

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

1. Name of Property

historic name: Harris Addition Historic District

other name/site number: N/A

2. Location

street & number: Roughly bound by North/South 16th Street, Dalton Street N/A not for publication
North/South 22nd Street, and Edmond Street

city or town: St. Joseph N/A vicinity

state Missouri code MO county Buchanan code 021 zip code 64501

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

Signature of certifying official/Title Sara Parker Deputy SHPO Date 11/25/02

Missouri Department of Natural Resources
State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of certifying official/Title _____ Date _____

State or Federal agency and bureau _____

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

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

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property:	Private	Number of Resources within Property:		
	Public-local	(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)		
Category of Property:	District	Contributing	Noncontributing	
		288	88	buildings
		1	0	sites
		0	0	structures
		0	0	objects
		289	88	Total

Name of related multiple property listing: Historic Resources of St. Joseph, Buchanan County, Missouri

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register: N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions:	DOMESTIC	Sub:	single dwelling
	DOMESTIC		multiple dwelling
	DOMESTIC		secondary structure
	COMMERCE/TRADE		specialty store
	RELIGION		religious facility
	HEALTH CARE		clinic
Current Functions:	DOMESTIC	Sub:	single dwelling
	DOMESTIC		multiple dwelling
	DOMESTIC		secondary structure
	COMMERCE/TRADE		specialty store
	COMMERCE/TRADE		organizational
	COMMERCE/TRADE		restaurant
	RELIGION		religious facility

7. Description**Architectural Classification:**

Greek Revival	Colonial Revival
Italianate	Tudor Revival
Romanesque Revival	Craftsman
Queen Anne	Minimalist Traditional

Other Description: N/A

Materials

foundation	BRICK
roof	ASPHALT
walls	BRICK
other	WOOD/weatherboard

Narrative Description

See continuation sheets.

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

- 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.
- X 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

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

ca. 1866 - ca. 1940

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Persons

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

See continuation sheet 70

Criteria Considerations

Property is:

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

Narrative Statement of Significance

See continuation sheets.

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Bibliography

See continuation sheet.

Previous Documentation on File (NPS): N/A

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

- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record

Primary Location of Additional Data:

X State Historic Preservation Office

- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository:

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property: approximately 67.7 acres

USGS Quad Map Name: St. Joseph North, MO.-KANS.

UTM References:	Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing	
A.	15	342400	4403730	C.	15	342480	4403530
B.	15	342480	4403730	D.	15	342800	4403530

X See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description: See continuation sheet.

Boundary Justification: See continuation sheet.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: John Linn Hopkins & Marsha R. Oates
organization: Hopkins & Associates date: November, 2000
street & number: 974 Philadelphia Street telephone: (901) 278-5186
city or town: Memphis state: TN zip code: 38104

Property Owner

name: Multiple
street & number: telephone:
city or town: state: zip code:

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NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

SUMMARY

Located in the so-called "Midtown" area of the city of St. Joseph, Buchanan County, Missouri, the Harris Addition Historic District is a significant, predominantly residential area of 376 buildings and one site developed built between ca. 1866 and ca. 1940; of these, 243 are principal buildings which contribute to the significance of the proposed district, and there are 45 ancillary buildings which also support its significance. The balance of the building stock in the district is composed of 52 non-contributing principal buildings and 36 non-contributing ancillary buildings. The district is generally bounded by alleys at the rear of properties facing Buchanan Street and North 17th Street on the north, North and South 22nd Street on the east, portions of Felix, Edmond and Charles Streets on the south, and on the west by property lines dividing the blocks between North and South 15th Street and North and South 16th Street. The resources contained within this area reflect three of the Associated Historic Contexts identified in the Multiple Property Submission "Historic Resources of St. Joseph, Buchanan County, Missouri", namely: "Western Outfitting in St. Joseph, 1843-1865"; "Wholesale Distribution in St. Joseph, 1866-1914"; and, the amended context of "Suburban Growth in St. Joseph, 1900-1950". Of the property types identified in the Associated Contexts, there are two examples of the "Greek Revival Residences" property type; 3 examples of the "Wholesale Company Owners and Investors" property type; 87 examples of the "Victorian Single Family Residences" type; 42 examples of "Duplex Residential Structures"; 3 of the "Multiple Family Residential" type; 50 examples of the "Vernacular Residential Structures"; and, 53 examples of "Popular Style Houses". Forty-five outbuildings, which include carriage houses, garages, "back house" apartments, and one summer house were developed in association with these buildings. In addition, there are 6 examples of the "Small Scale Commercial Block" property type represented in the district, as identified the amended Associated Historic Context of "Queen City of the West: Commerce in St. Joseph, 1865-ca. 1945". There are three examples of historic religious facilities property type and one example of a historic office facility, for which, as of present, no Associated Historic Contexts have been developed.

The topography of the district is rolling in character and spreads over a complex series of ridges and valleys formed by erosion of the clay loess river bluffs that make up the general topography of St. Joseph in particular and the east side of the Missouri River in general. The district is spread over the slopes of three ridges as one moves from west to east in the district, while also running down slope to the north from Faraon Street and to the south from higher ground along Felix Street. The highest point in the district appears to be located at its northeastern-most corner.

The gridded subdivision pattern of streets and lots imposed on these strong gradient changes

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caused some streets to be severely cut into the slope of the land. As a result, lawn terraces of varying heights are a common feature of individual properties within the district, many retained by walls of ashlar, brick, stuccoed brick, stuccoed concrete block, cast stone blocks, or reinforced concrete. Many of these retaining walls are historic features built prior to ca. 1950.

The closest major collector streets to the district are Frederick Avenue to the north and west, and 22nd Street on the east. The historic traffic corridor through the district was Jules Street, given that it was the street along which the city's major east-west trolley line operated from 1888 until taken out of service in the 1930s. Faraon and Francis Street were also important connectors for traffic moving to the core of Downtown St. Joseph from the residential suburbs of the city. Consequently, the subdivision pattern appears to favor orientation to east-west streets, though this pattern is by no means exclusive. The lot development pattern does not appear to change orientation block by block on the basis of the topographic grade, as might be expected.

The district is composed of forty-three full or partial blocks, created by an mostly regular grid of streets. Blocks created by this street pattern vary little in size and orientation, but vary quite widely in terms of lot configuration. The divisional pattern of blocks by alleys varies greatly as well. Many blocks in the district are bisected along their latitudinal axis with a single alley, producing a traditional double-loaded block/lot pattern. Others are divided into three parts by equal and unequal intersecting alleys, or are developed with no alleys at all. There are also single-loaded blocks that were developed along the north side of Faraon Street which back up to Dalton Street, a named right of way developed and used more as an alley. The alleys of the district are the places where most of the district's carriage houses and garages are located and accessed, though there are scattered exceptions. The exceptions include front yard garages, attached or integral garages, and occasional examples of street-loaded driveways that connect with garages, most of which were added to lots in the twentieth century.

Widths of named streets internal to the district possess a consistent width of 50 feet, with the exception of Jules Street, at 60 feet in width, and Dalton Street, at 30. The streets and alleys in the district were originally paved with brick laid in a running bond pattern, and a notable expanse of the original brick paving remains exposed on South 16th Street between Edmond and Charles Streets. The rest of the existing surface of streets in the district is paved with asphalt, but there is strong physical evidence to suggest that much of the original brick paving remains in place under the asphalt throughout the rest of the district.

Other aspects of the historic streetscape characteristics of the district include granite and limestone curbing at the street edge; a substantial amount of this original curbing remains in place today. Sidewalks of the district were developed both abutting the curb and set back from the curb behind a narrow grassy neutral strip. Sidewalks range in depth from four to eight feet, and were originally paved with brick. The district has many large-scale sections of original brick sidewalk paving, laid in predominately in a herringbone pattern; there is also one remarkable

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run of flagstone sidewalk on the north side of Faraon Street between 20th and 21st Streets. Some areas of concrete sidewalks replaced brick sidewalks during the historic period. The intersections of streets in the district were marked with lettered concrete pylons installed ca. 1920, and many, if not most of these pylons remain in place today.

In addition to the retaining walls and lawn terraces, cast or wrought iron fencing was sometimes used to separate the boundary between the public realm of the street and sidewalk and that of the private space of the front yard. Some of the original fencing has been lost over time, likely to scrap metal drives during World War Two, but some runs of original fencing, in whole or in part, remain in the district today. Most of the fencing does not possess a founder's mark to identify its place of fabrication.

The landscape character of the district is notable for its mature trees along streets and in yards; there are several areas of the district where the tree canopy spans the street. Varieties of street and yard trees include largely native species of red oak, cotton woods, red maples, sycamores, lindens and tulip poplars. Individual yards vary in terms of their landscape character, but many are planted with common historic trees, shrubs and ornamental plants, including hollies, crepe myrtles, lilacs, and roses, among others.

The pattern of individual lots varies widely throughout the district, a condition caused by the combined effects of topographical change, of differing subdivision plans, and of re-subdivisions over time of individual lots or combinations of lots. The lot pattern of developed properties in evidence today ranges from lot frontages as narrow as 25 feet to as wide as 150 feet; an average lot frontage appears to range in the area of 50 to 60 feet. Lot depths also range greatly from a minimum of 40 feet to a maximum of 300'. An average lot depth in the district appears to be 120 feet. The setbacks of historic buildings in the district also varies widely in the front and side yard. Front yard setbacks from the sidewalk are as little a 0 feet and as much as 50 feet, though the average appears to be approximately 20 feet; side yard setbacks from the property line are as little as 0 feet and range to as much as 50 feet, with the average being approximately 20 feet.

The predominant historic land use pattern in the district is single-family residential, followed by duplex residential. As was common in the era before the institution of land use planning and zoning controls, residences within the district shared space with a scattering of other non-residential uses. The additional uses introduced into the district during its period of significance are religious institutions, retail commercial, and service-related facilities.

The architectural character of the buildings within the district is defined by a variety of middle/late-nineteenth century and early/middle twentieth century architectural styles and traditional plan types. House types found in the district include the side hall townhouses, the duplex side hall townhouse, the center hall townhouse, the composite cottage, the shotgun, the gable and wing cottage, the four-square house, the side hall cottage, and many others, including a

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notable variety of variants on late-nineteenth century townhouse plans. Predominant architectural styles applied to these buildings include the Greek Revival, Italianate, Second Empire, Romanesque Revival, Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, Craftsman, Tudor Revival, and the Minimalist Traditional styles, among others. There are groups of houses in the district that exhibit characteristics as "pattern" architecture as the result of their development by a common developer/builder; however, the time and budget allotted for this project did not allow the opportunity to carry out additional historic research in this area.

The test of time has shown that the original Multiple Property Submission for residential resources in St. Joseph contains serious shortcomings for the identification, organization and evaluation of the city's residential resources. The definitions of property types and their registration requirements were seemingly developed with only isolated and best-preserved examples of property types in mind. A nearly exclusive premium is paid towards examples which represent the very highest of "high-style" expressions of a particular architectural style.

Within each property type in the submission, very strict and narrowly-defined registration requirements are set forward, with the most concern given to the evaluation of buildings for individual listing. Much less attention is paid to standards for the evaluation of integrity in districts; in some cases, standards for districts are not defined at all. The end result is that there is little distinction made between the standards set for individually-eligible resources and those for properties located in districts; and again, a premium is placed on the retention of elements of architectural style and detail for structures in districts.

Finally, the submission makes no provision for the evaluation of residences which have evolved over time within a historic period, whether by alteration or modification of their original architectural style, or by the alteration or modification of their original plan type or property type as defined. The presence of evolved buildings is a common occurrence in potentially-eligible districts in St. Joseph.

Now that large-scale surveys of St. Joseph are in place to present the benefit of hindsight, it can be seen that there are different patterns within the population of historic residences of the city which cannot be adequately evaluated by the rigid, asymmetrical structure and narrow standards established by existing Multiple Properties Submission. These important patterns not recognized in the original submission include:

- *The vast majority of houses in St. Joseph were built employing a relatively few number of traditional house plans and their variants.*

Traditional plans are found throughout the city and were employed as the "building blocks" for houses at nearly every income level, including many architect-designed houses. In comparison, the number of "unique" house plans is relatively small and includes many of the city's largest

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and finest architect-designed houses, among others. The pattern established by the mass, scale and structural materials of these traditional house plans is basic to the definition and evaluation of St. Joseph's residential resources.

- *Many of the traditional house plans have key architectural elements applied to them which arrive, remain, change, disappear, and sometimes reappear over the span of the many decades when these houses were built.*

These elements can include changes in roof configuration and profile; the form of a porch or vestibule (or lack of a porch entirely), the appendage of polygonal or box bay windows, towers; and, the arrangement of fenestration and similar treatments. Some, but not all of these elements can be associated with a specific "window" of time, but not with one specific architectural style. The elements appended to the traditional house plan in the form of its roof, its porches and other key features, including fenestration, are secondary only to the plan itself in defining the overall character of a property.

- *The architectural styling applied to the varieties of traditional house forms is important in refining the definition of a property's sense of time and place, but the level of detail in evidence is not applied evenly in potential districts.*

Varying by conditions of individual taste, income, owner-occupancy, etc., the level of architectural detailing applied to traditional house forms varies greatly within each stylistic period. Many houses for middle-income and some upper-income occupants were built with very modest architectural detailing, and stand adjacent to highly-detailed neighboring properties built in the same period. Nearby, there may be examples of very small, working-income houses that were built with a surprising amount of architectural detail applied to their facades, but others whose sense of style may only be expressed by a single element, such as its front door or its pattern of window fenestration. The survival of architectural detailing should be employed as a factor in the evaluation of a property's integrity, but it is a factor of tertiary value in defining the integrity of residences in a district.

- *The materials and textures applied to surfaces of residences are the most temporal elements of a residence, and by comparison with the factors of plan, appendages and detail, the least important defining element in the architectural integrity of residences.*
- *Areas which are potentially-eligible for nomination as historic districts were generally developed over protracted periods of time, during which, many earlier residences witnessed later modifications of their basic house plan, their major appended elements, their architectural style, and/or their materials.*

The evolved character of these residences is a natural process in historic neighborhoods which

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demonstrates their continuity as a place for living. Evolved buildings may also reflect larger local, regional or national trends of historical significance that should not be discounted on the basis of the scale of the change.

Therefore, until all of these findings are incorporated into an amendment to the original Multiple Property Submission for the residential resources of St. Joseph, a revised set of registration requirements will be employed in assessing the integrity of buildings contained within this district nomination.

There are to be found in this historic district residences which reflect three levels of historical and architectural integrity. The first group are residences which have been little altered from the time of their original construction within the historic period, and which solidly support the significance of the district. These buildings range the entire gamut from large, highly-detailed, architect-designed mansions of the wealthy, to very small, modestly-detailed worker cottages which may possess only meager elements of a particular architectural style. While these buildings do possess the highest degree of architectural integrity, their presence within the district is relatively small. As a group, these buildings are valuable for employment as comparative models for evaluating the integrity of other properties within the district.

The second group of residences to be found in the district are buildings which have changed over time, but whose alterations occurred within the historic period of ca. 1866 to ca. 1940. These structures are also of great importance to the historic character and significance of the district since they demonstrate the ebb and flow of life and culture during its period of significance. The manner by which these buildings evolve may include alterations of their property type, their original traditional plan, or their architectural style, the sum of which may result in changes in mass, scale, design, detail, texture, materials, setting and/or context of the original structure. The scale of evolution may range from something as simple as the replacement of turned porch posts on a Queen Anne house with battered box piers of the Craftsman style, to more radical changes which add a second floor to a one-story building, fill recumbent angles of eaves, apply new materials to alter textures and materials of buildings, and/or remove significant features, such as porches, with or without their replacement.

Care must be taken when evaluating evolved structures to ensure to the degree possible that the alterations occurred during the historic period, as supported by physical and historical evidence. This additional concern is justified to ensure that important architectural, cultural, social and technological trends in evidence in the district are not discounted. Changes in mass, scale and design of a residence may simply reflect a change in architectural preferences from one generation to the next, or reflect a more subtle change in income-levels among successive owners of a property. Evident alterations in materials, details, and textures can represent changes in architectural trends. As examples, the preference for smoother surfaces and simpler lines which

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accompanied the rise of Modernism could be reflected in the application of asbestos siding or stucco veneer over earlier wood sided surfaces. Important social trends may be represented by the enclosure of first or second floor porches in reflection of the so-called "Open-Air Movement" of the 1920s and 1930s; technological trends may be reflected in alterations employing compositional materials for column capitals in deference to wood or stone; cast stone in deference to natural stone; concrete-asbestos shingles in deference to the fire danger posed by wood shingles; and, steel frame windows in deference to the higher-maintenance posed by wood-frame windows.

The third group of structures found in the district are buildings which have been altered after the close of the period of significance (ca. 1866 to ca. 1940), but which still retain enough of their historical and architectural character to contribute to the district's sense of time and place. A premium should be placed on the retention of the characteristics which define the building within its traditional house plan, such as the mass, scale, and roofline. The retention of original porch roofs, trim details, patterns of fenestration and other decorative architectural elements are important but of secondary importance. The lack of detail cannot be assumed to represent the loss of detail when evaluating a property's integrity. The loss of original materials and textures is of the least importance when evaluating the impact of alterations on residential buildings.

Buildings in the district which have seen alterations of these types still contribute to the significance of the district if they retain their original or evolved sense of mass, scale, and roofline as can be determined by physical and documentary evidence. The expression of solid to voids should be maintained in the fenestration pattern including the original size of window openings. Major trim elements which delineate fields, levels or edges of exterior walls in the body of a residence should also be evident, such as box cornices and/or friezes, window trim, and door trim. The enclosure of porches may permit a building to retain its architectural character so long as the enclosure is made with expanses of glazing or multiple sashes that help to retain a sense of its use as a porch. A building may also retain its architectural character following the application of artificial siding materials like vinyl, aluminum and concrete-asbestos siding, unless there is compelling evidence of significant elements covered by these newer surfaces.

The balance of the residences found in the district are those which have lost their architectural and/or historical integrity and do not contribute to the district's significance. These are residences which were either originally constructed after the close of the district's historic period, or are earlier structures which have been so altered after the close of the historic period that the cumulative effect of these alterations compromises most or all sense of their historic architectural character. Changes in mass and scale are among the more obvious treatments which diminish architectural character, such as the construction of additions to the front facade, or the alteration of an original roofline from a flat roof to a gable roof. Wholesale changes in the fenestration of a property may result in the loss of integrity if windows are replaced with new sashes set in reduced or enlarged openings. Wholesale applications of artificial siding which

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change the general sense of the vertical lines of an exterior surface (such as board and batten or exterior plywood siding applied over weatherboard) or which dramatically alter the surface textures of original siding materials (such as brick, stone or stucco veneer added to frame houses, or stucco veneer, stone veneer or artificial stone veneer applied to brick houses) will also have compromised the integrity of a building's architectural character. Other alterations, such as the loss of a porch, the enclosure of a porch which provides for little or no fenestration, the enclosure or relocation of a principal entrance, and the loss of architectural details should be considered when assessing the cumulative impact of non-historic alterations.

The properties to be found in the district were reviewed on the basis of these standards of assessment, and are described in the following inventory. Properties built or altered during the period of significance which retain their architectural integrity contribute to the district's historical character and are labeled (C). Properties built or significantly altered after the period of significance do not contribute to the district's character and are labeled (NC). Of the non-contributing buildings, there are a number which have lost integrity due to alterations, but which may recover their contributing status through a carefully planned rehabilitation. For planning purposes alone, these buildings have been given the additional notation of (NC*); however, they have been included as non-contributing properties within the count of resources within the district. Also included in the inventory is the provision for the urban streetscape characteristics of the district, which were derived from the various formal and informal contributions of public and private improvements over time. These are the significant elements which define the district's character of setting and place, and are taken as a whole for recognition in the inventory as a single contributing site.

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INVENTORY OF STRUCTURES

NAMED STREETS:

CHARLES STREET

001 1513 Charles Street (C) George I. Englehart Speculative House #1 (J. H. Felt & Co., architect) Two story, two-bay, brick veneer and frame side hall townhouse with Colonial Revival influence, built 1902. Hip roof covered with asphalt shingles, with wide overhanging eaves and hip dormer with a 1/1 double-hung sash. Facade features a polygonal bay above porch and under eaves. Exterior walls covered with weatherboard siding on second floor. Windows are 1/1 double-hung sashes, and a diaper-pattern/1 cottage window. Full-width, hip roof porch supported by paneled box piers raised on brick bases. Entrance contains a single-light, two-panel door. Victorian Style, Single Family Residences.

002 1515 Charles Street (C) George I. Englehart Speculative House #2 (J. H. Felt & Co., architect) One and one-half story, two-bay, brick veneer side hall townhouse with Queen Anne and Colonial Revival influence, built 1902. Cross gambrel roof covered with asphalt shingles, with box cornice, hip dormer with 1/1 double-hung sash, and gambrel end covered with butt shingles and two, 1/1 double-hung sashes set in Gothic-arched recess. Windows are 1/1 double-hung sashes, some in pairs, and a lozenge-pattern/1 cottage window. Full-width, undercut porch supported by paired columns with Doric columns raised on brick bases. Entrance contains an oval-light, multi-panel Queen Anne cottage door. Victorian Style, Single Family Residences.

Garage, ca. 1930. One-story, two-bay, frame and brick, flat roof, built-up asphalt roof, overhead doors. (C)

003 1517 Charles Street (C) George I. Englehart Speculative House #3 (J. H. Felt & Co., architect) One and one-half story, two-bay, brick veneered side hall townhouse with Craftsman influence, built 1902. Complex gable roof covered with asphalt shingles, with flared eaves, exposed rafter tails, and gable dormer with three 9/1 double-hung sashes. Windows are 9/1 double-hung sashes, and a 1/1 cottage window. Full-width, undercut porch supported by brick piers. Entrance contains a single-light, three-panel door. Victorian Style, Single Family Residences.

004 1519 Charles Street (C) George I. Englehart Speculative House #4 (J. H. Felt & Co., architect) One and one-half story, two-bay, brick veneer side hall townhouse with Queen Anne influence, built 1902. Cross gambrel roof covered with asphalt shingles, with box cornice and gambrel end with three 1/1 double-hung sashes grouped under hip-roofed hood. Windows are 1/1 double-hung sashes, and a diaper-pattern/1 cottage window. Full-width, undercut porch supported by brick piers spanned by elliptical arches covered with butt shingles. Entrance contains a single-light, three-panel door. Victorian Style, Single Family Residences.

Garage, ca. 1930. One-story, two-bay, frame and brick, flat roof, built-up asphalt roofing, folding multi-light, multi-panel doors. (C)

005 1523 Charles Street (C) George I. Englehart Speculative House #5 (J. H. Felt & Co., architect) One and one-half story, two-bay, brick veneer side hall townhouse with Queen Anne influence, built 1902. Gambrel roof covered with asphalt shingles, with box cornice, two hip dormers each with 1/1 double-hung sashes, and gambrel ends with three 1/1 double-hung sashes grouped under a hip roof hood. Windows are 1/1 double-hung sashes, and a 12/1 double-hung sash. Full-width, undercut porch supported by columns with Doric capitals. Entrance contains an oval-light, multi-panel door. Victorian Style, Single Family Residences.

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EDMONDSTREET

006 1516 Edmond Street (C) George I. Englehart Speculative House #6 (I. H. Felt & Co., architect) Two-story, three-bay, brick veneer four-square with Colonial Revival influence, built ca. 1903. Hip roof covered with asphalt shingles, with wide eaves and hip dormer with three, double-clathri pattern/1 double-hung sashes. Facade features two polygonal bays over porch and under eaves. Windows are 1/1 double-hung sashes, clathri pattern/1 double-hung sashes, and three double-clathri pattern/1 cottage windows. Full-width, hip roof, L-plan porch supported by columns with Doric capitals and a turned spindle balustrade. Entrance contains a single-light door. Victorian Style, Single Family Residences.

007 1517 Edmond Street (C) William Payne House Two-story, three-bay, brick masonry side hall townhouse with Queen Anne influence, built 1889. Flat, hip and gable roof covered with asphalt shingles, with bracketed box cornice, cornice gutters, corbeled frieze, and gable end with a three-light casement sash. Windows are 1/1 double-hung sashes in segmental arched reveals, some with stone lintels. One-bay, flat roof porch supported by columns with Doric capitals raised on box bases, with a turned spindle balustrade. Entrance contains a single-light door topped with a segmental-arched, single-light transom, and flanked by 3/4 length, single-light sidelights. Victorian Style, Single Family Residences.

Garage, ca. 1920. One-story, one-bay, frame, gable roof, asphalt shingles, novelty siding, overhead door. (C)

008 1519-1521 Edmond Street (C) Two-story, six-bay, frame duplex four-square with Colonial Revival influence, built ca. 1900, and modified ca. 1950. Complex hip roof covered with asphalt shingles, with box cornice, and polygonal hip dormer with two 1/1 double-hung sashes and two single-light casements. Facade features two polygonal bays above porch and under eaves. Exterior walls covered with asbestos siding. Windows are 1/1 double-hung sashes. Full-width, shed roof porch supported by columns with Doric capitals. Two entrances, each containing single-light, four-panel Colonial Revival cottage doors topped with single-light transoms. Duplex Residential Structures.

009 1520 Edmond Street (C) George I. Englehart Speculative House #7 (I. H. Felt & Co., architect) Two-story, three-bay, brick masonry townhouse variant with Queen Anne influence, built ca. 1903. Complex hip and gable roof covered with asphalt shingles, with box cornice, wide eaves, dentil frieze, and gable end with stucco veneer, half-timbers, and two 6/1 double-hung sashes. Windows are 1/1 double-hung sashes, some flanked by pairs of six-light casements, and, a 12/1 cottage window. Partial-width, flat roof porch, enclosed with banks of 1/1 double-hung sashes. Relocated entrance contains a single-light, three-panel door. Victorian Style, Single Family Residences.

010 1523-1529 Edmond Street (C) W. C. Green Apartment Building Two-story, eight-bay, brick masonry quadruplex apartment block with Colonial Revival influence, built ca. 1910. Flat roof covered with built-up asphalt roofing, with plain parapet with corbeled modillion cornice. Windows are 1/1 double-hung sashes. Two, two-story, one-bay, flat roof porch supported by brick piers on first floor, columns with Doric capitals and open brick balustrade on second. Four entrances each contain single-light doors. Multiple Family Residential Structures.

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011 1526 Edmond Street (C) George J. Englehart Speculative House #8 (J. H. Felt & Co., architect) Two-story, three-bay, brick masonry four square with Colonial Revival influence, built 1903 and modified ca. 1950. Hip roof covered with asphalt shingles, with wide, flared eaves with bracketed box cornice. Facade features two-story, polygonal bay under eaves, and side, one-bay shed addition. Windows are 1/1 double-hung sashes. Partial-width, flat roof porch enclosed with banks of 1/1 double-hung sashes. Entrance contains a multi-light door. Popular Style Houses

Garage/apartment (210 South 16th Street), built ca. 1950. Two and one-half story, two-bay, frame, gable roof, asphalt shingles, asbestos siding, 1/1 double-hung sashes, some in groups of three, multi-light doors, and two overhead replacement doors. (NC)

012 1602 Edmond Street (C) One-story, three-bay, brick masonry gable and block cottage variant with Italianate influence, built ca. 1885. Complex flat, hip and gable roof covered with asphalt shingles, with box cornice, and gable end with diamond pattern shingles and a single-light casement. Windows are 1/1, some in pairs, and some with segmental-arched corbeled brick hoods with incised keystones. One-bay, side, flat roof porch partially enclosed with 1/1 metal frame sashes. Entrance is not visible. Vernacular Residential Structures.

Embankment garage, ca. 1950. One-story, one-bay, concrete block, multi-light, multi-panel overhead door. (NC)

013 1608 Edmond Street (NC*) One-story, three-bay, frame gable and wing cottage with Queen Anne influence, built ca. 1890 and altered ca. 1960. Cross gable roof covered with asphalt shingles, with plain projecting eaves. Exterior walls covered with asbestos siding. Windows are 1/1 double-hung sashes, some in pairs, and a pair beneath a hip roof hood supported by triangular brackets. Side one-bay, shed roof replacement porch supported by simple posts. Entrance contains a replacement single-light door. One-bay garage with multi-panel, multi-light overhead door excavated beneath house ca. 1960.

014 1813 Edmond Street (C) One and one-half story, three-bay, frame side hall cottage with Colonial Revival influence, built ca. 1910. Gable roof covered with asphalt shingles, with box cornice and plain projecting eaves, and hip dormer with a 1/1 double-hung sash. Exterior walls covered with weatherboard siding. Windows are 1/1 double-hung sashes, some in pairs. Side, one-bay, undercut porch supported by a column with a Doric capital. Entrance contains a single-light replacement door. Victorian Style, Single Family Residences.

015 1901 Edmond Street (C) C. B. Powers House Two-story, five-bay, frame side hall townhouse with Queen Anne influence, built ca. 1888 and altered with side addition and Colonial Revival influence ca. 1915. Hip and gable roof covered with asphalt shingles, with plain projecting eaves and gable end covered with fish scale shingles. Exterior walls covered with weatherboard siding. Windows are 1/1 double-hung sashes, some in pairs. One-bay, hip roof supported by box piers raised on brick bases. Entrance contains a single-light, three-panel door. Victorian Style, Single Family Residences.

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FARAON STREET

016 1501-1503 Faraon Street (C) Mrs. Caleigne Duplex Two-story, six-bay, brick masonry with stucco veneer duplex side hall townhouse with Queen Anne influence, built 1889. Flat and hip roof covered with asphalt shingles, with box cornice, side wall raking parapet, and two gable dormers, bull's eye block bargeboard and hexagonal shingles. Facade features two, two-story, slightly projecting box bays beneath gable dormers. Windows are 1/1 double-hung sashes, some in pairs. Full-width, hip roof porch supported by battered box piers raised on brick bases. Two entrances each contain solid replacement doors. Duplex Residential Structures.

017 1507 Faraon Street (C) One-story, one-bay, frame shotgun variant, built ca. 1875, altered 1890 with the addition of a second story and Colonial Revival influence, and modified in ca. 1935. Gable roof covered with asphalt shingles, with box cornice. Exterior walls covered with asbestos siding. Windows are 1/1 double-hung sashes, some in pairs, and a leaded/1 Queen Anne cottage window. Full-width, L-plan, hip roof porch supported by columns with Doric capitals. Entrance contains a three-light replacement door topped with a single-light transom. Vernacular Residential Structures.

018 1509 Faraon Street (C) Two-story, two-bay, frame side hall townhouse with Queen Anne influence, built ca. 1900. Gable roof covered with asphalt shingles, with plain projecting eaves and fish scale shingles in gable end. Facade features a box bay under porch. Exterior walls covered with weatherboard siding. Windows are 1/1 double-hung sashes, some in pairs. Full-width, hip-roof porch supported by wrought iron replacement posts. Entrance contains a single-light replacement door. Victorian Style, Single Family Residences.

019 1511 Faraon Street (C) L. D. Ransom Duplex Two-story, two-bay, frame duplex townhouse with Colonial Revival influence, built 1901 and modified ca. 1930. Gable roof covered with asphalt shingles, with exposed rafter tails. Exterior walls covered with asbestos siding. Windows are 1/1 double-hung sashes, some in pairs. Full-width, shed roof porch supported by columns raised on brick bases. Two entrances each contain single-light doors flanked by 3/4 length single-light sidelights. Duplex Residential Structures.

Garage, ca. 1960. One-story, two-bay, concrete block, flat roof, overhead doors. (NC)

020 1512 Faraon Street (C) N. M. Parker House One and one-half story, two-bay, frame composite cottage with Queen Anne and Colonial Revival influences, built 1917. Complex gable and hip roof covered with asphalt shingles, with plain projecting eaves and sawtooth and butt pattern shingles in gable end with two 1/1 double-hung sashes. Exterior walls covered with weatherboard siding. Windows are 1/1 double-hung sashes, a leaded/1 Queen Anne cottage window, and a side polygonal hip roof bay window. Full-width, L-plan, hip roof porch supported by columns with Doric capitals. Entrance contains a nine-light, cross-buck replacement door. Victorian Style, Single Family Residences.

021 1513-1515 Faraon Street (C) Thomas Gordon Duplex Two-story, five-bay, frame duplex side hall townhouse with Queen Anne influence, built 1888. Flat and hip roof covered with asphalt shingles, with box cornice and cornice gutter. Exterior walls covered with weatherboard siding; a band of fish scale shingles separated the floors. Windows are 1/1 double-hung sashes, some in pairs, and 2/2 double-hung replacement sashes. Two, one-bay, side hip roof porches supported by chamfered posts, one with a turned spindle frieze. Two entrances each contain solid replacement doors topped with obscured transoms. Duplex Residential Structures.

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- 022 1514-1516 Faraon Street (C) Two-story, four-bay, stucco veneered duplex four square with Craftsman influence, built ca. 1915. Hip roof covered with asphalt shingles, with wide overhanging eaves and hip dormer with a single-light casement. Windows are 1/1 double-hung sashes, some in pairs. Two-story, full-width, undercut porch supported by box piers with replacement cross buck balustrade. Two entrances each contain a Craftsman multi-light door flanked by full-length, Craftsman multi-light sidelights. Duplex Residential Structures.
- 023 1518-1520 Faraon Street (C) Two-story, four-bay, stucco veneered duplex four square with Craftsman influence, built ca. 1915. Hip roof covered with asphalt shingles, with wide overhanging eaves and hip dormer with a single-light casement. Windows are 1/1 double-hung sashes, some in pairs. Two-story, full-width, undercut porch supported by box piers with replacement cross buck balustrade. Two entrances each contain a Craftsman multi-light door flanked by full-length, Craftsman multi-light sidelights. Duplex Residential Structures.
- 024 1519 Faraon Street (C) Thomas P. Gordon House One-story, three-bay, frame composite cottage variant, built ca. 1885, altered with Queen Anne influence in 1893, and modified in ca. 1990. Complex flat, hip and gable roof covered with asphalt shingles, with box cornice and gable dormer with lozenge-pattern casement. Facade features an undercut front polygonal bay. Exterior walls covered with exterior plywood replacement siding. Windows are 1/1 double-hung sashes, a 1/1 cottage window, and a side box bay window with a gable roof. Partial-width, shed roof porch supported by simple replacement posts. Entrance contains a three-light Craftsman door. Victorian Style, Single Family Residences.
- 025 1522-1524 Faraon Street (C) Two-story, four-bay, brick masonry and stucco veneer duplex side hall townhouse with Italianate influence, built ca. 1889. Flat roof behind parapet, covered with built-up asphalt roofing, with corbeled cornice and two gable parapet projections with scroll sawn brackets, modillions, and lozenge panels. Facade features two-story, projecting box bay beneath gable parapets. Windows are 2/2 and 1/1 double-hung sashes in segmental arched reveals, some in pairs, and some with segmental corbeled hoods. Two, one-bay, side, hip roof porches supported by turned replacement posts. Two entrances, each contain single-light, two-panel doors. Duplex Residential Structures.
- 026 1523 Faraon Street (C) M. Haskel House Two-story, four-bay, frame townhouse variant with Queen Anne influence, built 1898 and modified ca. 1935. Complex hip and gable roof covered with asphalt shingles, with box cornice, and closed gable ends with 1/1 double-hung sashes. Exterior walls covered with asphalt roll siding. Windows are 1/1 double-hung sashes; and, a side two-story, polygonal bay window undercuts the gable end. Partial-width, L-plan, gable and hip roof porch with curved corner and starburst in gable end, supported by simple replacement posts. Entrance contains a single-light replacement door. Victorian Style, Single Family Residences.
- 027 1601 Faraon Street (C) John W. Harris Duplex Two-story, four-bay, frame duplex townhouse variant built 1892, altered with Colonial Revival influence ca. 1910, and modified ca. 1990. Flat, hip and gable roofs covered with asphalt shingles, with box cornice and closed gable ends. Exterior walls covered with vinyl siding. Full-width, L-plan, hip roof porch supported by columns with Doric capitals. Entrances contain a single-light, two-panel door and a solid replacement door. Duplex Residential Structures.
- 028 1602 Faraon Street (C) One-story, four-bay, frame cubical cottage with Italianate influence, built ca. 1885 and modified ca. 1950. Flat and hip roof covered with asphalt shingles, with bracketed box cornice and frieze. Exterior walls covered with asbestos siding. Windows are 2/2 double-hung sashes with peaked lintels. One-bay, side, hip roof porch supported by columns with Doric capitals. Entrance contains a single-light door topped with an obscured transom. Vernacular Residential Structures.

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029 1605 Faraon Street (NC) Edward Davidson House Two-story, three-bay, frame side hall townhouse variant, built 1892 and altered with Colonial Revival influence ca. 1920 and altered ca. 1950. Flat and hip roof covered with asphalt shingles, with box cornice. Exterior walls covered with asbestos siding. Windows are 1/1 double-hung sashes, some in pairs, and an added single-light fixed sash "picture" window flanked by 1/1 double-hung sashes. Side, one-bay, hip roof porch supported by replacement box piers. Entrance contains a single-light, three-panel door.

030 1611 Faraon Street (C) I. R. Bauerlein House One-story, three-bay, frame cubical cottage, built ca. 1885, and altered in 1888 with Queen Anne influence. Flat and hip roof covered with asphalt shingles, with box cornice. Exterior walls covered with added stucco veneer. Windows are 1/1 double-hung sashes, and two 1/1 double-hung cottage windows. Full-width, L-plan, hip roof porch supported by turned posts with a turned spindle balustrade. Entrance contains a single-light, three-panel door topped with an obscured transom. Vernacular Residential Structures.

031 1612 Faraon Street (C) One-story, three-bay, stucco veneer cubical cottage with Italianate influence, built ca. 1885. Flat and hip roof covered with asphalt shingles, with plain eaves. Windows are 2/2 double-hung sashes with peaked lintels. Entrance set beneath gable hood and is obscured. Vernacular Residential Structures.

032 1614 Faraon Street (C) One-story, three-bay, frame saddlebag cottage with Queen Anne influence, built ca. 1885 and modified ca. 1950. Side gable roof covered with asphalt shingles, with plain projecting eaves. Exterior walls covered with asphalt roll siding. Partial-width, shed roof porch supported by wrought iron replacement posts. Entrance contains a single-light, three-panel door. Vernacular Residential Structures.

033 1617 Faraon Street (C) C. L. Wiehl House Two-story, four-bay, frame composite house with Queen Anne influence, built 1893. Complex gable roof covered with asphalt shingles, with box cornice and closed gable ends with plain bargeboard, fish scale shingles, and a 9/1 double-hung sash. Facade features a projecting, two-story box bay window with a flat roof. Exterior walls covered with weatherboard siding. Windows are 1/1 double-hung sashes, some in groups of three. Full-width, L-plan, hip and gable roof porch with canted corner projection, supported by chamfered posts, some raised on replacement bases. Entrance contains a multi-panel replacement door topped with a single-light transom and flanked by a single-light replacement sidelight. Victorian Style, Single Family Residences.

034 1620 Faraon Street (C) One-story, four-bay, brick masonry duplex cubical cottage with Italianate influence, built ca. 1880. Flat and hip roof covered with asphalt shingles, with two hip dormers each with 2/2 double-hung sashes. Windows are 2/2 and 1/1 double-hung sashes in segmental arched reveals. Partial-width, flat roof porch supported by columns with Doric capitals. One door enclosed, the other contains a solid replacement door topped with an obscured transom. Duplex Residential Structures.

035 1702 Faraon Street (C) One-story, three-bay, stucco veneered gable and wing cottage with Queen Anne influence, built ca. 1885 and modified with Craftsman influence ca. 1920. Cross gable roof covered with asphalt shingles, with plain projecting eaves and lozenge panel in gable end. Windows are Craftsman multi-light/1 double-hung sashes, some in groups of three. One-bay, side, flat roof porch supported by box piers raised on a closed stucco veneer balustrade, and partially closed with banks of 1/1 metal frame sashes. Entrance contains a single-light door. Vernacular Residential Structures.

Store building (315 North 17th Street), ca. 1950. Two-story, three-bay, concrete block, flat roof, built-up asphalt roofing, four-light steel casements in pairs, single fixed sash display windows, single-light single-panel door. (NC)

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036 1706 Faraon Street (C) One-story, two-bay, frame gable and wing cottage with Queen Anne influence, built ca. 1890 and modified ca. 1955. Cross gable roof covered with asphalt shingles, with plain projecting eaves. Exterior walls covered with asbestos siding. Windows are 1/1 double-hung sashes and a 1/1 double-hung cottage window. One-bay, side, shed roof porch supported by wrought iron replacement posts. Entrance contains a three-light, two-panel replacement door topped with a single-light transom. Vernacular Residential Structures.

037 1707 Faraon Street (NC) Two-story, three-bay, brick masonry townhouse variant with Queen Anne and Colonial Revival influences, built 1892 and altered ca. 1955. Flat, hip and gable roof covered with asphalt shingles, with box cornice, cornice gutters, modillion frieze, and gable end covered with butt shingles. Second floor level is covered with stucco veneer and half timbers. Windows are 6/1 double-hung sashes, some in pairs. Porch removed. Entrance contains a six-light, two-panel replacement door.

038 1708 Faraon Street (C) E. A. Markey House Two-story, three-bay, frame side hall townhouse with Colonial Revival and Craftsman influence, built 1904 and modified ca. 1935. Gable roof covered with asphalt shingles, with plain projecting eaves and frieze. Exterior walls covered with asbestos siding. Windows are 1/1 double-hung sashes. Two-story, full-width, hip roof porch supported by columns with Doric capitals with a block spindle and clathri-pattern balustrade. Entrances contain a Craftsman multi-light door flanked by full-length Craftsman multi-light sidelights, and an added Craftsman multi-light door. Victorian Style, Single Family Residences.

039 1709-1711 Faraon Street (C) W. H. Haynes House Two-story, four-bay, frame house, built ca. 1882, altered in 1894, altered to a duplex with Colonial Revival influence in ca. 1935, and modified ca. 1960. Hip roof covered with asphalt shingles, with box cornice. Exterior walls covered with aluminum siding. Windows are 1/1 double-hung sashes, some in pairs. Two-story, side, one-bay undercut porch supported by columns with Doric capitals. Three entrances contain a multi-light door, a multi-light, multi-panel replacement door, and a multi-light door. Victorian Style, Single Family Residences.

040 1710 Faraon Street (C) M. M. Brokaw House One and one-half story, three-bay, frame gable and wing house variant with Colonial Revival influence, built 1898. Cross gable roof covered with asphalt shingles, with box cornice. Exterior walls covered with weatherboard siding. Windows are 9/9 double-hung sashes, some in pairs. One-bay, shed roof porch partially enclosed with 1/1 metal frame sashes. Entrance contains a single light door. Victorian Style, Single Family Residences.

041 1714 Faraon Street (C) John and Jacob Dobler House Two-story, three-bay, brick veneer four square with Queen Anne and Craftsman influences, built 1907. Gable and hip roof covered with asphalt shingles, with box cornice, wide overhanging eaves and dentil frieze, hip dormer with two, two-light casements, and gable ends closed and covered with a foliated decoration. Facade features a two-story, polygonal bay window beneath gable end. Windows are 1/1 double-hung sashes, and two beveled glass/1 double-hung cottage windows. Full-width, hip roof porch supported by battered, skintled brick piers, some in pairs. Entrance contains a single-light door topped with a beveled glass transom and flanked by 2/3 length beveled glass sidelights. Popular Style Houses.

Garage, ca. 1920. One-story, two-bay, brick flat roof, built-up asphalt roofing, overhead doors. (C)

042 1715 Faraon Street (C) W. H. Haynes Speculative House Two-story, three-bay, brick veneered four square with Colonial Revival influence, built 1904. Pyramidal hip roof covered with asphalt shingles, with wide overhanging eaves and hip dormer with three 1/1 double-hung sashes. Windows are 1/1 double-hung sashes, and two leaded/1 double-hung cottage windows. Full-width, hip roof porch supported by columns with Doric capitals raised on brick bases. Entrance contains a single-light door. Popular Style Houses.

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043 1719 Faraon Street (C) W. H. Haynes Speculative Duplex Two-and one-half story, four-bay, brick and frame duplex townhouse with Italianate influence built ca. 1890, altered in 1907 to four square variant with Colonial Revival influence, and modified ca. 1960. Complex hip roof covered with asphalt shingles, with box cornice, hip dormer with two 1/1 double-hung sashes, and shed dormer with two 1/1 double-hung sashes. Exterior walls have aluminum siding on second floor. Windows are 1/1 and 9/9 double-hung sashes, some in pairs; one pair set beneath hip roof hood supported by scroll sawn brackets. One-bay, side, hip roof porch supported by columns with Doric capitals; symmetrical porch replaced with one-bay hip-roofed vestibule. Entrances contain a multi-light door and a single-light replacement door. Duplex Residential Structures.

044 1801 Faraon Street (C) One-story, four-bay, frame composite cottage with Queen Anne influence, built ca. 1900, modified with Craftsman influence ca. 1930, and modified ca. 1960. Complex hip and gable roof covered with asphalt shingles, with box cornice and closed gable end with a single-light casement. Facade features an undercut polygonal end beneath gable. Exterior walls covered with asbestos siding; small area of PermaStone added around entrance. Windows are 1/1, 9/9 and 16/16 double-hung sashes. Side porches enclosed ca. 1930. Two entrances, each set beneath a gable roof hood supported by knee brace brackets, and each containing multi-light doors. Victorian Style, Single Family Residences.

045 1805 Faraon Street (C) One-story, three-bay, frame composite cottage with Colonial Revival influence, built ca. 1900 and modified ca. 1950. Complex hip and gable roof covered with asphalt shingles, with box cornice, and closed gable end with a single-light casement. Facade features a polygonal bay undercutting the gable end. Exterior walls covered with asbestos siding. Windows are 1/1 double-hung sashes and a 1/1 double-hung cottage window. Partial-width, L-plan, hip roof porch supported by simple replacement posts. Entrance contains a solid replacement door. Victorian Style, Single Family Residences.

046 1810-1812 Faraon Street (C) Two and one-half story, six-bay, brick veneer duplex four square variant with Queen Anne and Colonial Revival influences, built ca. 1900. Complex hip and gable roof covered with asphalt shingles, with box cornice, dentil frieze, gable dormer with two 1/1 double-hung sashes, shed dormer with two 1/1 double-hung sashes, and gable end with shaped bargeboard, scroll sawn brackets, butt shingle siding, and two multi-light casements. Facade features a two-story polygonal bay undercutting the gable end. Windows are 1/1 double-hung sashes. Full-width, L-plan, hip and gable roof porch supported by columns with Doric capitals on brick bases spanned by equilateral arches, with a turned spindle balustrade. Entrance contains a six-panel replacement door topped with an obscured transom. Duplex Residential Structures.

047 1811 Faraon Street (C) Two-story, four-bay, frame four square with Queen Anne and Colonial Revival influence, built ca. 1910. Hip roof covered with asphalt shingles, with box cornice, wide overhanging eaves, cornice gutters, and hip roof polygonal dormer with four lozenge pattern/1 double-hung sashes. Facade features two polygonal bay windows above porch and under eaves. Exterior walls covered with weatherboard siding. Windows are 6/1 and 1/1 double-hung sashes, some in pairs. Full-width, hip roof porch supported by columns with Doric capitals raised on brick bases with a block spindle balustrade. Entrance surround has a frieze with dentils and swags and contains a multi-light door with multi-light sidelights. Popular Style Houses.

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048 1813 Faraon Street (C) Two story, two-bay, frame four square with Craftsman influence, built ca. 1910 and modified ca. 1990. Hip roof covered with asphalt shingles, with box cornice and wide overhanging eaves, and a hip roof polygonal dormer with two three-light casements flanking a 4/1 double-hung sash. Facade features a polygonal bay window above the porch and beneath the eaves. Exterior walls covered with vinyl siding. Windows are 1/1 double-hung sashes, a diaper-pattern/1 double-hung cottage window, and a two-story, side polygonal bay window. Full-width, hip roof porch supported by simple replacement posts. Entrance contains a single-light two-panel door. Popular Style Houses.

049 1814 Faraon Street (C) Two-story, two-bay, frame side hall townhouse with Colonial Revival influence, built ca. 1900 and modified ca. 1950. Complex hip roof covered with asphalt shingles, with flared eaves, box cornice and simple frieze. Exterior walls covered with asbestos siding. One-bay, side, hip roof porch supported by simple replacement posts. Entrance contains a multi-panel replacement door topped with a single-light transom. Victorian Style, Single Family Residences.

050 1816-1818 Faraon Street (C) Two-story, four-bay, frame duplex side hall townhouse with Queen Anne influence, built ca. 1900 and modified ca. 1960. Complex hip roof covered with asphalt shingles, with flared eaves and box cornice. Exterior walls covered with asphalt shingles on second floor; aluminum siding on first floor. Windows are 1/1 and 8/8 double-hung sashes. Two, one-bay, side, shed-roof porches supported by simple posts; one porch is partially enclosed. Two entrances, each contain single-light, four-panel doors. Duplex Residential Structures.

051 1901 Faraon Street (NC) One and one-half story, three-bay, frame cubical ranch house with Modernist influence, built ca. 1960. Hip roof covered with asphalt shingles, with box cornice. Exterior walls covered with asbestos shingle siding. Windows are 1/1 double-hung sashes and a fixed sash "picture" window flanked by 1/1 double-hung sashes. Entrance contains a three-light door. Associated with 415 North 19th Street.

052 1902 Faraon Street (C) Two-story, two-bay, frame side hall townhouse with Colonial Revival influence, built ca. 1910 and modified ca. 1955. Hip roof covered with asphalt shingles, with box cornice and hip roof vent. Exterior walls covered with asbestos siding. Windows are 1/1 double-hung sashes and a 1/1 double-hung cottage window. Partial-width, hip roof porch supported by columns with Doric capitals. Entrance contains a single-light, three-panel door topped with a single-light transom. Victorian Style, Single Family Residences.

053 1903-1905 Faraon Street (NC) One and one-half story, six-bay, brick veneer split level duplex ranch house with Modernist influence, built ca. 1970. Complex hip roof covered with asphalt shingles, with wide overhanging eaves. Exterior walls covered with aluminum siding over brick veneer skirt. Windows are 2/2 double-hung sashes, some in pairs or groups of three. Two entrances each contain multi-panel doors. Garage has two multi-light, multi-panel overhead doors.

054 1904 Faraon Street (C) Two-story, two-bay, frame gable and block townhouse with Colonial Revival influence, built ca. 1900 and modified ca. 1950. Hip and gable roof covered with asphalt shingles, with box cornice. Exterior walls covered with asbestos siding. Windows are 1/1 double-hung sashes and 1/1 double-hung cottage window. Side, one-bay, shed roof porch enclosed. Entrance contains a single-light replacement door. Victorian Style, Single Family Residences.

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- 055 1906 Faraon Street (C) Two-story, two-bay frame side hall townhouse with Colonial Revival influence, built ca. 1900. Hip roof covered with asphalt shingles, with box cornice. Exterior walls covered with weatherboard siding. Windows are 1/1 double-hung sashes and a 1/1 double-hung cottage window. Full-width, gable roof porch supported by wrought iron replacement posts. Entrance contains a single-light door. Victorian Style, Single Family Residences.
- 056 1908 Faraon Street (C) Two-story, two-bay, frame gable and block townhouse with Queen Anne influence, built ca. 1900 and modified ca. 1935. Gable and hip roof covered with asphalt shingles, with box cornice, cornice returns, and fish scale, octagonal and sawtooth shingles in gable end. Exterior walls covered with asphalt roll siding. Windows are 1/1 double-hung sashes. Full-width, hip roof porch supported by wrought iron replacement posts. Entrance contains a single-light, multi-panel Queen Anne cottage door. Victorian Style, Single Family Residences.
- 057 1910 Faraon Street (C) Two-story, two-bay, frame side hall townhouse with Colonial Revival influence, built ca. 1900, and modified ca. 1935. Gable roof covered with asphalt shingles, with box cornice, cornice returns, and fish scale shingles in gable end. Exterior walls covered with asbestos siding. Windows are 1/1 double-hung sashes and a 1/1 double-hung cottage window. Full-width, hip roof porch supported by columns with Doric capitals, and a block spindle balustrade. Entrance contains a single-light door topped with a single-light transom. Victorian Style, Single Family Residences.
- 058 1912 Faraon Street (NC*) Two-story, three-bay, frame gable and block townhouse with Queen Anne and Colonial Revival influences, built ca. 1900, and altered ca. 1950. Hip and gable roof covered with asphalt shingles, with box cornice and a gable end with a Palladian arrangement of 1/1 double-hung sash flanked by louvered vents. Facade features a polygonal bay above porch. Exterior walls covered with asbestos siding. Windows are 1/1 double-hung sashes and lozenge-pattern/1 double-hung sashes. Porch removed. Entrance set in surround with added engaged pediment and contains a single-light, three-panel door. Victorian Style, Single Family Residences.
- 059 1914 Faraon Street (C) Two-story, three-bay, frame four square variant with Queen Anne influence, built ca. 1895, and modified ca. 1950. Hip and gable roof covered with asphalt shingles, with box cornice, jerkinhead, and a semi-circular casement in closed gable end. Exterior walls covered with asbestos siding. Windows are 1/1 double-hung sashes, and two lozenge-pattern/1 double-hung cottage windows. Full-width, hip roof porch supported by turned baluster-like posts set on brick bases. Entrance contains an oval light door. Popular Style Houses.
- 060 1917-1919 Faraon Street (C) Two-story, four-bay, brick veneered duplex townhouse with Colonial Revival influence, built ca. 1910. Flat roof behind simple parapet covered with built-up asphalt roofing, with a corbeled modillion cornice. Facade features brick quoins. Windows are 1/1 and 6/1 double-hung sashes, some in twos and threes. Two-story, partial-width, flat roof porch supported by brick piers with a block spindle balustrade on second floor and a closed brick balustrade on the first. Two entrances each contain six-light, three-panel Craftsman cottage doors. Duplex Residential Structures.
- 061 1921 Faraon Street (C) Singleton W. Asher Residence Two-story, four-bay, frame gable and block townhouse with Queen Anne influence, built 1897. Complex hip and gable roof covered with asphalt shingles, with box cornice and frieze, and butt and octagonal shingles in gable end. Exterior walls covered with weatherboard siding. Windows are 1/1 double-hung sashes, and a 1/1 double-hung cottage window. Full-width, L-plan, hip-roof porch supported by turned posts, turned spindle frieze and scroll sawn brackets. Entrance contains a single-light, multi-panel Queen Anne cottage door topped with a single-light transom. Victorian Style, Single Family Residences.

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062 2001 Faraon Street (NC) Two-story, five-bay, frame composite house built ca. 1887, altered in 1897, and altered again in 1961 with Colonial Revival influence. Complex gable roof covered with asphalt shingles, with box cornice and cornice returns. Exterior walls covered with aluminum siding. Windows are 1/1 and 8/8 metal frame replacements, some in pairs. Two-story, full-width, hip roof replacement porch supported by monumental paneled box replacement piers. Two entrances each contain multi-panel replacement doors.

Apartment, ca. 1915, altered 1961. One-story, two-bay, frame, flat and hip roof, aluminum siding, 6/6 double-hung replacement sashes, nine-light, two-panel replacement door. (NC)

Embankment garage, ca. 1920. One-story, two-bay, brick masonry flat roof, built-up asphalt roofing, overhead replacement doors. (C)

063 2015 Faraon Street (C) Westheimer-Wall House Two-story, four-bay, brick masonry center hall townhouse with Queen Anne influence, built 1891 and modified in 1907. Flat, hip and gable roof covered with asphalt shingles, with box cornice, cornice gutters, and gable ends with tripartite semi-circular and Palladian windows with 1/1 double-hung sashes. Facade features a polygonal bay above porch with gridded casements and gridded transoms. Windows are 1/1 double-hung sashes, some with corbeled semi-circular arched hoods and some with flat arches; and, two-story, side polygonal bay window with flat roof. Partial-width, flat roof porch and porte cochère with Gothic-inspired roof balustrade supported by brick piers spanned with Tudor arches, and a closed brick balustrade. Entrance contains a single-light double-door with full-width etched transom. Victorian Style, Single Family Residences.

Carriage house, ca. 1891. One-story, two-bay, brick masonry, flat roof, doors not visible. (C)

064 2021 Faraon Street (C) George M. Johnson House Two-story, five-bay, brick and stucco veneer English house with Tudor Revival influence, built 1925. Complex flat, hip and gable roof covered with asphalt shingles, with shaped exposed rafter tails, and gable ends with stucco and half timbers. Exterior walls are covered with brick veneer on first floor, stucco and half timbers on second. Windows are 12/12 double-hung sashes and leaded and stained lozenge-pattern double casements in semi-circular arched reveals, some in pairs and groups of three, some with relieving arches. Full-width, flat roof porch supported by brick piers spanned by elongated Tudor arches. Entrance contains a three-light, one-panel Craftsman cottage door. Popular Style Houses.

Garage, ca. 1925. One and one-half story, two-bay, stucco veneer, flat and hip roof, slate roofing, four-light and bead board panel folding doors. (C)

065 2028 Faraon Street (C) E. C. Hartwig House (E. I. Eckel architect) Two-story, three-bay, brick masonry four-square with Colonial Revival influence, built 1901. Hip roof covered with asphalt shingles, with box cornice, wide overhanging eaves, cornice gutters, dentil frieze, and hip dormer with Palladian arrangement of single-light casements flanking semi-circular arched 1/1 double-hung sash. Facade features two polygonal bays above porch and under eaves, with fluted pilasters and garland frieze. Windows are 6/1 and 4/1 double-hung sashes, some in groups of three; and, a tripartite, 1/1 double-hung sash flanked by fixed 1/1 sashes, with a beveled glass fan light transom. Full-width, U-plan, flat roof porch and gable roofed porte cochère with shield and foliation in gable end supported by columns with Roman Doric capitals, fluted pilasters, and turned spindle balustrade. Entrance contains a five panel door topped with a beveled fan light transom and flanked by bevel sidelights separated by fluted pilasters. Popular Style Houses.

Garage, ca. 1915. One-story, two-bay, frame, hip roof, weatherboard siding, multi-panel replacement overhead doors. (C)

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066 2101 Faraon Street (C) Parry-Notter House (E. J. Eckel architect) Two and one-half story, five-bay, brick masonry house with Queen Anne influence, built 1888. Complex hip and gable roof covered with asphalt shingles, with box cornice, cornice gutters, lower pent roof covered with sheet metal roofing, and two gable parapets semi-circular arched single-light casement and two 1/1 double-hung sashes. Windows are 1/1 double-hung sashes, some in pairs or groups of three, some with semi-circular arched transoms, and, one tripartite 1/1 double-hung sashes in segmental arched reveal. Full-width, L-plan, hip roof porch supported by turned posts with scroll sawn frieze and turned spindle balustrade. Entrance contains a six-panel double-door topped with gridded double transom. Residences of Wholesale Company Owners and Investors.

Carriage house, ca. 1888. One and one-half story, three-bay, brick masonry, hip and gable roof, asphalt shingles, fish scale shingles in gable ends, and multi-panel bead board double doors. (C)

067 2102 Faraon Street (C) W. W. Minturn House One and one-half story, three-bay, frame gable and block cottage with Queen Anne influence, built 1896. Complex gable roof covered with asphalt shingles, with box cornice, closed gable ends with jerkinheads and octagonal shingles, and square projecting tower with tall hip roof. Exterior walls covered with weatherboard siding. Windows are 1/1 double-hung sashes, some in pairs, and a six-light double casement cottage window. Partial-width, L-plan, flat roof porch supported by wrought iron replacement posts. Entrance contains a single-light, three-panel door. Vernacular Residential Structures.

068 2116 Faraon Street (C) Louis Hax Smith House Two-story, three-bay, brick veneer and frame four square with Craftsman influence, built 1909. Hip roof covered with asphalt shingles, with flared eaves and exposed rafter tails. and hip dormer with three 1/1 double-hung sashes. Facade features a polygonal bay window over porch with lozenge-pattern/1 double-hung sashes. Exterior walls covered with brick veneer on first floor and vinyl siding on second. Full-width, hip and gable roof porch supported by brick piers raised on brick bases, with a block spindle balustrade. Entrance contains a single-light door topped with a single-light transom. Popular Style Houses.

Garage, ca. 1980. one-story, two-bay, frame, gable roof, asphalt shingles, vinyl siding, overhead door. (NC)

069 2117 Faraon Street (C) C. B. Sanders House Two and one-half story, four-bay, brick masonry composite house with Queen Anne influence, built 1888. Complex hip and gable roof covered with asphalt shingles, with corbeled cornice, cornice gutters, and gable parapets with finials, with two and three 1/1 double-hung sashes. Windows are 1/1 double-hung sashes, some in pairs and groups of three, and a tripartite window of a tall 1/1 double-hung cottage window flanked by lower 1/1 double-hung sashes. Full-width, hip, shed and gable roof porch supported by turned posts with bulbous centers spanned by elliptical arches, with a turned spindle balustrade. Entrance contains a multi-panel double-door topped with a single-light transom. Victorian Style, Single Family Residences.

Carriage house, ca. 1888. One and one-half story, seven-bay, brick masonry, hip, flat and gable roofs, fish scale shingle roof and skirt, 1/1 double-hung sashes, and multi-panel bead board rolling doors. (C)

070 2120 Faraon Street (C) H. A. Smith House Two-story, three-bay, brick veneered four-square with Colonial Revival influence, built 1901. Hip roof covered with asphalt shingles, with flared eaves, box cornice, dentil frieze, and three hip dormers with 1/1 double-hung sashes; one with three. Facade features two bow bays above porch and beneath eaves decorated with a garland frieze. Windows are 1/1 double-hung sashes, and two, tripartite arrangements of 1/1 fixed sash flanked by 1/1 double-hung sashes set in elliptical arched reveals. Full-width, L-plan, flat roof porch and porte cochère supported by columns with Doric capitals, some in pairs and groups of three, all raised on stone bases. Entrance contains a single-light door topped with elliptical-arched transom surrounded by elliptical-arched fan panel, and flanked by single-light sidelights. Popular Style Houses.

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FELIX STREET

- 071 1515-1517 Felix Street (C) I. Portman Chesney Family Houses #1 and #2 Two, one-story, three-bay, frame gable and wing cottages with Italianate influence, built ca. 1885 and joined together ca. 1915. Complex gable roof covered with asphalt shingles, with plain projecting eaves. Exterior walls covered with weatherboard siding. Windows are 1/1 and 2/2 double-hung sashes, some in pairs, and some with peaked lintels. Two, one-bay, side, flat roof porches supported by chamfered posts and spanned by a clover leaf frieze. Two entrances each contain four-light, two-panel doors. Vernacular Residential Structures.
- 072 1516 Felix Street (NC) One-story, three-bay, frame cottage with no architectural influence, built ca. 1920 and altered ca. 1950 and 1970. Gable roof covered with asphalt shingles, with flush eaves. Exterior walls covered with asbestos siding. Windows are 1/1 metal frame sashes and single-light fixed sashes. One-bay, shed roof replacement porch supported by metal posts. Entrance contains a replacement single-light door.
- 073 1519 Felix Street (C) I. Portman Chesney Family House #3 One-story, three-bay, stucco veneer Cape with Minimalist Traditional influence, built 1915 and modified ca. 1930. Side gable roof covered with asphalt shingles, with flush eaves. Windows are 6/1 double-hung sashes. One-bay, shed roof, added porch supported by metal posts. Two entrances contain a single-light, three-panel door and a multi-light, two-panel replacement door. Popular Style Houses.
- 074 1521 Felix Street (NC) I. Portman Chesney Family House #4 One-story, three-bay, frame T-plan cottage with no architectural influence, built ca. 1885 and altered in 1960 with symmetrical one-bay, side shed additions. Cross gable roof covered with asphalt shingles, with plain projecting eaves. Exterior walls covered with asbestos and Masonite siding. Windows are 1/1 metal frame replacement sashes. One-bay, gable roof replacement porch supported by simple posts. Entrance contains a single-light, single-panel door flanked by 1/4 length single-light sidelights.
- 075 1711 Felix Street (C) One-story, three-bay, frame center hall cottage with Queen Anne influence, built ca. 1895, altered in 1906 with Colonial Revival influence, and modified ca. 1955. Complex gable and hip roof covered with asphalt shingles, with plain projecting eaves. Exterior walls covered with asbestos siding. Windows are 1/1 double-hung sashes. Partial-width, flat roof porch supported by columns with Doric capitals. Entrance contains a single-light replacement door. Vernacular Residential Structures.
- 076 1715 Felix Street (C) Miss Louisa Fowler House One and one-half story, two-bay, frame side hall cottage with Colonial Revival influence, built 1915. Complex gable roof covered with asphalt shingles, with box cornice, exposed rafter tails, and gable dormer with two 1/1 double-hung sashes. Exterior walls covered with weatherboard siding. Windows are 1/1 double-hung sashes, some in pairs or groups of three. Full-width, flat roof porch supported by columns with Doric capitals. Entrance contains a two-light replacement door. Victorian Style, Single Family Residences.
- 077 1801 Felix Street (NC) Old Fire Station #6 (I. Everett Johns, architect) One-story, six-bay, brick veneer fire station with Modernist influence, built 1955. Flat roof wings flanking taller flat roof truck equipment bay, covered with built-up asphalt roofing, with deep projecting eaves and band metal cornice. Windows are multi-light steel casements in pairs and groups of three. Pedestrian door is obscured; equipment bay contains a multi-panel overhead door.
- Training Tower, 1955. Five-story, two-bay brick veneer, Modernist influence, flat roof, built up asphalt roofing, open window reveals, exterior fire stair, six-light metal door. (NC)

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078 1922 Felix Street (NC) One-story, three-bay, frame gable and wing cottage with Queen Anne influence, built ca. 1900 and altered ca. 1965. Complex gable roof covered with asphalt shingles, with plain projecting eaves. Exterior walls covered with aluminum siding. Windows are 1/1 double-hung sashes. One-bay, side, shed roof porch enclosed with banks of 1/1 metal frame sashes. Entrance not visible.

079 1924 Felix Street (NC) One-story, three-bay, frame gable and wing cottage with no architectural influence, built ca. 1900 and altered ca. 1995. Cross gable roof covered with asphalt shingles, with plain projecting eaves. Exterior walls covered with vinyl siding. Windows are 1/1 metal frame replacements in reduced openings. One-bay, side, shed roof replacement porch supported by wrought iron posts. Entrance contains a multi-light replacement door.

080 2013 Felix Street (NC) One-story, three-bay, stucco veneer center hall cottage with Colonial Revival influence, built ca. 1920 and altered ca. 1965. Side gable roof covered with asphalt shingles, with plain projecting eaves. Exterior walls covered with added stucco veneer with Permastone wainscot. Windows are 1/1 double-hung sashes. Entrance contains a Craftsman eight-light, two-panel door.

Garage, ca. 1930. One-story, one-bay, stucco veneer, gable roof, asphalt shingles, overhead replacement door. (C)

081 2015 Felix Street (C) One-story, three-bay, frame center hall cottage with Colonial Revival influence, built ca. 1900, altered with Colonial Revival influence ca. 1920, and modified ca. 1950. Side gable roof covered with asphalt shingles, with plain projecting eaves. Exterior walls covered with asbestos siding. Windows are 1/1 double-hung sashes. Entrance set in gable-front vestibule and contains a solid replacement door. Popular Style Houses.

082 2019 Felix Street (C) One-story, four-bay, frame gable and wing cottage with Queen Anne influence, built ca. 1890 and modified ca. 1960. Cross gable roof covered with asphalt shingles, with plain projecting eaves. Exterior walls covered with asbestos siding. Windows are 1/1 double-hung sashes, some in pairs. One-bay, side, shed roof porch supported by wrought iron replacement posts. Two entrances, each contain single-light, two-panel doors. Vernacular Residential Structures.

083 2021 Felix Street (C) One-story, three-bay, frame gable and wing cottage with Queen Anne influence, built ca. 1890. Cross gable roof covered with asphalt shingles, with plain projecting eaves. Exterior walls covered with weatherboard siding. Windows are 2/1 double-hung sashes. Two entrances, one with a single-light, three-panel door, the other, a six-panel replacement door topped with a two-light transom. Vernacular Residential Structures.

084 2102 Felix Street (C) One-story, three-bay, brick masonry single-unit commercial buildings with Colonial Revival influence, built ca. 1915. Flat roof covered with built-up asphalt roofing behind stepped parapet, with corbeled cornice. Center door, three-bay storefront with obscured transom, single-light replacement door, and flanking display windows obscured above brick bulkheads. Small-Scale Commercial Block.

085 2105 Felix Street (C) Two-story, four-bay, frame side hall townhouse with Queen Anne influence, built ca. 1890. Gable roof covered with asphalt shingles, with plain projecting eaves. Exterior walls covered with weatherboard siding. Windows are 1/1 and 2/2 double-hung sashes, some in pairs. One-bay, side, shed-roof porch supported by simple replacement posts. Entrance contains a single-light, three-panel door. Victorian Style, Single Family Residences.

Garage, ca. 1920. One-story, two-bay, stucco veneer, flat roof, built-up asphalt roofing, two board double bay doors. (C)

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086 2110 Felix Street (C) One and one-half story, three-bay, frame bungalow with Craftsman influence, built ca. 1915, and modified ca. 1990. Side gable roof covered with asphalt shingles, with plain projecting eaves and shed dormer with three, 3/1 double-hung sashes. Exterior walls covered with vinyl siding. Windows are Craftsman 3/1 ad 5/1 double-hung sashes. Full-width, shed roof porch supported by brick piers. Entrance has a Craftsman multi-light door with beveled glass.. Popular Style Houses.

Garage, ca. 1950, altered ca. 1995. One-story, two-bay, concrete block and frame, flat roof, built-up asphalt roofing, multi-light, multi-panel overhead replacement doors. (NC)

087 2115 Felix Street (NC) Ebenezer A. M. E. Church One-story, ten-bay, brick veneer church sanctuary and attached fellowship hall with Modernist influence, built 1955. Gable roof covered with asphalt shingles, with plain projecting eaves. Exterior walls are supported by step buttresses. Windows are twelve-light steel casements, 3/3 double-hung metal sashes, and twelve-light fixed metal sashes. Entrance set beneath overhanging eaves and contains a solid metal double-door.

FRANCIS STREET

088 1514 Francis Street (C) William E. Williams House Two-story, three-bay, frame side hall townhouse with Greek Revival influence, built ca. 1872, altered with Queen Anne influence ca. 1890, and modified ca. 1950. Gable roof covered with asphalt shingles, with plain projecting eaves. Exterior walls covered with asphalt roll siding. Windows are 1/1 double-hung sashes. One-bay, shed roof porch supported by wrought iron replacement posts and turned post pilasters. Entrance contains a three-light replacement door with obscured sidelights. Greek Revival Residences.

089 1515 Francis Street (C) Maggie Harris Chapman Speculative House One-story, four-bay, frame saddlebag cottage, built ca. 1880, with added front wing and Queen Anne influence, ca. 1890, and added Craftsman influence, ca. 1910. Cross gable roof covered with asphalt shingles, with plain projecting eaves. Exterior walls covered with asbestos siding. Windows are 9/1 double-hung sashes. Partial-width, shed roof porch supported by wrought iron replacement posts. Entrance contains a single-light replacement door. Vernacular Residential Structures.

Garage, ca. 1930. One-story, one-bay, frame, gable roof, sheet metal roofing, sheet metal siding. (C)

090 1517 Francis Street (C) E. A. Zerst House One-story, four-bay, frame gable and wing cottage built ca. 1885 and completely altered in 1934 as an English cottage with Tudor Revival and Craftsman influences. Complex hip roof covered with asphalt shingles, with flared eaves and knee brace brackets. Exterior walls covered with vinyl siding. Windows are Craftsman 3/1 double-hung sashes, some in pairs. Entrance set beneath gable roof hood and contains a three-light replacement door topped with a single-light transom. Vernacular Residential Structures.

091 1520 Francis Street (C) William P. White House Two-story, three-bay frame structure built ca. 1875 and completely altered in 1891 with Queen Anne influence, and altered again in 1911 as a four square with Colonial Revival influence. Hip roof covered with asphalt shingles, with wide overhanging eaves and gable dormer with a six-light casement. Exterior walls covered with plank siding. Windows are 2/2 double-hung sashes. Full-width, flat roof porch supported by columns with Doric capitals raised on a closed brick balustrade. Entrance contains a three-light replacement door. Vernacular Residential Structures.

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- 092 1527 Francis Street (C) Sallie Brown House One and one-half story, three-bay, frame side hall cottage variant with Second Empire influence, built ca. 1880 and modified ca. 1950. Complex flat, and Mansard roof covered with asphalt shingles, with three gable dormers with 2/2 double-hung sashes. Exterior walls are covered with asbestos siding. Windows are 1/1 double-hung sashes, some in pairs, some with scroll sawn tooth-motif lintels. Partial-width, L-plan, undercut and projecting gable porch supported by turned posts. Entrance contains a solid replacement door. Vernacular Residential Structures.
- 093 1606 Francis Street (C) James Craig Speculative House #1 One-story, three-bay brick masonry cottage with Italianate influence, built ca. 1890 and altered with Colonial Revival influence in 1914. Gable roof covered with asphalt shingles, with exposed rafter tails, and gable end with two 1/1 double-hung sashes. Windows are 1/1 double-hung sashes, some in segmental-arched reveals. Partial-width, undercut porch supported by box columns with Doric capitals. Entrance contains a three-light replacement door. Vernacular Residential Structures.
- Garage, ca. 1970. One-story, two-bay, frame, gable roof, asphalt shingles, Masonite siding, overhead door. (NC)
- 094 1608 Francis Street (C) James Craig Speculative House #2 One-story, three-bay, frame T-plan shotgun with Queen Anne influence, built ca. 1890 and altered with Craftsman influence in 1914. Cross gable roof covered with asphalt shingles, with plain projecting eaves. Exterior walls covered with weatherboard siding. Windows are 6/1 and Craftsman 3/1 double-hung sashes. Partial-width, gable roof porch supported by paneled box piers. Entrance contains a three-light, three-panel Craftsman door topped with a two-light transom. Vernacular Residential Structures.
- 095 1612 Francis Street (NC) Carpenter Speculative House #1 One-story, two-bay, frame gable and wing cottage with Queen Anne influence, built ca. 1890 and altered ca. 1960 and ca. 1990. Cross gable roof covered with asphalt shingles, with plain projecting eaves. Exterior walls covered with Masonite siding. Windows are 1/1 metal frame sashes in reduced openings, and a single-light fixed "picture" window flanked by 1/1 double-hung sashes. One-bay, side, shed roof porch supported by shingled posts. Entrance not visible.
- 096 1613-1615 Francis Street (C) Gilpin Brothers Store Two-story, six-bay, brick masonry two-unit commercial block with Italianate and Queen Anne influences, built 1893 and modified ca. 1945. Gable roof covered with asphalt shingles with peaked parapet with sheet metal cornice and corbeled frieze. Windows are 1/1 double-hung sashes in segmental-arched reveals, some in groups of three. Storefront area spanned by sheet metal cornice, and is divided by cast iron pilasters. Storefronts altered to center and side door arrangements with 1/1 double-hung sashes, and metal single-light replacement doors topped with gable roof hoods. Small Scale Commercial Block.
- 097 1614 Francis Street (C) Carpenter Speculative House #2 One-story, four-bay, frame T-plan cottage with Italianate influence, built ca. 1885 and altered with Queen Anne influence in ca. 1899. Complex hip roof covered with asphalt shingles, with flared plain projecting eaves. Exterior walls covered with weatherboard siding. Windows are 2/2 double-hung sashes, some with peaked lintels. One-bay, side, shed-roof porch supported by simple replacement posts. Entrance contains a three-light replacement door topped with a single-light transom. Vernacular Residential Structures.
- 098 1617 Francis Street (C) Jesse Shepard Pharmacy Two-story, three-bay, brick masonry single-unit commercial building with Colonial Revival influence, built ca. 1910. Flat roof behind plain parapet with corbeled modillion cornice. Facade features a polygonal bay window with a flat roof. Storefront is divided by cast iron pilasters currently under rehabilitation. Small Scale Commercial Block.

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- 099 1624 Francis Street (C) William Carpenter House Two-story, four-bay, frame townhouse variant with Italianate influence, built ca. 1879 and converted to a duplex with Craftsman influence in 1923. Complex hip and gable roof covered with asphalt shingles, with box cornice and scroll sawn brackets. Exterior walls covered with weatherboard siding. Windows are Craftsman 3/1 double-hung sashes, and , a side polygonal bay window with a hip roof. Two-story, full-width, gable roof porch supported by brick piers with a block spindle balustrade. Two entrances each contain single-light replacement doors. Victorian Style, Single Family Residences.
- 100 1701 Francis Street (NC) Gustave Schumacher Store Two-story, five-bay, brick masonry two-unit commercial building with Minimalist Traditional influence, built 1887 and altered in 1958. Flat roof covered with built-up asphalt roofing behind plain parapet with tile coping. Windows are 1/1 double-hung sashes, some with segmental arches and some with flat header arches. Storefront area infilled with brick bulkhead and 1/1 metal frame sashes, and a fixed sash "picture" window flanked by 1/1 metal frame sashes. Center and side entrances contain a single-light metal-frame replacement door and a single-light solid replacement door.
- 101 1705 Francis Street (C) Gustave Schumacher House Two-story, four-bay, brick masonry side hall townhouse with Italianate influence, built ca. 1885 and modified with Queen Anne influence in 1890 and 1909. Complex hip and gable roof covered with asphalt shingles, with box cornice, floral medallion frieze, cornice gutters, and second-story, corner polygonal tower with tall polygonal hip roof with finial. Facade features a two-story polygonal bay that under cuts gable end. Windows are 1/1 double-hung sashes, some with segmental arches and some with semi-circular arches, some with corbeled hoods and stone keystones and spring blocks. Full-width, L-plan, complex hip and flat roof porch with replacement roof balustrade, supported by turned posts. Two entrances each contain two-panel doors topped with single-light transoms set in segmental-arched reveals. Victorian Style, Single Family Residences.
- 102 1709 Francis Street (NC) Maggie A. Duncan House One-story, three-bay, brick masonry T-plan cottage, built ca. 1888, altered with Craftsman influence in ca. 1915, and altered again in 1965. Cross gable roof covered with asphalt shingles, with exposed rafter tails. Exterior walls covered with vinyl siding; a brick veneer wainscot added to side elevation. Windows are 1/1 metal frame sashes, some in pairs, 6/6 double-hung sashes, and 6-6 casements. One-bay, side, undercut porch supported by box piers raised on a closed brick balustrade. Entrance contains a four-light replacement door.
- Garage, ca. 1940. One-story, two-bay, concrete block, flat roof, built-up asphalt roofing, overhead replacement doors. (NC)
- 103 1712 Francis Street (NC) One-story, four-bay, stucco veneer apartment block with Modernist influence, built ca. 1960. Hip roof covered with asphalt shingles, with wide overhanging eaves. Exterior walls covered with a prefabricated stucco-panel system. Windows are 2/2 double-hung sashes, some in pairs. Four entrances each contain six-panel doors.
- 104 1716 Francis Street (C) H. E. Barnard House Two-story, four-bay, brick masonry gable and wing townhouse variant with Italianate influence, built ca. 1878. Complex gable roof covered with asphalt shingles, with box cornice, cornice gutters, jerkinheads, molded frieze, paired scroll sawn brackets, and closed gable ends. Facade features two-story, corner polygonal tower with two-level polygonal hip roof. Windows are 1/1 double-hung sashes, some with elliptical arches with corbeled brick and stone hoods with incised keystones. Partial-width, L-plan, flat roof porch supported by chamfered and fluted posts in pairs and groups of three, with scroll sawn brackets and scroll sawn porch filler. Entrance contains a double-door with multiple incised panels topped with a single-light transom set in elliptical-arched stone hood with incised keystone and labels. Victorian Style, Single Family Residences.
- Garage, ca. 1930. One-story, one-bay, frame, gable roof, asphalt shingles, board and batten siding, hinged board doors. (C)

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105 1723 Francis Street (C) Ferdinand Westheimer House Two-story, four-bay, brick masonry side hall townhouse variant with Italianate influence, built 1885. Complex hip and gable roof covered with asphalt shingles, with box cornice, cornice gutters, and molded frieze. Facade features a two-story projecting box bay beneath gable end and a two-story corner polygonal bay window. Windows are 1/1 double-hung sashes, some in pairs, and some with segmental-arched or elliptical arched stone hoods with acanthus leaf keystones. One-bay, shed roof porch supported by replacement box piers raised on brick bases. Entrance contains a two-light, single-panel double-door with applied decoration, with elliptical arched stone hood. Victorian Style, Single Family Residences.

106 1802 Francis Street (C) James I. Peter House Two-story, three-bay, brick veneer four-square with Colonial Revival influence, built 1904. Hip roof covered with asphalt shingles, with flared eaves, box cornice, and hip dormer with recessed porch area. Windows are 1/1 double-hung sashes, and an eight-light roundel casement. Full-width, hip roof supported by paired columns with Doric capitals raised on brick bases, with an open brick balustrade. Entrance contains a single-light door flanked by multi-light bevel glass sidelights. Popular Style Houses.

Garage, ca. 1960. One-story, one-bay, flat roof, concrete block, overhead door. (NC)

107 1808 Francis Street (C) Adelbert Simmons House Two-story, three-bay, frame four square with Colonial Revival influence, built 1904. Hip roof covered with asphalt shingles, with flared, wide overhanging eaves, dentil frieze, and hip dormer with two lozenge-pattern/1 double-hung sashes. Facade features two polygonal bays over porch and under eaves. Exterior walls covered with weatherboard siding. Windows are 1/1 double-hung sashes, two lozenge-pattern/1 cottage windows, and, a two-story, side, polygonal bay window. Full-width, flat roof porch supported by columns with Doric capitals with a turned spindle balustrade. Entrance contains a single-light door. Popular Style Houses.

108 1812 Francis Street (C) John W. Gaver House Two-story, three-bay, frame four-square with Colonial Revival influence, built 1904. Hip roof covered with asphalt shingles, with box cornice, wide overhanging eaves, dentil frieze, and hip dormer with two clathri-pattern/1 double-hung sashes. Facade features two polygonal bays above porch and beneath eaves. Exterior walls covered with weatherboard siding. Windows are 1/1 double-hung sashes, a lozenge-pattern/1 cottage window, and, a side bow bay window. Full-width, flat roof porch supported by columns with Doric capitals. Entrance contains a single-light door. Popular Style Houses.

Garage, ca. 1960. One-story, two-bay, frame, gable roof, stucco veneer, overhead door. (NC)

109 1815 Francis Street (C) Roland K. Smith House Two-story, two-bay, frame composite house with Queen Anne influence, built ca. 1901 and modified ca. 1945. Complex hip and gable roof covered with asphalt shingles, with box cornice and closed gable ends with Palladian arrangements of a semi-circular arched 1/1 double-hung sash flanked by single-light fixed sashes. Facade features a two-story, projecting bay window that undercuts gable end. Exterior walls covered with asbestos siding. Windows are 1/1 double-hung sashes. Partial-width, L-plan, hip roof porch with curved corner, supported by paired box piers with scroll sawn brackets raised on paneled bases with a turned balustrade. Entrance contains a multi-light diaper-pattern door topped with a diaper-pattern transom and flanked by full-length diaper-pattern sidelights. Victorian Style, Single Family Residences.

Garage, ca. 1920. One-story, two-bay, frame, flat roof, novelty siding, overhead replacement doors. (C)

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110 1824 Francis Street (C) Frank Kessler Duplex Two-story, two-bay, stucco veneer duplex four-square with Craftsman influence, built 1925. Hip roof covered with asphalt shingles, with wide overhanging eaves. Windows are Craftsman 3/1 and 4/1 double-hung sashes, some in pairs and groups of three. One-bay, projecting vestibule with second floor added shed roof with wrought iron posts; side hip roof hood supported by Mission-style console brackets. Two entrances, each contain Craftsman three-light, three-panel doors. Duplex Residential Structures.

Garage, ca. 1990. One-story, two-bay, brick masonry, hip roof, overhead door, 1/1 metal frame sashes. (NC)

111 1901 Francis Street (C) Jack M. Keefe House One-story, three-bay, frame double-pile cottage variant with Minimalist Traditional and Craftsman influences, built 1939. Complex gable roof covered with asphalt shingles, with flush eaves. Exterior walls covered with asbestos siding. Windows are Craftsman 3/1 double-hung sashes, some in pairs, and an added side polygonal bay with hip roof. One-bay, undercut porch supported by a box pier. Entrance contains a Craftsman three-light, three-panel door. Associated with 203 North 19th Street. Popular Style Houses.

112 1905 Francis Street (NC) Max Messenger House One-story, six-bay, stucco veneer English cottage with Tudor Revival influence, built in 1936 with alterations and additions in 1951, 1953, and 1959. Complex hip and gable roof covered with asphalt shingles, with flush eaves and 6/6 double-hung sashes in gable end. Facade features stucco and half-timbers in gable ends. Windows are 6/6 double-hung sashes and added six-light double steel casements, some in groups of three. Entrance set in projecting gable roof vestibule and contains a leaded diaper-pattern light slab door. Added one-bay, side, side gable roof, front facing garage.

113 1919 Francis Street (C) Two-story, five-bay, frame four square variant with Colonial Revival influence, built 1898 and modified ca. 1950. Hip roof covered with asphalt shingles, with box cornice and frieze, cornice gutters, and three hip dormers each with single-light casements. Exterior walls covered with asbestos siding. Windows are 6/6 double-hung sashes. Full-width, flat roof porch with block spindle roof balustrade supported by brick piers with block spindle balustrade. Entrance contains a multi-light door with an architrave with triglyphs and flanking pilasters with Doric capitals. Popular Style Houses.

Garage, ca. 1925. One-story, two-bay, brick masonry, flat roof, built-up asphalt roofing, open bay doors. (C)

114 1921 Francis Street (C) George Schneider House Two-story, three-bay, frame side hall townhouse with Queen Anne influence, built in 1898. Hip roof covered with asphalt shingles, with box cornice, fish scale shingle frieze, and gable dormers with closed gable ends with pairs of 1/1 double-hung sashes. Facade features a two-story, round corner tower with conical roof and cresting. Exterior walls covered with weatherboard siding. Windows are 1/1 double-hung sashes, some in pairs, and, a two-story, side polygonal bay window under cuts gable end. Partial-width, hip roof porch supported by banded cast stone columns with Doric capitals raised on rough cast stone bases. Entrance contains a multi-light, Aesthetic cottage door. Victorian Style, Single Family Residences.

Garage, ca. 1955. One-story, one-bay, concrete block, flat and hip roof, asphalt shingles, multi-panel overhead door. (NC)

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115 1923 Francis Street (C) Louis C. Burnes House (Eckel & Mann, architects) Two-story, four-bay, brick masonry composite house with Queen Anne influence, built 1889. Complex hip and gable roof covered with asphalt shingles, with box cornice, cornice gutters, molded frieze, and projecting bracketed gable end covered with fish scale, butt and sawtooth shingles. Windows are 1/1 double-hung sashes and a 1/1 double-hung cottage window, some with leaded or stained glass top sashes. One-bay, gable roof porch with semi-circular arched reveal filled with ball and dowel screen, supported by brick piers with Romanesque Ionic capitals; and side, one-bay flat roof semi-circular arcade supported by brick piers, with added, shed roof second story enclosure. Entrance contains a multi-panel Queen Anne cottage door topped with a leaded stained glass transom. Victorian Style, Single Family Residences.

Garage, 1910. One-story, two-bays, brick masonry, hip roof, and two sets of six-light, one-panel double folding doors. (C)

116 1928 Francis Street (C) Louisa Rogers House Two-story, three-bay, stucco veneer side hall townhouse with Craftsman influence, built 1928. Gable roof covered with asphalt shingles, with exposed rafter tails and knee brace brackets. Windows are 6/1 double-hung sashes, some in groups of three. Entrance contains a Craftsman four-light, two-panel door with a swan's neck pediment and fluted pilasters with Doric capitals. Popular Style Houses.

Garage, 1928. One-story, one-bay, stucco veneer, gable roof, four-light overhead door; attached to house in 1998 by breezeway enclosed with banks of 1/1 metal frame sashes. (C)

117 2002 Francis Street (C) One-story, three-bay, frame gable and wing cottage with Queen Anne influence, built ca. 1890, and modified ca. 1950. Cross gable roof covered with asphalt shingles, with plain projecting eaves. Exterior walls covered with asbestos siding. Windows are 9/9 double-hung sashes. One-bay, side, shed roof porch partially enclosed with banks of 1/1 metal frame sashes. Entrance contains a single-light, three-panel door. Vernacular Residential Structures.

118 2006 Francis Street (NC*) One-story, three-bay, frame gable and wing cottage with Queen Anne influence, built ca. 1890, altered in ca. 1930 with Craftsman influence and altered again ca. 1990. Cross gable roof covered with asphalt shingles, with plain projecting eaves. Exterior walls covered with vinyl siding. Windows are 2/2 double-hung replacement sashes and a single-light fixed replacement sash. Porch enclosed. Entrance set beneath a gable roof hood supported by knee brace brackets and contains a multi-light door.

119 2010 Francis Street (C) One-story, three-bay, frame gable and wing cottage with Queen Anne influence, built ca. 1890 and modified ca. 1950. Cross gable roof covered with asphalt shingles, with plain projecting eaves. Exterior walls covered with asbestos siding. Windows are 2/2 double-hung sashes. One-bay, side, shed-roof porch supported by a box pier. Entrance contains a multi-light door. Vernacular Residential Structures.

120 2014 Francis Street (C) One-story, three-bay, frame gable and wing cottage with Queen Anne influence, built ca. 1890, altered ca. 1925 with Craftsman influence and modified ca. 1950. Cross gable roof covered with asphalt shingles, with plain projecting eaves and lozenge vent with quatrefoil in gable end. Exterior walls covered with asbestos siding. Windows are 4/4 double-hung sashes. One-bay, side, shed roof porch supported by battered box pier, partially enclosed with a bank of 1/1 metal frame sashes. Entrance contains a multi-light door. Vernacular Residential Structures.

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121 2015 Francis Street (C) Dr. Frederick P. Cronkite House Two-story, three-bay, frame and brick veneer four square with Colonial Revival influence, built 1904. Hip roof covered with asphalt shingles, with wide overhanging eaves and hip dormer with two 1/1 double-hung sashes. Exterior walls covered with brick veneer on first floor, wood shingles on second. Windows are 1/1 double-hung sashes, some in segmental-arched reveals. Full-width, flat roof porch supported by paneled box piers raised on brick bases, with a turned spindle balustrade. Entrance contains a Craftsman four-light, two-panel door. Popular Style Houses.

Embankment garage, ca. 1904. One-story, one-bay, stucco veneer, flat roof, built-up asphalt roofing, replacement overhead door. (C)

122 2019 Francis Street (C) One-story, two-bay, frame block and wing cottage with Queen Anne influence, built ca. 1881. Complex hip roof covered with asphalt shingles, with box cornice. Exterior walls covered with weatherboard siding. Windows are 1/1 double-hung sashes and a 1/1 cottage window. One-bay, side, shed-roof porch supported by simple replacement posts. Entrance contains a six-panel door. Vernacular Residential Structures.

123 2020 Francis Street (C) Two-story, four-bay, frame duplex townhouse with Italianate influence, built ca. 1890. Cross gable roof covered with asphalt shingles, with plain projecting eaves and frieze. Exterior walls covered with weatherboard siding. Windows are 1/1 double-hung sashes, and a 4/1 cottage window with a segmental-arched lintel. One-bay, side, shed roof porch supported by replacement timber posts, and a side replacement shed hood supported by knee brace brackets. Two entrances, each contain six-panel doors. Duplex Residential Structures.

124 2022 Francis Street (C) One-story, three-bay frame gable and wing cottage with Colonial Revival influence, built ca. 1900. Cross gable roof covered with asphalt shingles, with plain projecting eaves, frieze, and gable end with two single-light casements. Exterior walls covered with weatherboard siding. Full-width, L-plan, flat roof porch supported by columns with Doric capitals. Entrance contains a single-light, three-panel door topped with an obscured transom. Vernacular Residential Structures.

125 2110 Francis Street (NC) One-story, four-bay, frame commercial building with Modernist influence, built ca. 1980. Gable roof covered with asphalt shingles, with box cornice. Exterior walls covered with exterior plywood siding and lattice panels. Storefront spanned by a shed roof hood. Entrance contains a single-light, metal-frame door.

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126 1512 Jules Street (C) N. M. Parker House Two-story, two-bay, frame four-square variant with Queen Anne influence, built 1917, with two-story, two-bay frame, side/rear garage added in ca. 1930. Hip roofs covered with asphalt shingles, with wide overhanging eaves and hip dormer with two, single-light casements. Exterior walls covered with weatherboard siding. Windows are 1/1 double-hung sashes, some in groups of three. Full-width, gable roof porch supported by wrought iron replacement posts. Entrance contains a solid replacement door. Garage addition has hip roof, 2/2 metal frame replacement sashes, and three sets of six-light, one-panel bead board folding doors. Popular Style Houses.

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127 1515 Jules Street (C) Mrs. Magnolia Carder Speculative House #1 Two-story, three-bay, frame four square with Colonial Revival influence, built 1901. Hip roof covered with asphalt shingles, with box cornice, wide overhanging eaves, dentil frieze cornice gutters, and hip dormer with two lozenge-pattern/1 double-hung sashes. Exterior walls covered with weatherboard siding. Windows are 1/1 double-hung sashes, and two leaded/1 cottage windows. Full-width, hip roof porch supported by columns with Doric capitals. Entrance contains a single-light door topped with an obscured transom. Popular Style Houses.

128 1517 Jules Street (C) Mrs. Magnolia Carder Speculative House #2 Two-story, three-bay, frame four square with Colonial Revival influence, built 1901. Hip roof covered with asphalt shingles, with box cornice, wide overhanging eaves, dentil frieze and hip dormer with two lozenge-pattern/1 double-hung sashes. Exterior walls covered with weatherboard siding. Windows are 1/1 double-hung sashes, and two lozenge-pattern/1 cottage windows. Full-width, hip roof porch supported by columns with Doric capitals. Entrance contains a single-light, single-panel door, topped with an obscured transom. Popular Style Houses.

129 1519 Jules Street (C) Mrs. Magnolia Carder Speculative House #3 Two-story, three-bay, frame four square with Colonial Revival influence, built 1901. Hip roof covered with asphalt shingles, with box cornice, wide overhanging eaves, dentil frieze and hip dormer with two lozenge-pattern/1 double-hung sashes. Exterior walls covered with weatherboard siding. Windows are 1/1 double-hung sashes, and two lozenge-pattern/1 cottage windows. Full-width, hip roof porch supported by columns with Doric capitals. Entrance contains a three-light, three-panel door, topped with a single-light transom. Popular Style Houses.

130 1522 Jules Street (C) N. I. Nesser Speculative House #1 Two-story, two-bay, frame four-square with Colonial Revival influence, built 1912 and modified ca. 1950. Hip and gable roof covered with asphalt shingles, with box cornice, wide overhanging eaves, and gable dormer with a 1/1 double-hung sash. Exterior walls covered with asbestos siding. Windows are 1/1 double-hung sashes, some in groups of three, and a side, two-story polygonal bay window under eaves. Full-width, gable roof porch supported by brick piers. Entrance contains a single-light double-door. Popular Style Houses.

131 1523 Jules Street (C) I. Will Gray House One and one-half story, three-bay, frame gable and wing cottage with Colonial Revival influence, built 1898. Cross gable roof covered with asphalt shingles, with box cornice, and closed projecting gable end covered with hexagonal shingles and a Palladian arrangement of semi-circular, multi-light/1 double-hung sash flanked by 1/1 double-hung sashes. Exterior walls covered with weatherboard siding. Windows are 1/1 double-hung sashes and a 1/1 cottage window. One-bay, side, gable and shed roof porch with foliated motif in closed gable end, supported by columns with Doric capitals. Entrance contains a single-light, three-panel door topped with an obscured transom. Vernacular Residential Structures.

Garage, ca. 1910. One-story, one-bay, frame, hip roof, asphalt shingles, novelty siding, three-light chevron-panel hinged doors. (C)

132 1524 Jules Street (C) N. I. Nesser Speculative House #2 Two-story, two-bay, frame four-square with Colonial Revival influence, built 1912. Hip and gable roof covered with asphalt shingles, with box cornice, wide overhanging eaves, and gable dormer with octagonal shingles and a 1/1 double-hung sash. Exterior walls covered with weatherboard siding. Windows are 1/1 double-hung sashes, some in groups of three, and a side, two-story polygonal bay window under eaves. Full-width, hip roof porch supported by brick piers. Entrance contains a single-light door. Popular Style Houses.

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133 1602 Jules Street (C) James Lindbird Speculative House #1 Two-story, two-bay, frame gable and block townhouse with Queen Anne influence, built 1894. Flat, hip and gable roof covered with asphalt shingles, with plain projecting eaves, hexagonal shingle frieze, and closed gable end with hexagonal shingles. Exterior walls covered with weatherboard siding. Windows are 1/1 double-hung sashes, some in pairs, and a 1/1 cottage window. Full-width, L-plan, hip roof porch supported by battered box piers raised on brick bases. Entrance contains a solid replacement door topped with a single-light transom. Victorian Style, Single Family Residences.

Garage, ca. 1910. One-story, one-bay, frame, gable roof, asphalt shingles, exterior plywood siding, hinged board doors. (C)

134 1604 Jules Street (NC) James Lindbird Speculative House #2 Two-story, two-bay, frame gable and block townhouse with Queen Anne influence, built 1894. Flat, hip and gable roof covered with asphalt shingles, with plain projecting eaves, hexagonal shingle frieze, and closed gable end. Exterior walls covered with aluminum siding. Windows are 1/1 double-hung sashes, some in pairs. Porch lost. Entrance contains a nine-light, two-panel door.

135 1606 Jules Street (C) James Lindbird House Two-story, two-bay, stucco-veneer gable and block townhouse with Queen Anne influence, built 1894. Flat, hip and gable roof covered with asphalt shingles, with plain projecting eaves, hexagonal shingle frieze, and closed gable end. Windows are 1/1 double-hung sashes, some in pairs, and a 1/1 cottage window. Full-width, L-plan, hip roof porch supported by wrought iron replacement posts. Entrance contains a single-light, three-panel door topped with a single-light transom. Victorian Style, Single Family Residences.

136 1614 Jules Street (C) C. F. Wilson House One-story, five-bay, brick masonry center hall cottage with Italianate influence, built ca. 1885 and altered in 1913 with Colonial Revival influence. Flat and hip roof covered with asphalt shingles, with box cornice and frieze, and hip dormer with two 8/1 double-hung sashes. Windows are 1/1 double-hung sashes in segmental-arched reveals. Full-width, hip roof porch supported by columns with Doric capitals, with a block spindle balustrade. Entrance contains a single-light door. Vernacular Residential Structures.

Garage, ca. 1913. One-story, one-bay, stucco veneer, hip roof, asphalt shingles, overhead replacement door. (C)

137 1616 Jules Street (NC) One-story, three-bay, brick masonry single-unit commercial building with Italianate influence, built ca. 1900 and altered with Modernist influence in 1994. Flat roof covered with built-up asphalt roofing behind plain parapet, with added Mansard roof with wood shingles. Storefront has obscured center door flanked by multi-light fixed windows, exterior plywood siding, and brick bulkheads.

138 1619 Jules Street (NC*) Two-story, two-bay, frame gable and block townhouse with Colonial Revival influence, built ca. 1895 and altered in ca. 1955 and ca. 1995. Hip and gable roof covered with asphalt shingles, with box cornice and cornice returns. Exterior walls covered with asbestos siding. Windows are 1/1 double-hung sashes, some in pairs, and a 1/1 cottage window. One-bay, side, hip roof porch supported by replacement fluted metal columns. Entrance contains a solid replacement door.

139 1623 Jules Street (NC) Two-story, two-bay, frame gable and block townhouse with Colonial Revival influence, built ca. 1895 and altered ca. 1995. Hip and gable roof covered with asphalt shingles, with box cornice and cornice returns. Exterior walls covered with vinyl siding. Windows are 1/1 metal frame replacement sashes in reduced openings. One-bay, side, hip roof porch supported by simple replacement posts. Entrance contains a solid replacement door.

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140 1627 Jules Street (C) Two-story, two-bay, frame side hall townhouse with Queen Anne influence, built ca. 1890. Hip and gable roof covered with asphalt shingles, with plain projecting eaves, and gable end with fish scale shingles. Exterior walls covered with weatherboard siding. Windows are 1/1 double-hung sashes, some in pairs, a 1/1 cottage window, and a side, polygonal bay window with a hip roof. Partial-width, hip roof porch supported by columns with Doric capitals, with a turned spindle balustrade. Entrance contains a solid replacement door topped with a single-light transom. Victorian Style, Single Family Residences.

141 1701 Jules Street (NC) Bethel Four Square Church Two-story, seven-bay, imitation stone veneer church sanctuary with Modernist influence, built 1955. Flat roof covered with built-up asphalt roofing behind plain parapet. Windows are six-light metal frame awning casements. Entrance set under cantilevered flat metal canopy and contains a single-light, metal-frame double-door topped with a single-light transom and flanked with full-length double single-light sidelights.

142 1704 Jules Street (NC) One-story, four-bay, frame gable and wing cottage with Queen Anne influence, built ca. 1886 and altered in ca. 1985. Cross gable roof covered with asphalt shingles, with plain projecting eaves. Exterior walls covered with vinyl siding with Permastone wainscot. Windows are 2/2 metal frame sashes in reduced openings. Porch is lost. Entrance contains a single-light, single-panel double-door.

Garage, ca. 1965. One-story, two-bay, frame, shed roof, asphalt shingles, overhead door. (NC)

143 1710 Jules Street (C) One-story, two-bay, frame gable and wing cottage with Queen Anne influence, built ca. 1885. Complex gable roof covered with asphalt shingles, with plain projecting eaves and frieze. Exterior walls covered with weatherboard siding. Windows are 2/2 double-hung sashes and a 1/1 cottage window. Partial-width, flat roof porch supported by wrought iron replacement posts. Entrance contains a solid replacement door. Vernacular Residential Structures.

144 1712 Jules Street (C) Two-story, three-bay, frame side hall townhouse, perhaps built ca. 1885 and modified ca. 1985. Complex hip and gable roof covered with asphalt shingles, with box cornice, closed gable end, and gable dormer with obscured sashes. Exterior walls covered with Masonite siding. Windows are 1/1 double-hung sashes, some in pairs, and a 1/1 cottage window. Partial-width, L-plan, hip roof porch supported by wrought iron replacement posts. Entrance contains a solid replacement door topped with a single-light transom. Victorian Style, Single Family Residences.

Garage, ca. 1910; altered ca. 1985. One-story, two-bay, frame, hip roof, asphalt shingles, Masonite siding, two replacement overhead doors. (NC)

145 1716 Jules Street (C) D. L. Digan Speculative House One-story, three-bay, frame side hall cottage with Craftsman influence, built 1922 and modified ca. 1955. Gable roof covered with asphalt shingles, with exposed and shaped rafter tails. Exterior walls covered with asbestos siding. Windows are Craftsman 5/1 and 4/1 double-hung sashes. Partial-width, gable-roof porch supported by battered box piers raised on brick bases with a block spindle balustrade. Entrance contains a solid replacement door flanked by 3/4 length, multi-light sidelights. Popular Style Houses

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146 1717-1719 Jules Street (C) Jacob Bauman Duplex Two-story, four-bay, brick duplex four square with Colonial Revival influence, built 1901. Complex hip roof covered with asphalt shingles, with box cornice, wide overhanging eaves, frieze, and two hip roof dormers each with two 4/4 double-hung sashes. Windows are 9/1 double-hung sashes, two stained glass/1 cottage windows, and a two-story, side polygonal bay window under eaves. Full-width, U-plan, flat roof porch supported by simple replacement posts and paired columns with Doric capitals raised on brick bases. Two entrances each contain single-light doors. Duplex Residential Structures.

147 1801 Jules Street (C) John J. Harris House Two-story, four-bay, brick masonry townhouse with Italianate influence, built ca. 1868 and modified with Queen Anne and Colonial Revival influence in ca. 1905. Complex hip roof covered with asphalt shingles, with box cornice, molded frieze and scroll sawn brackets. Side polygonal tower with projecting hip roof, covered with fish scale shingles. Windows are 1/1 double-hung sashes, some in groups of three, some in segmental arched reveals and some with corbeled hoods with scroll sawn brackets. Full-width, L-plan, flat roof porch supported by columns with Scamozzi capitals raised on brick bases with a turned spindle balustrade. Two entrances, one with a single-light, two-panel double door topped by a single-light, segmental-arched transom, the second altered to a window opening with a 6/6 double-hung sash. Victorian Style, Single Family Residences.

148 1809 Jules Street (C) George O. Gruandt House One and one-half story, three-bay, brick veneer and frame cubical house with Colonial Revival influence, built 1905. Complex hip and gable roof covered with asphalt shingles, and box cornice, butt shingled gable ends with semi-circular arched recess in gable end containing Palladian arrangements of 12/12 double-hung sashes. Facade features brick quoins and a second-level porch recess in front of gable end. Windows are 1/1 double-hung sashes and a tripartite arrangement of a leaded glass/1 cottage window flanked by full-height 1/1 double-hung sashes as sidelights. Full-width, flat roof porch with block spindle roof balustrade supported by banded brick piers. Entrance contains a single-light door topped with a single-light transom and flanked by 3/4 length, single-light sidelights. Popular Style Houses.

Garage, ca. 1905. One-story, two-bay, brick masonry, gable roof, bracketed cornice, sheet metal roofing, eight-light chevron-panel bead board double doors and an overhead replacement door. (C)

149 1817-1819 Jules Street (C) Sizzie K. Garrett Duplex Two-story, four-bay, brick masonry duplex townhouse with Italianate influence, built ca. 1887 and modified ca. 1950. Flat and hip roof covered with asphalt shingles, with a box cornice and corbeled frieze. Windows are 4/4 double-hung sashes and 2/2 metal frame replacement sashes, some in pairs, with corbeled segmental-arched hoods and scroll sawn arch filler. Porch lost. Two entrances, the first containing a single-light replacement door, the second is obscured. Duplex Residential Structures.

150 1821-1823 Jules Street (C) Gustave Schumacher Duplex Two-story, three-bay, brick veneer duplex four square with Colonial Revival influence, built 1903. Hip and gable roof covered with asphalt shingles, with box cornice, molded frieze, and hip dormer with single-light casement and fish scale shingles. Facade features two shallow polygonal bays above porch and beneath eaves. Windows are 1/1 double-hung sashes, some in pairs, and two 1/1 cottage windows each flanked by 1/1 double-hung sashes, and, a side, two-story, polygonal bay window beneath the gable end. Full-width, hip roof porch supported by piers with derivative cast stone Ionic capitals. Entrances each contain multi-light, multi-panel replacement doors topped with single-light transoms. Duplex Residential Structures.

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151 1901 Jules Street (NC*) Henry W. Shorow Store. (part Bullock Family Chapel) Two-story, three-bay, brick masonry single-unit commercial building with Colonial Revival influence, built 1906 and altered ca. 1970. Flat roof covered with built-up asphalt roofing behind plain parapet, with corbeled modillion cornice. Windows are 1/1 double-hung sashes, some with flat hammer-faced brick arches. Storefront spanned by exposed decorated steel I-beam. Storefront contains a center, multi-panel double-door flanked by obscured sidelights, flanked by bays enclosed with exterior plywood. A one-story, one-bay, flat roof structure with a solid door and single-light transom connects this building to 1903 Jules Street.

152 1902 Jules Street (NC) Beatty's Grocery Store One-story, ten-bay, brick masonry three-unit commercial block with Craftsman and Minimalist Traditional influences, built 1932 with additions in 1947 and 1956, and alterations in ca. 1970, et seq. Flat roofs covered with built-up asphalt roofing behind stepped and varietal parapets. Facade features an added Mansard roof with wood shingles across westernmost group of store bays. Most storefront bays enclosed with concrete block, center group of bays have glass block windows and side single-light metal frame door flanked by full-length single-light sidelights.

153 1903 Jules Street (C) Mrs. A. Mack Store (part Bullock Family Chapel) Two-story, three-bay, brick masonry single-unit commercial building with Romanesque influence, built 1908 and modified ca. 1960. Flat roof covered with built-up asphalt roofing behind plain parapet with tile coping and a corbeled modillion cornice. Windows have replacement eight-light steel casements set in semi-circular arched reveals. Storefront spanned with a recessed sign board area with a corbeled modillion cornice. Storefront modified with center replacement fan-light, six-panel door, flanked by single-light fixed display windows with Permastone veneer bulkheads and surrounds. Small Scale Commercial Block.

154 1911 Jules Street (C) Amos D. McPhail Office One and one-half story, four-bay, stucco veneered Cape with Minimal Traditional influence, built 1940. Complex side gable roof covered with asphalt shingles, with plain eaves. Windows are 6/6 double-hung sashes, some in pairs and groups of three. Entrance contains a single-light, multi-panel replacement door. Unassessed, Historic Office Building.

155 2001 Jules Street (NC) Prudential Life Insurance Office (St. Joseph Board of Realtors) One-story, eight-bay, brick veneer office block with Modernist influence, built 1953. Flat roof covered with built-up asphalt shingles behind plain parapet with stone coping. Facade features an asymmetrical application of courses of common and Roman brick. Windows are two-fixed/single-light steel awning casement, some in pairs or groups of three. Entrance set beneath one-bay cantilevered flat metal canopy and contains a single-light metal-frame door, topped with a divided single-light transom and flanked by divided single-light sidelights.

156 2011-2013 Jules Street (C) Samuel Hassenbusch Duplex (attributed to E. J. Eckel, architect) Two-story, four-bay, brick veneer duplex townhouse with Colonial Revival and Craftsman influences, built 1911, modified ca. 1990. Hip and gable roof covered with asphalt shingles, with exposed, shaped rafter tails and hip dormer with a 6/6 double-hung sash. Windows are 9/1 double-hung sashes, some in pairs. Two, one-bay, flat roof with parapet porches supported by brick piers spanned with projecting barrel vaults; area between porches enclosed with 1/1 metal sashes and vinyl siding. Two entrances, each containing multi-light doors. Duplex Residential Structures.

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157 2016 Jules Street (C) D. A. Atkin House Two-story, three-bay, frame gable and wing house with Colonial Revival influence, built 1901, and modified ca. 1950 and ca. 1980. Cross gable roof with box cornice, and closed gable end with a semi-circular arched fan light casement. Exterior walls covered with asbestos siding and exterior plywood siding. Windows are 1/1 double-hung sashes, and, a side polygonal bay window with hip roof. Full-width, L-plan, flat roof porch supported by columns with Doric capitals. Two entrances each contain single-light, single-panel doors. Victorian Style, Single Family Residences.

Garage, ca. 1980. One-story, one-bay, frame, gable roof, Masonite siding, overhead door. (NC)

158 2017 Jules Street (C) Samuel Hassenbusch Speculative House #1 (attributed to E. J. Eckel, architect) Two-story, three-bay, brick veneer four-square variant with Craftsman and Colonial Revival influences, built 1912. Hip roof covered with asphalt shingles, with box cornice and hip dormer with a twelve-light casement. Windows are 12/1 double-hung sashes, some in pairs, and a 12/1 cottage window. Two-story, partial-width, flat roof porch enclosed as a solarium on second floor with 12/1 double-hung sashes, and supported by brick piers on first floor with corbeled panels in parapet. Entrance contains a multi-light, single-panel door flanked by 3/4 length multi-light sidelights. Popular Style Houses.

159 2019 Jules Street (C) Samuel Hassenbusch Speculative House #2 (E. J. Eckel, architect) Two-story, two-bay, brick veneer side hall townhouse with Craftsman and Tudor Revival influences, built in 1912. Gable roof covered with asphalt shingles, with exposed rafter tails, plain bargeboard, and gable end with a 3/1 double-hung sash. Facade features a polygonal bay window on porch. Windows are 9/1 double-hung sashes, some in pairs, with flat corbeled Tudor Revival lintels. Partial-width, flat roof porch supported by columns and box columns with Doric capitals. Entrance contains a single-light replacement door. Victorian Style, Single Family Residences.

160 2020 Jules Street (C) Richard H. Kessler House One and one-half story, three-bay, frame composite cottage with Colonial Revival influence, built 1898 and modified ca. 1990. Complex hip and gable roof covered with asphalt shingles, with box cornice, closed gable end with two 1/1 double-hung sashes, and gable dormer with a 1/1 double-hung sash. Exterior walls covered with vinyl siding. Windows are 1/1 double-hung sashes and two 1/1 cottage windows. Full-width, hip roofed porch supported by columns with Doric capitals. Entrance contains a fan light, multi-panel replacement door topped with a single-light transom. Victorian Style, Single Family Residences.

161 2022 Jules Street (C) Arthur W. Brewster House Two-story, two-bay, frame side hall townhouse with Queen Anne influence, built 1897. Cross gable roof covered with asphalt shingles, with box cornice and octagonal shingles in gable end. Exterior walls covered with weatherboard siding, with an octagonal shingle belt course between floors. Windows are 1/1 double-hung sashes, some in pairs, and a stained glass/1 cottage window. One-bay, side, hip roof porch supported by wrought iron replacement posts. Entrance contains a multi-panel replacement door. Victorian Style, Single Family Residences.

162 2024 Jules Street (NC*) James Landon House Two-story, two-bay, frame side hall townhouse with Queen Anne influence, built 1897 and altered ca. 1990. Cross gable roof covered with asphalt shingles, with box cornice and gable end with octagonal shingles. Exterior walls covered with aluminum siding. Windows are 1/1 double-hung sashes, some in pairs and groups of three. One-bay, side shed porch enclosed with 1/1 metal frame sashes. Relocated entrance contains a Queen Anne multi-panel, single-light cottage door.

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163 2101 Jules Street (C) Westminster Presbyterian Church One and one-half story, four-bay, brick and stone veneer church sanctuary with Gothic Revival influence, built 1933. Complex gable roof covered with slate, with corner tower with two Gothic-arched vents, step buttresses, and gable ends behind stepped parapets with stone copings; a copper spire stands at the crossing of the gables. Windows include a group of three Perpendicular Gothic-arched stained glass lights with stone tracery and surround, and 9/3 leaded casements, in pairs. Entrance set in Tudor Revival surround with stepped flat arches and contains a single-light, metal frame replacement double doors. Unassessed Historic Religious Institution.

Sunday school wing, ca. 1895, altered 1934. Two-story, five-bay, brick and stucco veneer with half timbers, gable roof, slate roofing, multi-light casement windows, multi-panel double-door set in Gothic-arched stone surround. (C)

164 2110 Jules Street (C) Richard D. Denicke Store One-story, three-bay, brick masonry single-unit commercial building with Colonial Revival influence, built 1910 and modified ca. 1980. Flat roof covered with built-up asphalt roofing behind simple parapet with stone coping, sheet metal cornice with dentil frieze, and corner console brackets. Transom area covered by full-width sign board. Storefront has a center, metal frame single-light door flanked by exterior plywood and single-light fixed sash window infill above a brick bulkhead. Small Scale Commercial Building.

165 2112-2114 Jules Street (C) One-story, six-bay, two-unit commercial building with Minimalist Traditional influence, built 1927. Flat roofs covered with built-up asphalt roofing behind plain parapets with a soldier course cornice. Shed canopies with butt shingles span each storefront. Storefronts are center single-light metal and single-light wood doors, each flanked by single-light metal frame display windows above brick bulkheads. Small Scale Commercial Building.

166 2116-2118 Jules Street (C) Two-story, four-bay, stucco veneer duplex four square variant with Colonial Revival influence, built 1914. Hip roof covered with asphalt shingles, with box cornice, added scroll sawn brackets, and hip dormer with a 1/1 double-hung sash. Windows are 1/1 double-hung sashes, some in groups of three, and a lozenge-pattern/1 cottage window. A one-bay side open deck added ca. 1999. Two entrances, one set in a recessed vestibule containing a single-light door topped with a single-light transom, the second a single-light door. Duplex Residential Structures.

MULBERRY STREET

167 2001 Mulberry Street (C) W. Chittenden Speculative House Two-story, four-bay, frame four-square with Colonial Revival influence, built 1901 and modified ca. 1950. Hip roof covered with asphalt shingles, with box cornice, and two hip dormers each with two 1/1 double-hung sashes. Exterior walls covered with asbestos siding. Windows are 1/1 double-hung sashes, some in pairs, and a 1/1 cottage window. Full-width, hip and gable roof porch supported by box piers raised on brick bases. Two entrances, each contain single-light, four-panel doors topped with covered transoms. Popular Style Houses.

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168 2003 Mulberry Street (NC) S. Wiesel House Two-story, two-bay, frame gable and block house with Queen Anne influence, built 1899 and altered ca. 1990. Hip and gable roof covered with asphalt shingles, with box cornice, and closed gable end with a semi-circular arched single-light casement. Exterior walls covered with asphalt roll siding on second floor and added stucco veneer on part of first. Windows are 1/1 metal frame replacement windows, some in pairs, some in reduced openings. One-story, hip roof porch completely enclosed. Two entrances, each contain single-light replacement doors.

Garage, ca. 1960. One-story, one-bay, concrete block, gable roof, overhead door. (NC)

169 2005 Mulberry Street (C) Andrew VonArb Duplex Two-story, four-bay, frame four-square with Queen Anne influence, built 1901, altered ca. 1920 with Craftsman influence and modified ca. 1950. Flat and hip roof covered with asphalt shingles, with box cornice and cornice gutters. Exterior walls covered with asbestos siding. Windows are 1/1 double-hung sashes, and two 1/1 double-hung cottage windows. Partial-width, shed roof hood supported by knee brace brackets. Two entrances, each contain single-light replacement doors. Duplex Residential Structures.

170 2009 Mulberry Street (C) Two-story, two-bay, frame gable and wing townhouse with Queen Anne influence, built ca. 1890. Complex gable roof covered with asphalt shingles, with plain projecting eaves, and gable ends with scroll sawn gable valence. Facade features a projecting box bay over porch under gable end. Exterior walls covered with weatherboard siding. Windows are 1/1 double-hung sashes. Full-width, hip roof porch supported by simple posts. Entrances contain a single-light, three-panel door topped with a single-light transom, and a multi-light, three-panel door topped with a three-light transom and flanked by multi-light sidelights. Victorian Style, Single Family Residences.

Garage, ca. 1950. One-story, two-bay, frame, hip roof, asphalt shingles, novelty siding, hinged board bay doors. (NC)

171 2101 Mulberry Street (C) E. H. Scott House Two-story, three-bay, frame side hall townhouse with Queen Anne influence, built 1889. Gable and hip roof covered with asphalt shingles, with box cornice, cornice gutters, and gable end covered with fish scale shingles. Facade features a polygonal bay with hip roof over porch. Exterior walls covered with weatherboard siding. Windows are 1/1 double-hung sashes, some in pairs, some with segmental lintels. Full-width, hip and gable roof, L-plan porch supported by simple replacement posts. Entrance contains a single-light door. Victorian Style, Single Family Residences.

Garage, ca. 1960. One-story, one-bay, concrete block, gable roof, asphalt shingles, overhead door. (NC)

172 2103 Mulberry Street (C) S. D. Gordon House One and one-half story, three-bay, frame cottage with Queen Anne influence, built 1899. Complex gable roof covered with asphalt shingles, with box cornice and gable ends with two 1/1 double-hung sashes. Exterior walls covered with weatherboard siding. Windows are 1/1 double-hung sashes, and a single-light diamond casement. One-bay, undercut porch supported by lattice pier, spanned with an elliptical frieze. Entrance contains a multi-light door. Vernacular Residential Structures.

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NUMBERED STREETS

NORTH 16TH STREET

- 173 101 North 16th Street (NC) One-story, two-bay, frame cubical cottage with Modernist influence, built ca. 1999. Hip roof covered with asphalt shingles, with box cornice. Exterior walls covered with vinyl siding. Windows are 1/1 metal frame sashes. One-bay, hip roof porch supported by simple posts. Entrance contains a multi-light, multi-panel door.
- 174 107 North 16th Street (C) Michael Meyers House One-story, three-bay, frame saddlebag cottage with Queen Anne influence, built ca. 1880 and modified ca. 1950. Side gable roof covered with asphalt shingles, with plain projecting eaves. Exterior walls covered with asbestos siding. Windows are 1/1 double-hung sashes. Entrance contains a single-light, three-panel door topped with a single-light transom. Vernacular Residential Structures.
- 175 108 North 16th Street (NC) Henry Upton House Two-story, two-bay, frame side hall townhouse with Queen Anne influence, built 1907 and altered ca. 1960. Complex hip and gable roof covered with asphalt shingles, with box cornice, frieze, and gable end covered with butt shingles with two 1/1 double-hung sashes. Exterior walls covered with weatherboard siding. Windows are 1/1 double-hung sashes and a 1/1 cottage window. Two-story, partial-width, flat roof porch enclosed on second level with aluminum siding and 1/1 metal frame sashes, and supported by simple posts. Entrance contains a multi-light, two-panel replacement door topped by an obscured transom.
- 176 109 North 16th Street (C) C. I. Vandeventer House One-story, three-bay, frame gable and wing cottage with Queen Anne influence, built ca. 1880 and modified ca. 1950. Cross gable roof covered with asphalt shingles, with plain projecting eaves. Exterior walls covered with asbestos siding. Windows are 1/1 double-hung sashes. One-bay, side, shed roof porch supported by box piers. Entrance contains a single-light, multi-panel Queen Anne cottage door. Vernacular Residential Structures.
- 177 110-112 North 16th Street (C) William P. White Duplex Two-story, four-bay, brick masonry duplex side hall townhouse with Queen Anne influence, built 1894. Flat roof covered with built-up asphalt roofing behind plain parapet with corbeled modillion cornice. Facade features symmetrical two-story polygonal bay windows. Windows are 1/1 double-hung sashes in segmental-arched reveals, and two stained glass/1 cottage windows. Partial-width, flat roof porch with plain parapet, spanned by semi-circular brick arches with Romanesque cushion capitals. Two entrances each contain single-light, multi-panel Colonial Revival cottage doors. Duplex Residential Structures.
- Garage, ca. 1950. One-story, one-bay, concrete block, flat roof, built-up asphalt roofing, overhead door. (NC)
- 178 120 North 16th Street (C) William and Mary Burris House One-story, two-bay, frame gable and block cottage with Italianate influence, built 1882 and altered with Colonial Revival influence in 1922. Complex hip and gable roof covered with asphalt shingles, with plain projecting eaves and frieze. Facade features a box bay under the eaves. Exterior walls covered with weatherboard siding. Windows are 1/1 and 6/6 double-hung sashes, and a side box bay window. One-bay, flat roof porch supported by wrought iron posts. Entrance contains a single-light Queen Anne cottage door. Vernacular Residential Structures.
- Garage, 1950. One-story, one-bay, concrete blocks, flat roof, overhead door. (NC)

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- 179 206 North 16th Street (C) One-story, three-bay, frame gable and block cottage with Queen Anne influence, built ca. 1890. Hip and gable roof covered with asphalt shingles, with plain projecting eaves and a closed gable end. Exterior walls covered with bevel siding. Windows are 1/1 double-hung sashes. One-bay, undercut porch supported by wrought iron replacement posts and turned wood pilasters. Entrance contains a single-light replacement door. Vernacular Residential Structures.
- 180 209 North 16th Street (NC) One-story, four-bay, frame hip and block variant with Queen Anne influence, built ca. 1890, and altered in 1995. Complex hip roof covered with asphalt shingles, with flared eaves and box cornice. Exterior walls covered with aluminum siding. Windows are 1/1 double-hung sashes, a single-light lozenge casement, and a 1/1 double-hung sash flanked by single-light fixed sashes. Partial-width, L-plan, hip roof replacement porch supported by replacement turned posts. Entrance contains a single-light, multi-panel replacement door.
- 181 212-214 North 16th Street (C) Mary Dougherty Duplex Two-story, four-bay, brick veneer duplex four square with Craftsman and Colonial Revival influences, built 1912. Hip roof covered with asphalt shingles, with wide overhanging eaves, box cornice, cornice gutters and hip dormer with three 8/1 double-hung sashes. Facade features two shallow polygonal bay windows above porch and under eaves. Windows are 1/1 double-hung sashes, some with flat arches, a 1/1 cottage window, and a side, two-story polygonal bay window under eaves. Full-width, flat roof porch supported by brick piers with a block spindle balustrade. Two entrances each contain single-light doors topped with single-light transoms. Duplex Residential Structures.
- 182 215 North 16th Street (NC) Joseph Cook House One-story, two-bay, stucco veneer shotgun variant with Colonial Revival influence, built 1900 and altered and expanded with rear ell ca. 1985. Hip roof covered with asphalt shingles, with box cornice and cornice gutters. One-story, two-bay, hip roof shotgun cottage added to rear of original structure. Windows are 1/1 metal frame sashes in reduced openings, some in pairs. One-bay, pedimented gable roof porch supported by columns with Doric capitals with a block spindle balustrade. Entrance contains a single-light, single-panel door.
- 183 216-218 North 16th Street (C) Two-story, three-bay, brick veneer duplex four square with Colonial Revival influence, built 1910. Hip roof covered with asphalt shingles, with wide overhanging eaves and hip dormer with two 1/1 double-hung sashes. Windows are 1/1 double-hung sashes, two set in surround with box cornice and paneled Doric pilasters, and a side, two-story, polygonal bay window under eaves. Full-width, flat roof porch supported by brick piers with a block spindle balustrade. Two entrances, each containing single-light doors topped with single-light transoms. Duplex Residential Structures.
- 184 301 North 16th Street (NC) One-story, three-bay, frame bungalow with Craftsman Revival influence, built 1999. Complex gable roof covered with asphalt shingles, with exposed rafter tails and knee brace brackets. Exterior walls covered with vinyl siding. Windows are 6/6 metal frame sashes, some in pairs. One-bay, undercut porch supported by a box pier. Entrance contains a single-light, two-panel door.
- 185 307 North 16th Street (C) Dr. John Lanston House One and one-half story, two-bay, side hall townhouse variant with Dutch Colonial Revival influence, built 1899. Gambrel-front roof covered with asphalt shingles, with plain projecting eaves, five hip dormers with 1/1 double-hung sashes, and two gable dormers with three 1/1 double-hung sashes. Facade features a polygonal bay window on porch. Exterior walls covered with radius-edge weatherboard siding. Windows are 1/1 and 3/1 double-hung sashes. Two-story, full-width, flat roof porch enclosed as solarium with banks of 1/1 double-hung sashes, set above wider, flat and hip roof supported by paired columns with Doric capitals raised on cast stone bases. Entrance contains a Craftsman multi-light door flanked by Craftsman multi-light sidelights. Victorian Style, Single Family Residences.

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186 311-313 North 16th Street (C) William Moseley Duplex Two-story, four-bay, frame side hall duplex townhouse with Queen Anne influence, built 1892. Flat, hip and gable roof covered with asphalt shingles. with box cornice, frieze, cornice gutters and closed gable ends with two single-light casements. Exterior walls covered with weatherboard siding. Windows are 1/1 double-hung sashes, some in pairs, and tripartite groups of 1/1 cottage window flanked by narrow 1/1 double-hung sashes. Full-width, flat roof porch supported by columns with Doric capitals with a block spindle balustrade. Two entrances each contain single-light, two-panel doors topped with single-light transoms. Duplex Residential Structures.

187 409-411 North 16th Street (C) Two-story, four-bay, frame side hall duplex townhouse with Queen Anne and Colonial Revival influence, built ca. 1895 and modified ca. 1955. Complex hip and gable roof covered with asphalt shingles, with box cornice, closed gable ends, and hip dormer with two single-light casements. Exterior walls covered with asbestos siding. Windows are 1/1 double-hung sashes, some in pairs, and two 1/1 cottage windows. Partial-width, hip roof porch supported by columns with Doric capitals, with a block spindle balustrade. Two entrances, one a single-light, three-panel door topped with a single-light transom, the other a single-light, single-panel replacement door topped with a single-light transom. Duplex Residential Structures.

Garage, ca. 1960. One and one-half story, one-bay, concrete block and frame, gable roof, asphalt shingles, exterior plywood siding, single-light fixed sashes, overhead door. (NC)

188 415 North 16th Street (C) Edward Brandow House Two and one-half story, two-bay, frame side hall townhouse with Queen Anne influence, built 1907 and modified ca. 1955. Complex hip and gable roof covered with asphalt shingles, with box cornice, wide overhanging eaves, and closed gable end with a 1/1 double-hung sash flanked by single-light casements. Exterior walls covered with asbestos siding. Windows are 1/1 double-hung sashes, 1/1 cottage window, and a side, two-story, polygonal bay under eaves. Full-width, hip roof porch supported by wrought iron replacement posts. Entrance contains a single-light door. Victorian Style, Single Family Residences.

189 416 North 16th Street (C) One and one-half story, three-bay, stucco veneer center hall cottage with Italianate influence, built ca. 1885. Gable roof covered with asphalt shingles, with plain projecting eaves and gable wall dormer with 2/2 metal frame replacement sash in a semi-circular-arched reveal. Windows are 2/1 double-hung sashes. Partial-width, hip roof porch supported by columns with Doric capitals raised on stucco veneer bases. Entrance contains a single-light replacement door topped with a single-light transom and flanked by 2/3 length obscured sidelights. Vernacular Residential Structures.

Garage, ca. 1980. One-story, one-bay, frame, gable roof, vinyl siding, overhead door. (NC)

190 417 North 16th Street (C) Two-story, two-bay, frame side hall townhouse with Queen Anne influence, built ca. 1900 and modified ca. 1955. Hip and gable roof covered with asphalt shingles, with box cornice, wide overhanging eaves and closed gable ends with a 1/1 double-hung sash flanked by single-light casements. Facade features a polygonal bay window over porch and under eaves. Exterior walls covered with asbestos siding. Windows are 1/1 double-hung sashes, and a side two-story, polygonal bay window under eaves. Full-width flat roof porch supported by wrought iron replacement posts. Entrance contains a solid replacement door. Victorian Style, Single Family Residences.

Garage, ca. 1945. One and one-half story, two-bay, concrete block and frame, shed roof, asphalt shingles, weatherboard siding, 6/6 double-hung sashes in pairs, overhead doors. (NC)

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191 418-420 North 16th Street (NC) Elias Chute House Two-story, two-bay, frame side hall townhouse with Colonial Revival influence, built 1900 and altered ca. 1960. Complex hip roof covered with asphalt shingles, with box cornice and hip dormer with 1/1 double-hung sashes. Exterior walls covered with asbestos siding. Windows are 1/1 and 6/1 double-hung sashes, some in pairs, and a side polygonal bay window with a hip roof. One-bay, two-story, flat roof replacement porch, with upper level enclosed with 1/1 double-hung sashes, supported by wrought iron replacement posts. Entrance contains a single-light replacement door.

192 419-421 North 16th Street (C) Frank Schuske Residential Flats Two-story, four-bay, brick veneer side hall duplex townhouse with Colonial Revival influence, built 1907. Flat roof covered with built-up asphalt roofing behind stepped parapet, with corbeled cornice and attic panels. Windows are 1/1 double-hung sashes. Partial-width, flat roof porch supported by box columns. Two entrances each contain Craftsman six-light, three-panel doors. Duplex Residential Structures.

Embankment garage, ca. 1930. One-story, two-bay, brick and rubble stone veneer, overhead doors. (C)

193 422 North 16th Street (C) Edwin C. Delavan Speculative House #1 (E. C. Delavan, architect) Two-story, two-bay, brick veneer side hall townhouse with Colonial Revival and Craftsman influences, built 1909. Gable roof covered with asphalt shingles, with exposed rafter tails and gable end with two 9/1 double-hung sashes. Windows are 6/1 double-hung sashes, some in pairs, and an 18/1 cottage window. Full-width, hip roof porch supported by paired columns with Doric capitals raised in brick bases. Entrance contains a four-light, single-panel door. Victorian Style, Single Family Residences.

194 424 North 16th Street (C) Edwin C. Delavan Speculative House #2 (E. C. Delavan, architect) Two-story, three-bay, brick veneer side hall townhouse with Craftsman influence, built 1909. Gable roof covered with asphalt shingles, with exposed rafter tails and gable end covered with asbestos siding with two 9/1 double-hung sashes. Windows are 9/1 double-hung sashes and 18/1 cottage window. Full-width, gable roof porch supported by battered box piers raised on brick bases. Entrance contains a Craftsman diaper-pattern, single-panel door. Victorian Style, Single Family Residences.

195 426-428 North 16th Street (C) Edward Brandow Duplex Two-story, four-bay, frame duplex four square with Colonial Revival influence, built 1907. Hip roof covered with asphalt shingles, with box cornice, and three hip dormers with pairs of multi-light leaded casements. Exterior walls covered with weatherboard siding. Windows are 1/1 double-hung sashes, and a diaper-pattern/1 cottage window. Full-width, hip roof porch supported by columns with Doric capitals. Two entrances each contain single-light, three-panel cottage doors. Duplex Residential Structures.

Garage, ca. 1960. One-story, two-bay, concrete block, gable roof, asphalt shingles, overhead doors. (NC)

196 430 North 16th Street (C) I. B. Riney House Two-story, three-bay, frame side hall townhouse with Italianate influence, built 1889 and altered in ca. 1915 with Craftsman influence. Hip roof covered with asphalt shingles with flared, wide overhanging eaves with exposed rafter tails, and hip dormer with two 1/1 double-hung sashes. Exterior walls covered with weatherboard siding. Windows are 2/2 and 1/1 double-hung sashes, some in pairs, some with peaked lintels. One-bay, undercut porch supported by a brick pier. Entrance contains a multi-panel replacement door. Victorian Style, Single Family Residences.

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SOUTH 16TH STREET

197 102 South 16th Street (NC*) One and one-half story, three-bay, frame T-plan cottage with Queen Anne influence, built ca. 1890 and altered ca. 1965 and ca. 1990. Cross gable roof covered with asphalt shingles, with plain projecting eaves. Exterior walls covered with weatherboard and Masonite siding. Windows are 3/1 double-hung replacement sashes and 1/1 metal frame replacement sashes, all in reduced openings, and, a side polygonal bay window with a flat roof. Partial-width, L-plan, hip roof porch supported by wrought iron replacement posts. Entrance contains a multi-panel replacement door.

198 106 South 16th Street (NC) I. L. Rogers House Two-story, three-bay, frame center hall townhouse with Queen Anne influence, built 1898 and altered ca. 1975. Complex hip and gable roof covered with asphalt shingles, with box cornice, cornice returns and gable end with fish scale shingles and semi-circular arched single-light casement. Exterior walls covered with aluminum siding. Windows are 1/1 double-hung sashes, some in pairs, a 1/1 cottage window, and a side polygonal bay window with a flat roof. Porch lost. Entrance contains a single-light, multi-panel replacement door flanked by paneled replacement sidelights.

199 107 South 16th Street (C) One-story, three-bay, frame cottage with Queen Anne and Colonial Revival influences, built 1904 and modified ca. 1950. Flat hip and gable roof covered with asphalt shingles, with stepped roof cresting in gable end. Exterior walls covered with asbestos siding. Windows are 1/1 double-hung sashes and a diaper-pattern/1 cottage window. Full-width, flat roof porch supported by wrought iron replacement posts. Entrance contains a single-light, three-panel door. Vernacular Residential Structures.

200 109 South 16th Street (C) Mary Cox House Two-story, three-bay, frame side hall townhouse with Italianate influence, built 1887 and modified with Craftsman influence ca. 1910. Flat, hip and gable roofs covered with asphalt shingles, with box cornice and frieze with scroll sawn brackets, and gable end with sawtooth shingles. Facade features a box bay window over porch. Exterior walls covered with weatherboard siding. Windows are 2/2 double-hung sashes. Full-width, flat roof porch supported by battered box piers raised on brick bases. Two entrances contain a single-light door and a multi-light replacement door. Victorian Style, Single Family Residences.

201 115 South 16th Street (C) I. F. Barnard House Two-story, four-bay, frame side hall townhouse variant with Queen Anne influence, built ca. 1898. Complex hip roof covered with asphalt shingles, with wide overhanging eaves. Exterior walls covered with vinyl siding. Windows are 2/2 double-hung sashes. One-bay, gable roof porch supported by simple replacement posts. Entrance contains a single-light door. Victorian Style, Single Family Residences.

Garage, ca. 1950. One-story, one-bay, concrete block, gable roof, asphalt shingles, overhead door. (NC)

202 221-223 South 16th Street (C) F. K. Roberts House Two-story, four-bay, brick veneer duplex four square with Craftsman influence, built ca. 1906. Hip roof covered with asphalt shingles, with flared, wide overhanging eaves, frieze, and hip dormer with a diaper-pattern casement. Facade features shallow polygonal bay windows over porch. Windows are diaper-pattern/1 double-hung sashes, a diaper-pattern/1 cottage window, and, a side polygonal bay window covered with a hip roof. Full-width, U-plan, flat roof porch supported by brick piers on stepped brick bases. Two entrances each contain a single-light door. Duplex Residential Structures.

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NORTH 17TH STREET

203 102-108 North 17th (C) Temple Adath Joseph Two-story, three-bay, brick veneer center aisle synagogue and school with Neoclassical Revival influence, built 1910. Gable roof covered with asphalt shingles, with box cornice and modillion frieze. Windows are groups of six clathri-pattern casements, in pairs, set in corbeled surrounds, some with flat molded stone lintels. Full-width, tetrastyle portico with full entablature, supported by columns with Doric capitals. Entrance contains a single-light, double-door topped with a divided transom of clathri-pattern fixed sashes, flanked by single-light sidelights. Unassessed Historic Religious Institution.

Auditorium, 1922. Two-story, three-bay, brick veneer. Flat roof covered with built-up asphalt behind plain parapet with sheet metal cornice and dentil frieze. Windows are 1/1 double-hung sashes, some in groups of three, some with clathri-pattern transoms. Entrance set beneath suspended flat metal canopy with glazed frieze, and contains a single-light, single-panel door. (C)

204 109 North 17th Street (NC*) Henry Kimmett Speculative House #1 Two-story, three-bay, brick veneer four square with Colonial Revival influence, built 1912 and altered ca. 1965. Hip roof covered with asphalt shingles, with wide overhanging eaves and hip dormer with two single-light casements. Windows are 1/1 double-hung sashes. Full-width, gable roof porch supported by brick piers. Two entrance contain a single-light door and a single-light, three-panel door. Popular Style Houses.

205 111 North 17th Street (C) Henry Kimmett Speculative House #2 Two-story, three-bay, brick veneer four-square with Craftsman influence, built 1912. Hip roof covered with asphalt shingles, with wide overhanging eaves. Windows are 1/1 double-hung sashes. Two-story, full-width, gable roof porch enclosed on second level with exterior plywood siding, and supported by box piers raised on brick bases. Two entrance contain single-light and multi-light replacement doors. Popular Style Houses.

206 113 North 17th Street (C) Henry Kimmett Speculative House #3 Two-story, three-bay, brick veneer four square with Craftsman influence, built 1912. Hip roof covered with asphalt shingles, with wide overhanging eaves and hip dormer with two 1/1 double-hung sashes. Windows are 1/1 double-hung sashes. Full-width, gable roof porch supported by box pairs raised on brick bases. Entrance contains a single-light, multi-panel replacement door. Popular Style Houses.

Garage, ca. 1920. One-story, one-bay, brick masonry, no roof, no doors. (NC)

207 204 North 17th Street (C) Joseph Hayward, Sr. House Two-story, five-bay, brick masonry center hall house with Italianate influence, built 1881 and altered with Colonial Revival influence in 1909. Hip roof covered with asphalt shingles, with box cornice and frieze with scroll sawn brackets. Windows are 1/1 double-hung sashes set in segmental-arched reveals. Two-story, full-width, flat roof porch with the second floor enclosed with exterior plywood and 1/1 metal frame sashes, supported by columns with Doric capitals. Entrance contains a three-light, double-door topped with a three-light transom. Victorian Style, Single Family Residences.

Garage, ca. 1940. One-story, four-bay, concrete block, flat roof, built-up asphalt roofing, overhead doors. (C)

208 211 North 17th Street (NC) Archibald Storage Building Two-story, two-bay, concrete block garage apartment with Modernist influence, built 1963. Hip roof covered with asphalt shingles, with flush eaves. Windows are 1/1 metal frame sashes and a single-light fixed sash "picture" window flanked by 1/1 metal frame sashes. Entrance contains a six-panel door. Two garage bays each contain multi-panel overhead doors.

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- 209 218 North 17th Street (C) Dr. George C. Potter House Two-story, three-bay, frame side hall townhouse with Queen Anne influence, built 1895. Complex hip and gable roof covered with asphalt shingles, with box cornice, frieze, and closed gable end with sawtooth shingles and a single-light casement. Exterior walls covered with weatherboard siding. Windows are 1/1 double-hung sashes, a stained glass/1 cottage window, and a side two-story, polygonal bay window. Side and front entrances set beneath shed hoods supported by scroll sawn brackets, and contain multi-panel replacement doors. Victorian Style, Single Family Residences.
- 210 220 North 17th Street (C) August H. Uhlinger House Two-story, two-bay, brick side hall townhouse with Queen Anne influence, built 1895. Complex hip and gable roof covered with asphalt shingles, with box cornice, cornice returns, frieze, and gable end with octagonal shingles and multi-light Queen Anne casement with sunburst pattern. Windows are 1/1 double-hung sashes, some in pairs, some with single-light transoms and some with flat arches. One-bay, shed and gable roof porch with a sunburst panel in gable ends, supported by turned posts with a turned spindle frieze. Entrance contains a Queen Anne multi-light, multi-panel cottage door topped with a single-light transom. Victorian Style, Single Family Residences.
- 211 224 North 17th Street (C) John Bauman House One-story, three-bay brick gable and block cottage with Queen Anne influence, built 1895, porch modified ca. 1933, and porch restored with period material ca. 1995. Complex hip and gable roof covered with asphalt shingles, with box cornice, scroll sawn bargeboard, and decorative board finishes in gable end. Windows are 1/1 and 4/4 double-hung sashes, some in corbeled, peaked lintel above segmental arches. Side one-bay shed roof porch supported by turned posts turned spindle frieze. Entrance contains a multi-light door topped with a single-light transom. Vernacular Residential Structures.
- 212 312 North 17th Street (C) Albert House Two-story, four-bay, stucco veneer four square with Craftsman influence, built 1920. Complex hip roof covered with asphalt shingles, with wide overhanging eaves and hip dormer with two single-light casements. Windows are 6/1 double-hung sashes. One-bay, gable roof porch with half timbers in gable end supported by brick piers. Entrance contains a Craftsman multi-light door flanked with full-length, Craftsman multi-light sidelights. Popular Style Houses.
- 213 314 North 17th Street (C) Two-story, three-bay, frame side hall townhouse, built ca. 1885, altered with Queen Anne influence in 1893, and altered again with Craftsman influence in 1927. Complex hip roof covered with asphalt shingles, with plain projecting eaves. Exterior walls covered with asbestos siding. Windows are 2/2, 1/1 and 9/9 double-hung sashes. Full-width, flat, hip and gable roof porch with hexagonal and fish scale shingles in gable ends, supported by battered box piers raised on brick bases. Entrance contains a single-light, two-panel Queen Anne cottage door flanked with single-light sidelights and a four-light casement. Victorian Style, Single Family Residences.
- 214 316 North 17th Street (C) One and one-half story, three-bay, brick masonry center hall cottage with Italianate influence, built ca. 1880. Flat and hip roof covered with asphalt shingles, with box cornice, frieze and two hip dormers with 2/2 double-hung sashes. Windows are 2/2 double-hung sashes with corbeled segmental-arched hoods and scroll sawn arch filler. partial-width, shed roof porch supported by wrought iron replacement posts. Entrance contains a fan-light, four-panel replacement door topped with a leaded light transom. Vernacular Residential Structures.

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215 415 North 17th Street (C) Reorganized Church of Latter Day Saints One and one-half story, three-bay, brick masonry church sanctuary with Romanesque Revival influence, built 1890. Complex gable and hip roof covered with asphalt shingles, with box cornice, cornice cutters, square corner tower with steep hip roof with flared eaves and tripartite arrangement of three 1/1 double-hung sashes in segmental arch, and closed gable end with two semi-circular arched 1/1 double-hung sashes. Windows are 1/1 double-hung stained glass lights in pairs with semi-circular arched transoms. Entrance set under corbeled, battered semi-circular brick arch supported by pairs of columns with cushion capitals, and contains single-light, multi-panel replacement doors topped with a semi-circular stained glass transom. Unassessed Historic Religious Institution.

216 418 North 17th Street (C) Frank M. I. Schuske House Two-story, two-bay, brick veneer four square with Colonial Revival influence, built 1910. Side gable roof covered with French tile, with exposed rafter tails and a gable dormer with three 1/1 double-hung sashes. Windows are 1/1 double-hung sashes, some in pairs. Full-width, shed roof porch supported by brick piers. Entrance contains a single-light door. Popular Style Houses.

Garage, 1931. One-story, one-bay, frame, gable roof, asphalt shingles, weatherboard siding, overhead doors. (C)

217 423 North 17th Street (C) Riley-Zerbst House Two-story, five-bay, stucco veneer house, built 1889 and altered in 1932 with Tudor Revival influence. Complex hip and gable roof covered with concrete shingles, with box cornice and stucco and half timbers in gable ends. Exterior walls covered with stucco and half timbers. Windows are 6/6 double-hung sashes, some in pairs, and a side, two-story, box bay windows under gable end. Entrance set in projecting, brick gable-front vestibule with a semi-circular ashlar surround and contains a single-light slab door. Victorian Style, Single Family Residences.

218 424-426 North 17th Street (C) Two-story, four-bay, frame duplex four square with Colonial Revival influence, built ca. 1900. Hip roof covered with asphalt shingles, with box cornice, wide overhanging eaves, and polygonal hip dormer with two 1/1 double-hung sashes flanked by lozenge-pattern casements. Facade features two polygonal bay windows above porch and under eaves. Exterior walls covered with weatherboard siding. Windows are 1/1 double-hung sashes, two lozenge-pattern/1 cottage windows, and side, two-story, polygonal bay windows beneath eaves. Full-width, hip roof porch supported by columns with Doric capitals raised on cast stone bases. Two entrances each contain single-light, single-panel doors. Duplex Residential Structures.

219 427 North 17th Street (C) Fredericke Werner House Two-story, two-bay, frame side hall townhouse variant with Queen Anne and Colonial Revival influences, built 1901. Complex gable roof covered with asphalt shingles, with box cornice, cornice returns, and closed gable ends with two single-light casements. Exterior walls covered with vinyl siding. Windows are 1/1 double-hung sashes, some in pairs, some with lozenge-pattern transoms, and, a side, two-story, polygonal bay window undercuts gable end. Full-width, L-plan, hip and gable roof porch with sunburst in gable end, supported by fluted columns with Doric capitals. Entrance contains a twelve-light, cross-buck replacement door. Victorian Style, Single Family Residences.

220 428-430 North 17th Street (C) C. M. E. Seaman Duplex #1 Two-story, four-bay, frame duplex four square with Colonial Revival influence, built 1906 and modified ca. 1955. Hip roof covered with slate shingles and scalloped cresting, with box cornice, wide overhanging eaves, bracketed frieze and polygonal hip dormer with two 1/1 double-hung sashes and two diaper-pattern casements. Facade features two polygonal bays over porch and under eaves. Exterior walls covered with asbestos siding. Windows are 1/1 double-hung sashes, and two diaper-pattern/1 cottage windows. Full-width, hip roof porch supported by columns with Doric capitals raised on cast stone bases. Two entrances each contain single-light doors. Duplex Residential Structures

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- 221 429 North 17th Street (C) Christian W. Binneger House One-story, three-bay, frame gable and block cottage variant with Queen Anne and Colonial Revival influence, built 1899 and modified ca. 1955. Complex gable and hip roof covered with asphalt shingles, with box cornice and closed gable end with a semi-circular arched louvered vent. Exterior walls covered with asbestos siding. Windows are 1/1 double-hung sashes, and a 1/1 cottage window, and, a side polygonal bay undercuts gable end. Partial-width, L-plan, hip roof porch with curved corner supported by columns with Doric capitals raised on brick bases. Entrance contains a single-light, three-panel door. Vernacular Residential Structures.
- 222 431-433 North 17th Street (C) Two-story, four-bay, frame duplex four square with Colonial Revival influence, built ca. 1900. Hip and gable roof covered with asphalt shingles, with box cornice, jerkinhead, and closed gable end. Exterior walls covered with vinyl siding. Windows are 1/1 double-hung sashes, some in pairs, and two 1/1 cottage windows. Full-width, U-plan hip roof porch supported by columns with Doric capitals. Two entrances each contain single-light doors. Duplex Residential Structures.
- 223 432-434 North 17th Street (C) C. M. E. Seaman Duplex #2 Two-story, four-bay, frame duplex four square with Colonial Revival influence, built 1906. Hip roof covered with asphalt shingles, with box cornice, wide overhanging eaves, frieze and polygonal hip dormer with two 1/1 double-hung sashes and two diaper-pattern casements. Facade features one polygonal bay over porch and under eaves. Exterior walls covered with asbestos siding. Windows are 1/1 double-hung sashes, two diaper-pattern/1 cottage windows, and a side, two-story, polygonal bay window under eaves. Full-width, hip roof porch supported by columns with paneled battered piers raised on cast stone bases. Two entrances each contain single-light, two-panel doors. Duplex Residential Structures.
- 224 435-437 North 17th Street (C) Felix Muliski Duplex Two-story, four-bay, frame duplex townhouse with Colonial Revival influence, built 1900 and modified ca. 1955. Complex hip and gable roof covered with asphalt shingles, with box cornice and closed gable end with two 1/1 double-hung sashes. Facade features a polygonal porch recess over porch. Exterior walls covered with asbestos and vinyl siding. Windows are 1/1 double-hung sashes, some in pairs. Full-width, hip and gable roof porch supported by columns with Doric capitals. Two entrances each contain single-light replacement doors. Duplex Residential Structures.
- 225 436-438 North 17th Street (C) C. M. E. Seaman Duplex #3 Two-story, four-bay, frame duplex four square with Colonial Revival influence, built ca. 1906. Hip roof covered with asphalt shingles with scalloped cresting, box cornice, wide overhanging eaves, and polygonal hip dormer with two 1/1 double-hung sashes and two diaper-pattern casements. Facade features two polygonal bays over porch and under eaves. Exterior walls covered with weatherboard siding. Windows are 1/1 double-hung sashes, and two diaper-pattern/1 cottage windows. Full-width, hip roof porch supported by columns with Doric capitals raised on cast stone bases, partially enclosed with exterior plywood siding and 2/2 metal frame sashes. Entrances not visible. Duplex Residential Structures.
- 226 439 North 17th Street (C) Louis Deitsch House Two-story, three-bay, frame four square variant with Colonial Revival influence, built 1907 and modified ca. 1945. Hip roof covered with asphalt shingles, with box cornice, wide overhanging eaves and polygonal hip dormer with two 1/1 double-hung sashes. Facade features a polygonal bay window over porch and under eaves. Exterior walls covered with asphalt roll siding. Windows are 1/1 double-hung sashes, and a stained glass /1 cottage window. Full-width, L-plan, hip roof porch supported by box piers raised on brick bases with an open brick balustrade. Two entrances each contain single-light doors topped with single-light transoms. Popular Style Houses.

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227 442 North 17th Street (C) Two-story, two-bay, frame side hall townhouse with Colonial Revival influence, built ca. 1900. Hip and gable roof covered with asphalt shingles, with box cornice, and closed gable end with single-light roundel casement surrounded by C-scroll foliated decoration. Facade features a box bay above porch and under gable end. Exterior walls covered with vinyl siding. Windows are 1/1 double-hung sashes, some in groups of three, and a leaded glass/1 cottage window. Full-width, hip roof porch supported by columns with Doric capitals. Entrance contains a single-light, two-panel door. Victorian Style, Single Family Residences.

228 443-445 North 17th Street (C) Pendleton & Ellis Duplex Two-story, four-bay, frame duplex side hall townhouse with Queen Anne and Colonial Revival influence, built 1899. Flat, hip and gable roof covered with asphalt shingles, with box cornice, wide overhanging eaves and closed gable ends with butt shingles. Exterior walls covered with asphalt roll siding and exterior plywood siding. Windows are 1/1 double-hung sashes, some in pairs, and a side, two-story, polygonal bay window under eaves. Full-width, hip roof porch supported by columns with Doric capitals. Two entrances each contain multi-panel replacement doors topped with single-light transoms. Duplex Residential Structures.

229 447 North 17th Street (C) Mrs. Mollie Jones House One-story, three-bay, frame composite cottage with Queen Anne influence, built 1896 and modified ca. 1945 and ca. 1985. Complex hip and gable roof covered with asphalt shingles, with box cornice and closed gable end with a 3/1 double-hung sash. Exterior walls covered with vinyl siding. Windows are 1/1 double-hung sashes, and a stained-glass/1 cottage window. Full-width, Z-plan, hip roof porch supported by wrought iron replacement posts. Entrance contains a single-light replacement door. Victorian Style, Single Family Residences.

230 449-451 North 17th Street (NC*) Jacob Olf Duplex One-story, four-bay, frame double-shotgun cottage with Colonial Revival influence, built 1897 and altered ca. 1965 and ca. 1975. Complex flat, hip and gable roof covered with asphalt shingles, with box cornice, cornice returns and lozenge vents in gable ends. Exterior walls covered with vinyl siding. Windows are 1/1 double-hung sashes, some in pairs. One-bay, side, shed roof porch supported by wrought iron replacement posts, and a one-bay, side, shed roof porch partially enclosed. Two entrances each contain a four-light replacement doors.

231 534 North 17th Street (NC*) Miss Nettie Landis House One-story, three-bay, stucco veneered cubical cottage with Queen Anne influence, built 1889 and altered ca. 1965. Flat and hip roof covered with asphalt shingles, with plain projecting eaves. Facade features two polygonal bays covered with flat roofs; exterior wall between bays covered with PermaStone. Windows are 1/1 double-hung sashes. Porch removed. Entrance contains a fan-light, multi-panel replacement door.

NORTH 18TH STREET

232 109 North 18th Street (NC)* Hubert Theisson House One and one-half story, three-bay, frame cottage with Second Empire influence, built ca. 1883 and altered ca. 1965. Flat and Mansard roof covered with asphalt shingles, with box cornice, frieze and gable dormers with 1/1 double-hung sashes. Exterior walls covered with weatherboard siding. Windows are 2/2 and 1/1 double-hung sashes. Porch removed. Entrance contains a solid replacement door topped with a single-light transom.

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- 233 209 North 18th Street (C) Mark B. Chapman House Two-story, four-bay, brick masonry side hall townhouse with Italianate and Second Empire influences, built ca. 1875. Gable and hip roof covered with asphalt shingles, with box cornice, cornice gutters, paneled dentil frieze and paired scroll sawn brackets. Windows are 1/1 double-hung sashes, some with corbeled segmental-arched hoods. One-bay, side, Mansard roof porch supported by chamfered posts with scroll sawn brackets and dentil frieze. Entrance set beneath Mansard roof hood supported by scroll sawn console brackets and contains a single-light, single-panel double-door topped with a segmental-arched two-light transom and a side single-light door topped by a segmental-arched two-light transom. Victorian Style, Single Family Residences.
- Carriage barn, ca. 1875. One-story, three-bay, brick masonry, hip roof behind parapet, asphalt shingles, single-light casements, multi-panel door with three-light transom, and three multi-panel overhead replacement doors. (C)
- 234 211-215 North 18th Street (C) Mrs. Hannah Jernigan Duplex Two-story, four-bay, frame and brick veneer duplex four square with Colonial Revival influence, built 1905. Hip roof covered with asphalt shingles, with box cornice, cornice gutters, wide overhanging eaves, and hip dormer with two louvered vents. Exterior walls covered with butt shingles on second floor, brick veneer on first. Windows are 1/1 double-hung sashes, some in pairs. Full-width, hip roof porch supported by box piers. Two entrances, each contains single-light, single-panel Colonial Revival cottage doors topped with single-light transoms. Duplex Residential Structures.
- Garage, ca. 1930. One-story, two-bay, frame, shed roof, sheet metal roofing, sheet metal siding, multi-panel overhead doors. (C)
- 235 220 North 18th Street (C) David L. Digan House Two-story, three-bay, frame four square with Craftsman influence, built 1922. Hip roof covered with asphalt shingles, with wide overhanging eaves. Exterior walls covered with asbestos siding. Windows are Craftsman 3/1 and 4/1 double-hung sashes, some in groups of three. Partial-width, hip roof porch supported by battered box piers raised on brick bases with a block spindle balustrade. Entrance contains a Craftsman three-light door. Popular Style Houses.
- 236 221 North 18th Street (C) Israel G. Hammon House Two-story, four-bay, brick masonry side hall townhouse with Italianate influence, built ca. 1875. Hip roof covered with asphalt shingles, with box cornice, cornice gutters, molded dentil frieze and paired scroll sawn brackets. Windows are 2/2 double-hung sashes, with corbeled segmental arched hoods with keystones. One-bay, side, shed roof porch supported by chamfered posts with scroll sawn brackets and quatrefoil-motif frieze. Entrance set in gable-front vestibule with box cornice, cornice returns and sunburst in gable end, and contains a multi-light door flanked by multi-light sidelights. Victorian Style, Single Family Residences.
- Garage, ca. 1910. One-story, one-bay, frame, hip roof, asphalt shingles, board and batten siding, overhead door. (C)
- 237 306 North 18th Street (NC*) Dr. Samuel A. Richmond House Two-story, six-bay, brick masonry center hall townhouse with Italianate influence, built ca. 1876, modified ca. 1910, and altered ca. 1960. Complex hip roof covered with asphalt shingles, with box cornice, scroll sawn brackets, and flat roof monitor with single-light casements. Facade features front and side projecting box bays under hip roofs. Windows are 1/1 metal frame replacement sashes in reduced openings, with corbeled segmental-arched hoods. Partial-width, flat roof porch supported by box piers raised on brick bases, and a side, one-bay, shed roof porch supported by columns with Doric capitals raised on a closed brick balustrade. Entrance contains a multi-panel replacement double-door topped with a two-light transom.

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238 308 North 18th Street (C) Two-story, two-bay, frame gable and block townhouse variant with Queen Anne influence, built ca. 1890 and modified ca. 1950. Hip and gable roof covered with asphalt shingles, with box cornice and cornice returns. Facade features undercut corner supported by scroll sawn brackets. Exterior walls covered with asbestos siding. Windows are 1/1 double-hung sashes. One-bay, side, shed roof porch supported by wrought iron replacement posts. Entrance contains a multi-light door. Shed carport added to one side in ca. 1990. Victorian Style, Single Family Residences.

239 314-316 North 18th Street (NC) Two-story, four-bay stucco veneer duplex townhouse with Queen Anne influence, built ca. 1880 and altered with Modernist influence in ca. 1955. Flat roof covered with built-up asphalt roofing behind plain parapet. Windows are 1/1 metal frame replacement sashes, some in pairs. Two entrances each contain three-light replacement doors.

240 318 North 18th Street (NC) One-story, seven-bay, stucco veneer center hall cottage with Queen Anne influence, built ca. 1880 and altered in ca. 1960. Hip and gable roof covered with asphalt shingles, with plain projecting eaves and frieze. Windows are 1/1 double-hung replacement sashes. Partial-width, gable roof porch supported by wrought iron replacement posts. Entrance contains a three-light replacement door set in a tile surround.

NORTH 19TH STREET

241 102-104 North 19th Street (C) E. W. Duke Duplex Two-story, three-bay, brick masonry duplex four square with Colonial Revival influence, built 1905. Hip roof covered with asphalt shingles, with wide overhanging eaves. Windows are 1/1 double-hung sashes, some in threes, and a 1/1 cottage window flanked by 1/1 double-hung sashes. Full-width, flat roof porch supported by columns with Doric capitals raised on brick bases, and brick piers. Two entrance each contain single-light doors. Duplex Residential Structures.

242 105 North 19th Street (C) J. W. McAlister House (Eckel & Mann, architects) Two-story, six-bay, brick masonry house with Romanesque Revival and Queen Anne influences, built 1889-1891. Complex hip roof covered with slate, with corbeled cornice, cornice gutters, and eyebrow dormer with four-light casement. Facade features two semi-circular front and side bow bays under hip roofs, and projecting second floor, circular tower with conical roof and roundel single-light casements. Windows are 1/1 double-hung cottage windows with rough-faced flat stone arches. Second-floor, partial-width recessed porch with a semi-circular arched stone screen frieze supported by stone columns with arches and closed balustrades. Entrance set in semi-circular arched recess with rough-faced, radiating voussoirs, and contains a multi-light, multi-panel door. Residences of Wholesale Company Owners and Investors.

Carriage house/quarters, 1889-1891. Attached carriage house and quarters set behind courtyard screen wall accessed through semi-circular arched gateway with masque terra cotta panel, and is one and one-half story, three-bay, brick masonry, hip and gable roof with gable parapet ends, slate roof, and windows and doors not visible. (C)

243 108-110 North 19th Street (C) Mark Boatman Chapman House Two-story, four-bay, brick masonry side hall townhouse variant with Italianate influence, built ca. 1880. Hip roof covered with asphalt shingles, with box cornice, frieze and paired scroll sawn brackets. Windows are 2/2 double-hung sashes with corbeled segmental-arched hoods. Full-width, L-plan, flat roof porch supported by simple replacement posts on box bases with replacement brackets. Entrance contains a multi-light, double-door topped with a single-light transom with a corbeled segmental-arched hood, and, a side single-light, two-panel door. Victorian Style, Single Family Residences.

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244 119 North 19th Street (C) Norris-Tootle House (Walter Boschen, architect for alterations) Two-story, five-bay, brick masonry center hall house with Greek Revival influence, built ca. 1866 and modified in 1924-1927. Flat and hip roof covered with asphalt shingles, with box cornice, cornice gutters and frieze. Windows are 4/4 double-hung sashes with flat stone lintels. Full-width, flat roof porch supported by box columns. Entrance contains a six-panel door topped with a three-light transom and flanked by 1/2 length, two-light sidelights. Greek Revival Residences.

Garage, ca. 1947. One-story, two-bay, concrete block, hip roof, asphalt shingles, overhead doors. (NC)

Summerhouse, ca. 1925. One-story, two-bay, brick masonry, gable roof, 1/1 metal replacement sashes. (C)

245 203 North 19th Street (C) Jack M. Keefe House One-story, four-bay, frame Cape with Colonial Revival and Craftsman influences, built 1937. Side gable roof covered with asphalt shingles, with flush eaves. Exterior walls covered with asbestos siding. Windows are 3/1 double-hung sashes. Entrance set beneath gable roof hood with semi-circular arched soffit supported by knee brace brackets, and contains a six-panel door. Side attached, one-bay garage has three-light, board and batten overhead door. Popular Style Houses.

246 206 North 19th Street (C) Harvey Campbell House Two-story, four-bay, brick masonry side hall townhouse with Italianate influence, built 1883. Hip roof covered with asphalt shingles, with box cornice, cornice gutters, dentil frieze and paired scroll sawn brackets. Facade features corbeled brick quoins. Windows are 1/1 double-hung sashes with segmental-arched incised stone lintels with keystones and scroll sawn arch filler, and, a side two-story polygonal bay window. Full-width, L-plan, hip roof porch supported by columns with Doric capitals. Two entrances each contain single-light, two-panel doors. Victorian Style, Single Family Residences.

Garage, ca. 1940. One-story, one-bay, frame, gable roof, asphalt shingles, board siding. (C)

247 208 North 19th Street (C) A. P. Clayton House Two-story, three-bay, brick veneer four square with Colonial Revival influence, built 1902. Hip roof covered with asphalt shingles, with box cornice, cornice gutters, wide overhanging eaves, intersecting circle-motif frieze, and semi-circular arched dormer with labels. Facade features a polygonal bay window on porch. Windows are 1/1 double-hung sashes, lozenge-pattern casement, and leaded-glass/1 cottage window. Full-width, L-plan, flat roof porch supported by brick piers with acanthus brackets and closed brick balustrade. Entrance contains a single-light, single-panel door topped with a single-light transom. Popular Style Houses.

Garage, ca. 1902. One-story, two-bay, brick masonry, flat roof, built-up asphalt roof behind plain parapet, two overhead replacement doors. (C)

248 316-318 North 19th Street (C) Two-story, four-bay, frame duplex townhouse with Queen Anne and Colonial Revival influences, built ca. 1900 and modified ca. 1945. Hip and gable roof covered with asphalt shingles, with box cornice, dentil frieze and closed gable end. Exterior walls covered with asbestos siding. Windows are 1/1 double-hung sashes, some in pairs, and a lozenge-pattern/1 cottage window. Two, one-bay, undercut porches supported by box piers. Two entrances each contain single-light, three-panel doors. Duplex Residential Structures.

Carriage house, ca. 1900. One-story, one-bay, frame, gable roof, asphalt shingles, board and batten rolling bay doors. (C)

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249 415 North 19th Street (C) One and one-half story, five-bay, frame gable and wing variant with Italianate influence, built ca. 1885 and modified ca. 1945. Cross gable roof covered with asphalt shingles, with plain projecting eaves. Exterior walls covered with asphalt shingles. Windows are 4/4 double-hung sashes with peaked lintels. One-bay, side, shed replacement porch supported by simple posts. Entrance contains a single-light, three-panel door. Victorian Style, Single Family Residences.

SOUTH 19TH STREET

250 101 South 19th Street (C) Dr. C. B. Wooten House Two-story, three-bay, brick masonry side hall townhouse with Italianate influence, built ca. 1887 and modified ca. 1915. Complex hip and gable roof covered with asphalt shingles, with box cornice, cornice gutters, paneled frieze and paired scroll sawn brackets. Windows are 1/1 double-hung sashes in segmental arched reveals with keystones, some in pairs, and some with scroll sawn arch filler. Two-story, partial-width, flat roof porch supported by brick piers. Two entrances each contain Craftsman three-light, single-panel doors. Victorian Style, Single Family Residences.

Carriage house/quarters, ca. 1887. Two-story, two-bay, brick masonry, hip and flat roof, asphalt shingles, 4/4 double-hung sashes, an overhead replacement door, and a hinged board bay door. (C)

251 108 South 19th Street (C) Hannah W. Morton House Two-story, three-bay, frame gable and block townhouse with Queen Anne influence, built 1898. Complex hip and gable roof covered with asphalt shingles, with plain eaves, plain bargeboard, a gable end with staggered butt shingles and a 1/1 double-hung sash, and a hip dormer with a 1/1 double-hung sash. Exterior walls covered with weatherboard siding. Windows are 1/1 double-hung sashes, a 1/1 cottage window, and, a side, two-story, polygonal bay window that undercuts a gable end. Full-width, hip and gable roof porch supported by turned posts, with scroll brackets and turned spindle frieze. Entrance contains a single-light, five-panel door. Victorian Style, Single Family Residences.

252 113 South 19th Street (NC) One-story, three-bay, frame double-pile variant with Minimalist Traditional influence, built ca. 1960. Cross gable roof covered with asphalt shingles, with plain projecting eaves. Exterior walls covered with bevel siding. Windows are 1/1 and a single-light fixed-sash "picture" window flanked by 1/1 double-hung sashes. Partial-width, flat roof porch supported by wrought iron posts. Entrance contains a three-light door.

Apartment, ca. 1960. One-story, three-bay, frame, gable roof, asphalt shingles, Masonite siding, jalousie windows, single-light door. (NC)

Garage, ca. 1960. One-story, one-bay, frame, gable roof, asphalt shingles, Masonite siding, overhead door. (NC)

253 118 South 19th Street (C) One-story, two-bay, side hall cottage with Colonial Revival influence, built ca. 1900 and modified ca. 1950. Hip and gable roof covered with asphalt shingles, with plain projecting eaves. Exterior walls covered with asbestos siding. Windows are 1/1 double-hung sashes, some in pairs. Full-width, L-plan, flat-roof porch supported by wrought iron replacement posts. Entrance contains a single-light replacement door. Vernacular Residential Structures.

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254 120 South 19th Street (C) Two-story, three-bay, frame, gable and wing townhouse with Queen Anne influence, built ca. 1890 and modified ca. 1950. Complex hip and gable roof covered with asphalt shingles, with plain projecting eaves and gable wall dormer with a 1/1 double-hung sash. Exterior walls covered with asbestos siding. Windows are 1/1 double-hung sashes, some in pairs. Partial-width, L-plan, hip roof porch supported by box piers. Two entrances contain a single-light, three-panel door and a solid replacement door. Victorian Style, Single Family Residences.

NORTH 20TH STREET

255 102 North 20th Street (NC) Calvin B. Arn Duplex One-story, six-bay, brick veneer duplex ranch with Modernist influence, built 1957. Complex hip roof covered with asphalt shingles, with wide overhanging eaves. Windows are 2/2 double-hung sashes, some in pairs, and single-light awning casements. Two entrances contain solid doors.

256 203 North 20th Street (C) Lou L. Johnson House One-story, nine-bay, stucco veneer asymmetrical cottage with Italianate influence, built ca. 1880 and altered in ca. 1900, 1911, and 1916. Complex hip roof covered with asphalt shingles, with box cornice and cornice gutters. Windows are 6/1 double-hung sashes, some in segmental reveals, and some in pairs and groups of three. Partial-width, flat roof porch supported by box piers. Entrance contains a single-light door. Popular Style Houses.

257 214 North 20th Street (C) Two-story, three-bay, frame cottage with Italianate influence, built ca. 1880 and altered in 1913 with second floor and Craftsman influence. Complex hip roof covered with asphalt shingles, with exposed rafter tails, cornice gutters, and hip dormer with an eight-light casement. Exterior wall surfaces covered with weatherboard on second level, bevel siding on first. Windows are 1/1 double-hung sashes. Partial-width, hip roof porch supported by battered box piers raised on brick bases with a block spindle balustrade. Entrance contains a Craftsman four-light door topped with a multi-light transom. Popular Style Houses.

258 215 North 20th Street (C) James A. Warner House Two and one-half story, three-bay, brick veneer four square with Colonial Revival influence, built 1903. Hip roof covered with asphalt shingles, with wide overhanging eaves, cornice gutters, and hip dormers with pairs of 6/1 double-hung sashes. Windows are 1/1 double-hung sashes with flat arches, a leaded-light/1 cottage window, a blind, semi-circular arched panel flanked by semi-circular arched multi-light casements, and, a side, two-story polygonal bay window under eaves. Full-width, flat roof porch with a turned spindle roof balustrade supported by columns with Doric capitals and a block spindle balustrade. Entrance contains a five-panel door flanked by leaded-light 3/4 length sidelights. Popular Style Houses.

Garage, ca. 1903. One-story, two-bays, frame, pyramidal hip roof, asphalt shingles, novelty siding, replacement overhead doors. (C)

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259 219 North 20th Street (C) George M. Johnson House (Eckel & Mann, architects) Two and one-half story, three-bay, brick veneer four square with Colonial Revival influence, built 1903. Hip roof covered with asphalt shingles, with wide overhanging eaves, two hip dormers each with pairs of 3/1 double-hung sashes, and a front, two-story, hip roof polygonal wall dormer with clathri-pattern/1 double-hung sashes. Windows are 1/1 double-hung sashes, two bevel-glass/1 cottage windows, and a side, two-story, polygonal bay window under eaves. Full-width, flat roof porch supported by brick piers with Doric capitals and a closed brick balustrade; porch enclosed with banks of 1/1 metal frame ashes. Entrance contains a single-light door with full entablature flanked by fluted pilasters with Doric capitals. Popular Style Houses.

Garage, 1903. One-story, two-bay, brick masonry, flat roof, overhead replacement door. (C)

260 302 North 20th Street (C) E. W. Ray House Two-story, three-bay, frame and brick veneer four square with Colonial Revival influence, built 1900. Gable and hip roof covered with asphalt shingles, with flared eaves, box cornice, cornice returns, dentil frieze, hip dormers with 1/1 double-hung sashes, and front two-story polygonal wall dormer in gable end with Palladian arrangement of three 1/1 double-hung sashes with center semi-circular fan light casements. Exterior walls are covered with weatherboard on second floor, brick veneer on first. Windows are 1/1 double-hung sashes, two 1/1 cottage windows, and a side, two-story, polygonal bay window under eaves. Full-width, flat roof porch supported by fluted columns with Doric capitals. Entrance contains an oval-light door topped by an elliptical fan light and flanked by full-length, single-light sidelights. Popular Style Houses.

Garage, ca. 1905. One-story, one-bay, frame, hip roof with flared eaves, asphalt shingles, hip dormer with single-light casement, asphalt shingles, multi-panel overhead door. (C)

261 312 North 20th Street (C) Two-story, three-bay, frame four square with Colonial Revival influence, built 1904 and modified ca. 1960. Hip roof covered with asphalt shingles, with box cornice, cornice gutters, wide overhanging eaves, and hip dormer with two diaper-pattern/1 double-hung sashes. Facade features two polygonal bay windows over porch and under eaves. Exterior walls covered with aluminum siding. Windows are 1/1 double-hung sashes, two lozenge-pattern/1 cottage windows and a side, two-story, polygonal bay window under eaves. Partial-width, hip roof porch supported by columns with Doric capitals. Entrance contains a single-light door. Popular Style Houses.

262 314 North 20th Street (C) Rev. Dr. C. M. Chilton House Two-story, three-bay, frame four square with Colonial Revival influence, built 1902. Hip roof covered with asphalt shingles, with box cornice, cornice gutters, wide overhanging eaves, dentil frieze and gable dormer with two 1/1 double-hung sashes. Facade features a polygonal bay window over porch and under eaves, and corner pilasters with Doric capitals. Exterior walls covered with weatherboard siding. Windows are 1/1 double-hung sashes. Full-width, flat roof porch supported by brick piers. Entrance contains a single-light door topped with an elliptical fan light and flanked by full-length, single-light sidelights. Popular Style Houses.

Garage, ca. 1930. One-story, one-bay, frame, gable roof, asphalt shingles, weatherboard siding, bay door enclosed. (C)

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- 263 316 North 20th Street (C) Two and one-half story, three-bay, frame four square with Colonial Revival influence, built 1901. Hip roof covered with asphalt shingles, with flared wide overhanging eaves, box cornice, dentil frieze, and gable and hip dormers with Queen Anne multi-light/1 double-hung sashes. Facade features a polygonal bay window over porch and under eaves. Exterior walls covered with weatherboard siding. Windows are 1/1 double-hung sashes, two single-light fixed sashes, and a Palladian arrangement of three 1/1 double-hung sashes. One-bay, flat roof porch supported by replacement box piers. Entrance contains a six-panel door flanked by five-light sidelights. Popular Style Houses.
- 264 319 North 20th Street (C) R. T. Davis House (Joseph Bennett, architect) Two and one-half story, five-bay, brick masonry house with Queen Anne influence, built 1890. Complex hip and gable roof covered with slate, with box modillion corbeled cornices, cornice gutters, and semi-circular parapet with acroteria, billeted coping, and terra cotta basket weave cornice. Facade features a prominent three-story, circular tower above porch with conical roof, open porch on uppermost level supported by terra cotta piers with Romanesque cushion capitals, a middle level enclosed with semi-circular arched, 1/1 double-hung sashes flanked by stone pilasters with cushion capitals. Exterior walls decorated with terra cotta panels in key architectural points, including semi-circular panels with griffin motifs. Windows are 1/1 double-hung sashes, multi-light stained-glass casements, and tripartite arrangement of 1/1 double-hung sashes set in semicircular arch. Partial-width, flat roof, L-plan porch with semi-circular arched roof balustrade, supported by buttressed piers spanned by semi-circular arches, and decorated with foliated and circular terra cotta panels. Entrance contains a bowed, single-light, single-panel double door topped with a stained glass transom. Residences of Wholesale Company Owners and Investors.
- 265 504 North 20th Street (C) C. W. Philley House Two-story, three-bay, frame side hall townhouse with Colonial Revival influence, built 1904 and modified ca. 1965. Cross gable roof covered with asphalt shingles, with plain projecting eaves and gable end with two twelve-light casements. Exterior walls covered with aluminum siding. Windows are 1/1 double-hung sashes, some in pairs and groups of three, and, a side, two-story, polygonal bay window. Full-width, L-plan, flat roof porch supported by wrought iron replacement posts. Entrance contains a single-light, multi-panel door. Victorian Style, Single Family Residences.
- 266 506-508 North 20th Street (C) C. W. Philley Duplex Two-story, three-bay, frame duplex townhouse with Queen Anne influence, built 1906. Gable roof covered with asphalt shingles, with box cornice, plain bargeboard, and gable end with butt and saw tooth shingles with two six-light casements. Exterior walls covered with butt shingles on second floor, weatherboard on first. Windows are 1/1 double-hung sashes, some in groups of three, single-light casements in pairs, and a side, two-story, polygonal bay window. Full-width, L-plan, flat roof porch supported by polygonal columns with Doric capitals. Two entrances each contain lozenge-light, multi-panel replacement doors. Duplex Residential Structures.

SOUTH 20TH STREET

- 267 124 South 20th Street (C) Two-story, three-bay, brick masonry center hall townhouse with Italianate influence, built ca. 1880. Hip roof covered with asphalt shingles, with box cornice, cornice gutters, molded frieze, and paired scroll sawn brackets. Windows are 1/1 double-hung sashes in segmental-arched reveals, some in pairs. Full-width, flat roof porch supported by wrought iron replacement posts. Entrance contains a single-light, three-panel door topped with a single-light transom. Victorian Style, Single Family Residences.

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NORTH 21ST STREET

- 268 107 North 21st Street (C) One-story, three-bay, frame gable and block cottage with Queen Anne influence, built ca. 1890 and modified ca. 1985. Gable and hip roof covered with asphalt shingles, with plain projecting eaves, and gable end with hexagonal shingles. Facade features a box bay window covered with a shed roof. Exterior walls covered with Masonite siding. Windows are obscured. Entrance contains a single-light, three-panel door. Vernacular Residential Structures.
- 269 109 North 21st Street (C) Freeland Pugh Speculative House One-story, two-bay, frame, gable and wing cottage with Queen Anne influence, built 1898. Cross gable roof covered with asphalt shingles, with plain projecting eaves. Exterior walls covered with weatherboard siding. Windows are 1/1 double-hung sashes, and a 1/1 cottage window. One-bay, side, shed roof porch supported by wrought iron replacement posts. Entrance contains a solid replacement door. Vernacular Residential Structures.
- 270 111 North 21st Street (C) One-story, one-bay, frame side-loaded shotgun with Queen Anne influence, built ca. 1890 and altered with Craftsman influence in ca. 1915. Gable roof covered with asphalt shingles, with plain projecting eaves and octagonal shingles in gable end. Exterior walls covered with weatherboard siding. Windows are 1/1 double-hung sashes, and a 1/1 cottage window. Full-width, L-plan, hip roof porch supported by paneled box piers raised on cast stone bases. Entrance contains a single-light, multi-panel door. Vernacular Residential Structures.
- 271 119 North 21st Street (C) One-story, three-bay, frame gable and block cottage with Queen Anne influence, built ca. 1890 and modified ca. 1985. Complex gable and hip roof covered with asphalt shingles, with plain projecting eaves and corner pyramidal roof tower. Exterior walls covered with Masonite siding. Windows are 1/1 double-hung sashes, and a 1/1 cottage window. Porch lost. Entrance contains a solid door topped with an obscured transom. Vernacular Residential Structures.
- 272 211 North 21st Street (C) John A. French House Two-story, three-bay, brick side hall townhouse with Italianate and Queen Anne influence, built 1895. Cross gable roof covered with asphalt shingles, with box cornice, paneled frieze, and closed gable end with sawtooth and fish scale shingles with Palladian arrangement of a semi-circular arched 1/1 double-hung sash flanked by single-light casements. Windows are 1/1 double-hung sashes, some in pairs, with corbeled segmental-arched hoods. Two-story, partial-width, flat roof porch with box piers and a block spindle balustrade on second level and brick piers on the first. Two entrances contain a single-light door and a multi-light door. Victorian Style, Single Family Residences.
- 273 219 North 21st Street (C) Richard D. Denicke House One and one-half story, three-bay, stucco veneer house with Craftsman influence, built 1922. Complex asymmetrical gable and hip roof covered with asphalt shingles, with flush eaves and gable ends with one and three 3/1 double-hung sashes. Facade features an asymmetrical exterior chimney stack. Windows are Craftsman 3/1 and 4/1 double-hung sashes, some in pairs and groups of three. Two entrances set under deep L-plan overhang of roof and contain three-light, two-panel Craftsman cottage doors. Popular Style Houses.
- Garage/apartment, 1922. One-story, three-bay, brick masonry, gable roof, asphalt shingles, six-light casements in segmental-arched reveals, overhead replacement doors. (C)

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274 416 North 21st Street (C) Edward Spencer House One-story, three-bay, stucco veneer English cottage/double-pile cottage with Minimalist Traditional influence, built 1927. Cross gable roof covered with asphalt shingles, with flush eaves. Windows are 6/6 double-hung sashes, some in pairs, and a tripartite arrangement with a 1/1 double-hung sash flanked by 2/2 double-hung sashes. Entrance set in projecting gable roof vestibule and contains a two-light, two-panel door in an elliptical surround. Popular Style Houses.

275 419 North 21st Street (C) E. W. Price House One-story, three-bay, frame cubical cottage with Colonial Revival influence, built 1901. Hip roof covered with asphalt shingles, with box cornice and semi-circular arched dormer with a fan light casement. Exterior walls covered with weatherboard siding. Windows are 1/1 double-hung sashes and two lozenge-pattern/1 cottage windows. Full-width, hip roof porch supported by columns with Doric capitals. Entrance contains a single-light, three-panel Colonial Revival cottage door topped with a single-light transom. Vernacular Residential Structures.

276 421 North 21st Street (C) Anne Rhodes House Two-story, three-bay, side hall townhouse variant with Queen Anne influence, built 1899. Hip and gable roof covered with asphalt shingles, with box cornice, and closed gable end. Facade features a second floor canted box bay window with a closed gable roof. Exterior walls covered with vinyl siding. Windows are 1/1 double-hung sashes, and a 1/1 cottage window. Full-width, hip roof porch supported by columns with Doric capitals raised on cast stone bases. Entrance contains a single-light replacement door. Victorian Style, Single Family Residences.

277 422 North 21st Street (C) M. W. King House Two-story, three-bay, frame four square variant with Colonial Revival influence, built in 1905. Hip roof covered with asphalt shingles, with flared eaves, box cornice, cornice gutters, dentil frieze, and hip dormer with two 1/1 double-hung sashes. Exterior walls covered with weatherboard siding. Windows are 1/1 double-hung sashes, some in pairs, a lozenge-pattern/1 cottage window, and, a side, two-story polygonal bay window. Full-width, flat roof porch supported by columns with Doric capitals raised on brick bases, with a partial-width second floor level covered with a hip roof and supported by columns with Doric capitals on paneled pedestal bases with a turned spindle balustrade. Entrance contains a single-light, single-panel door. Popular Style Houses

Garage, ca. 1950. One-story, two-bay, frame, gable roof, asphalt shingles, asphalt roll siding, multi-panel overhead doors. (NC)

278 425 North 21st Street (C) Charles Dickey House Two-story, two-bay, frame four square with Colonial Revival and Craftsman influences, built 1905 and modified ca. 1990. Hip roof covered with asphalt shingles, with exposed, shaped rafter tails. Facade features paneled corner pilasters with Doric capitals. Exterior walls covered with vinyl siding. Windows are 1/1 double-hung sashes. Full-width, hip roof porch supported by box corner piers and columns with Doric capitals. Entrance contains a single-light, multi-panel door. Popular Style Houses.

Garage, ca. 1950. One-story, one-bay, frame, flat roof, exterior plywood and sheet metal siding, door not visible. (NC)

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279 427-429 North 21st Street (C) I. M. Ford Duplex Two and one-half story, six-bay, frame duplex four square with Colonial Revival influence, built 1900 and modified ca. 1950. Gable and hip roof covered with asphalt shingles, with box cornice, and closed gable end with two 1/1 double-hung sashes. Exterior walls covered with asbestos siding. Windows are 1/1 double-hung sashes, some in pairs. Full-width, hip and gable roof porch supported by columns with Doric capitals. Entrance contains a three-light, two-panel replacement door. Duplex Residential Structures.

Garage, ca. 1960. One-story, one-bay, concrete block, flat roof, infilled bay door. (NC)

280 428 North 21st Street (C) W. S. Kinnison House Two-story, three-bay, brick veneer side hall townhouse with Colonial Revival influence, built 1906. Hip and gable roof covered with asphalt shingles, with box cornice and gable end with half timbers, butt shingles, and three 9/1 double-hung sashes. Facade features two polygonal bay windows with hip roofs over porch. Windows are 1/1 double-hung sashes, an oval fan light casement, and a beveled glass/1 cottage window. Partial-width, hip roof porch supported by columns with Scamozzi capitals raised on brick bases with a block spindle balustrade. Entrance contains a single-light door topped with a bevel-glass lozenge-pattern transom. Victorian Style, Single Family Residences.

Garage, ca. 1920. One-story, one-bay, frame, hip roof, asphalt shingles weatherboard siding, overhead replacement door. (C)

281 430 21st Street (C) W. S. Kinnison Apartment Block Two-story, three-bay, brick veneer quadruplex apartment block with Colonial Revival influence, built 1911. Hip roof covered with asphalt shingles, with box cornice. Windows are 9/1 double-hung sashes, some in segmental arches and some with flat stone arches with keystones and spring blocks. Two, side, one-bay, flat roof with segmental pediment porches supported by brick piers with closed brick balustrades. Entrance set in surround with segmental pediment supported by columns with Doric capitals and contains a multi-light door. Multiple Family Residential Structures.

SOUTH 21ST STREET

282 117 South 21st Street (C) One-story, four-bay, frame gable and wing cottage with Queen Anne influence, built ca. 1900. Cross gable roof covered with asphalt shingles, with plain projecting eaves. Exterior walls covered with vinyl siding. Windows are 2/2 double-hung sashes. Partial-width, shed roof porch supported by wrought iron replacement posts. Entrance has a single-light replacement door. Vernacular Residential Structures.

NORTH 22ND STREET

283 108 North 22nd Street (C) George Cooper House One-story, four-bay, frame gable and wing variant with Queen Anne influence, built 1895. Complex hip and gable roof covered with asphalt shingles, plain projecting eaves, frieze, gable ends with fish scale shingles and a 3/1 double-hung sash, and a square corner tower with pyramidal roof, sheet metal finial, and two single-light casements. Exterior walls covered with weatherboard siding. Windows are 1/1 double-hung sashes, and a 1/1 cottage window. Partial-width, L-plan, hip roof porch supported by turned posts. Entrance has a round light, multi-panel Queen Anne cottage door topped with a single-light transom. Vernacular Residential Structures.

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284 110 North 22nd Street (C) Benjamin Cook House One-story, four-bay, frame gable and wing variant with Queen Anne influence, built 1895. Cross hip roof covered with asphalt shingles, with box cornice and frieze. Exterior walls covered with weatherboard siding. Windows are 1/1 double-hung sashes, some in pairs, and a stained glass/1 cottage window. Partial-width, L-plan, gable and hip roof porch supported by turned posts with a turned spindle balustrade. Entrance has a single-light, multi-panel Queen Anne cottage door. Vernacular Residential Structures.

285 202 North 22nd Street (NC*) Standard Oil Filling Station (Misty's) One-story, four-bay, stucco veneer filling station with Colonial Revival influence, built 1922 and altered with Modernist influence in 1978 and 1988. Flat roof covered with built-up asphalt roofing behind plain parapet. Facade features an added hip roof with standing seam metal roofing, and a rod-hung, flat metal canopy. Windows are single-light fixed sashes, and an added side, box-bay drive-through window. Entrance set in canted corner beneath blind semi-circular arch and contains a single-light, metal frame door.

286 208 North 22nd Street (C) Two-story, two-bay, frame side hall townhouse with Queen Anne influence, built ca. 1895. Hip roof covered with asphalt shingles, with box cornice and cornice gutters. Exterior walls covered with vinyl siding and modified ca. 1985. Windows are 1/1 double-hung sashes, some in groups of three, and a leaded glass/1 cottage window. Full-width, flat roof porch supported by wrought iron replacement posts. Entrance contains a single-light, two-panel door. Victorian Style, Single Family Residences.

Garage, ca. 1955. One-story, one-bay, concrete block, gable roof, overhead door. (NC)

287 416 North 22nd Street (NC) I. W. Harris House Two-story, three-bay, frame gable and block townhouse, built 1889 and altered in ca. 1965 with Colonial Revival influence. Hip and gable roof covered with asphalt shingles, with box cornice. Exterior walls covered with vinyl siding. Windows are 1/1 metal frame replacements, and a 1/1 metal frame replacement cottage window. Partial-width, gable and shed roof porch supported by wrought iron replacement posts. Entrance contains a three-light, three-panel replacement door.

Garage, ca. 1965. One-story, two-bay, concrete block, flat roof, overhead doors. (NC)

288 420 North 22nd Street (C) Alice Huyett House Two-story, three-bay, frame side hall townhouse with Queen Anne influence, built 1887. Complex flat and hip roof covered with asphalt shingles, with box cornice, cornice gutters and frieze. Exterior walls covered with weatherboard siding. Windows are 1/1 double-hung sashes, some in pairs. Partial-width, L-plan, hip and gable roof porch with scroll sawn brackets and nailhead frieze, supported by turned posts with a turned spindle balustrade. Entrance contains a single-light, two-panel door topped with a four-light transom. Victorian Style, Single Family Residences.

289 422 North 22nd Street (C) John Pyne House Two-story, four-bay, frame center hall house with Queen Anne influence, built 1892, and modified in 1932. Cross gable roof covered with asphalt shingles, with shed dormer and closed gable end with three 1/1 double-hung sashes. Exterior walls covered with asbestos siding. Windows are 1/1 double-hung sashes, and a 1/1 cottage window. Two-story, one-bay, gable roof porch enclosed with banks of 1/1 double-hung sashes on second floor, and supported by box piers with a closed box and block spindle balustrade. Entrance contains a single-light, two-panel door topped with a single-light transom. Victorian Style, Single Family Residences.

Garage, ca. 1920. One-story, one-bay, frame, hip roof asphalt shingles, weatherboard siding, overhead replacement door. (C)

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290 502 North 22nd Street (C) Ferdinand Lutz House Two-story, three-bay, brick masonry side hall townhouse with Queen Anne influence, built 1889. Flat, hip and gable roof covered with asphalt shingles with box cornice, cornice gutters, cornice returns, dentil frieze and gable ends with tripartite arrangement with a 1/1 double-hung sash flanked by single-light casements set in corbeled semi-circular arched reveals. Windows are 1/1 double-hung sashes with flat arches, some in pairs, and a stained glass/1 cottage window. Partial-width, L-plan, hip and gable roof porch supported by columns with Doric capitals raised on brick bases with block spindle balustrade. Entrance contains a multi-light double-door topped with a six-light transom. Victorian Style, Single Family Residences.

Carriage house, 1889. One and one-half story, three-bay, brick masonry, hip and gable roof, concrete shingle roofing, 2/2 double-hung sashes in segmental-arched reveals, four-light roundel casement, replacement overhead doors. (C)

SOUTH 22ND STREET

291 102 South 22nd Street (C) One-story, three-bay, frame gable and block cottage with Queen Anne influence, built ca. 1890. Gable and hip roof covered with asphalt shingles, with plain projecting eaves and gable end with hexagonal shingles. Exterior walls covered with weatherboard siding. Windows are 1/1 double-hung sashes. One-bay, side, shed roof porch supported by simple replacement posts. Two entrances contain a single-light, four-panel door with an obscured transom, and a five-panel replacement door. Vernacular Residential Structures.

292 110 South 22nd Street (C) One-story, four-bay, brick masonry gable and wing cottage with Italianate influence, built ca. 1885. Cross gable roof covered with asphalt shingles, with plain projecting eaves and frieze. Facade features corbeled quoins on corners. Windows are 2/2 double-hung sashes with corbeled segment-arched hoods with hammer-faced keystones. Partial-width, shed roof porch supported by wrought iron replacement posts and turned pilasters. Entrance has a two-light replacement door topped by an obscured transom. Vernacular Residential Structures.

293 114 South 22nd Street (C) One-story, four-bay, stucco veneer gable and wing cottage with Italianate influence, built ca. 1885 and modified ca. 1970. Cross gable roof covered with asphalt shingles, with plain projecting eaves. Windows are 6/1 double-hung sashes in segmental arched reveals. Partial-width, hip roof porch partially enclosed with 1/1 metal frame sashes. Entrance has a single-light replacement door. Vernacular Residential Structures.

294 118 South 22nd Street (C) One-story, four-bay, brick masonry gable and wing cottage with Italianate influence, built ca. 1885 and modified ca. 1970. Cross gable roof covered with asphalt shingles, with plain projecting eaves. Windows are obscured, but set in segmental-arched reveals. Partial-width, shed roof porch partially enclosed with two single-light fixed sashes. Entrance is obscured. Vernacular Residential Structures.

295 122-124 South 22nd Street, also 2123-2125 Edmond Street.(C) H. A. Sutter Apartment Block Two-story, five-bay, stucco veneer four square quadruplex with Craftsman influence, built 1911. Complex hip roof covered with asphalt shingles with wide overhanging eaves, exposed rafter tails, and hip dormer with two six-light casements. Windows are 1/1 double-hung sashes, some in pairs and groups of three. One-bay, front and partial width flat roof porches with block spindle roof balustrades, supported by battered box piers raised on rubble stone bases with block spindle balustrades. Four entrances each contain single-light doors. Multiple Family Residential Structures.

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296 General Streetscape Characteristics (C) The character of the streetscape elements of the district combine to provide it with significant qualities of setting. These characteristics include the street and alley matrix of the district, its lot patterns, the brick paving of streets and sidewalks, stone curbs, concrete pylon street markers, lawn terraces, retaining walls, cast and wrought iron fencing, mature street and yard trees, and other elements of the built and natural environment found in the district. For the purposes of the resource count in this nomination, these elements are combined as one contributing site element.

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NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Harris Addition Historic District is proposed for nomination under Criterion C in the area of architecture for its significance as a notable collection of mixed-use, low-, middle- and upper-income structures representing a period of significance beginning in ca. 1866 and continuing until ca. 1940. The nomination of this property is consistent with the property types and registration requirements set forward in the Multiple Property Submission for the "Historic Resources in St. Joseph, Buchanan County, Missouri", as amended, under its Associated Historic Contexts of "Western Outfitting in St. Joseph, 1843-1865"; "Wholesale Distribution in St. Joseph, 1866-1914;" and, the amended context of "Suburban Growth in St. Joseph, 1900-1950." There are also resources contained within this district which fall under the amended context of "Queen City of the West: Commerce in St. Joseph, ca. 1865-ca. 1945;" these resources are also consistent with the property types and registration requirements set forward within this context. The residential, commercial and institutional structures built during this period include a wide variety of nineteenth and twentieth century plan types and architectural styles, but they are largely represented among the property types identified with both the residential and commercial contexts of the Multiple Properties Submission. Architectural styles applied to these structures include the Greek Revival, Italianate, Second Empire, Romanesque Revival, Queen Anne, Craftsman, Colonial Revival, Tudor Revival and Minimalist Traditional, along with combinations and modifications of these styles. Buildings constructed in the district during the period of significance reflect the dramatic growth experienced in St. Joseph during the decades of the late-nineteenth and early twentieth century.

Within this period of significance, the district experienced growth and development periods, and an extended period of decline, all of which have combined to give it a unique, evolved character that provides an additional layer of significance to its fabric as a place. The overlapping waves of development in the district caused many existing structures to be modified or substantially altered in later development periods, leaving the structure as a visible record of both the earlier and later development periods.

The economic "boom" years of St. Joseph began during the 1850s, and its accompanying population explosion led to tremendous real estate speculation in the hilly areas adjacent to the city's older core (Wolfenbarger 1986:5). The Annexations of 1857 multiplied the area of St. Joseph by a factor of approximately five times that contained in the original city limits when incorporated in 1843 (St. Joseph Office of Community Services 1999). This expansion of the community resulted in the city limit being fixed along the line of 22nd Street, where it was to remain for the next twenty years.

The 1857 Annexation extended the city limits over the southwestern quarter of Section 9, Township 57 North, Range 35 West, the 160 acres owned by William T. Harris (1815-1851), a land speculator and builder who pre-empted this tract in 1846. Harris died without leaving a will, and

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the city's annexation was likely the motivation behind the filing for an estate partition by Harris' widow, Jane (later remarried to John Scott). The western half of the quarter section was sold by the Commissioners of the partition to William M. Carter, who then subdivided the tract and dedicated it as the Carter Addition on July 13, 1857 (Plat Book 1:23). The Carter Addition makes up the area of the district lying west of 18th Street, extending into the Museum Hill Historic District (NRHP 3/8/1991) to the west of this district's western boundary.

Carter defaulted in the purchase of the property, perhaps due to a glut of residential building sites available for purchase in St. Joseph. The property reverted to Mrs. Scott and her four children in 1865, and another partition of the estate resulted in the subdivision of the property east of 18th Street, established as the Harris Addition on March 13, 1865 (Plat Book 1:24). The property in both the Carter and Harris Additions was distributed among the survivors of the estate (St. Joseph Landmarks Commission 1986:11-12).

Some sources for local history state that the Greek Revival house standing at 119 North 19th Street was built in ca. 1846 as the homestead of William T. Harris (Ibid.) The chances are extremely slim that Harris could have had the foresight to orient his home so that its front and side facades would parallel the rights of way for two streets twenty years before the streets were actually platted. In addition, if the home stood at the time of the second partition, the Commissioners of the partition would have automatically awarded the property to Mrs. Scott by her rights of homestead and dower under her husband's estate. Instead, the Commissioners assigned the block on which the house stands to John J. Harris, one of the four Harris children. Other sources of local history suggest that the house was built by John J. Harris in 1865-66 (Johnson 2000), or by C. B. Norris following the sale of the property by Harris in 1866 (Preservation Inc. 1982). Of the three scenarios, the construction of the house by Norris seems to be the best that is supported by the available historical documentation.

The Carter and Harris Additions established the general street and lot/block pattern for over two-thirds of the area included in the district; the balance is made up of portions of the Landis Addition, the Hendenberg Addition, and the Marney Place Subdivision (Jackson 1913: n. p.).

The subdivision pattern of the Carter and Harris Additions was not like some of its contemporaries in St. Joseph, which, like St. Joseph Improvement Company's Addition of 1857 (see Cathedral Hill Historic District, NRHP 6/15/2000), were laid out with narrow lots as a so-called "pony" subdivision. Instead of lots widths of 15 to 20 feet in width, as was common in a pony subdivision, the Carter and Harris Additions were laid out with lots frontages averaging 50 feet. Larger and smaller lot frontages were created by subsequent property owners through the accumulation of multiples or the subdivision of a single lot into smaller parts.

Among the earliest structures in the district are the John J. Harris House (1801 Jules Street, ca. 1868, et. seq.), the William Carpenter House (1624 Francis Street, ca. 1879, though greatly altered),

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the Mark B. Chapman House (209 North 18th Street, ca. 1875), and, the H. E. Barnard House (1716 Francis Street, ca. 1878), a residence that stands as perhaps one of the finest Italianate-styled homes in the City of St. Joseph. Most of the residential property types represented by this early period of development are variations on townhouse plans, and are detailed with Italianate styling.

Sanborn Fire Insurance maps and other sources suggest that the district developed slowly after 1865, and did not effectively begin to fill up until after the turn of the twentieth century. Of the 295 principal buildings in the district, 254, or 86 percent, were originally constructed before 1920. Within this fifty year span of time, the two decades between 1890 and 1910 accounted for the construction of more than half of the district's buildings. The trends evident in the district closely follow the extraordinary growth of St. Joseph during the latter phase of its "golden era" as the "Queen City of the West" (Urbana Group 1990:19-24).

It was during the period of ca. 1890 to ca. 1910 that Harris Addition began to reach a mature appearance as a neighborhood. No doubt that the desirability of Harris Addition as a place to live was enhanced by the development of a street car line through the neighborhood in 1888, which ran through the district along Jules Street (Rutt 1904:142). The scattered commercial resources along Jules Street offer a hint of the location of the street car line, including the Henry W. Shorrow Store (1901 Jules Street, 1906) and the Mrs. A. Mack Store (1903 Jules Street, 1908). Institutional resources were also developed to serve the growing area, including the Garfield School on Francis at North 19th Street (designed by Francis R. Boettner, ca. 1885, demolished ca. 1931), the Church of the Latter Day Saints, built in 1890 at 415 North 17th Street, and Westminster Presbyterian Church at 2101 Jules Street, built 1895 and rebuilt in 1934 following a fire the previous year. The Neoclassical Revival Temple Adath Joseph Synagogue moved from its former site at North 6th and Jules to a new site in the Harris Addition at 102 North 17th Street in 1910.

There is a notable variety of residential buildings developed during this period in Harris Addition district, ranging from the modest to the extraordinarily grand. There appears to have been little concern on the part of the wealthy to develop a home in the same block as or in relative proximity to the occupants of much more modest structures. To a general degree, though, the larger houses of the well-to-do are located on the higher reaches of the rolling hills of the area, with smaller houses developed on the down slope or in the bottoms in between.

Residences in the district include a large variety of traditional house plans, some more common to St. Joseph than others. Among the smaller, more middle- and working-income house plans to be found include variations on the shotgun plan, like the T-plan shotgun at 1608 Francis Street, the side-loaded shotgun at 111 North 21st Street, and the duplex or double-shotgun at 449-451 North 17th Street. Examples of side hall cottages are found at 1813 Edmond Street, 1715 Felix Street, and 1527 Francis Street, among others. The gable and wing cottage and the gable and block

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variant of this form are quite common in the Harris Addition, with more than two dozen surviving examples. Some examples of the gable and wing cottages include the properties at 1612 Francis Street, 1706 Faraon Street, and 1922 Felix Street. Examples of the gable and block variant include 1602 Edmond Street, 120 North 16th Street, and 206 North 16th Street. A nice variation on the gable and block form features a small pyramidal tower in the reentrant angle of the body, and examples of this rare type can be found at 119 North 21st Street and 108 North 22nd Street. Other cottage types found in lesser quantities in the district are the center hall cottage (1711 Felix Street, among others), the bungalow (2110 Felix Street), the composite cottage (1512 Faraon Street, among others), and the Cape (203 North 19th Street, among others).

Larger-scale traditional house types in the district also range quite widely. However, of all types, the side hall townhouse and four square are the most common, as are the duplex forms of each. Taken as a group, these four plan types account for nearly a third of all properties in the district. Examples of single-family side hall townhouses can be found at 2105 Felix Street, 1705 Francis Street, and 1921 Francis Street; the group of five side hall townhouses designed by J. H. Felt for George Englehart at 1513 to 1523 Charles Street is particularly notable. Good examples of the duplex versions of the side hall townhouse can be found at 1510-1603 Faraon Street, 1522-1524 Faraon Street, and 110-112 North 16th Street, among others. Notable examples of four squares stand at 1811 Francis Street, 215 North 20th Street, and 1526 Edmond Street, among others; duplex versions of the four square are found at 1805 Edmond Street, 1514-1516 Faraon Street, and 424-426 North 17th Street. Other traditional house types found in the district include the English house (2021 Faraon Street, the composite house (1617 Faraon Street, 1815 Francis Street, and 1923 Francis Street), the gable and wing house (1710 Faraon Street and 120 South 19th Street), and the gable and block house (308 North 18th Street, and 1602 Jules Street).

Architectural styles applied to the houses of the Harris Addition district also range widely, though they are not out of character with the range of national tastes during the period of significance. Given that the district's greatest period of growth occurred ca. 1890 and ca. 1910, it should not prove surprising that the Queen Anne and the Colonial Revival make the greatest contributions to the character of its architectural design. Even so, the district also abounds in fine examples of other styles as well.

The earliest houses in the district were designed in the Greek Revival and Italianate styles, even though the Greek Revival had largely passed out of fashion after the Civil War. The Norris-Tootle House, built in ca. 1866 at 119 North 19th Street, and the Mark Chapman House at 209 North 18th Street are the only complete examples of the Greek Revival surviving in the district today. Nearly contemporary examples of Italianate-styled residences include the Israel G. Hammon House, built ca. 1875 at 221 North 18th Street, the Mark Boatman Chapman House, built ca. 1880 at 108-110 North 19th Street, and the H. E. Barnard House, built ca. 1878 at 1716 Francis Street. The Second Empire style had little impact on the architectural qualities of the district and is in evidence in only two of its houses, the Sallie Brown House, built in ca. 1880 at

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1527 Francis Street, and the Hubert Theisson House, built ca. 1883 at 109 North 18th Street.

The Queen Anne style came into popularity in St. Joseph in the mid-1880s, and it increased in its impact during the building boom that occurred between 1890 and 1910. Significant examples of the Queen Anne style to be found include, among many others, the Parry-Notter House, built 1888 at 2101 Faraon Street, the C. B. Sanders House, built in 1888 at 2117 Faraon Street, the Benjamin Cook House, built in 1895 at 110 North 22nd Street, and the William P. White Duplex, built in 1894 at 110-112 North 16th Street. The Colonial Revival came upon the scene in the mid-1890s, and soon surpassed the Queen Anne in popularity as time passed into the new century. The A. P. Clayton House, built in 1902 at 208 North 19th Street, the James A. Warner House, built in 1903 at 215 North 20th Street, and the M. E. Seaman Duplex #1, built in 1906 at 428-430 North 17th Street, are all good examples of the range of houses built with Colonial Revival influence in this period.

The Colonial Revival continued as an important architectural style during the 1910s and 1920s, but other styles had their impact as well. The Craftsman style came into prominence in St. Joseph during the first few years of the twentieth century, but its impact on the district was surprisingly less significant for new construction than it was for alterations of earlier structures. Examples of new construction employing Craftsman design include the bungalow built in 1915 at 2110 Felix Street, the duplex built in 1915 at 1518-1520 Faraon Street, among others. During the mid-1920s, buildings designed in the Tudor Revival style began to appear in the area, notably the George M. Johnson House, built in 1925 at 2021 Faraon Street. The last architectural style to have an effect on the historic period of the district was the Minimalist Traditional style, which was employed on houses like the Edward Spencer House, built in 1927 at 416 North 21st Street, and the Jack M. Keefe House, built in 1939 at 1901 Francis Street on the site of the former Garfield School.

As with most neighborhoods in St. Joseph during the latter part of the nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries, much of the design elements which define the architectural styling of buildings was derived from builder's handbooks and the ready-made elements to be found in builder supply catalogs. However, the Harris Addition was not built without the aid of some talented architects who shaped individual structures with it, sometimes with spectacular results. St. Joseph-based architect E. J. Eckel (1845-1934) and his various partners are known to have been responsible for the design of six properties in the district, and his hand is attributed to the design of at least four others. Of these buildings, the Romanesque Revival-styled James W. McAlister House, built between 1889 and 1891 at 105 North 19th Street, is Eckel's masterpiece, accomplished with the assistance of George R. Mann (1856-1939) and Harvey Ellis (1852-1904). Of nearly equal stature as one of the principal landmarks of the district is the spectacular and flamboyant Queen Anne design of the R. T. Davis House, designed by Joseph H. Bennett (1841-1909) in 1890 and built at 319 North 20th Street [Prawl 1989:18-19;33-47].

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Other architects made their contributions to the qualities of the Harris Addition, as well, though at a much more modest scale. Edward C. Delevan, who practised architecture in St. Joseph between 1904 and 1909, designed two houses in the district which he then built for speculative purposes in 1909 at 422 and 424 North 16th Street (St. Joseph Landmarks Commission 1986). The work of Walter Boschen (1881-1050) is represented in the district by the design work he did in the renovation of the John J. Harris House in 1924-1927 at 119 North 19th Street for the Milton Tootle family; he was joined in the project by the landscape design firm of Hare and Hare of Kansas City (St. Joseph Landmarks Commission 1986). The only other architect known to have made contributions to the district was John H. Felt (1867-1938), who designed five extant houses 1513 to 1523 Charles Street for speculator George J. Englehart (Combe 1904: opp. 248), and was likely responsible for the design of several other Englehart properties nearby.

Apart from single-family residences in the district are found a number of the characteristic St. Joseph duplexes, most of which were built as pairs of simple side hall townhouse plans, though examples of duplexes designed to appear as four-square house types are also included. Not all of these duplexes were built and held solely for rental purposes. In some instances, a property owner would develop a duplex and live in one side, while renting out the other (William J. White Duplex, 110-112 North 16th Street; Mrs. Hanna Jernigan Duplex, 211-215 North 18th Street; and, the William Moseley Duplex, 311-313 North 16th Street, as examples). C. M. E. Seaman, the owner of the Seaman & Schuske Metal Works Company, rented out the other half of his duplex home (428-430 North 17th Street, while owning and renting another duplex next door (432-434 North 17th Street). There are several instances documented in the district where a property owner would develop a duplex next door or nearby to their single family home, as was the case with C. W. Philley (506-508 North 20th Street and 504 North 20th Street), who made his living as co-manager of the Tootle Theater; James Lindbird (1602 Jules Street, 1604 Jules Street, and 1806 Jules Street), who was a local attorney; and Thomas Gordon (1513-1515 Faraon Street and 1519 Faraon Street), a livestock commission merchant. None of these people can truly be called developers, since real estate was not their primary employment and their building activity appears limited to these projects.

There were many speculative developers involved in both single-family and multi-family projects in Harris Addition, though none of those yet identified can be considered "career" real estate developers. The most prolific speculative developer to have worked in the district was George J. Englehart, the President of the Englehart-Davidson Merchandise Company. Englehart developed nine houses in the district in 1902 and 1903; of these, eight remain standing today. He was also responsible for developing several houses on the same block facing Fifteenth Street between Edmond and Charles a decade before. W. S. Kinnison, a druggist, built his own home at 428 North 21st Street, and then developed one of the few true apartment buildings in the district at 430 North 21st Street in 1911. W. H. Haynes, an attorney, developed two speculative houses at 1715 and 1719 Faraon Street, adjacent to his own home located at 1709-1711 Faraon Street (originally a single-family residence), as did William Carpenter, an agricultural implement

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salesman, who lived at 1624 Francis and developed houses at 1612 and 1614 Francis Street. Samuel Hassenbusch developed a duplex and two speculative houses at 2011-2013, 2017 and 2019 Jules Street, the latter designed by architect E. J. Eckel; architect Edwin C. Delevan, designed and built houses at 422 and 424 North 16th Street. Finally, Henry Kimmett, a carpenter, was responsible for the development of three speculative houses located at 109, 111 and 113 North 17th Street.

The stability of Harris Addition as a neighborhood was not lasting due to the influence of many factors, principal among them the fact that St. Joseph was not insulated from the swift and sweeping adoption of the automobile by Americans as the preferred mode of transportation. The mid-nineteenth century subdivision, located close to downtown for the convenience of travel on foot or horseback, had managed to prosper even in the face of the challenge of new opportunities for suburban living brought about by the street car. By the middle of the 1920s, however, only the working poor were reliant on travel by foot or trolley between home and work, thanks to the automobile as a whole and the Model T in particular. New demands on the family, new attitudes in design and on living space, and new opportunities for the location of a home all rendered obsolete the large, densely developed nineteenth century suburbs like Harris Addition.

The economy of St. Joseph remained strong throughout the 1910s and 1920s (Urbana Group, Inc. 1990:24-25). Suburban development at the end of this period slowly began to move to the northeast, east and southwest of the original urban core, filling in previously existing or newer subdivisions that occupied lands annexed by the City between 1899 and 1909. A part of the momentum in the early twentieth century suburbanization drive was created by the City's development of the St. Joseph Park and Parkway System, a perimeter parkway connecting several new and existing parks near the city's limits (see: St. Joseph Park and Parkway System, NRHP 1/20/1995). The System, originally conceived by George Kessler in 1912, only improved Noyes Boulevard and Parkway A until funds ran dry, but was completed under a new city-sponsored effort beginning in 1924. Like Kessler's parkways in Kansas City, Memphis, St. Louis and elsewhere, the parks and roadways thus created in St. Joseph served as engines to stimulate adjacent suburban development. While the suburbanization trend created by the System had only a small effect on places like the Harris Addition during the 1920s and 1930s, the same was not true in the post-World War Two economy. After World War Two, the System created a disincentive for families to remain in the older city core, and instead to move outward into newly developed area served by the parkways, and later, the Belt Highway (1936).

This does not mean that Harris Addition was being abandoned, but rather, that it was slowly changing in character. The pace of new construction slowed after World War One, largely due to the lack of available building lots, but even so, eleven residences, two commercial buildings and the new Auditorium for Temple Adath Joseph (1922) were constructed in this decade. Construction activity was also being expended on major "modernizations" of earlier buildings, and more than ten such projects are known to have been completed in the district.

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The onset of the Great Depression in 1929 had a devastating general effect on St. Joseph as a whole, resulting in the loss of many of its oldest and largest manufacturing, wholesale and distribution businesses (Urbana Group, Inc. 1990:25; Wolfenbarger 1988:12). The loss of employment caused the population of the city to decrease by more than five thousand persons between the Censuses of 1930 and 1940 as citizens left St. Joseph to find new opportunities elsewhere (Census 1950).

In spite of the downturn in the economy, however, new construction projects and major renovations of existing structures did continue to occur in the district until the outbreak of World War Two brought development to a complete halt. Even in the midst of the Great Depression, the district saw three new residences built, thirteen major modernizations projects completed on pre-existing residences, and the construction of Westminster Church and the remodeling of its Sunday School building in 1934. In the residential projects, the flat, "stripped-down" appearance of the Minimalist Traditional style became prevalent in the district in both new construction and renovation projects. The fact that sixteen families in this district were able to afford new construction and major renovation projects is impressive in the midst of such general economic turmoil. Since it is not likely that all of these projects could have been accomplished without bank financing, the projects may have benefited from loan guarantees made available through the new Federal Housing Administration, which began offering loan guarantees for new construction and home renovations in 1935. The construction of the residential-styled office building for Dr. Amos D. McPhail in 1940 at 1911 Jules Street was the last significant building project to have occurred prior to World War Two.

The onset of World War Two effectively establishes a concluding date to the development of the Kemper Addition, and with it, its period of significance. When the war ended and servicemen and women began to rebuild a sense of "normalcy" in their communities, they often chose to establish a home in the newer suburbs of the city to the north and east of the city's historic core. Some of the single-family residences in the district remained for many years as homes for the pre-War generation of Kemper Addition families. The stability afforded to the neighborhood by these families in the 1950s slowly eroded during the 1960s and 1970s with the passing of that generation. The overwhelming allure of the new suburbs of St. Joseph and the preference for "modern" residential forms like the ranch house left little market for the appreciation of the fine late-nineteen and early-twentieth century houses that populated the Kemper Addition. Some rental properties in the district saw formerly large apartment spaces broken up for more intensive "rooming house" occupancies beginning in the 1950s; the subdivision of some of the larger single-family houses followed in later years. It was at this time that the label of living "west of 22nd Street" began to adversely affect insurance and lending practices in this portion of the city.

The improvement of the local economy beginning in the 1950s was outwardly manifested in the

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district more significantly in the form of "modernizations" of existing structures, the construction of garages, and the construction of a limited number of new buildings. The depreciation of the building stock in the area left little incentive available for major renovations of buildings, and so the effect of modernization was more often oriented towards more minor, "maintenance"-related improvements, such the installation of new forms of siding and the replacement of original porch supports with wrought iron posts. The insignificance of much of the work carried out in this period did not have a major effect on the integrity of buildings within the district taken as a whole.

The deterioration of the Kemper Addition as a neighborhood began to reverse slowly in the 1980s with the re-discovery of the qualities of inner-city living in St. Joseph and with a renewed appreciation for the character and craftsmanship evident in the buildings of the district. The renewal of the area has increased in momentum significantly since ca. 1995. Today, the district remains as an architecturally-significant collection of residences that still represent important periods of design and craftsmanship in St. Joseph's history, contained within an area that retains a distinctive sense of place among its residents.

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List of Architects/Builders

(continued from "Section 8: Statement of Significance" form)

Boschen, Walter (1881-1959)
Eckel, E. J. (1845-1934)
Bennett, Joseph (1841-1909)
Mann, George R. (1856-1939)
Ellis, Harvey (1852-1904)
Felt, J. H. (1867-1938)

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UTM References Con't

	Zone	Easting	Northing
E.	15	342800	4403650
F.	15	342760	4403650
G.	15	342760	4403760
H.	15	342930	4403460
I.	15	342920	4403170
J.	15	342840	4403170
K.	15	342840	4403260
L.	15	342730	4403260
M.	15	342730	4403160
N.	15	342520	4403160
O.	15	342520	4403260
P.	15	342370	4403260
Q.	15	342370	4403080
R.	15	342260	4403080
S.	15	342260	4403540
T.	15	342210	4403540
U.	15	342210	4403600

Verbal Boundary Description

The district in nomination includes an area, in general terms, bound with properties facing North and South 16th Street, North 17th Street, Dalton Street, Mulberry Street, North and South 22nd Street, Felix Street, Edmond Street and Charles Street, as delineated in heavy black line on the attached portion of planimetric map #19 of St. Joseph, Buchanan County, Missouri.

Boundary Justification

The property in nomination contains the strongest assemblage of contributing buildings which share a common heritage of place among its residents and association with the development of the Harris Addition and its adjoining, related subdivisions during the period of significance. On the east, the district is bound by the line of North and South 22nd Street, the City Limit of St. Joseph between 1857 and 1877, in the area north of Faraon Street, and 1899, in the area south of Faraon Street; subdivisions to the east of 22nd Street have different patterns of lots divisions and of residential house types than the areas to its west. On the south, the boundary separates an area containing a high concentration of properties which retain historic integrity from an area of high concentration of vacant lots and significantly-altered residences. On the west, the boundary abuts the Museum Hill Historic District (NR 3/08/1991), an area which contains a concentration of residences that generally represents property types of higher income level and a different set of historical patterns than those of the Harris Addition. On the north, the boundary of the district separates the Harris Addition from areas of radically-different subdivision development patterns (particularly on its northwestern and northeastern corners); it is also defined by a drop-off to significant swale to the north of Dalton Street, which has generally remained undeveloped over significant periods of time.

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PHOTOGRAPHS

Harris Addition Historic District
St. Joseph, Buchanan County, Missouri

Photographer: John Linn Hopkins
Date: September, 2000
Negatives: Missouri Department of Natural Resources

- Photo 1 of 42: South 22nd Street, looking southwest from 102 South 22nd Street.
- Photo 2 of 42: North side of Francis Street, looking northeast from 1919 Francis Street.
- Photo 3 of 42: North side of Jules Street, looking northeast from 2011-2013 Jules Street.
- Photo 4 of 42: South side of Faraon Street, looking southeast from 2102 Faraon Street.
- Photo 5 of 42: View of 2117 Faraon Street, looking northwest.
- Photo 6 of 42: West side of North 21st Street, looking southwest from 430 North 21st Street.
- Photo 7 of 42: South side of Faraon Street, looking southwest from 1914 Faraon Street.
- Photo 8 of 42: West side of North 17th Street, looking northwest from 424-426 North 17th Street.
- Photo 9 of 42: View of Temple Adath Joseph, 102-108 North 17th Street, looking southwest.
- Photo 10 of 42: View of the north side of Charles Street, looking northwest from 1521 Charles Street.
- Photo 11 of 42: View of 1519-1521 and 1523-1529 Edmond Street, looking northeast.
- Photo 12 of 42: View of the west side of South 16th Street, looking northwest from 108 South 16th Street.
- Photo 13 of 42: View of the south side of Francis Street, looking southwest from 1808 Francis Street.
- Photo 14 of 42: View of the north side of Francis Street, looking northeast from 1701 Francis Street.

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- Photo 15 of 42: View of the north side of Jules Street, looking northwest from 1523 Jules Street.
- Photo 16 of 42: View of the north side of North 16th Street, looking southwest from 216-218 North 16th Street.
- Photo 17 of 42: View of 119 North 19th Street, looking east.
- Photo 18 of 42: View of 105 North 18th Street, looking northeast.
- Photo 19 of 42: View of 221 North 18th Street, looking east.
- Photo 20 of 42: View of 1809 Jules Street, looking north.
- Photo 21 of 42: View of the north side of Jules Street, looking northeast from 1901 and 1903 Jules Street.
- Photo 22 of 42: View of 319 North 20th Street, looking southeast from 2002 Francis Street.
- Photo 23 of 42: View of the south side of Francis Street, looking southeast.
- Photo 24 of 42: View of the north side of Faraon Street, looking northwest from 1805 Faraon Street.
- Photo 25 of 42: View of the north side of Francis Street, looking northeast from 1613-1615 Francis Street.
- Photo 26 of 42: View from 316 North 17th Street, looking northwest across Faraon Street to 1617 Faraon Street.
- Photo 27 of 42: View of 224 North 17th Street, looking southwest from Jules Street.
- Photo 28 of 42: View of the east side of North 17th Street, looking northeast from 427 North 17th Street.
- Photo 29 of 42: View of the east side of North 17th Street, looking southeast from 447 North 17th Street.
- Photo 30 of 42: View of the west side of North 16th Street, looking northwest from 422 North 16th Street.

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- Photo 31 of 42: View of the east side of North 16th Street, looking northeast from 409-411 North 16th Street.
- Photo 32 of 42: View of the west side of South 19th Street, looking southwest from 108 South 19th Street.
- Photo 33 of 42: View of the north side of Edmund Street, looking northwest from 1901 Edmund Street across South 19th Street to 120 South 19th Street.
- Photo 34 of 42: View of 124 South 20th Street, looking generally west.
- Photo 35 of 42: View of 102 South 20th Street, looking generally northwest.
- Photo 36 of 42: View of the north side of Mulberry Street, looking northwest from 2101 Mulberry Street.
- Photo 37 of 42: View of the east side of North 21st Street, looking northeast from 419 North 21st Street.
- Photo 38 of 42: View of the carriage houses located at the rear of 2101 Faraon Street (right), and 2117 Faraon Street (left).
- Photo 39 of 42: View of the south side of Jules Street, looking southeast from 2110 Jules Street.
- Photo 40 of 42: View from the intersection of North 20th Street and Faraon Street, looking southwest to the commercial building at 1902 Faraon Street and the residences at 206 and 208 North 19th Street at right.
- Photo 41 of 42: View of the south side of Faraon Street, looking southwest from 1620 Faraon Street.
- Photo 42 of 42: View of the south side of Faraon Street, looking southwest from 1522-1524 Faraon Street.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Harris Addition Historic District

MULTIPLE NAME: St. Joseph, Missouri MPS

STATE & COUNTY: MISSOURI, Buchanan

DATE RECEIVED: 6/08/01 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 6/22/01
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 7/08/01 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 7/24/01
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 01000723

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: *N* SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT _____ DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

See attached comments regarding period of significance, integrity, contrib./non-contributing, and boundaries.

RECOM./CRITERIA *Return*

REVIEWER *Beland*

DISCIPLINE *Historic*

TELEPHONE _____

DATE *7/18/01*

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y / N see attached SLR Y/N

Harris Addition Historic District
Buchanan County, MO

National Register Comments:

The National Register is returning the nomination for the Harris Addition Historic District because we share your concerns over the application of integrity standards and the designation of contributing and noncontributing buildings. We also have questions concerning the period of significance and the boundary justification.

The Harris Addition Historic District has been nominated under Criterion C as a significant "midtown" area containing a mix of low-, middle-, and upper-income residences, as well as a few commercial buildings and religious buildings, dating from ca. 1866 to 1950. It contains examples of a variety of late-19th and early 20th century residential and commercial styles and vernacular types, including Greek Revival, Italianate, Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, Tudor, townhouses, cottages, duplexes, foursquares, and small scale commercial blocks. The proposed period of significance is ca. 1866 to ca. 1950.

Although every place evaluated as significant within a particular historic context must fall within the historic period of the context, not every place that relates to a historic context has a period of significance that coincides with the contextual period; in fact, few do. Periods of significance are very property-specific and are based on the period of time when the property made significant contributions or achieved the physical character on which significance is based. For properties significant under National Register Criterion C for architecture, the appropriate period of significance generally is the date of construction and/or any significant alterations and additions.

In the case of the Harris Addition Historic District, ca. 1950 appears to be too late for ending the period of significance. The historic context amendment for suburban development in St. Joseph (in the MPS cover form) explained that "the historical period [for the historic context] is being extended to accommodate new information on the growth and development patterns of St. Joseph's suburbs." To the initial two subcategories of Popular Houses, the amended context added English Cottage and Tudor Houses, Colonial Variations, Cape Cod Cottages, and Double Pile Cottages. The MPS also characterized "most of the housing stock in the area today" as dating "from ca. 1920 to ca. 1950," while acknowledging that "some residential properties along the principal corridors of Jules and Felix streets date from the first decade of the twentieth century." That clearly was not the case in the Harris Addition. Not only do most of the buildings along Jules and Felix Streets (both of which run through the district) date from the late 19th and early 20th centuries, but most of the buildings throughout the district predate 1920. According to the nomination, "the two decades between 1890 and 1910 accounted for the construction of more than half of the district's buildings" and 86 percent of the current buildings were constructed before 1920 (Section 8, p. 60). Of more than 300 contributing buildings, I count only 3 houses, 13 garages, and a store constructed after 1931, and only one house as late as 1940. While remodeling to a more fashionable style appears to have been fairly common in the district, most examples were remodeled in the early part of the century, and the results generally fit one of the later property types described; only two-three houses appear to have been remodeled or

“modified” in the early-mid 1930s in accordance with this trend.

The statement of significance in the Harris nomination does not include an adequate justification for extending the period of significance beyond sometime in the 1930s. There is little discussion of the district at all past 1929. The dearth of available undeveloped lots, the drastic slow-down of new construction and remodeling into different styles, the lure to more outlying suburbs created by the completion of the parkway system, the impact of the Great Depression, and the cessation of trolley service all tend to support an end for the period of significance in the early-to-mid 1930s. Although the Harris Addition area may have been “changing in character” through the 1930s and 1940s, the nomination does not document the architectural significance of that change. Continued use, maintenance, and evolution is not in itself an indication of historic significance. The fact that the application of “artificial siding, replacement windows, and other materials” may have been common does not bestow significance. While everything that survives through time represents something about the past, not everything that survives is a significant representation of our history.

If the changes made by residents in the Harris Addition Historic District do constitute a part of the district’s architectural significance, then that significance must be evaluated, dated, and documented within an appropriate context. For example, if buildings with replacement siding, and/or replacement windows and other changes, constitute an important “type, period, or method of construction,” then that “type” must be characterized, both physically and historically. When did these changes occur? What are the variations and what defines them? Were particular types of alterations or siding materials more common than others, and are there regional, economic, chronological, etc. differences or preferences? And so forth. Most importantly, why do these remodeling choices constitute a significant architectural/design type and what characterizes a significant example? This information appears neither in the St. Joseph MPS documentation nor in the nomination for the Harris Addition Historic District. While it may be difficult to determine dates of construction or alterations, knowing dates--at least within a reasonable “circa” period--is essential to determining whether and why a place is significant, and what and when it represents about our past.

In the absence of a defined significant architectural type, alterations through time must be evaluated for their effect on the integrity of each building considered contributing as an example of an identified type. Whatever the period of significance, contributing resources must not only have been present during that period, but must also relate to the documented reason that a district is significant and retain the historic integrity of those qualities. The Harris Addition Historic District is significant for its architectural qualities--specifically for the styles and types discussed in the St. Joseph MPS. The nomination documentation needs to articulate more clearly how contributing and noncontributing buildings were differentiated, not only by initial inherent architectural qualities, but also according to the degree of changes over time to those qualities. Although this nomination refers to “the absence of registration requirements for residential properties within districts” (Section 7, p. 4), the wording of the registration requirements in the MPS cover documentation recognizes that these property types may be located in districts. Registration requirements for Victorian Style, Single Family Residences, for example, state that these houses “are most noteworthy when viewed as a group,” and cite their important location in

neighborhoods. The requirements go on to say that "under both criterion A and C, integrity of design and materials are important," identifying among the characteristics that should remain "roof shape, massing, wall cladding, facade arrangement, and fenestration." For Popular Houses, the statement of significance emphasizes that their significance is "most evident" within districts, and the registration requirements state--within a paragraph about historic districts--that "there should be minimal alterations to the structures." The registration requirements for Vernacular Residential Structures are so minimal as to make it hard to imagine lessening them for historic districts and still have them be identifiable: an example "must be recognizable from the time it was constructed. With these modest structures, that leaves little room for facade alterations or loss of materials."

Section 7, p. 4 of the Harris Addition nomination states that "the use of [artificial siding, replacement windows, and other] materials and the changes their installations caused to earlier building fabric do not summarily compromise their ability to contribute to the character and significance of a proposed district." It is true that a change such as artificial siding, window replacement, or an addition, does not necessarily make a building noncontributing to the historic district in which it is located; yet it is also true that such changes do affect integrity and they must be evaluated accordingly. In the MPS, the significance of identified property types is specifically related to the historic themes within whose periods they were constructed and later changes diminish integrity for the significance of those types. For the most part, neither replacement siding nor any other alterations are dated in the nomination. In most cases, it is not even clear whether the property description is detailing original features, alterations, or a combination.

Those alterations which are dated tend to refer to modifications in the late 19th or early 20th century to incorporate aspects of styles that still fall within the defined property types documented as significant. Even in these cases, it is not clear whether the property has been evaluated for what it truly represents. The 1879 Italianate-influenced William Carpenter House (Property #103) was "greatly altered" (Section 8, p. 60) by being "converted to a duplex with Craftsman influence in 1923" (Section 7, p. 22). Although this house clearly seems to contribute, it most likely does so as a 1923 house, falling within the property type "Duplex Residential Structures," rather than the earlier "Victorian Style, Single Family Residence."

All places evolve through time, and changes to significant properties must be evaluated for their effect on the historic integrity of the property. It is important to evaluate the impact of replacement siding (or other alteration) as one aspect of a building's overall condition and appearance, as determined by its type and its essential character-defining features, and then to decide whether or not, on aggregate, the building retains integrity from the historic period it represents in some significant way. It is not clear for the Harris Addition Historic District whether standards for integrity were applied appropriately or consistently. All architectural elements are not created equal for all types of buildings. The prominence and importance of roof type; style, size, and/or location of porches; fenestration pattern and design; massing and scale; decorative detailing; siding materials and design; and other features vary according to types of buildings. While assessing historic integrity is a judgement call, to look only at changes after 1950 and to count whether or not a building "has witnessed significant alterations to a simple majority of these elements" (Section 7, p. 5) is not an adequate approach for determining whether

a building retains integrity. The nomination needs to revise the rationale for what types of alterations are and are not acceptable and what types or combinations of features must survive for resources to be considered contributing, in order to be consistent with the comments in this return. This includes a clearer explanation of what type of buildings (both houses and garages) can tolerate what types of alterations and why, along with evidence that this rationale has been applied consistently.

To take siding as an example: In evaluating whether re-sided buildings retain historic integrity, several factors should be considered, including: 1) whether the siding blends with the original design or visually imitates the historic material, or conversely whether it is visually incompatible with the original historically characteristic design and materials; 2) whether or not compatible siding has been thoughtfully applied without destroying and obscuring other significant details of design and workmanship; and 3) whether or not siding is accompanied by other alterations that substantially or cumulatively detract from the building's historic character. A clapboarded frame house with strong stylistic elements may retain integrity despite the application of aluminum or vinyl horizontal siding because the important visual character of the house remains apparent. The integrity of a brick Tudor Revival cottage is much less likely to survive the application of any type of horizontal siding. Moreover, a building covered with artificial siding that is visually compatible with the original may contribute more to the overall architectural character of a historic district than a house retaining its historic siding, but whose most significant stylistic feature historically consisted of a large front wrap-around porch that has been fully enclosed in an incompatible manner. A sampling of properties with questionable integrity (especially without dates of alterations) include--from the photographic evidence alone, and therefore are not necessarily restricted to--properties #117, 160, and 179. How does property #48 retain enough of either its ca. 1900 Queen Anne-influenced character, or the 1930's Craftsman influence, or a sufficient and successful blending of the two, to be considered contributing? How does the nearly identical #49, cited as Colonial Revival from 1900 retain sufficient integrity to contribute as a Colonial Revival cottage? When was it altered?

The reasoning behind contributing and noncontributing judgements should be evident in the nomination documentation. What is the qualitative difference, for example, between properties #155 and 157 that one is contributing and the other noncontributing? For reasons explained above, the explanation on p. 5 of Section 7 that a building altered prior to 1950 "with the installation of replacement windows in reduced openings, the installation of asbestos siding and the removal of its porch, should not be considered non-contributing, but rather an evolved structure," is not sufficient for evaluating contributing and noncontributing status in the Harris Addition Historic District. Yet even under this description, designations do not appear to be consistent. Although many buildings with those types of changes are designated as contributing, others are not. For example, property #201, a Queen Anne cottage which retains much of its historic siding, is apparently noncontributing because of its replacement sashes in reduced openings and replacement porch posts and front door. Probably there will need to be a reassessment of the contributing status for a number of buildings to take into consideration the comments in this return.

Adding to the difficulty in discerning whether designations of contributing and noncontributing

status have been made in accordance with National Register guidance is the fact that very few noncontributing buildings appear in the photographs to illuminate the difference (by my count, one NC house and two NC stores were photographed). Additional photographs of noncontributing houses could help clarify the difference between contributing and noncontributing buildings, especially those whose narrative descriptions sounds very similar. More photographs of buildings cited as exemplifying their types likely would have been helpful, also--most of these to not seem to appear in any of the photographs. There are no photographs of garages or carriage houses, either contributing or noncontributing. District nominations should include photographs of all major categories of properties considered contributing, which in this case includes garages. Before counting a building as contributing, one should have seen the building to obtain or verify descriptive information and to check its current condition and appearance. If one can see the building, it should be possible to photograph it.

The boundary justification is vague and does not explain how the boundaries were selected or how the buildings within the district differ from those outside it. The purpose of the boundary justification is to explain how the boundaries were selected and why they are configured the way that they are, and to demonstrate that they encompass (but do not exceed) the full extent of the significant resources that make up the historic place. In the case of the Harris Addition Historic District, cohesiveness seems to result mostly from the relatively condensed time period in which most buildings were constructed or remodeled. Since the boundary line does not coincide with the historic boundary of the Harris Addition and its adjacent subdivisions, association with their development could not have been the only determining factor for the location of the boundaries. What determined which portions of the cited subdivisions were included and excluded? Do any of the boundary lines actually run along any of the historic boundaries for one of the subdivisions? What is "the common heritage of place among its residents?" The justification should explain how what is outside the boundary is qualitatively different--in historical association, age, and/or physical characteristics--from what is included, especially given the zig-zag nature of the boundary. For example: Has there been modern development of a different size and scale on the other side of a street that constitutes a boundary line? What is different about houses north of Charles Street, and particularly north of Edmond Street, that are inside the boundaries from those that are outside? The phrase "smallest assemblage of contributing buildings" is confusing. A district would normally contain the largest assemblage of contributing building, would it not (defining assemblage as "concentration")? Is this a typo, which should read "strongest assemblage?"

Misc.: Please double check for discrepancies between designations of contributing and noncontributing buildings on the map and in the inventory. For example, Property #277 is marked as noncontributing on the sketch map, but contributing in the inventory and the statement of significance.

Beth Boland, Historian
National Register of Historic Places
202-343-9545

STATE OF MISSOURI
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

Bob Holden, Governor • Stephen M. Mahfood, Director

DIVISION OF STATE PARKS

P.O. Box 176 Jefferson City, 65102-0176 (573) 751-2479

FAX (573) 751-8656

May 30, 2000

Ms. Carol Shull
United States Dept. of the Interior
National Park Service
National Register of Historic Places
Mail Stop 2280, Suite 400
1849 C Street, NW
Washington, D.C. 20240

Dear Ms. Shull:

Enclosed please find the following submissions from Missouri for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places.

Kemper Addition Historic District
Buchanan County, Missouri
Historic Resources of St. Joseph, Buchanan County, Missouri

Harris Addition Historic District
Buchanan County, Missouri
Historic Resources of St. Joseph, Buchanan County, Missouri

These nominations were approved by our state review board, the Missouri Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, on February 16, 2001. All owners and appropriate elected public officials were notified and provided at least thirty (30) days to comment on the above proposed nomination in accordance with Section 36CFR60.6, interim regulations, using the exact notification format recommended by the National Register. Written objections were received for the above referenced nominations (see enclosed). However, the number of objections received for each district falls well short of a majority.

The City of St. Joseph, as part of its responsibilities as a Certified Local Government, was provided an opportunity to review the proposed nomination prior to its presentation to the state review board. A letter from St. Joseph Landmark Commission supporting the nomination is enclosed. No letter was received from the mayor.

We would like to request substantive review of these nominations. We have several concerns regarding the two districts. The two districts contain neighborhoods which are architecturally significant, retain integrity, and provide a sense of time and place. However, Historic Preservation Program staff are concerned that the criteria developed for assessing contributing vs. noncontributing resources were not applied equitably throughout the districts. Furthermore,

Shull Letter
Page 2 of 2

we are concerned that the integrity and density of buildings along the perimeter of the Harris Addition Historic District is not as strong as its very intact core neighborhood.

If you have questions concerning this submission, please contact Tiffany Patterson of my staff at 573/751-7800.

Sincerely,

HISTORIC PRESERVATION PROGRAM

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Claire F. Blackwell". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name being the most prominent.

Claire F. Blackwell
Director and Deputy State
Historic Preservation Officer

CFB:tjp

Enclosures



St. Joseph Landmark Commission

1100 Frederick Avenue - Room 201, St. Joseph, Missouri 64501

January 11, 2001

Ms. Claire Blackwell
Director and Deputy State
Historic Preservation Officer
Missouri Department of Natural Resources - HPP
P.O. Box 176
Jefferson City, MO 65102-0176

RECEIVED

JAN 16 2001

HISTORIC PRESERVATION
PROGRAM

RE: St. Joseph Landmark Commission Review and Comment on Proposed Nominations to the National Register of Historic Places for The Century Apartments, 627 N. 25th Street; St. Joseph's Commerce and Banking Historic District, roughly bounded by 3rd, 9th Francis, and Edmond Streets; The Kemper Addition Historic District; portions of Clay, Union, Kemper, and Bon Ton Streets; and the Harris Addition Historic District, roughly bounded by North/South 16th Street, Dalton, North/South 22nd and Edmond Streets, St. Joseph, Buchanan County.

Dear Ms. Blackwell:

The St. Joseph Landmark Commission reviewed nominations to the National Register of Historic Places for the above referenced historic resources at its January 9, 2001 meeting, held at 7:00 p.m. at St. Joseph City Hall. The Commission supports and endorses the nominations and the associated boundaries as presented and forwards positive recommendations to the Missouri Advisory Council on Historic Preservation. These positive recommendations are based on the architectural significance of the resources and their contribution to the understanding of St. Joseph's historic development.

The St. Joseph Landmark Commission believes strongly in continued efforts to document and celebrate the diversity of historic resources found within our City and sees National Register listing as an important tool for invoking community pride and facilitating revitalization of irreplaceable and fragile historic resources. The Landmark Commission thanks the staff of the Missouri State Historic Preservation Office and the Missouri Advisory Council on Historic Preservation for their assistance in supporting local efforts to recognize historic resources through the National Register Program.

Sincerely,

Ron Petersen

Ron Petersen, Chairman
St. Joseph Landmark Commission

cc: Greg Sekula, Preservation Planner
Sterett W. Schanze, City Manager
Larry Stobbs, Mayor
St. Joseph City Council



CITY OF ST. JOSEPH

1100 Frederick Avenue, St. Joseph, Missouri 64501-2346
Larry R. Stobbs
Mayor

Phone: (816) 271-4640
Fax: (816) 271-4737

January 15, 2001

RECEIVED
JAN 29 2001

Ms. Claire Blackwell
Director and Deputy State
Historic Preservation Officer
Missouri Department of Natural Resources - HPP
P.O. Box 176
Jefferson City, MO 65102-0176

HISTORIC PRESERVATION
PROGRAM

RE: St. Joseph Landmark Commission Review and Comment on Proposed Nominations to the National Register of Historic Places for The Century Apartments, 627 N. 25th Street; St. Joseph's Commerce and Banking Historic District, roughly bounded by 3rd, 9th Francis, and Edmond Streets; The Kemper Addition Historic District; portions of Clay, Union, Kemper, and Bon Ton Streets; and the Harris Addition Historic District, roughly bounded by North/South 16th Street, Dalton, North/South 22nd and Edmond Streets, St. Joseph, Buchanan County.

Dear Ms. Blackwell:

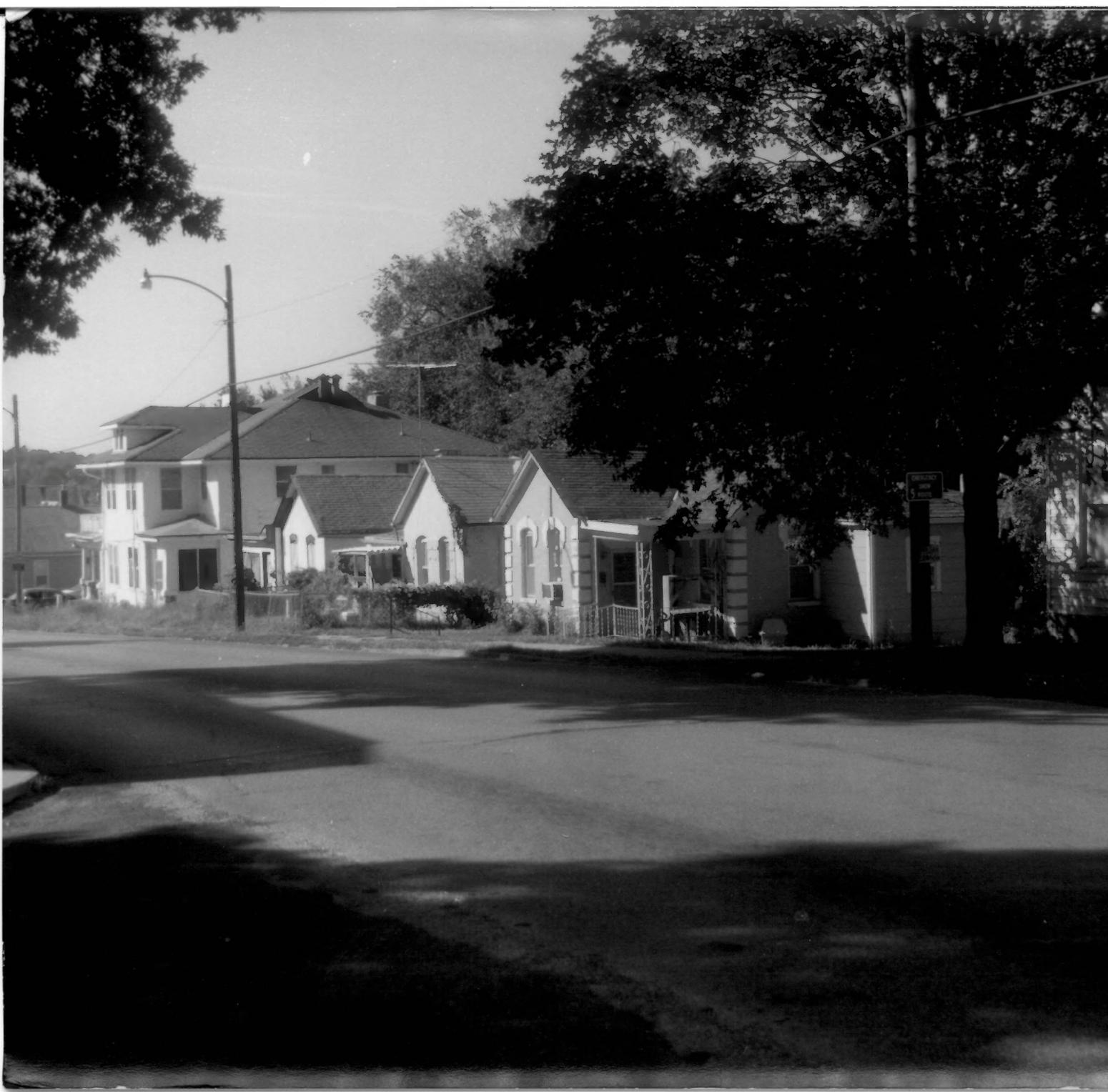
This letter is to acknowledge my support for the listing of the above referenced historic resources to the National Register of Historic Places. It is understood that National Register listing imposes no restrictions on how a private property owner may use his or her property. The National Register's principal purpose is to identify the historic and cultural resources of our nation and is therefore, principally an honorific designation. Listing on the National Register has the added benefit of providing property owners of listed properties with the opportunity to access valuable Federal and state historic tax credits that can serve as an incentive to rehabilitate properties and upgrade neighborhoods and commercial centers.

The City of St. Joseph is committed to the revitalization of its core neighborhoods and downtown. The City believes that designation of National Register districts is a positive, proactive step in the process of rebuilding our older neighborhoods and commercial center by helping to foster pride in our history and providing attractive tools in the form of tax credits that will help to stimulate continued reinvestment.

Sincerely,

Larry R. Stobbs
Mayor

cc: Sterett W. Schanze, City Manager
St. Joseph City Council
Gregory Sekula, Preservation Planner
St. Joseph Landmark Commission

































































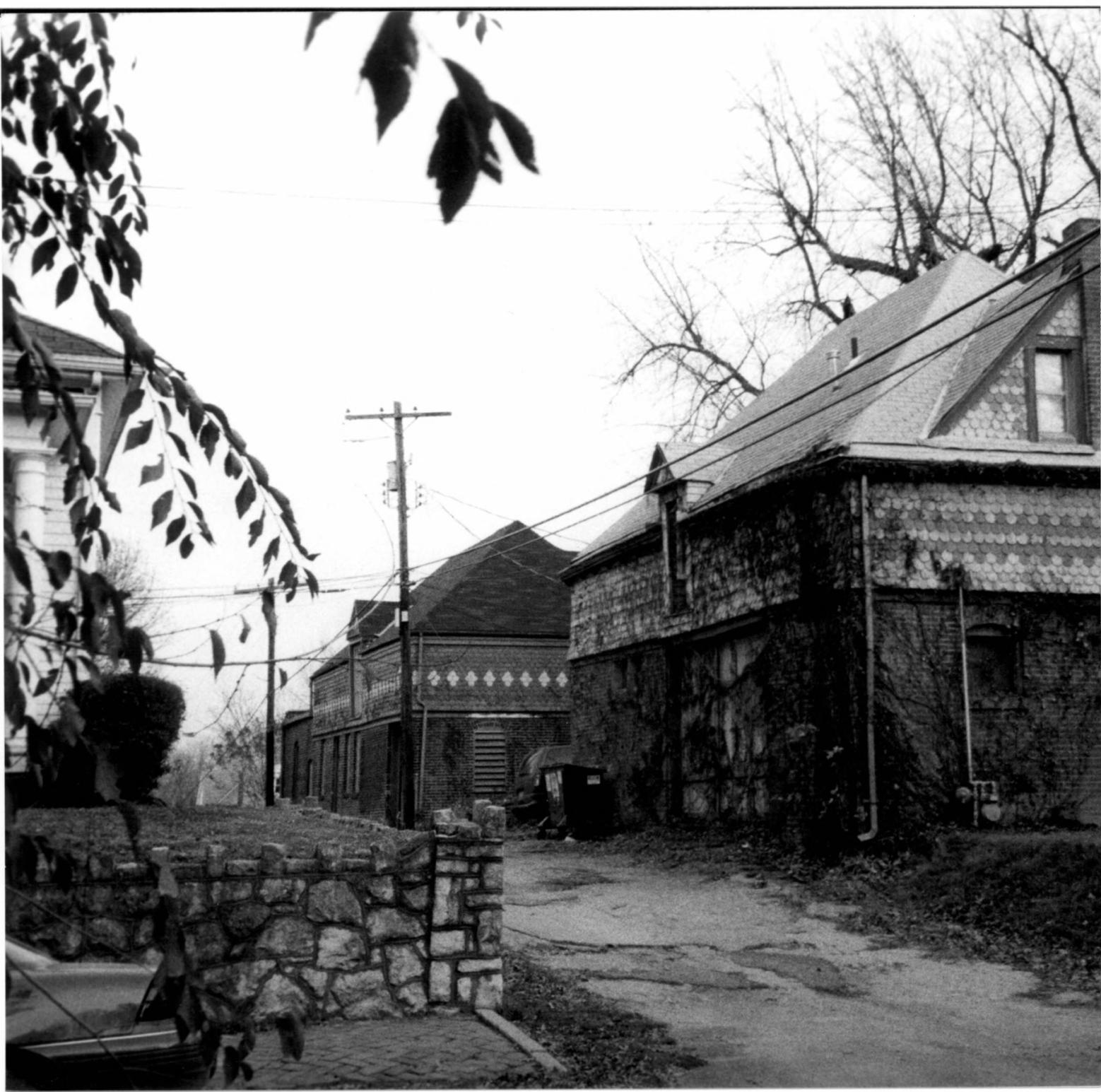




















EXTRA
PHOTOS

Draft Photo List
Harris Addition Historic District
St. Joseph, Buchanan County, MO

Image #	Description	Neg. #
1	South 22nd Street, looking south west from 108 South 22nd Street	1:4
2	North side of Francis Street, looking northeast from 1919 Francis	1:5
3	North side of Jules Street, looking northeast from 2011-2013 Jules Street	1:7
4	South side of Faraon Street, looking southeast from 2102 Faraon Street	1:8
5	View of 2117 Faraon Street, looking northwest	1:9
6	West side of North 21st Street, looking southwest from 430 North 21st	1:10
7	South side of Faraon Street, looking southwest from 1914 Faraon Street	1:12
8	West side of North 17th Street, looking northwest from 424-426 North 17th Street	1:15
9	View of Temple Adath Joseph, 102-110 North 17th Street, looking southwest	1:18
10	View of the north side of Charles Street, looking northwest from 1521 Charles Street	1:19
11	View of 1519-1521 and 1523-1529 Edmond Street, looking northeast	1:20
12	View of the west side of South 16th Street, looking northwest from 108 South 16th Street	1:21
13	View of the south side of Francis Street, looking southwest from 1808 Francis Street	1:23
14	View of the north side of Francis Street, looking northeast from 1701 Francis Street	1:25

Photographs, continued
Harris Addition

15 ✓	View of the north side of Jules Street, looking northwest from 1523 Jules Street	1:27
16	View of the north side of North 16th Street, looking southwest from 216-218 North 16th Street	1:28
17	View of 119 North 19th Street, looking east	2:6
18	View of 105 North 18 th Street, looking northeast	2:7
19	View of 221 North 18th Street, looking east	2:9
20 ✓	View of 1809 Jules Street, looking north	2:10
21 ✓	View of the north side of Jules Street, looking north east from 1910 and 1903 Jules Street	2:11
22	View of 319 North 20th Street, looking southeast	2:12
23	View of the south side of Francis Street, looking south east	2:20
24	View of the north side of Faraon Street, looking northwest from 1805 Faraon Street.	1:13



















































**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number _____ Page _____

SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 01000723

Date Listed: 1/13/03

Harris Addition Historic District
Property Name

Buchanan
County

MO
State

St. Joseph, Missouri, MPS
Multiple Name

This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.

Bob Boland
Signature of the Keeper

1/30/03
Date of Action

=====
Amended Items in Nomination:

References to "Kemper Addition" in the last paragraphs in Section 8, pp. 68 and 69 should read "Harris Addition."

This was communicated to Tiffany Patterson of the MO SHPO staff.

DISTRIBUTION:

- National Register property file
- Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)