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SITE FILE COPY
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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME

HISTORIC

Wholesale Row

AND/OR COMMON

Wholesale Row Historic District

2 LOCATION

(Boundaries as shown on site plan map)

STREET & NUMBER

Block 42

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN

St. Joseph

VICINITY OF

#6 - Hon. E. Thomas Coleman

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

STATE

Missouri 64501

CODE

29

COUNTY

Buchanan

CODE

021

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY

- DISTRICT
- BUILDING(S)
- STRUCTURE
- SITE
- OBJECT

OWNERSHIP

- PUBLIC
- PRIVATE
- BOTH
- PUBLIC ACQUISITION**
- IN PROCESS
- BEING CONSIDERED

STATUS

- OCCUPIED
- UNOCCUPIED
- WORK IN PROGRESS
- ACCESSIBLE**
- YES: RESTRICTED
- YES: UNRESTRICTED
- NO

PRESENT USE

- AGRICULTURE
- COMMERCIAL
- EDUCATIONAL
- ENTERTAINMENT
- GOVERNMENT
- INDUSTRIAL
- MILITARY
- MUSEUM
- PARK
- PRIVATE RESIDENCE
- RELIGIOUS
- SCIENTIFIC
- TRANSPORTATION
- OTHER:

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME

Multiple Private Ownership

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

St. Joseph

VICINITY OF

STATE

Missouri 64501

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Office of Recorder of Deeds, Buchanan County Courthouse

STREET & NUMBER

5th and Jules streets

CITY, TOWN

St. Joseph

STATE

Missouri 64501

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

Historic Preservation Inventory,
1. Johnson, Johnson & Roy, Inc., St. Joseph, Missouri

DATE

1972

FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

Johnson, Johnson & Roy, Inc.

CITY, TOWN

Ann Arbor

STATE

Michigan 48103

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

1. Brunner, William, Senior Partner of Brunner and Brunner, Architects and Engineers, successor firm to E. J. Eckel. Personal correspondence with Nancy Sandehn, n.d.
2. Bryan, John Albury. Missouri's Contribution to American Architecture. St. Louis: St. Louis Architectural Club, 1928.

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATAACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY approximately 1.7 acres

UTM REFERENCES

A	1, 5	34, 10, 0, 0	4, 4, 0, 3, 4, 2, 5	B			
	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING		ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
C				D			

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The Wholesale Row Historic District is bounded on the north by the midline of Jules Street, on the east by the midline of Fourth Street, on the south by the midline of Francis Street, and on the west by the midline of Third Street.

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

1. Miss Nancy E. Sandehn

ORGANIZATION

President, Heritage 1776, Inc.

DATE

January 28, 1976

STREET & NUMBER

P. O. Box 43

TELEPHONE

816/279-3558

CITY OR TOWN

St. Joseph

STATE

Missouri 64502

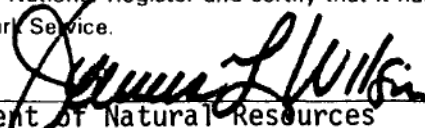
12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL STATE LOCAL

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE



TITLE

Director, Department of Natural Resources and State Historic Preservation Officer

DATE

11-10-76

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I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

DATE

ATTEST:

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

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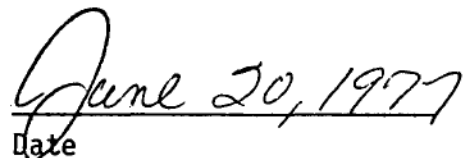
PAGE

1

1. Noyes-Norman Building (205, 207 and 209 N. 3rd Street)
Trustees for the Home for Little Wanderers
205, 207 and 209 N. 3rd Street
St. Joseph, Missouri 64501
2. R. L. McDonald and Co. Building (202 N. 4th Street)
PAMLCO Investment Company
c/o Gilbert Pickett
Lawhorn Construction Company
519 Main
St. Joseph, Missouri 64501
3. Englehart-Winning & Co. [south] Building (212 N. 4th Street)
Milton Herman and wife
2731 Frederick Avenue
St. Joseph, Missouri 64506
4. Englehart-Winning & Co. [north] Building (216-218 N. 4th Street)
Boston House and Window Cleaning Co.
c/o Harold Barton
216 N. 4th Street
St. Joseph, Missouri 64501
5. Brittain-Richardson & Co. Building (224 N. 4th Street)
PAMLCO Investment Company
c/o Gilbert Pickett
Lawhorn Construction Company
519 Main
St. Joseph, Missouri 64501



Director, Department of Natural Resources,
and State Historic Preservation Officer



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2. State Historical Survey
Office of Historic Preservation
Division of Planning and Policy Development
Department of Natural Resources
P. O. Box 176
Jefferson City, Missouri 65101
- State survey 1976

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE _____
<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Wholesale Row Historic District is contained within Block 42 in the original town of the city of St. Joseph, Missouri. It is a commercial district, originally developed for wholesale use and later used partially for manufacturing.

The area on the western edge of the central business district is two blocks north of the Market Square Historic District which was listed on the National Register of Historic Places prior to its almost total demolition by the local Land Clearance for Urban Renewal office in 1973. A fragment of the Market Square district survives in the revised National Register entry, Missouri Valley Trust Company Historic District. To the northeast of the district is the Buchanan County Courthouse, constructed 1873-1876, also enrolled in the National Register of Historic Places. To the east, west and south of the extant buildings were former commercial buildings of similar architectural style which have been demolished, thus reducing this grouping of late, nineteenth century warehouse structures and making it all the more urgent to recognize the examples which remain in this downtown area which is experiencing a rapid rate of clearance.

The district includes five High Victorian Italianate warehouse buildings:

1. Noyes-Norman Building, 209-211 N. 3rd St., constructed 1872. It is the earliest of the extant buildings in this wholesale district.
2. R. L. McDonald and Co. Building, also known as the Big Smith Building, 202 N. 4th St., constructed 1880. This building is now unoccupied but is undergoing appropriate renovation by an investment company which owns it.
3. Englehart-Winning & Co. [south] Building, 212 N. 4th St., constructed 1880 and now unoccupied.
4. Englehart-Winning & Co. [north] Building, now the Boston House and Window Cleaning Co., 216-218 N. 4th St., constructed 1884.
5. Brittain-Richardson & Co. Building, now unoccupied, 224 N. 4th St., constructed 1882.

These warehouses are constructed of red brick with trim of stone, wood, cast iron, terra cotta and pressed metal. The exposed end walls on the eastern half of the block (Jules Street to the north and Francis Street to the south) have fully developed facade treatment. The rear facades have windows, but are plain. As the site slopes downward from east to west, the basements of the four buildings on the eastern half of the block are at ground level on the west alley passing behind them.

1. Noyes-Norman Building

This double building has a four-bay, primary (west) facade. The northern half is four stories and the southern half is three stories. There are cast iron columns at the street level giving large store windows. Above, the windows are paired, each pair under a single, large, cast iron lintel. There is a bracketed cornice at the roof line. Stone quoins accentuate the corners and the midline between the two halves of the building's main facade. Paired pilasters define

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the bays. The side and rear facades are plain.

2. R. L. McDonald and Co. Building

This building has four stories plus a basement on a stone foundation. The major (east) facade is divided by pilasters into five bays. Stringcourses divide the stories. The building is crowned with a broadly overhanging bracketed cornice. The street level story features cast iron supporting columns connected with arches to provide large window openings for display. The main entrance is inset into the southeast corner of the building behind a single, red granite column.

The secondary (south) facade has end bays set apart by pilasters and eight bays of intervening wall surface with moderate articulation--consisting of continuous sills and continuous lintels on some stories in addition to the cornice.

3. Englehart-Winning & Co. (south) Building

This building has five stories plus a basement on a stone foundation. The tallest building in the block, it also has a cast iron first story. Its three bay, east facade features cast iron columns between the windows. The central bay is pulled out about one foot from the plane of the wall.

The second and fourth stories have segmental arched openings, the third story has flat arches and the fifth story has round arches. The lintels and sills on the second through fifth stories are stone. The outer edges of the lintels on these stories are ornamented with terra cotta insets. An acanthus leaf stringcourse separates the second and third stories and a trefoil architrave separates the fourth and fifth floors. The central bay terminates in a pediment gable featuring a parapet nameplate at the cornice level. Incised in the nameplate is "ENGLEHART/1880/1898." The fifth story windows and the central bay windows on the second through fifth stories are flanked by semi-detached columns.

The broadly overhanging, bracketed cornice is shaped metal.

4. Englehart-Winning & Co. (north) Building

This building is four stories high on a stone foundation. Over the central, front entrance there is a two-story, semi-hexagonal bay window topped by a scrolled iron railing at the fourth story level. Terra cotta inset panels ornament the spandrels and the pilasters. An ornate pressed metal entablature separates the third and fourth stories and the building is topped with an ornate pressed metal entablature which has end brackets at its north and south ends and in between mouldings of small brackets, sunbursts, dentils and corbeling.

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5. Brittain-Richardson & Co. Building

This four-story, three-bay building has cast iron mullions in its street level show windows on an otherwise masonry (stone and brick) facade. Bracketed entablatures separate the first and second, and the third and fourth stories.

A paneled stone band divides the second and third stories. Openings on the east facade and most of the north facade openings have keystone lintels. The central, front bay is emphasized with richer ornamentation than the flanking bays. The north facade has engaged stone pilasters and stringcourses dividing and ornamenting it.

INTERIORS

The interiors of these buildings are characterized by high-ceilinged, open spaces divided by rows of cast iron and/or wood columns. Some cast iron columns have ornate capitals in eclectic designs. Several original interior stairways with newel posts and balusters also survive. The Brittain Building and the southern Englehart Building have walk-in safes with cast iron, classic-style doorways.

CONDITION AND ALTERATIONS

The exteriors of these buildings--including the street level store fronts--are largely intact. Old views of the Noyes-Norman Building show both halves as being three stories high. The exactly matching fourth story presently on the northern half of the building is an alteration, but retains the design of the other portions of the facade. The R. C. Mc Donald and Brittain buildings have been recently purchased by an investment group and are currently undergoing an exterior cleanup under consultation with Dr. Charles Hall of the architecture faculty at Kansas State University, Manhattan, Kansas. The other buildings are in deteriorated condition and need the same sort of rejuvenation. Considerable interior alteration has been done throughout the years in all buildings.

The R. L. McDonald Building has lost its parapet nameplate and urn type finials formerly present on the roof line above the cornice. Cast iron balconies have been removed from the first story level at the southwest corner of the building and the third story level in the center of the east facade. The building originally had one double and two single flights of cast iron stairs giving access to the first floor from Fourth Street. These steps have been removed and the recessed southeast corner entrance added. The stone column at that corner is part of the alteration. These changes were done after 1900, but are still of an early date.

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The southern Englehart Building has lost its ornamental iron roof cresting and finials. A fifth story was added to this building in 1898 with moderate rearranging of the window lintels on the third and fourth stories at the same time.² The northern Englehart Building has lost its 1884 parapet nameplate and shell-shaped antifixae-like ornaments.³ The exterior at street level is presently painted an inappropriate orange.

The Brittain Building has lost a flight of cast iron steps which gave access to the first floor from Fourth Street when the main entrance was moved to the north side of the building. A loading dock was cut into the north wall west of the central bay. The original, ornate, broadly overhanging cornice with brackets, a central (east) nameplate and urn-shaped finials has been completely removed causing the building to lose much of its visual impressiveness. In addition, an iron balcony at the third story level in the central front bay has been removed.⁴

SITE

The Wholesale Row Historic District is on the western edge of the center city area of St. Joseph, Missouri. On the west land has been cleared for construction of Interstate 229 as well as parking lots serving the area. On the south land is cleared for eventual construction under Urban Renewal--a \$15 million convention center is proposed for this area. To the southeast, a new multideck parking lot is under construction. To the east is the block containing, until recently, the Hotel Robidoux and its garage and the 1893 Wheeler-Motter Mercantile Company Building by architects Eckel and Mann, demolished June, 1976, by Ameribanc, Inc. to make way for a new bank headquarters on the site. To the northeast is the Buchanan County Courthouse, already mentioned. To the north are the corporate headquarters of the Hillyard Chemical Co. and Hillyard Sales organizations, which are housed in extensively remodeled former wholesale houses dating from the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

CURRENT STATUS

This grouping of late nineteenth century warehouses is representative of a diminishing few such once prevalent buildings in St. Joseph. Although structurally repairable, these buildings are suffering from lack of maintenance in recent years and need major repairs and adaptations to meet present building codes and to compete with newer buildings for occupants. The weakening effect of slow deterioration is augmented by a general lack of interest in preservation of the area by a majority of the business community. Continued deterioration and neglect will diminish this cohesive architectural district. Official recognition by the National Register of Historic Places would underscore the architectural value of these buildings and stimulate additional interest in securing their future.

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FOOTNOTES

1. St. Joseph Daily News Souvenir Edition, St. Joseph and Northwest Missouri (St. Joseph: News Printing Company, 1894), p. 40.
2. Ibid.
3. Historic and Descriptive Review of Saint Joseph, Mo. (New York: John Lethem, 1889), p. 39.
4. St. Joseph Daily News Souvenir Edition, St. Joseph and Northwest Missouri, op. cit., p. 74, shows old view with these features intact.

8. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES 1872-1884

BUILDER/ARCHITECT Edmund Jacques Eckel

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Within the State of Missouri the Wholesale Row Historic District, St. Joseph, is probably the best surviving grouping of late nineteenth century warehouse commercial structures exemplifying in their street facades a full expression of High Victorian Italianate design characteristics including the use of "shadow-forming moldings, variform openings, and small-scale ornament" in a variety of construction materials including brick, stone and cast iron. At the time these buildings were constructed St. Joseph was enjoying a rapid growth and solid economic vigor as a major western wholesale center in the United States. Firms operating in St. Joseph since before the Civil War or immediately thereafter had by the 1880s grown into mercantile giants which felt the need of appropriate buildings both in size and architectural impressiveness. These architect designed, richly ornamented, commercial wholesale buildings are monuments to the "Golden Age" of St. Joseph.

The City of St. Joseph played an important part in outfitting the country's western migration. Just as the Market Square area (now demolished) was a tangible remain of St. Joseph's commercial architecture of the 1840s-1860s period housing outfitting operations, this architectural grouping represents the commercial expansion and enterprise, together with continued service to the western migration of the 1870s-1880s period.

From an outfitting center, the transition into a wholesale center was both easy and rapid. St. Joseph's extensive network of sales representatives were known throughout the nation.²

The population of St. Joseph increased from 30,000 in the 1880s to 50,000 in the 1890s.³ Seven railroads were operating in and out of St. Joseph then. A Union Depot of massive proportions was constructed in 1881. The waterworks were begun in 1880 and put into service in 1881. In 1887 the seven banks of the city had a combined capital and surplus of \$1,105,000.00 and deposits of \$6,365,000.00. There were 42 wholesale houses in operation in the city.⁴ By 1890 St. Joseph "was said to be the wealthiest city per capita in the Nation."⁵

Edmund J. Eckel, Architect

All of the buildings on 4th Street being nominated were designed by the architectural firm of Edmund J. Eckel, F.A.I.A.⁶ (1845-1934).

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A native of Alsace, France, and a graduate of the Ecole des Beaux Arts, Paris, Eckel was identified as "the outstanding man in the history of the profession in the western section of the state."⁷ Eckel settled in St. Joseph in 1869 as the result of a railroad accident. He was traveling from Omaha to Kansas City in July of that year when the train had a wreck. While waiting to continue his journey he examined the city and decided to remain there. He arrived at the fortuitous post-Civil War era and established a flourishing architectural practice after working briefly in association first with P. F. Meagher, and later Lewis Stigers, architect of the Patee House, a National Historic Landmark, and the Buchanan County Courthouse, a National Register site. From 1880-1892 he worked in association with George R. Mann, in the firm, Eckel and Mann. Later, in 1910 his partnership included his son, George R. Eckel, and Will S. Aldrich. The firm founded by Eckel in the late 1870s continues to operate today in St. Joseph through a series of partnerships and successors.

Eckel was a member of the Western Association of Architects from 1885-1889 when that organization merged with the American Institute of Architects. He was made a fellow of the A.I.A. in 1889. He has been described as "the oldest, most successful and respected practitioner of architecture in the Central Western States."⁹

Mr. Eckel's early clients were those sturdy pioneer merchants who were laying the foundations for immense wholesale business in the West, while at the same time they were preparing the foundations for the magnificent buildings that now house their stocks. While meeting the limitations placed on him by his early clients, Mr. Eckel never lost sight of the fact that it was only a question of time until the West would and could afford the best in architecture.¹⁰

Wholesalers

Rufus Lee McDonald of R. L. McDonald and Co., came to St. Joseph in July 1851 and joined the firm of Donnell and Saxton. In 1854 he was made a partner in the firm. In 1856 the firm opened a new store and placed McDonald in charge, and in 1858 he absorbed all of the mercantile interests of Donnell and Saxton. From 1866 until 1897, during which time the firm constructed and occupied the 1880 building located at 202 N. 4th Street, R. L. McDonald & Co. was a wholesaler of "dry goods, notions and men's furnishings." George Henderson, Jr. was a resident New York partner. The firm had a manufacturing plant producing overalls and jeans "of superior quality," in south St. Joseph.¹¹ The building occupied by the plant is located at 12th and Penn streets. It is the Patee House, opened in 1859 and recognized as a National Historic Landmark.

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After 1897 the manufacture of shirts and men's work clothing absorbed all other business endeavors of the McDonald company.¹² Smith Brothers, manufacturers of men's work clothing, occupied the building from February 1931 until recently when it built a new plant on the new interstate highway.

George Englehart of Englehart-Winning & Co. was a native of Hohesüllen, Germany. He was brought to this country as an infant and came to St. Joseph in 1864, already a successful young businessman. He entered his first St. Joseph partnership in 1865 and founded the firm of Englehart-Smith in 1866. In 1868 he bought out his partner of the time, Major Samuel Garth, and consolidated with Samuel Lockwood, who had opened the first hat store in St. Joseph. This firm was known as Lockwood, Englehart & Co. and claimed 1850 as its date of establishment. In 1880 Lockwood, Englehart & Co. completed the building located at 212 N. 4th Street. The firm merchandized hats, millinery goods and notions. In 1888 the firm leased the building located at 216-218 N. 4th Street. In 1887 Englehart was elected President of the Board of Trade and in 1888 he was elected Mayor of St. Joseph.¹³

John S. Brittain of Brittain-Richardson & Co. was born in Belvedere, New Jersey, in 1841 and came to St. Joseph in 1858. In 1874 he founded the firm of Brittain-Ovelman & Co. In 1877 Brittain bought out Ovelman and in 1882 John D. Richardson joined the firm which, in that year, occupied its new building located at 224 N. 4th Street. Brittain was a member and elder of the First Presbyterian Church of St. Joseph and President of the St. Joseph Fair Association. Land on which the Capitol of New Jersey stands was given to the state by Joseph Brittain, grandfather of John S. Brittain.¹⁴

The Noyes, Norman Company were wholesale dealers in boots and shoes, growing out of a firm established in 1861. M. S. Noyes, the senior member of the company, lived in Boston and bought for the company there. The company maintained a local manufacturing plant at 7th and Messanie streets where they employed 100 skilled workers. The company had a large distribution area throughout the West and Midwest. In its heyday the wholesale headquarters building, located at 209-211 N. 3rd Street, was across the street from two hotels where the salesmen stayed while in St. Joseph.¹⁵

This grouping of buildings represents a monument to the vigor of the city and to the men who infused that city with their ambition and vision. These well-constructed buildings can still serve new endeavors and uphold in the heart of St. Joseph an amalgam of heritage and present enterprise.

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1. Marcus Whiffen, American Architecture Since 1780 (Cambridge, Massachusetts: The M.I.T. Press, 1969), pp. 97-99.
2. Union Terminal Railway, "Show Me," St. Joseph, Missouri, Public Library, Scrapbook A-23, pp. 2-3.
3. David D. March, The History of Missouri (New York: Lewis Historical Publishing Company, 1967) Vol. II, p. 1073.
4. C. H. Dunn & Co., An Illustrated Review of St. Joseph, Missouri ([St. Joseph: Lon. Hardman,] 1887), p. 25.
5. Missouri, A Guide to the "Show Me" State, American Guide Series, sponsored by the Missouri State Highway Department (New York: Duell, Sloan and Pearce, [1941]), p. 287.
6. Based on personal correspondence between William Brunner, Senior Partner of Brunner and Brunner, Architects and Engineers, successor firm to E. J. Eckel, and Nancy Sandehn, n.d.
7. John Albury Bryan, Missouri's Contribution to American Architecture (St. Louis: St. Louis Architectural Club, 1928), p. 50.
8. Ibid., and Missouri Historical Review, XXIX (April, 1935), p. 249.
9. W. P. Tracy, comp., Men Who Make St. Joseph "The City Worth While" (n.p.: W. P. Tracy, [1920]), n.p.
10. Ibid.
11. The St. Joseph Daily News Souvenir Edition, St. Joseph and Northwest Missouri (St. Joseph, Mo.: News Printing Company, 1894), pp. vi and 36.
12. Floyd Calvin Shoemaker, Missouri and Missourians (Chicago: The News Publishing Co., 1943), V, p. 381.
13. C. H. Dunn & Co., op. cit., pp. 38-39; and Chris L. Rutt, History of Buchanan County and the City of St. Joseph and Representative Citizens (Chicago, Ill.: Biographical Publishing Company, 1904), pp. 521-522.
14. The Daily News' History of Buchanan County and St. Joseph, Mo. (St. Joseph: Lon. Hardman, [1898]), p. 549. Tracy, op. cit., n.p.
15. C. H. Dunn, op. cit., p. 41.

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3. The Daily News' History of Buchanan County and St. Joseph, Mo. St. Joseph: Lon. Hardman, [1898].
4. Dunn, C. H. & Co. An Illustrated Review of St. Joseph, Missouri. St. Joseph: Lon. Hardman, 1887.
5. Historic and Descriptive Review of Saint Joseph, Mo. New York: John Lethem, 1889.
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NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

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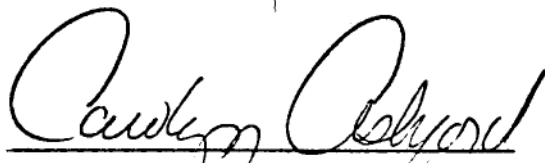
WHOLESALE ROW

CONTINUATION SHEET

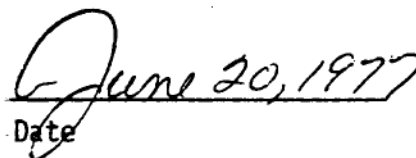
ITEM NUMBER 10 PAGE 1

The Wholesale Row Historic District is bounded on the north by the south curb of Jules Street from Fourth Street west to the west side of the alley. On the west, the boundary follows the west side of the alley from Jules Street south to the north property line of the Noyes-Norman Building, west along the north property line of the Noyes-Norman Building to Third Street, south along the east curb of Third Street to the south property line of the Noyes-Norman Building, east along the south property line of the Noyes-Norman Building to the west side of the alley, and south along the west side of the alley to Francis Street. The southern boundary runs along the north curb of Francis Street from the west side of the alley to the west curb of Fourth Street. The west curb of Fourth Street between Francis and Jules streets forms the eastern boundary.

Approximate acreage: 1.1 acres



Director, Department of Natural Resources,
and State Historic Preservation Officer



Date

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WHOLESALE ROW

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11

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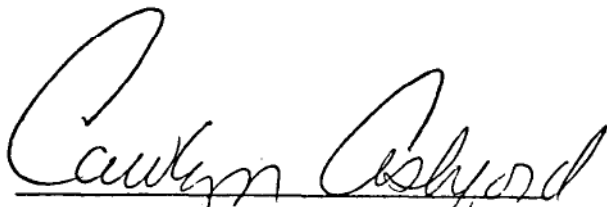
1

2. M. Patricia Holmes, Research Associate
Office of Historic Preservation
Department of Natural Resources
P.O. Box 176
Jefferson City, Missouri 65101

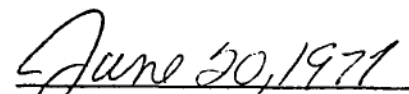
March 4, 1976
Telephone: 314/751-4096

3. Nancy B. Breme, Architectural Historian
Office of Historic Preservation
Department of Natural Resources
P.O. Box 176
Jefferson City, Missouri 65101

April 29, 1977
Telephone: 314/751-4096



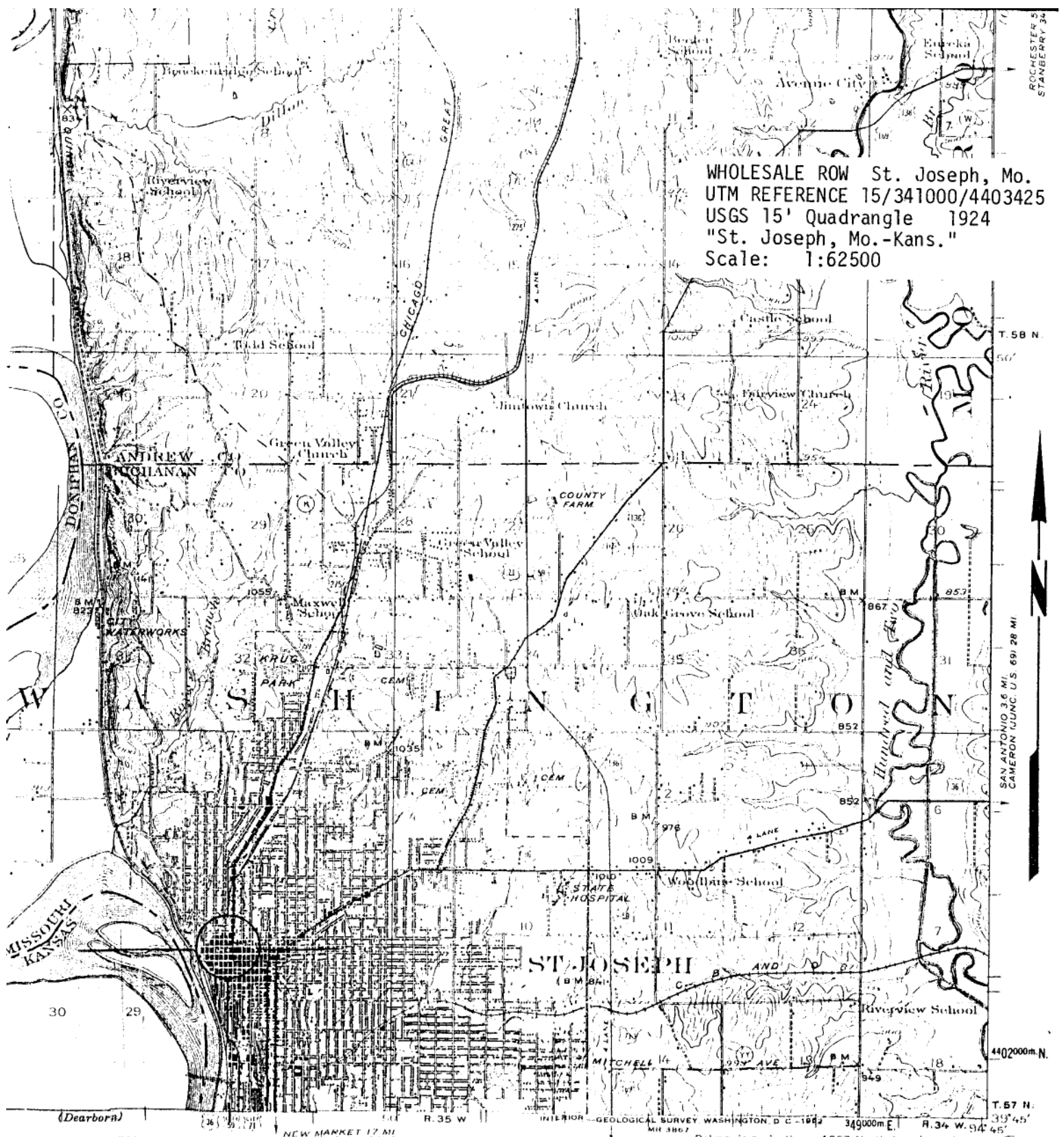
Director, Department of Natural Resources,
and State Historic Preservation Officer



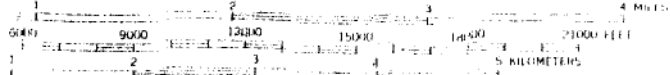
Date

ROCHESTER 5
STANBERRY 34

WHOLESALE ROW St. Joseph, Mo.
UTM REFERENCE 15/341000/4403425
USGS 15' Quadrangle 1924
"St. Joseph, Mo.-Kans."
Scale: 1:62500



SCALE 1:62500



CONTOUR INTERVAL 20 FEET
DATUM IS MEAN SEA LEVEL

SURVEY, DENVER 25, COLORADO OR WASHINGTON 25, D. C.
UNIT GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, ROLLA, MISSOURI
PHOTOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
10,000-foot grid based on Missouri (West)
rectangular coordinate system
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks,
zone 15, shown in blue

ST. JOSEPH, MO.-KANS.

N3945-W9445/15

1924

Photo Log:

Name of Property: **Wholesale Row**

City or Vicinity: **St. Joseph**

County: **Buchanan County** State: **MO**

Photographer: **Russell H. Warzyn**

Date

Photographed: **Mar. 1976**

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

1 of 7. General view of the historic district from the SE, looking NW. Left to right, R.L. McDonald and Co. Bldg., Englehart-Winning & Co. (S) Bldg., Englehart-Winning & Co. (N) Bldg., Brittain-Richardson & Co. Bldg.

2 of 7. General view of the historic district from the NE, showing the front (E) side of the buildings fronting on the W side of Fourth St. To the extreme left is the Wheeler-Motter Mercantile Company building which was demolished June 1976. In the distant background is the First National Bank which is across the street W from the (not visible) Missouri Valley Trust Co., a National Register site. There is presently a vacant block between the National Bank and Wholesale Row. The street is undergoing resurfacing under urban renewal.

3 of 7. R.L. McDonald and Co. Building (Big Smith Building), view from the E, looking W.

4 of 7. Englehart-Winning & Co. (N) Building, constructed 1884. View from the E to the W.

5 of 7. Noyes-Norman Building, view from the SW, looking NE.

6 of 7. Englehart-Winning & Co. (S) building, interior view from near front (E) door. Stairway to the second floor.

7 of 7. Interior view, second floor of the John S. Brittain Building. From the NW looking SE. This is a fairly typical view of the interior spaces of the Wholesale Row buildings.

