

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form**

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Central Police Station

other name/site number The National Military Heritage Museum

2. Location

street & town 701 Messanie N/A not for publication

city or town St. Joseph N/A vicinity

state Missouri code MO county Buchanan code 021 zip code 64501

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

Mark A. Miles *Sept 16, 2009*
 Signature of certifying official/Title Mark A. Miles/Deputy SHPO Date

Missouri Department of Natural Resources
 State or Federal agency and bureau

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

 Signature of certifying official/Title Date

 State or Federal agency and bureau

I hereby certify that the property is: Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

- 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.) _____

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(check as many boxes as apply)

Category of Property
(check only one box)

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

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

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	0	buildings
_____	_____	sites
_____	_____	structures
_____	_____	objects
1	0	Total

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Function
(Enter categories from instructions)

Government: Correctional Facility

Government: Police Station

Current Function
(Enter categories from instructions)

Recreation and Culture: Museum

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Late Victorian: Richardsonian Romanesque

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation _____ Brick

walls _____ Brick

roof _____ Slate

other _____ Limestone

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

See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 7

8. Description

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

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

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Areas of Significance

(enter categories from instructions)

Government/Politics _____

Architecture _____

Law _____

Period of Significance

1891-1939 _____

Significant Dates

1909 _____

Significant Persons

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A _____

Cultural Affiliation

N/A _____

Architect/Builder

Eckel, Edmund Jaques-:Architect _____

Ellis, Harvey: Designer _____

Allen, R.K.: Builder _____

See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 8

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other Name of repository: _____

See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 9

Central Police Station
Name of Property

Buchanan County, MO
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property Less than one acre.

UTM References

(Place additional boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

1 1/5 3/4/1/3/8/9 4/4/0/3/0/6/9
Zone Easting Northing

2 / / / / / / / / / / / / / / /
Zone Easting Northing

3 / / / / / / / / / / / / / / /
Zone Easting Northing

4 / / / / / / / / / / / / / / /
Zone Easting Northing

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property.)

Lots Three (3) and Four (4), in Block Twelve (12), in Smith's Addition, an addition to the city of St. Joseph, Buchanan County, Missouri.

Source: Deed #895331. Book 1751: Page 864

Location: Recorder of Deeds, Buchanan County Courthouse Room 103, 411 Jules St., St. Joseph, Missouri 64501

Property Tax No. 78

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary of this nominated property includes the parcel of land historically occupied by the Central Police Station.

See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 10

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Eric Barr (Volunteer)

organization National Military Heritage Museum date 04/28/2009

street & number 701 Messanie telephone (816)233-4321

city or town St. Joseph state MO zip code 64501

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 FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

name/title National Military Heritage Museum

street & number 701 Messanie telephone (816)233-4321

city or town St. Joseph state MO zip code 64501

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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Central Police Station
Buchanan County, Missouri

Summary

The Central Police Station (CPS) is located at 701 Messanie Street, St. Joseph, Buchanan County, Missouri. The building is currently occupied by the National Military Heritage Museum. The building is three-stories with a two-story addition (1909) connected to the eastern portion of the original structure (1890-91). The structure has a modified L-shaped plan with a round tower set on portions of two 120 X 120 feet lots. The building is built in the Richardsonian Romanesque style with heavy brick masonry bearing walls that rise from a brick foundation. The walls are built using a stretcher bond. Interior brick walls which are not plastered are built using a common bond. Fenestration heavily pervades the bays of the south, east, and west elevations, but is more subtle on the north elevation of the CPS. The structure's entryways are cavernous, there are deeply recessed windows that show the thickness of the walls, and there are bands of windows. The building has a hipped roof with slate shingles, a masonry chimney, three parapeted gables, and four dormers. The addition has a flat roof covered by a rubber membrane. Limestone ornamentation and details, along with decorative brick work, such as pilasters, shields, and projecting string courses give the station a strong castle-like appearance. The walls of each façade are recessed above a stone stringcourse just below the guttering. Limestone details have been painted white. The use of different textured brick also provides decorative appeal to the exterior of the structure. A tower with a conical slate roof protrudes from the building at the southwest corner. The corners of the building are accentuated by quoins.

Elaboration

Setting (See Figures 1 & 2, pg. 20-22)

The Central Police Station is located in downtown St. Joseph, Missouri in a commercial and residential area that has fallen into decay. Two- and one-story block brick commercial buildings are in direct proximity of the CPS. The brick for the police station was manufactured locally and this is most likely true for most of these buildings as well. Some seriously deteriorated structures in the area were demolished in 2005.¹ A brick sidewalk separates the south (primary) elevation from Messanie Street. A concrete sidewalk along the west elevation creates a divide between the Station and 7th Street. The east side of the police station property is bounded by an alley that runs from north to south. Across the alley to the east is a one-story brick commercial building and a two-story brick commercial building that is currently an auto repair shop. The northern portion of the property is bounded by a one-story brick masonry structure that formerly served as a mechanical repair shop and a feed and fuel store. A building once occupied the space between the CPS's northern façade and the former mechanical repair shop. A concrete slab is all that remains of this building. The space is currently being used for

¹Craig Patterson, AIA. CP& Associates: Architects & Planners of Kansas City, MO. "Conservation Assessment Program (CAP) Architectural Assessment Report 2006," Prepared for the National Military Heritage Museum, St. Joseph, MO.

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storage of miscellaneous building materials and vehicles waiting to be restored. To the northeast, across 7th Street, is a one-story brick building that was formerly run by the Yellow Cab Company, but is now being used for storage by a private owner. A two-story commercial/residential brick masonry building is located directly west across 7th Street next to an empty lot where a similar building was demolished. Directly south across Messanie Street is a two-story brick commercial building.

South (Primary) Elevation (See Photo 3)

The south (primary) elevation is oriented from east to west along Messanie Street. A round tower projects from the southwest corner. This elevation has nine bays defined by regular fenestration in the form of windows and entries. The arches on the tower's second story are accentuated by decorative limestone keystones and voussoirs. Fenestration consists of rectangular windows for each of the three stories and entries on the ground level.

Starting at the ground level, the tower has two rectangular windows. Moving to the building's second story, there is a band of three rectangular windows. The tower's windows are recessed into the wall. The windows of the tower have double pane transoms, limestone sills, and are capped by flat, semicircular or segmented arches. A smooth faced limestone stringcourse wraps around the tower and indicates the third story. The third story is ringed with carved limestone shields, surrounded by rough textured brick coursing. A single brick protruding from the wall is found at each of the shields' three points. A very distinguishing feature found on the tower are six thin, deeply recessed windows (demonstrates the thickness of walls) that resemble arrow slits found on many castles and ancient fortresses. They are capped by semicircular arches, ring the tower, and vary in size. Three of them start at the second story and extend up to the third. The other three are shorter and are located solely on the third story. Two of them start at the limestone string course. The last (shortest) is located above tower's third story window. Molded guttering forms a cornice around the top of the tower at roof level with a downspout running to the ground. A dentil coursing rings the tower below the gutters. A conical slate roof with a metal cap forms the top of the three-story tower.

There are three entries located on the southern (primary) elevation. The westernmost entryway is at grade level, deep and spacious, marked by a heavy rounded arch, and is the primary entrance into the building. A ground mounted sign is placed in front of this entrance. The entrance has wooden double doors with half-panel glass and a transom. The transom contains four panels and a secondary arched double pane transom. The two eastern entries are single wooden doors with glass at grade level with transom windows. Historically, the south façade's doors were all accessible, but the westernmost door served as the primary entrance into the Central Police Station, according to newspaper accounts and historic photos (See Photos 1 & 2).²

² "The City's New Bastille." *St. Joseph Daily News*. Vol. 13, No. 106. 3 October 1891. Microfilm.

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Fenestration on the south (primary) elevation is very pronounced. Light is allowed into the building primarily through the use of rectangular windows and door openings. The south (primary) elevation's Low-E insulated windows are replacements, but have been replicated to match the historic windows. A large decorated brick arch in the westernmost bay surrounds the entrance and second story window group. This arch is capped by an accentuated limestone keystone. Above the westernmost entrance there is a group of two arched windows flanking a rectangular single pane window. Above this window is a limestone sill that separates it from a small arched window. They are inside of a prominent, rounded arch, with a limestone keystone. Moving east, there is a pair of short single pane rectangular windows divided by a vertical limestone mullion. Above this window are two rectangular sash windows that run up the building into the parapet gable. On either side of these windows are arrow slits with limestone sills. These provide light for the interior stairwell and are capped by flat arches. Moving east, there are two lines of rectangular, double-hung windows that line the first and second stories.

There are important defining features on the Central Police Station's southern façade. Limestone stringcourses mark the divisions between each story and provide a decorative element. The wall rises into a parapet gable in the center of the south elevation. This part of the wall, moving from the ground up, has a fascia sign etched with the name of the museum. Above the sign, the two thin rectangular sash windows are separated from each other by a rounded pilaster. The pilaster projects from the wall, rises from a limestone base, and has a capital decorated by a zigzag pattern. Continuing up the building, the gable is trimmed with limestone and has a hipped roof on both sides. Continuing east there is a joint that distinguishes the original (1890-91) structure from the two-story addition (1909). The south (primary) façade's windows west of the joint are single-pane fixed rectangular windows. The façade, east of the joint, has six bays featuring rectangular doors and double-hung windows. The bays are separated from each other by three pairs of rounded pilasters (with bases and capitals) and two flat rectangular pilasters that project from the wall. The pilasters run from the first to second stories and are capped by a limestone frieze that spans the wall from the joint to the east end of the facade. Moving up towards the roof, there are rectangular vents cut into the wall above a decorative brick stringcourse with dentil coursing. The addition's wall on the south elevation terminates in a parapet over a flat roof. A rectangular sign bearing "Central Police Station" was originally located above the primary entrance. This is supported by historical photographs of the building (See Photo 2).

West Elevation (See Photo 5)

The west elevation runs south to north along 7th Street with seven bays defined by regular fenestration in the form of rectangular windows and entries. The single pane windows have transoms, are dressed with limestone sills and capped by brick arches. The west elevation's windows are Low-E insulated windows that have been replicated to match the originals. Starting at the north end, there is a deeply recessed service entrance with a metal,

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single car garage door. This door is located in the west façade's northernmost bay. This bay extends all the way to the gable and is defined by a heavy round decorative arch. Above the service entry, there are two rectangular windows. There is a band of four single pane rectangular windows separated by rectangular pilasters that project from the wall on the third story. A wide undecorated limestone frieze rests above the windows and along with the pilasters and triangular gable (topped with limestone detail and a plain finial) creates an entablature. The west façade's wall terminates in a gable on the north end. The gable forms a pediment that is marked by a compound arch with an arrow slit that is capped by an upside-down shield. A masonry brick chimney rises above the roof on the south end of the gable. The chimney is unsupported and is in need of masonry repairs. A downspout is supported by the space between the chimney and the gable on the north end of the west façade. Quoins form the corner at the north end of the façade.

Continuing south, the façade has six bays in the center, marked by recessed single pane rectangular windows and an accessible pedestrian entry on the first story. The second story has a band of six single pane rectangular windows. Three pairs of rounded pilasters (with base and capital) alternate with two rectangular pilasters that project from the wall to create a vertical divide forming the bays of the west façade. A narrow limestone frieze spans the wall over the pilasters and extends past the recessed portion of the wall. At both ends it intersects with a carved limestone shield. Higher up the wall is a decorative brick stringcourse with dentils that marks the start of the third story. The wall is recessed just below the roof line and is bordered by a limestone stringcourse that extends from the chimney across the west façade and around the tower to the south façade. Molded guttering forms a cornice along the top of the west façade's wall. A gabled dormer projects from the roof at the center of the CPS's west elevation. The gable has slate shingles and a small arrow slit that is capped by a small upturned limestone shield. The dormer has two canted bays. The flat front of each bay is defined by a pair of single pane rectangular windows divided by a vertical mullion. Each bay has a small square window on the each of the angled sides. A single rectangular second story window is located at the south end next to a downspout. This single pane glass window is capped by a semicircular arch with an accentuated limestone keystone. At the south end the gutter is supported by a limestone corbel.

North Elevation (See Photo 5 & 7)

The north elevation has multiple facades with few distinguishing features. The main façade to the west was part of the building originally built in 1890-91. At the ground level there are large rectangular and small square openings that have been closed in by plywood or other materials. Starting at the west end, there are three large single pane rectangular windows with transoms and steel lintels capped by brick flat arches. The most distinguishing feature on this façade is the third floor door which is recessed inside of a heavy round arch. The bricks that form the arch are of a different shape than the coursing around it. The door has barred sidelights on either side, a metal frame, and a fire escape descends to the ground. The wall

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rises into a parapet gable trimmed with limestone details and a plain finial at its apex. A downspout runs to the ground on the west side of this façade next to an expansion joint between the north and west elevations. Additionally, two east and west corners are marked by quoins.

The other two facades of the north elevation are part of the addition (1909) which does not extend as far north as the original building. There are no real defining features on this portion of the building. Rectangular and square window and door openings have been blocked with brick, plywood, or blocks. The openings have limestone sills and either arches or soldiered brick over the top. Additionally, some of the openings have bars. The walls rise to a flat roof. A large square opening on the second story has been blocked in using concrete blocks and wood. This opening was most likely used for loading furniture into the building at one time.

East Elevation (See Photo 6)

The east elevation is defined by bands of large rectangular openings on the first and second stories. These openings have been blocked in using wood paneling and are capped by soldiered brick. They also have limestone sills. There are plans to reopen these openings. The wall terminates in a parapet over a flat roof. There are several small rectangular vent openings that are spaced across the facade on the second story. The first story openings at the north and south end of the façade could have served as entries into the building.³ The second story openings at the north and south end of the east elevation have transoms. Towards the northern end there is a brick chimney that projects from the wall and rises from ground level past the top of the parapet. Molded guttering tops the parapet wall and forms a cornice. Other decorations include brick and stone (limestone) stringcourses. The portion of the wall that rises above the level of the roof is recessed. This elevation is part of the 1909 addition to the Central Police Station.

Roof (See Photos 8, 9, 10)

The Central Police Station is three-stories with a hipped roof with cross gables. The two-story addition has a flat roof covered by rubber membrane material. The roof has parapet walls on three sides. The roof of the addition slopes slightly downward toward the north in order to allow water to run off into the gutter. A gabled dormer with two bay windows protrudes from the roof on the west elevation. There are three gabled dormers with large rectangular openings, that project from the hipped roof of the east elevation. The openings of these dormers are capped by flat brick arches and have been closed in with plywood. There are plans to restore and reopen the closed openings to their historic condition. These dormers have limestone trimmings and are capped by plain limestone finials. Just below the roof on the east, are small square windows blocked in with plywood. The west end of the addition's roof

³Without original plans it is not possible to be completely sure if these were entries or not.

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Central Police Station
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has a skylight with a glass opening at the ground floor (See Photo 12). The skylight has been covered at roof level with a sloped deck and roofing material.

Interior (Figures 3, 4, 5, 6, Photo 11)

The interior has steel girder supports with a grade level entrance from Messanie Street and a service entrance from 7th Street. The ground floor has a concrete surface while the second and third stories have wood floors. All the windows have been replaced with Low-E Insulated Windows replicated to match the originals. All doors are wood with two exceptions. There is a steel door on the northeast corner of the building. The service entry's original wood door has been replaced with a metal door and frame. The holding cells were removed when the police moved out of the building. Multiple openings have been blocked in by concrete blocks or plywood, but these alterations are reversible. In fact, the museum is making efforts to restore them to their historic look. Some openings have been narrowed and original walls flushed out with stud walls and drywall. There are two stairwells that provide access to the second floor. The stairwell located at the south elevation provides access up to both the second and third floors. The walls of the interior are for the most part constructed of brick with a few stud walls. The guttering has been replaced and replicated from the original molds. The guttering is molded to form a cornice at the level of the roof. A dry and wet sprinkler system installed in 1947, provides fire protection. The building covers around 16,176 Gross Square Feet (GSF) with interior space around 19,987 GSF at the current time.⁴

The interior to a significant degree retains its original spatial arrangements from the date of its only addition, constructed in 1909. Many of the original partitions are still in place, but some have been removed or added over time. Without original plans it is not possible to determine with complete certainty the original layout. Some openings have been expanded or reduced in size. The exterior walls are original, but the holding cells were removed when the police moved to their new headquarters in 1939 (See Figure 4).

Basement (See Figure 3 at bottom of pg. 21)

The basement is entered through a staircase on the ground floor and is located under the western portion of the building. The basement formerly served as the boiler room and storage. Openings for a former coal bin and exterior stairwell have been closed in with concrete blocks. The basement has brick masonry walls, concrete floor, and is open. The walls above the interior wooden staircase are plastered and the main for the fire sprinkler system is there. The building's three floors have a wet sprinkler system while the attic (small space between the ceiling of the third floor and the roof) has a dry type. The water for the sprinkler system enters into the basement.

⁴ Craig Patterson, AIA. CP& Associates: Architects & Planners of Kansas City, MO. "Conservation Assessment Program (CAP) Architectural Assessment Report 2006," Prepared for the National Military Heritage Museum, St. Joseph, MO.

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First Floor (See Figure 4, pg. 22)

The floors on the first floor are concrete. Immediately upon entering the primary entrance, located on the south (primary) elevation, there is a stairway to the east and an office with an oak floor on the west. The stairwell provides access to the second and third floors. Moving north through the building there is a hallway leading east to the addition and then a large open area. The open area is marked by steel pillars and beams and a skylight opening on the east side of the room that extends to the roof of the addition. Based upon accounts from period newspapers, there is evidence that the steel girder supports were installed with the addition to support the removal of a portion of the original east wall on the first story.⁵ At the extreme north end is a rectangular room that was used to store the patrol wagon. This room formerly possessed a loft that has since been removed. The ceiling at the east end of the building is slightly higher than the rest and provides evidence of the loft's existence. This loft would have been used to store the harnesses and tack. There is a door in the interior stairwell between the first and second story that was used as the entrance to the loft (it is now closed off). This room has a large entry on the west end. On the east end an opening has been reduced in size by concrete blocks with brick veneer on the exterior. A single metal door has been installed in this opening. This opening is not original and was most likely installed along with the grease pit (when the police switched to the automobile). There is an enclosed stairwell in the northern portion of the first floor that provides access to the second floor. Almost all of the walls on the first story are brick. Some of them have been finished with lathe and plaster (original). The ceiling is constructed of wood with the sprinkler system clearly visible.

Second Floor (See Figure 5, pg. 23)

The second floor contains rooms that formerly served as offices and a former police courtroom. The floors throughout the second floor are composed mostly of wood, but a few are composed of concrete or linoleum. There are two stairwells that provide access to the ground level. The stair case at the southern end provides access to the first, second, and third floors. The north stairwell has brick walls with painted lather and plaster finish. The paint on these walls is peeling and there are plans to restore it. Most of the walls are brick with lathe and plaster finish. Multiple walls have been furred out with insulated stud walls and drywall. Based upon evidence from historical descriptions from local newspapers, the glass skylight was installed with the addition in 1909.⁶ The ceilings are made of wood and the sprinkler system

⁵ "Plan Gymnasium for Police Force." *St. Joseph Gazette*. 17 December 1908. Vol. 119, No. 352. Microfilm. This article discusses plans for remodeling the Central Police Station which have been changed to include an addition. More importantly the article discusses a skylight being added to improve ventilation and the amount of light allowed into the ground floor of the building between the holding cells and the addition.

⁶"Work at Police Station", *St. Joseph News-Press*, Vol. 30. No. 202. 3 April 1909. Microfilm. This article discusses the installation of structural steel and pillars and that the eastern portion of the building was unused in the wake of a wall being removed.

^{6a}"Plan Gymnasium for Police Force." *St. Joseph Gazette*. "Work at Police Station", *St. Joseph News-Press*.

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(installed 1947) hangs from it. There are places where damage from moisture is evident.

Third Floor (See Figure 6, pg. 24)

The third floor is accessed by a stairwell on the south end and has sealed wood floors. Several exterior walls have been furred out with stud walls and drywall. The exterior walls are finished with lathe and plaster. At the southwest corner, the third level of the tower has a floor that is set lower than the rest. The interior walls of the tower have evident damage from moisture. The sloped roof framing is finished with wood that is painted off-white.

Integrity

The Central Police Station's remains sufficiently intact as to convey its historic use as a police station and headquarters. The exact original layout of the interior is not possible to determine without the original plans. The architecturally significant features of the exterior remain intact. The materials, design, feeling, and workmanship remain the same as during its period of significance. The CPS resides at its original location, setting, and is in fair condition. The hipped, steeply sloped slate roof is missing slate shingles in places and need to be replaced. Also the masonry walls are in need of repairs to the brick and mortar joints. The layout of the interior is for the most part intact and most if not all of the interior's walls and partitions remain, but original plans are needed to be certain.⁷ The building retains its architectural integrity and Richardson Romanesque style.

One major alteration was made during its period of significance in the form of a two-story addition built in 1909. A number of reversible alterations have been made in the time since the Central Police Station was used as police headquarters. The original windows have been replaced, but were replicated to match the originals. Also, multiple exterior window and door openings have been closed off or reduced in size by concrete blocks, bricks, or plywood. Additionally, exterior and interior doors and frames have been replaced and, where possible, replicated to match the originals. A sprinkler system was installed in 1947 on all three levels of

⁷Building plans for the original 1890-91 structure and the 1909 addition have not been located. The firm of Eckel & Mann was hit by a fire in 1893 and many records were destroyed which could have included drawings and plans for the CPS. A collection of over 30,000 items were donated to the St. Joseph Museum by Brunner & Brunner, a successor firm to Eckel & Mann, Architects. The collection is currently unavailable for research and it may contain original drawings and plans of the Central Police Station. The architect responsible for the 1909 addition is unknown. After a thorough search through city council minutes, ordinances, and local newspapers of the time, this information is still unknown.

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the building including the attic. Multiple walls have been furred out with insulated stud walls and drywall for energy efficiency purposes. Money is being raised to repair the brick and mortar joints on the building's exterior and to replace the slate roof. Despite alterations, the Central Police Station retains its significant features that make it eligible to be listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

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Central Police Station
Buchanan County, Missouri

Summary

The Central Police Station, located at 701 Messanie Street, St. Joseph, Buchanan County, Missouri is locally significant under National Register Criterion C in the area of Architecture and under Criterion A in the areas of Politics/Government and Law. The Central Police Station was the result of the expansion and growth of the City of St. Joseph in the late nineteenth century. At the time, law enforcement activities were spread thin between various locations with little room to house additional police. The City thus approved the construction of a building that would house additional officers and all aspects of police activity. Built in the Richardsonian Romanesque style in 1890-91 by prominent Midwest architects Edmund J. Eckel, George Mann, and Harvey Ellis, the Central Police Station represents St. Joseph's effort toward the centralization of law enforcement. The period of significance (1891-1939) begins with the construction and occupation of the Central Police Station in 1891 and reflects the period it served as police headquarters until new headquarters were built by the Works Progress Administration (WPA) in 1939 at 9th and Mary Street. The Central Police Station had one major alteration in the form of a two-story addition built in 1909 to meet another surge in the City's population. The property retains its integrity in terms of location, materials, style, and retains many of its defining features and characteristics acquired during its period of significance.

Narrative of Significance: Historical Context

Saint Joseph and the Police Department 1843-1890

Saint Joseph, Missouri was founded in 1843 by Joseph Robidoux. Growth was slow until the California Gold Rush (1849-1851). During this time period St. Joseph became a starting point for people traveling west trying to strike it rich. This brought many settlers through the area which led to an increase in business and in turn the growth of the city. According to the 1880 United States Census, the town became a city in 1851 with a population of 4,000 residents.⁸ A constable worked in conjunction with the county sheriff to provide the city with law enforcement from 1845 to 1851, when a marshal took over those duties.⁹ In 1858, the city officially created the St. Joseph Police Department which consisted of the marshal and seven other men.¹⁰

The first railroad was completed in 1859 which helped make St. Joseph a center for business and trade. With the completion of the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad the city "made rapid strides in wealth and population" which helped make it the starting point for the Pony

⁸United States. Census Bureau "Social Statistics of Cities". *U.S. Census, 1880*. (Washington D.C., Government Printing Office, 1881). 562.

⁹Chris L. Rutt, ed. *History of Buchanan County and the City of St. Joseph and Representative Citizens*. Biographical Publishing Company, 1904), 81.

¹⁰Rutt. *History of Buchanan County*.(1904), 81.

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Express.¹¹ Multiple sources agree that the Civil War slowed the growth of St. Joseph and had a negative impact on business, but afterwards the city started moving forward again. In fact, between 1870 and 1890 the population increased from 19,565 to 52,324.¹² Much of this growth was due to the increase in the number of passenger and freight trains passing through St. Joseph. The railroads helped the wholesale business in the city which increased the city's wealth and helped fuel the population growth. According to a history compiled by Chris L. Rutt of the *St. Joseph Daily News*, the years between 1885 and 1893 were marked by heavy civic and private construction and prosperity.¹³ In April 1885, the City of St. Joseph became a city of the second class which necessitated a new city charter that created the office of chief of police. In 1887, the State of Missouri passed "An Act creating a board of commissioners [three to be appointed by the governor to oversee the operations of the police department], and authorizing the appointment of a permanent police force for cities of the second class."¹⁴

Central Police Station 1890-1939

By 1890 the growth of St. Joseph in terms of business, industry, and population necessitated the centralization of the police force. At the time, city hall (1873) served as the police headquarters and the city workhouse (1884) housed the holding cells. City hall was located on 2nd Street between Felix and Edmond Street. The city workhouse was located at the corner of 3rd Street and Franklin Street. Both buildings have since been torn down (the city built a new city hall in the late 1920's on Frederick Ave).

The police force in 1890 consisted of 40 patrolmen who oversaw 10 police districts covering 1,280 square blocks.¹⁵ This led the police commissioner to request more men and a new Central Police Station to be constructed out of brick.¹⁶ The St. Joseph Police Department alone carried out the enforcement of city ordinances in addition to their law enforcement duties. The city council unanimously approved an ordinance appropriating \$10,000 to build the Central Police Station on July 14, 1890 and the mayor signed it on July 17, 1890.¹⁷ The site of the station formerly served as a hay and livestock market prior to its erection. The plans submitted by the architects Eckel & Mann were chosen and the building was designed by their employee Harvey Ellis. The actual construction work was completed by R.K. Allen & Co., but was

¹¹United States. Census Bureau "Social Statistics of Cities". *U.S. Census, 1880*. (Washington D.C., Government Printing Office, 1881), 562. <http://www2.census.gov/prod2/decennial/documents/1880a_v19-08.pdf. Accessed 10 April 2009.

¹²United States. Census Bureau. "Census Reports Vol. 1: Population Part I: Cities, Towns, Villages, and Boroughs" *Twelfth Census of the U.S., 1900*. (Washington D.C., Government Printing Office, 1901), 432. <http://www2.census.gov/prod2/decennial/documents/33405927v1_toc.pdf > Accessed 10 April 2009.

¹³Chris L Rutt, compiled by. *Daily News History of Buchanan County and St. Joseph, Missouri: From the Time of the Platte Purchase to the End of the Year 1898*, (St. Joseph Publishing Company, 1899), 98-99.

¹⁴ State of Missouri. 34th General Assembly, *Laws of Missouri*. (Jefferson City, MO: Tribune Printing Company, State Printers and Binders, 1887), 57.

¹⁵"Public Protection" *St. Joseph Daily Gazette*. Vol. 46, No. 68. 3 March 1890. Microfilm.

¹⁶"Public Protection" *St. Joseph Daily Gazette*

¹⁷ Council Record No. 12. City of St. Joseph. June 24, 1890 to April 16, 1892, Agenda #12916. and Special Ordinance #983, Special Ordinances No. 6, City of St. Joseph, SO 888 4-1-1890 to SO 1538 9-7-1892.

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overseen by E. J. Eckel. The police station was completed in two portions. The original structure (walls and roof) was completed in around three months, with the initial appropriation of \$10,000 in 1890. The interior wasn't finished until the next year when a new appropriation was made. According to a *St. Joseph Gazette* article from April 1891, the cost for finishing the Station's interior was \$9,345 which included plastering, electric wiring (the station was initially lit by gas), and steam heating.¹⁸ The police occupied the Central Police Station and made it their headquarters on Nov. 25, 1891.¹⁹ The following is a description of the station upon its completion on October 3, 1891:

The new building is constructed of pressed brick, with cut stone trimmings and a slate roof and cost about \$20,000. It is supplied with all modern conveniences, and architecturally, is one of the handsomest edifices in the city. The structure was designed by St. Joseph architects, built of St. Joseph material and by St. Joseph mechanics and they have every reason to be proud of their work.²⁰

Prior to the erection of the CPS, the patrol wagon was stored in one of the fire department's hose houses while the holding cells were located in the city workhouse.²¹ The police took the following steps when called upon to make an arrest at any given location: called the patrol wagon from the hose house, made the arrest, carted the prisoner to city hall for booking, took the prisoner to the holding cells in the workhouse, and finally the prisoner was taken back to city hall to stand trial before the police court.²² The new police station possessed offices for the city attorney, board of police commissioners, police chief, police captain, police judge, booking and identification bureaus, a police court room, the region's first telephone switchboard, holding cells, and space to store the patrol wagon.²³ The Central Police Station allowed almost all police business to be conducted in one central location. This in turn boosted the police department's efficiency in terms of enforcing city ordinances and fighting crime.

From 1890 to 1900, St. Joseph's population increased dramatically from 52,324 to 102,979; this growth had leveled off by 1910 when the population was 77,403.²⁴ According to Janice Brandon-Falcone, this decline could be attributed to the development of retail chain stores and catalogs that allowed small quantities of goods to be purchased and shipped directly from factories through the nation's vast rail network and reduced the need for wholesale warehouses which dominated the economy of St. Joseph, MO.²⁵ It is also possible that the

¹⁸ "What it Will Cost" *St. Joseph Daily Gazette*. Vol. 47, No. 83. 17 April 1891. Microfilm.

¹⁹ "In its New Quarters" *St. Joseph Daily News*. Vol. 13, No. 150. 25 November 1891.

²⁰ "The City's New Bastille." *St. Joseph Daily News*. Vol. 13, No. 106. 3 October 1891. Microfilm.

²¹ "Public Protection" *St. Joseph Daily Gazette*. Vol. 46, No. 68. 3 March 1890. Microfilm.

²² "Public Protection" *St. Joseph Daily Gazette*.

²³ "The City's New Bastille." *St. Joseph Daily News*.

²⁴ United States. Census Bureau. "Reports by States for Counties, Cities, and Other Civil Divisions" 13th *Census of the U.S., 1910*. (Washington D.C. Government Printing Office, 1911), 1065. <<http://www2.census.gov/prod2/decennial/documents/36894832v2-toc.pdf>. Accessed 10 April 2009.

²⁵ Janice Brandon-Falcone. "Constance Runcie and the Runcie Club of St. Joseph." Found in: Thomas M. Spencer, ed. *The Other Missouri History: Populists, Prostitutes, and Regular Folk*. University of Missouri Press, 2004, 180-181.

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population figures were inflated in the 1900 census. Whichever is the case, the Central Police Station could no longer satisfactorily serve the population at its current numbers and size. Thus, in 1908 a bond initiative was passed which included \$10,000 for work on the Central Police Station. The city originally intended to remodel the station, but ultimately decided to build a two-story addition. Plans were made to have "a courtyard and skylight dividing the cells from the addition... [to] furnish more ventilation and better light for the prisoners"²⁶ The contracts for the addition were given to the following: general contractor: Stamey & Son, cells: Jamieson Machine Company, Plumbing & Heating: M. J. Donegan for a total of \$9,388.²⁷ The east wall of the original building was removed at the ground level and structural steel beams and pillars added to support the original second and third story walls (concrete floors were also poured to replace the original sheet iron floors of the holding cells).²⁸ When the police occupied the addition on June 29, 1909, the following improvements were in place: spaces for the city physician, a new padded cell, matron's quarters, holding cells for women, and a brick wall along the east side of the main driveway that ran north to south through the building from the CPS's main entrance.²⁹ The brick wall has been removed, but the date of removal is unknown. Other improvements put in place were rooms on the second floor for taking and developing photographs, a stolen property room, larger spaces for the detectives department, and the division of two original rooms into three smaller ones (see Figure 5).³⁰ These improvements suggest the importance and necessity of the Central Police Station to the community it served. With the addition, the CPS continued to be a center for law enforcement until the late 1930s.

In 1939, the St. Joseph Police Department moved to a new headquarters building built by the Works Progress Administration at 9th and Mary Street. After the police moved their headquarters the building has had multiple uses. A U.S. Marine Corps howitzer unit occupied the building after World War II. The building has also been occupied by a taxi cab company, and a bag factory. The National Military Heritage Society purchased the building on August 4, 1989 and opened the museum which currently occupies the building.

Narrative of Significance: Architecture

Architectural Style

The Central Police Station is built in the Richardsonian Romanesque style. The development of the style is credited to Henry Hobson Richardson of Boston, Massachusetts. Richardson was born in 1836 and died in 1886. The first building of the style was Richardson's Trinity Church in Boston, Massachusetts (built from 1879-1880). Richardson set off a style that became popular for use in constructing public buildings, but the solid masonry construction

²⁶ "Plan Gymnasium for Police Force" *St. Joseph Gazette*. Vol. 119, No. 352. 17 December 1908. Microfilm.

²⁷ "Police Station Bids Inside of Estimate." *St. Joseph News-Press*. Vol. 30 No. 156, 9 February 1909. Microfilm.

²⁸ "Work at Police Station", *St. Joseph News-Press*, Vol. 30. No. 202. 3 April 1909. Microfilm.

²⁹ "Addition to Police Station is Occupied" *St. Joseph News-Press*. Vol. 30 No. 276. 29 June 1909, Microfilm.

³⁰ "Addition to Police station is Occupied" *St. Joseph News-Press*.

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made it expensive to use in houses.³¹ Most buildings of the style possess the following features: solid brick or stone masonry walls, round towers with conical roofs, lines of rectangular or arched windows with stone transoms, deeply recessed windows, belt courses, hipped roof, wide-rounded arches, and gabled dormers.³² The Central Police Station possesses a hipped roof with cross-gables which is a variant commonly found in Richardsonian Romanesque buildings.³³ While some structures built in the style (such as the German American Bank Building at 624 Felix St) have many of the heavy rounded arches, the station only has them on the south (primary) façade over the recessed main entrance and a group of windows directly above it. The building also has lines of rectangular single-pane windows and decorative pilasters common in the style.³⁴ The structure's heavy masonry brick walls, round tower, deeply recessed windows, heavy rounded arches and flat arches over openings, and cavernous entryways, gives the police station a fortress-like feeling. Additionally, the steeply sloped roof, dormers, parapet gables, bands of windows, and decorative brick work such as pilasters or string courses are notable features of the building. These features mark the Central Police Station as a fine example of the Richardsonian Romanesque style. This style was popular from the 1880's to the 1900's and is most often found in public buildings. The materials for the building were produced in St. Joseph, Missouri. Other notable examples of this style in the city are the German-American Bank Building (1889, 624 Felix St., NR listed 11/24/1978), Union Depot (1896, S. 6th St., torn down in 1959), and the C.D. Smith Drug Co. (1888, 313 S. 3rd St., located in the South 4th St. Commercial Historic District, NR listed 3/08/91).

Architects

Harvey Ellis designed the Central Police Station while working for the firm of Eckel & Mann. Many of the firm's records were lost in 1893, when a fire struck their office. This makes it difficult to determine the original layout of the Central Police Station's interior. The firm of Eckel & Mann formed in 1880 and has had successor firms.³⁵ These included Eckel & Boschen Eckel & Aldrich and Brunner & Brunner. Other notable buildings attributed to the firm are the C.D. Smith Drug Co. (1888, 313 S. 3rd St., located in the South 4th St. Commercial Historic District, NR listed 3/08/91), German American Bank Building (1889, designed by Harvey Ellis, 624 Felix St., NR listed 11/24/78), the Tootle-Hosea Dry Goods Co. (1888, 219-223 N. 4th St., demolished 1976), and St. Louis's City Hall (1892-1904, Corner of 12th & Market St., St. Louis, MO). These buildings were built around the same time period as the Central Police Station. Mann, Ellis and Eckel became nationally and regionally prominent during their careers.

³¹ Virginia & Lee McAlester. *A Field Guide to American Houses*. (New York: Alfred Knopf, Inc., 1984), 302.

³² McAlester. *A Field Guide*. 300-303.

³³ McAlester. *A Field Guide*. 300-303.

³⁴ McAlester. *A Field Guide*. 300-303.

³⁵ Toni Prawl. "E.J. Eckel (1845-1934): The Education of a Beaux-Arts Architect and His Practice in Missouri," (PhD. diss., University of Missouri-Columbia, 1994), 188.

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E. J. Eckel & George Mann

Edmond Jacques Eckel served as the chief partner in the architectural firm of Eckel & Mann. He was born in 1845 Strasbourg in the French controlled territory of Alsace. He studied architecture at the prestigious Ecole des Beaux Arts before coming to the United States. On July, 3, 1869, E.J. Eckel started his 65-year tenure in St. Joseph by becoming a draftsman for the architects Stigers & Boettner.³⁶ He was a prominent local, state, and regional architect as well as a member of the American Institute of Architects. E. J. Eckel worked on over 400 projects of diverse architectural styles for his main client base in St. Joseph and clients from across Missouri, the Midwest, California, Colorado, and Texas.³⁷ According to Toni Prawl, E.J. Eckel worked for the most part with styles inspired by Classical architecture, but in the 1880's and 1890's he did design buildings in the Richardsonian Romanesque style.³⁸ Prawl also claims that the firm of Eckel & Mann preferred to use brick instead of the stone most often used in buildings designed by Harvey Ellis.³⁹ His work was not limited to one type of building. Eckel completed designs for residences, schools, commercial buildings, warehouses, public buildings, etc. Various buildings attributed to Eckel are listed on the National Register of Historic Places such as his St. Joseph home (515 N. 4th St., NR listed 1/31/80), the St. Joseph Public Library (10th & Felix St., NR listed 9/20/82), and the Robidoux School (201 S. 10th St., NR listed 8/11/83).

George Mann was born in 1856 in Syracuse, Indiana and studied architecture at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT). Mann worked as a draftsman in cities such as Detroit and New York before coming to St. Joseph in October 1879, where he became Eckel's partner in 1880.⁴⁰ He worked as a partner in the firm of Eckel & Mann off and on. In the late 1890's, he designed the Arkansas State Capitol Building.

Harvey Ellis

Harvey Ellis was born in 1852 in Rochester, New York and died in 1904. He drank heavily and excelled as a designer. That he drank heavily is important to note, because of the high quality of the designs he produced in spite of this vice. Claude Bragon, described him as being "one of those brilliant draughtsmen... [that was] a "paper" architect, incapable of realizing in ponderable form and in three dimensions his architectural imaginations."⁴¹ Ellis practiced in

³⁶Chris L. Rutt, compiler. *Daily News History of Buchanan County and St. Joseph, Missouri: From the Time of the Platte Purchase to the End of the Year 1898*, (St. Joseph Publishing Company, 1899), 393.

³⁷Toni Prawl. "Eckel, Edmond Jacques" Found in: Lawrence O. Christensen. *Dictionary of Missouri Biography*. (University of Missouri Press, 1999), 272-3.

³⁸Toni Prawl. "E.J. Eckel (1845-1934): The Education of a Beaux-Arts Architect and His Practice in Missouri," (PhD. diss. University of Missouri-Columbia, 1994), 231.

³⁹Prawl. "E.J. Eckel (1845-1934): The Education of a Beaux-Arts Architect," 228.

⁴⁰Prawl. "E.J. Eckel (1845-1934): The Education of a Beaux-Arts Architect" 183-185.

⁴¹Claude Bragon. "Harvey Ellis: A Portrait Sketch," Found in: *The Architectural Review*. Vol. 15, No. 12, (December 1908), 22.

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New York, Minnesota, and Missouri during his career in architecture. According to Roger Kennedy, Harvey Ellis worked with Henry H. Richardson in Albany, NY from 1877-1878.⁴² He is credited with designing the Federal Building in Rochester, New York (NR listed 4/13/1972, built 1885-1889, currently serves as Rochester, NY City Hall) along with his brother Charles. Ellis also worked in Minnesota where he designed buildings for the University of Minnesota as well as other commercial, public, and residential buildings. While in Minnesota, Ellis worked for Leroy S. Buffington, who is credited with influencing and helping to refine the metal skeleton frame used in skyscrapers.⁴³ Much of his work is done in the Richardsonian Romanesque style. Ellis worked for Eckel & Mann for the duration of his time in St. Joseph. The city directory in 1890 has Ellis listed as a Draughtsman for Eckel & Mann, architects.⁴⁴ Hugh M. Garden described him as producing quality work in the Richardson Romanesque technique.⁴⁵

Conclusion

The Central Police Station was St. Joseph's first official police station and served as police headquarters for close to fifty years. The population boom in the late 19th century created a need for additional law enforcement and a centralized location for the city's police activities. The CPS was built to meet these needs and continued to do so through the city's growth in the early 20th century, which is reflected in the form of its 1909 addition. Furthermore, the Central Police Station is an excellent example of the Richardsonian Romanesque style in a public building and is associated with local architects who were prominent locally, regionally, and nationally.

⁴² Roger Kennedy. "Long Dark Corridors: Harvey Ellis." Found in: *The Prairie School Review*. , Vol. 5, NO. 1-2. (1968), 38.

⁴³ University of Minnesota. Department of Rare Books, Special Collections and Preservation. *Harvey Ellis Papers*.
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⁴⁴ *Hoye's St. Joseph Directory*, Vol.15, 1890.

⁴⁵ Hugh M. Garden. "Harvey Ellis, Designer and Draughtsman". Found in: *The Prairie School Review*, Vol. 5, No. 1-2. (1968), 36.

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Central Police Station
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Photographic Documentation

Log

**Central Police Station
Buchanan County, Missouri**

Photographer: Shrader, 4th & Edmond
St. Joseph, Missouri

Date of Photograph: Between 1890 and 1909. Exact Date is Unknown.

Location of Original Photograph: National Military Heritage Museum
701 Messanie, St. Joseph, MO

Photograph Number	Photograph Description and Camera View
1	South and West Elevations of the original 1890-91 building. View is looking northeast.

**Central Police Station
Buchanan County, Missouri**

Photographer: Unknown

Date of Photograph: Unknown, but was taken between 1909 and 1939. Was most likely taken during the 1920's.

Location of Original Photograph: National Military Heritage Museum
701 Messanie, St. Joseph, Missouri

Photograph Number	Photograph Description and Camera View
2	Photograph of Central Police Station's South Elevation with the addition built on in 1909. View is looking north.

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Central Police Station
Buchanan County, Missouri

Photographer: Eric Barr

Date of Photograph: April 2009

Location of Negatives: Digital Photographs Submitted with Nomination

Photograph Number	Description and Camera View
3	South elevation, view looking north.
4	South and west elevations, view looking northeast.
5	West elevation and main façade of north elevation, view looking southeast.
6	East elevation, view looking northwest.
7	Secondary facade of north elevation, view looking southwest.
8	Secondary façade of north elevation showing dormers coming from roof above the addition on the east, view looking northwest.
9	Roof on east elevation. Steeply sloped hip roof with three dormers mark where the addition (1909) adjoins the original (1890) structure. Also shown is the deck placed over the skylight installed with the addition. View from flat roof of the addition looking northwest.
10	Roof: close up of dormer and slate roof on east elevation. Note the limestone trim has been covered with white sheet metal. View looking northwest.
11	Ground floor showing the steel pillars and beams, sprinkler system, and wood ceiling. View is looking northeast.
12	Glass skylight on the ground floor. The skylight runs from north to south inside the building's interior.

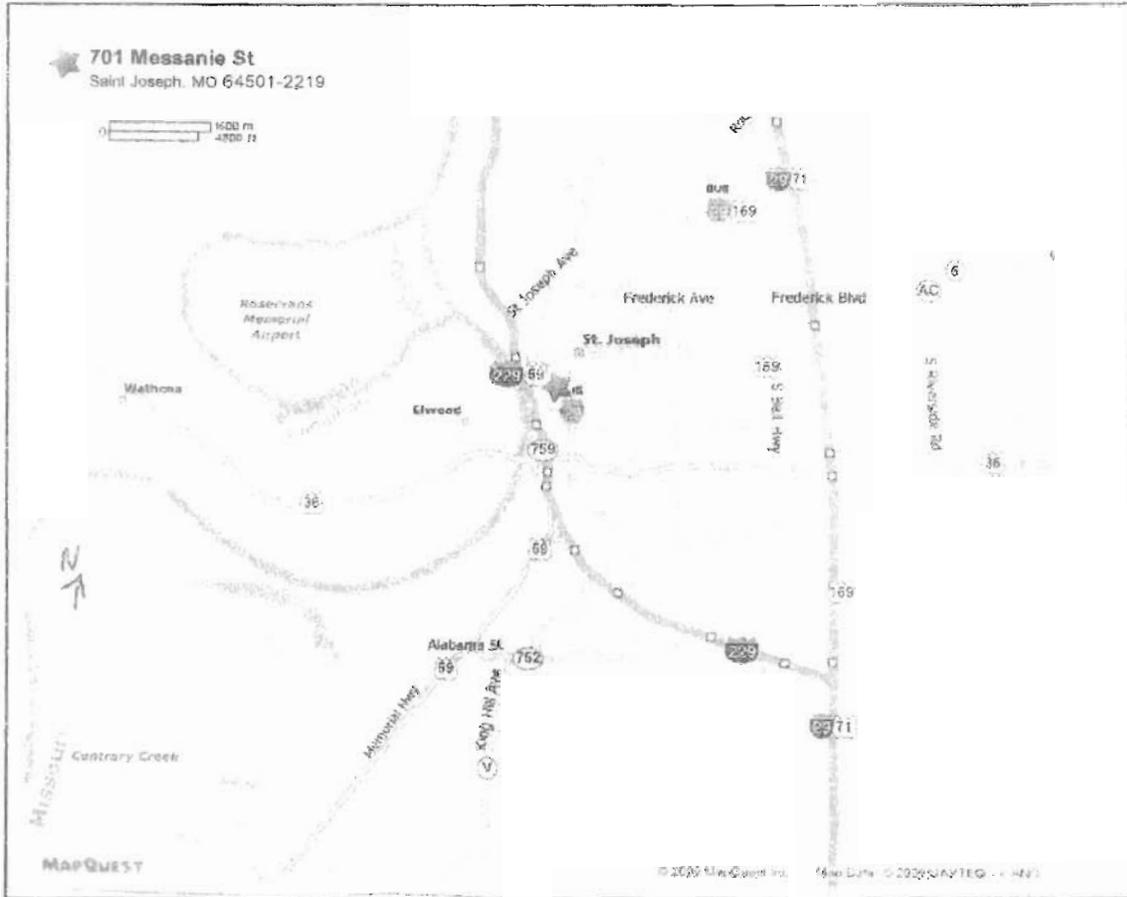
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Figure 1: St. Joseph, Missouri, General Location Map for 701 Messanie St., St. Joseph, MO.
Source: MapQuest Inc., 2009. MapQuest.com. Accessed February 2009.



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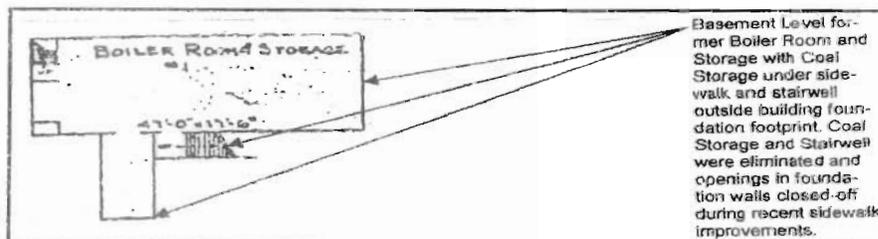
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Figure 2: 701 Messarie Aerial View and Street Location Map.
Source: Microsoft Virtual Earth. Microsoft Corporation, 2009. <<http://maps.live.com>>. Accessed February 2009.



Figure 3: Basement Plan: Found in 2006 CAP Architectural Assessment Report done by CP&Associates of Kansas City, MO. Report is on file at the National Military Heritage Museum.



Basement Level former Boiler Room and Storage with Coal Storage under sidewalk and stairwell outside building foundation footprint. Coal Storage and Stairwell were eliminated and openings in foundation walls closed-off during recent sidewalk improvements.

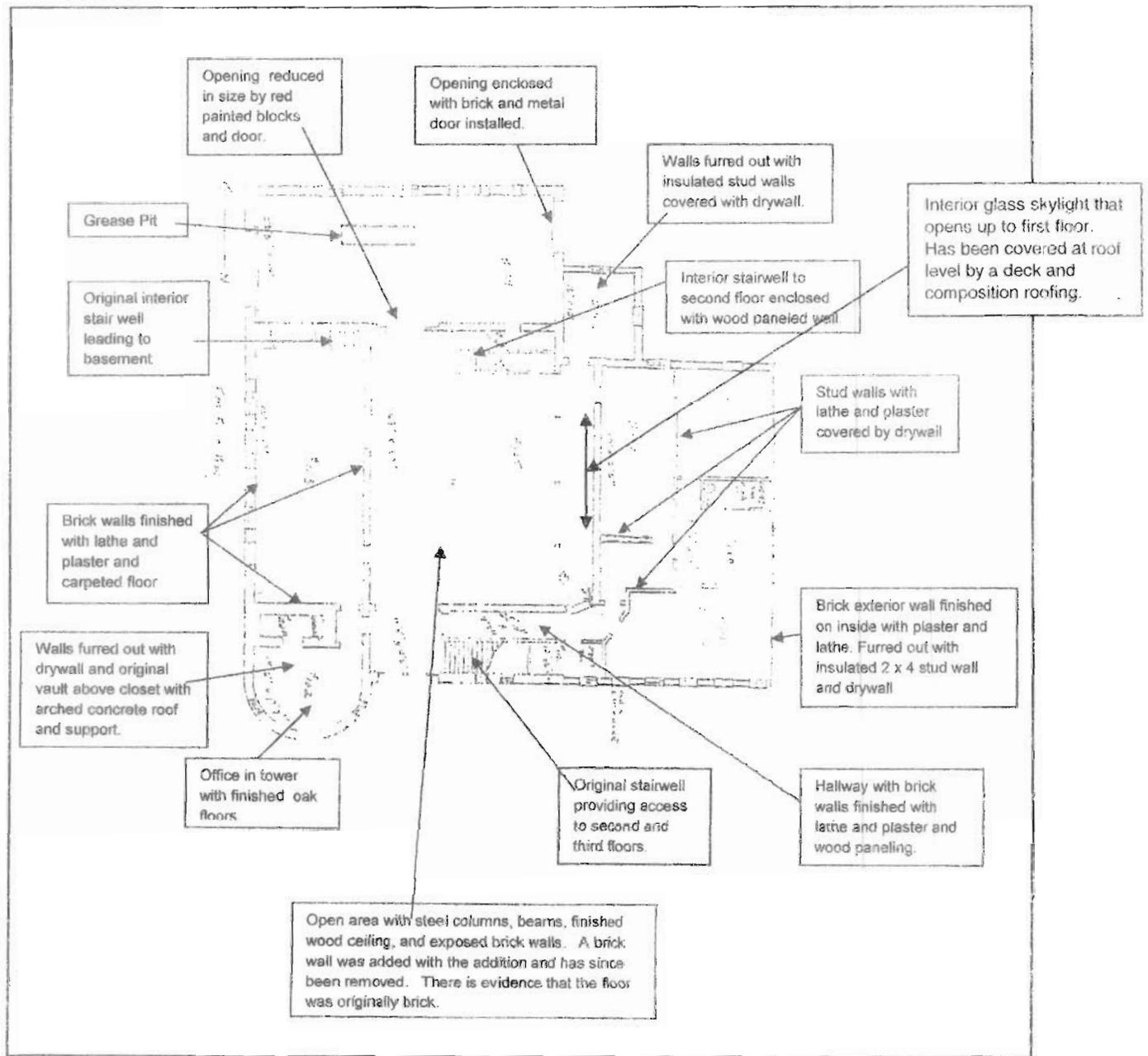
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Figure 4: Current Ground Level Floor Plan: Found in 2006 CAP Architectural Assessment Report for the National Military Heritage Museum (Arrows and text inserted by preparer). Report is on file at the NMHM.



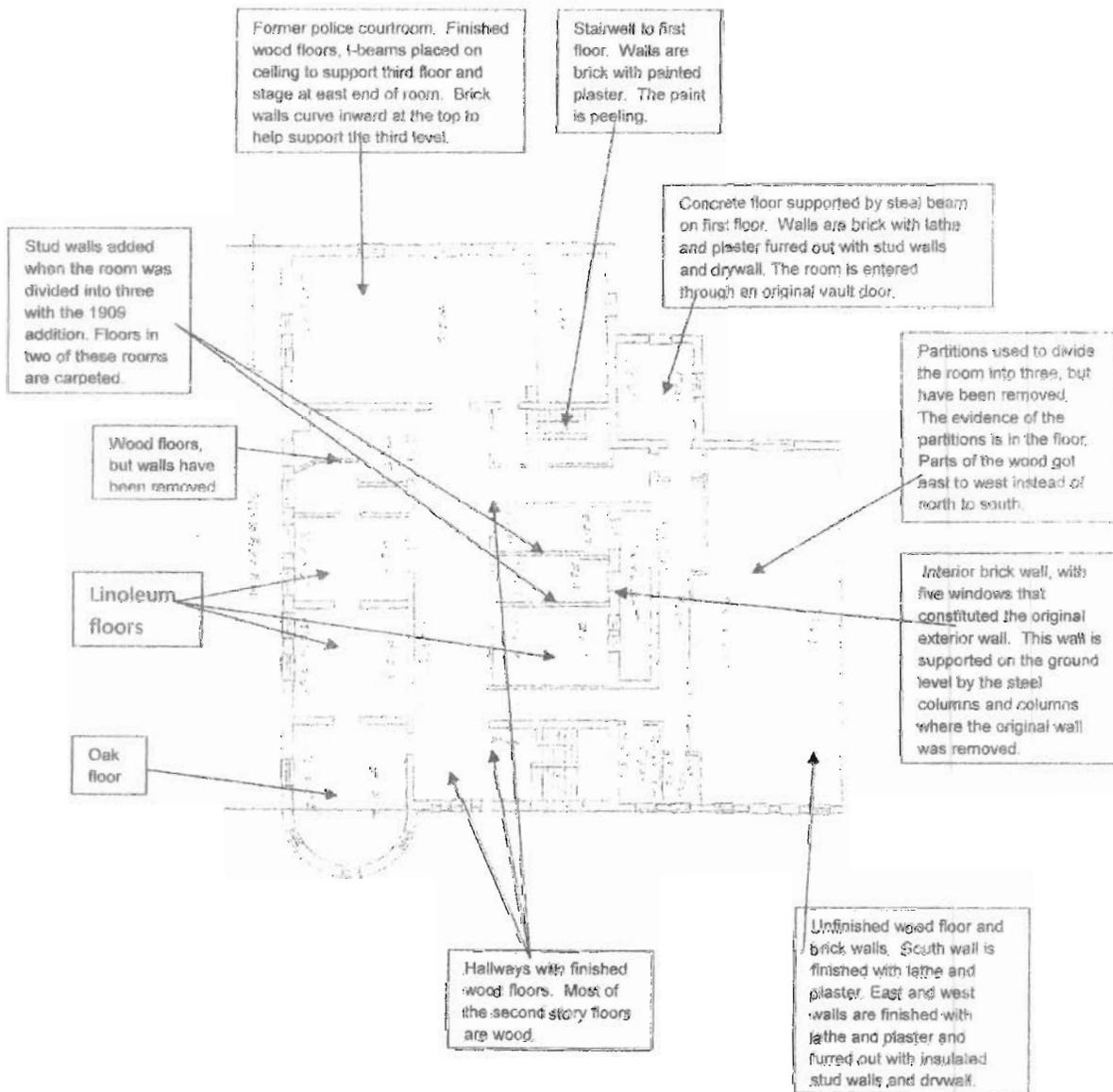
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Figure 5: Second Floor Plan: Found in 2006 CAP Architectural Assessment Report for the National Military Heritage Museum (Arrows and text inserted by preparer of nomination). Report is on file at the NMHM.



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Figure 6: Third Floor Plan: Found in 2006 CAP Architectural Assessment Report for the National Military Heritage Museum (Arrows and text inserted by preparer of nomination). Report is on file at the NMHM.

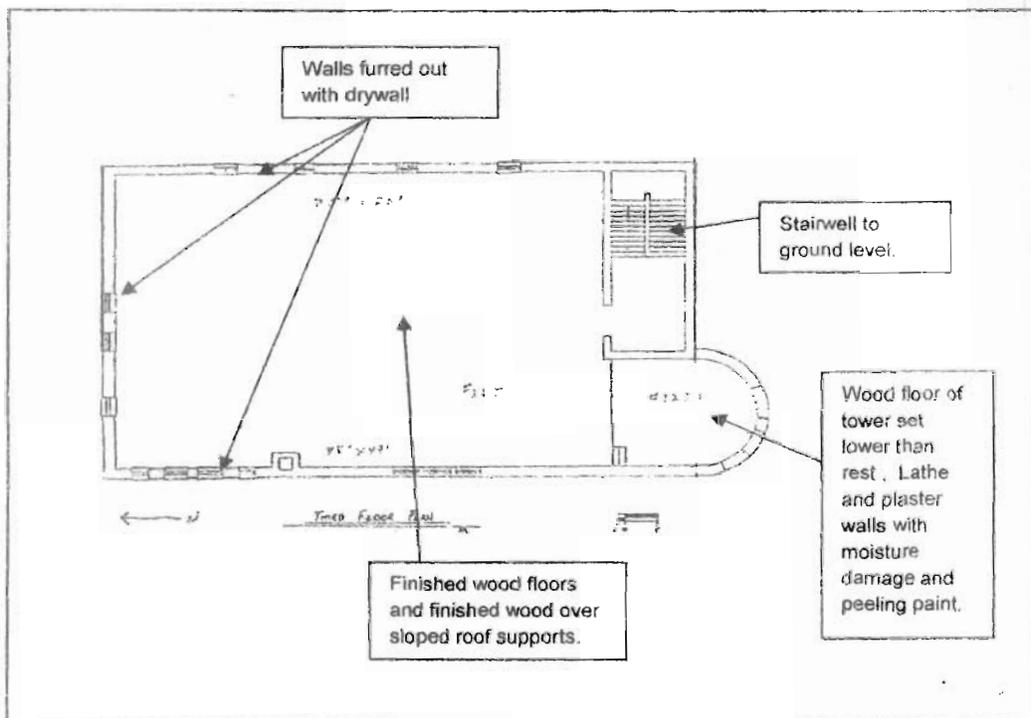
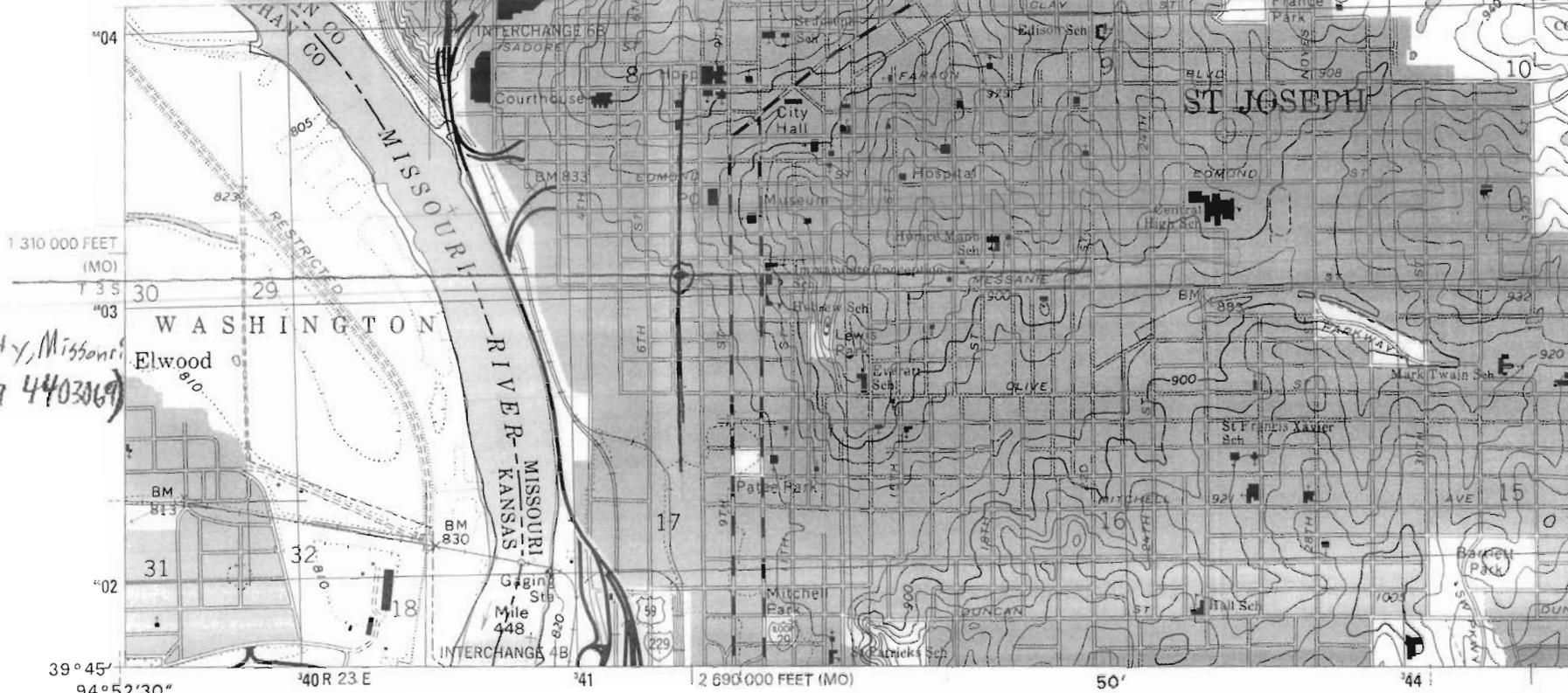


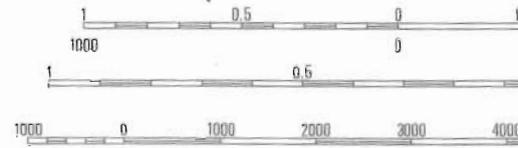
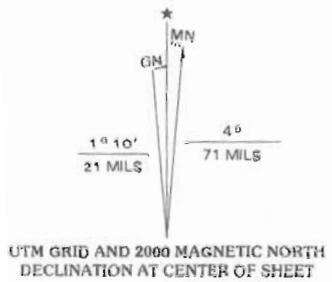
Figure 7: Conceptual Drawing for the Central Police Station, in St. Joseph, MO. The drawing differs from what was actually built. Found in: Toni Prawl. "E.J. Eckel (1845-1934): The Education of a Beaux-Arts Architect and His Practice in Missouri," (PhD. diss., University of Missouri-Columbia, 1994), 500.



Central Police
 Station
 Buchanan County, Missouri
 UTM (15 341349 4403069)



Produced by the United States Geological Survey
 Topography compiled 1969. Planimetry derived from imagery taken 1997 and other sources. Public Land Survey System and survey control current as of 1971
 North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83). Projection and 1 000-meter grid: Universal Transverse Mercator, zone 15 10 000-foot ticks: Missouri Coordinate System of 1983 (west zone). 2 500-meter ticks: Kansas Coordinate System of 1983 (north zone)
 North American Datum of 1927 (NAD 27) is shown by dashed corner ticks. The values of the shift between NAD 83 and NAD 27 for 7.5-minute intersections are obtainable from National Geodetic Survey NADCON software
 There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of the National or State reservations shown on this map
 Landmark buildings verified 1971



CONTOUR
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 MISSOURI DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
 AND KANSAS GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
 A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS





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POLICE STATION.

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