgautz@hotmail.com

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **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. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Continuation Sheets**
- **Photographs**
- **Owner Name and Contact Information**
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

Photographs

Sarcoxie Public Square Historic District
Name of Property

Jasper County, MO
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Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log:

Name of Property: Sarcoxie Square Historic District

City or Vicinity: Sarcoxie

County: Jasper State: Missouri

Photographer: Katrina Keys, Sarcoxie Record Newspaper

Date
Photographed: May 16, 2014

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

- 1 of 11: Sarcoxie Public Square looking southwest
- 2 of 11: Sarcoxie Public Square looking north
- 3 of 11: 111 S. 5th looking west
- 4 of 11: Streetscape –West Side of 6th Street looking southwest
- 5 of 11: Streetscape –West Side of 6th Street looking west
- 6 of 11: Streetscape –West Side of 6th Street looking northwest
- 7 of 11: 6th & Center Streets looking southwest
- 8 of 11: Streetscape-East Side looking north
- 9 of 11: Streetscape-South Side of Center Street looking southeast
- 10 of 11: Streetscape-South Side of Center Street looking southwest
- 11 of 11: Streetscape-North Side of Cross Street looking northwest

Figure Log:

Include figures on continuation pages at the end of the nomination.

- Figure # 1 J. P. Boyd Mill, c.1878-1900, Taylor Museum Collection, Sarcoxie, MO.
- Figure # 2 Sarcoxie Train Depot, Larry Myers personal collection, May 19, 2014.
- Figure # 3 1st National Bank, 1901, Taylor Museum Collection, Sarcoxie, MO.
- Figure # 4 Flood on S. 6th St., 1904, Taylor Museum Collection, Sarcoxie, MO.
- Figure # 5 Pile & Sabert Furniture, c.1890, Taylor Museum Collection, Sarcoxie, MO.
- Figure # 6 Cameron Mine, c.1912, Taylor Museum Collection, Sarcoxie, MO.
- Figure # 7 Sale Day, 1932, Taylor Museum Collection, Sarcoxie, MO.
- Figure # 8 Sarcoxie Concert Band, c. 1904, Taylor Museum Collection, Sarcoxie, MO.
- Figure # 9 Merchant's Prize Day, 1930, Taylor Museum Collection, Sarcoxie, MO.
- Figure #10 Aerial View of Sarcoxie Square, 1923, Taylor Museum Collection, Sarcoxie, MO.
- Figure #11 Train being loaded with ice for the strawberries
- Figure #12 West Side View, c.1920-1933, Taylor Museum Collection, Sarcoxie, MO.
- Figure #13 Sarcoxie Business District, 1938, Taylor Museum Collection, Sarcoxie, MO.
- Figure #14 Red Front South Side Sarcoxie Business District, 1910, Taylor Museum Collection, Sarcoxie, MO.
- Figure #15 1876 Historic Map
- Figure #16 1895 Historic Map
- Figure Contributing Properties Map
- Figure District Boundary Map
- Figure Contextual Map
- Figure Photo Map
- Figure Contributing Properties Map

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SECTION 7

SUMMARY

The town of Sarcoxie is located in Southwest Missouri in Jasper County. It is approximately 46.9 miles west of Springfield, MO., 19 miles east of Joplin, MO., 18 miles south of Carthage, Mo. and a mile from the I-44 corridor. The land area for the city is 1.08 square miles.¹ The nominated district contains 28 properties (26 contributing buildings and 2 non-contributing), 1 contributing structure (Gazebo), 1 contributing site (public square) and 1 non-contributing object. Properties considered contributing are 28 and 3 non-contributing. The population in 2012 was 1,297(0%urban, 100% rural).² The dates of building construction of the contributing properties range from c.1889-1940. The buildings are mostly one and two part commercial block. The period of significance for Sarcoxie's Historic Business District is 1890-1962. Overall, the district has retained historical integrity and reflects continued commercial development for Sarcoxie, Missouri, throughout the period of significance.

NARRATIVE

The majority of the buildings in the Sarcoxie Historic Business District are brick one or two story structures with flat roofs. Many of the buildings share a common wall with the adjoining building. The existing brick structures were built c.1889-1923, replacing frame structures built prior to those dates.³ At the end of the 19th and early 20th century, many frame buildings were heavily damaged or destroyed by devastating fires.⁴ The south and west sides were especially affected by the fires with lesser damage occurring to the north side. Residents and local entrepreneurs quickly replaced the buildings with the brick structures currently standing.

Many buildings indicate quality workmanship performed by skilled bricklayers present at the end of the 19th and the early 20th century. Decorative corbelled cornices and entablatures are present which contribute to the historic character of the buildings. Historic cast

¹ Sarcoxie, Missouri, Wikipedia, http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Sarcoxie,_missouri, Accessed April 19, 2014.

² Sarcoxie, Missouri(MO 64862) profile:population, maps, real estate...<http://www.city-data.com/city/Sarcoxie-Missouri.html>

³ SB maps 1884,1900,1910,1918, (maps taken from Sarcoxie, Jasper County, Missouri, Site Survey report, State Historic Preservation Office, February 10, 2012) Beacon Site Mapping & Data Site, Jasper County, Missouri, *Sarcoxie Record*, "Yesteryear", provided dating for buildings.

⁴ *Sarcoxie Record*, "Yesteryear", January 2, 2008.

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iron storefront columns still remain at 508, 512, and 514 Center Street and 501, 507 Cross Street. (Photo #9,10,11) Elaborately pressed metal facades and cornices, one at 111 N. 6th Street and 509 Cross Street. (Photo #5, 11) (Figure 12) Over the years, alterations have occurred to the storefronts in an effort to modernize or maintain integrity of the building.

Historically, shops occupied the lower levels with offices and family dwellings on the second floor level. Currently, most of the buildings are filled with business operations, apartments, government offices, a museum, the city library and the Senior Center. Currently, 2 of the total properties are not providing commercial services but are housing merchandise.

The properties sit at zero lot line next to the cement sidewalk on the square and brick walks on South 5th and South 6th Streets. Buildings on the historic square face the public park on their respective streets.

Square and Gazebo, Contributing, 1904, (Photo #1,2) (Figures 8, 9, 13)

The buildings on the square surround a small park containing a Gazebo in the center of the park. The park has a grassy area with lots of shade trees, 4 cement cast drinking fountains, 4 elevated flower beds and picnic tables that provide additional seating to relax, visit with friends, or watch entertainment that is performed on the gazebo platform during city events. Leading to the Gazebo are four concrete sidewalks that enter the square from four sides. Additional flower beds are placed on the northeast and southwest corners. There are two memorials, one recognizes the city's 175th anniversary and the other is a memorial honoring our veterans. A flag pole with flag hoisted sits on the southwest corner. The gazebo features an elevated concrete pad and eight wood columns supporting a shingled roof. The structure is painted white with black wrought iron railing. Diagonal parking surrounds the park and business district. Eight lights are placed strategically around the outer edge of the park on each corner.

1. 111 South 5th Street, Contributing, 1902, Aleshire Garage

Property type: One-part commercial block, Garage (Photo #3)

This two-story high brick building sits south of the square behind 502 Center Street. This building was constructed in 1902. The garage was expanded in 1940; at which time, the flat roofed structure was added. There is an door facing east that provides entry into the brick garage. There are two larger doors that slide so vehicles can enter. The large, sliding doors have a stone header and 12 small windows on the

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upper half of the doors. The entry door to the north has a glass transom above the door. There is an entry door on the south side leading into the garage from the alley. The front façade is brick, reflecting varying colors, with a stone plaque and two 1/1 windows in the upper façade. The windows are recessed with a brick arch above the window. Windows rest on a brick sill. They are situated on either side of the stone plaque where E.H. Wormington, 1902, is engraved. The expanded section is single story with a flat roof. Large vertical siding doors cover the front exterior. A small asphalt awning extends across the front.

2. 101 North 6th Street, Contributing, 1889, Sarcoxie Record⁵ (Figure #12)

Property type: One-part commercial block-Newspaper office (Photo #4)

This one-story commercial brick building sits on the southwest corner of the square at the intersection of N. 6th Street and Center. It was built 1889. This storefront has a wooden door on the west and is then divided into two sections of plate glass display windows, supported by a 19th century-style bulkhead (with wainscot inside). Transom windows above are accessible inside, but covered by a wood and shingle awning outside.

3. 103 North 6th Street, Contributing, 1889, Sarcoxie Record (Figure #12)

Property type: One-part commercial block -Newspaper (Photo #4)

Built in 1889, this one-story commercial brick building shares common walls with 101 and 105 N. 6th Street. The storefront has recessed wooden double entry doors with glass panels. The main entrance faces the square. Plate glass pictured in early photographs has been replaced with French door panels over a 19th century-style bulkhead. The configuration of the doors and windows match early photographs taken of the building.

4. 105 North 6th Street, Contributing, 1889, Residence (Figure #12)

Property type: One-part commercial block (Photo #4)

Built in 1889, this one-story commercial brick building shares common walls with 103 and 107 N. 6th Street. The main entrance faces the square. There are two large storefront plate glass display windows on

⁵ This one-story building is 52 foot wide and is divided into three store fronts (addresses 103 and 105) with 8 inch wood-framed plaster and lathe walls at 19 ft. and 31.4 ft. Owner of 103 N. 6th provided a partial copy of a blueprint survey. Copy includes survey marks at the front and back of property but cuts off below "Survey of...".

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either side of a modern door. Earlier photos show a double door entry with an awning extending from above transom. The cornice of the front façade features painted decorative corbelling that continues on to the two buildings south of it. A wood and shingle awning extends across the front.

5. 107 North 6th Street, Non-Contributing, c.1900 (Photo #4) (Figure 12)

Property type: One-part commercial block⁶, vacant

This one-story commercial brick building, built in c.1900, shares common walls with 105 and 109 N. 6th Street. The main entrance faces the square. At ground level, the front façade has been heavily modified with non-historic metal siding and two large plate glass windows. The entry door is steel with full glass panel inset. A blue dome awning extends over the entry. Early photos show large storefront windows and transoms above the large storefront windows and double doors. The original corbelled cornice has been removed. The transoms have been covered with corrugated aluminum siding. The upper level of the façade is mortar covered brick with no apparent ornamental features exposed. The façade has been modified and non-historic changes to the storefront have resulted in integrity issues. Therefore, the structure is non-contributing.

6. 109 North 6th Street, Contributing, c.1900 (Photo #5) (Figure 12)

Property type: One-part commercial block, Law office of deceased Robert Baker⁷

This two-story commercial brick building, built c.1900, shares common walls with 107 and 111 N. 6th Street. The main entrance faces the square. The top floor features decorative cast iron columns and three recessed painted brick panels topped with projecting brick spandrels. Early photo indicated that three large windows were located in the areas now covered with corrugated aluminum. The ground floor features a continuation of the decorative cast iron columns, roughhewn limestone, large plate glass windows and a recessed entryway. The large glass windows rest on limestone sills. The entry door is wood with an aluminum screen door. The two stories are divided by a metal clad wooden awning.

7. 111 North 6th Street, Contributing, c.1900-1908, Sarcoxie, City Hall

⁶ Recent owner is related to the Sam Feather family that operated a confectionary at this location in the c.1950. She has plans to redo the front of the building revealing the historical integrity behind the aluminum façade and open a confectionary in the future.

⁷ Mr. Baker's estate still maintains all of the items and legal records in the building but office is no longer operating.

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Property type: Government, City offices (Photo #5) (Figure 12)

This two-story commercial brick building, built c.1900-1908, shares common walls with 109 and 113 N. 6th Street. The main entrance faces the square. The top story façade features painted projecting brick with decorative brickwork painted in accent colors. Earlier photo shows 6 recessed panels. An early photo shows transoms, which sit below the recessed brick, have been altered by placing an asphalt shingled awning below the decorative lintel. The awning extends the width of the ground floor. The ground floor is mortar covered brick and wood with a large plate glass window with two 1/1 windows on each side. The entry door is steel with glass on the upper half with cross-buck pattern on lower half.

8. 113 North 6th Street, Non-contributing, c.1900, Sarcoxie Police

Property type: Government, City Police Department/conference room (Photo #5, 6) (Figure 12)

This two-story commercial brick building, built c.1900, shares common walls with 111 and 115 N. 6th Street. The storefront was greatly modified in 1963. At that time, a wide opening was put in so the building could serve as the fire department. The wide opening provided access for city fire truck to be driven inside. The corbelled cornice, the recessed brick and transoms were all removed. The main entrance faces the square. The top story façade is cinder block with no windows. The decorative lintel dividing the front remains. The ground floor is rough cut cedar siding and has two double hung 1/1 vinyl windows. The façade is divided by an asphalt shingle awning across its width. The building is currently owned by the city and houses a conference room and the police department. The façade has been modified and non-historic changes to the storefront have resulted in integrity issues. Therefore, the structure is non-contributing.

9. 115 North 6th Street, Contributing, c.1890-1900, Jubilee Christian Outreach (Photo #6) (Figure 12)

Property type: One-part commercial block, Thrift store, owned by Freedom Christian Fellowship INC, Non-profit

This two-story brick commercial building, built in c.1890-1900, shares common walls with 113 and 117 N. 6th Street. The main entrance faces the square and is divided into three bays by pilasters that reach to the top of the building. The top story of the façade features painted brick and mortar with decorative corbelled brickwork along the roof

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line. The ground level façade is of particular interest and denotes the building's history as a former movie theater with its recessed entryway, brickwork, mortar, and plate glass windows (not original). The second floor windows are 1/1 and set in recessed brick panels and have projecting brick spandrels with recessed panels above them.

10. 117 North 6th Street, Contributing, 1923 (Figure 12)

Property type: One-part commercial block, Machine shop (Photo #6)

This one-story commercial brick building, built in 1923, sits on the northwest corner of the square at the intersection of Cross Street and N. 6th Street. It shares a common wall with 115 N. 6th Street. The main entrance faces the square. The front façade is plaster covered (masonry and Portland cement mix), added in 1927 by Virgil Sheldon.⁸ The structure features a slight arch in the roofline as an architectural feature. Seven pilasters reach to the lintel in which five plate glass windows sit on limestone sills. Earlier photo showed two French style windows in the brick arch but they have been filled and covered with stucco. (Figure 12) An entry door is in the northwest corner.

11. 101 South 6th Street, Contributing, 1904, resident

Property type: Two-part commercial block (Photo #7) (Figure 14)

This two-story brick structure, built in 1904, sits on the southwest corner of the square at the intersection of 6th Street and Center Street and shares a common wall with 103 South 6th Street. Description has been taken from portions of the current owner's nomination states, "The foundation is made of flat limestone rocks and mortar and capped with flat limestone slabs. The 6th Street wall faces east and has a concrete wall approximately 2½ feet tall that once supported glass display windows. Two columns of brick and mortar support the window casings. Above the windows is a wooden support beam that supports the double row of 20 single pane glass windows (covered with aluminum panels) and a canopy that overhangs the sidewalk, early 1900 indicated no overhang, overhang added c.1930-40s. Brick and mortar is located between the floors. There are 22 1/1 windows (3 x 7½ feet high) positioned around the second floor. The 1/1 windows have a limestone sill and lintel above them. Corbel brick work starts above the windows on the southeast corner and extends around the building to the northwest corner."⁹ The main entrance has a canted entrance facing the Sarcoxie Historic District Square. It is outlined in stone quoining

⁸ Sarcoxie Record, "Yesteryear", June 27, 2007.

⁹ Motes, Aleta nomination, Parts of description taken from nomination to Historic Registry, February 3, 2014.

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and has large rusticated lintels over the entrance transom. Small French style (12) windows are located on the west side of the double hung doors. The north and east walls feature red brick with decorative brickwork details toward the roof line. Of particular interest is a limestone plaque in the lintel below the corbelled brick cornice located above the front door which features the year the building was constructed and the Masonic symbol. The wall facing Center Street has three double hung windows (2 ft. x 3 ft.) about 6 feet above the sidewalk and 2 entry doors near the rear of the building with limestone thresholds and limestone lintels. The west wall starting at the limestone foundation is plain brick and mortar up to the roof line with 3 windows on this wall. The wall facing S. 6th Street has 3 French style windows with 15 2x2 non-historic windows. The transom has been covered with metal.

12. 106 South 6th Street, Contributing, 1910-1911, Parmley Garage

Property type: One-part commercial block, garage (Photo #8)

This one-story commercial brick building, built in 1910-1911, stands behind 520 Center Street. The main entrance faces 6th Street. The façade features red brick with decorative brick work near the top of the building. The ground level features a large expanse of eighteen small pane windows facing S. 6th Street. The entry door is recessed with twelve of the same small windows sitting at an angle on both sides of the original entry door. The front façade has been modified with a large roll-up garage style door and one on the south side of the garage. The original transom of Frank Lloyd Wright glass panels on the front façade have recently been removed due to insurance liability. Prior to the installation of the garage door, glass originally ran across the front of the building. Imprint of Sarcoxie Furniture Company can still be seen in the brick inset.

13. 502 Center Street, Contributing, c.1902-1903, Sarcoxie Insurance

Property type: Two-part commercial block (Photo #9,10) (Figure 13,14)

This two-story commercial brick building, built c.1902-1903, sits on the southeast corner of the square at the intersection of 5th and Center Streets. It shares a common wall with 504 Center Street. Three pilasters stretch to the decorative brick work near the roof line. It has 2 entrances that face the square, one to the east that accesses the ground floor and one to the west accessing the 2nd floor. The transom above this stairway entry has retained the 2 original windows. The top façade is brick with 11 recessed, decorative brickwork sections near the roofline that continues to the adjoining buildings at 504 and 506 Center Street. The top façade has three 1/1 windows

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with large, rusticated stone lintels and narrow stone sills that match the upper windows in the buildings at 504 and 506 Center Street. The ground floor façade has been modified with vinyl siding and store front plate glass windows. There is a large plate glass window with a narrow, vertical pane to the west. Above the aluminum is a lintel with decorative imprint

14. 504 Center Street, Contributing, c.1902-1903, Residence

Property type: Two-part commercial block (Photo #9,10) (Figure 13,14)

This two-story commercial brick building shares common walls with 506 and 502 Center Street. It was built c.1902-1903. It has one entrance situated mid-point of the store front facing the square. The top façade is brick with decorative brickwork with ten recessed areas near the roofline that continues to the adjoining buildings at 506 and 502 Center Street. The top façade has two 1/1 windows with large, rusticated stone lintels and narrow stone sills that match the buildings at 506 and 502 Center Street. The ground floor façade has been heavily modified with wood siding. The plate glass windows have been removed, too. The entry door has been replaced by a steel door with no windows. Above the wood siding is a lintel with decorative imprints. The original cast iron column is still exposed with a pilaster reaching near the roof line between 504 and 506 Center.

15. 506 Center Street, Contributing, c.1902-1903, Greg's Woodworking

Property type: Two-part commercial block (Photo #9,10) (Figure 13,14)

This two-story commercial brick building shares common walls with 508 and 504 Center Street. It was built in c.1902-1903. It has two entrances that face the square with one accessing the ground floor and the other accessing the top floor. The door to the second level is steel with French type window panes and a solid bottom. The entry door to the lower level has an older style screen door with a door containing glass above and wood. The top façade is brick with decorative brickwork near the roofline with eight recessed areas that extend to the adjoining buildings at 502 and 504 Center Street. The top façade has two 1/1 windows with large, rusticated stone lintels and narrow stone sills that match the buildings at 502 and 504 Center Street. The top façade is brick with decorative brickwork near the roofline which continues to the adjoining buildings at 504 and 502 Center Street. The ground floor façade has been heavily modified with rock and mortar and a plate glass window. The original cast iron columns are still exposed. The ground level and upper façade are divided by a wood and shingle awning that runs the width of the building.

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16. 508 Center Street, Contributing, c. 1900, Sarcoxie Public Library

Property type: One-part commercial block Government (Photo #9,10)
(Figure 13,14)

This one-story commercial brick building shares common walls with 512 and 506 Center Street. It was built, c.1900-1902. At that time it was called the Red Front Mercantile. The main entrance faces the square. The top façade is red painted brick with decorative brick corbelled cornice that continue to the adjoining buildings at 512 and 514 Center Streets. The transom above the ground level windows in earlier photos have been covered with wood. The ground level features five original decorative cast iron columns. The storefront is recessed behind these decorative iron columns. A recessed plate glass door and original recessed large storefront plate glass windows extend the width of the building.

17. 512 Center Street, Contributing, c.1900, Velten Warehouse

Property type: One-part commercial block (Photo #9,10) (Figure 13,14)

This one-story commercial brick building shares common walls with 514 Center Street and 508 Center Street. It was built in c.1900. The main entrance faces the square and sits in the slightly recessed front facade. The top façade is painted brick with a decorative corbelled cornice near the roofline that continues to the adjoining buildings at 514 and 508 Center Streets. The ground level features 2 original, decorative cast iron columns. Above the cast iron columns, there is a sign that once read bowling alley. The balance of the ground floor façade has been heavily modified with metal siding and windows replacing the transom and storefront windows. The entry door sets to the east of three small modern type windows. The door has an upper window with wood on the bottom half.

18. 514 Center Street, Contributing, c.1900, Velten's Appliance

Property type: One-part commercial block (Photo #9,10) (Figure 13,14)

This one-story commercial brick building shares common walls with 516 Center Street and 512 Center Street. It was built in c.1900. The main entrance faces the square. The top façade is painted brick with decorative brick corbelled cornice near the roofline that continues to the adjoining buildings at 512 and 508 Center Streets. The ground level features 2 original, decorative cast iron columns. The balance of the ground floor façade, slightly recessed, has been heavily modified with metal siding, replacing the transom and 2 storefront

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plate glass windows with the entry door between the 2 large windows. The entry door has a single pane glass at the upper half and is solid steel on the lower half.

19. 516 Center Street, Contributing, 1910-1911, Dawson Law Office

Property type: One-part commercial block (Photo #9,10) (Figure 13)

This one story commercial brick building, built in 1910-1911, shares common walls with 518 Center Street and 514 Center Street. A group of 5 buildings were constructed after fire destroyed the frame buildings on the south side in 1904. Addresses 516 and 518 Center will sit lower than the adjoining building to the east. The main entrance faces the square. The top of the façade is painted brick with decorative brick details along the roofline that continue to the adjoining buildings at 518 and 520 Center Street. The cornice of this and adjoining buildings are not as decorative as buildings to the east. The ground level façade, slightly recessed, has been heavily modified with stucco and a large bay window containing 24 small, paned glass windows with cedar shingles above the window. The steel entry door sets to the east of the bay window and has a French style window with 6 panes on the upper half and two inset design panels on the lower half of the door.

20. 518 Center Street, Contributing, 1910-1911, Kutz Accounting
(Figure 13,14)

Property type: One-part commercial block, Accounting (Photo #9)

This one-story commercial brick building, built in 1910-1911, shares common walls with 520 and 516 Center Street. The main entrance faces the square. The storefront is recessed with canted glass windows on both sides of the entry door. These windows as well as the two storefronts windows are large plate glass windows. The top of the façade is painted brick with decorative brick details along the roofline that continue to the adjoining buildings at 520 and 516 Center Street. The ground level façade features plate glass frontage with the main doorway being recessed. The ground level and upper façade are divided by a wood and shingle awning that runs the width of the building.

21. 520 Center Street, Corner 6th and Center, Contributing, 1910-1911

Property type: One-part commercial block, Vacant (Photo #9)

This one-story commercial brick building, built in 1910-1911, stands on the southwest corner of the square at the intersection of 6th and

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Center Streets and shares a common wall with 518 Center Street. The building has a canted main entrance facing the intersection. A Doric round, tapered column resting on a square base sits on a corner concrete base. The north and west walls of this building feature red brick with decorative brickwork details near the roof line. The brickwork details along the roofline continue on to the building at 516 and 518 Center Street. Arched stone lintels are above the original front windows facing the square, the canted entrance and the two windows on the west side. The remaining west side has three narrow doors and seven 1/1 windows and 1 small window with stone lintels and stone sills. The original doors with transoms remain.

22. 501 Cross Street, Contributing, c.1894, Taylor Museum (Photo #11)
(Figure 7, 13)

Property type: Two-part commercial block, Gene Taylor Library & Museum INC., Non-profit

This two-story commercial brick building sits on the northeast corner of the square at the intersection of 5th and Cross Streets. It shares a common wall with 507 Cross Street. Built in c.1894, the main entrance faces the square. The front façade features four round and two square decorative, original cast columns that have been painted. Thirty-two small panes, plate glass windows extend across the front of the lower level. Ten window frames are filled at the ground level. Exposed red brick with five recessed 1/1 windows extend across the front of the 2nd floor level. These windows have brick arches above each window and limestone sills. Near the roofline are five recessed brick areas directly below the decorative brick cornice. A glass entry door provides access to the museum.¹⁰

23. 507 Cross Street, Contributing, c.1894, Residence (Photo #11) (Figure 13)

Property type: Two-part commercial block

This two-story commercial brick building shares common walls with buildings at 501 and 509 Cross Street. Built in c.1894, the building has a ground floor entrance; as well as, a secondary entrance to the 2nd story of the building with both facing the square. This building mirrors 501 Cross and was probably built around the same time period. The top story features exposed, red brick with uniform decorative detailed cornice. The three 2nd story windows are not original and include wood infilling. They are recessed with an arch above each one. Second floor window's well is accented with a limestone sill. The

¹⁰ The building was professionally cleaned, tuck-pointed and mortar repaired giving the appearance of different colored bricks.

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ground floor features the original four decorative, cast iron columns. A wood and shingle awning above the ground floor façade has been removed exposing 3 original, French style, paned windows above the two non-original storefront windows resting on plywood infill. It has recently been acquired by a local businessman/craftsman who removed the awning and is attempting to restore the front façade to its original appearance.

24. 509 Cross Street, Contributing, c.1890, city currently owns (Photo #11)

Property type: Two-part commercial block, city owns

This two-story, Italianate architecture style, commercial brick building shares common walls with buildings at 507 and 511 Cross Street. Built in c.1890, the main entrance faces the square. The upper story front façade features elaborate masonry and tin features. The top floor window wells are filled with wood and siding. The three windows are not original. The ground floor front façade has plate glass windows and cedar siding with a heavy awning that is covered in cedar shingles. According to Sanborn map from 1894, John Lewis, owner and proprietor of Deering-Harvester, had the building built. Because of the elaborate architectural embellishments, the Lewis building was considered one of the finest buildings on the square at that time. Caryl Lewis, widow of the grandson of the builder, claims the building was the first brick building to be built on the north side of the square.¹¹ The John Lewis nameplate rested on the roof of the building for many years, only to be removed by Dr. Margaret Haugen, dentist, in 1985 when she modernized the building to its current appearance.

25. 511 Cross Street, Contributing, c.1900-1910, Beauty Shop (Photo #11)

Property type: One-part commercial block, beauty shop

This one-story commercial brick building shares common walls with buildings at 509 and 513 Cross Street. It was built sometime between c.1900-1910. The main entrance faces the square. The front façade blends several features to give it a unique appearance. The top third of the building is painted brick with recessed brick with projecting brick spandrels painted with accent colors. The bottom two-thirds of the façade features cottage style paint and exposed brick and a wood and shingle awning with decorative details. A storefront window rests on a brick wall with a steel door featuring stained glass on the upper half and raised panels on the lower half.

26. 513 Cross Street, Contributing, c.1900-1910, J&J Farms-Agricultural

¹¹ Caryl Lewis, interview, March 5, 2013.

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Consultants (Photo #11)

Property type: One-part commercial block, residence, J&J Farms

This one-story commercial brick building shares common walls with buildings at 511 and 517 Cross Street. It was built c.1900-1910. The front of the building is vinyl clad siding and two narrow windows. The steel entry door has French style windows on the upper half and raised cross-buck pattern on the lower half. The front façade is divided by a wood framed and shingled awning that runs the width of the building. Above the awning is exposed brick with recessed brick with projecting brick spandrels.

27. 517 Cross Street, Contributing, c.1900-1910, J&J Farms-Agricultural Consultant (Photo #11)

This one-story commercial brick building shares common walls with buildings at 513 and 519 Cross Street. It was built c.1900-1910. The front façade is divided by a wood framed and shingled awning that runs the width of the building. Above the awning is exposed brick with recessed brick with projecting brick spandrels. Beneath the awning, the original façade has been replaced with brick and three storefront plate glass windows and includes brick flower beds on two of the three sections. Entry doors are 1/1 plate glass.

28. 519 Cross Street, Contributing, c.1900-1910, Sarcoxie Senior Center

Property type: One-part commercial block, Sarcoxie Senior Center, Non-profit (Photo #11)

This one-story commercial brick building sits on the northwest corner of the square at the intersection of 6th and Cross Streets. It shares a common wall with 517 Cross Street. Built in c.1900-1910, the main entrance faces the square. The front façade is painted brick with three recessed brickwork areas along the corbelled roofline. Four storefront plate glass windows extend across the front and rest on cement/limestone base. Vinyl fillers rest above the plate glass windows and doors. The entry doors are glass with glass side panels. It is currently the Sarcoxie Senior Center.

SUMMARY

The downtown Sarcoxie Historic District is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places for local significance under criterion A for the area of COMMERCE. The historic district encompasses 28 contributing resources and 3 non-contributing resources built between c.1889-c.1923, during the **Period of Significance, 1890-**

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1962. The historic district has been the commercial district since c.1840 when Tingle and Massey platted Sarcoxie. Sarcoxie's Historic District includes S.5th, 6th, Center, and Cross Streets. The period of significance ending date of 1962 is the date when Sarcoxie's commercial district began to feel the effects caused by the completion of Interstate 44. Up to that time Sarcoxie's residents were limited in travel outside of Sarcoxie. With the completion of I-44, local citizens easily traveled to malls and shopping areas in Joplin, Springfield and Carthage.

ELABORATION

Sarcoxie's history began in 1803 when Edmund Jennings, from Tennessee, came to the "Country of the Six Boils", the earliest name given to this region.¹² By 1831, a convergence of resilient pioneers seeking new horizons and new land to settle emerged in the area.¹³ The area provided rich land for farming, an abundance of water for the mills, trade opportunities and wooded areas allowing for hunting and trapping.¹⁴ In 1831, Thacker Vivion settled on, what was believed to be, the campground site previously inhabited by Chief Sarcoxie. The site was called Sarcoxie Spring. In 1834, Vivion built the first commercial mill in Jasper County, Vivion's Mill.¹⁵ Initially, Vivion called the location Centerville, but the name had to be changed because another town in Missouri had the same name. The name was changed to Sarcoxie, in honor of Chief Sarcoxie.¹⁶ Settlers traveled long distances and waited days to grind their wheat at the mill, or "corncracker". Thacker's Mill was the only mill within a 30 mile radius. Thacker's Mill was used until Victor Mill was built in 1872.¹⁷ Over the years, the mill changed and various owners operated the mill.¹⁸ (Figure #1) With the mill and the settlers entering the area, Sarcoxie's commercial district grew and entrepreneurs envisioned lucrative financial opportunities.

¹² *History of Jasper County, Missouri*, Mills and Company, Des Moines, Iowa, 1883, 152-153.

¹³ Ward L. Schrantz, *Jasper County, Missouri in the Civil War*, the Carthage, Missouri Kiwanis Club, Carthage, Missouri, 1923, 1988, 1992. Preface XII-XIV.

¹⁴ Marvin L. VanGilder, *Jasper County, The First Two Hundred Years*, Marvin L. VanGilder and the Jasper County Commission, 1995. 20.

¹⁵ VanGilder, 53.

¹⁶ VanGilder, 20.

¹⁷ Livingston, Joel, *History of Jasper County, Missouri, and Its People*, Volume 1, Jasper County, Missouri, Lewis Publishing Company, 1912, 8.

<http://books.google.com/books?ld=CXOUAAAAYAAJ&pg=PA3&source=gbs>. Accessed January 21, 2013.

¹⁸ Kessinger, Harold J., Dr., *Sarcoxie, The Oldest town in Jasper County Missouri*, Sarcoxie Chamber of Commerce, Sarcoxie, MO. 27.

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In August 1840, early entrepreneurs, Tingle and Massey, developed the first plat of the "oldest town in Jasper County".¹⁹ Due to a controversy of the plat, it took an act of the Missouri General Assembly to authorize the legal recording of the plat in February 1849. The incorporating of the town, through an act of county court, bears the date of Aug. 29, 1868. Due to unknown reasons, the city government was dropped and not reinstated until 1881.²⁰

The c.1876 plat map of Sarcoxie showed a small town adjacent to the Memphis Carthage & M.W.R.R, which become the Frisco Line. The c.1876 plat map indicated 68 lots situated around a center square and a plat area called East Sarcoxie containing 23 lots. (Figure 15) However, the c.1895 plat map showed the town had grown greatly, as was evidenced by the multiple platted areas.²¹ (Figure 16) From a population of 400 in 1861, the town grew to 1,311 by 1910.²² At one time, it was believed that Sarcoxie might become the county seat due to the town's prosperity and population growth. However, that was not to be, Carthage become the county seat instead of Sarcoxie. The 2010 census indicated the population of Sarcoxie to be 1,341.²³

Sarcoxie's commerce and population stagnated prior to and following the Civil War. This may have resulted from the guerrilla warfare, bushwhackers, and skirmishes in a politically divided area. The advancement and camping of soldiers may have been a factor, too.²⁴ However, residents began to return and Sarcoxie began to rebound.

Sarcoxie experienced a positive growth in commerce and residential growth with the arrival of the first rail service, which was constructed along the stage road from Sarcoxie to Carthage.²⁵ In 1872, a real push for rail service began. Various small lines met and eventually the Missouri and Western Railway Company was purchased in 1879 by the St. Louis and San Francisco (Frisco) Railway. Frisco operated in Sarcoxie for more than a century.²⁶ Budding entrepreneurs took advantage of this rail service. Train service became an important

¹⁹ Mcregor, Malcolm G., *The Biographical Record of Jasper County Missouri*, Lewis Publishing, Chicago, 1901. 54.

²⁰ <https://archive.org/details/biographicalreco00mcgr>, Accessed April 26, 2013.
²⁰ *History of Jasper County, Missouri*, Mills and Company, Des Moines, Iowa, 1883, 662.

²¹ Plat Book of Jasper County, Missouri, Northwest Publishing Co., 1895, pp. 38-39 and 42-43. Figure 1. Site review. February 10, 2012.

²² Kessinger, 30. (Kessinger referenced Livingston's History p. 76 and the Official Manual of Missouri.)

²³ Sarcoxie, Missouri, Wikipedia,
http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Sarcoxie,_missouri, Accessed April 19, 2014.

²⁴ Schrantz, XVII-XX.

²⁵ VanGilder, 140.

²⁶ VanGilder, 122.

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means of transporting both passengers and the agricultural products that became so important to the area's commercial growth.(Figure #2)

As the 19th century ended, the entrepreneur spirit continued to move forward in order to handle the commercial needs of the residents. By 1883 Sarcoxie's business district had:

"five dry goods stores, three clothing stores, five groceries, two furniture, two hardware, three drug stores, two meat markets, two good hotels(Hammar House on N. Main Street and Farmer House on the corner of Main and Center Street), one livery stable, four boot and shoe shops, two saloons, one barber shop, one packing establishment, one elevator, one lumber yard, three carpenter shops, four blacksmith shops, flouring mills, one newspaper, three of the leading secret fraternities,(Masons Lodge, Odd Fellows) two school buildings, three churches, seven doctors, four millinery stores, two harness shops, brick-yard, lime kiln and the most extensive and best arranged nursery(Wild) in the state of Missouri".²⁷

As Sarcoxie's population increased and the natural resources in the area prospered, the need for financial institutions became apparent. A.A and C.J. Case executed the first official bank statement for the Bank of Sarcoxie on August 25, 1883. John Harlan moved the Bank of Sarcoxie to the west side of square in 1892. J. P Boyd purchased a half interest in the bank and in 1900 it was chartered as the First National Bank of Sarcoxie (northeast corner).²⁸ (Figure #3) The State Bank of Sarcoxie was organized by J. W. Perry in 1900 and was located at 520 Center for many years. In June 1905, the local newspaper reported that the statements of Sarcoxie's two banks had nearly a quarter of a million dollars deposited, "which for a town of Sarcoxie's size, this is an extremely good showing, proving that our people are thrifty to an unusual degree".²⁹

By 1901, Sarcoxie had three additional schools operating(a public high school and two grammar schools), five churches(Baptist, Methodist, Methodist South, Cumberland Presbyterian and Lutheran), two newspapers(*Siftings-Democratic*, *Tribune-Republican*), and Bernard Finn published the first *Sarcoxie Record*. An additional lodge(United Workmen)and a bank was in operation. There wasn't a vacant business structure in town by 1906.³⁰ In 1910, the paper reported that there was a "building boom in Sarcoxie". At a cost of \$17,000-18,000, there were five structures being constructed on the southwest corner of the

²⁷ *History of Jasper County*, 664-665.

²⁸ Boyd, H.B. "A Brief Review of the Banking Business from It's Beginnings in the Early Eighties", *Sarcoxie Record*, Editors 30th Anniversary Edition. Taylor Museum, Sarcoxie, Missouri, August 6, 1931.

²⁹ *Sarcoxie Record*, "Yesteryear", June 15, 2005.

³⁰ Jasper County Records, Business News, 13.

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square.³¹ The strawberry production and the Sarcoxie Nursery were thriving and Sarcoxie had become an important exporting area.³²

As the 19th Century closed and the early 1900s began, fires and flooding frequented the Sarcoxie commercial district. Fires took a toll on the buildings. In 1889, the wooden structures on the west side of the square were "wiped out".³³ The *Carthage Press* reported in April 1902 that the fire on the southeast side consumed many of the buildings on the south side.

"The most destructive fire in the history of Sarcoxie occurred last night beginning about 9:15 o'clock and lasting until midnight. With no fire department and only primitive resources, many of the frame structures were consumed by fires. Since there was no fire department or waterworks fire fighting was performed with two force pumps with hose sections attached and a bucket brigade."³⁴

On March 3, 1904, a serious fire destroyed one brick block and four frame buildings on the north side.³⁵ In 1906 the Burress Merchantile located on the west side was fire damaged.³⁶ In 1938 Sarcoxie's century old landmark flouring mill was burned to the foundation.³⁷ After the devastating fires, the wooden structures were replaced with the current brick structures. By 1910 the north, south and west sides were mainly brick buildings. By 1918 the north and south sides were all brick and the Ford Garage structure on the east had been built.³⁸ (Figure 10) With few exceptions, these buildings are the structures that are currently located in the Sarcoxie historic commercial district.

The historic district suffered frequent flood damage to the commercial district until 1981. Swifty, the dry wash adjacent to the business district, overflowed its banks with every hard rain, flooding the square in 1904, 1905, 1927, 1932 and 1933. In July 1904, Sarcoxie suffered severe flooding as the water damaged the roads and caused sink holes. (Figure #4) The frame buildings on 6th Street were demolished and old timers said the flood was the highest seen.³⁹ The

³¹ Ibid., 14.

³² Conard, 486.

³³ Lee O. Wormington, *Sarcoxie Record*, December 16, 1937; "Yesteryear", *Sarcoxie Record*, January 2, 2008.

³⁴ *Carthage Press*, "Sarcoxie Was Fire Swept Last Night", April 4, 1902, Jasper County Records Office, Carthage, Missouri, Sarcoxie File #44.

³⁵ State Historical Society of Missouri, Columbia, Missouri, <http://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn89067273/1904-03-03/ed-1/seq-6/>, (Access date: January 14, 2014).

³⁶ Yesteryear, September 25, 2003, August 29, 1913.

³⁷ Fullerton, Dale, Interview, May 25, 2013.

³⁸ Sanborn Maps 1910, 1918.

³⁹ *Sarcoxie Record*, Yesteryear, July 15, 2004, July 20, 2005, June 27, 2002, May 22, 2003.

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rains in 1927 reached the highest level seen in 50 years on Center Creek causing the flood waters to reach eight inches over the floors at Benson Mill, located at the end of Cross Street. The Frisco tracks spanning the Center Creek, north of town, were washed out. Serious flooding ravaged residential homes and businesses on the square in 1943 and again in 1945. The flooding continued to affect the square until work was done to eliminate the risk in 1981.⁴⁰

Sarcoxie has maintained an active newspaper since 1877. The first newspaper, *The Sarcoxie Democrat*, was established in late 1877. In 1901, Bernard Finn began publication of the *Sarcoxie Record*, the only remaining publication in Sarcoxie. The newspaper was published from several different locations, including the old Pile and Sabert furniture store.⁴¹ (Figure#5) In 1901, Bernard Finn reported that he published his paper in the old frame sitting on the southwest corner.⁴² In 1910, the newspaper published in the north end of the First National Bank on the northeast side of the square.⁴³ Later, Finn purchased the structure located at 517 Cross Street, where the paper continued to be published until moving to 101 N.6th Street in January 1978 where the *Sarcoxie Record* currently resides. The *Record* boasts a circulation of 1,200 and reaches subscribers from Sarcoxie to California and many states in between.⁴⁴

In the late 19th Century and early 20th Century, lead found below the ground west of town, provided a boon for the region and prospered Sarcoxie's commerce. The largest producer in the area was the Optimo Mine.⁴⁵ The output in pounds and amount paid for lead and zinc ore by camps in Sarcoxie totaled 4,838,870 pounds with a value of \$105,471.⁴⁶ Numerous other mines operated in the area including the McCowan Mine, Plymouth Rock Mine, the C.Z. Camp,⁴⁷ the Sagamo Mine and the Cameron Mine.⁴⁸ (Figure #6)

Production of agriculture goods was the most important financial impetus driving Sarcoxie's growth and commercial prosperity during the period of significance, 1890-1962. The factors drawing early settlers to the region had been the fertile land and the abundance of water. For that same reason, Hermann Wild from Saxony, Germany, migrated to America, coming to Jasper County in 1868. In 1875, with his sons,

⁴⁰ *Sarcoxie Record*, Yesteryear, August 29, 2007, May 22, 2003.

⁴¹ Wormington, Yesteryear, January 2, 2008.

⁴² Bernard Finn, *Sarcoxie Record*, August 6, 1931.

⁴³ Sanborn Maps 1894, 1910.

⁴⁴ Donley, Paul, *Sarcoxie Record* editor, Interview, February 9, 2014.

⁴⁵ *Sarcoxie Record*, January 28, 2008.

⁴⁶ *The Mining World*, January 22, 1910, 187.

⁴⁷ Missouri Digital Heritage,

http://cdm/sos.mo.gov/cdm4/item_viewer.php?CISOROOT=/riches&CISOPTR=251&cis, April 16, 2013.

⁴⁸ *Sarcoxie Record*, April 3, 1914. 1.

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James B., Henry N., and Frank H. Wild, Sarcoxie Nurseries was established on the southwest edge of Sarcoxie. That endeavor became the beginning of a first class nursery, still in operation 130 years later.⁴⁹ By 1906 Gilbert Wild, the largest peony grower in Missouri, was shipping flowers to all parts of the country. Soon a large foreign trade market had opened with California, Texas, other states and territories.⁵⁰ In 1910, over 1,000 cases of peonies were shipped from Sarcoxie on the Frisco rails.⁵¹ By 1949, 50,000 dozen peonies were shipped.⁵²

In time the business split, and a grandson, Gilbert Wild, started the daylilies, iris and peonies branch called Gilbert H. Wild and Son. Over the years, the company has shipped their stock to 48 states and seven foreign countries. Throughout the 20th century, visitors flocked to Sarcoxie, the "Peony Capital of the World" to view and purchase the beautiful, blooming array of flowers during May. Peony weekend drew as many as 50,000 visitors at one time.⁵³ In February 2000, current owner, Greg Jones boasted, "We're the world's largest grower of daylilies, iris and peonies".⁵⁴ According to Jim Wild, peonies grown from Wild's are planted in Russia's Red Square.⁵⁵ Also, stimulating Sarcoxie's commercial prosperity was the strawberry production. The strawberry success story had its beginning in a small garden strawberry patch in c.1887 when John Carnahan and J.B. Wild planted the berry that became like gold to Sarcoxie. In the early days, the growers marketed their berries locally and in nearby towns. Soon, more and more locals began to plant berries and the local market became flooded. Thus, in 1890 the formation of the Horticultural Association, whose goal was to find additional marketing sources, was initiated. Berries shipped by carload lots in refrigerated cars and eventually on trucks.⁵⁶ (Figure 11) Carload after carload of strawberries shipped out of town on the Frisco Railroad in the 1920s and throughout the period of significance.⁵⁷ In May of 1946, the berries were transported for the first time by plane from Sarcoxie to Chicago.⁵⁸ The Sarcoxie Horticultural Association was still shipping berries in 1956.⁵⁹

⁴⁹ *History of Jasper County*, 667.

⁵⁰ *Ibid*, 669.

⁵¹ *Yesteryear*, May 10, 2006.

⁵² *Yesteryear*, June 3, 2009.

⁵³ Freeman, Dale, *Springfield News and Leader*, Sunday Morning, Section D-3, May 28, 1950.

⁵⁴ *Yesteryear*, February 10, 2010.

⁵⁵ Jim Wild, Gilbert Wild's son. Interview, December 21, 2013.

⁵⁶ *Sarcoxie Record*, "Yesteryear", July 8, 2009.

⁵⁷ Stotts, Oran "Bump", Field of Dreams, Taylor Museum exhibit.

⁵⁸ Jasper County Records, Sarcoxie Strawberries, File #17. 56

⁵⁹ *Ibid*, 57.

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During the strawberry picking season, pickers arrived in droves. In 1929, Erwin McLean, a writer for a Kansas City publication, said, "A traveler on the highway leading to Sarcoxie would think he was in the midst of a homestead rush or an oil boom."⁶⁰

Pickers camped in the small park off the northwest corner of the Sarcoxie commercial district. (Figure 10) Pickers were paid with "strawberry coins". The coins were the same as cash. The stores in the historic commercial district allowed purchases with these coins. During the period of significance, strawberries made Sarcoxie the "Strawberry Capital of the Ozarks" and the flowers brought Sarcoxie the title of "Peony Capital".

Another major impetus for Sarcoxie's commercial success was the Juvenile Shoe Corporation. The operation employed local citizens, purchased local building supplies and any needed items for operational repairs.⁶¹ The operation provided jobs and boosted the local economy from 1948-1984.

Two social organizations influenced the commercial development of Sarcoxie and conducted business in the historic commercial district. The Sarcoxie Masonic Lodge #293 was instituted in Sarcoxie in 1861. The members held meetings in various locations. (Hammars and Hubbard Hall, Schooling and Boyd Hall and the IOOF Building) They constructed the brick structure at the corner of Center and 6th Street in 1904. Their emblem and the building date are still visible on the parapet of the building. (Photo #7) The Sarcoxie Lodge I.O.O.F No. 248 received their charter on July 10, 1871. They built the I.O.O.F. building on the corner of Main(5th) and Center in 1889. (Figure 7) Due to lack of care, this beautiful building, which was one of the more elaborate structures on the square, partially collapsed and had to be demolished.⁶²

Community social celebrations have a long history in Sarcoxie. The Sarcoxie commercial district not only supplied daily necessities, it offered the citizens a place to gather and be entertained as they socialized with friends and family. (Figure 7, 9) Band members, led by J.J. Sprague, regularly performed concerts. (Figure 8) Entertainers performed at the Star Opera House located at 507 Cross and movie goers enjoyed movies at the Avalon at 115 N. 6th Street. The pool hall was available for the men while the ladies bought their goods.

⁶⁰ Yesteryear, July 8, 2009.

⁶¹ Cole Cummins, Interview, April 5, 2014. Interviewed by Michelle Gautz.

⁶² *History of Jasper County, Missouri*, 666.

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Restaurants would serve up a delicious, home style meal. Fond memories!⁶³

With a smile, older citizens interviewed never failed to mention "Exchange Day" and "Sale Day". Every Saturday, locals literally flocked to the historic district to participate in Exchange Day, which began in c.1905-06. The news reported that about 5,000 people were present on the April 5, 1906 event.⁶⁴ Locals brought their eggs, cheese and other items to be sold at Keener Brown's Grocery or P. V. Martin's business. Cars parked three and four deep around the commercial district. (Figure 7)

INDIVIDUAL BUILDING HISTORIES⁶⁵

Square and Gazebo, bounded by 5th Street, 6th Street, Center Street and Cross Street, Contributing, 1904 (Figure 10)

The public square was part of the original plat.⁶⁶ (Figure 15) The Sarcoxie Square is unique, in that, it contains a park with a gazebo in the center. City squares of the early 20th century often contained courthouses situated in the center of the square instead of a gazebo. Sarcoxie's square is easily navigated as residents walk to the businesses located around the historic commercial district. Diagonal parking is available on all sides of the square.

Over the period of significance, various attempts to improve the appearance and usefulness of the square have been initiated. Four concrete hitching posts, now removed, were constructed in 1908, replacing the wooden posts.⁶⁷ In March 1910, proposals to grade and gravel the streets on the square were activated. By August 1938, the commercial district was completely blacktopped.⁶⁸ (Figure 13) Over the years, replacement trees and additional shade trees were provided by Wild Nursery.⁶⁹ In December 1944, A.O. Wild, Sarcoxie Nurseries, planted sugar maples in memory of the community's war dead.⁷⁰

⁶³ Interviews. Not one of the older citizens I interviewed failed to mention what a wonderful day this was.

⁶⁴ *Ibid*, April 12, 2006. May 6, 2009.

⁶⁵ Section 8 data for dating of buildings acquired Sanborn maps 1884, 1900, 1910, 1918, (maps taken from Sarcoxie, Jasper County, Missouri, Site Survey report, State Historic Preservation Office, February 10, 2012) Beacon Site Mapping & Data Site, Jasper County, Missouri, *Sarcoxie Record*, "Yesteryears," Jasper County Records archives for Sarcoxie, photos from Taylor Museum Collections.

⁶⁶ Original plat of Sarcoxie, Taylor Museum Collection, 1876 (This figure was in site visit report, February 10, 2012.)

⁶⁷ *Sarcoxie Record*, "Yesteryear", August 6, 2008.

⁶⁸ *Ibid*, August 6, 2008.

⁶⁹ *Ibid*, March 19, 2008.

⁷⁰ *Ibid*, December 15, 2004.

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The gazebo resting in the center of the square was originally erected in c.1904. The *Sarcoxie Leader* reported on February 11, 1904 that J.J. Sprague, citizen, historical photographer and band leader drew up the plans for the bandstand.⁷¹ The original construction featured two levels with an entry opening at the lower level for a ladies restroom. (Figure #8)

For over 175 years, Sarcoxie's square has been and continues to be the hub for the city's commercial needs and social activities. The square has been the arena for many parades, official speeches, Automobile Days' Event, Exchange Day, Sales Day, musical concerts, Spring Fling, Christmas Events and Chief Sarcoxie Days. (Figure 7, 9, 14) During the Christmas festivities, when the decorative window displays are lit up, the parade goes by, and the light display to music starts, the square comes alive, no matter how cold it is.

EAST SIDE OF SQUARE-ORIGINALLY MAIN STREET (Figure 10)

111 South 5th Street, 1902, Contributing (Photo #3)

This building was constructed in 1902 for E.H. Wormington. His name and construction date are engraved in cement near the top of the building. At this location, H.A. Borden operated the only automobile garage in Sarcoxie in 1913.⁷² In 1917 E.H. Wormington, owner, remodeled and enlarged the building, extending the rear walls, planning to use it as a garage.⁷³ The attached building to the north was added in c.1940 as the paint area. In 1918, Roy Wormington sold the Ozark Garage, as it was called under his ownership, to Clyde Brown.⁷⁴ Joe Weaver bought the garage in 1935.⁷⁵ Larry Myers reported that the building was used as a parking garage and still has hooks on the wall to hang parking tags.⁷⁶ According to Edwards, pull type golf carts were manufactured by LePage in c.1940s.⁷⁷ Harry Files purchased the garage in 1955.⁷⁸ Melvin Aleshire purchased the garage in 1969.⁷⁹

**WEST SIDE OF SQUARE-6th STREET-ORIGINALLY JEFFERSON STREET
(Photos #4,5,6) (Figure #12)**

⁷¹ Ibid, February 19, 2014. *Sarcoxie Leader*, February 11, 1904.

⁷² Yesteryear, September 25, 2003.

⁷³ Ibid, October, 31, 2007.

⁷⁴ Ibid, September 18, 2013.

⁷⁵ Ibid, January 12, 2012.

⁷⁶ Myers Interview, May 3, 2014. Interviewed by Michelle Gautz.

⁷⁷ Edwards Interview. November 29, 2012. Interviewed by Lorraine Peckham.

⁷⁸ Yesteryear, June 29, 2005.

⁷⁹ Ibid, November 11, 2009.

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The towns' original platting by William Tingle and Benjamin Massey indicate the west side of the square consisted of Lots 53, 54, 55, and 56.⁸⁰ 1894 Sanborn Map indicated the west side consisted of 13 frame buildings on Lots 53-56. In 1889, Dr. Amos H. Caffee, Carthage, MO., entrepreneur, was instrumental in the construction of the structure currently located on the southwest corner (101, 103, 105 N. 6th Street). It was a single story, brick dwelling with 3 storefronts.⁸¹ Seven brick structures were situated on the west side by 1910. The west side had been completely rebuilt by 1910, except for Lot 53. Sanborn Maps 1894 and 1900 show the original street name was Jefferson. By 1910, the street had been renamed as 6th Street.⁸² Concrete sidewalks were completed by 1924.⁸³

101 North 6th Street, 1889, Contributing, Sarcoxie Record (Photo #4) (Figure 12)

George Pelsue operated a drug store in the frame located on this property in 1882.⁸⁴ In 1889 Dr. Amos H. Caffee authorized the construction of the structure currently located at this location. The Caffee building was one structure, consisting of 3 storefronts (3 rooms), each with 20 foot rooms. Upon construction, the Caffee structure built sat 12 feet north of where the frame buildings had been located. From c.1884-1918, several drug stores operated their businesses. John Luna became the attending pharmacist after Pelsue relocated to the north side of the square in 1892.⁸⁵ By 1918, the drug store partnered with a grocery store. In January 1933, Glen Cale and Charles H. Green, launched the Sarcoxie Funeral Home. From 1939-1955 various owners once again provided pharmacy services.⁸⁶ In c.1956-1958, Bill House opened a variety store.⁸⁷ Dorothy Velten took ownership from Ruth McKensey in 1966.⁸⁸

103 North 6th Street, 1889, Contributing , (Photo #4) (Figure 12)

Numerous barber shops were referenced on this property through photos, Sanborn maps and *Sarcoxie Record's* "Yesteryear" column. In 1892, Lee O. Wormington recalled that was he received his first shave from a barber on this side of the square.⁸⁹ Several barbering establishments

⁸⁰ Original plat of Sarcoxie, Taylor Museum Collection, 1876 (This figure was in site visit report, February 10, 2012.)

⁸¹ Yesteryear, May 20, 2009.

⁸² Sanborn map 1894, 1900, 1910

⁸³ Yesteryear, August 24, 2004.

⁸⁴ Pile, Bascom, Letter, *Sarcoxie Record*, August 26, 1926.

⁸⁵ Wormington, Lee O., Letter, *Sarcoxie Record*, December 16, 1937

⁸⁶ Jasper County Records, Carthage, Missouri Business News File, June 1, 1944, 34. May 23, 1946, 36. February 24, 1955, 40.

⁸⁷ Sarcoxie Yearbook Ads, 1956-71; 1958-78. Taylor Museum, Sarcoxie, Missouri, Sarcoxie Yearbook Collection.

⁸⁸ Yesteryear, November 22, 2006. Larry Velten, Interview, April 8, 2014

⁸⁹ Wormington, December 16, 1937

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remained at this location until 1929.⁹⁰ For a few years, other businesses operated. However, in 1945, the building returned as a barber shop and remained so into the 1960s.⁹¹

105 North 6th Street, 1889, Contributing, (Photo #4) (Figure 12)

This building was built in 1889. In a letter written for the newspaper, Bernard Finn reported that Steven's and Anglin's Grocery may have resided in this building in c.1900.⁹² From 1905-1910 Rice's Millinery carried a line of hats and various other items.⁹³ After the fire in 1902, Downer's Restaurant relocated from the southwest corner of the square to this property and remained until c.1930. Mrs. W.W. Willis, milliner and George Anderson, radio expert, operated Anderson's Radio & Electric in 1932.⁹⁴ Bouser Variety operated a 5/10 store from 1945-1953.⁹⁵

107 N. 6th Street, c.1900, Non-Contributing, (Photo #4) (Figure 12)

This building was built in c.1900. This building was a grocery/bakery with various owners until March 1933.⁹⁶ From 1933-1938, the building was vacant until Charles Piatt opened another bakery.⁹⁷ In the 1940s, the building became a confectionary and remained so until the 1950s. The Sarcoxie Confectionary was a popular hang-out for local teens during lunch and after school. Many interviewed shared the stories and events that occurred in this favorite spot.⁹⁸ This is a non-contributing building due to the non-historical change to exterior causing loss of historical integrity.

109 North 6th Street, c.1900, Contributing, (Photo #5) (Figure 12)

Bascom Pile contended that a saloon operated on this lot in 1892.⁹⁹ By 1900 the current 2 story brick structure had been constructed. Finn claimed Clem Steele had a general store at this location in 1901.¹⁰⁰ Sanborn Map 1910-1918 indicated a hardware store was situated on this site. West Side Furniture operated a storefront from c.1920-c.1933.

⁹⁰ Yesteryear, December 8, 2004

⁹¹ Mitchell Fritchey, Interview, e-mail, August 16, 2013.

⁹² Finn, Bernard, *Sarcoxie Record*, August 6, 1931. (*Sarcoxie Record*, editor, who chronicled early Sarcoxie history.)

⁹³ Jasper County Records, Business News, 12-13. *Sarcoxie Record*, Yesteryear, April 13, 2005. March 17, 2010.

⁹⁴ Jasper County Records, Business News, 28.

⁹⁵ *Sarcoxie Record*, Yesteryear, June 7, 1945. Fritchey, M. August 16, 2013.

⁹⁶ Jasper County Records, 30. Yesteryear, February 6, 2013. Sanborn 1900, 1910, 1918.

⁹⁷ Yesteryear, February 20, 2008.

⁹⁸ Sam Feather Jr. interview, August 23, 2013.

⁹⁹ Pile, August 26, 1929. (Bascom Pile was an early resident who wrote letters chronicling early Sarcoxie history.)

¹⁰⁰ Finn, August 6, 1931.

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(Figure 12) Pete Barnes and Elmer Sageser purchased West Side Recreation in January 1946.¹⁰¹ The building remained a pool hall until the 1950s. Harold White operated the recreation room under the name of "Whitie's".¹⁰²

111 North 6th Street, c.1900-1908, (Photo #5) (Figure 12)

This brick structure was built c.1900-1908. Sanborn Map 1900 showed the lot to be vacant. By the American Central Insurance Co. Map 1908, a brick structure was on the property.¹⁰³ Finn claimed S.P. Burress operated a mercantile in the structure. When the State Bank first formed, it may have occupied the building.¹⁰⁴ In December 1925, Paul Carnahan and Chester Edmonston operated the West Side Café in this building.¹⁰⁵ Ownership would pass from Carr, to Arlo Dodson, to Jesse Edmonston and Bob Cassity in May 1928.¹⁰⁶ In June of 1929, the city offices moved from the Jack Sanders' Barber shop on the north side of the square to this location. The fire department was maintained in this building. In 1963, the fire truck was housed in the adjoining building, 113 N. 6th Street.¹⁰⁷ The buildings still share city space. They are connected by an opening, allowing business traffic to freely move between the offices, police station/city council meeting room. City Hall currently maintains offices, which include the license bureau, public works and the mayor's office.

113 North 6th Street, c.1900, Non-Contributing, (Photo #5,6) (Figure 12)

This brick structure was built c.1900. Finn noted that George Wood operated a hardware business in this structure in 1901.¹⁰⁸ The Sarcoxie Variety Store, owned by Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Sturgis, operated a variety store business from c.1926-1939; at which time, his son, Ralph Sturgis bought half interest.¹⁰⁹ Bert and Columbus Bolin operated a Western Auto Store from 1942-1955.¹¹⁰ Bob Fagg bought the building in 1960 with plans to operate a bowling alley. In 1963, the city purchased the building and had double doors installed on the front of the building with plans to house the city fire truck.¹¹¹ The structure is considered non-contributing. This is a non-contributing building

¹⁰¹ Jasper County Records, Business News, 36.

¹⁰² Delmar Edwards, November 29, 2012. Sam Feather, August 23, 2013. Mitchell Fritchey, August 16, 2013. Clyde Reeves, November 17, 2012, Interviews

¹⁰³ 1908 Map, The American Central Insurance Co, St. Louis, Missouri, Taylor Museum Sarcoxie Collection, Sarcoxie, Missouri.

¹⁰⁴ Yesteryear, August 6, 1931. Yesteryear February 6, 2014.

¹⁰⁵ Jasper County Records, Business News, 25.

¹⁰⁶ Yesteryear, May 7, 2008.

¹⁰⁷ Adabelle Coates, "Yesteryear", July 17, 2003.

¹⁰⁸ Finn, August 6, 1931.

¹⁰⁹ Yesteryear February 4, 2009.

¹¹⁰ Ibid, May 4, 2005.

¹¹¹ Ibid, May 22, 2013, May 4, 2005, September 22, 2010.

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due to the non-historical change in 1963 to the exterior causing loss of historical integrity.

115 North 6th Street, c.1890, Contributing, (Photo #6) (Figure 12)

The brick structure was built c.1890. In c.1900, Sanborn maps showed a general store on the property¹¹² Finn mentioned J. C. Reynolds operated a general store at that time.¹¹³ Various storefronts operated in the building, including a dry goods/grocery and a buggy-wagon-harness business during the early 1900s. A Kroger Grocery Store operated from 1928-1931.¹¹⁴ (Figure 12) In July 1936, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Travis leased the building and opened the Avalon movie theater which operated until July 1962.¹¹⁵ Freedom Christian Fellowship Inc. currently maintains a community outreach store in the building.¹¹⁶

117 N. 6th Street, c.1923, Contributing, (Photo #6) (Figure 12)

This building was built in c.1923. In January 1923, the paper reported that bricklaying had started for the new garage being built on the NW corner of the Sarcoxie Square. Virgil Sheldon partnered with L.O. DePriest in that endeavor.¹¹⁷ Virgil Sheldon became the sole owner in July, buying out DePriest.¹¹⁸ In 1927 Virgil Sheldon, re-plastered the front of the building.¹¹⁹ "Slim" Coates, roustabout for Sheldon and DePriest, became owner in 1936.¹²⁰ Slim owned the business until his death in the mid 1960s.

101 South 6th Street, 1904, Contributing (Photo #7) (Figure 14)

Official minutes for the Masonic meeting of July 21, 1903, indicated that a new building should be built. The building was built and opened on September 20, 1904.¹²¹ The insignia of the Masons and construction date are located on a limestone plaque on the lintel above the window on the corner point of the building. Masons and Eastern Stars held their meetings and ceremonial activities on the second floor and leased the first floor to various businesses. Sarcoxie Furniture and Undertaker was the first occupant on the first floor. The furniture store was in the main building with the undertaking business in the

¹¹² Sanborn Maps 1894, 1900.

¹¹³ Finn, August 6, 1931.

¹¹⁴ Yesteryear, July 13, 2011.

¹¹⁵ Yesteryear, October 18, 2006. July 4, 2002

¹¹⁶ Lorraine Peckham, interview, October 22, 2013. Interviewed by Michelle Gautz.

¹¹⁷ Yesteryear, January 6, 2003. January 20, 2003.

¹¹⁸ Ibid, July 6, 2005.

¹¹⁹ Ibid, June 27, 2007.

¹²⁰ Ibid, July 5, 2006, July 22, 2009.

¹²¹ Taylor Museum, Ned Barkley, Official Minutes, History of Masonry in Sarcoxie, 1-2.

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annex. J.D. Roper opened his drug store in August of 1916.¹²² In February 1933, J.D. Roper turned the business over to J.C. Boyd and it became known as the Roper-Boyd Drug Company. Nellie Cash purchased the Roper Drug in the fall of 1945 and renamed the business Cash's Drug.¹²³ Until c.1961, Ruth and Arthur Baker operated Sarcoxie Mercantile.¹²⁴ Jess Deckard operated a used furniture business after Baker moved to 109 N. 6th Street.¹²⁵

106 South 6th Street, 1910-1911, Contributing, (Photo #8)

Beacon site shows construction date as c.1900 but the Sanborn Map 1900 shows no building. Sanborn Map of 1910, indicates a building in the planning stage. I believe this to be the group of buildings constructed in 1911 by contractor Tipsword for financier Gilbert H. Wild.¹²⁶ Wild had the brick garage building erected in 1910-1911 and an addition to the structure was added in 1917. Prior to 1920, Sarcoxie Furniture Company was located in this structure. Remnant of the writing is inscribed near the roof line. A billing book indicated Wyatt Chevrolet operated in the garage in the 1920s. An ad in the 1947 Sarcoxie High School yearbook mentioned Hammar's Garage. This structure has remained as a garage from c.1947-2014. The property is still operating as Parmley Garage owned by Ronnie Parmley.

SOUTH SIDE OF THE SQUARE-Center Street (Photos #9,10) (FIGURE 13,14)

The towns' original platting by William Tingle and Benjamin Massey indicate the south side consisted of lots 33, 34, 35, and 36.¹²⁷ The *Carthage Press* newspaper reported a devastating fire struck the south side of Sarcoxie in April 1902. The fire originated in a feed store owned by J. R. Snodgrass on the southeast corner of the square. The wind was so strong that the flames were carried to the west side. Wood frames were ruined and damage occurred to the brick building housing the Red Front. Sarcoxie citizens were fortunate to save as many building as they did. At that time, there were no water works or fire department.¹²⁸ As the south side was rebuilt, brick structures were erected in place of the frame buildings. Sanborn 1894 Map indicated that there were 8 wooden structures and 2 brick buildings housing various businesses. Sanborn 1900 Map showed 5 frame

¹²² Yesteryear, August 23, 2006.

¹²³ Ibid, July 16, 2008.

¹²⁴ Ibid, June 29, 2011. Many of those interviewed placed the business at this location.

¹²⁵ Motes, November 11, 2013. Parmley, November 3, 2012, Velten, November 3, 2012. Interviews.

¹²⁶ Yesteryear, December 15, 2010, February 9, 2011

¹²⁷ Sanborn Map 1894.

¹²⁸ *Carthage Press*, "Sarcoxie Was Fire Swept Last Night", April 4, 1902, Jasper County Records Office, Carthage, Missouri, Sarcoxie File #44.

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buildings, 1 special and 2 brick buildings standing on the south side. By Sanborn 1910 Map, 6 brick buildings are in place with the plans for 3 buildings that were in the planning stage on the southwest corner.¹²⁹ The buildings currently located on the south side of the square are original sites from c.1894-c.1911. Changes have occurred to the exteriors and interiors over the years but original fire walls have been maintained.

502 Center Street, c.1902-1903, Contributing (Photo #10) (Figure 13,14)

Sanborn Map 1894 and 1900 showed a two story, wood frame grocery store located here.¹³⁰ The brick structure was built c.1902-c.1903. From c.1894-c.1955, various grocery stores occupied the building. Sanborn Map 1910 and 1918 showed a grocery and meat business located at this location.¹³¹ Hagar and Grieb sold fresh meats in c.1906.¹³² Emory "Doobie" Snow briefly operated Snow's Grocery. In January 1935 he sold to Roy Deem (Deem Store, c.1935-1937) but repurchased the store in Dec. 1937.¹³³ H.B. Boyd maintained a loan office on the second floor above Snow's Grocery. Mrs. Dickson and others had rooms upstairs.¹³⁴ Snow would continue to maintain his grocery until Nelson Brown bought the business in Sept. 1943 and opened a "help yourself" grocery.¹³⁵ Dr. Harry Werbin, osteopathic medicine, had an office on the second floor in 1943.¹³⁶ In October 1945, Brown sold the store to Sam Feather Sr. and Floyd Fullerton.¹³⁷ In May 1951, Roy Holland and wife purchased the business from Feather and renamed it Holland Grocery. By 1954, Nelson Brown resumed ownership and named it Brown's Cashaway Market. According to Mitchell Fritchey, Bertha and Ed Whaley operated Southside Recreation Center at this site during the 1960s.¹³⁸

504 Center Street, c.1902-1903, Contributing (Photo #10) (Figure 13,14)

This building was built in c.1902-1903. The *Carthage Press* reported that N. T. Crowl Jewelry, located on this site, was badly damaged by a fire in 1902.¹³⁹ The brick structure may have been built as a result of the fire. Sanborn 1910 map showed a brick building with a jewelry and drug store operating. (Figure 14) By 1918, Crowl's Jewelry was out of business and the building was vacant.¹⁴⁰ Purl Gulick was referenced as having a meat market located at the first door past the post office

¹²⁹ Sanborn Maps 1900, 1910.

¹³⁰ Sanborn Maps 1894, 1900.

¹³¹ Sanborn Maps 1910, 1918.

¹³² Yesteryear, April 12, 2006.

¹³³ Ibid, January 3, 2007.

¹³⁴ Ibid, July 23, 2008, May 15, 2003

¹³⁵ Ibid, September 25, 2013.

¹³⁶ Ibid, February 13, 2003.

¹³⁷ Ibid, October 5, 2005, January 4, 2005.

¹³⁸ Mitchell Fritchey, interview, August 16, 2013.

¹³⁹ Jasper County Records, Carthage, Missouri, Sarcoxie Folder, item 44.

¹⁴⁰ Sanborn Map 1900, 1918.

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in 1921 (Post Office was in 504 Center storefront). C. E. Fry, a local entrepreneur, purchased this property from N. G. Crowl for \$3,000 in 1925.¹⁴¹ In August 1944, Nelson Brown put in a frozen food locker adjacent to 502 Center where he operated a grocery store.¹⁴² In the 1950s and 60s, Virginia Boyd Adams maintained a Title and Loans office on the first floor and had apartments upstairs.¹⁴³

506 Center Street, c.1902-1903, Contributing, (Photo #10) (Figure 13,14)

This brick structure was built in c.1902-1903. Sarcoxie's post office was located in this building from c.1910-1939.¹⁴⁴ In January 1939, the post office moved to the State Bank building (520 Center).¹⁴⁵ B. Jones, attorney, had an office on the second floor. Dr. York bought the Jones Building in 1924 and maintained his office on the second floor through c.1940.¹⁴⁶ Dr. York's x-ray equipment was still in the building when current owner, Greg Seedorf, purchased the building in 1996.¹⁴⁷ In March 1944, Mr. and Mrs. James R. Massey bought the café fixtures from the prior owner.¹⁴⁸ In May 1945, the Massey's sold the café to her brother in law, Buzz Massey.¹⁴⁹ Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Smith bought Massey's Café in July 1945.¹⁵⁰ Edwards declared that Opal Stotts operated the restaurant c.1950s.¹⁵¹ Stotts sold to Jimmy and Nettie Walradt in 1954.¹⁵² Jimmy and Nettie Walradt, operated the restaurant on this property through c.1956.

508 Center Street, c.1900, Contributing, (Photo #9,10) (Figure 13,14)

This brick structure built in c.1900 has a long history as a mercantile. Goodner and Sabert started the Red Front next to Pile & Sabert when it was a frame. (Figure 5) In July 1919, William DeLaRue and son, Percy, bought the dry goods part of the building from Henry Sabert and operated the mercantile until October 1932.¹⁵³ The Red Front closed operations for a brief period when DeLaRue abruptly moved.¹⁵⁴ By 1933, the Red Front was in operation again.¹⁵⁵ The Red Front

¹⁴¹ Yesteryear, September 7, 2005.

¹⁴² Jasper County Records, Business News, 34.

¹⁴³ Fritchey interview, August 16, 2013. Velten, April 8, 2014.

¹⁴⁴ Sanborn map 1910.

¹⁴⁵ Yesteryear, January 21, 2009.

¹⁴⁶ Jeannine Wormington, January 27, 2014. Yesteryear, April 16, 2014.

Wormington said she was born in his office in 1940.

¹⁴⁷ Seedorf, Greg, interview, January 26, 2013. Interviewed by M. Gautz.

¹⁴⁸ Jasper County Records, Business News, 34.

¹⁴⁹ Ibid, 35.

¹⁵⁰ Yesteryear, July 27, 2005.

¹⁵¹ Edwards, November 29, 2012. Interviewed by Lorraine Peckham. Mrs. Stotts was Edwards' mother in law.

¹⁵² Yesteryear, May 20, 2004.

¹⁵³ Ibid, July 29, 2009, October 17, 2012

¹⁵⁴ Ibid, October 17, 2012.

¹⁵⁵ Ibid, February 20, 2013.

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was considered one of the best trade centers in southwest Missouri.¹⁵⁶ Those interviewed recalled the wire cable that carried a basket containing payment to the office on the second level. The clerk put the payment in a basket, a bell rang and off the basket went. In 1961, Jim Moore closed their doors after 28 years of operation by the Moore family.¹⁵⁷

512 Center Street, c.1900, Contributing, (Photo #9, 10) (Figure 13,14)

This property was originally part of the Red Front with a room where Sabert's Grocery Store operated. A large opening provided access to both establishments. The grocery store appears on Sanborn Maps 1910 and 1918.¹⁵⁸ After 47 years as one of Sarcoxie's esteemed citizens, Sabert retired in August 1932, selling the store to W.L. Elmore.¹⁵⁹ In March 1934, Elmore sold the property to Guy F. Reese.¹⁶⁰ Reese operated the Farmers Exchange until he sold his stock and fixtures in May 1950.¹⁶¹ In 1960, the building was remodeled for use as a bowling alley.¹⁶²

514 Center Street, c.1900, Contributing, (Photo #9, 10) (Figure 13,14)

Built c.1900, this structure has provided a location for several hardware establishments. Wilson Haggard and his son, Jesse, operated a hardware establishment c.1901. W.S. Hail and Son would occupy the property next.¹⁶³ On Sanborn Map 1910, a section of Lot 34 and Lot 35 indicated a grocery store and a hardware store in a brick structure. The grocery store was owned by Sabert and the hardware store owner was W.S. Hail and Son.¹⁶⁴ The Cormicle & Earnest Hardware store is mentioned in October 1913.¹⁶⁵ In June 1926, the property was called the Carter Hardware Store until it was sold.¹⁶⁶ Then, the property became Southside Hardware when Mr. and Mrs. Hoyt Osborn purchased it from Floyd Fullerton in February 1937. Osborn's continued to operate the business until c.1960, at which time Mr. and Mrs. Loren Brooks bought the stock and fixtures.¹⁶⁷

¹⁵⁶ Ibid, September 25, 2003.

¹⁵⁷ Jasper County Records, Business News, 42.

¹⁵⁸ Sanborn Maps 1910, 1918.

¹⁵⁹ Yesteryear, August 8, 2002.

¹⁶⁰ Ibid, March 4, 2004.

¹⁶¹ Jasper County Records, Business News, 37.

¹⁶² Yesteryear, October 20, 2010.

¹⁶³ Finn, *Sarcoxie Record*, August 6, 1931.

¹⁶⁴ I have dated this time period because structure on the corner of Center and 6th was built in 1904 and the frame buildings were built at the end of 1910-1912.

¹⁶⁵ Yesteryear, October 9, 2003.

¹⁶⁶ Ibid, June 14, 2006.

¹⁶⁷ Ibid, September 22, 2010.

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516 Center Street, c.1910-11, Contributing, (Photo #9, 10) (Figure 13,14)

In 1894 and 1900, the corner lots of the southwest side of the square were wood frames. Sanborn Map 1894 showed a pool room on this property and by 1900, a jewelry business. The Dreibelbis account of 1906 reported Mrs. Downer had the only restaurant in town located in the frame structure.¹⁶⁸ The frame buildings on the southwest corner were destroyed by the 1902 fire. The current brick structures on this corner were built at the end of 1910 and the beginning of 1911 by Tipsword, with financing from Edward Wild. This building and the two neighboring buildings to the west represented expenditures of \$17,000-18,000.¹⁶⁹ The abstract provided by current owner, GayLynn Dawson, showed that E.L. Maxwell occupied the building from c.1913-c.1915, operating a grocery store.¹⁷⁰ The Pure Food Market is referenced on the south side of the square from c.1916-1941 so this may have been his location. The name remained but several new owners were mentioned: Brown Brothers c.1916, Floyd Rogers c.1923 and George Jennings c.1937-1941.¹⁷¹ Mr. Stotts operated a Western Auto from c.1941-46.¹⁷² From 1946-1954, Sarcoxie Appliance and Electric Store was operated by Dean T. Henry and Ned Barkley.¹⁷³ However, Barkley became the sole owner in March 1950 when Henry sold his share.¹⁷⁴ Jack Scott ran the Otasco Store in c.1954-56.¹⁷⁵ Mr. and Mrs. Dukart opened a children's shop called Ruffles and Beaus in December 1960 and were still at the location in 1976.¹⁷⁶

518 Center Street, c.1910-11, Contributing, (Photo #9) (Figure 13,14)

In 1905, Lon McCracken operated a clothing business in the frame structure situated on the property. This brick structure was built in 1910-1911. He moved into this brick building in March 1911.¹⁷⁷ Various businesses were located in this building until May 1925, when Gilbert

¹⁶⁸ Dreibelbis, Yesteryear, November 24, 2005. Mrs. A.F. Dreibelbis was born east of Sarcoxie in 1899. She lived on the corner of Ninth and Franklin Streets. She tells her memories of Sarcoxie in 1906. Although she would move to Bastrop, Texas, her ancestors still reside in Sarcoxie.

¹⁶⁹ Yesteryear, December 15, 2010. February 9, 2011.

¹⁷⁰ Ibid, November 3, 2010. Original abstract provided by the current owner, GayLynn Dawson, August 18, 2013, Entry 43.

¹⁷¹ Yesteryear, February 8, 2006, May 29, 2003, September 19, 2007

¹⁷² Parmley, November 3, 2012, Velten, November 3, 2012.

¹⁷³ Benita (Barkley) Shields, daughter of Ned Barkley. Interview, April 25, 2013. Shields gave me a photocopy of store front but would not provide negative or actual picture.

¹⁷⁴ Yesteryear, March 31, 2010.

¹⁷⁵ Fritchey, Interview, August 16, 2013.

¹⁷⁶ Yesteryear, December 8, 2010. Taylor Museum, Yearbook ad, Spirit of 76 Sarcoxian.

¹⁷⁷ Yesteryear, March 2, 2011.

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H. Wild sold the building to Sheridan Scheldrup of Pierce City, Missouri. He opened a drug store in Sept 1937 but he sold it to Glenn C. Ricketts.¹⁷⁸ In 1938, Wooten's Drug is pictured on this property. (Figure 13) In September 1939, George H. Bragdon purchased the Wooten Drug Store. Dr. Bragdon moved to 101 6th Street, where he operated a drug store until he was called into the service in June of 1944. Within months, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Sturgis bought the building.¹⁷⁹ Fritchey believes the Sturgis' operated their variety store there until c.1950.¹⁸⁰ In November 1955, George Bragdon announced his plan to open Bragdon's Drug Store at this location.¹⁸¹

520 Center Street, c.1910-1911, Contributing, (Photo #9) (Figure 13,14)

In 1892, Wormington indicated that the Hoffman Brothers provided a clothing establishment for the residents in a frame structure.¹⁸² Sanborn Map 1900 showed a grocery store with a cobblers business in the rear of the building.¹⁸³ In 1901, Bernard Finn indicated that he had published *The Record* from this property when it was a frame structure.¹⁸⁴ The current structure is one of the new brick structures built in 1910-1911.¹⁸⁵ The State Bank operated at the north end of this building from c.1911- c.1938. The post office moved from 506 Center to this property in January 1939.¹⁸⁶ The Boyd and Bort Insurance Agency operated from c.1953-c.1960; at which time, it became Bort Insurance Agency.¹⁸⁷ There are two entry doors on the southwest side of the building. Ben Woolridge ran a barber shop in one of the offices in 1914.¹⁸⁸ In August, 1916, D. F.G. Collins, a dentist, was located in one of the offices.¹⁸⁹ In February 1929 Baum's barbershop offered haircuts, shaves, and bobs for the ladies.¹⁹⁰ In December 1930, Q.O. Hudson, dentist, specialized in "saving natural teeth".¹⁹¹ J.J. Sprague, photographer that chronicled Sarcoxie's pictorial history, had a studio in one of the offices in 1940.¹⁹² Rose Hagan claimed Edmond Palmer and Ned Barkley had a Fix It Shop in the first office behind the State Bank in early c.1950.¹⁹³

¹⁷⁸ Yesteryear, May 11, 2005, September 5, 2007.

¹⁷⁹ Jasper County Records, Business News, 32.

¹⁸⁰ Fritchey, August 16, 2013.

¹⁸¹ Yesteryear, November 16, 2005.

¹⁸² Wormington, Yesteryear, January 2, 2008.

¹⁸³ Sanborn Map 1900.

¹⁸⁴ Finn, *Sarcoxie Record*, August 6, 1931.

¹⁸⁵ Yesteryear, October 27, 2010. February 9, 2011.

¹⁸⁶ Ibid, January 21, 2009.

¹⁸⁷ Ibid, April 21, 2010.

¹⁸⁸ Ibid, February 12, 2014.

¹⁸⁹ Ibid, August 9, 2006.

¹⁹⁰ Ibid, February 25, 2009.

¹⁹¹ Ibid, December 29, 2010.

¹⁹² Ibid, March 23, 2004.

¹⁹³ Rose Hagan, April 17, 2013. Delmar Edwards, November 29, 2012. Interviews.

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NORTH SIDE OF THE SQUARE-CROSS (Photo #11) (Figure 3, 13)

The towns' original platting by William Tingle and Benjamin Massey indicate that the north side of the square consisted of Lots 29, 30, 31 and 32. Sanborn Map 1894 indicated 6 brick structures, 2 frames, 1 special and an alley where 511 Cross structure now stands. In February 1904, fire damage caused loses to five business houses on the north side.¹⁹⁴ In January 1910 fire caused damage to the Goodner, Hines and Boyd buildings and Pelsue Drug.¹⁹⁵ (Figure 3) Sanborn Map 1910 showed brick structures on lots 30, 31, 32 and by 1918 a large, brick structure located on Lot 29 (519 Cross).

501 Cross Street, c.1894, Contributing, (Photo #11) (Figure 3,13)

This brick structure and stock had fire damage in 1904 and 1910. Sanborn Map 1894 indicated that two store fronts operated in this structure, a general store and drug establishment with publishing activities on the second floor. In 1901, Julius Bowers ran a general store and to the west, G. W. Pelsue operated a drug store business. Porter Burden operated a cigar factory on the second floor.¹⁹⁶ (Figure 3) Sanborn Map 1918 showed a furniture store located in this structure. This may have been the same furniture establishment, operated by N.C. Spencer, mentioned by Dreibelbis as being present in 1906.¹⁹⁷ In c.1930-1938, interviewed citizens claimed Engeleage Furniture and Undertaking was operating.¹⁹⁸ Rebecca Engelage and son, Roland, sold the undertaking business located on the second floor in 1946.¹⁹⁹ Engelage owned and operated the furniture endeavor until business was sold to Jerry Chrisenberry in 1973.²⁰⁰ Currently, the Taylor Museum is located in this structure.

507 Cross Street, c.1894, Contributing, (Photo #11) (Figure 13)

Sanborn Map 1894 shows Morrison dry goods store located on the first floor and an Opera Hall on the second. Dr. York sold the building in 1911 to John Haggard to be used as a moving picture theater.²⁰¹ With the exception of a brief period when it was used as an Armory, this structure operated as the Star Theater with several owners from 1911-

¹⁹⁴ Sarcoxie Record, March 3, 1904, 1.

¹⁹⁵ Yesteryear, January 6, 2010.

¹⁹⁶ Sarcoxie Record, March 3, 1904, 1.

¹⁹⁷ Dreibelbis letter, Yesteryear, November 24, 2010.

¹⁹⁸ Delmar Edwards, November 28, 2012. Sam Feather, Jr, August 23, 2013.

Interviewed Lorraine Peckham.

¹⁹⁹ Yesteryear, April 26, 2006.

²⁰⁰ Ibid, October 3, 2003.

²⁰¹ Yesteryear, April 6, 2011.

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c.1940, .²⁰² (Figure 13) In 1948, Saulsbury Feed store operated.²⁰³ Albert Bachtold purchased Saulsbury Feed Store in 1956.²⁰⁴ In 1959 Loren M. Brooks moved into this structure and operated a feed store during the 1960s.²⁰⁵ The second floor was used for apartments.²⁰⁶

509 Cross Street, c.1890, Contributing, (Photo #11) (Figure 13)

This structure was built around c.1890. It is one of the more elaborate structures and considered one of the older buildings on the square. This building does appear on Sanborn Map 1894. The building, owned by John Lewis at that time, operated the Deering McCormick John Deer Implement business. Caryl Lewis, widow of the original owners' grandson, reported that it was the first brick building built on the north side.²⁰⁷ However, I was unable to verify the statement. In 1930, the lower floor was leased to G.F. Reese, who planned to open a grocery store in this structure and a feed store in 507 Cross.²⁰⁸ Reese remained at this location until 1934, at which time he moved to 512 Center.²⁰⁹ In December 1945, Loren Brooks bought the building from W.E. Lewis and planned to open the AG grocery store. He operated the business until 1951 when Bill Kleeman purchased the store.²¹⁰ Kleeman moved to 519 Cross Street in 1959.²¹¹

511 Cross Street, c.1900-1908, Contributing, (Photo #11) (Figure 13)

The 1908 American Central Insurance Co. map of St. Louis, MO. showed a brick structure on this property.²¹² Information regarding this property is limited. Most of the history collected comes from Sanborn maps. In 1910, a millinery was located on the property. 1918 Sanborn Map showed an office. Jim Wild said Leo Hale operated a cleaning establishment on the north side in 1925.²¹³ Delmar Lewis operated a

²⁰² Ibid, January 26, 2010.

²⁰³ Ibid, September 24, 2008. Current owner said he found leftover feed on floor and in various area when he purchased.

²⁰⁴ Ibid, June 7, 2006.

²⁰⁵ Ibid, March 18, 2009. Those interviewed indicated Brooks ran a feed store and current owner said feed dust was found when he bought the building.

²⁰⁶ GayLynn Dawson, August 18, 2013. Interviewed Michelle Gautz. 1960s GayLynn Dawson said she and her husband maintained an apartment on the second level.

²⁰⁷ Caryl Lewis, March 5, 2013. Interview by Michelle Gautz.

²⁰⁸ Yesteryear, October 27, 2010.

²⁰⁹ Ibid, March 4, 2004.

²¹⁰ Ibid, December 7, 2005. October 13, 2004.

²¹¹ Ibid, March 18, 2009.

²¹² American Central Insurance Co. map 1908. St. Louis, Missouri. Taylor Museum, Sarcoxie, Missouri. Sarcoxie Collection.

²¹³ Yesteryear, July 6, 2005. Wild interview, January 29, 2014, Peckam interview.

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cleaning business from 1948-1950, at which time Roy Gollhofer took ownership.²¹⁴ Roy's Cleaner was still operating in 1960.²¹⁵

513 Cross Street, c.1900-1908, Contributing, (Photo #11)(Figure 13)

1910 and 1918 Sanborn maps show brick structure consisting of two(rooms) store fronts. 1908 American Central Insurance Co. map of St. Louis, MO. showed a brick structure on the property.²¹⁶ 1910 Sanborn Map placed a barber shop in the northeast room and a restaurant in the northwest room. By Sanborn 1918 both storefronts are occupied by offices. The Dixon Café/Wagon Café operated in the northeast room from 1945-1950.²¹⁷ Jack Sanders operated Jack's Barber Shop in the northeast section from 1950-1964.²¹⁸ In 1959 Webster and Dunn established a law office in the northeast room where Empire Electric had previously had their officer.²¹⁹

517 Cross Street, c.1900-1908, Contributing, (Photo #11)(Figure 13)

Sanborn 1910 indicated that a furniture store was operating in the brick structure currently at this location. Sanborn 1918 map showed a printing business at this structure. Bernard Finn published the *Sarcoxie Record* at this location as early as 1924.²²⁰ Various owners/editors operated the newspaper after Finn. The paper continued to be printed at this location until 1978, moving to its current site, 101 N. 6th Street.

519 Cross Street, c.1912-1918, Contributing, (Photo #11)(Figure 13)

Sanborn 1918 Map indicated that a hardware and harness shop in a brick structure sat on this site.²²¹ The Sarcoxie Supply Company opened operations in this building in c.1912 and operated until c.1959. The first sale referenced at Sarcoxie Supply Company was November 1912.²²² It was considered to be one of the oldest firms in Sarcoxie.²²³ However, owners and name' changes occurred over the years. Businesses

²¹⁴ Ibid, March 17, 2010.

²¹⁵ Ibid, March 24, 2010.

²¹⁶ American Central Insurance Co. map 1908. St. Louis, Missouri. Taylor Museum, Sarcoxie, Missouri. Sarcoxie Collection.

²¹⁷ Yesteryear, September 22, 2010. February 2, 2005.

²¹⁸ Ibid, July 15, 2004.

²¹⁹ Ibid, September 23, 2009.

²²⁰ Ibid, July 29, 2004.

²²¹ Ibid, October 31, 2005, 2007. March 27, 2003. September 28, 2005.

References were made concerning Sarcoxie Supply Store from 1912-1917. A garage being added to the Finn Building in 1917 was referenced. Therefore, I am unsure if part of the building was constructed before 1918 Sanborn Map citing or if the entire building was built at one time.

²²² Yesteryear, October 31, 2012.

²²³ Ibid, August 8, 2002.

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mentioned were Sarcoxie Hardware in 1937, Sarcoxie Supply, and Brooks' Supply Company.²²⁴ Bill Kleeman moved to the building in March 1959 and operated Kleeman Grocery until 1966.²²⁵

CONCLUSION

Sarcoxie square has been the main location providing the town's commercial needs during the Period of Significance, c.1890-1962. Sarcoxie, like many small communities, was greatly affected by the completion of I-44 in October 1965²²⁶ and the local strip malls which were popping up in nearby cities. With the new interstate and nearby malls, shoppers were enticed to shop other locations.

Sarcoxie has had a fluctuating population caused by various factors. The mines closing and moving to areas where mining was more abundant slowed the economy and caused population shifts in c.1915. Strawberry operations drastically decreased by 1956. The lack of returning pickers, drought conditions in 1952-53, dwindling beds decreasing production and residents seeking out of town employment, were all extenuating factors.²²⁷ When Juvenile Shoe closed in 1984, a large source of revenue left the area.²²⁸ All of these factors influenced business opportunities and commercial needs.

However, even with all the above factors, Sarcoxie residents continue to support local businesses that have continued to serve the citizens in Sarcoxie's historic commercial district. When businesses have ceased operation other businesses have opened. Events are offered throughout the year to bring those from out of the area to town. The current city council and Chamber of Commerce actively pursue entrepreneurs that see Sarcoxie's potential.

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²²⁴ Yesteryear, December 12, 2007. October 17, 2012. January 3, 2007. April 11, 2007.

²²⁵ Ibid, March 18, 2009. May 20, 2009.

²²⁶ Ibid, October 26, 2005.

²²⁷ Jasper County Records, Sarcoxie Strawberry File. 57.

²²⁸ Yesteryear, October 6, 2004.

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Plat of Sarcoxie from *An Illustrated Historical Atlas of Jasper County, MO*, Brink, McDonough & Co., 1876, from Site Survey by Tiffany Patterson and Michelle Diedriech on February 10, 2012.

Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, Sarcoxie, 1894, on file at the Missouri State Historic Preservation Office, from Site Survey by Tiffany Patterson and Michelle Diedriech on February 10, 2012.

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MAP PROVIDED BY THE TAYLOR MUSEUM COLLECTION, April 1, 2014.

The American Central Insurance Company, December 11, 1908, St. Louis, Missouri, from the Taylor Museum Sarcoxie Collection, April 1, 2014.

Oral Interviews with local citizens

Aleshire, Melvin and Nell (84 years old), Life Long Resident, January 15, 2013. Interviewed by Michelle Gautz.

Cadwell, Robert and Bonnie (70s), October 27, 2012. Interviewed by Lorraine Peckham.

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Carr, Don & Phylis (82 years old), March 4, 2013. Interviewed by Michelle Gautz.

Cummins, Cole (67 years old, previous owner of property Lots 14,15,16), April 5, 2014. Interviewed by Michelle Gautz.

Dawson, GayLynn (60s), August 18, 2013. Interview and received original abstract for 516 Center Street property by Michelle Gautz.

Duff, Rogers & Lorraine, (80s), February 5, 2013. Interviewed by Michelle Gautz.

Edwards, Delmar & Anne, (80s) Life-long residents, November 29, 2012. Interviewed by Lorraine Peckham.

Feather, Sam Jr. (86 years old), Resident since 1938, August 23, 2013. Interviewed by Michelle Gautz.

Feiker, Barbara (83) Life-long resident, October 13, 2012, April 10, 2014. Interviewed by Lorraine Peckham, Michelle Gautz.

Foster, J.O. (80s) Resident since 1956, April 8, 2014. Interviewed by Michelle Gautz.

Fritchey, Mitchell (70s), phone & e-mail, August 16, 2013. Interviewed by Michelle Gautz.

Fullerton, Dale (81), Life-long resident, May 25, 2013. Interviewed by Michelle Gautz.

Gurley, George and Ruth (75), Came when 17 years old, October 17, 2012. Interviewed by Lorraine Peckham.

Hagan, Rose (72), April 17, 2013. Interviewed by Michelle Gautz.

Hood, Wayne (70s), January 28, 2013. Interviewed by Michelle Gautz.

Kimbrel, Linda (70s), April 12, 2013. Interviewed by Michelle Gautz.

Lewis, Caryl (91), Came in 1940s, March 5, 2013. Interviewed by Michelle Gautz.

Motes, Aleta, owner of 101 S. 6th Street, November 11, 2013. Interviewed by Michelle Gautz.

Myers, Larry (60), May 3, 2014. Interviewed by Michelle Gautz.

Neal, Kenny (70s), November 22, 2012. Interviewed by Michelle Gautz.

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Neumeyer, Duane and Carol(65), May 5, 2013. Interviewed by Michelle Gautz.

Parmley, Ronnie(Late 40s), Life-long resident, November 3, 2012.

Peckham, Larry and Mary(70s), Came in early '60s. Interviewed by Lorraine Peckham.

Peckham, Lorraine(74), October 22, 2013. Interviewed by Michelle Gautz.

Reeves, Clyde and Carma(80s), November 17, 2012. Interviewed by Lorraine Peckham.

Rushing, June(79), Life-long resident, September 15, 2012. Interviewed by Lorraine Peckham.

Sageser, Lou(77), September 29, 2012, October 29, 2013. Interviewed by Michelle Gautz and Lorraine Peckham.

Seedorf, Greg(60s), January 26, 2013. Interviewed by Michelle Gautz.

Shields, Benita Ruth(72), April 25, 2013. Interviewed by Michelle Gautz.

Sooter, Gene, September 15, 2012. Interviewed by Lorraine Peckham.

Taylor, Dorothy(88), Came in 1935, February 11, 2013. Interviewed by Michelle Gautz.

Velten, Larry(65), Life-long resident, November 3, 2012, April 8, 2014. Interviewed by Lorraine Peckham, Michelle Gautz.

Waterall, Reba(Late 70s), (Phone Call), April 29, 2013. Interviewed by Michelle Gautz.

Whitehead, Fred and Terri(60s), May 5, 2013. Interviewed by Michelle Gautz.

Wild, James H.(80s), Life long resident, September 29, 2012, January 29, 2014.

Woolridge, Kenneth and Ida Mae(84), March 2, 2013. Interviewed by Michelle Gautz.

Wormington, Jeannine(67), Life long resident, January 27, 2014. Interviewed by Michelle Gautz.

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Figure #1. J.P. Boyd Mill on Center Creek, c.1878-1900, was located in the area where the Vivion Mill was originally located. Photo is taken from the Taylor Museum Collection, Sarcoxie, MO. Original photo was taken by J.J. Sprague and given to Taylor Museum by Ned Barkley.

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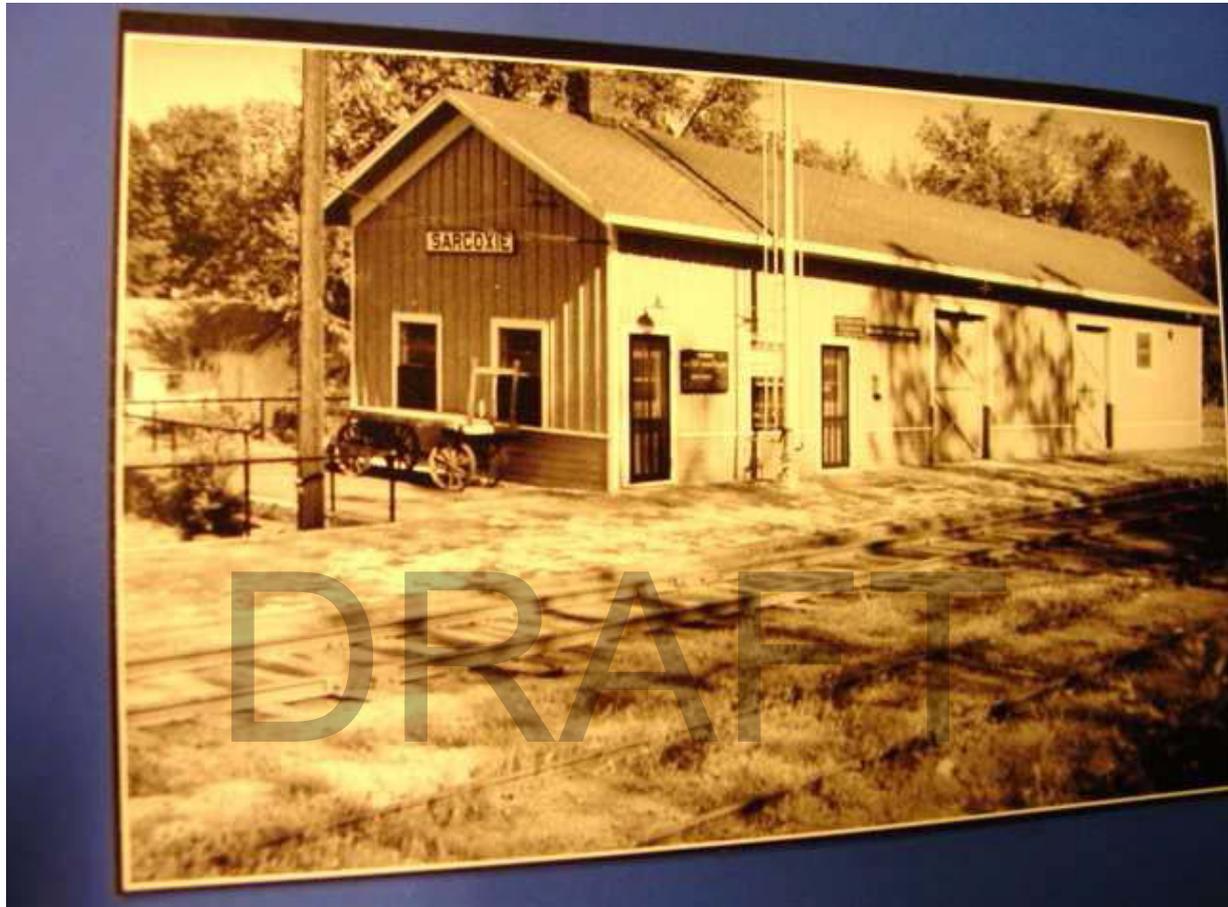


Figure #2: The Frisco Depot located west of the Sarcoxie Historic District on S. 7th Street was torn down in c.1970. In October of 1960 the Frisco railroad abandoned its two last passenger trains between Monett and the Kansas-Missouri line. The railroad first began running its trains into Sarcoxie around c.1872. At one time the railroad operated four passenger trains through Sarcoxie each day. The depot was still serving Sarcoxie in 1968. Photo provided by Larry Myers, Sarcoxie resident. May 19, 2014.

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Figure #3: First National Bank of Sarcoxie, c. 1901, located on the northeast corner of Sarcoxie until building had to be demolished in December 1976. Taylor Museum is now located in the building that housed the mercantile and Pelsue Drug. J.J. Sprague's Photo Gallery can be seen north of the First National Bank. Photo is from the Taylor Museum collection, taken by J.J. Sprague. February 21, 2013.

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Figure 4: Sarcoxie was flooded on S. 6th Street, July 9, 1904. The Sarcoxie Train Depot can be seen in the background. Photo is from the Taylor Museum Collection taken by J.J. Sprague. February 21, 2013.

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County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)



Figure 5: The Pile and Sabert Furniture & Coffin on the South side of Sarcoxie's business district, c.1890. Pile and Sabert were entrepreneurs that were instrumental in the Sarcoxie's early growth. Photo is from the Taylor Museum Collection. The Red Front is located to the west of Pile & Sabert Furniture and Coffins. April 18, 2014.

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Continuation Sheet

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Sarcoxie Public Square Historic District

Name of Property

Jasper County, Missouri

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)



Figure #6: Cameron Mine west of Sarcoxie, MO., c.1912. Photo is from the Taylor Museum Collection. February 21, 2013.

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

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Sarcoxie Public Square Historic District
Name of Property
Jasper County, Missouri
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)



Figure #7: Sale Day, January 27, 1932, showing the east side of Sarcoxie's commercial district. Sale Day was a weekly event that brought local citizens to the business district to sell and buy their goods. Photo is from the Taylor Museum collection. February 25, 2014.

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Sarcoxie Public Square Historic District

Name of Property

Jasper County, Missouri

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)



Figure #8: Sarcoxie Concert Band in front of the Sarcoxie Gazebo in c. 1904. J.J. Sprague is seated to the right forefront. He was bands organizer and drew up the plans for the bandstand. Photo is from the Taylor Museum collection. February 25, 2014.

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Sarcoxie Public Square Historic District

Name of Property

Jasper County, Missouri

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)



Figure 9: Merchant's Prize Day, March 12, 1930, Sarcoxie Square. Photo is taken from the Taylor Museum Collection. February 21, 2013.

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Sarcoxie Public Square Historic District
Name of Property
Jasper County, Missouri
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

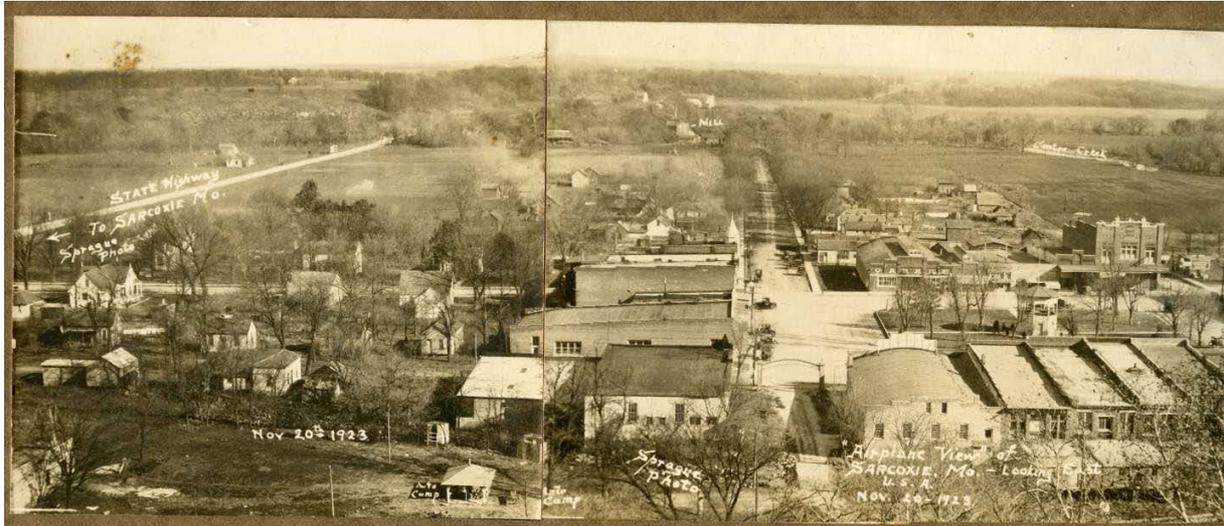


Figure 10: View of Sarcoxie Square taken from water tower, November 20, 1923. The photo shows the park used by the berry pickers just off the northwest corner. The east side of the square shows the Ford Garage. Photo taken from Taylor Museum collection. February 21, 2013.

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Continuation Sheet

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Sarcoxie Public Square Historic District

Name of Property

Jasper County, Missouri

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

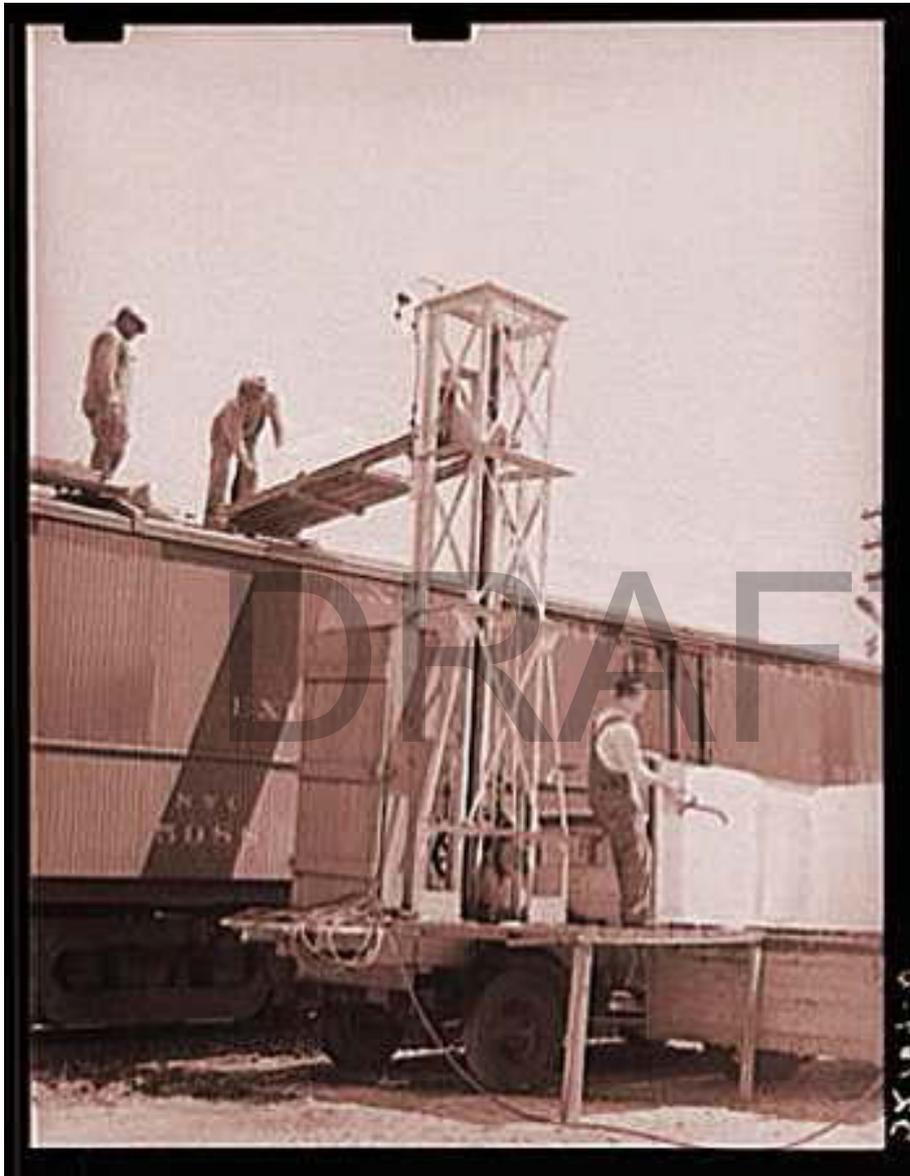


Figure 11: Large quantities of strawberries were shipped to Texas, California and other parts of the U.S. from Sarcoxie in train cars packed with ice. Photo taken from Taylor Museum collection. February 5, 2013.

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Continuation Sheet

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Sarcoxie Public Square Historic District

Name of Property

Jasper County, Missouri

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)



Figure 12: Photo shows the west side of the Sarcoxie Historic Business District in c.1920-1933. Photo from the Taylor Museum collection. February 25, 2014. (Photo was scanned in 3 sections and placed back into single unit)

DRAFT

National Register of Historic Places
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Name of Property

County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

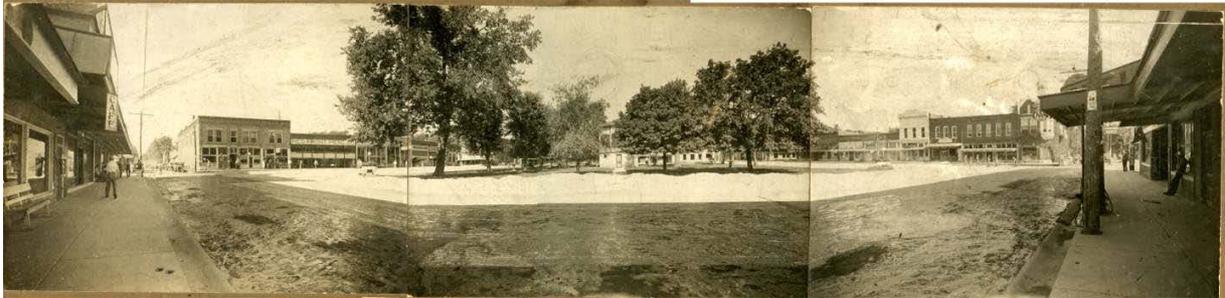


Figure 13: View of the Sarcoxie Business District taken from the northeast corner looking across the square, c.1938. Photo taken from a panoramic view Taylor Museum collection. February 25, 2014.

DRAFT

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 10 Page 60

Name of Property

County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)



Figure 14: The south side of the Sarcoxie Historic Business district, c. 1904-1911. Photo taken from the Taylor Museum collection. February 21, 2013.

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 10 Page 61

Name of Property
County and State
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

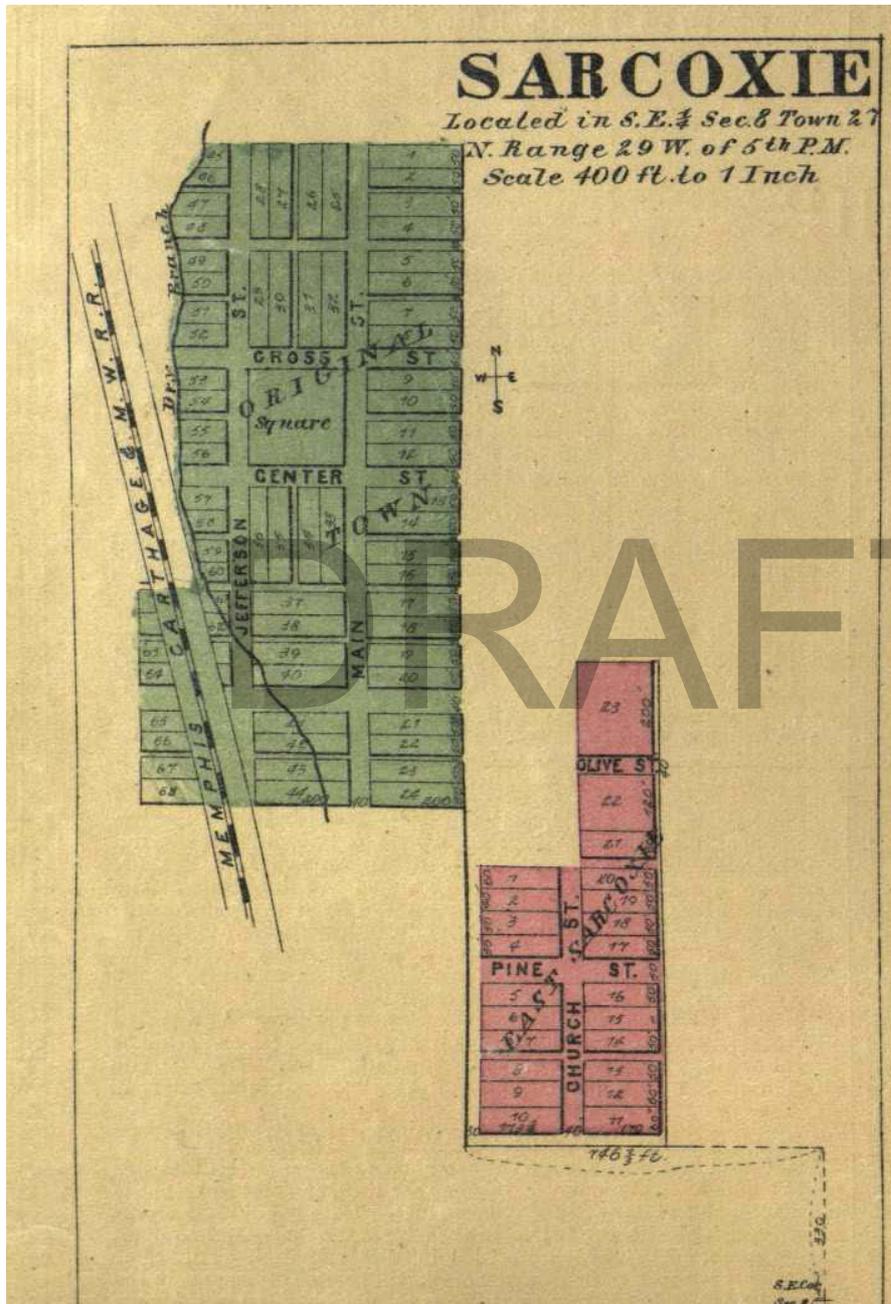


Figure 15: Plat of Sarcoxie from *An Illustrated Historical Atlas of Jasper County, MO*. Brink, McDonough & Co. 1876. Taken from Site Survey, State Historic Preservation Office, February 10, 2012.

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

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Name of Property
County and State
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

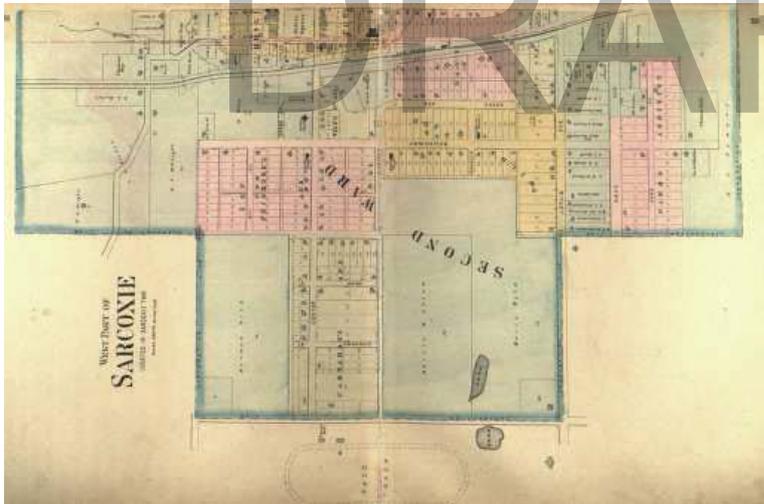
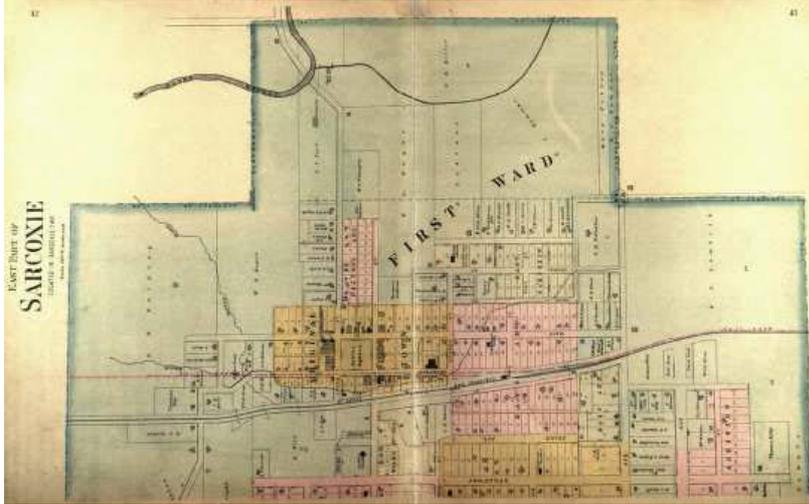


Figure 16: From *Plat Book of Jasper County, Missouri*, Northwest Publishing Co., 1895, pp. 38-39 and 42-43. Taken from Site Survey, State Historic Preservation Office, February 10, 2012.

SARCOXIE HISTORIC DISTRICT OWNERS

National Register of Historic Places
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Name of Property
County and State
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

111 South 5 th Street	Lambeth, Steven S & Crystal A 2801 TIGER RD SARCOXIE MO 64862
101 N. 6 th Street	Donley Paul E 18896 LAWRENCE 2164 AURORA MO 65605 0000
103 N. 6 th Street	Keys Katrina M 101 N SIXTH ST SARCOXIE MO 64862
105 N. 6 th Street	Beydler Richard & Christine PO BOX 57 STOTTS CITY MO 65756 0057
107 N. 6 th Street	Feather, Shannon 1401 S. Ocean Blvd Pompano Beach, FL
109 N. 6 th Street	Baker Robert P Estate P O BOX 617 SARCOXIE MO 64862
111 N. 6 th Street	City Of Sarcoxie PO BOX 130 SARCOXIE MO 64862 0130
113 N. 6 th Street	City Of Sarcoxie PO BOX 130 SARCOXIE MO 64862 0130
115 N. 6 th Street	Freedom Christian Fellowship Inc 318 GLORY WAY SARCOXIE MO 64862

National Register of Historic Places
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Name of Property
County and State
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

117 N. 6 th Street	Heffren Dan & Rebecca 2016 E 46TH JOPLIN MO 64804
101 S. 6 th Street	Motes, Aleta & Russell 103 S. 6 th STREET SARCOXIE,MO 64862
106 S. 6 th Street	Parmley Ronald D PO BOX 184 SARCOXIE MO 64862
502 Center Street	Garber Keith W 1030 STARLING RD SARCOXIE MO 64862
504 Center Street	Garber, Keith W & Bill Jackson 1030 STARLING RD SARCOXIE MO 64862
506 Center Street	Seedorf Gregory A & Delores R PO BOX 588 SARCOXIE MO 64862 0588
508 Center Street	Sarcoxie City S 5TH ST SARCOXIE MO 64862
512 Center Street	Velten Larry A PO BOX 614 SARCOXIE MO 64862 0614
514 Center Street	Velten Larry A & Deanna K PO BOX 614 SARCOXIE MO 64862 0614
516 Center Street	Dawson, GayLynn

National Register of Historic Places
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Name of Property
County and State
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

	557 County Rd 20 Sarcoxie MO 64862
518 Center Street	Sarcoxie Bldg 6685 HWY JJ WENTWORTH MO 64873
520 Center Street	Parks Ona E & Anne P Wheeler PO BOX 403 SARCOXIE MO 64862
501 Cross	Taylor Gene Library & Museum Inc 1210 JOPLIN ST SARCOXIE MO 64862
507 Cross	Seedorf Gregory A & Delores R PO BOX 588 SARCOXIE MO 64862
509 Cross	City Of Sarcoxie PO BOX 130 SARCOXIE MO 64862
511 Cross	Cummins Cole D & Donna J 1512 JOPLIN ST SARCOXIE MO 64862
513 Cross	Ozark Farms PO BOX 616 SARCOXIE MO 64862
517 Cross	Ozark Farms PO BOX 616 SARCOXIE MO 64862

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..... Name of Property
..... County and State
..... Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

519 Cross

Sarcoxie Senior Center
PO BOX 501
SARCOXIE MO 64862 0501

DRAFT



SARCOXIE
POLICE
DEPT.

POLICE
PARKING
ONLY

POLICE
DEPARTMENT

♿
PARKING
ONLY

BURN BAN
NOT IN
EFFECT

FREEDOM
CHRISTIAN
FELLOWSHIP
COMMUNITY
OUTREACH

SARCOXIE TRADING POST



SARCOXIE
POLICE
DEPT.

SARCOXIE
CITY HALL
111 113
SARCOXIE
LICENSE OFFICE
Missouri Department of Transportation
1111 113 113 113

111

POLICE
PARKING
ONLY

113

POLICE
DEPARTMENT

♿
PARKING
ONLY

TURN BAN
NOT IN
EFFECT

FREEDOM
CHRISTIAN
FELLOWSHIP

CO
O





DRAW

SHAWNEE CENTER

GENE TAYLOR
LIBRARY + MUSEUM

SPEED
LIMIT
20
NO LEFT
TURN



SARCOBE INSURANCE AGENT
-KATHY KELLHOFFER
OPEN

LIBRARY

Public Library



DR



WILSON BLDG CO
1912

DRAFT







Sarcouxie, Mo.
SETTLED IN
1831

SARCOUXIE SENIOR CENTER

GENE TAYLOR
LIBRARY & MUSEUM



LIBRARY

SARUOXIE

A World of Love for Life
SAT. MAY 17 10-10
RELAY FOR LIFE
ON THE SQUARE

COMMUNITY
OUTREACH

RICO