

**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 Courthouse-Seminary Neighborhood Historic District

other name/site number N/A

2. Location

street & town Roughly bounded by Middle, Thernis, Main, Aquamsi, and Morgan Oak Streets N/A not for publication

city or town Cape Girardeau N/A vicinity

state Missouri code MO county Cape Girardeau code 031 zip code 63701

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 July 21, 2010
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

National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:	Signature of the Keeper	Date of Action
<input type="checkbox"/> entered in the National Register. <input type="checkbox"/> See continuation sheet.	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> determined eligible for the National Register <input type="checkbox"/> See continuation sheet.	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> determined not eligible for the National Register.	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> removed from the National Register.	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> 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	
121	54	buildings
2	6	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
123	60	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

12

6. Function or Use

Historic Function
(Enter categories from instructions)

- Domestic- single dwelling
- Domestic- multiple dwelling
- Commerce- specialty store
- Commerce- professional
- Social- meeting hall
- Government- courthouse
- Education- School
- Religion- religious facility

Current Function
(Enter categories from instructions)

- Domestic- single dwelling
- Domestic- multiple dwelling
- Commerce- specialty store
- Commerce- professional
- Social- meeting hall
- Government- courthouse
- Government- city hall
- Education- library
- Religion- religious facility

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

- Late Victorian-
- Italianate
- Queen Anne
- Shingle
- Folk Victorian
- Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals-
- Colonial Revival
- Tudor Revival
- Late Gothic Revival
- Spanish Revival
- Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements-
- Craftsman
- Prairie
- Modern Movement-
- Art Deco
- Other

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

- foundation** Stone
- Concrete
- walls** Brick
- Stucco
- Wood
- roof** Asbestos
- Asphalt
- Metal
- other**

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. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

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.)

See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 8

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)

Architecture

Period of Significance

c. 1848-1948

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Persons

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

N/A

Architect/Builder

Gerhart, J. W.

(multiple, see attached)

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

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Approximately 60 acres

UTM References

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

1 15/808107/4134411

Zone /Easting/ Northing

2 15/808373/4134390

Zone /Easting/ Northing

3 15/808568/4133948

Zone /Easting/ Northing

4 15/808541/4133549

Zone /Easting/ Northing

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property.)

See attached

Property Tax No.

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

See attached

See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 10

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Julie Ann LaMouria

organization Lafser & Associates date 10 December 2009

street & number 20 N Main STE 101 telephone 573-339-4625

city or town Cape Girardeau state MO zip code 63701

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 Multiple

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

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.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 1

Courthouse-Seminary Neighborhood Historic District Cape Girardeau County, MO

Summary:

The Courthouse-Seminary Neighborhood Historic District is on the east side of Cape Girardeau, southwest of the city's original location near the Mississippi riverfront. The district is located between Themis Street on the north and Morgan Oak on the south, roughly bounded by Main Street and Middle Street on the east and west. The area consists primarily of residential buildings, with a few commercial and institutional buildings scattered throughout the district. Within its approximately 13 block area there are a total of 199 resources, including 100 contributing and 28 noncontributing primary resources, 21 contributing and 26 noncontributing ancillary buildings, 2 contributing and 6 noncontributing vacant lots. In addition, there are 10 properties that were previously listed to the National Register of Historic Places, which contain 10 contributing primary resources, 2 contributing outbuildings, and 4 noncontributing outbuildings. The district is comprised of buildings constructed between 1821 and 2005 for middle and upper income residents. The buildings are one to two-and-a-half stories tall with stone or concrete foundations and primarily asphalt or asbestos shingle roofs. The contributing resources are primarily in the late 19th century revival styles or early 20th century American movements, with the majority of the homes built in the Colonial Revival, Craftsman, and Queen Anne styles. Many of the homes are vernacular forms, such as central passage, gable and wing, I-house and front gabled. Thirteen primary resources have been constructed in the district since the period of significance, but they do not significantly detract from the streetscapes, nor do they dramatically impact the setting, feeling, or overall design of the district. With a few exceptions, the buildings are in good to excellent condition and continue to reflect neighborhood design from its 1850-1948 period of significance.

Elaboration:

The Courthouse-Seminary Historic District is located approximately three blocks west of the Mississippi River. The area slopes toward the river, inclined more dramatically at the north end of the district. The streets "terrace" the neighborhood, creating street level entrances on the eastern side of the road and elevated homes on the western side of the street. At the turn of the 20th century, the Cape Girardeau and Chester Railroad followed South Fountain Street north, curving at William Street toward South Middle Street. The tracks have been taken up, but the bed is still evident, though the corner of South Fountain Street and William Street has been redeveloped into Indian Park. A commercial district along Broadway, Spanish, and Main Streets surrounds the north and east sides of the neighborhood. The old Cape Girardeau Court of Common Pleas anchors the northeast corner of the district, but is excluded from the boundaries. St. Vincent's Seminary (now used by Southeast Missouri State University as the "River Campus") and an old Mississippi River bridge access create a southern boundary, but are not included in the district.

The district is comprised of one and two-and-a-half story brick single-family homes, with multi-

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 2

Courthouse-Seminary Neighborhood Historic District Cape Girardeau County, MO

family homes and a few commercial buildings dispersed throughout. The district also features several historic religious facilities, as well as a historic elementary school (now used as City Hall). The streets are laid out in a grid pattern, with alleys dividing each block. Many of the properties include rear garages or other outbuildings that access the alley, though a few have access from the street. The primary resources share similar setbacks to their neighbors, but each side of each block has a slightly different setback and the lot sizes are inconsistent. The houses sit fairly close to each other, and many of the homes have large trees in the front yard. The Knights of Columbus Hall (Photo 17), Old St. Vincent Church (Photo 6), and New Lorimier Elementary School (Photo 18) feature open green space on their lots, as well as parking lots.

Most of the buildings in the district were constructed between 1890 and 1920, with ¼ of the primary resources constructed between 1900 and 1908. The oldest building in the district was constructed in c. 1848 at 9 North Fountain Street, and the most recent contributing primary resource was constructed in 1948 at 224A South Spanish Street. There are 100 contributing primary resources, and 21 contributing ancillary buildings which are not already listed to the National Register of Historic Places. Twelve primary resources and 21 of the ancillary buildings were constructed after the period of significance and are considered noncontributing. For the most part, the newly constructed buildings have a larger setback, and do not dramatically detract from the overall look of each street or district as a whole. Sixteen primary resources and 5 ancillary buildings constructed during the period of significance are considered noncontributing due to new façade material, the replacement of important historic features such as windows, or the construction of additions that overwhelm the building's original form or design. There are 8 vacant lots dispersed throughout the district, two of which are considered contributing and 6 of which are considered noncontributing due to the demolition of historic buildings previously constructed on the sites.

A few of the buildings in the district embody high style designs, but for the most part the buildings exhibit vernacular national forms and building types. Many buildings reflect a mixture or elements of Revival Style designs, as well as early American Movement styles. There are also several Modern Movement buildings within the district, though most of these were constructed after the period of significance. The most common styles found within the district include Colonial Revival (Photo 1), Queen Anne (Photo 2), and Craftsman (Photo 3), though other styles are clearly identified, including Spanish Revival (Photo 4), Italianate (Photo 5), Late Gothic (Photo 6), Tudor Revival (Photo 7), Prairie (Photo 8), Shingle (Photo 9), Art Deco (Photo 10), and Folk Victorian (Photo 11). Some of the buildings do not possess enough architectural details from any one design to be designated a particular style. These buildings have been categorized by their forms, particularly I-house (Photo 12), gable and wing (Photo 13), front gable (Photo 14), pyramidal and central passage (Photo 15), and German Brick Cottage. A few of the buildings could not be classified with any particular form or style and are simply identified by their function, including three commercial buildings (Photo 19).

The buildings in the district were not constructed in any particular pattern, nor did expansion

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 3

Courthouse-Seminary Neighborhood Historic District Cape Girardeau County, MO

happen on one street prior to another. For this reason, an 1880 house may be located next to a 1920 house or a 1900 house. However, new infill has been primarily concentrated south of William Street. The buildings in the Courthouse-Seminary Historic District represent a unique grouping of turn-of-the-century upper- and middle- class buildings that have been fairly well preserved and relatively unchanged since construction. Other similar structures can be found throughout the eastern part of the city, expanding as far west as Kingshighway. However, few buildings constructed prior to 1890 can be found in concentrated groupings outside the district.

The following description of each resource is arranged alphabetically by street, with vacant lots included chronologically by address. Descriptions include address, date of construction, and dates of alterations (found in brackets) as listed in the city assessor's records and compared to Sanborn Fire Insurance Company maps and Thomason & Associate's Intensive Survey of the Downtown Commercial and Residential Area of Cape Girardeau¹. Many of these construction dates are not specifically known, and some were applied based on the first appearance on the Sanborn maps. The construction dates that are not known to the exact year are indicated as "circa" dates (i.e. circa 1880). The architectural style, architect or builder (if known), a narrative description, and outbuilding identification and description are also included. "Photo #" indicates an included image of the particular property, where as "Photo # Rep" indicates an included photo that represents a similar form/ architectural style.

Individual Property Descriptions

211 Aquamsi 1999, **1 NC** Photo # Rep 19

Property Type: Commercial Architectural Style/ Form: Other: Commerical Garage

A one story concrete commercial garage with a concrete foundation and a flat roof. Two overhead rolling metal garage doors are found on the east facing façade. The building was constructed after the period of significance and is considered noncontributing.

2 North Fountain 1940, **2 C** Photo # 10

Property Type: Multi-Family Architectural Style/ Form: Modern Movement: Art Deco

A three story brick Art Deco building with a concrete foundation and a flat roof. The seven ranked building features one-over one-sash windows with stone sills. These windows are found in pairs in the outer bays. The central three bays are projected, with multiple projections extending the central entrance bay. The entrance has a modern wood and glass door. Concrete squares featuring pressed geometric designs are found between the first and second levels, and above the third level of the central bay. Terra cotta caps the central projection as it pushes beyond the roofline. A 1940, multi-car brick carport with a metal roof sits at the rear of the property and is considered contributing.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 4

Courthouse-Seminary Neighborhood Historic District Cape Girardeau County, MO

5 North Fountain 1913, **1 C** Photo # Rep 7

Property Type: Single-Family

Architectural Style/ Form: Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals: Tudor Revival

A one-and-a-half story brick Tudor Revival style house with a concrete foundation and cross gabled roof. The entrance bay includes a wood and glass door with three rounded cascading brick surrounds. To the south of the door is a five-over-one sash window flanked by three-over-one sash windows with a soldier brick lintel and stone sill. A similar window and surrounds are found in the gable. An enclosed wood porch with a shed roof projects in the southern bay, featuring five full height windows. Despite the enclosure of the porch, the building continues to convey its major architectural details and is not dramatically impacted by the new material.

9 North Fountain Steinbeck- Brock House c. 1848, **1 C** Photo # Rep 15

Property Type: Single-Family

Architectural Style/ Form: Other: Central Passage

A one story brick house with a stone foundation and a side gabled roof. The five ranked building has a central wood and glass door with transom. Two-over-two wood segmental arch sash windows with stone sills and segmental arched brick lintels fill the remaining openings. A one story porch with wood columns and a flat roof covers the central three bays.

13 North Fountain 1965, **1 NC**

Property Type: Multi-Family

Architectural Style/ Form: Modern Movement

A two story brick apartment building with a concrete foundation and a gabled roof. The east facing elevation has two sliding sash windows on the first and second levels, with brick quoining at the corners and a wide overhanging eave. Access to each unit is located on the northern elevation. These entrances feature a wood door with metal storm door and a two pane sliding window with soldier brick lintels beside the door. Concrete square columns hold the second level deck, which is accessed by two metal stairwells and supported by iron columns. The building was constructed after the period of significance and is considered noncontributing.

14 North Fountain 1893, **1 NC** Photo # 16

Property Type: Multi-Family

Architectural Style/ Form: Other: Stack House

A narrow two story vinyl sided house with a stone foundation and a side gabled roof. The first level fenestration is comprised of two wood panel doors and a metal sash window in the southern bay. A hipped roof porch is supported by wood posts. A single metal sash window is centered on the second level. The addition of new facing material, as well as the replacement of

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 5

Courthouse-Seminary Neighborhood Historic District Cape Girardeau County, MO

the original windows with metal windows, and the installation of a second door on the main level significantly alter the form and design of the building.

16 North Fountain 1895, **2 C** Photo # Rep 2

Property Type: Single-Family Architectural Style/ Form: Late Victorian: Queen Anne

A two-and-a-half story brick Queen Anne style house with a stone foundation and a cross gabled roof. A one-story hipped roof porch wraps around from the western façade to the southern elevation. The porch is supported by simple wood columns. The lower level is undergoing remodeling, and the openings are covered. The second level projection features two sash windows with stone sills and segmental arched brick lintels. A round window is located in the gable. A single window is found on the second level of the wing. A wide bracketed cornice, broken at the gable, extends around the house. Despite the construction on the lower level, the building continues to express its original design and form. A 1920 gabled brick garage sits at the southeast corner of the property and is considered contributing.

19 North Fountain 1901 [1920], **1 C** Photo # Rep 8

Property Type: Single-Family
Architectural Style/ Form: Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements: Prairie

A two-and-a-half story Prairie style house with a concrete foundation and a hipped roof. The three ranked building features a full width porch with square columns and a tile floor. The entrance is located in the northern bay, consisting of a wood and glass door and wood screen door. The remaining openings consist of six-over-one wood windows. One-over-eight sash windows are paired in the hipped dormer. A 1920 cross hipped extension is located at the northwestern corner of the building.

25 North Fountain Briney House 1904-1906 [1994], **1 C** Photo # Rep 2

Property Type: Single-Family Architectural Style/ Form: Late Victorian: Queen Anne

A two-and-a-half story brick Queen Anne Style house with a stone foundation and a hipped roof. A one-story porch with paired classical columns wraps around the eastern façade to the southern elevation. The entrance includes a wood and glass door with transom, and is located just north of center. It is flanked by wide wood sash windows with segmental arched brick lintels and stone sills. A similar window and surround is found in the southern bay of the second level. A second story bay with gabled roof is found in the northern bay and features fish scale shingling and three sash windows. A cornice molding separates these windows from a painted sunburst over the central window and the triangular window in the dormer's molded gable. A triangular eyebrow window is located above the southern bay.

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 6**Courthouse-Seminary Neighborhood Historic District
Cape Girardeau County, MO****28 North Fountain 1925, 2 C** Photo # Rep 3

Property Type: Multi-Family

Architectural Style/ Form: Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements: Craftsman

A two story brick apartment with a concrete foundation and a flat roof. Two wood and glass doors are located in the northern bay. The opening in the southern bay and the two openings on the second level are filled with one-over-one sash windows with stone sills. A full width porch with exposed rafters is supported by brick columns. The shed roof porch is gabled over the entrance and has wide brackets. A pent roof covers the second level windows, with exposed rafters and wide knee brackets. The porch and pent roof are topped by a rust colored terra cotta tile. Brick piers push above the flat roofline at the wall corners. A 1925 gabled garage sits at the rear of the property and is considered contributing.

29 North Fountain 1959, 1 NC/ 1 C

Property Type: Single-Family

Architectural Style/ Form: Modern Movement

A one story brick house with a concrete foundation and a hipped roof. The three ranked façade includes a projection in the southern bay and a carport in the northern bay. A large picture window is in the projection. Two-over-two sash windows are paired on the remaining elevation. The door is found on the north wall of the projection. Metal poles support the carport and porch. The building was constructed after the period of significance and is considered noncontributing. A one story, 1930 shed with a double wood door entrance and asbestos shingle pyramid roof is located at the northwestern corner of the property.

31 North Fountain 1920 [1995], 1 C Photo # Rep 1

Property Type: Single-Family

Architectural Style/ Form: Late 19th and 20th Century

Revivals: Colonial Revival

A one-and-a-half story brick Colonial Revival style house with a concrete foundation and a side gabled roof. The central wood and glass door is capped by a sunburst window. A portico with classical columns and a brick knee wall features concrete stairs. Eight-over-eight wood windows with rounded transoms, round arched brick lintels, and stone sills flank the entrance bay. Round arch dormers with wide hood moldings push through the roofline above the outer bays.

34 North Fountain 1908 [1991], 1 C Photo # Rep 9

Property Type: Single-Family

Architectural Style/ Form: Late Victorian: Queen Anne

A two story gable and wing house with Late Victorian details, a stone foundation, and a hipped roof. The façade features a two-story bay window and a projecting cross gable with chamfered corners. The southern bay window has a flat roof. A one-story porch with turned spindle wood supports and scroll work brackets extends from the southern corner to the first window of the

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 7

Courthouse-Seminary Neighborhood Historic District Cape Girardeau County, MO

northern bay. The two-pane wood and glass door has a rectangular transom window. The windows on the facade are one-over-one wood sash, with a stained glass ornamentation on the second level windows. Slightly pedimented wood surrounds ornament all of the openings. A bracketed cornice runs along the roof line. The presence of vinyl siding does not significantly detract from the building's overall character and design.

38 North Fountain 1890 [1989], **1 C** Photo # Rep 3

Property Type: Single-Family

Architectural Style/ Form: Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements: Craftsman

A one-and-a half story bungalow with a concrete foundation and stucco cladding. The symmetrical façade features a full width, one story porch with square columns. The central wood door includes full height sidelights. One-over-one sash windows flank the entrance. Two sets of paired sash windows and a single central sash window (all of which were replaced in the last 10 years) are found in the shed dormer.

6 South Fountain Clark, George Boardman, House, 1882 [2004], **NR** Photo # Rep 2

Property Type: Single-Family

Architectural Style/ Form: Late Victorian: Queen Anne

Architect: Deane, Edwin Branch

A two-and-a-half story brick Queen Anne house with a stone foundation and a cross gabled roof. The west, main façade features the cross gabled projection on the southern half of the building. Featuring classical columns, turned spindle balustrade, and a wide cornice, a two story porch covers most of the cross gable, with only an ocular window and the decorative verge board peaking out above it. A similar porch covers the wing portion of the facade. The entrance is located on the wing near the corner created by the projecting cross gable. The windows are two-over-two wood with segmental arched brick lintels and stone sills. A noncontributing brick, gabled carriage house sits at the south side of the property. Though it was originally constructed in 1882, the building received an addition and new roof since construction.

214 Good Hope **1 C**

Property Type: Lot

Architectural Style/ Form: N/A

According to Sanborn maps, this lot has always been vacant.

215 Good Hope 1920 [1991], **1 C/ 1 NC** Photo # Rep 3

Property Type: Single-Family Architectural Style/ Form: Late 19th and Early 20th Cen. American Movements: Craftsman

A one-and-a-half story brick house with a concrete foundation and a front gabled roof. A full width brick porch with a stucco porch gable is supported by brick columns, with addition support from squat brick columns topped by slender concrete posts. The central wood door features

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 8

Courthouse-Seminary Neighborhood Historic District Cape Girardeau County, MO

multilight glazing and a metal storm door. Five-over-one wood windows flank the entrance. All the openings feature segmental arched brick lintels. Paired one-over-one sash windows are found in the gable. A one story garage was constructed at the southwest of the property in the 1920s. This garage has been remodeled and now displays a rolling garage door and modern metal entrance door with vinyl siding. The new materials overwhelm the original design and the building is considered noncontributing.

222 Good Hope 1897 [1975], **2 C** Photo # Rep 1

Property Type: Single-Family

Architectural Style/ Form: Late 19th and 20th Cen. Revivals: Colonial Revival

A two story brick house with a stone foundation and a hipped roof. A full width porch with classical columns and a hipped roof covers the first level. A wood door is located in the western bay, and paired two-over-two wood windows are found in the eastern bay. The paired windows are also found in eastern bay of the second floor, and a single wood window is found in the western bay of this level. All the openings are ornamented by segmental arched brick lintels, and the windows have stone sills. A one-story brick garage with a pyramidal roof faces the alley. Though new windows have been added, the building continues to reflect its original 1940 design and is considered contributing.

224 Good Hope c. 1880 [1915-1923], **2 C** Photo # Rep 13

Property Type: Single-Family

Architectural Style/ Form: Other: Gable and Wing

A one-and-a-half story brick house with a stone foundation and a cross gabled roof. The projecting gable creates the northern bay, featuring two modern sash windows with stone sills and segmental arched brick lintels. A pointed arch window is located in the gable. The wood door and transom are located on the eastern elevation of this projection, below a shed roof porch with recently replaced wood supports. A single sash window is located in the eastern bay of the main elevation. A wood cornice ornaments the porch, and a broken brick cornice with minimal corbeling ornaments the roofline. A rear garage was constructed between 1915 and 1923.

230 Good Hope 1902, **1 C** Photo # Rep 15

Property Type: Single-Family

Architectural Style/ Form: Other: Central Passage

A one-and-a-half story brick house with a stone foundation and side gabled roof with a central cross gable. The five ranked building features two-over-two wood windows with stone sills and arched brick lintels, as well as metal awnings. The modern wood and glass door with historic transom are centered on the building. The gabled entrance portico with concrete squat piers and wood supports is centered on the building. A round arched window is found in the cross gable.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 9

Courthouse-Seminary Neighborhood Historic District Cape Girardeau County, MO

231 Good Hope c. 1925, **1 C** Photo # Rep 3

Property Type: Single-Family

Architectural Style/ Form: Late 19th and Early 20th Cen. American Movements: Craftsman

A one-and-a-half story brick bungalow with a concrete foundation and a side gabled roof. The full width porch features brick pillars and corner brackets. The central door features a modern wood and glass door with a rectangular transom and modern sidelights. The western bay includes a single one-over-one sash window. The eastern bay features a three part wood window. A stucco gabled dormer with knee brackets and three sash windows is centered on the roof.

232 Good Hope c. 1900 , **1 C/ 1 NC** Photo # 12

Property Type: Single-Family

Architectural Style/ Form: Other: I-house

A two story brick house with a stone foundation and a side gabled roof and rear ell. The five ranked building features two-over-two wood windows with segmental arched brick lintels and stone sills. The central entrance door is slightly recessed, featuring a colored glass and wood entrance door and transom. A concrete stoop leads to the entrance. Despite the poor condition of a few windows, and the replacement of one with a metal sash window, the building continues to represent its original form and design. In addition, some remnants of an original cornice can be seen in the side gables. A one story brick outbuilding, constructed in 1930, sits at the rear of the property. Though it was constructed during the period of significance, a modern porch has been added and the windows and doors have been replaced. These changes have dramatically affected the buildings ability to convey its historic character, and combined with the building's poor condition, it is considered noncontributing.

235 Good Hope 1900 [1986], **1 C** Photo # Rep 13

Property Type: Single-Family

Architectural Style/ Form: Other: Gable and Wing

A one-and-a-half story brick gable and wing style house with late victorian detailing, a stone foundation and a shingle, cross gable roof. The entrance is located near the corner of the wing projection, featuring the original wood door and transom window (though covered by a storm door). A four-over-four sash window is found to the west of the entrance and on the eastern projection. A shed roof porch is ornamented with classical columns and a turned spindle balustrade. The gable ends feature scroll cut verge boards.

300 Good Hope Wichterich, Robert Felix and Elma Taylor, House 1906 [1997], **NR listed**

Photo # Rep 1

Property Type: Single-Family

Architectural Style/ Form: Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals: Colonial Revival

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 10

Courthouse-Seminary Neighborhood Historic District Cape Girardeau County, MO

A two story brick house with a stone foundation and a hipped roof. A hipped roof porch with classical columns and a dentiled cornice runs the full length of the main façade and wraps around to the east elevation. The original wood and glass entrance with sidelights and transom is located in the eastern bay. The remaining openings on the southern elevation feature wide wood sash windows with segmental arched brick lintels and stone sills. A dentiled cornice and wide eaves with simple brackets ornament the roofline. North of the house, a 1920 garage with a clipped gabled roof and frames walls is covered with stamped metal sheathing.

222 Independence 1908 [1988], **1 C** Photo # Rep 1

Property Type: Multi-Family

Architectural Style/ Form: Late Victorian

A two-and-a-half story brick house with a stone foundation and a mansard roof. A full width porch is supported by Ionic columns and a turned spindle balustrade, a central gable, and dentiled molding. The first level fenestration is comprised of two central, historic wood and glass doors with transoms, and one-over-one sash windows in the outer bays. The fenestration of the second level consists of one-over-one sash windows in the outer bays and paired frosted glass windows with diamond shaped mullions at center. All the windows of the first and second level feature stone sills and flat guaged arch lintels. A central gable at the roofline is ornamented by a thick cornice, and filled by paired round arch windows with diamond mullions and frosted glass.

223 Independence 1900 [1987], **1 C** Photo # Rep 2

Property Type: Single Family

Architectural Style/ Form: Late Victorian: Queen Anne

A two-and-a-half story Queen Anne house with a stone foundation and a hipped roof. A full width two-story porch is supported by simple wood columns and featuring a wide entablature between floors. The modern glass and wood door is located just east of center, with a rectangular transom and sidelights. A wood sash window is found in the eastern bay. The western bay is slightly projected, and features a single sash wood window. The fenestration of the second level is similar, though the upper story door lacks sidelights. A small gable with fish scale shingles rises above the western bay, over the porch, revealing a round window with rectangular sidelights. Chamfered bay windows project from the eastern façade.

224 Independence 1880, **1 C** Photo # 11

Property Type: Multi-Family

Architectural Style/ Form: Other: Gable Front

A brick gable front house with a stone foundation and a front gabled roof. The exposed basement level fenestration includes a modern wood door in the eastern bay, and two metal sash windows. Tuscan columns hold the porch above. The upper level includes the original wood and glass door in the western bay, with two-over-two wood windows with modern storm windows in the eastern two bays. A full width porch rises from ground level to above the first story, featuring jigsaw cut trim, and turned spindles. The porch has a small gable with

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 11

Courthouse-Seminary Neighborhood Historic District Cape Girardeau County, MO

decorative verge board over the upper level entrance. A historic wood window with modern storm window is found in the bracketed front gable.

225 Independence 1890 [1983], **1 C** Photo # Rep 13

Property Type: Single Family Architectural Style/ Form: Other: Gable and Wing

A one-and-a-half story brick house with a stone foundation and a cross gabled roof. The projecting west gable end features paired vinyl windows. A rounded fixed pane window is found in the gable, and limited corbeling is found at the roof-wall intersection. The three bay wing includes two sash windows in the eastern bays, and the wood entrance in the western bay. The segmentally arched transoms above these openings have been boarded from the outside.

233 Independence c. 1923, **1 C** Photo # Rep 7

Property Type: Single Family Architectural Style/ Form: Late 19th and 20th Century
Revivals: Tudor Revival

A one-and-a-half story blonde brick house with a stone foundation and a steeply pitched cross gabled roof. The wood and glass entrance is located just east of center. The entrance and a narrow wood window in the eastern bay are covered by a shed roof portico, which is supported by heavy wood brackets on either side of the door and at the corner. The western half of the building features five-over-one narrow wood windows found in triplicate with soldier brick lintels. Similar windows are paired in the gable. Dark red brick rises to just under the first story windows, and this dark brick creates a grid pattern in the gabled of the western bay. On the western end of the building, a single sash window is recessed beyond the massive chimney.

306 Independence Juden, Charles Build, Jr. House 1900 [1988], **1 C/ 1 NC** Photo # Rep 1

Property Type: Single-Family
Architectural Style/ Form: Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals: Colonial Revival

A two-and-a-half story brick Colonial Revival house with a rusticated stone foundation and a side gabled roof. The wood and glass entrance is covered by a gabled porch with wood supports in the western bay. Ten-over-one sash windows with stone sills are found in the eastern bay of the main level and in the outer bays of the second level. The central bay on the second floor features a small fixed pane window. The three pedimented dormers include six-over-one sash windows. A 1960, one story, side gabled outbuilding with vinyl siding, a modern wood door and a four-over-four wood window sits at the rear of the property. It is accessed from North Lorimier.

312 Independence 1900, **2 C** Photo # Rep 1

Property Type: Single-Family
Architectural Style/ Form: Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals: Colonial Revival

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 12

Courthouse-Seminary Neighborhood Historic District Cape Girardeau County, MO

A two-and-a-half story brick house with a rusticated stone foundation and a hipped roof. A one-story, round porch with classical columns and turned spindle balustrade is centered over the center two bays. The entrance door is located west of center, featuring a historic wood and glass door with a rectangular transom. The remaining three bays on the first level and the four bays of the second level are filled with eight-over-one sash windows with stone sills. The lower level windows feature flat arched lintels with stone keystones. A wide freize and thick wood cornice line the roof. The pedimented dormers with six-over-one sash windows are centered on the roof. At the rear of the property sits a 1940, front gabled brick, one-and-a-half story outbuilding. The gable contains wood siding and a new six-over-six vinyl window.

313 Independence 1900, 1 C Photo # Rep 9

Property Type: Single-Family

Architectural Style/ Form: Late Victorian: Shingle

A two-and-a-half story house with a rusticated stone foundation and a cross gabled roof. The western bay is projected below a clipped gable roof, featuring sash windows with operable wood shutters and flat gauged arch lintels and stone sills on the first level. A simple wood belt course separates the first level from the second. A bracketed bay window with casement windows featuring decorative wood work fills the second level. This window is capped by a dentiled cornice that runs the length of the projection. A roundel is found in the gable. The eastern half of the first level includes a historic wood and glass door with rectangular transom window. This entrance is covered by a one-story porch that is supported by Ionic columns. Above the porch is a bracketed oriel featuring decorative windows similar to those in the bay. The second level and gable are filled with cedar shingles.

316 Independence 1970, 1 NC

Property Type: Multi-Family

Architectural Style/ Form: Modern Movement

A three story brick apartment building with a concrete foundation and a flat roof. Each level includes two units, identified by a wood door with screen and wood storm door paired with a three part metal picture window. The eastern bay is slightly recessed on the upper two levels, and includes an entrance and small sliding window on the first level. A concrete porch with metal supports covers the entire facade. A hipped roof dormer with ventilation openings is found just west of center.

401 Independence New Lorimier School 1937, 1 C Photo # 18

Property Type: Educational

Architectural Style/ Form: Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals: Tudor Revival

A two-story brick school building with a concrete foundation and a cross gabled roof. The asymmetrical facade includes an eastern gabled projection and a western gabled projection. The eastern projection features two sash windows on the first and second levels, with brick

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 13

Courthouse-Seminary Neighborhood Historic District Cape Girardeau County, MO

quoining at the corners. The building's central core includes metal and glass single door entrances with rectangular transoms in the outer bays. These entrances are ornamented by stone surrounds that feature finials above carved name plates (now covered by metal signs that read "City Hall"). Rounded full story openings featuring sash windows and boarded over transoms and stone surrounds are located above the entrances on the second level. The four remaining bays contain sash windows with boarded over transoms. Brick corbelling is found at the roofline. The western projection is only a story and a half tall. The projecting entrance includes double metal and glass doors featuring a rounded transom light, stone keystone, and metal roof. A roundel is found in the gable.

2 North Lorimier 1880, 1 C/ 1 NC Photo # Rep 2

Property Type: Single-Family

Architectural Style/ Form: Late Victorian: Queen Anne

A two story brick house with a rusticated stone foundation and a cross gabled roof. The projecting gable extends south toward Independence Street, with decorated verge board and a thick wood cornice that wraps around to the eastern wing. The fenestration of the projection includes wood sash windows found in triplicate on the first level and paired on the second level. A round arch vent is found in the gable. The original entrance to the building was on the eastern wing, but is now obscured by an enclosed shed roof porch, which features segmental arched display windows. Above the porch, a wood door is found near the corner created by the projection, and a single sash window fills the eastern bay. All of the windows have stone sills and segmental arched brick lintels. Metal finials are found at the gable ends. A recent one-story addition to the rear of the building changed the entrance facade from the southern to the western elevation. The original brick building retains the wood sash windows on the western facade. The one story wood paneled addition is comprised of a small porch with simple supports and a side gabled roof. The entrance consists of a simple wood door. The addition does not significantly detract from the building's historical design. A one-story outbuilding was constructed on the northwestern corner of the property in 1996. The side gabled building features three large metal display windows, with two glass and metal doors in the southern bay. The structure is connected to the addition of the original building by a small enclosed walkway. Despite its physical connection to the primary structure, the outbuilding is clearly a separate building that could easily be disconnected by removing the frame walkway.

18 North Lorimier, 1NC

Property Type: Lot

Architectural Style/ Form: N/A

Two brick houses historically occupied this lot, but were demolished or burned after the period of significance. The lot is considered noncontributing.

22 North Lorimier 1880, 1 C Photo # Rep 1

Property Type: Single-Family

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 14

Courthouse-Seminary Neighborhood Historic District Cape Girardeau County, MO

Architectural Style/ Form: Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals: Colonial Revival

A one-and-a-half story brick house with a stone foundation and a clipped gable roof. The entrance is centered on the main level, consisting of a single wood door below a hipped roof porch with brick and concrete columns. Sash windows flank either side of the entrance. Paired sash windows are found in the wood paneled half story, just below a slight hip in the roofline.

29 North Lorimier 1910, **1 C** Photo # Rep 7

Property Type: Multi-Family

Architectural Style/ Form: Late Victorian

A two-and-a-half story brick apartment building with a stone foundation and a hipped roof. The building is divided into two town houses, featuring central glass and wood doors on the first level with round windows above on the second level. The outer bays contain wood one-over-one sash windows. Two gabled wall dormers push through the roofline, each containing a single wood sash window. A broken cornice ornaments the roofline.

5 South Lorimier 1900, **1 C** Photo # Rep 1

Property Type: Single-Family

Architectural Style/ Form: Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals: Colonial Revival

A two-and-a-half story brick house with a concrete foundation and a pyramidal roof. Classical wood columns support a full width, hipped roof porch on the first level. The entrance is located in the southern bay, featuring a wood door with single pane glazing, as well as rectangular sidelights and transom window. To the south of the entrance is a small wood window with a stone sill. In the northern bay a fixed pane window rests on a stone sill, ornamented by a rectangular transom window. Paired round arch windows divided by Ionic columns and ornamented by round arched brick lintels and brick stamping are found in the two bays of the second level. Paired lattice windows fill the centered hipped roof dormer.

9 South Lorimier 1900 [2003], **1 C** Photo # Rep 8

Property Type: Multi-Family

Architectural Style/ Form: Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements

A two story brick multi-family house with a concrete foundation and a hipped roof. A full length, one story porch with a shed roof is supported by brick columns with square caps and ornamented by a wood cornice and a balustrade simple spindles. Two wood and glass doors with rectangular transom windows are centered on the first level, with wood sash windows in the outer bays. Four wood sash windows with stone sills are on the second level.

10 South Lorimier 1890, **1 NC**

Property Type: Single-Family

Architectural Style/ Form: Other: Pyramidal

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 15

Courthouse-Seminary Neighborhood Historic District Cape Girardeau County, MO

A one story house with a pyramidal roof and a concrete foundation. The assessors records show that this building was originally constructed in 1890, with a structure built around it c. 1950. The building is covered in asphalt siding, with a picture window in the southern bay and a central projecting entrance featuring a metal storm door. A sash window is also found in the northern bay. The building's encapsulation obscures the original materials and design and does not convey its form from the period of significance.

14 South Lorimier 1890, 1 C Photo # Rep 13

Property Type: Single-Family

Architectural Style/ Form: Other: Gable and Wing

A one-and-a-half story brick house with a stone foundation and a cross gable roof. A bracketed gabled projection with simple verge board is found in the southern bay. The projection features paired wood sash windows on the first level with a stone sill and segmental arched brick lintel. A sash window is also found in the gable. Below a shed roof porch with a wood cornice and wood posts, the modern wood door with boarded transom light is found near the corner created by the projecting wing. In the northern bay a sash window is covered by a metal storm window. A shed roof dormer with wood windows is centered on the wing portion of the building.

15 South Lorimier 1940, 1 C/ 1 NC Photo # Rep 7

Property Type: Single-Family

Architectural Style/ Form: Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals: Tudor Revival

A one-and-a-half story brick house with a stone foundation and a steeply pitched side gabled roof. The front gabled entry projection features a wood door with stone quoining and a massive chimney. Squat brick columns line the concrete stoop. A metal awning is found over the door and the sash windows on the outer bays. On the north end of the house, a large wood picture window creates the main level of what appears to be a historic addition (most likely a sun porch), with a single car driveway sloping to a one door garage at foundation level. A 1970 modern garage is located at the rear of the property. Constructed after the period of significance, the garage is considered noncontributing.

17 South Lorimier 1900 [1979], 1 NC

Property Type: Multi-Family

Architectural Style/ Form: Modern Movement: Post Modern

A one story brick duplex with a concrete foundation and a front gabled roof. The building was originally constructed in 1900, but dramatically remodeled in 1979. The encapsulation of the original building resulted in a multicolored brick façade featuring wood doors with metal screen doors on the outer bays, and a central projection with two small metal sash windows. A two car carport extends from the projection out to the street. The drastic facade changes significantly obscure the original design, and the building is considered noncontributing.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 16

Courthouse-Seminary Neighborhood Historic District Cape Girardeau County, MO

24 South Lorimier 1890, **2 C** Photo # 15

Property Type: Single-Family Architectural Style/ Form: Other: Central Passage

A one-and-a-half story brick house with a stone foundation and a side gabled roof. The building is symmetrical, with a central wood and glass entrance door covered by a small hipped roof porch with carved wood columns. Wood sash windows with stone sills and segmental arched brick lintels are in the remaining four bays. A central shed roof dormer with a sash windows is centered on the second level, above the brick corbeled cornice. At the rear of the property is a vacant gravel lot. This lot has historically been vacant, and it is therefore considered a contributing resource.

25 South Lorimier c1908, **2 C** Photo # Rep 3

Property Type: Single-Family

Architectural Style/ Form: Late 19th and Early 20th Cen. American Movements: Craftsman
Architect: Gerhart, J. W.

A one-and-a-half story craftsman bungalow with a concrete foundation and a side gabled roof. The full width porch has square squat stone columns and a wide, slightly arched support beam and cornice. The wood and glass door is located just north of center. Wide windows with multi-light transoms flank the door. A shed dormer also features the multilight rectangular window found on the main level, with single pane fixed windows beside it. despite the addition of vinyl siding, the building continues to convey its original detailing and form and expresses its architectural style. A one story brick outbuilding was constructed at the rear of the property in 1915.

26 South Lorimier 1900, **1 C/ 1 NC** Photo # Rep 14

Property Type: Single-Family Architectural Style/ Form: Other: Gable Front

A two story gable front house with a stone foundation. The original wood and glass door is located in the southern bay, with a wide sash window in the northern bay. Both are surrounded by simple wood trim. A gabled porch with a wide wood cornice and simple, classical wood posts is raised off the ground, accessed by wood steps. Two sash windows with wood trim fill the second level. Though vinyl siding has been added as a facade material, it does not significantly detract from the overall feeling of the building, nor does it dramatically impact the structure's ability to convey its original design and form. At the rear of the property is a 1990, modern one car garage. The building was constructed after the period of significance and is considered noncontributing.

31 South Lorimier 1907, **2 C** Photo # Rep 3

Property Type: Single-Family

Architectural Style/ Form: Late 19th and Early 20th Cen. American Movements: Craftsman

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 17

Courthouse-Seminary Neighborhood Historic District Cape Girardeau County, MO

Architect: Gerhart, J. W.

A one-and-a-half story bungalow with a concrete foundation and a side gabled roof. A full width porch with brick pillars and a rounded support beam is ornamented by wide corner brackets. The wood and glass entrance door is located just north of center, flanked by wide single pane windows with multi-light transoms. Multi-light fixed window fill the shed dormer, which is ornamented with exposed rafters. Despite the addition of vinyl siding, the building continues to express its original design, form and architectural style. A one story brick outbuilding was constructed at the rear of the property in 1915.

43 South Lorimier 1890 [c. 1980], 1 NC

Property Type: Multi-Family Architectural Style/ Form: Other: Colonnaded Apartment

A two story brick apartment building with a concrete foundation and a front gabled roof. A full height front porch with brick columns and a wide cornice covers the façade. The first level features two wood and glass doors in the northern bay, and two twelve-over-one sash wood windows in the southern bays. The second level of the porch has been enclosed with vinyl siding, creating two bays occupied by a single metal sash window. Evidence of historic corner piers implies that the gabled roof was applied since the period of significance, and that the building most likely had a parapet wall at construction. The dramatic changes to the upper level of the building significantly obscure the original detailing and hinder the observation of the original form and style. The building is considered noncontributing. At the rear of the building is a one story, flat roof concrete garage with two bays. The structure is embedded into the ground so that its roof is nearly even with the basement of the primary building. The bays are filled with vertical wood paneling, and each feature a modern wood door.

101 South Lorimier 1900, 1 C Photo # 9

Property Type: Single-Family Architectural Style/ Form: Late Victorian: Shingle

A two story "L" shape house with a concrete foundation, a brick first level, a frame second level, and a hipped roof with a front cross gable. While the address is on S. Lorimier, the house appears to face Merriwether, making the northern elevation the primary façade. This elevation features a projecting wing on the west end of the building, with two windows found on each level. An "L" shaped porch with a hipped roof extends along the southern wing of this elevation, featuring exposed rafters and classical column supports. A wood door with rectangular transom light is found in the western bay below the porch, and a single sash window is found in the eastern bay. Three sash windows fill the second level of this wing of the building. The eastern elevation is visible from the street as well, featuring three sash windows and a picture window on the first level and two windows on the second level. All of the windows on the building are metal one-over-one sash, with segmental arched brick lintels and stone sills on the first level. The second level of the building is covered in wood shingles, and the windows feature simple wood surrounds.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 18

Courthouse-Seminary Neighborhood Historic District Cape Girardeau County, MO

107 South Lorimier 1900, 1 C Photo # Rep 1

Property Type: Single Family

Architectural Style/ Form: Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals: Colonial Revival

A two-and-a-half story house with a concrete foundation and a hipped roof. A full length, one-story porch is supported by Ionic columns. The entrance is located in the northern bay, featuring a wood and glass door with wide sidelights, a rectangular transom, and wood molding. The southern opening on the first level and both openings on the second level include wide one-over-one sash windows with wood rectangular moldings. A central, hipped roof dormer with sliding windows is located above the thin wood cornice.

121 South Lorimier 1920, 1 C/ 1 NC

Property Type: Multi-Family

Architectural Style/ Form: Late 19th and Early 20th Cen.

American Movements

A two story brick apartment building with a concrete foundation and a low pitched hip roof. The façade is symmetrically divided in half, with gabled porches featuring brick square columns covering the outer bays of the first level. Two wood doors with three light glazing are located on each porch. Paired three-over-one wood windows with stone sills fill the two central bays on both levels. The two outer bays of the second level feature three-over one wood windows with window air conditioning units in them. A shed dormer with three fixed pane windows is centered above the roofline. A 1970, metal shed with side gabled roof is located at the rear of the property. Constructed after the period of significance, the building is considered noncontributing.

122 South Lorimier 1930 [2000], 1 NC

Property Type: Single-Family

Architectural Style/ Form: Modern Movement: Post Modern

A two story brick house with a concrete foundation and front gabled roof. The building was recently remodeled, with a two-story porch added to the main façade, completely obscuring the original building. Held by wood pillars, the porch features an open first level with a simple balustrade on the second level and stucco in the gable. The changes to the street facing facade dramatically hinder the building's ability to convey its original design, and it is considered noncontributing.

124 South Lorimier 1915, 1 C Photo # Rep 2

Property Type: Single-Family

Architectural Style/ Form: Late Victorian: Queen Anne

A two-and-a-half story brick house with a stone foundation and cross gable roof. The first level of this Queen Anne house has been enclosed by wood paneling, resulting in a recessed entry featuring a glass storm door over a historic wood door and fanlight transom window. Ten light

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 19

Courthouse-Seminary Neighborhood Historic District Cape Girardeau County, MO

narrow wood windows are found in the outer bays of the first level. A dentiled shed roof with a wide wood cornice separates the first level from the second. A bay window featuring wood sash windows and metal storm windows is centered on the second level, with paired sash windows in the northern bay and a single sash window in the southern bay. A painted and bracketed wood cornice divides the attic story from the rest of the building. A hipped roof rises from above the bay window, and a pedimented dormer featuring dentils and paired sash windows is found in the northern bay. The southern bay is comprised of the cross gable, which is filled with fish scale shingling, a fifteen light sash window with an air conditioning unit, and simple verge board. While the application of the wood paneling to the first level is regrettable, it does not significantly impact the building's ability to reflect its style or form.

127 South Lorimier 1890, **3 C** Photo # Rep 12

Property Type: Single-Family

Architectural Style/ Form: Other: I-house

A two-story brick I-house with a stone foundation and a side gabled roof. The three ranked building features two-over-two wood windows with segmental arched brick lintels and stone sills. A modern wood door with a recessed rectangular transom window creates the central entrance bay. Brick corbeling ornaments the roofline. At least one brick addition was historically constructed at the rear of this building, making it deeper than it is wide. The property features two 1920 contributing outbuildings. A one-story wood paneled, gable front shed with three pane fixed windows and a modern wood and glass door is located just west of the building's northern wall. A two story concrete outbuilding with a side gabled roof is located at the rear of the property.

129 South Lorimier Lilly, Edward S. and Mary Annatoile Albert, House 1890 , **NR listed**

Property Type: Single-Family

Architectural Style/ Form: Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals

A two-and-a-half story brick house with a stone foundation and a steeply pitched hipped roof. A one-story porch with classical columns, a dentiled cornice, and roof ballustrade wraps across the entire façade and around the southern side of the building. A wood door with sidelights and an elaborate transom window fill the northern bay of the first level. A wide single pane window occupies the southern bay. The fenestration of the second level is created by two one-over-one wood windows in the southern bay, and a slightly projecting bay window in the northern bay. Thick label molds ornament the second level windows. A wide dentiled cornice with rope design separates a gabled dormer with rectangular sidelights and lancet arched glazing in its round window from the remainder of the building. A one-an-a-half story, 1910 brick carriage house sits to the northwest of the primary structure. Constructed of brick with a stone foundation and a cross gabled roof, the building features a small shed roof porch with simple wood supports. Paired three-over-one wood sash windows fill the first level of the projection, with a rounded two-pane fixed window in the gable. A modern wood door and wide window fill the

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 20

Courthouse-Seminary Neighborhood Historic District Cape Girardeau County, MO

southern wing. The building has been significantly altered since construction and is considered noncontributing.

130 South Lorimier 1890, 1 C/ 1 NC

Property Type: Single-Family

Architectural Style/ Form: Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals

A two story house with a stone foundation, cross gable roof, and asphalt siding. The building is square in plan with a slightly projecting two story cross gable on the northern half of the façade. This projection features a historic three-part window on the first level, paired wood windows with metal storm windows on the second level, and a small sash window in the gable. The southern bay features an eight pane fixed wood window on the second level and an enclosed porch with a shed roof and nonhistoric wood door and metal windows. Despite the enclosing of the porch and the addition of asphalt siding, the building continues to convey its original form and is not overwhelmed by the new material. A two-story, 1921 concrete, side gabled building with a concrete foundation and an asphalt roof sits at the rear of the property behind the house, unseen from the street. The alteration of windows and surface material has changed the overall look of the building and it is considered noncontributing.

133 South Lorimier 1921, 1 C/ 1 NC Photo # Rep 3

Property Type: Single-Family Architectural Style/ Form: Late 19th and Early 20th Cen
American Movements: Craftsman

A one-and-a-half story brick bungalow with a stone foundation and side gabled roof. A full length porch with wide brick columns covers the first level. The wood and glass door with sidelights and transom window are centered on the first level with nine-over-one wood windows with multi-light glazed sidelights in the outer bays. Three nine-light windows ornament the shed dormer. A 1970 metal shed is located at the rear of the property. Constructed after the period of significance, the building is considered noncontributing.

134 South Lorimier 1920, 1 C/ 1 NC Photo # Rep 8

Property Type: Multi-Family

Architectural Style/ Form: Late 19th and Early 20th Cen. American Movements: Prairie
Contractor: Ossenkop, Henry (builder) Regenshardt, William (stone mason)

A two story brick house with a concrete foundation and a flat roof. The three ranked building includes three part wood sash windows with metal storms windows in the outer bays. The central bays contain wood and glass doors with sidelights. A one story flat roof porch with thick pillars covers the entrance. A wide wood cornice sits just below the flat parapet wall. A 1970 modern brick building sits at the southeast corner of the property. The building was constructed after the period of significance and is considered noncontributing.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 21

Courthouse-Seminary Neighborhood Historic District Cape Girardeau County, MO

136 South Lorimier 1970, 1 NC

Property Type: Multi-Family

Architectural Style/ Form: Modern Movement

A two story brick apartment building with a concrete foundation and a front gable roof. The street facing façade is completely covered in vinyl siding with no openings. The entrances are on the southern façade, and unseen from the street. The building was constructed after the period of significance and is considered noncontributing.

142-148 South Lorimier 1925, 1 C

Property Type: Multi-Family

Architectural Style/ Form: Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements

A two-story brick "U" shape apartment building with a concrete foundation and a flat roof. The building features wood doors and eight-over-one wood windows in each bay. Many of the doors and windows have been boarded over for security reasons. The outer wings extend toward the street, with projecting brick porches featuring glazed brick, soldier brick, and metal cornice ornamentation. A straight parapet wall with corner piers caps each projection.

143 South Lorimier 1910, 1 C

Property Type: Single-Family

Architectural Style/ Form: Late 19th and Early 20th Century

American Movements

Architect: Gerhart, J. W.

A one-and-a-half story brick bungalow with a concrete foundation and a terra cotta tile side gabled roof. An enclosed porch with two-over-four wood windows covers all but the entrance bay of the first level. The three-over-three glazed wood door with multi-light sidelights and transom fills the northern bay. Exposed rafters ornament the roofline. A shed dormer features two sets of paired four-over-one wood windows, the northern most window containing an air conditioning unit.

150 South Lorimier 1910 [c.2002], 1 C

Property Type: Multi-Family

Architectural Style/ Form: Late 19th and Early 20th Cen. American Movements

A one-and-a-half story craftsman house with a concrete foundation and a front gabled roof. The round window wood door with sidelights is centered on the façade, with three-over-one wood sash windows found in triplicate on both sides of the entrance. These windows are repeated in the half-story. Simple pillars and spindles support the dentiled, overhanging porch. The upper level is covered with asbestos shingles below the roof's wide overhanging eaves. Though the upper level has a modern material covering the historic facing it does not significantly detract from the building's integrity.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 22

Courthouse-Seminary Neighborhood Historic District Cape Girardeau County, MO

201 South Lorimier 1900, 1 C/ 1NC

Property Type: Multi-Family

Architectural Style/ Form: Late 19th and Early 20th Cen. American Movements

A two-story brick 4-plex apartment building with a concrete foundation and a low pitched hip roof. The façade is symmetrically divided in half, with gabled porches featuring brick square columns covering the outer bays of the first level. Two modern wood doors are located on each porch. Paired one-over-one vinyl windows with concrete sills fill the two central bays on both levels. The outer bays of the second level feature one-over one wood windows. A shed dormer with two wood vents is centered on the roof. A 1970, three bay carport with a flat, corrugated metal roof sits at the rear of the property.

209 South Lorimier 1 NC

Property Type: Lot

Architectural Style/ Form: N/A

The 1931 Sanborn map shows two buildings on this property. These buildings were torn down after 2008 and the period of significance and the lot is considered noncontributing.

212 South Lorimier 1972, 1 NC

Property Type: Multi-Family

Architectural Style/ Form: Modern Movement

A three story brick apartment building with a concrete foundation and a flat roof. The short side of this rectangular building faces the street, with entrances facing the parking lot on the north. The building includes wood doors and paired metal sash windows. A single, sliding metal window is found on each level of the street facing facade. The building was constructed after the period of significance and is considered noncontributing.

213 South Lorimier 1900 [2009], 1 C Photo # Rep 12

Property Type: Single-Family

Architectural Style/ Form: Other: I-house

A two story I-house with a stone foundation and a side gabled roof. The three ranked building features two-over-two wood windows. A modern wood door is centered on the first level. A full width shed roof porch (added after 2008) is supported by turned spindle posts. despite the application of vinyl siding, the building continues to express its form and most of its original design qualities.

216 South Lorimier 1900, 1 NC Photo # Rep 14

Property Type: Single-Family

Architectural Style/ Form: Other: Gable Front

A two story brick and wood gable front house with a stone foundation. The second level features paired metal sash windows. Paired sash windows with applied mullians and a boarded

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 23

Courthouse-Seminary Neighborhood Historic District Cape Girardeau County, MO

transom are located in the northern bay of the first level. A small wood window and wood door with transom light and concrete stair are found in the southern bay. A shed roof porch with wood cornice covers the first level, with thin pillars extending from a concrete slab. The lack of a raised porch significantly alters the facade of this building, resulting in a noncontributing classification. The construction of a raised porch would warrant the reassessment of the property's integrity.

220 South Lorimier 1875 [c1950], **1 NC** Photo # Rep 13

Property Type: Single-Family Architectural Style/ Form: Other: Gable and Wing

A one-and-a-half story gable and wing house with a stone foundation and shingle roof. The projecting wing is located on the northern end of the façade, featuring paired metal sash windows. The wood door with metal storm door entrance is located on the southern wall of the projection. A shed roof supported by metal posts extends over the concrete porch and sash window in the southern bay. The application of modern siding, installation of new windows, and porch alterations significantly affect the historic character of the property and it is considered noncontributing.

223 South Lorimier 1920, **1 C**

Property Type: Single Family Architectural Style/ Form: Other

A one story gable and wing house with a concrete foundation. The building retains its original wood and glass entrance and wood windows, but the original facing material has been replaced or covered with vinyl siding. Despite the material change, the building continues to express the form and design it possessed during the period of significance.

224 South Lorimier 1968, **1 NC**

Property Type: Multi-Family Architectural Style/ Form: Modern Movement

A one story brick apartment building with a concrete foundation and a flat roof. The short side of this rectangular structure faces the street, featuring two small metal windows. The entrances are located on the northern elevation, and unseen from the street. The building was constructed after the period of significance and is considered noncontributing.

225 South Lorimier 1863[c.1990], **2 NC** Photo # Rep 15

Property Type: Single-Family Architectural Style/ Form: Other: German Cottage

A one-and-a-half story wood frame house with a concrete foundation and a side gabled roof. The first level has been covered in a brick veneer, and features a modern wood door flanked by metal six-over-one sash windows. The shed dormer includes two four-pane windows. The application of a new door, windows, and brick veneer significantly alters the look of the building and dramatically impact its ability to convey its original design. It is considered noncontributing.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 24

Courthouse-Seminary Neighborhood Historic District Cape Girardeau County, MO

A modern 1990 metal outbuilding sits at the rear of the property and is considered noncontributing because it was constructed after the period of significance.

227 South Lorimier 1850 [c. 2008], **2 C** Photo # Rep 15

Property Type: Single-Family Architectural Style/ Form: Other: Double Pen

A one-and-a-half story brick house with a raised stone foundation and a side gabled roof. Two modern wood doors with wood transom windows are centered on the façade, flanked by two modern sash windows with segmental arched brick lintels and stone sills. A corbeled brick cornice runs along the roofline. The lower third of the facade has been re-bricked. Despite the changes, the building continues to reflect its original form and conveys most of its original details. A large metal and wood shed with a side gabled roof was constructed near the property c. 1900.

229 South Lorimier 1900 [1940], **2 NC** Photo # Rep 13

Property Type: Single-Family Architectural Style/ Form: Other: Gable and Wing

A one-and-a-half story vertical wood paneled house with a stone foundation and a cross gabled roof. A one-story shed roof porch covers the wood door and two-over-two wood window of the southern bay. The northern bay features a projecting bay windows that has been paneled over. Decorated verge board ornaments the cross gable above a wood sash window. The application of the vertical wood paneling to the bay window significantly alters the look of the building, The building is considered noncontributing, but its status should be reevaluated if the paneling is removed. A 1955 modern garage sits at the rear of the property and is considered noncontributing.

230 South Lorimier 1938, **1 C/ 1 NC** Photo # 7

Property Type: Single-Family

Architectural Style/ Form: Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals: Tudor Revival

A one-and-a-half story brick Tudor Revival style house with a concrete foundation and a steeply pitched roof. The six light wood door is covered by a metal and glass storm door and located in the southern bay. The entrance is ornamented by a glazed brick surround, metal awning, and steeply pitched cross gable. The remaining two bays feature paired metal window with metal awnings. A 1970, modern garage sits at the southeast corner of the property and is considered noncontributing.

301 South Lorimier 1879, **1 C/ 1 NC** Photo # 5

Property Type: Single-Family

Architectural Style/ Form: Late Victorian: Italianate

A two story brick house with a stone foundation and a hipped roof. The building sits at a corner, creating two facades. The southern, main elevation features a wood door with a boarded

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 25

Courthouse-Seminary Neighborhood Historic District Cape Girardeau County, MO

transom window in the northern bay. This entrance is ornamented by an arched brick lintel and a bracketed rectangular crown. A one-story bay window with a bracketed cornice projects in the southern bay, featuring one-over-one wood windows with segmental arched brick lintels and stone sills. A single wood and glass door rests in the northern bay of the second level, and this fenestration is mimicked with paired windows over wood panels in the southern bay. A wide cornice with decorative paired brackets ornaments the roofline. The brackets on this elevation retain intricate turned pendants and scroll work. On the north facade, three part wood windows with bracketed stone sills and segmental arched brick lintels fill the eastern bays of the first and second level. In the western bay, a front gabled porch with simple wood supports cover the wood and glass door and rectangular transom window. On the second level, the western bay is occupied by a glass and wood door with a segmental arched brick lintel. The bracketed cornice wraps around this elevation. A 1955 small, noncontributing wood shed with a side gabled roof sits at the rear of the property.

318 South Lorimier c.1960, 1 NC

Property Type: Multi-Family

Architectural Style/ Form: Modern Movement

A one-story "U" shaped, brick apartment complex with a concrete foundation and front gabled roof. The twelve unit entrances face a central courtyard, featuring a wood door with metal sash windows on either side. A covered walkway connects the north and south sides of the complex. The building was constructed after the period of significance and is considered non-contributing.

322 South Lorimier 1890, 1 C

Property Type: Multi-Family

Architectural Style/ Form: Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals

A one-story duplex with a stone foundation and a side-gabled metal roof. Two pedimented porches with Tuscan column supports cover each side of the duplex. The entrance doors are wood, and the southern entrance is covered by a screen door. The original wood windows and surrounds have been retained, found on either side of the entrances. Two windows with metal awnings fill the center bay between the porches.

324 South Lorimier 1900, 1 C Photo # Rep 13

Property Type: Single-Family

Architectural Style/ Form: Other: Gable and Wing

A one-and-a-half story gable and wing house with a stone foundation and a cross gable roof with a hipped dormer. The northern projection features paired sash windows on the first level and a single sash window in the gable. The porch was historically bricked in, and features a window in the southern bay and the wood entrance door in the northern bay. Wood siding covers the majority of the building. All of the historic wood windows are intact, and only the dormer windows are obscured by metal storm windows.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 26

Courthouse-Seminary Neighborhood Historic District Cape Girardeau County, MO

326 South Lorimier 1900, **1 C** Photo # Rep 9

Property Type: Single-Family Architectural Style/ Form: Other: Gable and Wing

A two story gable and wing house with a stone foundation and a metal roof. Paired windows are found on both levels of the northern projection. The entrance door is situated near the corner created by the wing, with a single window in the southern bay. A shingled shed porch roof, supported by modern scrolled metal posts, separates the first level from the two sash windows on the second floor.

340 South Lorimier Huhn-Harrison House 1906 , **NR listed** Photo # Rep 2

Property Type: Single-Family Architectural Style/ Form: Late Victorian: Queen Anne
Architect: Schmidt, Albert J.

A one-and-a-half story brick Queen Anne style home with a stone foundation and a cross gable roof. The front façade has a projecting, cutaway bay with patterned shingle work in the gable ends. A porch wraps around the southwest corner of the building, featuring classical column supports . White glazed brick is used as window surrounds and ornamental belt course. A c. 1960, modern one-car metal garage sits at the north east corner of the property and is considered noncontributing.

121 South Main B'Nai Isreal Synogogue 1937, **NR listed**

Property Type: Religious
Architectural Style/ Form: Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals
Architect: Barnett, T. P.

A one-story stuccoed brick Spanish Colonial Revival style building with Islamic influences. The central domed portico is slightly projected, with a Moorish arch opening. Four Moorish arched openings flank the projection on either side, the outer two occupied by windows and the remaining two are blind openings. A terra cotta tile side gabled roof tops the building.

131 South Main St. Vincent de Paul Catholic Church 1853, **NR listed** Photo # 6

Property Type: Religious
Architectural Style/ Form: Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals: Late Gothic Revival
Architect: Walsh, Thomas Weryng, Builder: Lansman, John

A symmetrical Gothic Revival church with a central tower, stone foundation, brick façade, and painted sandstone accents. The central narthex is slightly projected, featuring paired wood doors, a shaped parapet, and a stone, lancet arched entrance. Above the narthex, a two-story, compound lancet arched window features stained glass and multiple stone lancet arches. Paired lancet arched vents fill the tower, which is capped by a spherical spire and pointed

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 27

Courthouse-Seminary Neighborhood Historic District Cape Girardeau County, MO

finials. The two side wings feature tall lancet arched stained windows with molded lintels. Pointed shaped parapates are topped by pointed finials on brick piers and central iron crosses.

220 Merriwether c1884 [2001], **1 C** Photo # 13

Property Type: Single-Family Architectural Style/ Form: Late Victorian: Gothic

A one-and-a-half story brick house with a stone foundation and a cross gabled roof. The western projection features two two-over-one segmental arched windows with bracketed stone sills. Another of these windows with a Gothic arch is found in the gable. Three more of the segmental arch windows are found on the easterwing of the building, also featuring bracketed stone sills. The historic wood and glass door with intact transom is located in the western most bay of the wing, near the corner created by the projection. A non -original shed roof porch with exposed rafters and turned spindle supports covers the entrance. Paired stone brackets ornament the roofline.

221 Merriwether 1970, **1 NC** Photo # Rep 19

Property Type: Commercial
Architectural Style/ Form: Other: Two-Part Commercial Block

A two-story brick commercial block building with a concrete foundation and a flat roof. The building is divided into two halves, with three rolling overhead metal garage doors on the eastern half, and a commercial store front on the western half. The storefront fenestration consists of two central metal and glass doors with a wide transom window. The entrance is flanked by two wide metal display windows on either side. A metal awning separates the first level from the five six-light metal windows of the second level. The building was constructed after the period of significance and is considered noncontributing.

224 Merriwether 1940 [1966, 1994], **1 NC** Photo # Rep 19

Property Type: Commercial Architectural Style/ Form: Other

A one-story concrete block commercial garage with a concrete foundation and a flat roof. The original structure sits back from the street, featuring an overhead rolling garage door in the eastern bay and a metal and glass door in the western bay. A projection four bays deep extends toward the street. The southern (main) façade is a blank wall, but the eastern façade includes a garage door and a metal and glass entrance. At the rear of the property, a modern concrete building is attached to the original stucture and hidden from the street. The building's original design has been overwhelmend and compromised by the additional connecting structures. The building does not convey its original design and is considered noncontributing.

226 Merriwether Albert, Leon Joseph House 1880 [1972], **1 C** Photo # Rep 2

Property Type: Single-Family Architectural Style/ Form: Late Victorian: Queen Anne

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 28 **Courthouse-Seminary Neighborhood Historic District
Cape Girardeau County, MO**

A two story brick Queen Anne house with a stone foundation and a cross gabled roof. A projecting, two story bay featuring two-over-two wood windows with stone sills and segmental arched brick lintels is found on the western half of the building below the cross gable. Classical columns support the shed roof porch that covers the wood and glass entrance and sash window on the eastern wing. Two metal windows with horizontal mullions and stone sills are found on the second level. Paired brackets ornament the wide cornice, which is broken in the gable.

235 Merriwether 1889 [2005], **1 C** Photo # Rep 2
Property Type: Single-Family Architectural Style/ Form: Late Victorian: Queen Anne

A two-and-a-half story brick house with a stone foundation and a hipped roof. The entrance is located in the western bay, comprised of wood and glass door with wide sidelights and decorative paneling, and featuring an intricate transom window. The entrance is covered by metal roof porch with square top columns and a dentiled cornice. The porch is rounded, and wraps around to the western elevation. Above the entrance, on the second level, is a three-part window divided by carved wood mullions and containing simple carvings in the segmental arched lintel. The eastern bay of the building is a projecting cross gable with paired sash windows on the first and second level. Paired six-light windows fill the gable. A wide wood cornice surrounds the entire roofline, broken at the cross gable. The conical roof of a tower on the southeast corner of the building projects above the remaining structure. A two-car garage was added at the rear of the building in 2005. It does not dramatically impact the original design of the building, and is unseen from the façade.

315 Merriwether 1910, **1 C** Photo # Rep 3
Property Type: Single-Family
Architectural Style/ Form: Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements: Craftsman

A one story brick house with a concrete foundation and a double gabled roof. Paired three-over-one wood windows with stone sill are found in the eastern bay, which projects from the main wall of the building. The entrance is found on the western wall of the projection. The west bay contains three-over-one wood windows found in triplicate on a painted brick wall. A projecting gabled porch covers the western bay, supported by full height battered columns.

316 Merriwether 1910, **1 C** Photo # Rep 3
Property Type: Single-Family
Architectural Style/ Form: Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements: Craftsman

A two story brick house with a concrete foundation and a front gabled roof. The full width porch features square brick columns that support the bracketed gable roof with exposed rafters. The wood and glass entrance is located in the eastern bay, and a wide sash window with a stone sill and segmental arched brick lintel is located in the western bay. This ornamentation is mimicked on the two sash windows of the second level. Wood siding is found in the bracketed gable, with decorative wood grating over two vents.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 29 **Courthouse-Seminary Neighborhood Historic District
Cape Girardeau County, MO**

317 Merriwether 1929 [c.1990], **1 C** Photo # Rep 8

Property Type: Single-Family

Architectural Style/ Form: Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements: Prairie

A one-and-a-half story brick house with a concrete foundation and a frontclipped gabled roof. The central wood door is flanked by three-over-one wood windows found in triplicate. A full length gabled porch with squat brick piers and modern wood supports has recently received a new concrete block foundation. Despite the new material, the building continues to convey its original design.

318 Merriwether 1890, **1 C** Photo # Rep 12

Property Type: Single-Family

Architectural Style/ Form: Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements: Craftsman

A two story brick house with a concrete foundation and a front gabled roof. The full width porch features square brick columns that support the bracketed gable roof with exposed rafters. The wood and glass entrance is located in the eastern bay, and a wide sash window with a stone sill and segmental arched brick lintel is located in the western bay. This ornamentation is mimicked on the two sash windows of the second level. Wood siding is found in the bracketed gable, with wood lattice work over two vents.

320 Merriwether 1895, **2 C** Photo # Rep 12

Property Type: Multi Family

Architectural Style/ Form: Other: I-house

A two story I-house with a concrete foundation and a side gabled roof. The six ranked building features two-over-two wood windows with stone sills on the first and second level. The central bays on the first level include six panel modern wood doors. Classical columns support the flat roof of the porch. Despite the application of vinyl siding, the building continues to convey its form and most of its original design. A 1935, two story concrete building sits at the rear of the property. The building features a side gabled roof and eight pane fixed wood windows, as well as three metal rolling garage doors.

12 North Middle 1900, **1 C** Photo # 14

Property Type: Single-Family

Architectural Style/ Form: Other: Gable Front

A two story wood clapboard sided building with a concrete foundation and a gable front roof. The wood door with rectangular transom window is located in the northern bay. A gabled, one bay entrance porch is supported by brick columns with simple rectangular caps. A wide wood sash window is located in the southern bay of the first level. Wood sash windows with a molded lintel are found in triplicate in the gable.

16 North Middle 1930, **2 NC** Photo # Rep 14

Property Type: Single-Family

Architectural Style/ Form: Other: Gable Front

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 30 **Courthouse-Seminary Neighborhood Historic District
Cape Girardeau County, MO**

A two story gable front house with a concrete foundation and vinyl siding. A full width hipped roof porch with iron supports covers the modern wood and glass entrance and a wide wood sash window. Two metal sash windows create the second level fenestration. A broken cornice is the only ornamentation on the facade. The addition of vinyl siding does not dramatically change the look of the building, but porch alterations, the installation of new windows and a new door as well in addition to the vinyl siding overwhelms any original design and the building is therefore considered noncontributing. A 1930 wood, gabled shed is covered with vinyl siding and is considered noncontributing.

24 North Middle Freeman House 1911 [c. 2000], **1 C** Photo # Rep 1

Property Type: Single-Family Architectural Style/ Form: Late 19th and 20th Century
Revivals: Colonial Revival

A two story vinyl sided house with a concrete foundation and a front gambrel roof. The wood and glass door with sidelights and transom window is recessed in the northern bay. A cut away bay window projects in the southern bay. A wide cornice separates the first level from the paired modern wood windows with geometric iron work on the second level. A broken cornice rises to just above the second floor windows. Despite the addition of vinyl siding, the building continues to convey its historic design, specifically retaining historic windows and entrance in good condition.

14 Morgan Oak Osterloh House 1889 [2002], **2 C/ 1 NC**

Property Type: Single-Family Architectural Style/ Form: Late Victorian: Second Empire

A two-and-a-half story brick house with a stone foundation and a mansard roof. The east facing façade features a two story projection in the southern bay. The wood and glass door with full height sidelights and a wide rectangular transom window is surrounded by a wood porch with simple square wood pillars and a ballustrated flat roof in the northern bay. Paired tall windows with segmental arched brick lintels and stone sills are found in the projecting bay and above the entrance. Multicolored slate fishscale shingles surround the pedimented dormers in the mansard roof. Metal cornices are found at the top and bottom of the roof. Brick corbeling creates a decorative cornice. The property contains an 1889 one story, side gabled brick carriage house that has been converted into an apartment. A 1984 modern, three bay brick garage is also present on the site, designed to reflect the architectural motifs of the historic buildings.

200 Morgan Oak 1965, **1 NC**

Property Type: Commercial Architectural Style/ Form: Modern Movement

A two-story brick motel with a concrete foundation and a flat roof. The rectangular building fronts to the east, with the short side of the building facing Morgan Oak. The entrance occupies the first two bays of the main level on the east façade. Floor to ceiling metal windows surround the metal door. A shingled awning separates the metal picture window of the second level from the first level entrance. Two, large metal windows with wood panel knee walls are paired with wood doors in the remaining bays of the east elevation, with a metal and concrete stair ascending to the northern bay of the second level. The south elevation features a two-story

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 31 **Courthouse-Seminary Neighborhood Historic District
Cape Girardeau County, MO**

metal and glass bay window in the eastern bay. The western bay is occupied by a single window on the first level and two three-pane windows on the second level.

105 South Spanish 1880, **1 C/ 1 NC** Photo # Rep 1

Property Type: Multi-Family

Architectural Style/ Form: Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals: Colonial Revival

A two-story brick house with a stone foundation and a hipped roof. A full width, one story porch wraps around from the eastern façade to the northern elevation, featuring classical columns and a brick knee wall. The central entrance consists of a modern six panel wood door with historic wood and glass sidelights. The southern window was recently replaced with a large picture window featuring applied mullions. The northern opening is boarded over while the building is under construction. The second level features projecting bay windows in the northern and southern bays. A bracketed wide cornice runs just below a central two window, hipped roof dormer. A one story, 1950 concrete block building is found at the rear of the property. Constructed after the period of significance, the building is considered noncontributing.

117 South Spanish 1920 [c. 2000], **1 C/ 1 NC** Photo # Rep 3

Property Type: Single-Family

Architectural Style/ Form: Late 19th and Early 20th Cen. American Movements: Craftsman

A one-and-a-half story brick house with a concrete foundation and a side gabled roof. A full width shed roof porch is covered in vinyl siding and supported by battered concrete columns. Paired three-over-one sash windows flank the central wood and glass historic door. Segmental arched brick lintels can be found above each opening. A gabled dormer with three fixed pane windows is centered on the roof. Despite the modern wall facing on the porch posts, the building continues to convey its original form and design. A modern, gable front 1965 garage sits at the rear of the property and is considered noncontributing.

119 South Spanish 1890 [c. 2000], **1 C** Photo # Rep 15

Property Type: Single-Family

Architectural Style/ Form: Other: Central Passage

A one story brick house with a stone foundation and a side gabled roof. The five ranked building features a central wood and glass modern door with a rectangular transom window. A modern entrance porch with a flat roof and turned spindles ornaments the opening.

124 South Spanish 1915, **2 C** Photo # Rep 3

Property Type: Single-Family

Architectural Style/ Form: Late 19th and Early 20th Cen. American Movements: Craftsman

A one-and-a-half story brick bungalow with a concrete foundation and side gabled roof. A full width stucco porch with squat battered piers and corner brackets has been screened. A central wood door with wood panel "sidelights" grants access to the porch. A gabled dormer with exposed rafters and shingled wall facing is centered in the half story. A one story, 1915 garage sits at the rear of the property.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 32 **Courthouse-Seminary Neighborhood Historic District
Cape Girardeau County, MO**

125 South Spanish 1907 [2006], **1 C** Photo # Rep 2

Property Type: Single-Family Architectural Style/ Form: Late Victorian: Queen Anne

A two-and-a-half story brick Queen Anne house with a concrete foundation and a hipped roof. A concrete half wall and classical columns support the full width, one-story porch with dentiled cornice. A modern wood and glass door is found in the northern bay, and a wide sash window with a rusticated stone sill and lintel is found in the southern bay. On the second level, two sash windows with similar surrounds are found in the southern bay. The northern bay includes a cross gabled, vinyl sided projection with a three part modern window and fish scale shingling around the gable window.

135 South Spanish 1925 [1976], **2 C/ 1 NC** Photo # Rep 3

Property Type: Single-Family
Architectural Style/ Form: Late 19th and Early 20th Cen. American Movements: Craftsman

A one-and-a-half story brick house with a concrete foundation and a side gabled roof. Squat wood columns on brick pillars hold the full width porch. The original five-over-one wood window is found in the northern bay. Three-over-one wood windows with metal storm windows are found in the southern bay. The central historic wood and glass entrance door is surrounded by dark brick quoining. The gabled dormer features faux half timbering and three three-over-one sash windows. To the southwest of the building is a 1925, front gabled, two bay brick garage. Though the garage doors have been replaced by windows and entrances, the building continues to reflect its original design details and retains the original wood trims. A 1970, modern wood shed is found at the rear of the property and is considered noncontributing because it was constructed after the period of significance.

137 South Spanish 1970, **1 NC**

Property Type: Multi-Family Architectural Style/ Form: Modern Movement

A two story brick apartment building with a concrete foundation and a hipped roof. The main façade features two sets of metal sash windows. The entrances are located on the northern elevation. The building was constructed after the period of significance and is considered noncontributing.

143 South Spanish 1920 [1990], **1 C/ 1 NC**

Property Type: Single-Family
Architectural Style/ Form: Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals

A two-story brick house with a concrete foundation and a low pitched hipped roof. The façade features matching one-story octagonal bay windows on the first level, with brackated cornice ornamentation. The paired six-over-one sash windows of the second level have soldier brick lintels. A wide dentiled cornice runs along the roofline. The building has muted Italianate influences. The entrance is on a secondary elevation. At the rear of the property sits a 1970, side gabled, brick, one-and-a-half story building. The structure appears to have been a carriage

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 33 **Courthouse-Seminary Neighborhood Historic District
Cape Girardeau County, MO**

house when it was constructed, and vinyl siding has been added to the eastern façade which appears to enclose what used to be a porch. The building retains some cornice molding, but the new material dramatically changes the appearance of the structure and it is considered noncontributing.

151 South Spanish 1838 [c.1860, c. 1920, 1980, c. 2005], **2 C/ 1 NC**

Property Type: Single-Family Architectural Style/ Form: Other: I-house

A two story brick I-house with a stone foundation and a side gabled roof. The five ranked, symmetrical façade features a central wood and glass entrance with a pedimented one story porch supported by classical columns. The remaining bays are filled with six-over-one sash windows with stone sills. A wide dentiled cornice runs just below the roofline. A one story, side gabled sun porch projects on the south side of the building. The property has two rear outbuildings. The central 2005 outbuilding is a modern gazebo construction with a hipped roof. This building was constructed after the period of significance and is considered noncontributing. A one story, 1880 brick carriage house with a stone foundation and a side gabled roof sits at the northwest corner of the property.

200 South Spanish 1910, **1 C** Photo # 8

Property Type: Multi-Family

Architectural Style/ Form: Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements: Prairie

A two story brick Prairie style house with a stone foundation and a pyramid roof. Two wood and glass doors with rectangular wood transoms are located in the southern bay. A pedimented one-story porch with brick square columns covers the entry. Paired sash windows with stone sills are found in the northern bays on the first and second level, and a single sash window is found in the second level southern bay.

201 South Spanish 1905, **1 C** Photo # Rep 1

Property Type: Single-Family

Architectural Style/ Form: Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals: Colonial Revival

A two-and-a-half story brick colonial revival style house with a stone foundation and a steeply pitched hipped roof. A one story full width porch is supported by classical columns and wraps from the eastern façade to the northern elevation. The wood and glass entrance door is flanked by carved wood and glass sidelights and located in the northern bay. Paired sash windows with metal storm windows and stone sills fill the remaining openings on the first and second level. A hipped roof dormer is centered on the roof, featuring two window openings that have been boarded from the inside.

204 South Spanish 1880, **1 C** Photo # Rep 15

Property Type: Single-Family

Architectural Style/ Form: Other: Central Passage

A one story wood clap board sided house with a stone foundation and a side gabled roof. The three ranked building includes two sash windows flanking an entrance just north of center. The

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 34 **Courthouse-Seminary Neighborhood Historic District
Cape Girardeau County, MO**

entrance door is covered by a metal panel for security reasons and unused, but its eight pane transom light and sidelights are visible. Frosted glass wood sash windows are paired in the northern and southern bay.

207 South Spanish 1 NC

Property Type: Lot Architectural Style/ Form: N/A

A two story brick house historically occupied this lot. The building was torn down after the period of significance, and it the lot is considered noncontributing.

212 South Spanish 1976, 1 NC

Property Type: Commercial Architectural Style/ Form: other: No Style.

A one story, brick, three bay commercial garage with a concrete foundation and a side gabled roof.

215 South Spanish 1905 [1970], 1 NC

Property Type: Single-Family Architectural Style/ Form: Modern Movement

A one story vinyl sided house with a concrete foundation and a cross gabled roof. The projecting northern bay includes a single vinyl sash window. A shed porch with a concrete knee wall and metal supports runs the length of the southern wing, featuring a modern wood door in the northern bay and a vinyl sash window in the southern bay. The covering of the building's brick facade with vinyl siding has overwhelmed the building's original design. In addition, the installation of new doors and windows completely alters the overall character of the building and it is considered noncontributing.

221 South Spanish 1 NC

Property Type: Lot Architectural Style/ Form: N/A

A one-story frame gable and wing historically occupied this lot. Unfortunately, this building burned down between 2005 and 2008. The lot is considered noncontributing.

224 South Spanish 1940, 1 C

Property Type: Commercial
Architectural Style/ Form: Other: Two-Part Commercial Block

A two story brick commercial structure with a concrete foundation and a flat roof. A wood and glass door is centered on the main level, flanked by three metal display windows on both sides. These display windows are covered by iron security gates. On the second level there are two twelve light hopper windows near the terra cotta coped roof.

224A South Spanish 1948, 1 C Photo # Rep 19

Property Type: Commercial Architectural Style/ Form: Other

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 35 **Courthouse-Seminary Neighborhood Historic District
Cape Girardeau County, MO**

A one-story brick commercial garage with a concrete foundation and a flat roof. The building features a single car garage entrance.

225 South Spanish, 1 NC

Property Type: Lot Architectural Style/ Form: N/A

A two story brick house historically occupied this lot. It was demolished after 1999, and the lot is considered noncontributing.

227 South Spanish Miller, Ben House 1915 [1960], 1 C/ 1 NC Photo # Rep 9

Property Type: Single-Family Architectural Style/ Form: Late Victorian: Shingle

A two-and-a-half story brick and frame house with a concrete cast stone foundation and a hipped roof. The building features a full width, one story porch supported by paired classical columns. The central wood and glass entrance with transom is flanked by wide one-over-one sash windows. The second level is covered in shingles. A central, projecting bay window is flanked by modern vinyl sash windows. The hipped roof dormer is also covered in wood shingles. A modern, 1960, two-car garage with a gable roof sits at the rear of the property.

231-235 South Spanish 1905, 2 C Photo # Rep 1

Property Type: Multi-Family
Architectural Style/ Form: Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals: Colonial Revival

A two story brick apartment building with a concrete foundation and a flat roof. The six ranked building features one-over-one sash windows with stone sills on the first level and a stone belt course creating the second level sills. A wood and glass door paired with a wide window under a rectangular transom can be found in the second, fourth, and fifth bays. Flat roof porches with wide friezes and classical wood columns cover the entrances. A projecting wood cornice features tar shaped metal ornaments. Painted swags decorate the parapet wall. A one-story brick front gabled outbuilding sits on the southern edge of the property. Constructed in 1915, it appears to be an early garage building. The original entrances have been boarded over, but multilight windows are found paired near the roofline. Three sets of brick pillars rise above the roofline on both the north and south sides.

238 South Spanish 1990, 1 NC

Property Type: Multi-Family Architectural Style/ Form: Modern Movement

A two-story apartment complex with a concrete foundation and a side gabled roof. The east facing façade features a two story hipped roof porch with concrete supports. Vinyl windows cover nearly all of the façade, found singularly and flanking glass doors. The building features two recessed wings on either side, with segmental arched concrete window surrounds. The building was constructed after the period of significance and is considered noncontributing.

303 South Spanish Shivelbine, August & Amalia House 1895 1990, NR listed

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 36 **Courthouse-Seminary Neighborhood Historic District
Cape Girardeau County, MO**

Photo # Rep 11

Property Type: Singl- Family

Architectural Style/ Form: Late Victorian: Queen Anne

A two-and-a-half story brick house with a concrete foundation and a front gabled roof. The wood and glass historic door is located in the northern bay, surrounded by a hipped roof entrance porch with turned spindles and simple wood supports. The second floor of the northern bay features a sash window with a rounded transom and round arch lintel. The fenestration of the southern bay includes three-part sash windows with stone sills, sunburst rounded transom windows, and stone pilasters. A dentiled cornice divides the gable into two sections, creating a faux cross gable above the northern bay. Paired sash windows fill the main gable. A one story, front gabled concrete buildings sits at the rear of the property. The structure is missing windows, and wood awnings in poor condition cover the vacant openings.

309 South Spanish 1880, **1 C** Photo # Rep 1

Property Type: Single-Family

Architectural Style/ Form: Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals: Colonial Revival

A two story brick house with a stone foundation and a hipped roof. A two story porch covers the facade, ornamented by painted pressed iron balustrades, pillars, and cornices on the second floor. The original wood and glass door with two-pane transom window is located in the northern bay. Two, multi-pane modern sash windows fill the remaining bays on the first level. On the second floor, the original wood and glass door and window sidelight is found in the northern bay, and a modern sash window is found in the southern bay.

318 South Spanish Knights of Columbus Hall 1936, **1 C/ 2 NC** Photo # 17

Property Type: Social

Architectural Style/ Form: Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals: Tudor Revival

A two story brick Tudor Revival style social gathering hall with a concrete foundation. The building consists of a central projection on the building's core and slightly projected end bays. The flat roof entrance projection features a three pane wood and glass porch accessed from the sides. Above this porch, brick pilasters rise to a shaped parapet. Four two-story openings with pointed arch brick lintels have been filled with removable concrete block. A terra cotta cornice is capped by a flat roof parapet wall. The outer bays feature first level double door entrances, paired six over six sash windows with terra cotta labled molds on the second level and a circular medallion ornamenting the pointed parapets. A one bay, one-story brick handicap entrance with paired metal and glass doors and a flat roof is located on the northern end of the facade. A 1960 concrete block pavillion with concrete pillars and a front gabled roof is located on the southern end of the property. The building was constructed after the period of significance and is considered noncontributing. A 1960, one story brick garage is located at the northeastern corner of the property. The building features sash windows and two metal doors, with a northern projection. The building was constructed after the period of significance and is considered noncontributing.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 37 **Courthouse-Seminary Neighborhood Historic District
Cape Girardeau County, MO**

321 South Spanish 1875, **2 C/ 1 NC** Photo # Rep 1
Property Type: Single-Family Architectural Style/ Form: Late Victorian

A two story brick house with a stone foundation and a front gabled roof. This home appears to have faced the south when it was constructed. The current, street facing eastern façade includes paired sash windows on the first level and a single sash window on the second. These openings feature segmental arched brick lintels. The upper portions of the openings were brick when the historic windows were replaced with smaller sash windows. A concrete terrace extends across the eastern facade and around the northeast corner. It is possible that this terrace was once a covered porch, with brick columns that may have held wood or battered piers. A full length porch extends down the southern facade, and a wood door is found on this elevation. An 1875 front gabled brick carriage house sits at the northwest corner of the lot. This carriage house was remodeled approximately 1930, when a gabled brick two car garage was extended on its east side. A 1930 front gabled shed sits on the southern portion of the property and has been covered in vinyl.

325 South Spanish Glenn House 1883, **NR listed** Photo # Rep 2
Property Type: Single-Family Architectural Style/ Form: Late Victorian

A two-and-a-half story brick home with a stone foundation and a cross gabled roof. The building has a gable and wing footprint, and features a rounded entrance porch with classical columns and a wood ballustrade that wraps around the southern half of the building. A projecting bay window with conical roof is centered above the porch. The cross gable projects in the northern half of the building, displaying paired sash windows with segmental brick arches on the first and second level and a tudor arched window in the gable. The entrance features a wood and glass door with sidelights. Tall, narrow sash windows are found in the southern bay. Special ornamentation includes paired, carved brackets and stained glass windows in the central projecting bay. The property also includes a rear carriage house and an enclosed garden walkway arbor.

327 South Spanish 1918, **2 C** Photo # Rep. 1
Property Type: Single-Family
Architectural Style/ Form: Late 19th and 20th Century American Movement

A two story brick house with a concrete foundation and a terra-cotta tile hipped roof. The full length porch has been filled with windows, and features a modern wood and glass window in the northern bay. A wide dentiled cornice and fat square pillars ornament the porch. Paired six-over-one sash wood windows are found in both bays of the second level. The roofline features a dentiled cornice. A central hipped roof dormer features vent slats. A one story brick front gabled outbuilding sits on the southern edge of the property. Constructed in 1925, it appears to be an early garage building. The original entrances have been boarded over, but multilight windows are found paired near the roofline.

334 South Spanish 1915 [1977, 2005], **1 C** Photo # Rep 1
Property Type: Multi-Family

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 38 **Courthouse-Seminary Neighborhood Historic District
Cape Girardeau County, MO**

Architectural Style/ Form: Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals: Colonial Revival

A two-and-a-half story colonial revival multifamily home. The building features a low pitched hip roof, two wood and glass doors with transoms on the first level, and a full length porch with a ballustrade that creates a deck. A door is centered on the second level, surrounded by sash windows with segmental arched brick lintels. This building was updated in 1977, and again remodeled c. 2005.

338 South Spanish 1915, **1 C** Photo # Rep 1

Property Type: Multi-Family

Architectural Style/ Form: Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals: Colonial Revival

A two-and-a-half story brick house with a rusticated stone foundation and a hipped roof. A full width porch has a wide cornice, classical columns, and a balustrade with turned spindles, which creates a second level deck. A modern wood door with a transom is centered on the main level. This entrance is mimicked in the southern most bay of the first level. A one-over-one sash window with segmental arched brick lintel and stone sill is found in the northern bay of the first level. A wood and glass door with transom is centered on the second level, with sash windows flanking both sides. A hipped roof dormer with a sliding sash window is centered on the roof.

340 South Spanish 1915, **1 C** Photo # 1

Property Type: Multi-Family

Architectural Style/ Form: Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals: Colonial Revival

A two-and-a-half story brick house with a rusticated stone foundation and a hipped roof. A full width porch has a wide cornice, classical columns and a balustrade with turned spindles. A ballustrade on the roof creates a second level deck. A modern wood door with a transom is centered on the main level. This entrance is mimicked in the northern most bay of the first level. One-over-one sash windows with segmental arched brick lintels and stone sills are found in the remaining two first level bays, and the two outer bays on the second level. A wood and glass door with transom is centered on the second level. A hipped roof dormer with a sliding sash window is centered on the roof.

343 South Spanish 1900 [2006], **1 C** Photo # Rep. 1

Property Type: Single-Family

Architectural Style/ Form: Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals: Colonial Revival

A two-and-a-half story brick house with a concrete foundation and a hipped roof. The building features a one-story wood porch with classical columns and a second level balustrade that wraps around the eastern façade to the southern elevation. The original wood door and transom with narrow sidelights are found in the northern bay. A single sash window with segmental arched brick lintel is found in the southern bay. On the second level, paired sash windows are found in the northern bay, and a modern wood and glass door is found in the southern bay. A hipped roof dormer with a sash window is centered on the roof.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 39 **Courthouse-Seminary Neighborhood Historic District
Cape Girardeau County, MO**

301 Themis 1910, **1 C** Photo # Rep. 1

Property Type: Multi Family

Architectural Style/ Form: Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals: Colonial Revival

A two-and-a-half story brick apartment building with a stone foundation and a hipped roof. The building is divided into two town houses, featuring central glass and wood doors on the first level with round windows above on the second level. The outer bays contain wood one-over-one sash windows. Two gabled wall dormers push through the roofline, each containing a single wood sash window. A broken cornice ornaments the roofline. A gabled porch with classical columns covers the entrances, and wood panelling has been applied below the porch around the doors.

313 Themis Harrison, William Henry and Lilla Luce House 1897, **NR listed** Photo # Rep 2

Property Type: Single Family

Architectural Style/ Form: Late Victorian: Queen Anne

Architect: Legg, Jerome

A two-and-a-half story brick Queen Anne style house with a stone foundation and cross gabled roof. The façade is divided in two by a massive chimney. The western bay features a projecting bay window on the first level and paired single pane wood windows with rectangular molding on the second level. A gabled dormer pushes out of the roof above this bay. The eastern half of the building includes fish scale shingling in the gable above a projecting bay window on the second level. The historic wood and glass entry features sidelights and a rectangular transom. The entryway is accessed by a one-story porch with classical columns and a decorative balustrade. This porch wraps from the north facing facade around to the east elevation. The wide dentiled cornice is broken at the chimney, and bracketed below the cross gable. A 1999, gabled outbuilding sits at the rear of the property and is considered noncontributing.

323 Themis House at 323 Themis Street c.1864, **NR listed** (Crow, Judith Ann House)

Property Type: Single-Family

Architectural Style/ Form: Other: German Cottage

A one-and-a-half story brick house with a stone foundation and a side gabled roof. The three ranked northern façade includes a wood and glass door with rectangular transom, recessed in a rounded brick opening. Paired two-over-one wood windows with segmental arched brick lintels and stone sills fill the eastern two bays. A two-over-two wood window fills the gabled dormer.

401 Themis 1890 [1979], **1 C** Photo # 2

Property Type: Single-Family

Architectural Style/ Form: Late Victorian: Queen Anne

A two-and-a-half story Queen Anne house with a stone foundation and a wood clap board sided façade. A shed roof porch with simple wood supports wraps around from the northern facade to the eastern elevation. A conical turret ornaments the porch corner. The fenestration of the main level includes two wood sash windows and a wood and glass door with a rectangular transom in the western bay. Two sash windows are on the second level. Fish scale shingling ornaments the cross gable, surrounding a stained glass paladian window. A wood cornice divides the gabled half story from the rest of the elevation.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 40 **Courthouse-Seminary Neighborhood Historic District
Cape Girardeau County, MO**

409 Themis 1900, **2 C** Photo # 4

Property Type: Single-Family

Architectural Style/ Form: Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals: Spanish Revival

A two story house with a hipped roof, central three-story chimney and stucco wall facing. The wood and glass door with round transom light and brick quoining is located in the western bay on a one-story hipped roof projection. Above this projection is a small, wood sash window with a round transom. Paired sash windows are found just east of the central chimney. In the eastern most bay, a rounded porch entrance has been filled with a wood and glass door with sidelights and a four pane rounded transoms. Above this entrance is a projected wood sash window. A 1925 gabled brick garage sits at the rear of the property.

411 Themis 1890 , **1 C** Photo # Rep 2

Property Type: Single-Family

Architectural Style/ Form: Late Victorian: Queen Anne

A two-and-a-half story Queen Anne style house with a stone foundation, stucco façade, and multiple gabled roof. The wood and glass door with a metal storm door, narrow sidelights, and a rectangular transom window is located in the eastern bay. A tri-part window with stained glass transom is located west of the entrance. A wide porch with brick columns wraps from the northern façade around the eastern elevation. A second level ballustrade creates a deck on the porch roof. This deck is accessed by a central metal and glass storm door, which is flanked by wood and glass sash windows with stained glass ornamentation. A wide cornice divides this level from the paired 24 pane casement windows in the gable. On the western end of the building is a recessed two bay wing with chamfered corners on the first floor. The wing features one-over-one metal sash windows in the eastern bay. A metal window is located on the corner of the first level.

423 Themis Whitelaw House 1890, **1 C** Photo # Rep 2

Property Type: Single-Family

Architectural Style/ Form: Late Victorian: Queen Anne

A two-and-a-half story brick Queen Anne house with a stone foundation and a hipped roof with a cross gabled. A hipped roof porch is supported by classical columns and wraps around from the north elevation to the east façade. The wood and glass entrance with wide sidelights and a rectangular transom window with a segmental arched brick lintel is found in the western bay. Above the entrance, a single sash window is ornamented with a stone sill and stone shoulder blocks on the upper corners. The eastern bay features a double projection below the dentiled cross gabled. Paired sash windows with wood carved central mullions, bracketed stone sills, segmental arched brick lintels, and corner quoining are located on both levels on the projection. Wood clapboard siding in the gable is broken by a four pane window with lancet arched mullions.

429 Themis 1915, **1 C** Photo # 3

Property Type: Single-Family

Architectural Style/ Form: Late 19th and Early 20th Cen. American Movements: Craftsman

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 41 **Courthouse-Seminary Neighborhood Historic District
Cape Girardeau County, MO**

A one-and-a-half story brick bungalow with a concrete foundation and a side gabled roof. The wood and glass door is centered on the main level, flanked by ten-over-one wood windows with segmental arched brick lintels and stone sills. Square brick columns support the full width porch. Three sash windows are in the stuccoed and bracketed gabled dormer.

433 Themis 1920, **1 C** Photo # Rep 3

Property Type: Single-Family

Architectural Style/ Form: Late 19th and Early 20th Cen. American Movements: Craftsman

A one-and-a-half story brick bungalow with a stone foundation and a metal, side gabled roof. The original wood and glass entrance is centered on the main level. Twelve-over-one sash windows with eighteen light sidelight are located in the eastern and western bays. Battered brick columns support the full width porch. A bracketed, stuccoed gabled dormer features four six-over-one sash windows.

101 William 1916, **1 C** Photo # 19

Property Type: Commercial

Architectural Style/ Form: Other

A one story brick commercial storage building with a concrete foundation and a flat roof. The building's ten bays are divided by brick pilasters that push just over the roof line. Each bay contains a two-pane fixed wood window near the roofline. Rolling overhead wood garage doors are found in the fourth, and sixth bays from the west. A wood paneled opening with a wood door is found in the second bay. A wood door accessed by concrete stairs is found in the eastern most bay. Two fixed pane windows are found in the adjoining bay, and a boarded over window is found in the third bay. A modern one-car garage with flat roof and metal siding is found at the southwest corner of the property.

216 William, 1 NC

Property Type: Lot

Architectural Style/ Form: N/A

A two-and-a-half story Queen Anne house occupied this lot as recently as 1950, but was torn down or burned after the period of significance. The lot is considered noncontributing.

218 William, 1 NC

Property Type: Lot

Architectural Style/ Form: N/A

A two-story brick house historically occupied this lot, but was demolished or burned after the period of significance. The lot is considered noncontributing.

221 William 1968, **1 NC**

Property Type: Multi-Family

Architectural Style/ Form: Modern Movement

A one story brick apartment building with a concrete foundation and a flat roof. This "L" shaped structure features four units, each delineated on the exterior by a central metal door flanked by

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 42 **Courthouse-Seminary Neighborhood Historic District
Cape Girardeau County, MO**

three part metal windows. A wing projects from the western bay, featuring two three-part metal windows. The building was constructed after the period of significance and is considered noncontributing.

225 William 1955, 1 NC

Property Type: Single-Family

Architectural Style/ Form: Modern Movement

A one story brick house with a concrete foundation. The building is side gabled, with a wide sloping roofline stretching from a central, vertical wood sided projection across the western half of the main elevation, and extends beyond the building wall to form a carport. A large picture window is located in the western bay, and paired vinyl windows fill the eastern bay. The wood and glass entrance is located on the western elevation of the central projection. A wide brick chimney rises flush with the main wall at the northwest corner of the building. The building was constructed after the period of significance and is considered noncontributing.

324 William 1900, 1 C

Property Type: Multi-Family

Architectural Style/ Form: Late 19th and Early 20th Cen. American Movements

A two story brick apartment building with a concrete foundation and a stepped parapet wall. The eastern bay of the first and second level feature five-over-one wood sash windows flanked by three-over-one windows with soldier brick sills. A simple wood porch with balustrade covers the entry bay. Two historic wood and glass windows with metal storm doors are located on the first level, and a historic wood and glass door is above the porch on the second level.

324R William 1930, 1 NC Photo # Rep 15

Property Type: Single-Family

Architectural Style/ Form: Other: Central Passage

A one story house with a side gabled roof and a concrete foundation. Despite its 1930 construction, the building features new vinyl windows, vinyl siding, and modern shutters. Paired sash windows are found on either side of the central, modern wood door. On the south, a small addition is covered in vertical wood paneling with a modern sash window centered below its side gabled roof. Most of the original features have been obscured or replaced by modern materials, and the building is considered noncontributing.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 43 **Courthouse- Seminary Neighborhood Historic District
Cape Girardeau County, MO**

Architect List

Barnett, T. P.
Deane, Edwin Branch
Gerhart, J. W.
Lansman, John
Legg, Jerome
Ossenkop, Henry
Regenhardt, William
Schmidt, Albert J.
Walsh, Thomas Weryng

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 44 **Courthouse- Seminary Neighborhood Historic District
Cape Girardeau County, MO**

Summary:

The Courthouse- Seminary Neighborhood Historic District is locally significant under National Register Criterion C in the area of Architecture. Located in the southern part of Cape Girardeau's original plat, the district is a good example of an intact, middle and upper class neighborhood constructed between c. 1848 and 1948, the period of significance. Redeveloping an area of the city destroyed by an 1850 tornado, the buildings in the district were primarily constructed between 1890 and 1920, the period when Cape Girardeau's economy expanded due to rail service. Built in conjunction with a surge in population, the district buildings represent architectural forms and designs popular at the turn-of-the-century. The district primarily contains one-and-a-half to two-and-a-half story brick homes constructed in national house forms and period styles. Utilizing local materials and including vernacular property types, the buildings represent Late Victorian, Revival Style and early 20th century American movements. Unlike the smaller buildings constructed in the working class neighborhoods to the south and west, the buildings in the Courthouse-Seminary district represent high style designs, though some of the buildings have more muted decorations. Overall the district is well preserved and in excellent condition, reflecting the architectural style and form associated with Cape Girardeau's development between c. 1848 and 1948, the period from construction of the oldest contributing building to the construction of the last contributing building and the most significant period of development and construction in the district.

Elaboration:

Early Development

Cape Girardeau was founded as a trading post by French entrepreneur Jean Baptiste Girardot around 1733. As the "Louisiana Territory" was passed from France to Spain in 1762, the Spanish divided the massive region into districts and encouraged settlement by French, Spanish, Italian, German and American immigrants. Using property rights to secure allegiance for the crown, Spain granted acreage with no taxes to all who took an oath of loyalty to the Spanish king.¹

Louis Lorimier took advantage of the offer, and was granted approximately six thousand acres just south of Girardot's trading post in 1796. The Spanish appointed Lorimier commandant of the Cape Girardeau district, and as such he controlled the trade with cargo boats delivering dry goods and furs to the area. The success of Lorimier's post drew settlers and businesses to the surrounding area, and by 1803 nearly 1000 people resided near "Cape Girardeau." The small village was laid out in a grid by 1806, bounded by North, William, Middle, and Water Streets, centered around a two block public square with most of the businesses located along the river (See Figure 1: Map of Cape Girardeau).² Though it was an established trading post, the

¹ Tom Neumeyer, Frank Nickell, and Joel P. Rhodes. Historic Cape Girardeau: An Illustrated History. (Cape Girardeau, MO: Cape Girardeau Chamber of Commerce, 2004) 9-13.

² Goodspeed's History of Southeast Missouri: Embracing an Historical Account of the Counties of Ste. Genevieve, St. François, Perry, Cape Girardeau, Bollinger, Madison, New Madrid, Pemiscot, Dunklin, Scott, Mississippi, Stoddard, Butler, Wayne, and Iron, and including a Department Devoted to the

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 45 **Courthouse- Seminary Neighborhood Historic District
Cape Girardeau County, MO**

residential neighborhoods lacked a sense of permanence in their poorly maintained log cabins and impassable eroded streets.

The coming of the steamboats in the 1830s caused a population and building surge in the town. More substantial brick warehouses, churches, public buildings, and educational structures as well as frame homes and buildings were established during this decade. This includes St. Vincent's Catholic Church, which was constructed at the corner of Spanish and William Streets in 1838, as well as St. Vincent's College (later know as St. Vincent's Seminary) which was constructed that same year just south of the town (now at Spanish and Morgan Oak Streets). A Baptist Church was also established on Lorimier Street between Themis and Independence Streets (nonextant).³

The town's growth between 1830 and 1850 was substantial, but in vain. On November 27, 1850 a tornado swept up from the southwest, hitting the southern portion of the village. Nearly a hundred homes were lost to the twister, as well as St. Vincent's Catholic Church. Damage to warehouses and steamboats on the riverfront forever changed the town's focus and design, as Cape Girardeau began to rebuild. St. Vincent's Church was reconstructed and the new Common Pleas Courthouse was established on the public square. But the Civil War also struck this small Missouri town, keeping population and building relatively stagnant.⁴

Little construction occurred in the town until the 1880s. Cape Girardeau constructed its first city school, Lorimier School, with much debate, scuffle, and objection in 1872 at the corner of Independence and Fountain Streets (nonextant). Though most of Cape Girardeau's residents preferred the private education offered at St. Vincent's Parochial School (located on the St. Vincent Church Grounds- now a parking lot) and Trinity Lutheran School, a county public school was offered and pressure to open a city school began as early as 1867.⁵

Residential Redevelopment

Louis Houck's promise of a completed connection to the Iron Mountain railroad by 1881 appears to have prompted rebuilding in the city's downtown. Though the population only increased from 3,889 people to 4,297 people between 1880 and 1890, nearly thirty new homes were constructed in the district during this period. The population nearly doubled a decade later, from 4,851 people in 1900 to 8,475 people in 1910. The district also saw a corresponding boom in construction at this time as nearly 45 new houses were built.⁶

Preservation of Personal, Professional and Private Records. Chicago : The Goodspeed Publishing Co., 1888; Cape Girardeau, MO, Ramfre Press, 1955.

³ Neumeyer, 13-22.

⁴ Ibid, 22.

⁵ School Building File. (On file with the Cape Girardeau County Archives, Washington Avenue, Jackson, MO).

⁶ Sanborn Fire Insurance Company. Sanborn Maps, Missouri, 1884-1950. (The Sanborn Map Company, Sanborn Library, LLC, 2001), and Federal Census Records 1860-1920 (Available online through *Heritage Quest Online*. ProQuest LLC, 1999-2007. Accessed 24 September 2008.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 46 **Courthouse- Seminary Neighborhood Historic District
Cape Girardeau County, MO**

The boundary for the district encompasses nearly all of the residential neighborhoods within the southern half of the city's original limits, with the inclusion of four addition blocks south of William. With the public school included in the district, the city's fire station located a block west of the district at the corner of Fredrick and Independence Streets, and the Court of Common Pleas located just outside the districts northern boundary, it is not surprising that many of the city's employees lived in the district. The constable lived on North Lorimier, along with the city's mail man and post office clerk. A plumber and an engineer that worked for the city both resided on South Lorimier Street, and South Spanish was home to the Sherriff's deputy, a fireman, and some other general city workers.⁷

The residents of the district were middle and upper class families. Lawyers, physicians, and architects with their own practices in the adjoining commercial district (see attached boundary map) could be found on Lorimier, Themis and Good Hope Streets. Many independent business owners also resided in the district, including barbers, a dress maker, a grocer, hardware store merchants, music teachers, life insurance agents, and saloon keepers. The close proximity of the commercial district on Broadway, Main, and Spanish Streets allowed the business owners and workers to travel easily to work by foot, and later by streetcar.⁸

Very few of the home owners worked as laborers in factories or doing odd jobs, but many acted as supervisors or dealers for the M. E. Lemming Saw Mill and Lumber Yard south of the city, the Roberts, Johnson and Rand Shoe Company on North Main Street, and the flour mills within the city. That is not so say that factory workers were not residents of the district, as some were found in apartment buildings or boarding houses. Other occupations held by residents included elevator operators, book keepers, retail managers, and secretaries. A few of the home owners were independently wealthy, and even at a fairly young age did not hold down a specific occupation.⁹

For the most part, the married women did not work, relying on their husbands and older sons for income. Some of the younger, unmarried women that lived in the district worked as stenographers for local businesses or teachers at the nearby schools, but for the most part they lived at home with their parents and did not work. A few of the young women in the district attended the Southeast Missouri State Normal School just west of the city limits. Though St. Vincent's College (just south of the district) was a boarding school for seminarians, some young men remained in their parents' homes while attending the college.¹⁰

Transportation was a vital part of the city's economy from its early trading post days, not only for the goods that were brought to and from the city, but also because of the jobs it created. The railroad became the primary means for transporting goods to and from the city when Houck extended the line in 1881, but the arrival of passenger trains did not occur until 1904 when the

<http://www.heritagequestonline.com/hqoweb/library/do/index>).

⁷ Federal Census Records.

⁸ Ibid.

⁹ Ibid.

¹⁰ Ibid.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 47 **Courthouse- Seminary Neighborhood Historic District
Cape Girardeau County, MO**

San Francisco Railroad routed its tracks along Water Street. In the mean time, ferries took people north and south, and across the river. Workers for the ferries lived on South Spanish, with a short walk to the riverfront. The location of Houck's railroad depot near the corner of Middle and Independence Streets caused many of the engineers and supervisors for the railroad to live on Lorimier, Themis, and Fountain Streets. Also taking advantage of Cape Girardeau's new connection to the world, a few traveling salesmen made their homes in the district.¹¹

Travel around town was primarily by wagon or on foot at the end of the 19th century, but electrification of the city's street car in 1905 allowed citizens to make "the loop" around the downtown (See Figure 1). Automobiles did not become a major means of transportation for Cape Girardeau until the end of the 1910s. The switch to local automobile travel is evident in the construction of garages along the allies, which begin to appear after 1915.¹²

The residents of the district were in close proximity to the city's commercial area, located on North Main, Spanish, and Broadway. However, a few small businesses were established within the neighborhood. As the automobile was embraced by residents, dealerships, repair shops, and service stations were established within and near the district. Selling and utilizing the materials and supplies brought by the railroad, and later the interstate bridge (constructed 1928), the local business owners primarily served the district community.¹³

The district's neighborhood identity fostered a spirit of community during the 1920s and 1930s. The majority of the district was constructed by 1921, and by the end of the decade all of the streets were widened and paved. Each street established its own baseball team and after a 1926 fire destroyed the 1842 St. Vincent's Academy (where the Knights of Columbus Hall now sits), the neighborhood played on the empty lot. This was also the site of the Municipal Band concerts in the 1930s.¹⁴ The city's rapid expansion at the turn-of-the-century resulted in the establishment of six grammar school districts, each requiring construction of a new building. In 1935 the city's oldest school district finally received a new building, replacing the 1872 Old Lorimier School with a new building that could hold many more pupils. This new school received an additional wing two years later, offering eight additional classrooms.¹⁵ Keeping their focus on children during this decade, the city also closed Independence Street between Fountain and Spanish, and Lorimier between Themis and Merriwether when it snowed so that children could go sledding.¹⁶

¹¹ Federal Census Records and Sanborn Maps.

¹² Neumeyer, 39-40, and Sanborn Maps.

¹³ Polk's Cape Girardeau (Missouri) City Directory, (St. Louis, MO: R. L. Polk & Company, 1912, 1928, 1930, 1932, 1937), and Sanborn Maps.

¹⁴ Sharon K. Sanders, "Out of the Past 6/21/08," Southeast Missourian (Accessed 8 December 2009. Available online at <http://www.semissourian.com/records/past/>), and "Out of the Past 6/20/09" Southeast Missourian, (Accessed 8 December 2009. Available online at <http://www.semissourian.com/records/past/>).

¹⁵ School Building File.

¹⁶ Sharon K Sanders, "Out of the Past 12/10/07" Southeast Missourian, (Accessed 8 December 2009.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 48 **Courthouse- Seminary Neighborhood Historic District
Cape Girardeau County, MO**

The 1940s was a slow growth decade for Cape Girardeau, and most of the limited growth occurred at the city's western edge. During this period three commercial buildings filled empty lots, and an apartment building replaced a burned home in the district.¹⁷ In 1949, a tornado again struck Cape Girardeau, destroying 202 houses and damaging 231 more.¹⁸ While the buildings in the district required some repair, the area between the courthouse and seminary was spared from most of the destruction, and the turn-of-the-century buildings were retained. Focus in the city shifted to the western edge after 1950, with new shopping centers opening on Kingshighway in the 1960s and the arrival of the new Interstate 55 in 1972. Construction of a few apartment buildings in the 1960s, and a hotel near the interstate bridge in the 1970s created a few holes in the streetscape, but for the most part the buildings remained unchanged and many fell into disrepair. Renewed interest in the riverfront, the reconstruction of a new interstate bridge, the reuse of St. Vincent's Seminary by Southeast Missouri State University, and organized redevelopment efforts in the historic downtown on North Main, North Spanish, and Broadway occurred at the beginning of the 21st century, and has encouraged the preservation and restoration of many of the buildings within the district.

Residents and their Homes

The close proximity of the commercial district on Main, Spanish, and Broadway caused many of the local businessmen to build their homes between Broadway and Morgan Oak, expanding only a few blocks west of the river. The more prominent citizens constructed the more high style and elaborate homes, while the middle class residents typically built in simple forms and applied some ornamentation to their homes that imitated the popular styles.

There are several large houses within the district that stand out as high style or noteworthy because of their size. The owners were typically of Cape Girardeau's upper society, and exhibited their wealth by hiring architects to design elaborate homes. One example is the Glenn House (325 South Spanish, NR listed 10/11/79), an elaborate two-and-a-half-story Queen Anne that was home to David Andrew Glenn, a prominent banker and founder of the Glenn Mercantile Company on Main Street.¹⁹ The protruding rounded porch and central pyramidal roof on a projecting bay are uniquely extravagant within the districts architectural parameters, display the family's prominence and wealth. Likewise, the George Boardman Clark House at 6 South Fountain Street (NR listed 7/22/94) is a grand Queen Anne constructed for a prominent citizen. After serving as the State Auditor, Clark established the Malden and New Madrid Narrow Gauge Railroad, laying out the town of Malden and running the Courier newspaper in Cape Girardeau. Demonstrating his prominence when he became the first Vice President of the Cape Girardeau Building and Loan Association on Main Street, he had the large home constructed in 1882 in the

Available online at <http://www.semissourian.com/records/past/>; and "Out of the Past 2/24/09" Southeast Missourian (Accessed 8 December 2009. Available online at <http://www.semissourian.com/records/past/>).

¹⁷ Sanborn Maps.

¹⁸ Neumeyer, 70-71.

¹⁹ Tom H. Gerhardt. Glenn House: Nomination to the National register of Historic Places. (Washington, D.C.: National Park Service, 10/11/1979).

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 49 **Courthouse- Seminary Neighborhood Historic District
Cape Girardeau County, MO**

gable and wing form.²⁰ The structure has intricate ornamentation in the gables and a massive two-story porch that is not reflected on any of the other homes within the district.

Despite the prominence displayed by some of the districts well known inhabitants, the middle class residents found themselves in the simpler homes that were of good quality and constructed for practicality. An example of this is the Colonial Revival style American Foursquare house constructed at 300 Good Hope in 1906 for Robert Wichterich (NR listed 8/12/99). The pharmacist and physician had the home built the year before he opened his own drug store, which was probably located in the nearby German Haarg Commercial District at Sprigg and Good Hope.²¹ The house lacks the outstanding embellishments found on the Glenn and Clark houses, and instead features carved classical columns, dentiled cornice lines, and turn spindles on its first level porch. The more simple design reflects Wichterich's middle class status.

Architectural Forms and Styles

When the railroad entered the city it not only created a way for local businesses and farmers to send products across the country, it also brought new ideas, products, and people to the city. The nationalization of products also brought the standardization of materials, forms and designs for items. This nationalization was also seen in architecture, as house types and styles percolated across the country, resulting in national forms and designs utilizing local materials and mixing in vernacular and high style elements. The district buildings reflect the national house forms and designs popular at the time of their construction, with a wide variety of styles demonstrating the changing architectural motifs during the last few decades of the 19th century and the first half of the twentieth century.

Forms

As railroads expanded across the country, new materials could be incorporated into structures as they never had before. No longer relying on the resources in the immediate vicinity, houses began to take on more intricate plans, though still designed with some pre-railroad traditions. While many of these "National Folk" forms were adorned with applied materials and decorations that categorize them into specific styles, some buildings within the district lack a distinctive identification, and are therefore categorized by form.

Gable Front- The Gable Front homes in the district are primarily one-and-a-half stories tall with horizontal siding and simple cornices, and a front gabled roof. While adopted by the Greek Revival movement in the northeast, the Gable Front houses within the district have a simpler design that was prolific in the south between 1880 and 1930. Many of the buildings with this form were probably more high-style buildings, but have lost their applied architectural decoration and are left with the gable front as their primary defining feature. An example of the Gable Front

²⁰ Patrick H. Steele, Sr. Clark, George Boardman House: Nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. (Washington, D.C.: National Park Service, 7/22/1994).

²¹ Paul Porter and Roger Maserang. Wichterich, Robert Felix and Elma Taylor House: Nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. (Washington, D.C.: National Park Service, 8/12/1999).

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 50 **Courthouse- Seminary Neighborhood Historic District
Cape Girardeau County, MO**

form is represented by the building at 12 North Middle Street (Photo 14). The structure is simple, one-and-a-half stories tall, with a front gabled roof, wood siding, and ornamentation limited to wood window pediments.²²

Gable & Wing- The Gable and Wing design consists of a front gabled house with a side or hipped roof gabled wing. Typically a shed roof porch is found at the junction of the two building portions. Many of these homes were constructed in phases, originally designed as a single block with a wing added later. The Gable and Wing buildings in the Courthouse-Seminary district were constructed all at once, as a single house type rather than a progressive design. Often, additional decoration was applied to give these buildings a hint of popular style. A two-story example of this form is found at 101 South Lorimier (Photo 9). The building has a two bay front gabled portion, with a hipped roof wing that extends to the east. A one story example of this form is found at 220 Merriwether (Photo 13). This building also features a two bay front gable but has a side gabled wing extended to the east. Both of these examples have applied ornamentation which further classifies them as a particular style as opposed to denotation by form.²³

Central Passage- A few of the older structures within the district have a simple Central Passage form, though they have received rear additions. These houses consist primarily of a two-room wide, one-room deep floor plan with a side gabled roof. Often a porch is added to the front of the building, though it can expand across the entire façade or rest just above the entrance. This house type remained common through the early twentieth century, but most of the examples found in the district date from the last decades of the 1800s. An excellent example of the Central Passage form is found at 24 South Lorimier (Photo 15). The five bay building has a central entrance with a side gabled roof. A small, hipped roof porch is found at the entrance. Chimneys are found in both gables, and a shed dormer is centered on the roof.²⁴

I-House- The I-House is most simply described as two-rooms wide, one-room deep, and two-stories tall with a side gabled roof. The I-House often received decorative applications to porches, windows, and doors that create a specific stylistic identity. The non-descript I-Houses in the district were constructed prior to 1900, and have very simple if any detailing.²⁵ An early example at 151 S. Spanish constructed in 1838. This side gabled, brick building is two stories tall, and five bays wide, with a central entrance. Another brick example is found at 232 Good Hope, where an entrance porch has been removed, resulting in overall simplicity of design.

Pyramidal- The Pyramidal house became popular between 1905 and 1930, replacing the smaller Hall and Parlor or Central Passage and creating a new look for massed plan homes that typically were two rooms wide by two rooms deep, one story tall. While many homes in the district have the pyramidal roof design, only one (located at 10 South Lorimier and constructed

²²Virginia and Lee McAlester. A Field Guide to American Houses. (New York: Knopf, 1984), 90.

²³ Ibid, 92.

²⁴ Ibid, 94.

²⁵ Ibid, 96.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 51 **Courthouse- Seminary Neighborhood Historic District
Cape Girardeau County, MO**

in 1890) lacks specific decoration for categorization under a style.²⁶

American Foursquare- The American Foursquare house is the two-story “subtype” of pyramidal home made popular in pattern books between 1905 and 1915. The building type consists of a square floor plan with a steeply pitched hipped roof or pyramidal roof, and occasionally featuring hipped dormers. The entrance is slightly off-center, and often covered by a full width porch. The foursquare design was easily modified by decorative application to give the form high style detailing.²⁷

Stack-House- The stack house is the two-story derivative of the Hall-and-Parlor house, consisting of a single room on each level, with a side gabled roof. Central Missouri descriptions of stack houses include tall profiles of at least two stories, some with a loft or attic above. Complications to the house form are typically minimal. Though pent roof entrance surrounds may be common, the form usually lacks front porches, one-story rear kitchen additions, and gable-positioned chimneys. The only example of a Stack House within the district is found at 14 North Fountain (Photo 16). This building has a rare example of a front porch, as well as a one-story kitchen addition. A half-story “loft” is found above the second level.²⁸

Two-Part Commercial Block- The two-part commercial block building is described as a commercial structure with two divisions that are noticeably separate and typically used for different functions. The lower, street level space is typically openly commercial, while the second or upper level spaces are used for more private activities, such as office space. These buildings can be decorated with applied ornamentation to classify them in almost any style. There are two examples of the form in the district, located at 221 Merriwether and 224 South Lorimier. Neither has applied ornamentation that would constitute a specific style. Rather, they are both brick structures with flat roofs, first level display windows, and second level metal hopper windows.²⁹

Like the stack-house, there are a few forms in the district that are only represented by one or two examples. The 1850 building found at 227 South Lorimier, is the only example of a Double Pen design. The form consists of two room, side-by-side, connected by an interior doorway. The side gabled roof, end chimneys, and two façade entrances are typical elements of this form.³⁰ Another of the rare forms found in the district is the German Cottage, which is found in brick at 323 Themis, and is executed in a frame design at 225 South Lorimier. Constructed by German immigrants, these buildings are local replications of forms used in Hanover and Bruenswick, Germany. At the turn-of-the-century, these buildings were found near the German Haarig district, and scattered in the older parts of town. Simple and compact in appearance, the

²⁶ Ibid, 100.

²⁷ Cyril M. Harris. American Architecture: An Illustrated Encyclopedia. (New York, NY: W. W. Norton and Company, Inc., 1998), 8.

²⁸ Allen G. Nobel. Wood, Brick and Stone: The North American Settlement Landscape. (Amherst : University of Massachusetts Press, 1984), 52.

²⁹ Richard W. Longstreth. The Buildings of Main Street: a Guide to American Commercial Architecture. (Washington, D.C. : Preservation Press, 1987), 24.

³⁰ Nobel, 117.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 52 **Courthouse- Seminary Neighborhood Historic District
Cape Girardeau County, MO**

defining features include steeply pitched, side gabled roofs, arched windows, simple brick corbelled or paneled entablatures, and broken pediments on the gabled ends. Typically the buildings are one to one-and-a-half story full or quarter Georgian plans, with rear ells or additions. In some instances the entrances have sidelights.³¹ Another example is the Colonnaded Apartment building. The only example of this structure is found at 43 South Lorimier. The building was designed with large columns that rise from the first level to above the second floor, terminating at the roofline. These structures offered street facing porch space for tenants regardless of what level they lived on the building. Unfortunately, the district example has been significantly altered and is considered noncontributing.

Styles

Primarily constructed in the two decades before and after the turn-of-the-century, the stylistic designs within the district can be categorized into three groups: Late Victorian, Revival Styles, and turn-of-the-century American movements. Most of the buildings are national folk forms as described above, with decoration applied to windows, doors, and rooflines to imitate high style designs.

Late Victorian

Late Victorian houses were constructed across the United States in the last decades of the 19th century and first decades of the 20th century, loosely based on Medieval designs and mixed with some colonial designs. The Victorian buildings were some of the first to utilize balloon framing, allowing for more creative footprints than the rectangle or square. In addition, industrialization impacted the architectural world with new technologies that could not only mass produce decorative facing materials and basic façade items at a low cost, but also send them cross country by way of the expanding railroad lines. Though the new styles were unique at their inception, they quickly became prolific and somewhat uniform as towns across the country could share the same decorative elements such as verge boards, stained glass windows, carved doors, turned spindles, and elaborate window and door surrounds.³²

Queen Anne- Queen Anne houses are known for their asymmetrical facades that feature dominant front-facing gables, steeply pitched roofs of irregular shape, patterned shingles, cut-away bay windows, and full-width or wrap around porches. While many of the buildings in the district feature intricate spindlework of the Eastlake subtype, most of the Queen Anne style buildings in the district are Free Classic, meaning they use classical columns instead of turned spindle porch supports, as well as utilizing cornice line dentils and Palladian windows, similar to asymmetrical Classical Revival style homes. One of the most intact examples of a Queen Anne house can be found at 401 Themis Street (Photo 2). This Free Classic, wood sided, two-and-a-half story example has a steeply pitched front gable roof with a cross gable extending east. Fish

³¹ Douglas Meyer. "German Cottage Structure - Types of Southwestern Illinois", French and Germans in the Mississippi Valley: Landscape and Cultural Traditions. (Cape Girardeau: Center for Regional History, 1988), 193-195.

³² McAlester, 239.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 53 **Courthouse- Seminary Neighborhood Historic District
Cape Girardeau County, MO**

scale shingling surrounds a Palladian window in the front gable. A porch with a corner conical roof wraps from the north facade to the east elevation, terminating at a two story projected bay window, which also features fish scale shingling.³³

Shingle- Shingle style homes are categorized by their wall facing material, and can appear in many different forms and styles. Two of the Shingle style buildings in the district (101 South Lorimier and 313 Independence) represent the Gable and Wing form. The only other Shingle style building in the district is located at 227 South Spanish, found in the American Foursquare form. These buildings are categorized as Shingle style buildings because their upper levels are completely covered in wood shingles. In addition, the buildings are similar in their steeply sloped roofs, classical columns, and stone foundations.³⁴

Italianate- Only one building in the district is classified as "Italianate," though several buildings possess some of the style's decorative elements. The Italianate style is recognized for its low pitched roof, wide overhanging eaves, decorative brackets, and tall and narrow windows with elaborate crowns. The district's example includes all of these elements. The example found within the district is located at 301 South Lorimier. This structure has a low pitched roof with wide overhanging eaves supported by hand painted and carved wood brackets. Tall, narrow windows with bracketed stone sills emphasize the buildings verticality, reinforced by the smooth brick walls.³⁵

Revival Styles

Turning back to European design traditions, the turn-of-the-century was a time when homes featured materials and decorations that ornamented homes in the "old country." In Cape Girardeau, the revival styles dominated the architecture of the late 19th century. While distinctive styles are identified under the general category "Revival Styles," some of the buildings in the district have a mixture of decorative elements that could not be specifically identified, and were categorized as the general "Revival Style."³⁶

Colonial Revival-The most popular style found within the district is the Colonial Revival style, represented by eighteen examples, though most are muted and simple. The style is mostly identified by pedimented or exaggerated entries or entry porches, fanlight transom windows, sidelights, symmetrical facades, double hung and paired windows. While a mixture of these elements can be seen on the buildings in Cape Girardeau, the district's examples are usually simple square, two or two-and-a-half story buildings with hipped roofs, segmental arched brick lintels, full length porches with classical or simple column supports, and hipped or gabled dormers. These examples are sometimes referred to as the "Classical Box." An example of this type is found at 340 South Spanish (Photo 1). The building has a steeply pitched pyramidal roof with a full width porch and second level balustrade that feature classical columns and turned

³³ Ibid, 263-268.

³⁴ Ibid, 289-290.

³⁵ Ibid, 211-212.

³⁶ Ibid, 319.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 54 **Courthouse- Seminary Neighborhood Historic District
Cape Girardeau County, MO**

spindles. The windows are ornamented by stone sills and segmental arched brick lintels. A hipped roof dormer is centered on the roof.³⁷

Late Gothic Revival- The only building in the district constructed in the Late Gothic Revival style is St. Vincent's Church. With its steeply pitched roof and cross gables, pointed-arch windows, conical finials and domed central tower, the building exquisitely demonstrates the style's defining features. However, the house at 220 Merriwether also possesses Gothic detailing, including a steeply pitched cross gable roof and gothic arched window in the gable.³⁸

Tudor Revival- Tudor Revival buildings are recognized by their steeply pitched, side gabled facades with dominant cross gables. Often half-timbering is present, with tall narrow windows found in groups with multi pane glazing, and massive chimneys. There are three subtypes found in Cape Girardeau: Stucco Walled, Brick Walled, and Stone Walled. Within the district, all the examples of Tudor Revival buildings have brick walls, and most have cross gabled projecting entrance bays. The 1935 Lorimier School building (Photo 18) and 1936 Knights of Columbus Hall (Photo 17) are larger, late examples of the style.³⁹

Turn of the Century American Movements

At the turn-of-the-century, styles that rejected the historically accurate designs of the revival styles. An early "modern movement" developed at this time, and was easily adopted in residential neighborhoods across the country. The two early modern styles found in the district are the Craftsman style and the Prairie style. Influenced by the Arts and Crafts movement, the Craftsman style house was featured in many magazines during the first decades of the 20th century, including *Western Architect*, *House Beautiful*, and *Good Housekeeping*. Due to the national publicity, pattern books and pre-cut packages were created to enable local laborers easy construction of the bungalow. Though the high-style interpretations are most recognized in California, simply designed one and one-and-a-half-story examples became the most popular and fashionable small house type in the country.⁴⁰

Craftsman- The Craftsman style is a rather prolific type in Cape Girardeau, found in abundance in the eastern portion of the city, and specifically along West End Boulevard. Within the district there are 15 examples. The Craftsman home typically features brick or stucco siding, though some examples are also frame. Additional elements of the style include a low-pitched, gabled roof with a wide overhanging eave and exposed rafters, and often decorative beams added under the gables. They commonly utilized low piers without columns. Most of the side gabled Craftsman houses have a centered shed or gabled dormer. The windows on bungalows are most often single sash, with multi-light and sometimes stained or decorative glazing in the upper portion. However, most of the examples within the district are double hung sash one-over-one windows. Windows and doors have simple, square surrounds, sometimes utilizing sidelights. An

³⁷ Ibid, 321-324.

³⁸ Ibid, 197-200.

³⁹ Ibid, 355-358.

⁴⁰ Ibid, 452-63.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 55 **Courthouse- Seminary Neighborhood Historic District
Cape Girardeau County, MO**

excellent example of Cape Girardeau's Craftsman homes is the building at 429 Themis (Photo # 3). The structure is side gables with brick first level with a full width porch featuring square columns and piers. A front gabled dormer is centered on the roofline, featuring small brackets below a wide eave. The level windows are ten-over-one wide double hung sashes with segmental arched brick lintels and stone sills.⁴¹

Prairie- Two story homes with low pitched, hipped roofs, wide overhanging eaves, and first level porches with massive square porch supports typify the Prairie Style. There are several examples of Prairie style homes in Cape Girardeau, and those found in the district are two story brick buildings, typically with entry porches rather than full length porches. A melding of Colonial Revival and Prairie Style designs is also reflected in some of the designs. The district's examples of this style are of the American Foursquare form, simple in ornamentation and design. The district's examples of the Prairie style are best represented by the building at 220 South Spanish (Photo 8). This simple building features a hipped roof with wide overhanging eaves, and a first level entrance porch with square brick supports.⁴²

Modern Movement

Turning away from the historical interpretations of the past, and utilizing new building techniques and materials, Modern Movement buildings did not really explode across the country in residential architecture until after World War I. Even after the adoption of new materials into mainstream residential styles, the Great Depression hindered a full embrace of the Modern Movement across much of the country until after World War II. In Cape Girardeau, the early Modern Movement buildings from the 1920s to the 1940s are distractive in the city because they are so few. Art Modern and Art Deco structures are scattered, and more clearly represent infill rather than whole streets or neighborhoods. A second population surge in the 1950s and the coming of the Interstate in the 1970s resulted in construction booms of popular styles, identified as post modern but more accurately described as NeoColonial. Within the district, most of these buildings were constructed after the period of significance and are considered noncontributing resources. Some home owners remodeled their turn-of-the-century homes at this time, and the application of new materials and changes to the façade design gave the buildings a "Modern" look. However, a few of the buildings were constructed in early Modern Movement designs, utilizing Moderne or Art Deco elements and lines. While most of the contributing district examples cannot be specifically categorized, the apartment building at 2 North Fountain (Photo 10) executes the Art Deco style.⁴³

Art Deco- Art Deco buildings are recognized for their smooth wall surfaces, geometric motifs, towers and vertical projections, which often rise above the flat roofline, and ornamentation that includes zigzags or chevrons. The district's only example is a brick apartment building with Central projections that rise above the flat roofline and square stone used as ornamentation.⁴⁴

⁴¹ Ibid, 452-63.

⁴² Ibid, 439-440.

⁴³ Ibid, 475.

⁴⁴ Ibid 465-6.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 56 **Courthouse- Seminary Neighborhood Historic District
Cape Girardeau County, MO**

Vernacular Elements

The district reflects not only the high style and muted designs popular during the period of construction; it also reflects the cultural traditions of the residents that lived in the homes and the builders and architects that designed and built them. With a strong German heritage, as well as some French influence, the buildings reflect elements of the city's history in their decoration. One example is the use of corbelled brick cornices, which are often found on buildings in Missouri's German towns, such as Hermann. This particular element is found on many of the older brick structures, particularly the German Cottage at 323 Themis, but also on I-houses like 127 South Lorimier and the Double Pen at 227 South Lormier. A second observation of local design is that nearly every residential building in the district has a full width porch. While full length porches were popular on turn-of-the-century styles, the lack of homes with entrance porches or no porches at all reflects the southern and French influence within the city during the period. Full width porches were also a practical element, helping residents escape the muggy summer weather.

The district continues to reflect the turn-of-the-century community and construction boom associated with the coming of the railroad, and the houses demonstrate the forms, styles, and designs of middle and upper class homes reconstructed in the original residential neighborhoods. The district also reflects the transition to automotive transportation, as driveways, garages, and automotive services were constructed and streets were widened. The buildings are in good to excellent condition, and current preservation and restoration activities are reinvigorating the district.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 57 **Courthouse- Seminary Neighborhood Historic District
Cape Girardeau County, MO**

Bibliography

- Albert, Leon Joseph House: Local Landmark Nomination Form. On File with the City of Cape Girardeau, 401 Independence, Cape Girardeau, MO 63701.
- Briney House: Local Landmark Nomination Form. On File with the City of Cape Girardeau, 401 Independence, Cape Girardeau, MO 63701.
- Confer, Heather M. and Roger Maserang. Shivelbine, August and Amalia, House: Nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. Washington, D.C.: National Park Service, 6/25/1999.
- Cotner, Danna, Ken Smith, Gretchen Greminger, Amy Derscheid, and Steven Hoffman. Huhn-Harrison House: Nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. Washington, D.C.: National Park Service, 6/27/2002.
- Cross, Scott, and Allen Tatman. House at 323 Themis Street: Nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. Washington, D.C.: National Park Service, 6/27/1997.
- Federal Census Records 1860-1920. Available online through *Heritage Quest Online*. ProQuest LLC, 1999-2007. Accessed 24 September 2008.
<http://www.heritagequestonline.com/hqoweb/library/do/index>
- Foley, Terri L. and Dr. Steven J. Hoffman. Lilly, Edward S. and Mary Annatoile Albert, House: Nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. Washington, D.C.: National Park Service, 6/20/2008.
- Freeman House: Local Landmark Nomination Form. On File with the City of Cape Girardeau, 401 Independence, Cape Girardeau, MO 63701.
- Gerhardt, Tom H. Glenn House: Nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. Washington, D.C.: National Park Service, 10/11/1979.
- Goodspeed's History of Southeast Missouri: Embracing an Historical Account of the Counties of Ste. Genevieve, St. François, Perry, Cape Girardeau, Bollinger, Madison, New Madrid, Pemiscot, Dunklin, Scott, Mississippi, Stoddard, Butler, Wayne, and Iron, and including a Department Devoted to the Preservation of Personal, Professional and Private Records. Chicago : The Goodspeed Publishing Co., 1888; Cape Girardeau, MO Ramfre Press, 1955.
- Liters, Lacey, Sarah Kate Parker, Terri Fole, and Dr. Steven Hoffman. Harrison, William Henry and Lilla Luce, House: Nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. Washington, D.C.: National Park Service, 12/6/2005.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 58 **Courthouse- Seminary Neighborhood Historic District
Cape Girardeau County, MO**

Juden, Charles Build, Jr. House: Local Landmark Nomination Form. On File with the City of Cape Girardeau, 401 Independence, Cape Girardeau, MO 63701.

McAlester, Virginia and Lee. A Field Guide to American Houses. New York: Knopf, 1984.

Miller, Ben House: Local Landmark Nomination Form. On File with the City of Cape Girardeau, 401 Independence, Cape Girardeau, MO 63701.

Neumeyer, Tom, Frank Nickell, and Joel P. Rhodes. Historic Cape Girardeau: An Illustrated History. Cape Girardeau, MO: Cape Girardeau Chamber of Commerce, 2004.

Polk's Cape Girardeau (Missouri) City Directory. St. Louis, MO: R. L. Polk & Company, 1912, 1928, 1930, 1932, 1937.

Porter, Paul and Roger Maserang. Wichterich, Robert Felix and Elma Taylor House: Nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. Washington, D.C.: National Park Service, 8/12/1999.

Sanborn Fire Insurance Company. Sanborn Maps, Missouri, 1884-1950. The Sanborn Map Company, Sanborn Library, LLC, 2001.

Sanders, Sharon K. "Out of the Past 11/23/03" Southeast Missourian. Accessed 8 December 2009. Available online at <http://www.semissourian.com/records/past/>.

Sanders, Sharon K. "Out of the Past 8/10/06" Southeast Missourian. Accessed 8 December 2009. Available online at <http://www.semissourian.com/records/past/>.

Sanders, Sharon K. "Out of the Past 12/10/07" Southeast Missourian. Accessed 8 December 2009. Available online at <http://www.semissourian.com/records/past/>.

Sanders, Sharon K. "Out of the Past 6/21/08" Southeast Missourian. Accessed 8 December 2009. Available online at <http://www.semissourian.com/records/past/>.

Sanders, Sharon K. "Out of the Past 11/21/08" Southeast Missourian. Accessed 8 December 2009. Available online at <http://www.semissourian.com/records/past/>.

Sanders, Sharon K. "Out of the Past 2/24/09" Southeast Missourian. Accessed 8 December 2009. Available online at <http://www.semissourian.com/records/past/>.

Sanders, Sharon K. "Out of the Past 6/20/09" Southeast Missourian. Accessed 8 December 2009. Available online at <http://www.semissourian.com/records/past/>.

Sanders, Sharon K. "Out of the Past 9/17/09" Southeast Missourian. Accessed 8 December 2009. Available online at <http://www.semissourian.com/records/past/>.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 59 **Courthouse- Seminary Neighborhood Historic District
Cape Girardeau County, MO**

Sanders, Sharon K. "Out of the Past 11/2/09" Southeast Missourian. Accessed 8 December 2009. Available online at <http://www.semissourian.com/records/past/>.

School Building File. On file with the Cape Girardeau County Archives, Washington Avenue, Jackson, MO.

Soren, Noelle. Saint Vincent de Paul Catholic Church: Nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. Washington, D.C.: National Park Service, 4/12/1982.

Steele Patrick H., Sr. Clark, George Boardman House: Nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. Washington, D.C.: National Park Service, 7/22/1994.

Thomason & Associates. Intensive Survey of the Downtown Commercial and Residential Area of Cape Girardeau, Missouri. Cape Girardeau, MO: City of Cape Girardeau, September, 2000.

Thomason, Philip. Historic and Architectural Resources of Cape Girardeau, Missouri: National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Submission. Washington D. C.: National Park Service, 6/12/2000.

Whitelaw House: Local Landmark Nomination Form. On File with the City of Cape Girardeau, 401 Independence, Cape Girardeau, MO 63701.

Winchester, Melinda. B'Nai Israel Synagogue: Nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. Washington, D.C.: National Park Service, 5/5/2004.

Van Ravenswaay, Charles. The Arts and Architecture of German Settlements in Missouri: A Vanishing Culture. Columbia, MO: University of Missouri.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 10 Page 60 **Courthouse- Seminary Neighborhood Historic District
Cape Girardeau County, MO**

UTM References cont.

5 15/808307/4133563
Zone /Easting/ Northing

6 15/808080/4134093
Zone /Easting/ Northing

Verbal Boundary Description

The Courthouse-Seminary District is roughly bounded by Themis Street on the north, Main and Aquamsi Streets on the east, Morgan Oak Street on the south, and Middle Street on the west. The boundary includes all of the buildings that front to Lorimier Street between Themis and Good Hope Streets, and everything east of Lorimier between Merriwether and Morgan Oak Streets. Buildings in the 200, 300 and 400 blocks of Independence, Merriwether, and Themis Streets have been included, as well as the buildings that front to North Fountain and Middle Streets between Themis and Independence (the boundaries are also shown on the attached scale map of the district).

Verbal Boundary Justification

The selected boundaries incorporate the largest concentration of contributing properties in the residential neighborhood in the southern part of the original town. While other residential resources from the period of significance exist to the west of the chosen boundaries, these resources are disconnected from the district by a large number of empty lots, modern construction, or commercial structures. The large property of the National Register Listed St. Vincent's Seminary and the interstate highway separate the district from the residential neighborhoods to the south. The historic downtown commercial area creates the northern boundary.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number Photo log Page 61 **Courthouse- Seminary Neighborhood Historic District
Cape Girardeau County, MO**

Photo Log:

The following is true for all photographs:

Courthouse-Seminary Neighborhood Historic District
Cape Girardeau County, MO

Photographer: Tom Neumeyer, Neumeyer Photography
and Julie Ann LaMouria, Lafser & Associates

Date: November and December 2009

Digital Copies on File with Lafser & Associates
20 North Main Street STE 101
Cape Girardeau, MO 63701

- Photo 1 332 S Spanish, looking east southeast
- Photo 2 401 Themis, looking southwest
- Photo 3 429 Themis, looking southwest
- Photo 4 409 Themis, looking south
- Photo 5 301 S Lorimier, looking southwest
- Photo 6 131 S Main, looking west.
- Photo 7 230 S Lorimier, looking southeast
- Photo 8 200 S Spanish, looking west
- Photo 9 101 S Lorimier, looking south.
- Photo 10 2 N Fountain, looking east northeast
- Photo 11 224 Independence, looking north northeast
- Photo 12 232 Good Hope, looking north northwest
- Photo 13 220 Merriwether, looking north northwest.
- Photo 14 12 N Middle, looking east northeast
- Photo 15 24 S Lorimier, looking east.
- Photo 16 14 N Fountain, looking northeast.
- Photo 17 Knight of Columbus Hall, 318 S. Spanish, looking east.
- Photo 18 New Lorimier School, looking southwest.
- Photo 19 101 William, looking south southwest.
- Photo 20 S Side Merriwether, looking southwest (101 S. Lorimier in foreground, 315-317 Merriwether in background)
- Photo 21 N Side 300 block Independence, looking northwest.
- Photo 22 E Side North Fountain from Themis St., looking southeast
- Photo 23 12-24 North Middle, looking northeast.
- Photo 24 400 Block Themis St. From middle, looking southeast
- Photo 25 N Side 200 Block Good Hope from Lorimier, looking northeast
- Photo 26 W Side South Spanish, looking northwest from William St.
- Photo 27 E Side 100 block S Lorimier, looking southeast (124 S. Lorimier in foreground)
- Photo 28 W Side S Lorimier, from Independence St., looking southwest

See Photo Key/District Map

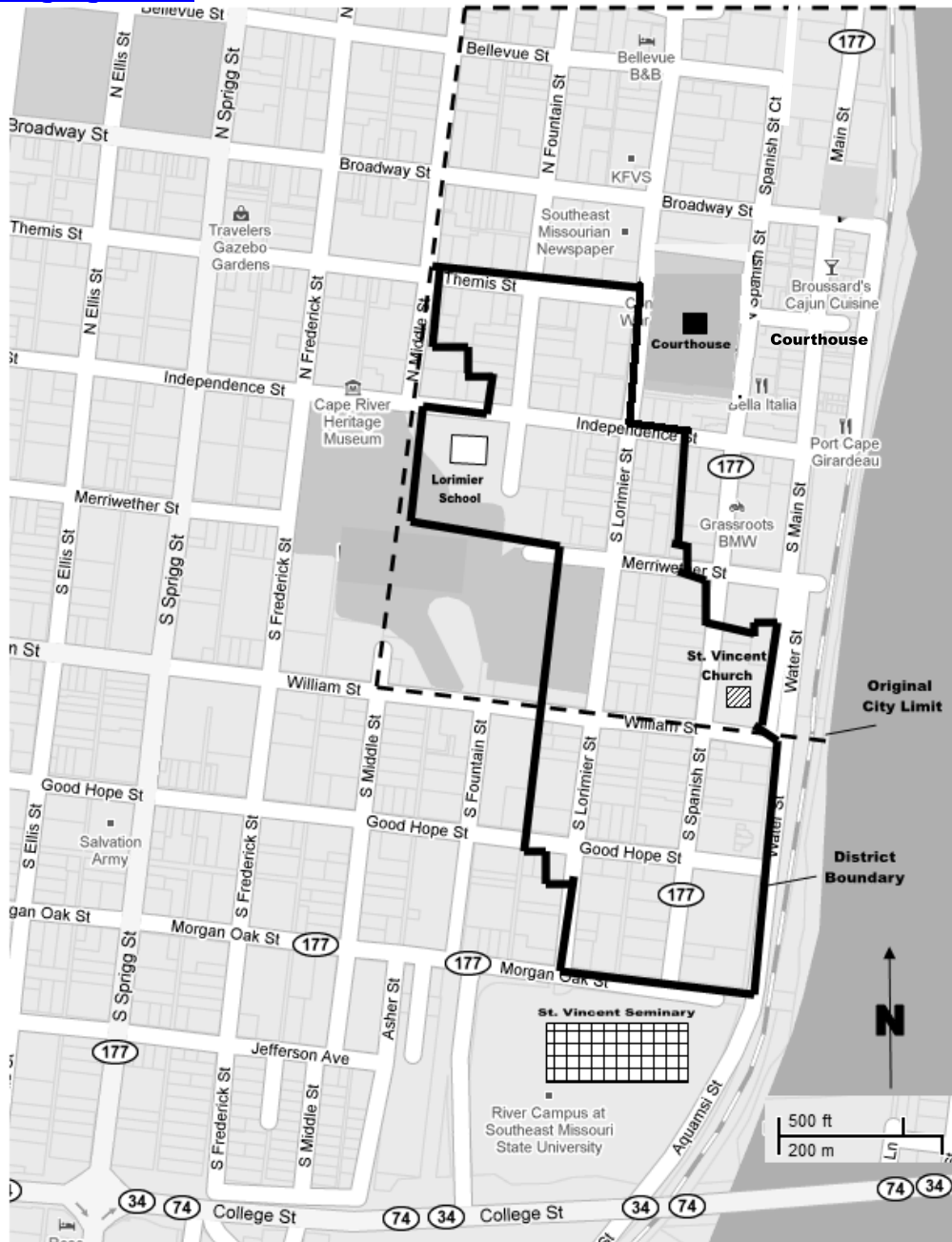
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number Add'l Page 62

**Courthouse- Seminary Neighborhood Historic District
Cape Girardeau County, MO**

Figure 1: Map of Cape Girardeau, MO
Source:
www.google.com



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number Add'l Page 63

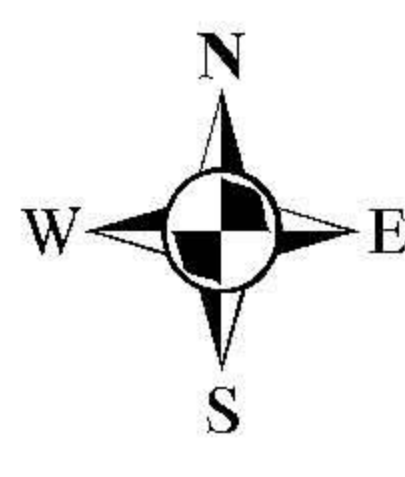
**Courthouse- Seminary Neighborhood Historic District
Cape Girardeau County, MO**

Courthouse Seminary Neighborhood Historic District

Cape Girardeau, Cape Girardeau, Missouri



Date: 2/26/10
 City of Cape Girardeau,
 GIS Program
 Data Source:
 Year Built & Contributing/Non - Lafser & Associates
 Streets & Parcel Data - City of Cape Girardeau



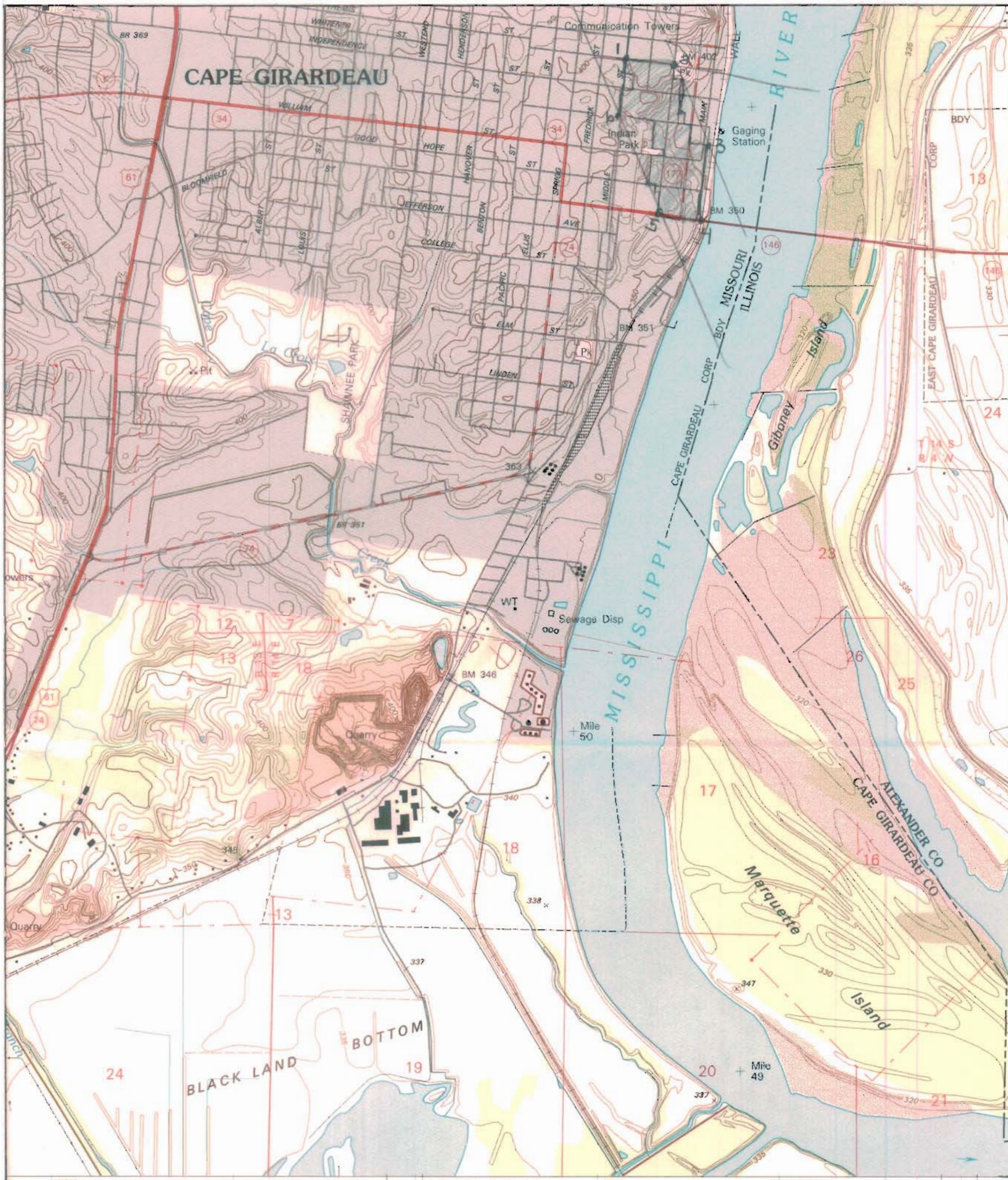
Legend

- STREETS
- Structures
- Courthouse Seminary Residential Historic District
- Main Spanish Commercial Historic District
- Cape Girardeau Commercial Historic Downtown
- South Middle Historic District

Contributing/Noncontributing

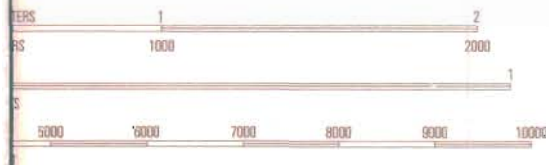
- Contributing
- Noncontributing
- Listed on National Register

0 155 310 620 Feet



Courthouse-Seminary
Neighborhood
Historic District
Cape Girardeau County
Missouri
1) 15/801107/4134411
2) 15/808373/4134390
3) 15/808566/4133948
4) 15/808541/4133549
5) 15/808307/4133563
6) 15/809080/4134093
17' 30"
Points taken from
Arc Reader 9
GIS software

273 R 13 E R 14 E 32' 30" 276 277000mE 89°30' 00" 37°15' 00"



ROAD CLASSIFICATION
 Primary highway hard surface
 Secondary highway hard surface
 Light-duty road, hard or improved surface
 Unimproved road

Interstate Route
 U.S. Route
 State Route

VERTICAL INTERVAL 10 FEET
 HORIZONTAL INTERVAL 5 FEET
 DATUM OF 1929
 CONFORMS TO NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
 FEDERAL GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092
 GEOLOGICAL SURVEY AND LAND SURVEY
 GEOLOGICAL RESOURCES, ROLLA, MISSOURI 65401
 U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, CHAMPAIGN, ILLINOIS 61820
 ADDITIONAL INFORMATION AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

QUADRANGLE LOCATION

1	2	3	1. Jackson
			2 Cape Girardeau NE
			3 Ware
4		5	4 Gerdonville
			5 McGure
			6 Chaffee
6	7	8	7 Scott City
			8 Thebes

ADJOINING 7.5' QUADRANGLE NAMES

CAPE GIRARDEAU, MO-IL
 37089-C5-TF-024

1993

DMA 8058 J SE-SERIES V879





NO
PARKING
BACK
TO
CORNER

340

APARTMENT
FOR LEASE
2 BEDROOM
951-757-1008





NO
PARKING
BACK TO
CORNER



429

Dickens
Valance
Company

BO-88M











NO
PARKING
HERE
TO
CORNER

200



The house is a two-story structure. The first floor is constructed of red brick and features two large, white-framed, double-hung windows with arched lintels. A front porch with white columns and railings is visible on the left side. The second floor is finished with dark grey shingles and has two white-framed, double-hung windows. A small, white, louvered vent is located in the gable end of the roof. The house is surrounded by greenery, including a large tree on the left and another house partially visible on the right.

A blue pickup truck is parked in the foreground on a grassy area. The hood of the truck is propped open, and the driver's side door is also open. A person wearing a blue cap is visible in the driver's seat. The truck is positioned in front of the house, and its shadow is cast on the grass.



NO
PARKING
BACK
TO
CORNER

APARTMENT
202
1500
1500



Two Twenty Four



NO
PARKING
HERE TO
CORNER







24

SONDRA G FITZPATRICK
ATTORNEY AT LAW
PHONE 339-6644





K of C
COUNCIL
NO. 1111



FOUNTAIN ST
INDEPENDENCE

STOP

CITY HALL



STOP

103

104

105

106

107

108

103

105

109









DODGE









