

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

1. Name of Property

historic name Shivelbine, August and Amalia, House

other names/site number n/a

2. Location

street & number 303 South Spanish Street [n/a] not for publication

city or town Cape Girardeau [n/a] vicinity

state Missouri code MO county Cape Girardeau code _____ zip code _____

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

Signature of certifying official/Title *Claire F. Blackwell* 14 May 1999
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 _____

State or Federal agency and bureau _____

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

- entered in the National Register
See continuation sheet [] .
- determined eligible for the
National Register
See continuation sheet [] .
- determined not eligible for the
National Register.
- removed from the
National Register
- other, explain
See continuation sheet [] .

Signature of the Keeper	Date
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

Criteria Considerations

Property is:

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

Areas of Significance

Architecture

Periods of Significance

circa 1890

Significant Dates

n/a

Significant Person(s)

n/a

Cultural Affiliation

n/a

Architect/Builder

unknown

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographic 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

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State Agency
- Federal Agency
- Local Government
- University
- Other:

Name of repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property less than one acre

UTM References

A. Zone	Easting	Northing	B. Zone	Easting	Northing
16	276600	4130980			
C. Zone	Easting	Northing	D. Zone	Easting	Northing

[] See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

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

Boundary Justification

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title see continuation sheet

organization _____ date _____

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state MO zip code _____

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

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

name Charles and Adele Kupchella

street & number 303 South Spanish Street telephone 573/334-9040

city or town Cape Girardeau state MO zip code 63703

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 1

Shivelbine, August and Amalia, House
Cape Girardeau County, MO

Summary: Constructed in circa 1890, the August and Amalia Shivelbine House is a brick, 2½-story, Queen Anne style residence at 303 South Spanish Street, Cape Girardeau, Cape Girardeau County, Missouri. The Shivelbine House exemplifies the Front-Gabled Roof subtype as defined by McAlester and McAlester.¹ The asymmetrical two-bay, primary east elevation overlooks the nearby Mississippi River. Below the steep front gable, the facade is embellished by distinctive Palladianesque windows with segmental arches, one on each floor. A reconstructed entry porch with Victorian detailing is attached to a slightly projecting lower gable. German vernacular influences are prevalent in Cape Girardeau, and they are evidenced in this house by segmentally arched windows and a locally popular form of decorative brickwork along some cornice lines. In 1913, the attic was enlarged when the original hipped roof was rebuilt as a gabled roof after a destructive fire, but lower side gables were unaffected.² A one-story bay window is on the north. Kitchen and breakfast room additions are on the west. Much historic material is present throughout the house. Fine interior woodwork includes a Victorian staircase and newel post, corner fireplace and mantel, and grooved enframements with bullseye corner blocks. Overall, the basic character and craftsmanship of this impressive property are intact and sufficient integrity is retained. A small modern outbuilding which occupies the southwest corner of the lot is counted as noncontributing.

Narrative: The Shivelbine House rests on a foundation of coursed, rock-faced stone on the southwest corner of South Spanish and Good Hope Streets. Bricks are laid in common bond with the exception of a bay window and kitchen addition where Flemish bond is used. Steep end gables on the east and west (front and rear) elevations contain imbricated shingles in a diamond pattern, and pairs of double-sash windows. The lower projecting front gable contains a segmentally arched casement window with leaded glass. Trim boards with half spheres embellish gable and cornice lines. The main gabled roof dates from 1913 when it was rebuilt by the Shivelbine family after an attic fire. In its reconstruction, the original hipped roof was converted into the present gabled form which made the upper half-story more spacious. As depicted in a circa 1895 photo, the original house closely resembled the present building. The house's two chimneys of corbeled masonry serve the kitchen and a first floor fireplace.

Identical Palladianesque windows, one on each floor, adorn the nonprojecting portion of the primary facade. Unlike the traditional tripartite Palladian consisting of a central window with an arched head above flanking side windows with square heads, these units occupy wide segmentally arched openings which allow all three windows to extend above the transom bar. The arches contain patterns of stained and leaded glass and the mullions have bullseye ornaments. These double-hung sash and other windows throughout the building rest on projecting, smooth-sawn stone lugsills. A double-hung second floor window with a round arch containing a fanlight is in the gabled extension above the entry porch. Windows throughout the brick-walled portion of the house have segmental arches consisting of two courses of header bricks. Sashes have a single pane of glass and are double-hung except for basement windows and other windows as noted.

¹McAlester, Virginia and Lee. *A Field Guide to American Houses*. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1985, pp.262-287.

²Southeast Missourian Newspaper. *Images of the Past in the City of Roses*. Cape Girardeau, Missouri: Concord Publishing House, 1993, p.32.

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Shivelbine, August and Amalia, House
Cape Girardeau County, MO

An entry porch with a truncated hipped roof supported by square, beveled columns with simple capitals is an attractive element in the primary facade. While nonoriginal, the wood-floored porch is a Victorian type with spindlework and a hipped roof much like the house's original entry porch. The porch is accessed by a short flight of steps with a balustrade with turned balusters which continues around the deck. The roof surface is covered with diamond-shaped shingles similar to those on the main roof and in the upper gables. A nonoriginal full-width porch was replaced by the present porch in 1990.

The front entrance is transomed, with an ornate front door and paneled reveals. The transom of red stained glass contains the initials AS, for August Shivelbine, enclosed within a floral pattern. The wooden door features an incised beveled panel with turned side moldings below a leaded, stained glass window with similar side moldings. A slab of sawn stone serves as the threshold.

The north facade, facing Good Hope Street, has a slightly projecting side gable in the west corner with a round arched window on the third floor level. Trim boards with half-spheres are present at the cornice as in the primary elevation. A small hipped dormer is just east of the side gable. Second floor fenestration consists of a double window in the side gable and a single double-hung unit east of center in the main wall.

On the first floor, a five-sided bay window made of brick extends from the projecting side gable. Farther west is the north wall of a brick kitchen addition. It seems likely that the bay window and kitchen were added at the same time because of similar brickwork which is unlike the brickwork elsewhere in the house. Bricks in the bay window and kitchen are laid in Flemish bond, with every seventh course consisting of alternate bricks set endwise. In every other wall, bricks are laid in a common bond. The date of this work is undetermined but it probably occurred within a few years of the original construction. The bay window is present in a circa 1900 photo. The bay window's primary three sides contain double-hung windows as well as basement windows, all with segmental arches. Another double-hung window on the first floor is east of center in the main wall, below a similar window on the second floor. A slender double-hung window is near the projecting side gable.

The south elevation of the original building lacks a decorative trim board such as appears in the more public east and north facades. But the south roofline contains decorative brickwork with a diagonal motif consisting of slanting, projecting headers. This brickwork is similar to that on many vernacular German houses in Cape Girardeau. The south roof has two hipped dormers. Two double-hung windows are at the second floor level, with a similar window and a window-to-door conversion directly below, in the west half. The door itself appears old and has a transom. The converted window's segmental arch with brick infill is visible above the door's flat arch. In 1990, an enclosed side porch was replaced with the present wooden platform porch and a frame breakfast room with a shed roof was added to the rear. The south wall of the breakfast room contains a double window. This addition is sided with imbricated asbestos shingles in a diamond pattern, similar to those covering the main roof and the primary gable ends.

The rear (west) gable contains a double window similar to the one in the primary elevation. Trim boards with half-spheres decorate the gable slopes and the cornice is adorned with ornamental brickwork with diagonal, slanting headers. Three double-hung second floor windows are arranged off-center toward the south. The west walls of the brick kitchen and frame breakfast room additions span the first floor of the elevation. The approximately square-shaped kitchen addition, probably dating from around the turn of the

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Section 7 Page 3

Shivelbine, August and Amalia, House
Cape Girardeau County, MO

century, has parapet walls with decorative brickwork. A window with a segmental arch and a stone lugsill similar to those in the main house is centered in its rear wall. The 1990 breakfast room addition, where a back porch formerly stood, has an entrance adjacent to the kitchen and a double window.

The interior of the Shivelbine House is elegant with much original grooved millwork including enframements with bullseye blocks, paneled reveals and rub moldings. The front door opens onto a long hallway and the base of a narrow circular staircase along the north wall, leading upstairs to all three floors. An ornate newel post contains rosettes, panels of reeding, partially beveled edges and a turned knob. The banister, with turned balusters, curves gracefully. Hall doorways lead to the front parlor and middle living room which also communicate directly. The middle room has an original corner fireplace (converted to gas) with a breakfront shelf and a curvilinear frieze. The dining room--with the bay window--is through a doorway at the west end of the hallway. Originally used as a kitchen, the dining room has nail holes in the floor where a cookstove was formerly located; a stovepipe hole is in a nearby wall.

The present kitchen, an old addition, is west of the dining room. It has been modernized, with interior walls of unplastered brick. South of the kitchen is the breakfast room addition, a small bathroom and a laundry room, all added in 1990.

The stairway makes a quarter turn south before reaching the second floor where there are two bedrooms, an office nook and a bathroom. The office is at the east end of the second floor hallway, behind the front entrance. Bedrooms are in the southeast and southwest corners. In 1990, fireplaces were removed from both bedrooms to provide badly needed closet space and a former third bedroom over the dining room was converted into a spacious bathroom. An earlier bathroom also may have occupied this space. The stairway to the third floor, with an elegant banister and turned balusters similar to those on the lower floors, rises from the office nook.

The third or attic floor consists of one large open room plus a bathroom above the one on the floor below. The front and back of the room have raised platforms to camouflage a central air conditioning system installed in 1990. The third floor bath was remodeled at the same time.

On the street facades, the property is partially enclosed by a waist-high cast iron fence. The house and lawn are well maintained, with a variety of greenery around the front and sides. A concrete sidewalk leads to the front porch from the public sidewalk along South Spanish. A concrete driveway and a small utility shed are behind the property. -The noncontributing shed, added around 1991, is in the southwest corner of the property.

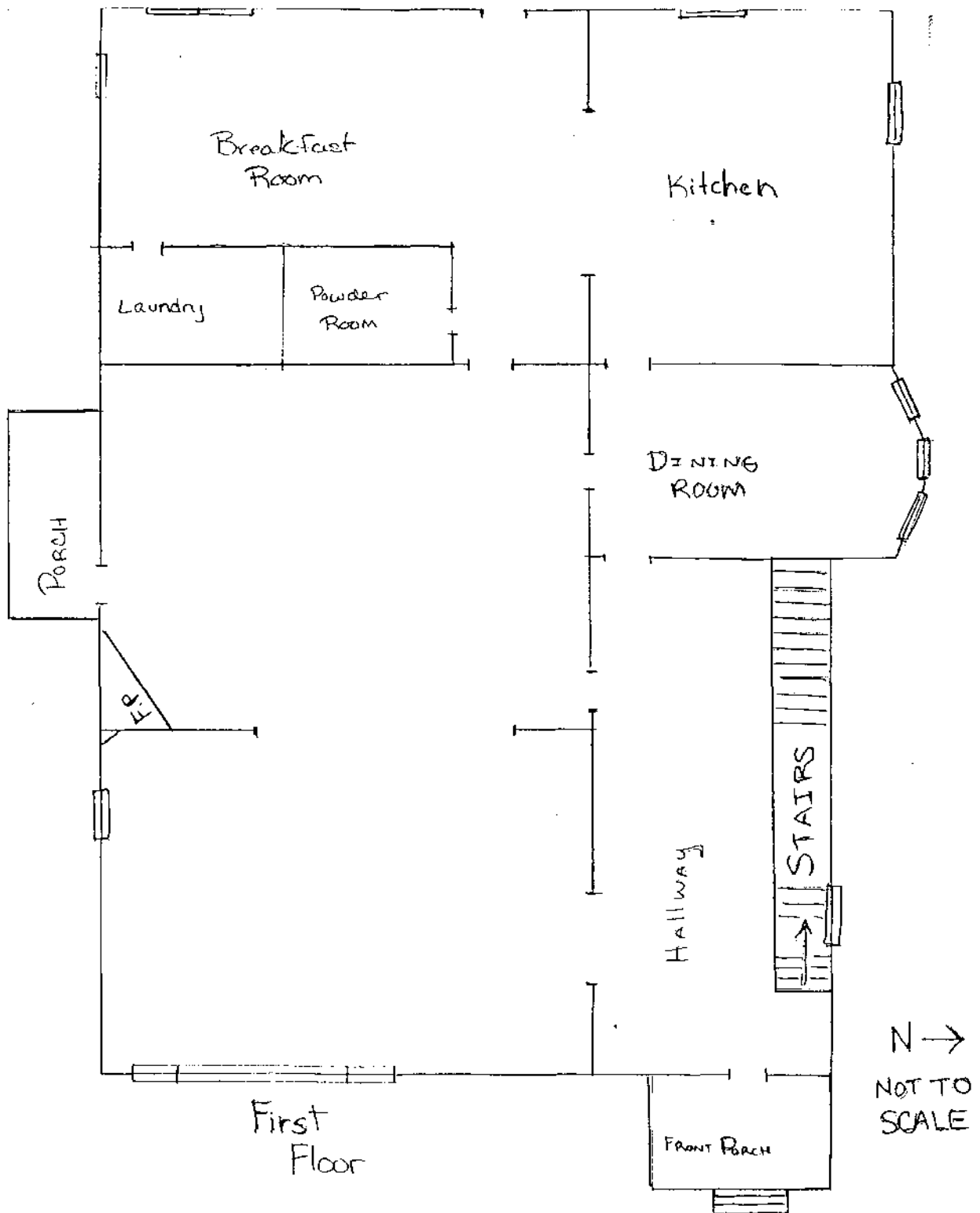
Other late 19th century homes are within the immediate vicinity of the Shivelbine House. Three doors down the street at 325 South Spanish is the Glenn House, a circa 1883 Folk Victorian residence remodeled into a Queen Anne Free Classic in the 1890s and listed in the National Register of Historic Places (Glenn House, 10-11-79). The Historical Association of Greater Cape Girardeau owns the Glenn House today and offers tours.

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Shivelbine, August and Amalia, House
Cape Girardeau County, MO

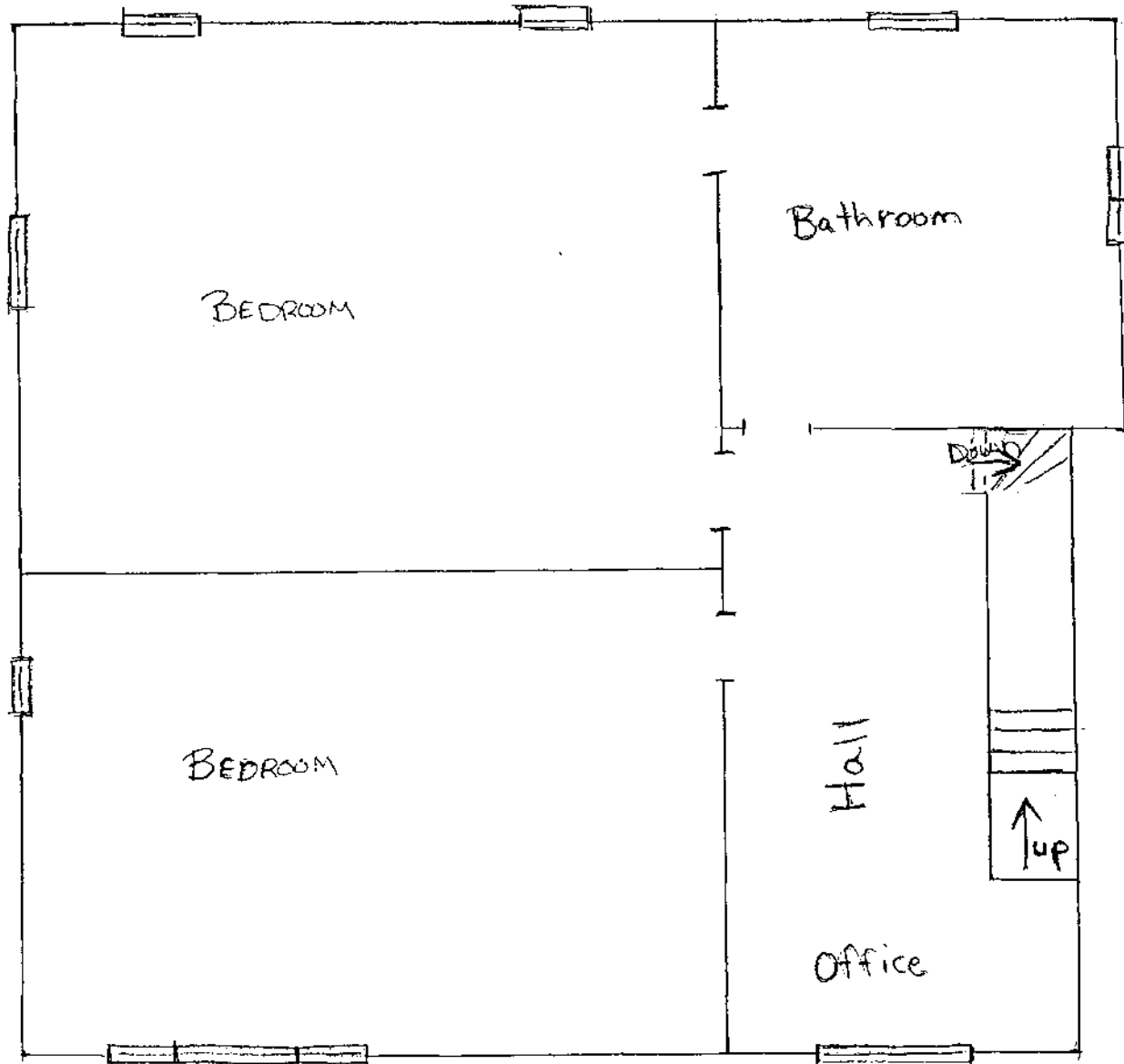


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Shivelbine, August and Amalia, House
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Second floor

N →
NOT TO
Scale

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Shivelbine, August and Amalia, House
Cape Girardeau County, MO

Summary: The August and Amalia Shivelbine House, 303 South Spanish Street, is significant under Criterion C in the area of Architecture. Built as a single family dwelling in circa 1890, the house is a good local example of the Queen Anne style, Front-Gabled Roof subtype.³ While displaying typical characteristics of the style, the Shivelbine House also possesses unusual Palladianesque windows which distinguish it from similar house types in Cape Girardeau. Queen Anne architecture is exemplified by such elements as steep gables, an asymmetrical facade with an entry porch, a bay window, spindlework, turned balusters, patterned shingles, and chimneys of corbeled masonry. Other architectural details, particularly those involving segmental window heads and a brickwork design along some cornice lines, associate this property with the German building tradition in Cape Girardeau. Late Victorian influences are continued inside where much original woodwork remains. Features include a corner fireplace with a breakfront shelf and a curvilinear frieze, paneled reveals and a circular stairway with an ornate newel post. Renovated to pristine condition, a strong impression of the building's past is conveyed because the Shivelbine House retains integrity of design, materials, workmanship and location. From its position overlooking the Mississippi River, the Shivelbine House contributes to the architectural landscape of Cape Girardeau as a good and locally significant example of the Queen Anne style.

Narrative: The August Shivelbine family moved into the Shivelbine House upon its completion in circa 1890, Cape Girardeau County tax records indicate. In terms of size and elegance, the house exemplifies the majority of residences erected in the late 19th century by the more prosperous tradesmen and merchants of Cape Girardeau. A few years earlier, in 1881, Louis Houck had completed a railroad line between Cape Girardeau and Delta, some 15 miles inland. Stimulated by the railroad, the old river town that began as an 18th century trading post prospered and grew. Shivelbine, a son of German immigrants, became wealthy operating the Arcade Saloon in downtown Cape Girardeau after earlier ventures in the mining and milling industries. Kitchen and bay window additions were constructed as the family of Shivelbine and his wife Amalia (Frank) gradually grew to include five children.⁴ The name Shivelbine apparently was Americanized from the German "Schievelbein."⁵

Although a Cape Girardeau native, Shivelbine studied engineering in Germany before returning to California where he became associated with various mines. Later he purchased a mill at Egypt Mills, in the vicinity of Cape Girardeau. When the mill was destroyed by fire, Shivelbine again changed occupations, this time purchasing a saloon at a popular location on the southeast corner of Main and Themis. Shivelbine operated the Arcade

³ McAlester, op cit.

⁴ The bay window is depicted on a circa 1895 photo, but the presence of a kitchen addition cannot be determined from the angle of view.

⁵ In 1868, the Cape Girardeau firm of C. W. Sackman & S. E. Schievelbein contributed \$100 toward construction of a local meeting place for members of the German Turner Society (Turner Hall). See Crow, Judith. "Turner Hall...Symbol of Heritage." In Bicentennial Commission of Cape Girardeau, Missouri. Biography of Historic Cape Girardeau County, 1977, p.70.

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Shivelbine, August and Amalia, House
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Saloon on "the wettest corner in Cape Girardeau" for 17 years. The Arcade Saloon is depicted on a turn of the century postcard view showing streetcar tracks down the middle of Main Street, with buggies parked along the sidewalk.⁶

The house's circa 1890 construction date was derived from an analysis of tax records for Cape Girardeau County.⁷ In 1889 August Shivelbine purchased Lot 13 in Range H of the City of Cape Girardeau from the estate of William C. Hayden. Since the lot's value jumped from \$250 in 1890-91 to \$1,200 in 1892, significant improvements probably were made between June 1, 1890 and June 1, 1891. The tax value for 1892 was decided on June 1, 1891.

Originally a 19th century product of Richard Norman Shaw and other English architects, the Queen Anne style became fashionable in America largely because it caught the interest of highly-regarded architect Henry Hobson Richardson. In 1874, Richardson applied horizontal bands of contrasting materials and textures to the Watts-Sherman House at Newport, Rhode Island. Widely publicized and copied, the new style gradually evolved into other forms. While early Queen Anne houses with half-timbering reflected their medieval antecedents, later models were more flamboyant with extensive scrollwork and spindlework. In the 1890s, Free Classic styling, a precursor of Colonial Revival, became the final stage of Queen Anne evolution. Queen Anne styling probably reached Cape Girardeau by the mid-1880s, with the Shivelbine House presumably representing a middle period locally. When its hipped roof was changed in 1913, the house's Queen Anne styling was enhanced by the application of imbricated shingles in the newly-created gable ends. Queen Anne was considered the dominant style of domestic architecture between approximately 1880-1900.⁸

For its subtype, the Shivelbine House has a fairly complex roof system with a steeply pitched front gable, side dormers, a smaller, slightly projecting asymmetrical front gable and a projecting side gable. Windows in a variety of forms and sizes, in addition to patterned shingles in the primary gable ends, are used to avoid a smooth-walled appearance--a key Queen Anne characteristic regardless of subtype. Decorative diagonal brickwork along south and west cornice lines, in conjunction with a preponderance of segmental arches, strongly links this house with German building traditions in Cape Girardeau. While Palladianesque windows (or at least true Palladian windows) were more common in the Free Classic subtype, there was always room for exuberance in Queen Anne architecture. The house's numerous single pane windows are typical of the style. The largely original or restored interior includes a fine circular staircase with an ornate newel post, a corner fireplace with a breakfront mantel and curvilinear frieze, and grooved enframements with bullseye corner blocks.

⁶Southeast Missourian Newspaper, op cit., pp. 32, 225.

⁷A local perception that the house was constructed approximately a decade earlier, in circa 1880 rather than 1890, is not consistent with another local perception that the house was built for August Shivelbine.

⁸McAlester, op cit., and Whiffen, Marcus, and Frederick Koepfer. American Architecture 1607-1976. Cambridge, Massachusetts: The MIT Press, 1981, pp.294-296.

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Shivelbine, August and Amalia, House
Cape Girardeau County, MO

German immigrants settled in the Cape Girardeau area in 1834, following the earliest settlers from Kentucky, Tennessee and North Carolina who came decades earlier.⁹ By the late 19th century, the German population of Cape Girardeau was concentrated in the Good Hope Street area and the German business district or "Haarig" was only three blocks from the Shivelbine House on Good Hope and Sprigg Streets.

German craftsmen constructed numerous residential and commercial buildings in the Cape Girardeau area, using vernacular techniques that are recognizable in the Shivelbine House. Segmental window heads in the Shivelbine House, for example, are comparable to those in many of the city's vernacular German cottages--and elsewhere. For as the turn of the century approached, German segmental arches "became rounder, and so commonly was its sprightly form used that it is one of the signatures of German construction in Missouri, as elsewhere."¹⁰ Various patterns were used to decorate brickwork cornices on German buildings and, in Cape Girardeau, a popular approach was to set a course of individually projecting bricks diagonally, producing a sort of dentiled effect as on the Shivelbine House. The common bond and Flemish bond construction of the house's brick walls also is a preference associated with masons with Dutch and northern German backgrounds.¹¹

The Palladianesque windows in the Shivelbine House are not so much a vernacular simplification of the true Palladian window as they are an exuberant elaboration. Presumably, a traditional Palladian window--a tripartite composition involving a central main window with a round-arched head flanked by narrow windows with square heads--would have been as easy if not easier to construct in Cape Girardeau in 1890 than massive, segmentally arched units such as appear in the primary facade of the Shivelbine House. But traditional Palladian windows probably would have seemed awkward at this location on the facade, especially if placed one over the other. More likely areas on the Shivelbine House for a regular Palladian would have been above the front entrance where a window with a round arch is prominently displayed, or within one of the gables. But given the existing Palladianesque windows, the addition of a traditional Palladian window anywhere in the primary facade probably would have been too much of a good thing. The choices that were made seem to suit this house quite nicely.

Although the bay window serves a Queen Anne function (by avoiding a plain flat wall), it is not of the usual cutaway variety. Because cutaway bay windows are shaped into the wall below a gable, they generally must be part of the original house design. In this case the bay window was more of an afterthought. It was added early in the house's history, probably at the same time as the kitchen since identical Flemish bond brickwork (unlike the common bond technique used elsewhere in the house) is found in these two appendages. While the add-on bay window has its own hipped roof, continuity was assured by the use of segmental arches precisely matching those in the original building.

⁹Goodspeed's History of Southeast Missouri. Chicago and Nashville: Goodspeed Publishing Company, 1888, p.282.

¹⁰Charles van Ravenswaay. *The Arts and Architecture of German Settlements in Missouri: A Survey of a Vanishing Culture*. Columbia and London: University of Missouri Press, 1977, p.231.

¹¹van Ravenswaay, *op cit.*, p.225-236.

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**Shivelbine, August and Amalia, House
Cape Girardeau County, MO**

In summary, the August and Amalia Shivelbine House is a good and locally significant variation on Queen Anne architecture in Cape Girardeau. While displaying typical features of the style, its unusual Palladianesque windows set it apart. Its German vernacular affinities provide additional interest and link it with other Cape Girardeau properties that were similarly influenced. Although the original hipped roof was changed to a gabled roof in 1913, other key identifying features of the house were not affected. In 1990, replacement of an old but nonoriginal front porch with the present entry porch restored the primary elevation to a closer approximation of its historic appearance. A 1990 breakfast room addition does not diminish the overall effect because of its relatively small size and rearward location. Consequently, the design has not been significantly altered. The workmanship and quality of materials used are evident on both the exterior and interior, and the house remains a single family dwelling today. For these and other reasons, the feeling of an 1890s Queen Anne house with German vernacular influences is effectively conveyed. The Shivelbine House is worthy of nomination to the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C for Architecture.

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Shivelbine, August and Amalia, House
Cape Girardeau County, MO

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bicentennial Commission of Cape Girardeau, Missouri. *Biography of Historic Cape Girardeau County*. Cape Girardeau, Missouri: 1977.

Cape Girardeau County, Missouri. *Record of Deeds*: Vol. 21. Land Transfer Deed. pp.150-151.

Cape Girardeau County, Missouri. *Tax Assessor Card*. 21-111-00-11-001.

Cape Girardeau County, Missouri. *Tax Record*: 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892.

Goodspeed's History of Southeast Missouri. Chicago: Goodspeed Publishing Company, 1888.

Southeast Missourian Newspaper. *Images of the Past in the City of Roses*. Cape Girardeau, Missouri: Concord Publishing House, 1993.

McAlester, Virginia and Lee. *A Field Guide to American Houses*. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1994.

Riverside Gallery Leaflet. Cape Girardeau, Missouri. n.d.

Snider, Felix Eugene. *Cape Girardeau: Biography of a City*. Cape Girardeau, Missouri: Ramfre Press, 1956.

van Ravenswaay, Charles. *The Arts and Architecture of German Settlements in Missouri: A Survey of a Vanishing Culture*. Columbia, Missouri: University of Missouri Press, 1977.

Whiffen, Marcus. *American Architecture Since 1780: A Guide to the Styles*. Cambridge, Massachusetts: The M.I.T. Press, 1969.

10. Geographical Data

Verbal Boundary Description: The east two-thirds of Lot 13, Range H, City of Cape Girardeau, Cape Girardeau County. The parcel measures 75.1 ft. x 130.87 ft. square, according to records of the County Assessor.

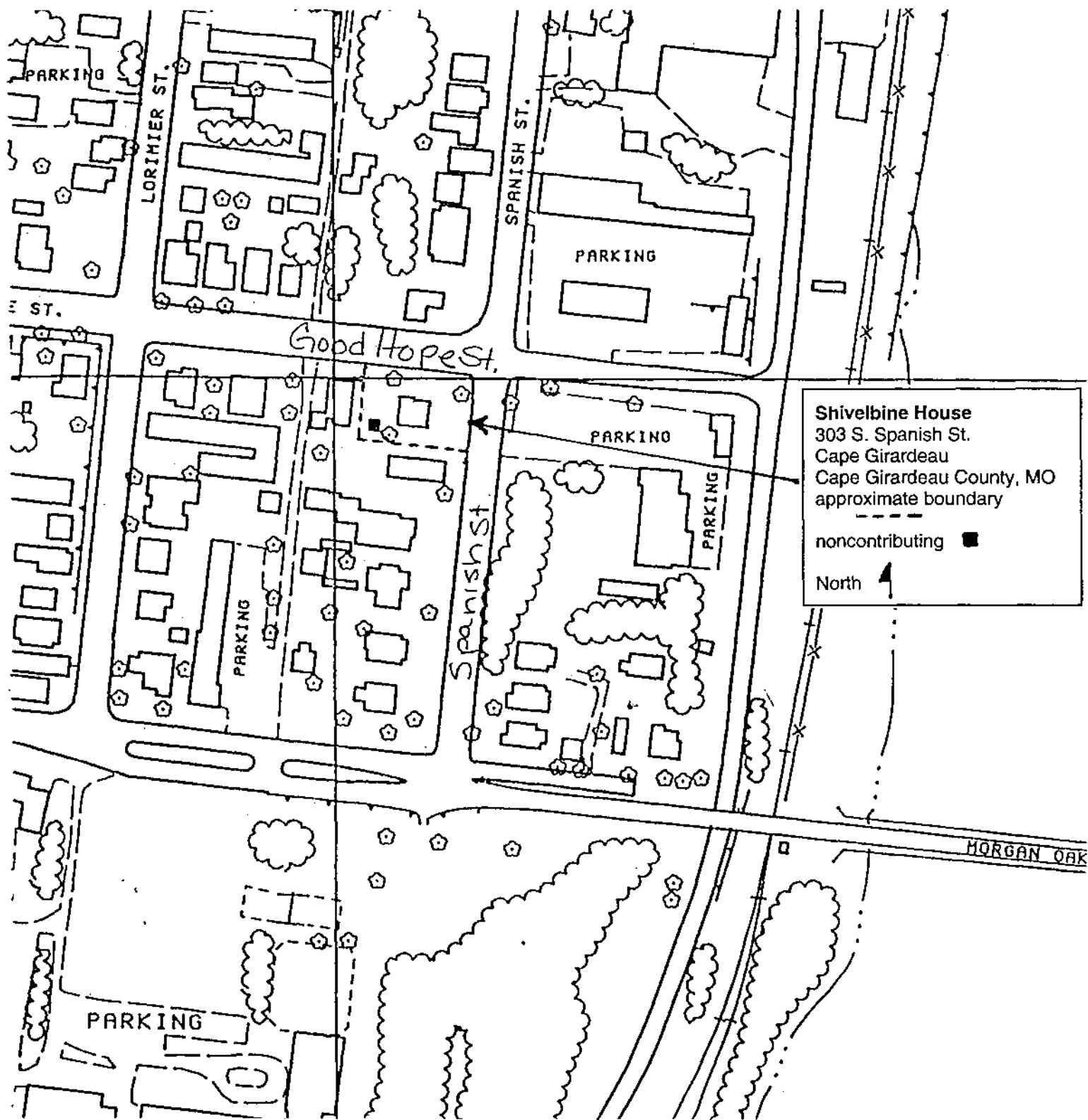
Boundary Justification: The boundary includes the east two thirds of the property historically associated with the August and Amalia Shivelbine residence. This is the legal boundary description recorded for the property now owned by Charles and Adele Kupchella. Shivelbine descendants sold the western third of the property earlier.

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Shivelbine, August and Amalia, House
Cape Girardeau County, MO



Shivelbine House
303 S. Spanish St.
Cape Girardeau
Cape Girardeau County, MO
approximate boundary
noncontributing ■
North ↑

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Section 11 Page 12

**Shivelbine, August and Amalia, House
Cape Girardeau County, MO**

11. Form Prepared By

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May 21, 1997
Original draft nomination, items 1-11

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573/751-0504
April 1999
Editor and revisions, items 1-11

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Section Photographs Page 13

Shivelbine, August and Amalia, House
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Photographs

The following information is the same for all photographs:

August & Amalia Shivelbine House
303 South Spanish Street, Cape Girardeau
Cape Girardeau County, MO

Photos 1-3, Roger Maserang, March, 1999

Photos 4-8, Scott Myers, March, 1998

Negatives on file with Missouri Historic Preservation Program

List of Photographs

1. Main facade elevation, looking west
2. North and west elevations, looking southeast
3. South and west elevations, looking northeast
4. Main entrance door on east elevation, looking west
5. Interior first floor rooms on south side, looking west
6. Detail of stair newel post in first floor entrance hall, looking west
7. Second floor stair hall, looking east
8. Stairs to third floor, looking west









MAILBOX

St. Joseph's

WELCOME









EXTRA
PHOTOS

