

CALIFORNIA COMMERCIAL DISTRICT SURVEY REPORT



November 8, 2010

Preservation Support Services
Patrick H. Steele

Introduction

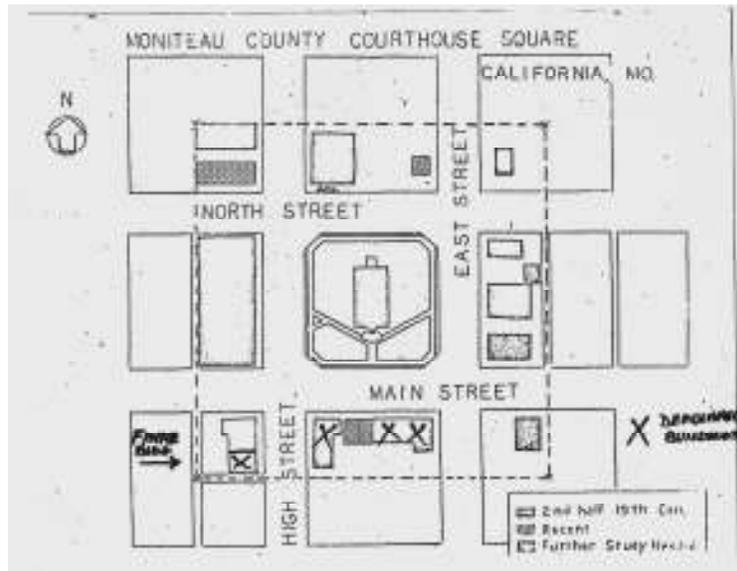
In July of 2008, the City of California demolished a two story building at 409-411 North High Street that was included in the California Courthouse Square Historic District, a district listed on the National Register of Historic Places. The City of California used a Community Development Block Grant to acquire and clear the deteriorated building from the site prior to the completion of the mandated Section 106 Historic Preservation Review Process. A decision was made by the State Historic Preservation Office that as mitigation for the loss of this National Register property, the City should provide adequate documentation of the history of the demolished Finke Building, and undertake a survey of the remaining commercial structures between the Courthouse and Highway 50, Buchanan Street. A Memorandum of Agreement was drawn up and submitted to the City of California in August 2008 but an agreement was not signed until December of 2009.



1857 Finke Building with 1908 addition and façade June 2008

The Moniteau County Courthouse Square was listed on the National Register in 1970 and by the time of the demolition of the Finke Building on North High Street, all of the historic buildings on the south side of Main Street, opposite the Courthouse had all been removed and replaced with modern buildings.

It was the opinion of this researcher, that the scope of the mitigation as proposed in the MOA did not adequately address the real effect of the demolition of the 1857 portion of the Finke Building which represented a lessening of commercial architectural resources in the community, but had a greater impact on loss of National Register resources within the Courthouse Square Historic District. After a contract was signed between the City and Preservation Support Services in August 2009, this researcher addressed the need to re-evaluate the survey boundaries to include the area of the Courthouse Square Historic District. Initial field work was started in September of 2009 but because there was no signed MOA, no substantive discussion was permitted between the researcher and the SHPO staff.



Courthouse Square Historic District Map showing demolished buildings

The survey boundaries as established in the Memorandum of Agreement were for all commercial buildings along High and East street between South Street and Buchanan Street.

Methodology

An understanding of the history and development of the City of California was developed with the enthusiastic cooperation of the Moniteau County Historical Society. Volunteers provided easy access and the use of their files and collections. Of special merit were the Historic Atlases of Moniteau County and the two publications by the Society on the History of Moniteau County. Courthouse land records were used to identify the history of ownership of the site of the demolished buildings. Sanborn Insurance Maps of 1885 through 1930 from the University of Missouri Digital File Collection provided insight and a record of the evolution of the City of California. This initial research was used in developing the Recordation Report for the Finke Building.

Field work was started in September of 2009 with the researcher walking the area and photographing each building along High and East Street. Initial inventory forms were started based on street address. Further work on the survey was held up until after the MOA was finally signed in December 2009. Just prior to the start of the New Year, this consultant was notified by the City of California that all work had to be completed prior to March 1, 2010.

Moniteau County Abstract Company, located in a National Register listed commercial building just south of the site of the former Finke Building, provided valuable assistance through the use of their Tract Books. This provided a snapshot history of the change in ownership of the properties through the years and changes in valuation. This provided real clarification for some construction dates and for information on former owners. Inventory forms were then completed

on all commercial properties in the survey area and for several major churches and residential structures. The forms were submitted to the State Historic Preservation Office in March of 2010 and the final forms were submitted to the SHPO in the first week of May 2010.

History of California, Moniteau County, Missouri

Moniteau County was formed in 1845 from land originally in Cole County and the present site of the City was selected by the County Court. This site was purchased when the little settlement of Boonsborough set a high price for land which the County Court was unwilling to pay. The new town of Boonsborough was laid out in February 27, 1845 on fifty acres of land purchased from Alfred T. Byler. Two years later, Byler platted the first addition to the county seat, now called California, Missouri.

The community was laid out with five streets running east and west with three streets running north and south, all were 60 feet wide. The edges of this platted area contained commons that were 12 feet wide on the west, 20 feet on the south, and 15 feet on the east. The East /West streets were North, Main, Third, Madison, and South Street. The North /South streets were named from the east side as East Street, High Street and Oak Street. The County Courthouse site was bounded by North Street, East Street, Main Street and Oak Street. This original plat was not symmetrical in that the Courthouse Square had one block of lots to the north, two blocks of lots to the east, four blocks of lots south, and two lots on the west, with one block 210 feet wide and one block 333 feet wide on the west with one additional North/South street.

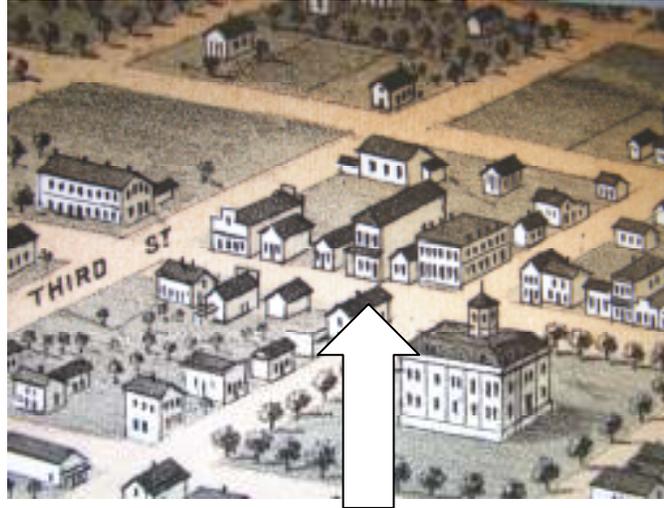
Byler's Addition of 1847 added three tiers of four blocks north of the original plat that used the north commons area as the east west street and lined up the three north south streets with the original streets.

The next major addition was the Smith and Howard Addition to California that was platted July 27, 1854 in anticipation of the construction of the railroad between Jefferson City and Kansas City. The East/West streets were named Howard Street, Smith Street and Buchanan Street. One additional North/South street was included east of East Street that was called Randolph Street. (Present day Highway 50 roughly follows the layout of Buchanan Street.)¹

California originally envisioned Main Street as the primary East/West route with Oak Street the road toward Boonville and High Street the road to Jamestown. The location of the railroad in the 1850's south of the original town, lead to the platting of the Smith and Howard Addition to take advantage of the railroad. When it was completed, the depot was constructed south of the railroad tracks.

California was platted in 1845, was incorporated in 1848, but it was 1858 before the first elected officials exercised their rights of local government. The first brick commercial building was constructed in 1857. In 1859, the town population was 714 and there was a local newspaper, "The Weekly California News" that was started the year before.

California was created as the County Seat for Moniteau County. The activity surrounding the Courthouse lead to the development of the first commercial center around the Square, of log and frame buildings surrounding the brick courthouse. By the mid-1850s, brick were used in commercial buildings. The first brick commercial building was the Finke Store in 1857 that was demolished in 2008, a half block south of the Square at 409 N. High; and the second was the L. L. Wood at 520 N. East Street which is still extant, although altered by removal of the gable roof. Both of these were built in the Greek Revival Style.



Sketch of Finke Building at 409 N. High Street, 1869



Photo of Wood Store, 520 N. High Street- minus the gable front roof, east of the Courthouse

The Civil War found California with many southern sympathizers among the early settlers who were counter-balanced by the anti-slavery sentiment of the large influx of German immigrants.

California was occupied by the 11th Iowa Regiment in 1861 and by two companies of the 6th Missouri Calvary starting in 1862,²

California had grown to over 1,000 inhabitants after the Civil War and the city continued to grow with major developments of commercial interests along High Street off the Courthouse Square. Most of these were brick buildings with decorative elements of cast iron. A new Courthouse was built in 1867-68³ and a grand Opera House was built in 1885.⁴

Mills appeared in the 1860s north and west of the Courthouse. Housing developed on the lots surrounding the Courthouse and down Oak Street. Churches acquired property in the 1860s and church buildings appeared along Oak and East Streets. Also at this time after the civil war, frame commercial buildings were developed along Oak Street just south and north of the railroads. Brick churches were built by the German Evangelical Congregation and the First Christian Church on North Oak.

Additional commercial development began to appear adjacent to the Missouri Pacific Railroad tracks and depot. Manufacturing facilities and mills relocated there after the Civil War but other commercial buildings (initially of frame construction) began to be built along Oak Street. By 1885, brick buildings began to replace earlier frame buildings and houses.⁵ This resulted in two commercial areas separated by a residential neighborhood that also included churches and the school.

Employment was provided by two flour mills and a woolen mill in the downtown area by the 1870s. Housing expanded east and west and south from the Square with Italianate the dominant high styled homes down Oak Street. Worker housing in frame tended to be closer to the mills. Lumber companies developed north of the Square and also south of the railroad. Small grain elevators were started off S. Oak by the mid-1870s. Banks and Saving and Loan Associations developed at this time. The first few brick commercial buildings along South Oak near the Railroad were built in the late 1860s and 1870s.

The interpretation of the Italianate in brick commercial buildings resulted in the use of pilasters and corbelled brick detailing and cornices. The first City Hall was constructed at 101 North High by 1895. This style of three bay front, two story building also showed up in the Houser Drug Store building at 400 S. Oak, and the Kiely Building at 401 S. Oak. These two, just north of the railroad, had doors in the second floor to wooden street porches while City Hall had no porch but a balcony. (Balconies have been added to several buildings to replace removed wooden street porches.).

401 S. Oak, remodeled storefront and removed street porch, balcony added. INV # 009



First City Hall at 101 N. High Street, a National Register Property. INV # 048

A Public School was built on Owen Street, west of Oak Street. Brick Hotels were built on the south side of the Square and adjacent to the railroad tracks, west of Oak Street. California matured into a thriving city in the 1880's. New brick commercial buildings were constructed in both the north downtown area and the south uptown area. The Finke Opera House was built in 1885 by a major St. Louis architect. The Saengerbund Society had a hall off the Square and a park. A brick Presbyterian Church was completed on S. Oak before 1885.



1885 Finke Opera House at Third and North High Streets, a National Register Property

The last decade of the 19th century marked a change in the history of California. Many of the early merchants and entrepreneurs died during this decade. Gotfried Erhardt died and left his business to his son Theo who built a much larger store on the original site, which has now been rehabbed and is the Wood Place Public Library.



Italianate Commercial Erhardt Store at 501 S. Oak.
INV # 004

H. C. Finke died after building his second store on lot 40, site of the Laclede Hotel. He left his extensive holdings to his family under the control of his son William C. Finke. The German Evangelical Church built a large brick Church that same year. Cast iron elements were used on window sills and lintels on commercial buildings. At the start of the twentieth century, pressed metal ornaments were used mostly on cornices, but one entire façade was built on the three buildings at 314,316, and 318 S. Oak.



1894 Finke Store, Italianate at 324-26 S Oak, INV # 012

A small blacksmith shop just north of Buchanan Street, was expanded and became the Hodel Mutti Carriage and Wagon Factory at the turn of the 20th century. Economic considerations forced owners of two mills to plan to relocate to take advantage of the railroad. By the end of 1910, two major brick mills had been constructed south of Smith Street, on the north side of the railroad tracks. Disastrous fires in the 1890s and early 1900s, lead to the loss of many buildings and the passage of a bond issue to provide adequate water supply for the City. The water tower and pumping stations were put into use in 1910. Older buildings saw remodeling, often with new exteriors and storefronts, that made use of Cast iron columns, some from Mesker Brothers of St. Louis, and Scherpe and Koken of St. Louis. The Presbyterian Church was replaced with a new building in 1917 and a new parsonage was built in 1924.



Kuhlmann Mill, 203 E. Smith - 1899 INV # 054

Gattermier Mill, 405 S. Oak -1914, INV # 006



Gas stations and auto related buildings were built during the 1920s, the most important of which was the J. W. Pope Brick Chevrolet Sales and Service building at 307 S. Oak Street. The biggest impact was the construction of the new Latham Sanitarium on North High Street, adjacent to the former Finke Home. The frame Methodist Church was raised to put a new basement under it, completely remodeled on the interior and brick veneer added to the exterior. Livery stables were converted to auto storage, and at least one brick commercial building was used as a garage for automobiles.



Circa 1935 brick gas station at 108 W. Railroad, INV # 052

State roads also influenced the development pattern for California. Buchanan Street, south of the railroad was developed as part of Highway 50 and starting in the 1920s, gas stations and commercial activity began moving to this highway location. By the 1970s, California began to see real decline in the older commercial areas which continued into the 1990s. Recent interest has led to the reinvestment into the downtown area by California Progress Incorporated and by several individuals.



Cobblestone Gas Station at 201 East Buchanan, Highway 50, INV # 056

The use of Buchanan Street as part of Highway 50 led to other changes for California. Residential property along the highway began to be converted to commercial use, or demolished to make way for new commercial development. Older stores like groceries and auto dealers began to relocate to the highway location. Older buildings began to deteriorate in the 1970s and 1980s which led to some insensitive remodeling and or abandonment.

It is interesting that only two stone buildings were encountered in this commercial survey. One is the 1898 Prairie Styled Short Photography Studio on S. Oak, and the other is the Elliot Garage on East Buchanan Street.

Henry C. Finke, Entrepreneur

Henry C. Finke was born in 1814 in Hanover, Dippold and was raised on his father's farm. At 14, he was apprenticed as a tailor for 2 years in Holland. and came to the United States arriving in Baltimore in 1840. His mother had come to Cincinnati, Ohio about 1840 and he spent a couple of years with her there before she moved to California, Missouri. He married Sophia Meyer in Cincinnati in 1842.⁶ Both Henry C. and his brother Henry B. were in California by

⁶Goodspeed, p 939.

1850.⁷ While his brother was a farmer, Henry C. spent a year as a tailor and then began a mercantile business and built the first brick commercial building in California in 1857.⁸ He purchased his first property, Lot 64 in Block 19 from Edwin H. Dagget in November of 1850 for \$34.00.⁹

According to the 1860 census, Henry C. Finke was 46 years old and his wife Sophia was 40 years old and both are listed as from Hanover, Germany. His son Henry was 14, and was born in Ohio and his 10 year old daughter Ann listed Kentucky as place of birth. Three other children all were identified as having been born in Missouri. His household included three men from Germany and two women, one from Pennsylvania and one from New York. This information was listed under #1460.

His brother's census information was given at # 1575 which would indicate a different locale. Henry B is listed as 43 years old with a 43 year old wife, both from Germany. All five children including 15 year old Sophia are identified as having been born in Missouri. This would seem to indicate that Henry B. and his wife and mother came to Missouri about 1845, five years earlier than Henry C.

On the 1869 Birdseye View of California, a large building is indicated on the northeast corner of lot 91, Block 18 at the corner of Third and High Street. The same building is indicated on the 1877 Map of California. Goodspeed's History of Moniteau County of 1889, reports that a fire in December of 1881 destroyed the frame block owned by H C Finke. Lost were the Post Office, the Monitor Office, Green Boland's Gun Shop and the rooms of 5 or 6 families.¹⁰ In 1885, the Finke Opera House would be built on this site.¹¹

H C Finke was elected to city council in 1858, 1862, 1865-66 and 1882-85. He served as County Treasurer in 1862 and as City Treasurer from 1863 to 1866. Henry C. Finke was one of the founders of the German Evangelical Church in California and served on the building Committee for the new church in 1894-95. He was extremely active in real estate and was part of the group that built the Opera House in 1885. He died in 1895¹² and his children remained active in business and social life of California.

His son, William C. Finke was executor of his father's estate and he continued to be active in real estate and commerce in California. He built a store of his own on Oak Street in the uptown area near the railroad in 1894. He added to the Opera House in 1899 with the construction of a commercial block adjacent to the Opera House with his residence on the second floor. Mrs. H. C. Finke lived in the Finke Home Place until it was sold to William Heist in 1918. After that home was sold to Dr. Latham, a hospital was built connected to the east side of the house by 1926.¹³ After William Finke died in 1926, his wife and daughter continued to live in their home apartment until the property was sold and converted to the Ritz Theater in 1937.

⁷ Moniteau County Land Tax Books, 1845 through 1858.

⁸ Goodspeed, p 940.

⁹ Land Records, Book C, p 50

¹⁰ Goodspeed, p 370.

¹¹ NR Nomination, Finke Opera House, Section 8, p 23.

¹² Probate Records, Henry C. Finke.

¹³ Ford, p

In the National Register Nomination for the Finke Opera House, Finke's importance to the city of California is reported as follows:

California, located 150 miles from Kansas City and 133 miles from St. Louis, was an "ambitious town which was then seeking to be the capital of Missouri." By the mid-1870s, industries had increased to include a woolen mill, a cheese factory, the Moreau Paper Mill, and several potteries. Two banks and a building and loan company had been established. California continued to grow slowly; by 1880, the town's population had increased to 1427, and the city boasted amenities such as a fire department and an artesian well.

One of California's leading citizens, Henry Finke, was responsible for much of the town's business growth. Described as "one of the most energetic of California's early businessmen, being actively engaged in business, government and building," he arrived in California in 1850 from Cincinnati. Trained as a tailor, he worked at that craft until he opened the Finke Mercantile Company. He built the town's first brick business building. He held several city and county offices, including county treasurer, city treasurer, and city councilman. He opened the Moreau Paper Mill, the first paper mill in Missouri. In addition, he managed a large farm, held real estate in Moniteau and adjacent counties, and sold timber to the railroad."¹⁴

Master Architect

O. E. Sprouce, described as master architect and builder of California, grew into the building business from his boyhood and had been a carpenter for 40 years according to the write up in the 1926 Booster Edition of the California Democrat. He worked first with Stevenson and Stevenson as the brick layers, then with Ben Inman and then with Virgil Inman. Some of the buildings for which he was the architect are Keily Hardware, Heck Saddlery Building, Burkhardt building, the Eitzen Home, the Eitzen Block and the 1894 Finke Building. He planned and built the Presbyterian Church and Parsonage as well as the Christian Church, the now demolished brick Catholic Church, and the First Baptist Church. He was not the architect for the Latham Sanitarium, but was the project general contractor.

Virgil Inman, brick contractor, did the masonry work on the Latham Sanitarium before he turned thirty years old. He grew up working with bricks for his father, Ben Inman before starting his own contracting company. He worked in communities throughout central Missouri. He is responsible for the high school buildings at Clarksburg, Versailles, and Eldon. He did the brickwork on the remodeling of the Methodist Church in California.

¹⁴ NR Nomination, Finke Opera House, Section 8, p 21.

California is blessed with a rich history and cultural landscape. It benefits from an excellent school system, its role as County Seat, and a progressive City Government. It is helped with a local newspaper that dates back to the 1858. There is a superb County Historical Society with a research library with the Moniteau County Historical Society Cultural Heritage Center located in the restored Eitzen Block on North High.

It had a National Register Historic District that was listed in 1970 around the Courthouse and the surrounding commercial buildings. Unfortunately, all of the historic buildings on the south side of the Square have been demolished as has the oldest brick commercial building that was part of that Historic District.

RECOMMENDATIONS

California Progress, Inc. Has shown what can be done with the right attitude and determination. Three major buildings have been saved and restored and continue to contribute to the quality of life in California. California has been designated as a DREAM City and this program should provide additional impetus for sound rehabilitation of historic buildings that would qualify for tax credits and improve the look and the quality of life in the City. There are three more properties listed on the National Register: The Finke Opera House; The Gray-Woods Buildings and the Barnhill Building—all just north of the survey area.

The overall finding of the survey is that there is good potential for a commercial historic district on South Oak Street, including the mills and the railroad. In addition, there is a potential residential historic district that would include the homes and churches on Oak Street and High Street, but additional research and survey should be done of this area. There is need for a research study and survey of the working class neighborhood along and east of East Street. Finally, with the changes in the Square Historic District, additional research should be done to redefine and relist the Courthouse Square Historic District. This survey area should to include the downtown commercial area just to the south and the residential area north of the Courthouse.

The City did salvage some material from the Finke Building during demolition. Salvage was handled by the bucket of the demolition machine. Parts of the pressed metal cornice were not hauled to the dump but were stored on a pile near the public works buildings. Some of the stone was also hauled there for later use. Most of the cast iron columns were removed, largely intact and are also stored on the City Property. Many other parts of the building were taken as souvenirs by bystanders after the demolition.



Cast Iron Columns from the Finke Building



Part of the pressed metal cornice from the Finke Building.

It would be fitting for these few salvaged elements from the Finke Building to be used as a memorial to the building on its former site. The adjacent building is currently being rehabilitated and these pieces could be used as an entrance to a pocket park or a parking area on the former site of the Finke Building.

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CALIFORNIA SURVEY**MU-AS-****DATA****002**

<u>INVENTORY</u>	<u>STREET</u>	<u>DIRECTI</u>	<u>STREET</u>	<u>BUILDING</u>	<u>CONSTRUCTIO</u>	<u>ELIGIB</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>		
<u>#</u>	<u>T #</u>	<u>ON</u>	<u>NAME</u>	<u>TYPE</u>	<u>STYLE</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>LE</u>		
MU-AS-002-001	511-517	S	OAK	COM	COM	BRICK	1894/1903/1946	D	WAGON FACTORY
MU-AS-002-002	506	S	OAK	COM	COM	METAL	1989	NON C	BEST HARDWARE
MU-AS-002-003	503	S	OAK	COM1	COM	BRICK	1940	D	HAIR SALOON
MU-AS-002-004	501	S	OAK	COM2	ITALIANATE	BRICK	1900	I, D	ERHARDT STORE
MU-AS-002-005	500	S	OAK	COM2	POST MODRN	BRICK	2005	NON C	NEW CITY HALL
MU-AS-002-006	405	S	OAK	COM3	ITALIANATE	BRICK	1914	I, D	GATTERMIER MILL
MU-AS-002-007	403	S	OAK	COM1	COM	BRICK	1915	D	
MU-AS-002-008	402	S	OAK	COM1	COM	BRICK	1960	D	RETAIL AND OFFICE
MU-AS-002-009	401	S	OAK	COM2	ITALIANATE	BRICK	1873	I, D	ANTIQUES
MU-AS-002-010	400	S	OAK	COM2	ITALIANATE	BRICK	1870	I, D	HOUSER DRUGS
MU-AS-002-011	329	S	OAK	COM1	CLASSICAL REV	STONE	1929	D	FARMERS & TRADERS BANK
MU-AS-002-012	326-324	S	OAK	COM2	ITALIANATE	BRICK	1894	I, D	FINKE BUILDING
MU-AS-002-013	322	S	OAK	COM2	ITALIANATE	BRICK	1866	I, D	BARTON STORE
MU-AS-002-014	321	S	OAK	COM1	COM	BRICK	1889	D	BURKE
MU-AS-002-015	320	S	OAK	COM2	ITALIANATE	BRICK	1868	D	PART BARTON STORE
MU-AS-002-016	319	S	OAK	COM1	COM	BRICK	1892	D	LAW OFFICE
MU-AS-002-017	318	S	OAK	COM2	ITALIANATE	BRICK/METAL	1892	I, D	SOUTH END OF 3 PART FAÇADE COVERED WITH METAL
MU-AS-002-018	317	S	OAK	COM2	UNKNOWN	BRICK	1890	D	
MU-AS-002-019	107	W	SMITH	COM1	COM	BRICK	1910	D	PUMP HOUSE & WATER TOWER
MU-AS-002-020	316	S	OAK	COM2	ITALIANATE	BRICK/METAL	1892	I, D	MIDDLE PART OF 3
MU-AS-002-315	315	S	OAK	COM2	ITALIANATE	BRICK	1885	D	SOUTH END OF 3 PART

021

MU-AS-002-022	314	S	OAK	COM2	ITALIANATE	BRICK/METAL	1892	I, D	NORTH END OF 3 PART
MU-AS-002-023	313	S	OAK	COM2	ITALIANATE	BRICK	1886	D	MIDDLE PART OF 3
MU-AS-002-024	311	S	OAK	COM2	ITALIANATE	BRICK	1884	D	NORTH END OF 3 PART
MU-AS-002-025	309	S	OAK	COM1	COM	BRICK METAL/PLAST	1916	D	DENTAL OFFICE
MU-AS-002-026	308	S	OAK	COM1	COM	IC	1984	NON C	CASEY'S
MU-AS-002-027	307	S	OAK	COM1	COM	METAL	1925	D	POPE'S CAR DEALERSHIP
MU-AS-002-028	303-305	S	OAK	COM2	ITALIANATE	BRICK	1890	I, D	FURNITURE/ UNDERTAKER
MU-AS-002-029	304-306	S	OAK	RES2	ITALIANATE CLASSICAL	BRICK	1875	D	APARTMENTS
MU-AS-002-030	301	S	OAK	CHURCH	REV	BRICK	1916	I, D	OLD PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH
MU-AS-002-031	300	S	OAK	COM1	PRAIRIE GABLE	STONE	1892-1898	I, D	SHORT PHOTO STUDIO
MU-AS-002-032	209	S	OAK	RES1	FRONT B	BRICK	1925	D	HOME OF R. JACKSON
MU-AS-002-033	208	S	OAK	CHURCH	ECLECTIC	BRICK	1921	D	FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH
MU-AS-002-034	207	S	OAK	RES2	ITALIANATE	BRICK	1869	I, D	HUMES HOUSE
MU-AS-002-035	205	S	OAK	RES2	ITALIANATE	FRAME	1870	I, D	RICE HOUSE
MU-AS-002-036	203	S	OAK	RES1	GABLE & WING	FRAME	1949	D	
MU-AS-002-037	202	S	OAK	RES2	QUEEN ANNE	FRAME	1897	I, D	FULKS HOUSE
MU-AS-002-038	201	S	OAK	CHURCH	ECLECTIC	BRICK	1892-1925	D	M E CHURCH SOUTH
MU-AS-002-039	101	N	OAK	CHURCH	GOthic REVIVAL	BRICK	1895	D	GERMAN EVANGELICAL CHURCH
MU-AS-002-040	102	S	OAK	RES2	FOUR SQUARE	BRICK	1917-1959	D	KIELY HOUSE, FUNERAL HOME
MU-AS-002-041	105	N	OAK	CHURCH	COLLEGE GOthic	BRICK	1917	I, D	CHRISTIAN CHURCH
MU-AS-002-042	107	N	OAK	RES2	ECLECTIC	FRAME	1870-1915	D	HUGHES, ERHARDT, NISCHWITZ
MU-AS-002-043	201	N	OAK	RES3	QUEEN ANNE	BRICK	1897	I, D	EITZEN HOUSE
MU-AS-002-107	107	E	SOUTH	RES/CO	ECLECTIC	FRAME/BRICK	1880/1926	I, D	FINKE HOUSE, LATHAM

044		M							HOSPITAL	
MU-AS-002-045	201-03	N	HIGH	COM2	ITALIANATE	BRICK	1900	I, D	EITZEN BLOCK	
MU-AS-002-046	200	N	EAST	COM2	COM	BRICK	1900-1953	I, D	STABLE, MASONIC LODGE	
MU-AS-002-047	100	N	OAK	RES21/ 2	QUEEN ANNE	FRAME	1877-1902	D	COLEMAN, MILLER HOUSE	
MU-AS-002-048	101	N	HIGH	COM2	ITALIANATE	BRICK	1895	N REG	OLD CITY HALL	
MU-AS-002-049	307	S	HIGH	COM1	COM	FRAME/METAL	1915	D	AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS	
MU-AS-002-050	311	S	HIGH	COM1	COM	BRICK	1955	D	NEWSPAPER OFFICE	
MU-AS-002-051	106	W	RAILROAD	COM1	COM	BRICK	1930	D	WAREHOUSE FOR MILL	
MU-AS-002-052	108	W	RAILROAD	COM1	COM	BRICK	1935	D	GAS STATION	
MU-AS-002-053	104-106	E	DAHLE	COM1	COM	BRICK	1880-1892	D	BAER BROTHERS	
MU-AS-002-054	203	E	SMITH	COM3 1/2	ECLECTIC	BRICK	1899	I, D	KUHLMANN MILL	
MU-AS-002-055	500	S	HIGH	COM2	TUDOR	FRAME/BRICK	1935	I, D	PROCTOR LUMBER	
MU-AS-002-056	201	E	BUCHANAN	COM1	ROADSIDE	STONE	1919	D	GAS STATION	
MU-AS-002-057	100-102	E	BUCHANAN	COM1	COM	PANEL	1975	NON C	KREL & HAIR SALOON	
MU-AS-002-058	100	W	BUCHANAN	COM1	COM	BRICK	1995	NON C	INSURANCE OFFICE	
MU-AS-002-059	104	W	BUCHANAN	COM1	COM	BRICK	1960	D	FORD DEALERSHIP	
MU-AS-002-060	200	N	HIGH	COM1	ART MODERN	BRICK	1937	I, D	POST OFFICE	
MU-AS-002-061	204	S	OAK	RES2	FOUR SQUARE	BRICK	1920	I, D	A J ALEE HOUSE	
MU-AS-002-062	211	S	OAK	RES2	DUCTCH COLONIAL	FRAME	1935	I, D	WILLIAMS FUNERAL HOME	

