

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

1. Name of Property

historic name Downtown Cole Camp

other names/site number Central Cole Camp Historic District [preferred]

2. Location

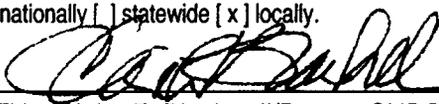
street & number An area comprised of the 100 blocks of East and West Main St. most of Maple Street, 105 E. Butterfield,
106 N. Olive St. and 107 N. Boonville Road [N/A] not for publication

city or town Cole Camp [N/A] vicinity

state Missouri code MO county Benton code 015 zip code 65235

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 Claire F. Blackwell/Deputy SHPO
Missouri Department of Natural Resources
State or Federal agency and bureau

26 February 2002
Date

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

**Central Cole Camp Historic District
Benton County, Missouri**

5. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources Within Property		
		Contributing	Non-contributing	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	37	4	buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	0	0	sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	0	1	structures
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	0	0	objects
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	37	5	Total

Name of related multiple property listing.

Historic Resources of Cole Camp, MO

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register.

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

COMMERCE/TRADE/ department store
COMMERCE/TRADE/ specialty store
INDUSTRY/manufacturing facility
DOMESTIC/ multiple dwelling
DOMESTIC/ single dwelling
RELIGION/ religious facility

Current Functions

COMMERCE/TRADE/ department store
COMMERCE/TRADE/ specialty store
INDUSTRY/manufacturing facility
DOMESTIC/ multiple dwelling
DOMESTIC/ single dwelling
RELIGION/ religious facility

7. Description

Architectural Classification

Other: One Part Commercial Block
Other: Two Part Commercial Block
Other: Automobile Related

foundation Stone
 walls Brick
Weatherboard
 roof Asphalt
 other Metal
Wood

Narrative Description See continuation sheet [x].

See continuation sheet [x]

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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.

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.

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 sheet [x].

9. Major Bibliographic References

Bibliography

See continuation sheet [x].

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested

previously listed in the National Register

previously determined eligible by the National Register

designated a National Historic Landmark

recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey

#

recorded by Historic American Engineering Record

#

Areas of Significance

Commerce
Architecture

Period of Significance

ca. 1881-ca. 1951

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person(s)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Architect/ Anderson
Builders/ Keiffer and Laughlin

Primary location of additional data:

State Historic Preservation Office

Other State Agency

Federal Agency

Local Government

University

Other:

Name of repository: Cole Camp Area Historical Society

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Benton County, Missouri**

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 7.8 acres

UTM References

A. Zone 15	Easting 479170	Northing 4256780	B. Zone 15	Easting 479350	Northing 4256860
C. Zone 15	Easting 479420	Northing 4256845	D. Zone 15	Easting 479440	Northing 4256700

[x] See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

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

Boundary Justification

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Debbie Sheals
 organization Private Contractor date November, 2001
 street & number 406 West Broadway telephone 573-874-3779
 city or town Columbia state Missouri zip code 65203

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

- A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- A Sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional Items

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

Property Owner

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

name See appendix for individuals Project Sponsor: City of Cole Camp, Project Contact: Bob Owens
 street & number PO Box 58 telephone 660-668-4613
 city or town Cole Camp state MO zip code 65235

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7. Description, continued.

Architectural Classification

- LATE VICTORIAN
- LATE VICTORIAN/Romanesque Revival
- LATE VICTORIAN/Italianate

- foundation Concrete
- walls Metal
- Concrete block
- Wood
- roof Metal
- Synthetics
- other Metal
- Wood
- Stone
- Terra Cotta

Summary: The Central Cole Camp Historic District, in Cole Camp, Benton County, Missouri is a commercial area which covers approximately 5 acres of land. It is the core of the main commercial center of Cole Camp, and contains nearly all of the intact historic commercial buildings in the community. The town's only traffic signal, which is located at the intersection of Main and Maple Streets, is in the center of the district. The boundaries include roughly two blocks of each of those streets; most buildings face Maple Street. The vast majority of the buildings in the district are commercial buildings which are set close together, and close to the street. There are only two buildings within the boundaries which were not built for commercial or light industrial use; a small frame house on Maple Street, and a large brick church on the west edge of the district. One of the largest buildings in the district is the Daisy Roller Mill, a flour mill which has served the community since the late 1880s, and which has been run by the Missouri Farmer's Association since the 1920s. Construction dates for contributing buildings in the district range from ca. 1881-ca. 1936; the period of significance thus runs from ca. 1881 to 1951, the arbitrary fifty year cut off point.

Overall, the resources of the district are highly intact, and representative of two of the three historic contexts laid out in the Multiple Property Submission (MPS) cover document, "Historic Resources of Cole Camp, Missouri." Of the 41 buildings within district boundaries, 37 are contributing. There are 38 properties altogether, and only four buildings and one structure are non-contributing. Almost all of the buildings in the district are in good physical condition, and most are still used much as they were during the period of significance. The commercial center at Main and Maple developed just after rail service became available in Cole Camp in 1880, and the district reflects the following contexts from the MPS cover document: "Period II, Early Railroad Era: 1881-1914", and "Period III, Early Twentieth Century Development: 1915-1951". The district is also representative of the rest of the community, in that most of the buildings there, (26 of 34) were

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built during Period II. All of the commercial property types and subtypes discussed in the cover document can be found within district boundaries. The most distinctive, and most numerous, building types are one-part commercial blocks, two-part commercial blocks, and automobile related buildings. Other contributing properties include the mill, 2 Romanesque Revival buildings, a small house with Second Empire styling, and an assortment of other commercial buildings. Although few of the buildings anywhere in the community are highly styled, most district properties have at least vestigial elements of either Late Victorian or Craftsman styling. Overall, the area today appears much as it did in the 1930s, and continues to reflect its long history as the commercial center of Cole Camp, Missouri. △

Elaboration: The historic district is located in the northeast part town, along two of the most important commercial arteries in the community, Main Street and Maple Street. Almost all of the properties in the historic district face either Main or Maple. That area is still the commercial center of town, and district boundaries include most of the current commercial area as well. (See Figure One.)

Main Street, which is also State Highway 52, is the primary east-west road through town. Nine of the contributing buildings in the district face that road. (See Figure Two.) Most of the buildings which face Main Street are on the west edge of the district, in the 100 block of East Main. The Viets Ford Agency garage is on the western edge of the district, and a row of one part commercial blocks lines both sides of the street on the block east of that. The Citizens Bank, which is one of the more prominent commercial buildings in town, is located at the corner of Main and Maple, and has its longest face toward Main Street. The only other district property to face Main is a tiny gable-front commercial building located a half block past Maple, on the east edge of the district.

Most of the other properties face Maple Street, a two block street bisected by Main. Maple Street was created when the railroad came through in the 1880s. (The depot and tracks originally sat near the north end of Maple Street; the tracks were removed and the depot demolished decades ago.) The north block of Maple runs between Main Street and the original path of the railroad tracks, and the south end runs between Main and Butterfield, which was an important regional thoroughfare when Maple Street was laid out. All except for three of the buildings in the district, a church, a blacksmith shop, and a filling station, face one of those two roads.

The Congregational Church, which is on Boonville Road on the west edge of the district, is a large red brick building with Romanesque Revival styling. The steeple of the church is visible from many parts of the historic district. On the other side of Maple Street is an early 20th century blacksmith shop which was still in operation at least into the 1930s; it is a modest side gabled building with board and batten wall sheathing. Finally, the Leonard Oil Station sits at the intersection of Boonville and Butterfield, at the southwest corner of the district.

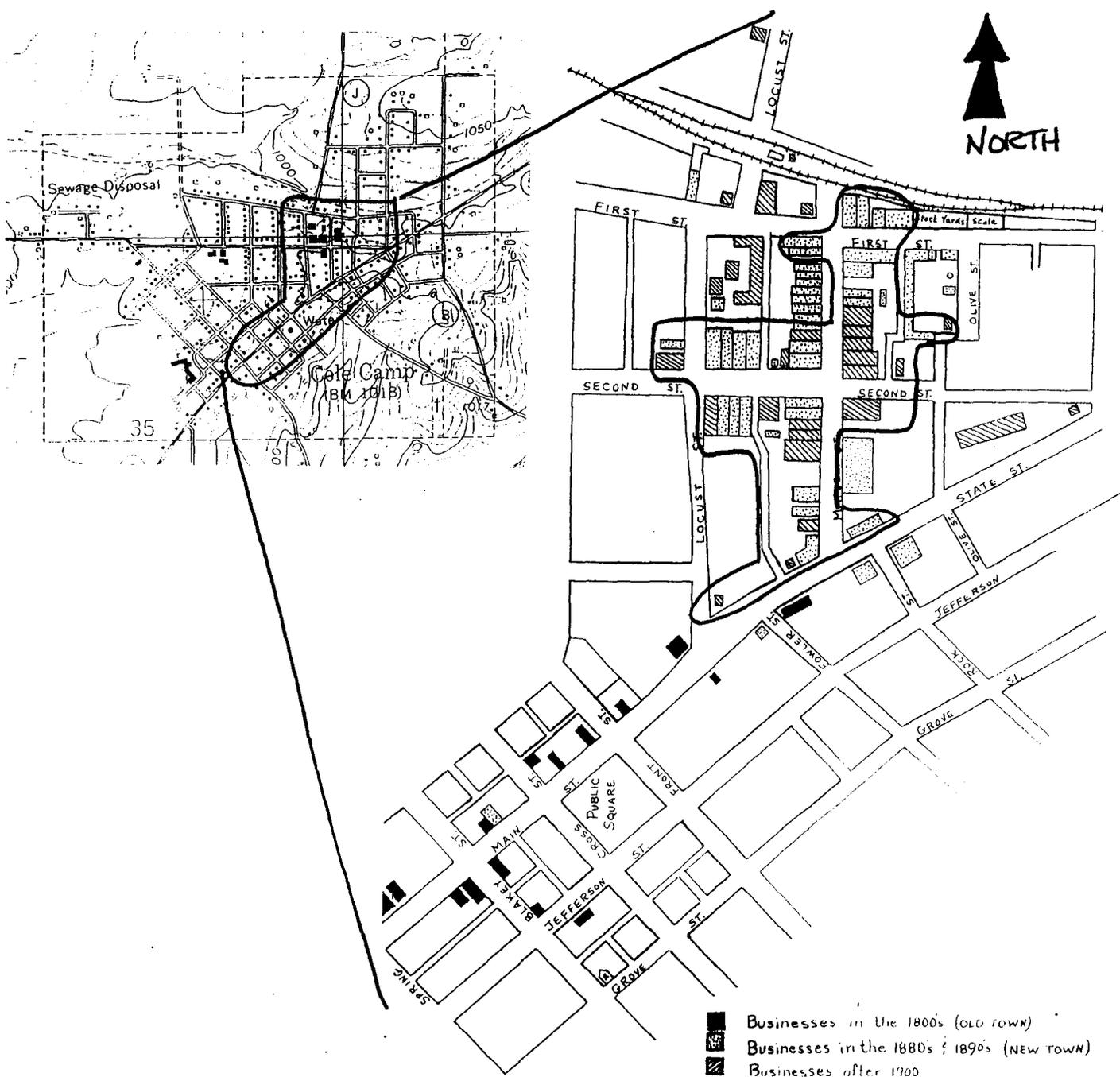
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Figure One. Historic business locations and current historic district boundaries. Base map from Cole Camp Area Historical Society. Cole Camp Area History: 1839-1976. Shawnee Mission, KS: Kes-Print, Inc, 1976.



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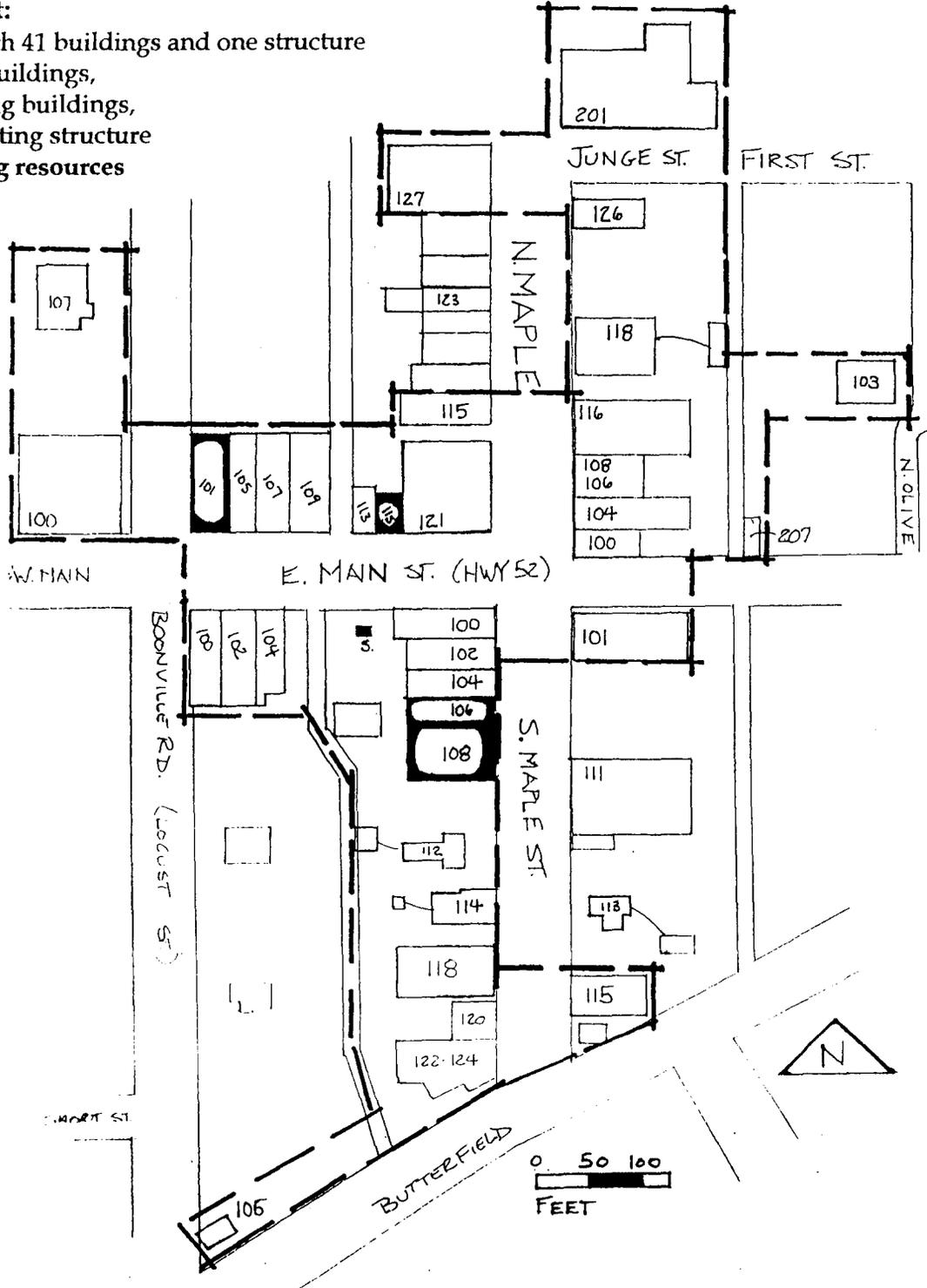
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Figure Two. District Site Plan. Drawn by Debbie Sheals, from Benton County Tax Maps.

Resource Count:

- 38 Properties, with 41 buildings and one structure
 - 37 contributing buildings,
 - 4 non-contributing buildings,
 - one non-contributing structure
- Non-contributing resources are darkened.



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The northern edge of the district is anchored by the Daisy Roller Mill on Junge Street, and the Kroenke Dort building, which faces Maple Street. The north half of Maple Street contains most of the two-part commercial blocks in the district. The west side of that block is lined with intact one- and two-part commercial blocks, all of which were built during the second period of development discussed in the MPS cover document: "Early Railroad Era: 1881-1914." The west side of the street, much of which is outside the district boundaries, is less intact; several of the buildings there date to the 1960s or later.

The south part of Maple Street has the most diverse collection of resources in the district. Buildings there vary in date from the late 1880s to the mid 1930s, and have a variety of forms. The only single-family residence in the district is on the east side of the street, between early hotel buildings to the south, and a row of one-part commercial blocks to the north. The Cole Camp Mercantile building, at the southeast corner of Main and Maple, is one of the largest intact one story commercial buildings in the district. An area on the west side of the block which is not in the district contains another early residence and a large early lumber company building; although both of those buildings are early, they were excluded due to modern sheathing materials. The end of South Maple, which intersects with Butterfield, offers an intact grouping of historic travel-related buildings. The Frederick filling station is on one corner, and a large hotel and store building is on the other.

The buildings found in the district include examples from the last two historic contexts discussed in the Multiple Property Submission Cover Document, "Historic Resources of Cole Camp, Missouri." As in the rest of the community, most of the development in the district occurred during Period II, "Early Railroad Era: 1881-1914"; roughly 75% of the buildings in the district were built during that period. The remaining contributing properties were developed during the last historic period, III. "Early Twentieth Century Development: 1915-1951". As a group, the buildings of the district offer a representative cross section of the types of commercial properties built in Cole Camp after the introduction of rail service.

Most of the buildings in the district are one and two story commercial buildings which have prominent open storefronts across their facades, and some sort of ornamentation at their roofline. An impressive number have intact historic storefronts, many of which have seen no alteration of note in nearly a century. Intact examples include both custom-made and prefabricated units. The custom units have all-wood components, while the prefabricated units often contain a combination of cast iron, pressed sheet metal and wood. The two most common prefabricated storefront suppliers during the period of significance were Christopher and Simpson of St. Louis, and the George L. Mesker Co., of Indiana; nameplates from those companies remain in place on several of the buildings in the district.¹

Several of the buildings also have prefabricated cornices and other architectural

¹ See the MPS cover document, Section E., Context IV.

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ornamentation from the same companies. Brick commercial buildings which do not have prefabricated cornice units almost always have some sort of ornamental brick cornice, several of which are quite complex, with multiple courses and patterns.

Many of the storefronts on the commercial buildings are sheltered by lightweight frame and metal awnings which are apparently quite early. Historic photos and Sanborn maps show that many of them have been in place since at least 1912. It would appear that the awnings were added to the downtown area as an early civic improvement program; they are of a very uniform configuration, and all appear to have been installed about the same time. The shed-roofed awnings, which are referred to simply as "early frame awnings" in the individual property descriptions, are all connected to the buildings just above their storefront openings, and are supported from below by heavy iron rods which angle down to attach to the front walls. Most of the awnings are now roofed with asphalt shingles; historic photos and Sanborn maps show that some had standing seam and corrugated metal roofing early on, while others had composition roofing by 1930.

Individual Property Descriptions

Historic names and construction dates listed below are based upon tax records, Sanborn Maps, and other sources. The historic names reflect the first known business tenant and/or owner. Early business names were used if known. In most cases tax records were consulted in five year intervals, and most construction dates are therefore assumed to be accurate to within a five year period. Outbuildings were not specifically dated; if an outbuilding appeared to be more than fifty years old, and relatively unchanged, it was counted as a contributing building. See the attached Property Footprint Map for addresses and locations; [c]= Contributing [nc]= Non-contributing.

1. Congregational Church, 107 N. Boonville Rd., 1913. A large brick church with a steeped ell plan and very simple Romanesque Revival styling. The main body of the church, and the steeple, each have flared hip roofs, and there are large cross gables on two elevations. The roofs are sheathed with ornamental metal shingles and the main roof and the steeple are topped with tall ornamental finials. The openings of the belfry at the top of the steeple have been partially filled in; the openings in the brick are unchanged. The building has red brick walls with some corbel tables, and most window openings have sawn limestone sills and lintels. The main stained glass windows and the front door openings are topped with high half-round arches, and the art glass in the windows is early or original. [c]

2. Viets Ford Garage & Agency, 100 W. Main St., 1920. A large one story commercial garage with a flat roof, concrete foundation, and brick walls. The facade is six bays wide; shallow brick piers divide the bays, and the two central bays are topped with sloped parapets to mimic a front gable. Flat parapets along the side walls are stepped back from the facade. There is a car-width opening in one central bay and a man-door in the other. The man-door and all of the window openings are

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topped with new canvas awnings. Most of the window openings of the building have paired one-over-one windows which appear to be early, but may not be original. The building is on a deep corner lot, facing Main Street. [c]

3. Woodman Hall, 100 E. Main St., 1901. A two story, two-part commercial block with a flat roof, stone foundation, and brick walls. The building has early or original one-over-one windows at the second floor, the sash of which are arched to fit the segmental brickwork arches of the openings. A plaque over the center second floor window reads "MWA 1901." (For Modern Woodmen of America.) The wooden storefront, which may have been custom-made, is largely intact. The upper part of the facade is faced with what appear to be new bricks, but it has an ornamental cornice which is similar to others in the district. There is a relatively new one story frame addition along the back of the building which also spans the back of the building at 102 E. Main. [c]

4. Beckman, Wm., Building, 102 E. Main St., 1898. A one-part commercial block with a flat roof, concrete foundation, and brick walls. The building has an early or original storefront which is largely intact; the transoms have been covered, but appear to be intact beneath. The front doors and screen doors are early or original. The front parapet has part of a corbeled cornice, above which is a frame panel and a prefabricated George Mesker cornice. The frame section is not original, but appears to be relatively early. The interior has a good deal of original fabric, including an ornamental pressed metal ceiling. Segmental arches top the early or original two-over-two windows on the back wall. There is a relatively new one story frame addition along the back of the building which also spans the back of the building at 100 E. Main. [c]

5. C. F. Berry Store, 104 E. Main St., 1898. A one-part commercial block with a flat roof, concrete block foundation, and brick walls. The building has an open storefront which is largely early or original; the upper parts of the windows have been covered, but appear to be intact beneath. The front doors are modern. The corbeled brick cornice along the top of the facade is original, as is a heavy steel header across the entire storefront. The rear windows are partially blocked in; the segmental arched openings are intact. [c]

6. 101 E. Main, ca. 1900. A one part commercial block with modern brick sheathing and small plate glass display windows on the facade. The building was remodeled to its current appearance within the last few decades. [nc]

7. (Dr.) Dick Drug Store, 105 E. Main St., ca. 1899. A one-part commercial block with a flat roof, brick walls, and a prefabricated storefront made by Christopher & Simpson. The highly intact storefront is sheltered by a frame and metal awning that is early or original. There is an embossed tin ceiling above the entranceway, and several original interior features are also intact. An elaborate corbeled brick cornice which includes an unusual double dogtooth course is shared by

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this building and the building immediately to the east, at 107 E. Main. The neighboring property also shares the awning. [c]

8. Junge Hardware, 107 E. Main St., ca. 1899. A one-part commercial block with a flat roof, brick walls, and a prefabricated storefront made by Christopher & Simpson. The storefront is highly intact and in good condition. Although made by the same company as 105 E. Main, this storefront has a slightly different design. An elaborate corbeled brick cornice which includes an unusual double dogtooth course is shared by this building and the building immediately to the west, at 105 E. Main. The neighboring property also shares the early or original sidewalk awning. There are segmental arches on the one-over-one windows on the rear wall. That elevation also has a double doorway, and what appears to be a loading door to the basement which has a wide segmental arched opening. [c]

9. Bill Hink's Shoe Shop, 109 E. Main St., ca. 1899. A one story boomtown front building with a flat roof, concrete and stone foundation, and tin sheathed walls. There is a large garage-size sliding door on the facade, with a small display window and doorway next to it. The front window is early or original, with fixed panels, and there are newer one-over-ones on the side wall, which faces a narrow alley. A small structure on the back wall is probably an early "hanging outhouse". Interior features of note include a wood floor which appears to be original. [c]

10. Wright Butcher Shop, 113 E. Main St., ca. 1909. A small, one story, boomtown front building with a gabled roof, and a stone and concrete foundation. The building has wide storefront windows and paneled wooden bulkheads, as well as a recessed entrance and a wooded awning above the storefront. The paneled double front doors and awning are early or original. The storefront openings themselves appear to be unchanged; the units may be newer. The side and rear walls are sheathed with corrugated tin of indeterminate age. [c]

11. 115 E. Main St., ca. 1960s or 70s. A low one story commercial building with a brick facade, a central doorway and square fixed glass display windows. [nc]

12. Citizens Bank, 121 W. Main St., 1898. A Romanesque Revival building with a flat roof, stone foundation, brick walls, and arched windows. The ornamental corbeled brick cornice has ornamental terra cotta panels as well as bricks; it is highly intact and the most elaborate custom brick cornice in Cole Camp. The corner of the building which faces the intersection of Main and Maple is angled; tiles set above the second floor window there read "Citizens Bank 1898." The ground floor is sheltered by a large modern canvas awning which replicates the early bank awning shown in several historic photographs. All of the windows in the building are modern, but set into original openings. A one story addition to the north has similar in fenestration and materials. The north addition includes the former Boesch's store of that location. A freestanding clock in front

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of the building may be original. [c]

13. Tailor Shop, 207 E. Main St., ca. 1912. A very small one story frame building with a front gabled roof, concrete foundation, and one-over-one windows. The walls are sheathed with narrow weatherboards which are early or original, and accented with pilaster corner boards and simple flat cornice boards. Small simple molding runs along the tops of window frames. The small hood over the front door has exposed rafters and triangular brackets. It appears that two or more side windows were blocked in at an early date. [c]

14. Daisy Roller Mill, 201 E. Junge St., ca. 1888. A large frame mill complex which has a three story mill to the east, and a wide single story wing to the west. This started out as three separate businesses. The tall building on the east is the original mill; in the 1920s, the center section was Art Michael's Garage, and the west end of the building was C. L. Parks Produce Co. They have all functioned as a single property for many decades, and the building still houses a mill business. The low part of the building has a good deal of fairly new finishes, while the mill section does not appear to have changed significantly since 1920 or before.² The complex has low pitched gable roofs, a concrete foundation, and corrugated tin sheathing. The tallest part of the roof is topped with early lighting rods which have glass globes. The wall sheathing on the tallest part of the building is very early; that on the one story section is relatively new. Most windows in the building are double hung; those in the tall section have six-over-six sash which are early or original, many of the other windows have one-over-one sash. Lightweight frame awnings run along most of the facade; at least part of the awnings have been in place since the 1920s. There is an open shed attached to the east wall and a pair of large metal grain bins close to the back of the building. [c]

15. Kroenke Dort Sales & Service, 121 N. Maple, ca. 1919. A large one story commercial garage with a flat roof, concrete foundation, and load-bearing brick walls. The building has a mixture of wood framed plate glass, and metal casement windows. The facade is four bays wide; shallow brick piers divide the bays, and the two central bays are slightly taller than those on the sides. There is a wooden car-width door in one central bay and a man-door topped by a tall four-light transom in the other; both appear to be original. The side elevation of this corner building faces north to Junge Street; that wall has six bays with the same type of brick piers found on the facade. The front two bays have bricked-in window openings, and those near the back contain large metal casements. [c]

² There is a 1920s photo of the complex in Cole Camp Area Historical Society, Cole Camp Area History: 1839-1976, (Shawnee Mission, KS: Kes-Print, Inc, 1976) p. 18.

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16. Kreisel Hardware Building, 126 N. Maple, ca. 1898. A two story brick two-part commercial block with a flat roof and stone foundation. The ground floor of the facade has a wood and glass storefront unit which is highly intact and in excellent condition. The entrance is recessed, and the paneled double entrance doors have early or original screen doors as well. The interior of the store space is also highly intact. An early frame awning with asphalt shingles shelters the storefront. The second floor of the facade has a corbeled brick cornice and double hung windows which have rock-faced sills and lintels. The side and rear window openings of the second floor all have segmental arched tops. The upper window sash are modern; the openings themselves are original and unchanged. A few small window openings on the side walls of the first floor have been bricked in; the openings are still apparent and their rock faced sills are still in place. There is a large segmental-arched loading door on the rear (north) side. A small portable storage shed is set behind the building, near the back property line. [c]

17. Eickhoff, Henry, Store and Shop, 118 N. Maple, ca. 1899-1906. This is one of the most intact commercial buildings in Cole Camp, both inside and out. It has never left the family of the builder and first owner, Henry Eickhoff, and the interior spaces still contain some early or original woodworking equipment. [c]

Store, ca. 1899: A two story frame two-part commercial block with a gable roof and a stone foundation. The walls of the facade are sheathed with sheet metal which is embossed with a brick pattern, and painted silver. The ground floor of the facade has a wood and glass storefront which is highly intact and in excellent condition. The ground floor entrance is recessed in the center of the wall, and a smaller door to the second floor is located on the south side of the facade. The storefront is composed of large display windows with single light transoms and paneled bulkheads, all of which appear to be custom made. An early frame awning shelters the storefront. All of the trim on this building is wooden--storefront pilasters and cornice included. The trim around the second floor is among the most ornamental in town, and similar to that found on a few contemporary residential buildings in the community. The one-over-one sash themselves appear to be original. The north and east walls have walls sheathed with new metal siding, and evenly spaced two-over-two wood windows which are early or original.

Shop, ca. 1906: the building was roughly doubled in size via the addition of this two-part commercial block in 1906. It also is frame, with a flat roof and a stone foundation. The front wall of the shop addition is sheathed with metal embossed to look like small blocks of rough cut stone. The ground floor has an original wide storefront which is similar to that on the earlier section of the building, but slightly simpler. The second floor of that facade has evenly spaced, one-over-one windows which are early or original; they have wood trim which is also simpler than that of the shop space. There is a very high level of integrity inside and out. The four-paneled double front doors are original and match the panels below the storefront windows. The back wall has a garage door and two-over-two wood windows, all early or original.

Outbuilding, (Edgar Blacksmith Shop) ca. 1881. (On the alley, east of the main buildings.)

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A small one story boomtown front building with a gabled roof, and metal-sheathed walls. The foundation consists of widely spaced stones set directly on the ground. The gable ends have brick-stamped sheathing, while the side walls have simple corrugated tin. There are horizontal sheathing boards beneath the original tin sheets. Both end walls have wagon-width doors, and the side walls have double hung windows which are now boarded over. The building has been vacant for a long time. [c]

18. Meyer Building, 116 N. Maple, ca. 1912. A two story, brick commercial building, with a flat roof and concrete foundation. The building was remodeled and expanded in the 1940s, and has seen no changes of note since then. The remodeling included adding another bay to the north side of the facade and partially filling the ground floor storefront spaces with brick. The ground floor is still open, with very large multi-light casement windows, and two wide doorways. A wide steel header with rosettes remains at the first floor line. The second floor has paired one-over-one windows which have stone or concrete lintels and sills. The entire facade is topped with an elaborate ornamental brick cornice; the cornice on the newer section matches the original exactly. The older part of the back wall has windows topped with segmental arches, and the newer side has concrete lintels and sills, with metal casements like those found on the facade. [c]

19. Kriesel, A., Building, 115 N. Maple, ca. 1894. A one story frame commercial building with a tall boomtown front. The building has a gabled roof, stone foundation and weatherboarded exterior walls. The boomtown front is topped with an ornate bracketed cornice that is unusual for the area. The cornice has paired scrolled brackets, set between wide rectangular panels. The lower part of the storefront has been partially enclosed with modern one-over-one windows and stone veneer over the bulkhead area. The original openings and configuration are clear, and the early storefront framing may be in place beneath the modern materials. An early frame awning spans the facade; the original paneled storefront piers and the boomtown front are intact above the awning. [c]

20. Mussman Bakery / Star Theater, 106 & 108 N. Maple, ca. 1908. A two story, two-part commercial block with a flat roof and a concrete foundation. This brick building has two full shop spaces in the ground floor, and is one of the largest two-part commercial blocks in the district. The metal and wood storefronts were manufactured by Christopher and Simpson, of St. Louis; they are largely intact and feature large display windows with minimal bulkheads. The ceilings over the recessed shop entrances are sheathed with pressed tin. The second floor windows are early or original one-over-ones; there are two paired units in the center, with a single window on each side. The windows all have concrete sills and lintels, and the facade is topped by an ornamental brick cornice. An early awning covers both shop spaces; it is sheathed with heavy shake shingles. The basement of this building is partially above grade, and the doorways are reached by concrete steps. Small windows with segmental arched tops are set in the foundation, beside the steps. [c]

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21. Dieckman Building, 104 N. Maple, 1906. A one-part commercial block with a flat roof, stone foundation, and brick walls. The building has a highly intact storefront manufactured by George Mesker & Co. The storefront has two-light transoms above very large display windows; the windows reach almost all the way to the ground, and there are no bulkheads. Vertical cast iron piers accent the facade, and the original double entrance doors are centered and recessed. The display windows and transoms are almost exactly like those found on the building next door, at 100 N. Maple. The ceiling over the entranceway is sheathed with ornamental pressed tin, and some pressed tinwork remains beneath the modern drop ceiling inside. An early historic photo shows that the wall above the brick corbel table originally carried a prefabricated cornice similar to the one on the building to the south, at 100 N. Maple. [c]

22. Peoples Bank Building, 100 N. Maple, 1906. A Late Victorian two-part commercial block, two stories tall, with a flat roof and brick walls. The building is located at the main intersection in the area, and the entrance is set into the corner closest to that intersection. The recessed entranceway is supported by a cast iron column at the corner of the building. The building has a highly intact ground floor storefront manufactured by George Mesker & Co. The storefront has two-light transoms above very large display windows, which reach almost all the way to the ground. Vertical cast iron piers accent the facade and the corner entranceway. The display windows and transoms are almost exactly like those found on the building next door, at 104 N. Maple. There is high relief brick corbeling at the cornice line of the facade and the side elevation, and both walls have a George Mesker prefabricated cornice above the corbel table. There is a concrete belt course at the first floor line of the facade, and the second floor windows on both walls have concrete sills and lintels. Similar lintels are found over the tall door and window openings of the south side wall, which faces Main Street. [c]

23. Schwald Mercantile, 102 S. Maple, ca. 1894. A one-part commercial block with a flat roof, stone foundation, and brick walls. The building has very tall storefront units made by Christopher and Simpson, and an early wood awning which spans the facade. The storefront is relatively intact; there is a new door, and the transom spaces have been partially enclosed. There is a corbeled brick cornice along the on facade, which faces S. Maple Street, as well as along the north wall, which faces Main Street. The window openings on the north side have rock-faced stone sills and segmental brick arches; the windows themselves are covered. An early or original sign is still visible on the bricks of the north wall. [c] There is a modern open pavilion with metal posts and a metal roof in the parking lot west of the building. [nc structure]

24. Cole Camp Mercantile, 101 S. Maple, ca. 1924. A one story, broad-front commercial building with a flat roof, concrete foundation, and brick walls. The storefront of this building is notably lighter in scale than others in the district, with very thin metal dividers between large sheets of plate glass. The wide entranceway is recessed in the center of the facade, beneath a continuous row

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of transoms. The words "Cole Camp Mercantile" are worked into the octagonal tile of the floor within the recessed area. There are glazed green bricks in the bulkhead spaces below the windows, and ornamental brickwork panels in the front wall above the storefront. The ornamental panels and the corner piers of the building utilize wire-cut bricks, which are rarely found in Cole Camp. The facade is topped by a short parapet wall which has rectangular extensions and a smooth concrete cap. A long side stair and ramp along the north wall lead to the basement. [c]

25. Ahrens Bros. Store, 102 S. Maple, ca. 1899. A one-part commercial block with a flat roof, a stone foundation, and brick walls. The building has a tall storefront opening which has been partially enclosed, and an early wood awning which spans the facade. The storefront opening itself has not been altered, and the early front lintels and sills remain in place. The fully intact brick cornice above the awning line has recessed panels and a dogtooth course below the corbel table. The rear elevation, which has a separate shop visible from Main Street, has large one-over-one windows set in segmental arched openings. [c]

26. Grother, Louis, Drug Store #3, 104 S. Maple, ca. 1899. (The last of three known drug store locations for Mr. Grother.) A one-part commercial block with a flat roof, brick foundation, and brick walls. The brick cornice is among the simplest in town, with belt courses of brick rather than a corbel table or other ornamental work. The building has tall storefront units made by Christopher and Simpson, and an early wood awning which spans the facade. The intact storefront has tall transoms and very large display windows. Double doors are centered on the facade. Some interior features remain. The rear of the building has a modern concrete block wall. [c]

27. Old Farmers Bank Building, 100 Block S. Maple, ca. 1919. A one-part commercial block with a concrete foundation and brick walls. The building has an all-new storefront and a heavy modern wooden awning. The awning covers the facade of the building to the south as well. The small portion of front wall above the awning is covered with modern plywood siding. There are stone lintels and sills on the rear windows. [nc]

28. Early Cole Camp Courier Office, Alley west of 100 Block S. Maple, ca. 1925. A one story commercial building with a gable roof and a concrete foundation. Most of the walls are sheathed with brick-patterned sheet metal. The building also has one-over-one wood windows which are early or original. The words "Doctor O. K. Edgell" are painted on one of the rear windows. The sheathing is over horizontal sheathing boards. There are paneled wood entrance doors at the east and west ends of the building. [c]

29. Behrens Locker Building, 108 S. Maple, ca. 1945. A one-part commercial block with a flat roof, concrete block walls, and a concrete foundation. The side and rear windows have concrete lintels and lug sills. The interior and exterior of this building have been completely remodeled,

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and it has a heavy modern wooden awning across the facade. The awning covers the facade of the building to the north as well. The small portion of front wall above the awning is covered with modern plywood siding. [nc]

30. Kieffer, George, House, 112 S. Maple, ca. 1894. A small Second Empire style house with a mansard roof, stone foundation, and weatherboarded walls. The front part of the house is 1-1/2 stories tall, and there is a long one story rear ell which is early or original. The eaves of the front section are boxed, and accented with simple molded trim, and the rear ell has pilaster corner boards. The mansard roof of the front section has tall gabled dormers which have diagonal weatherboard sheathing. The house has early two-over-two wood windows which are trimmed with slightly arched molded hoods. The front porch is centered on the facade; it has ornate turned posts and scrolled brackets, and a cutwork frieze at the eaveline which has a pattern of repeating circles. [c] There is an early frame garage near the back of the lot which has weatherboard walls and a hip roof. It is at least fifty years old. [c]

31. Melvin Hotel, 114 S. Maple, ca. 1888. An two story frame hotel building with Italianate styling. The building has a hipped roof, weatherboard walls, and tall one-over-one windows which are early or original. The eaveline is accented by a wooden frieze which has scrolled brackets set between wide rectangular panels. The roof has a front hipped dormer, as well as lightning rods which retain their early or original globes. There are two paneled entrance doors on the facade. The trim on the front doors and windows consists of a small crown molding along the top of the lintel piece, under which runs a row of trim cut to form continuous diamond shapes. (This same type of trim has been seen on other Cole Camp buildings, including the Knoop house at 303 E. Butterfield.) There is a small open two story porch set into the northwest rear corner of the building. The building saw a major addition between 1913 and 1930, when the south part of the hotel was enlarged from a small one story ell to a full two story extension of the main building. The resulting seam in the front weatherboards is still visible, and house now has a form similar to that of a foursquare house. (There is no porch.) There have been no major changes since that early addition. [c] A large frame garage with vertical board wall sheathing and a low gable roof sits behind the hotel near a rear service alley. [c]

32. Michaelis, C. Peter, Building, 115 S. Maple, ca. 1884. A two story, frame, gable front building with Craftsman styling. It was originally a commercial building, and was later converted to apartments. It has a front facing clipped gable roof, a concrete foundation, and weatherboarded walls with pilaster corner boards. The windows are early wood two-over-twos with simple flat trim. The building was remodeled around the 1920s, at which time a large wrap-around porch and some Craftsman stylistic elements were added. The porch and a small one story addition near the northeast corner have notched exposed rafter ends, and the porch is supported by Craftsman style piers of rough stone, upon which are set square tapered posts. There are three side doors in the

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north wall. The building has seen few significant exterior alterations since the ca. 1920s remodeling. [c]

33. Frederich Gas Station, 115 S. Maple, ca. 1929. A Craftsman style filling station, with a hipped roof, stone foundation, and weatherboard walls. This property has always been part of a parcel which includes the building directly north of it; this building was probably built when that one was remodeled. The Craftsman style posts and notched rafter ends of the filling station match those of the new porch on the building next door. The filling station has a large drive through area beneath the main roof, and row of closely spaced light bulb sockets runs along the eaves of the drive-through. There is also a row of early or original 8-light casements which face the drive. A four-panel wood door on the east end leads to the office area. A concrete pad for a gas pump is located just east of the building. [c]

34. Feed Store, 118 S. Maple, ca. 1936. A one story commercial building with a flat roof, concrete foundation and rock-faced concrete block walls. The facade has paired one-over-one windows which are modern, but set into the original openings. (The tops of the openings are covered.) which are intact. Canvas awnings top the windows, which are lower than the original openings. A smooth concrete belt course runs along the upper portion of the facade, and the two wide entrance doors are topped with similar flat concrete lintels. The doorways are original; the doors themselves are not. There is a small frame rear ell which has a shed roof. The ell appears to be early but not original. [c]

35. Grother, Louis, Building, 120 S. Maple, ca. 1905. A two story, two-part commercial block with a flat roof, concrete foundation and brick walls. The wide building has a storefront made by Christopher & Simpson. The storefront is largely intact, although some sections of glass have been covered; the frames are unchanged. The storefront has a complex row of transoms, and large, two-light display windows. The top part of the transom consists of a row of small, nearly square panes, while the lower section has larger glass units. There is a recessed central entrance, and a smaller doorway topped by transoms, which is set on the south side of the facade. The front of the building is topped by a brick cornice with checkerboard patterned ornamentation and corbeled corners, and the second floor has three windows topped with segmental arches. The doors and windows of the back and side walls have the same type of openings; most doors and the window sash are early or original. The building has a high open front porch which it shares with the building immediately to the south. The porch has a flat roof with a slanted edge, and is supported by tall square posts. The porch has been in place since before the town was recorded for the 1913 Sanborn map, and may be original. [c]

36. Grother, Louis, Drug Store #2, and Hotel, 122-124 S. Maple Street, ca. 1896-97. (Grother's second drug store occupied at least part of the ground floor, and the upper floor was hotel space.)

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A two story, two-part commercial block with a flat roof, stone foundation and brick walls. The large building has an irregular footprint which reflects its wedge-shaped lot. It is located on a prominent corner and is one of the largest buildings in the district. The main part of the building, which takes a traditional two part commercial block form, faces Maple Street. The building also has an early or original two story rear ell, which is set back from the side street, on the rear wall, facing Butterfield. The rear ell looks more like a two story residence than a commercial building. A third section off the rear ell is a newer brick addition which also has a residential appearance.

The storefront on the front part of the building, which wraps around to the south side wall, is made by F.C. Jacoby of Moberly, MO; it is highly intact. The storefront is composed of a complex transom, large, two-light display windows, and paneled wooden bulkheads. The top part of the transom has a row of small, rectangular panes, while the lower section has larger glass units. The early or original front doors, which face Maple Street, match the styling of the storefront unit. The front of the building and part of the south wall are sheltered by a high open front porch, which continues over to the building immediately to the north. The porch has a flat roof with a slanted edge, and is supported by tall square posts. The porch has been in place since before the town was recorded for the 1913 Sanborn map, and may be original.

Both of the early sections of the building have prominent, and unusual, pressed metal cornices which have a pattern of geometric stepped courses with widely spaced brackets. The second floor of the front section has evenly spaced windows which have rough cut stone lugsills and are topped with segmental brickwork arches. A door on the second floor of the facade opens onto the porch roof. The words "Bellview Hotel" are painted on the brick wall just below the cornice line on the east (front) elevation. The early rear ell has window openings on both levels which match those on the second floor of the facade. Most of the doors and window sash appear to be original. There is an open frame porch over a doorway which is centered on the first floor of the rear ell, and a dogtooth string course runs between the floor lines. The newer addition on the rear is similar in massing to the historic rear ell, and has comparable finish materials and fenestration. [c]

37. Leonard Oil Station, 105 E. Butterfield, ca. 1929. A small brick filling station, with a hipped roof, concrete foundation and open drive through area which is sheltered by the main roof. The drive-through rests on round pipe columns which are not original. The office space has a central door facing the drive-through area; the door is flanked by six-over-six windows which are early or original. Similar windows are located on the side walls of the office as well. The windows are topped with scrolled flat trim which is not original. The notched exposed joists of the roof are very similar to those of the Frederick Gas Station, at 115 S. Maple, which is just a block away and about the same age. Like that station, this building also has light bulb sockets all along the eaveline of the drive-through; some of them are now missing. There is a small brick chimney near the back wall and a small frame shed addition on one side wall. [c]

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38. Postel's Blacksmith Shop, 103 N. Olive, ca. 1920. A side gabled commercial building with board and batten walls, asphalt roofing, and a concrete foundation. The building has narrow one-over-one wood windows which may be just a few decades old, but appear to be in their original openings. A large covered porch on the south side of the building is early or original; it shelters wooden wagon-width doors which were used when the building was a blacksmith shop. A smaller swinging door is also under the porch roof. There is a "hanging outhouse" on the east wall which has the same type of siding found elsewhere on the building. An open detached porch of large hand hewn timbers on the west end of the shop does not appear to be original. [c]



Figure Three. Historic photo of Maple Street, looking north from Butterfield.

Photo taken between 1905-1913, courtesy of Bob Owens, Cole Camp, MO.

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Summary The history of the Central Cole Camp Historic District, in Cole Camp, Missouri parallels that of the larger community, as discussed in the Multiple Property Submission (MPS) cover document "Historic Resources of Cole Camp, Missouri." It is significant under Criteria A and C, in the areas of COMMERCE, and ARCHITECTURE. The buildings of the district are, as a group, highly intact and representative of the most important period of commercial development the town has known to date. District properties strongly reflect the commercial development discussed in the following contexts from the MPS cover document: "Period II, Early Railroad Era: 1881-1914", and "Period III, Early Twentieth Century Development: 1915-1951". As was the case throughout the community, most construction in the district occurred during the first of those periods. District boundaries include most of the commercial center which developed in response to the advent of rail service to Cole Camp in 1880; that area continues to serve as the commercial center of town today. Almost all of the buildings in the district are still used much as they were during the period of significance, which runs from the construction date of the oldest known building, ca. 1881, to 1951, the arbitrary fifty year cut-off date.

The district is also significant for the buildings found there. The area contains an impressive grouping of intact historic commercial buildings. Of the 41 buildings in the district, 37 are contributing. With only one or two exceptions, all of the intact historic commercial buildings in Cole Camp can be found within the boundaries of the historic district, and examples of all of the commercial property types and subtypes discussed in the cover document can be found there. Most of those buildings utilize the nationally prominent commercial forms of the one- and two-part commercial blocks; the area also contains all of the remaining early automobile-related buildings in town. Although few of the buildings anywhere in the community are highly styled, most district properties have at least minor elements of either Late Victorian or Craftsman styling. The more formally styled buildings include at least one commercial building with elements of the Romanesque Revival style, and a small house with Second Empire styling. The overall level of integrity within the district is quite high, and the number of intact original storefronts is especially notable. Many of the buildings also have intact brickwork cornices, and prefabricated ornamental components of cast iron or pressed metal. The district today looks, and functions, much as it did in the early 20th century, and it is significant for its long association with commercial activities in the town of Cole Camp.

Elaboration: The MPS cover document "Historic Resources of Cole Camp, Missouri," divides the history of Cole Camp into three main periods: **I. Settlement and Pre-Railroad Development: 1839 to 1880, II. Early Railroad Era: 1881-1914, III. Early Twentieth Century Development: 1915-1951.** The Central Cole Camp Historic District came into existence at the beginning of the second period, and contains resources from both of the later periods.

Different areas of Cole Camp are still sometimes referred to locally as "Old Town" and "New Town", a nomenclature which reflects two distinct periods of development--before and

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after railroad service became available. The first period of development named above covers the pre-railroad era, and the last two encompass the years which followed.

II. Early Railroad Era: 1881-1914.

When the town was first established on the Butterfield Trail in the late 1830s, development was centered around what is now the city park, which was then the public square, in the current southern part of town. (See Figure One.) When the Missouri Pacific opened a rail line through the area in 1880, the business center immediately shifted north, to be closer to the new train tracks. Maple Street was laid out to connect the Butterfield Trail with the railroad right-of-way, and the present commercial center was quickly established. By the turn of the century, the original settlement had faded from prominence as a commercial center, and local townspeople were already calling it "Old Town."³ The Central Cole Camp Historic District is the intact core of the business district which grew up in "New Town".

Maple Street quickly became the primary commercial street, and the oldest buildings in the district today are located at each end of that road. The area closest to the tracks, on the northern end of the street, developed right away. Historic photos and other sources show that the west side of the street there soon became lined with business buildings, most of which were saloons or billiard halls; most of those buildings have since been replaced. The Edgar blacksmith shop, which is a small frame building now located behind the store and shop at 118 North Maple, is believed to have been moved to its present site from a lot which faced Maple Street, presumably to make way for a larger new commercial building. It may have been built as early as 1881, in which case it would be the oldest resource in the historic district.

The large Daisy Roller Mill, which was built for Edgar Schwald just a few years after the railroad was established, has dominated the north end of Maple Street for well over a century. The oldest part of the mill complex dates to ca. 1884. The mill, which was run by Schwald for years, had a regional service base of area farmers, and the new commercial district location was ideal. Farm families could drop off their raw products at the mill, and stroll down the road to do a little shopping while in town. The trackside location also made it easy for the mill operator to get supplies and to ship surplus grain as needed. The mill complex was also the home of the first electric light plant in town. A steam generator located in a small addition to the main building was used to produce Cole Camp's first round of electrical power, and was in operation there for

³ An 1899 add for Fajen's Store, which was still located near the old town square, urged shoppers to "CALL AT MY STORE IN OLDTOWN". (*Cole Camp Courier*, March, 1899.) There are also two local histories of the area by Rev. Gilbert Esser, C. P. P. S which reflect later use of those terms: "Locations in Old Cole Camp," (Typescript booklet on file with the Cole Camp Branch of the Benton County Library, 1970) and "Locations in New Cole Camp," (Typescript booklet on file with the Cole Camp Branch of the Benton County Library, 1972).

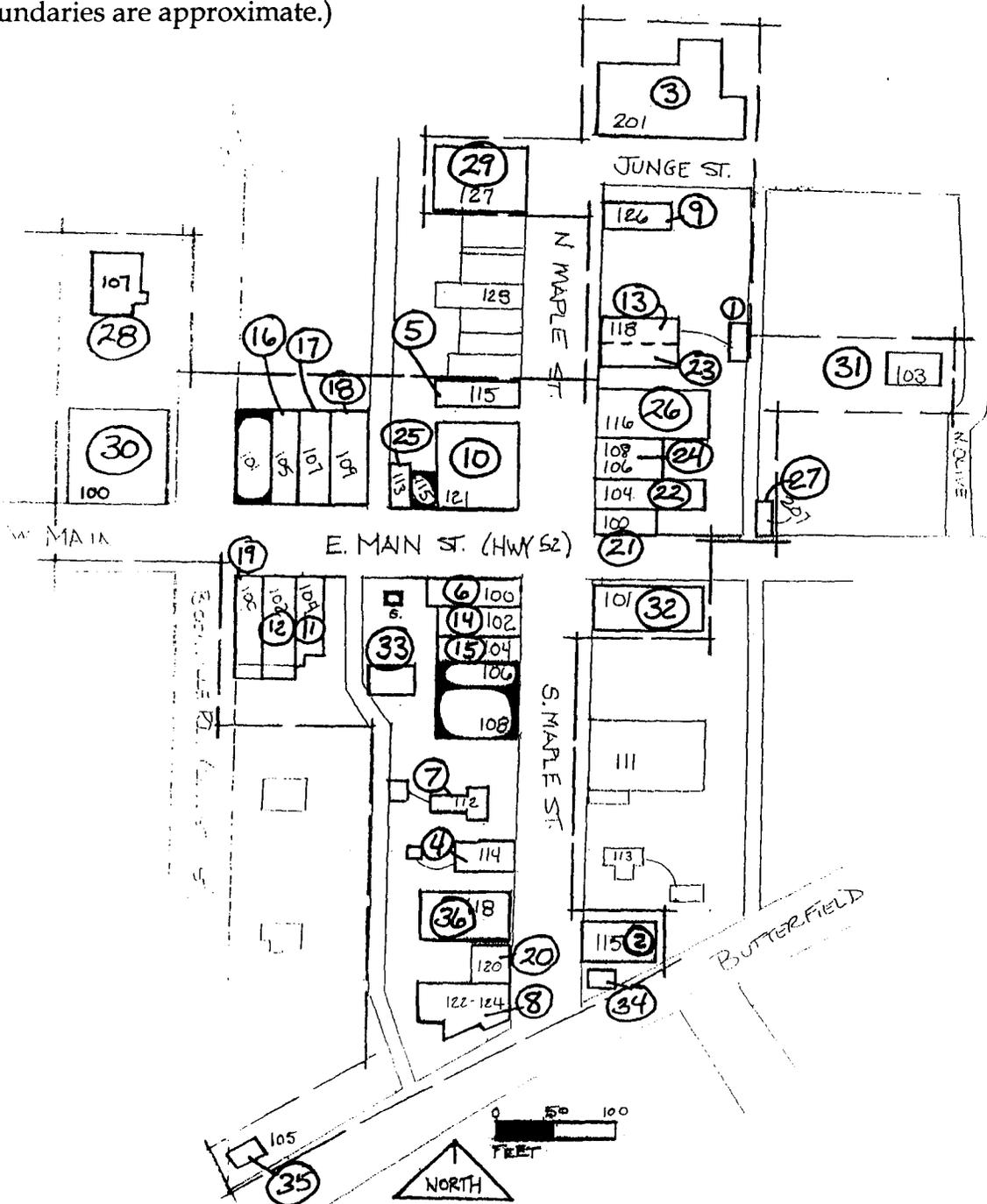
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Figure Four. District Properties, numbered by date of construction, oldest to newest. See Section 7 and the following appendix for more information.
(District Boundaries are approximate.)



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decades in the early 20th century.⁴

The south end of the road, which connects with Butterfield, also saw development early in Period II. The Butterfield Trail was a major thoroughfare in the 1800s, and the south end of Maple provided an attractive middle ground, with easy access to both the railroad and the important roadway. The oldest building still standing on the south end of Maple is located just off Butterfield, at 115 S. Maple; it was built ca. 1884. It is a two story, frame, gable-front commercial building which is said to have functioned as a grocery store in early years. The buildings across the street from the grocery store, at 122-24 S. Maple, offer a good illustration of the trend to move north. The buildings were built by Louis Grother, a local druggist and businessman who had his first drug store in Old Town, then moved up the Butterfield Trail and built the hotel and drug store building which is there today. Grother apparently felt the need to continue northward, as just a few years later he moved his drug store north again, to 104 South Maple.

By the last years of the twentieth century, Cole Camp was booming. The village was incorporated into a fourth class city in 1897, and there were 48 different business and professional listings in the town's 1898 Gazetteer entry. Patterns of development in the new business district were set, and new business buildings could be found throughout the new commercial center. Businesses in operation at the end of the century included everything from a jeweler and a shoemaker, to hotels and a restaurant. The construction trade was also well represented, as were agricultural pursuits. There was a lumber yard, a tinner, and a plasterer, as well as a creamery and the flour mill, which was still being run by Edgar Schwald. Dry goods were also readily available; several mercantile businesses moved into new buildings around the turn of the century.

Main Street, which was originally called Second Street because it was the second street south of the railroad tracks, saw a good deal of new construction in the very late 1800s. Development of that road into a major commercial artery was helped along by an extension of the roadway eastward to connect with Butterfield, which angles up from the south a few blocks east of Maple. When the new commercial area was first developed, Second Street ended at Maple. The roadway was extended just after the turn of the century to make room for the Peoples Bank Building, which still occupies that corner location. The Peoples Bank was the second bank to locate at the intersection; the Citizens Bank built their large brick bank on the opposite corner in 1898.

Almost all of the buildings in the historic district which face Main Street were built in the late 1890s. The 100 block of East Main still contains a highly intact collection of commercial buildings, most of which are one-part commercial blocks which were built in rows. (See Figure Five.) Almost all of those Main Street buildings still have their original storefronts, and many also retain a good deal of interior finish material as well. One of those buildings, a store at 102 E. Main

⁴ Cole Camp Area Historical Society, pp. 77-78, and Sanborn Maps, which show the plant there in 1912 and 1930.

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which was built for furniture maker William Beckman around 1898, continues to serve its original function. The building and business was purchased by another furniture maker, Henry Eickhoff, in 1909, and it houses a furniture store run by the Eickhoff family yet today.

Like Louis Grother, the history of Henry Eickhoff's business dealings reflects general patterns of development in Cole Camp. He also had a business in Old Town before the railroad came through, after which he relocated in the new business district. One of his first ventures in New Town involved a partnership with William Beckman in a furniture store on the west side of North Maple. The partners split up sometime before the turn of the century, after which Beckman went to Main Street, and Eickhoff built a two-part commercial block at 118 N. Maple. Eickhoff kept the Maple Street store after he bought out Beckman, and it too remains in his family today.

Figure Five. Historic photos of the 100 block of East Main Street, looking east.
 Photos taken between 1907-1920, courtesy of Bob Owens, Cole Camp, MO.

Right: South side of the street.

Left: North Side of the street, with the Farmers Bank at the end of the block.



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III. Early Twentieth Century Development: 1915-1951

By the eve of the World War I, the commercial center of "New Town" was well established; more than three-fourths of the buildings within district boundaries today were built before 1914. (See Figure Four.) A wide range of business were in operation, and the streets throughout the district were lined with business buildings. The area was so fully developed, in fact, that most new commercial development during Period III involved replacing earlier buildings, rather than filling empty lots.

The 1930 Sanborn map of the district shows that the area continued to have a strong business base, with a diverse collection of establishments. Area businesses included several retail stores, a movie theater, a photo studio, a bakery, and at least two "poultry and produce" businesses. The mill and both of the big corner banks were still in operation, and both Main Street and Maple Street were lined with shops. Business development at the main intersection was completed around 1924, with the construction of the Cole Camp Mercantile Building on the southeast corner. That building, which is one of the newest retail buildings in the district today, has seen no exterior changes of note since then.

The growing competition between the horse and the automobile is reflected in the fact that both harness shops and automobile-related businesses are shown on the 1930 map. A former implement store space at 119 N. Maple was labeled "Auto Trucks" and a one story frame ell on the building at 126 N. Maple was being used for an "Auto Repair Shop." (That ell is no longer there.) The map also shows all four of the current freestanding automobile-related buildings in the district: two garages and two filling stations. Those four buildings are the only surviving historic auto sales and service buildings anywhere in the community today. The commercial garages are both used today much as they were when new.

The Central Cole Camp Historic District continues to serve in its original function as the commercial center of the community, and it still looks much like it did when mapped by the Sanborn Company in 1930. Many of the buildings there have not changed form or general function in over a century. The district offers a highly intact example of an early small town commercial district, and strongly reflects the historic contexts discussed in the Multiple Property Submission Cover Document, "Historic Resources of Cole Camp, Missouri." Additional information about the district can be found in that document, and in the following appendix to this nomination, which includes brief individual property histories. △

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Appendix:

Brief notes about contributing buildings, arranged by date of construction.

The following notes were made during the architectural and historical survey of the district which was done in 1998-1999.

Michaelis, C. Peter, Building, 115 S. Maple, ca. 1884. Maria Michaelis bought the lot from A. R. Keiffer for \$25 in 1883, and soon after sold it to C. Peter Michaelis, who kept the property until just before the turn of the century. It is shown as a hotel in both the 1913 and 1930 Sanborn maps. The hotel was apparently run by Gerd Muller. Local history holds that it also served as a grocery store for part of its early history, and tax records from 1895 through at least 1915 refer to the property as the "store building lot."

The grocery store was run by Dick Muller and later his widow Mary Lotz Muller. It remained in the Muller family past 1915. Sometime in the 1920s, the property passed into the hands of J. H. and Gladys Frederich. (They are shown as the owners on the ca. 1927 property map, and appear in 1925 and 1930 tax records.) It has been assumed that the Frederichs remodeled the house when they bought it, and added the Craftsman style porch on the building today. They also built the gas station next door which is very similar to the porch in styling and construction materials. Early owners, from tax records: 1890 C. P. Michaelis; 1900 D. J. Miller; 1910 Pete Muller; 1915 Cord Muller; ca. 1927, J. H. Frederich.

Daisy Roller Mill, 201 E. Junge, ca. 1888. An early industrial building for Cole Camp, and the only flour mill in the community. The mill was opened ca. 1888; early operators include Wm. Schennewark and Edgar Schwald. It was a flour mill and grain sales agency. Schwald also ran the town's first electrical plant at this location, in a small building attached to the east side of the mill. The mill was bought by the Missouri Farmers Association (MFA) in 1921, and they gradually expanded into the entire complex.

Melvin Hotel, 114 S. Maple, ca. 1888. The Melvin Hotel was listed in the 1889-1890 State Gazetteer ad for Cole Camp, with Benjamin Melvin as the proprietor. It appears that he died fairly soon after, and that his wife Sara, ran the business for many years. The 1898-99 entry includes a listing for J. M. Melvin as a physician, and Mrs. S. A. Melvin as the hotel keeper. (J. M. could have been a son or other relative.) The door on the north edge of the facade of this building is said to have been used as the entrance for the doctor's office on the second floor. The 1903 Atlas also shows this as a hotel owned by Sarah Melvin. It became the property of C. P. (Pete) Michaelis sometime between 1895 and 1910, and appears to have functioned more as a boarding house or apartment building after that. It is labeled simply as a dwelling in both the 1913 and 1930 Sanborn maps. It is described in an account of Cole Camp life of the 1920s and 30s which was recently written by Jaunita Jeffries, who lived on the ground floor there in the early 1920s

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with her grandmother. At that time, the Michalis family occupied the rest of the ground floor and Les (C. L.) and Laura Parks lived upstairs with their son Randall. Les Parks opened a confectionary business in a now demolished building on Main Street around the turn of the century, and by the 1920s was operating a produce business in what is now the very west end of the Mill building at the north end of Maple Street. Laura Parks was the daughter of Mrs. Michaelis. **Early owners, from tax records:** 1890 Benj. Melvin; 1895 Mrs. S. A. Melvin; 1910 C. P. Michaels 1930

Kriesel, A., Building, 115 N. Maple, ca. 1894. After 1901 Wm Blockberger ran a pool hall here with a saloon next door. A door between the two buildings allowed patrons to circulate freely between the businesses. **Early owners, from tax records:** 1895 A. Kreisel; 1910 Moritz Boerger; 1915 Heisterberg Bros.; 1920-30 C. H. Heisterberg.

Schwald Mercantile, 100 S. Maple, ca. 1894. Joseph Schwald owned and probably built many of the commercial buildings on the west side of this block, including this one. He started as a merchant in the old part of town, and moved here with the shifting of the commercial center. He carried general merchandise as well as fresh produce; he also bought and sold poultry, which was kept in the basement. The store later served as the Balke and Berry Store, and the BB store. It was under the management of Mr. Balke. Juanita Jeffries, who remembered the store from that period, described it in a recent description of the town: "this store had everything, although it was considered a "dry goods" store, with the dry goods in the front part of the store as you entered from Maple Street." **Early owners, from tax records:** 1895 Joseph Schwald; 1905 Schwald Brothers; 1915 Berry & Balke Co. around the 1920s or early 1930s.

Grother, Louis, Drug Store and Hotel 120-124 S. Maple Street, ca. 1896-97. One of the larger more intact commercial buildings in town. Louis Grother owned this property from 1895 to around 1929. This part of the building was the site of his second Cole Camp drugstore, and is shown on the 1904 atlas map as Louis Grother's Hotel. It later became the Bellview Hotel, and remained open under that name at least until 1939. The drug store is said to have occupied the triangular room at the very corner of the ground floor. A 1901 photo of the building shows that it was originally painted with the words "L. Grother Drug Store" along the east and south elevations, along with smaller wording that indicated that Grother also sold hardware items such as paints, oils, and wall paper. The building is best known as the Belleview Hotel, a name it may have taken when Pete Toababen took it over in the late 1920s. It was labeled as the Belleview Hotel in the 1930 Sanborn. Ms. Juanita Jeffries' account includes very good descriptions of life at the Bellview Hotel. She wrote: "The old Bellview Hotel was a hub of activity. It was the place where all the drummers-traveling salesman-stayed, along with the entire Tobaben clan who lived there also. The proprietor was Pete Tobaben....." **Early owners, from tax records:** 1910 Louis Grother; 1930 R. J. Tobaben.

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Kreisel Hardware Building, 126 N. Maple, ca. 1898. One of the largest and most intact historic business buildings in Cole Camp, this building continues to serve in a function similar to that for which it was built. Kreisel bought the land for this building in 1894, but did not build here until late in 1898. It was home of the Rudolph Meyer Hardware and Equipment business sometime in the early 1900s, although the building remained in Kreisel's possession at least through the 1930s. The second floor hall was used as a lodge in the 1930s and as a movie theater in the 1940s. **Early owners, from tax records: 1895-1935 or later, A. Kreisel & Co.**

Citizens Bank, 121 E. Main, 1898. One of the most highly styled buildings in the survey group, and possibly the only custom designed building as well. Contractors Keiffer and Lauchlan were also the contractors for at least three other brick commercial buildings on Main St., two of which are still standing. This is the only survey property for which an architect is known, and may be the only professionally designed building in the district. A brief article in the local paper noted in March of 1899 that "Anderson the architect" was leaving town and that "he thoroughly understands his business, as is attested to by the new bank building here." The Citizens Bank was chartered in 1893, with a capitalization of \$11,000. The first building for the bank was a frame structure on S. Maple. The current building was built in 1898 and has been in use as a bank ever since. In 1929 the Citizens Bank and the Farmers Bank were consolidated under a new charter, to become the Citizens-Farmers Bank. It continues to operate under that name today. **Early owners, from tax records. Citizens Bank-1898 present**

C. F. Berry Store, 104 E. Main, 1898. Was also the Black and White Grocery store at one time. Construction of this building was covered in the local paper several times in 1898. It was constructed as part of a project which included attached buildings on either side. The building which once sat east of this one is now gone, the one to the west houses Eickhoff Furniture. This was at one time a dry goods store run by Rudy and Jesse Frederich, as well as the C. F. Berry Store. Berry also owned property at 404 E. Eickhoff St. **Early owners, from tax records: 1900 -1925 C. F. Berry.**

Beckman, Wm., Building, 102 E. Main, 1898. This building was built as a furniture store and continues to function as one today. It was built for Beckman in 1898, and was bought by Henry Eickhoff around 1909. Henry Eickhoff had been operating a furniture store in the old part of town for roughly twenty years prior to that. His son, Edward Lewis, known as E. L., later took over the business here, and his grandson, Edward Leon, also known as E. L., operates the store today.

Construction of the building, which was part of a block of three, was covered several times in the local paper. An article which appeared in May 26, 1898 noted that "ground was broken for three new brick store buildings last week....Kieffer and Lauchlan have the contracts for these buildings and the brick is now being made at their brickyard west of town." The article was

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referring to this block of buildings. The easternmost of the original three has since been demolished.

The "Lauchlan" of Kieffer and Lauchlan was presumably M. A. Lauchlan, who was referred to in an earlier paper as "our brick maker." Several of the commercial buildings in town, including the buildings mentioned above, feature ornate brick cornices which may be Lauchlan's handiwork. One of the more elaborate and most intact examples of such a cornice can be found on the buildings across the street from this one, at 105 and 107 E. Main St. **Early owners, from tax records:** 1898-ca. 1909 Wm. Beckman; 1910 Henry Eickhoff.

Eickhoff, Henry, Store, 118 N. Maple, ca. 1899. This very intact commercial building has never left the family of its builder, and continues to look today very much as it did when new. It gains further significance for its association with the Henry Eickhoff family, who were prominent business people throughout the period of significance. Henry Eickhoff started his business as a carpenter in the original part of town, and was in a building across Maple Street from this one before moving to this location. He was partners in that shop with William Beckman, who later opened a furniture business at 102 E. Main Street. Beckman's Main Street building was purchased by Henry Eickhoff around 1909, and remains in his family yet today. This building was the store of Henry Eickhoff, who added a workshop to it later. The 1913 Sanborn map of the building refers to this as a carpenter shop, and the addition to the south as a coffin warehouse. (Eickhoff was also an undertaker.) The 1930 map notes that the entire ground floor of both buildings was used for woodworking.

Shop, ca. Woodworking products of the ground floor included wagon spokes, ax handles, gun stocks, and millwork for houses, such as porch posts and other trim. Henry Eickhoff, and later his son and grandson, used large turning lathes for much of his work.

The building had its own generator, allowing for electric lighting and other service even after the city generator was turned off around 9:00 p.m. This service was especially useful for events on the second floor, which was used primarily as a meeting hall. It was referred to as Eickhoff's Hall. The second floor was also the meeting place of the United Lutheran Church in the mid-1920s. The 1913 Sanborn map refers to the second floor of both spaces as an Opera House in 1913, and notes the existence of electric lights, a stage and scenery. The 1930 Sanborn simply says it is a dance hall.

There is an interesting first-hand account of dances here which was written by Jaunita Jeffries, who spent her childhood in Cole Camp in the 1920s and 30s. She wrote: "Upstairs was the exciting place where they had a dance hall. They had great dance bands, and this was the place to be. In order to strengthen the building on nights when they had a dance large posts would be put on the first floor, and against the ceiling so the upstairs would hold the crowd of

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dancers.¹⁵

Outbuilding. (Edgar Blacksmith Shop) Alley east of 100 block of N. Maple, ca. 1881. This may may have been one of the first business buildings in the new part of Cole Camp, serving as the early blacksmith shops of Harry Edgar and Fred Geartner (or Gardner). It is said to have been moved to its present location from a spot facing Maple, approximately where 118 N. Maple is now. It is shown on the 1913 Sanborn as an implement warehouse, and on the 1930 map as automobile storage/garage. . **Early owners, from tax records:** Henry Eickhoff after ca. 1896.

Ahrens Bros. Store, 102 S. Maple, ca. 1899. The Ahrens Bros. store here carried clothing and shoes, mostly for men. By 1909 Ahrens Bros and Co. had been granted a merchants license for their store, at which time they had \$8,000 worth of stock. Juanita Jeffries, who remembered the store from the 1920s and 30s, described it as truly a mens store, and a "very nice store". The Ahrens Brothers were the sons of John Ahrens, a longtime shoemaker who owned a building in Old Town which is one of the oldest buildings in Cole Camp today. **Early owners, from tax records:** 1900 Joseph Schwald; 1905 Ahrens Bros; 1940 J. L. Ahrens.

Grother, Louis, Drug Store #3, 104 S. Maple, ca. 1899. Although this building was the Louis Grother Drugstore, and Grother is known to have owned much property in the area, it does not appear that he owned this building. Grother did own several other survey properties, including one of the oldest commercial buildings in town, and the hotel complex at the south end of this block, which housed his second drugstore. In the 1930s this building became the home of the Cole Camp Courier, a function it kept off and on for decades. **Early owners, from tax records:** 1900 Joseph Schwald; 1905 Ahrens Bros; 1940 J. L. Ahrens.

(Dr.) Dick Drug Store, 105 E. Main St., ca. 1899. This building has a long history as a drug store; it is shown on both the 1913 and 1930 Sanborn maps as a drug store. The first known drug store operator was Dr. Maurice Dick, who ran the store with his medical practice, sometimes in partnership with Dr. Lemon. Dick is listed as a physician only in the 1898-99 Gazetteer entry for the town, and owned land west of the town in 1904, when the atlas was published. Ed Tucker took over next, and then Ross M. Baughman. The longest lasting druggist was Lymand Demand, who ran a drug store there from 1919-1964.

The Demand store as it functioned in the 1920s and 30s was described by Jaunita Jeffries. "Besides prescriptions and over the counter medicines, he had sundries and also had a soda fountain. This was more of a hang out for adults and the sophisticated citizens of Cole Camp.

⁵Juanita Jeffries, "A 1920s Memory Walk Through Cole Camp," (Typescript from the collection of Robert Owens) Early 1990s, p. 20.

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Upstairs, in the back, was a balcony where they had chairs and tables for customers to enjoy their refreshments." (p. 16.) **Early owners, from tax records:** 1900 G. S. Kieffer 1920 Junge Bros. 1930 E. L. Junge, C. H. Junge. note: ownership is inconclusive here, as the plot consists of portion of several lots.

Junge Hardware, 107 E. Main St., ca.1899. The Junge Hardware Store, which operated here ca. 1899-1914, moved here from a location in the original part of town. The original store included a garage area and shop to the east of this space. It later became the property of Viets & Harms (ca. 1915-1929), and Henry Viets and his son Otto opened a Ford agency here. They later moved to a new garage at 127 N. Maple. Around 1920 the store was taken over by Herman Hink who continued in the hardware business. The Hink family ran the business until around 1961, and it continued as a hardware store into the 1970s. It was under the Hink's management that the small space next door, at 109, was leased separately. **Early owners, from tax records:** 1900 C. Junge; 1915 Viets & Harms; 1930 Herman Hinck; 1940 Rudolf Hinck. note: ownership is inconclusive here, as the plot consists of portion of several lots.

73. Bill Hink's Shoe Shop, 109 E. Main, ca.1899. This building was originally part of the Junge Hardware store next door. Around 1920 it was separated off from the hardware business and leased to various owners. In the 1920s it was Fred Eckhoff's butcher shop, and ca. 1935 became the shoe repair shop of Bill Hinks. Hinks ran it until 1960, and it continues in that function yet today. The rear part of the building was used for a machine repair shop in the late 1930s. **Early owners, from tax records:** 1900 G. S. Kieffer; 1905 Claus Junge; 1915 Viets & Harms; 1930 Herman Hinck; 1940 Rudolf Hink.

Woodman Hall, 100 E. Main, 1901. The Modern Woodmen of America organization came to Cole Camp in the late 1800s, and built this building in 1901. Tax records show that different groups paid taxes on separate floors. The ground floor has had many functions; it was the restaurant of Peter Tobaben at one point, and home of the Cole Camp Courier ca. 1900-1920. It was also the Real Estate Office of W. L. Wilmer at some point. The 1913 Sanborn lists the ground floor as a printing office, and the second floor as the home of the telephone exchange and a Lodge Hall. The 1930 map is less specific, marking it only as a store.

The building for most of its history has belonged to the Henry Eickhoff family. Henry's son Ed, who was running the furniture business in the building to the east, took over this space early on and used it for storage and as a funeral parlor. It is now owned by his son, E. L. Eickhoff, and used in association with the furniture business next door. **Early owners, from tax records:** 1905 Junge & Kieffer; 1910 WWA Lodge, 2nd floor; R. L. Carson 1st floor; 1915 WWA Lodge, 2nd floor, Henry Eickhoff, 1st floor; 1920 Henry Eickhoff.

Grother, Louis, Building, 120-124 S. Maple, ca. 1905. Louis Grother owned this property from

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1895 to around 1929, and this building is attached to his large hotel and shop building next door. This part of the complex may have been a retail building, or simply an extension of the hotel. It is labeled as part of the Belleview Hotel in the 1930 Sanborn. **Early owners, from tax records:** 1910 Louis Grother; 1930 R. J. Tobaben.

Peoples Bank Mercantile Building, 100 N. Maple, 1906. This is one of the largest and most intact commercial buildings in town. It is also one of the most intact buildings with George Mesker storefront components. This was the home of the Peoples Bank from the time of its construction until the bank fell victim to the Depression, and liquidated in 1936. It was the home of Roy Donnel's radio and jewelry business from the mid 1940s to the mid-1960s. It later served as the Cole Camp City Hall. The area telephone exchange was also located here at mid-century. The second floor was used for offices through most of its history. **Early owners, from tax records:** 1910 Peoples Bank.

Dieckman Building, 104 N. Maple, 1906. Built at the same time as the Peoples Bank to the south. Bill Harms and Fred Dieckman opened a store in this location soon after the building was built. They were succeeded by Henry Meyer, then George Wellbrock. The building housed a dry goods store in 1913 and a store and office in 1930. **Early owners, from tax records:** 1905-1930 or later Peoples Bank.

Mussman Bakery / Star Theater, 106 & 108 N. Maple, ca. 1908. The south part of this building was first occupied by Henry Mussman, who owned a bakery business. Mussman is reported to have moved his bakery from the south end of Maple Street into this building about 1908; he stayed at this spot until his retirement in 1930. It then became the Sunny Ozark Hatchery, a function it retained until the 1960s. The north part hosted the Star Theater, run first by Dean Sands. The second floor was used for offices. **Early owners, from tax records:** 1900 A. Kreisel 1905 A. Kreisel; 1910 D. Muller, Wm Harms; 1915 Rudolph Meyer, Wm Harms; F. J. Eickhoff; 1935 F. J. Eickhoff, W. J. Eickoff; Wm Harms.

Wright Butcher Shop, 113 E. Main St., ca. 1909. This may have been the early butcher shop of Asa Wright, and later, Adam and Frank Smasal. The 1913 Sanborn shows it as a photo shop, and in 1930 it was used for poultry and produce. **Early owners, from tax records:** 1910 G. H. Schrieffer; 1915 J. H. Frederich; 1930 Walter Brunjes; 1940 Mrs. D. Brunjes.

Meyer Building, 116 N. Maple, ca. 1912.. Rudy Meyer was the first occupant of this building; he ran a hardware store here. After his death, Bill Eickhoff and his wife, Josephine, took over the business. The 1930 Sanborn shows that it was used for both hardware and "Auto Trucks" at that time. Shortly after WWII, the building was expanded to house the George Thomasetti Shoe Factory, which did not last long. It hosted several other manufacturing businesses after that.

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Early owners, from tax records: 1915 Rudy Meyer; 1930 Henry Eickhoff; 1935 W. J. Eickhoff.

Tailor Shop, 207 E. Main St., ca. 1912. The building is labeled as a Tailor shop on the 1913 Sanborn map. Early owner William Harms was a partner in the Harms and Dieckmann Store on Maple St. 104 N. Maple, and owned the house just east of this building. **Early owners, from tax records:** 1915 Wm. Harms; 1940 A. C. Drake.

Congregational Church, 107 N Boonville Rd., 1913. The Congregational Church was organized in the home of Mrs. L. J. McCall. A frame church was built in 1885; it burned in 1912 and this building replaced it in 1913. This building was the Congregational Church until 1945, when the congregation voted to become affiliated with the Methodist Conference. In 1968, the Evangelical United Brethren and the First Methodist Church joined to become the United Methodist Church, a name retained yet today.

Old Farmers Bank Building, 106 S. Maple, ca. 1919. This building was first rented by the Farmers Bank, which was established in 1920. The Farmers Bank merged with the Citizens Bank in 1929, after which this became home to the Post Office. It remained a Post Office until 1961 when a new Post Office was erected on Second Street. **Early owners, from tax records:** 1920 J. H. Frederich; 1925-1940 Jno M. Moss.

Viets Ford Garage & Agency, 100 W. Main, 1920. This is one of the most intact and long-lived businesses of its kind in Cole Camp. It was one of the first car dealerships in Cole Camp, and continues as such today. It started out as the Viets Ford Garage in 1920, and in the early 1930s was sold to Walter Weymuth and Joseph Kreisel. The business was granted a Chevrolet dealership in 1947, and it has been WK Chevrolet ever since. **Early owners, from tax records:** 1920 Henry Viets; 1925 Otto Viets; 1930 Wilson Motor Co.; 1935 Joe and Luther Kreisel.

Postel's Blacksmith Shop, 103 N. Olive, ca. 1920. This building is referred to locally as "Postel's Blacksmith Shop," although there is no evidence that Postel ever owned this land. He did, however, own another property in town which is located a couple of blocks south of this building. That property contained both a house and a blacksmith shop in 1892. (The deed which transferred ownership in 1892 described the property as "the residence on which John Postel now resides also including the Blacksmith Shop he now occupies.") It may be that this is the 1890s building, which was moved to this location later, and that the original name just stuck. This property is part of a larger parcel that once housed a large feed yard and breeding barn. The building is labeled as a black smith shop on the 1930 Sanborn map, and may have been used for Louis Knoop's feed yard and mule breeding operation. It is shown in an early photo of the feed yard which is in the Cole Camp Area History, p. 17. **Early owners, from tax records:** 1890 undeveloped, 1895 A. Kreisel; 1903 Louis Knoop; 1910 Harry Intelman; 1920 Louis Harms.

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Cole Camp Mercantile, 101 S. Maple, ca. 1924. This is one of the newest historic commercial buildings in the survey group, and very much intact. The Mercantile building was run for many years by George and Marie Wellbrock, who moved a house on this lot to make room for the store building. George Wellbrock started in the retail business as an employee of Henry Meyer, and his first store was in a building owned by Meyer. The store carried clothing, shoes, dry goods and groceries. It became home to a Western Auto in the mid-1950s. **Early owners, from tax records:** 1915 Maggie Boesch (house on lot) 1925-1950s, George Wellbrook (store building.)

Early Cole Camp Courier Office, Alley west of 100 Block S. Maple, ca. 1925. The Cole Camp Courier was housed here ca. 1920 - early 1930s, and later moved to the building at 104 S. Maple. This building was the office of Dr. O. K. Edgell for a short time in the mid-1930s, and later housed a mattress factory and a nut meat business. **Early owners, from tax records:** 1925 J. H. Frederich; 1930-35 J. M. Moss.

Frederich Gas Station, Butterfield and Maple, ca. 1929. One of the earliest and most intact filling stations in town. This is said to have been the second gas station in Cole Camp. It was definitely functioning as such by 1930, when it shows up as a "filling station" on the Sanborn map. This building was built when the building north of it was remodeled. Filling station managers include Harry and Lester Carpenter, and Harrison Eaton. **Early owners, from tax records:** 1925 J. H. Frederich; 1930 J. F. Burke.

Leonard Oil Station, 105 E. Butterfield, ca. 1929. The Leonard Oil Company was from Windsor, MO. This station started out selling Marlin Oil products and later became affiliated with the Continental Oil Company. (Conoco.) Early owner/operators include Mr. E. D. H. Bormann, who worked as an employee there under Leonard. It operated as a gas station until 1964. **Early owners, from tax records:** 1930 Leonard Oil Station; 1940 Leonard Oil Co.

Feed Store, 118 S. Maple, ca. 1936. Not on the 1930 Sanborn, but locally known as a feed store. **Early owners, from tax records:** 1940 R. J. Tobaben, Kattie Vette; 1946 Paul Balke. (note: ownership not conclusive, lots were divided oddly at the time.) △

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E. Zone 15	Easting 479390		Northing 4256660	F. Zone 15	Easting 479380		Northing 4256540
G. Zone 15	Easting 479220	4256500	Northing 15	H. Zone 15	Easting 479290	4256610	Northing
I. Zone 15	Easting 479200	4256640	Northing				

Verbal Boundary Description

An area which covers all of the 100 block East Main St, and most of North and South Maple Street, as well as the properties at 100 West Main, 207 E. Main, 107 North Boonville Road, 105 E. Butterfield, and 106 N. Olive St. The following properties on Maple Street are *excluded* from the district for integrity-related issues: Six buildings between, but not including, 127 N. Maple and 115 N. Maple, and 111 S. Maple, and 113 S. Maple. See Figure Two for a District Site Plan and scaled boundary map.

Boundary Justification

The current boundaries encompass the intact core of the business district which developed along Main and Maple Streets after the introduction of rail service to Cole Camp in 1880. The area is bounded on the north by the original right-of-way of the railroad tracks, and on the south by Butterfield Road. A new church complex is under construction on the south side of Butterfield, opposite its intersection with the south end of Maple Street. The properties to the east of the district contain a mix of open land, modern construction, and early residential buildings of varying levels of integrity. The district is bounded on the east by Boonville Road and an alley which runs between Boonville and Maple. Omitted properties on the west side of S. Boonville are residential properties which lack integrity. The area east of S. Boonville is exclusively residential in nature, with a distinctly different pattern of historical development. Omitted properties which face Maple Street include 111 and 113 S. Maple, both of which are early, but have extensive modern wall sheathing, as well as a row of buildings on N. Maple which date to around the 1960s. (The building at 123 N. Maple is a relatively intact early saloon building which is separated from other district properties by those newer buildings.)

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Photographs

The following information is the same for all photographs:

Central Cole Camp Historic District
Main and Maple Streets, Cole Camp
Benton County, MO
Debbie Sheals
September, 2001

Missouri Cultural Resource Inventory, MO Department of Natural Resources, Jefferson City, MO.

List of Photographs See photo key for indications of camera angles.

1. Main Street, looking east from outside the district. Viets Ford Agency is on the left.
- 2.. Main Street looking east, the south side of the 100 Block of E. Main.
3. Main Street looking east, the north side of the 100 Block of E. Main.
4. Detail, cornice of Citizens Bank Building, 121 E. Main.
5. Main Street, looking west at the intersection of Main and Maple.
6. Alley west of North Maple, looking at 207 W. Main.
7. 126 North Maple and 201 Junge St., looking northeast from Maple.
8. The north end of Maple Street, looking south from Junge.
9. Detail, storefront of 126 N. Maple St
10. Looking south on Maple Street, 118 N Maple is the first on the left.
11. Looking north on Maple Street from the intersection of Main and Maple.
12. Looking east on South Maple, Melvin Hotel on left, Kieffer house on right.
13. Southwest corner of the district, looking northeast. Leonard Oil Station in foreground.
14. Detail, storefront of 124 South Maple, looking west. △

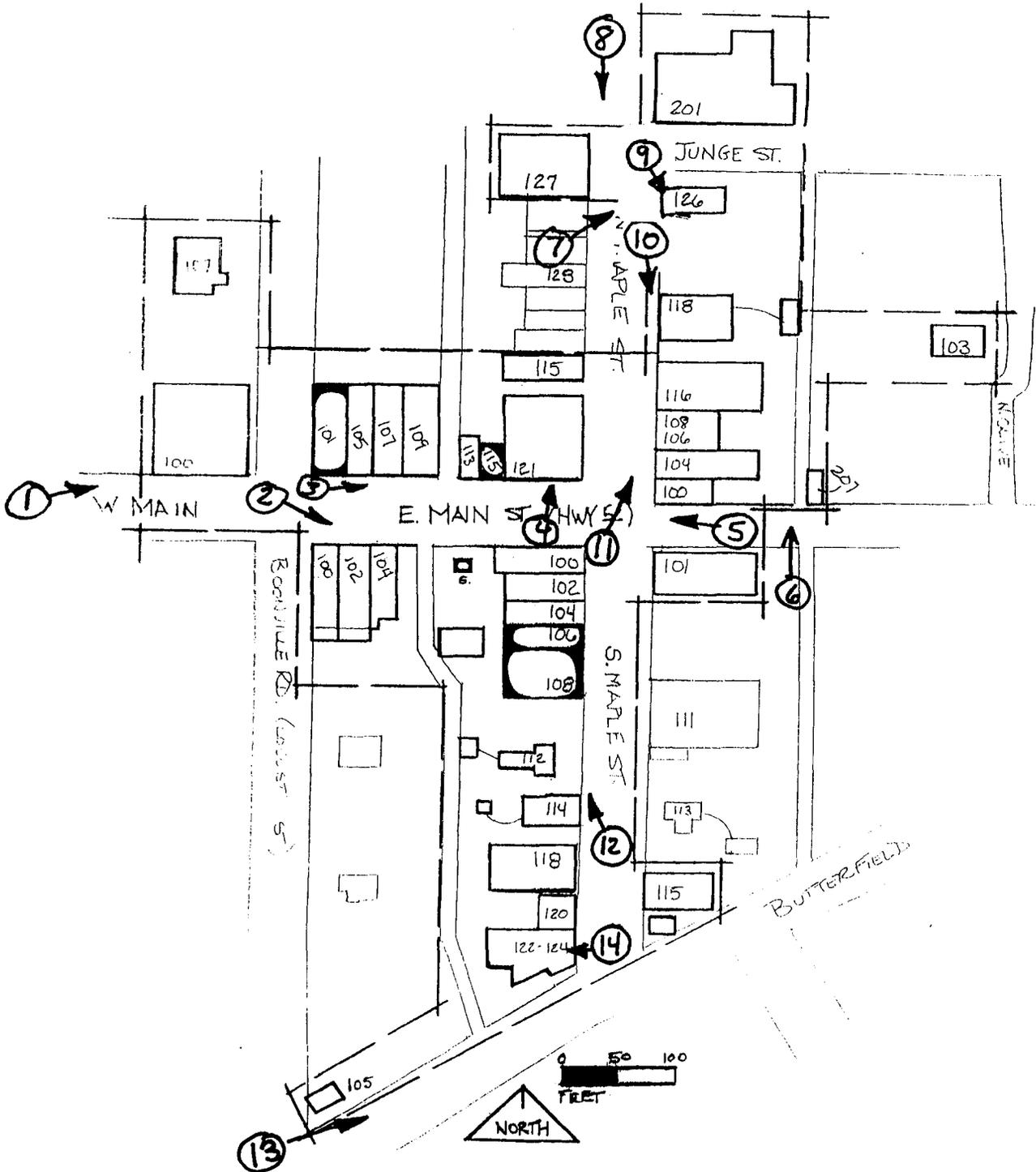
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number photographs Page 37

Central Cole Camp Historic District
Benton County, Missouri

Photo Key.
(District Boundaries are approximate.)



CENTRAL
COLE CAMP
HISTORIC
DISTRICT
BEUTON
COUNTY, MO

A.
15/479170/
4256780

B.
15/479350/
4256825

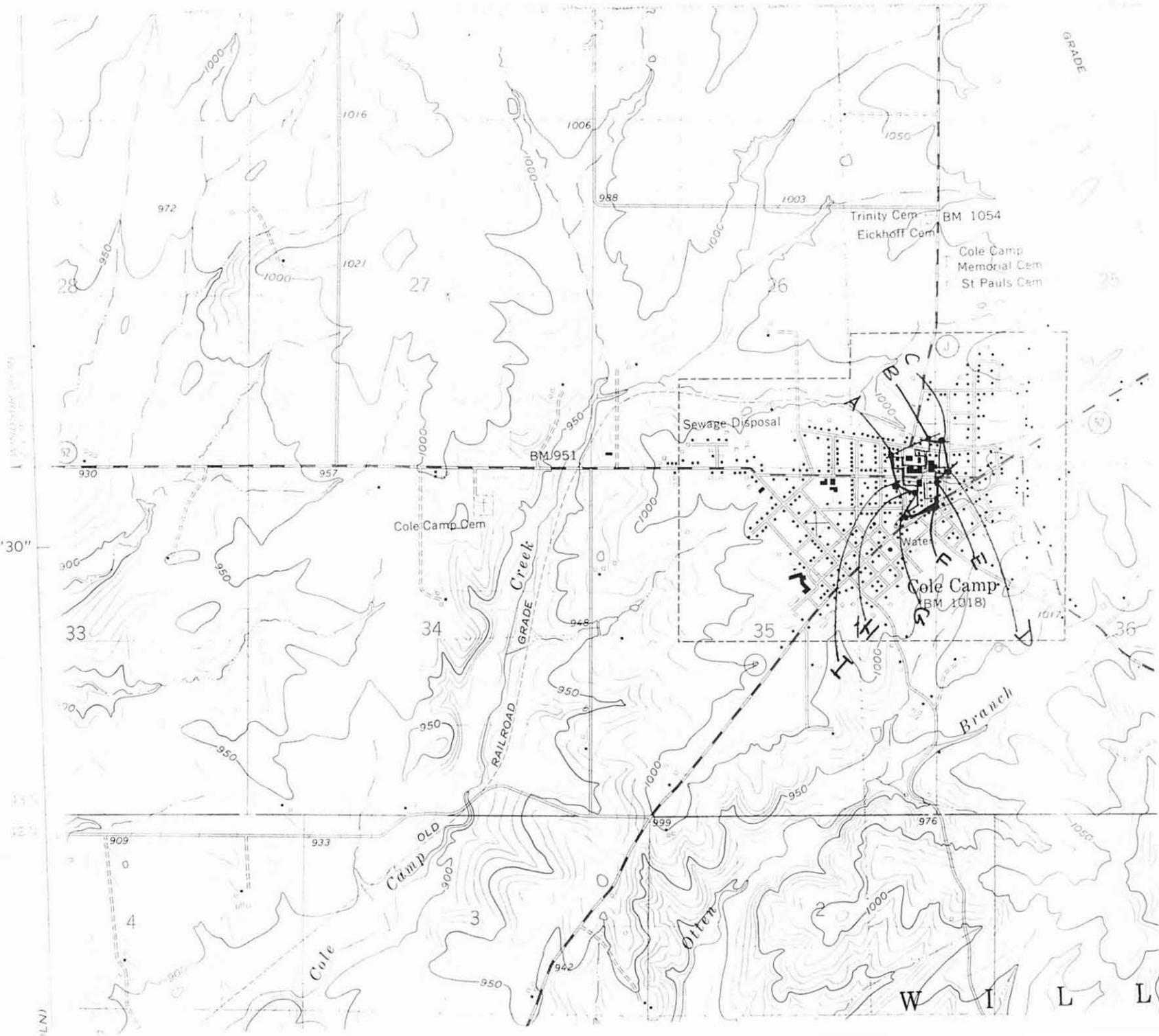
C.
15/479420/
4256840

D.
15/479440/
4256700

E.
15/479390/
4256660

F.
15/479380/
4256650

G.
15/479370/
4256640







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Cobbell
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VIVALUETM
PREMIUM PRODUCTS
COLE CAMP AUTO PARTS

Coles Martial Arts

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BANK



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