

History of the Harrisonville Historic District

Harrisonville, Missouri was first established as early as the 1830's as pioneers from Kentucky, Tennessee and Virginia moved west, drawn by the rich farmland and numerous streams and rivers. Harrisonville would be the county seat of Van Buren County, later renamed in 1849 to Cass County. In 1835 the Missouri General Assembly enacted legislation to appoint three state commissioners to establish a seat of justice within five miles of the center of this county and a year later, 160 acres of land were selected for the site of the county seat in Harrisonville. The town of Harrisonville was established in 1837 and was named in honor of Albert J. Harrison, one of the first two U.S. Congressional representatives elected from the state of Missouri. As they say, the rest is history!

Historic District

The Harrisonville Courthouse Square Historic District contains 37 buildings, 34 of which contribute to the historic architectural qualities and historic associations of the district. The construction dates for the buildings range from 1880-1940. Though, there have been alterations to the storefronts within the historic district, the district still maintains its historical integrity, workmanship and location.

Introduction:

The Historic District is located in Cass County (formerly known as Van Buren County until 1849). Furthermore, Harrisonville is one of the oldest cities in western Missouri. It was established in 1837 and has served as the county seat since its establishment. Harrisonville is located 40 miles southeast of Kansas City. The city currently has a population of approximately 8,000 people.

The Harrisonville Historic District consists of four full blocks of commercial buildings facing the courthouse square and portions of five additional city blocks just off the square. The district is located within a portion of the original plat of the town of Harrisonville. The boundaries of the district are important to note. The western boundary of the district lies to the West of Main Street, the northern boundary runs along an east to west alley located between Pearl and Chestnut Streets, while the majority of the districts eastern boundary runs along a north to south alley between Lexington Street and Marler Lane. Finally, the districts southern boundary, at the western most point, runs along an east/ west alley between Wall and Mechanic Streets. At Independence street, the boundary runs north to a depth of two buildings and then east along the rear property line to a depth of one building on the west side of Lexington Street. Residential areas are in immediate proximity (in all directions) to the commercial buildings.

The following building-by-building descriptions are organized east to west along Wall Street, the north side followed by the south side of each block; then south to north on Independence Street, the west side of each block; then west to east on Pearl Street, the north side

followed by the south side of each block; and finally north to south on Lexington Street, the east side followed by the west side of each block. The street address appears first, then the building date and description with the historical summary of the building.

North Side of Wall Street going East to West

100 W. Wall Street, The Cass County Courthouse (1897)



The courthouse is a three story building with the iconic phrase, “A Public Office is a Public Trust” on the frieze over the entrance of the courthouse. In 1843, a building plan for the courthouse, not to exceed \$3,000 was submitted and approved to be finished by early fall of 1844. However, in 1860, the courthouse was deemed unsafe and inadequate so the county court appropriated \$15,000 to build a new one. Concerned citizens ardently opposed the expenditure of money, due to the severe national recession and defeated the proposal. The courthouse was finally constructed after the Civil War in 1897. This two story brick building contains brick fired in a kiln on the public square by brick master, Henry Baker. Various businesses resided in the courthouse as well, including Arthur Conger’s Loans and Real Estate and attorney Will Summers in the early 1900’s. The courthouse has served as the central building for the square since its inception and continues to represent the past, present and future. The court served as the county courthouse for decades, but evolved into the Harrisonville courthouse. Below is a picture of the courthouse, at the time it was built and above is a picture of the courthouse as it currently looks.



200 W. Wall Street, Farm implement warehouse/carriage repository: c. 1902.

This two-story, brick vernacular commercial building served as a farm implement warehouse/carriage repository for Deacon Hardware, which later housed Clemments Hardware (also known as B&C Hardware Co.), a John Deere dealership, county library and Senior Citizens Community Center before David Atkinson restored it. This building currently serves as a floral shop, called Garden Gate Floral, as well as a boutique store called Rae Boutique. Below are pictures of this historic building, to the left is the building currently and to the right, is the building in 1924.



South side of Wall Street going from East to West

203 E. Wall Street, Cass County Democrat (c. 1899-1901)



This building is the former home to the newspaper, the Cass County Democrat. The building was built by Edgar Idol, who purchased the Cass County Democrat in 1901. The paper was published here until its move in 1958. Homer Clark served as publisher from 1905-1923 when Idol became owner again. J.W. Brown purchased the business in 1955 and moved it to its site on S. Lexington

Street. Pictured above is the building as it appears today to the left and to the right is the interior of the building near the inception of the building as the Cass County Democrat.

201 E. Wall Street, Wooldridge Building (before 1885)



This two-story brick commercial building has a rich history throughout the centuries. Residents speculate that this building served as a slavery exchange when it was first built. However, the Wooldridge Building is confirmed to have been established as a law firm. The firm was named Wooldridge Daniel, after the owners, James S. Wooldridge and H. Clay Daniel. The firm served as legal counsel, as well as real estate agents. In the 1880's, this building also housed the Office of the Public Administrator of Cass County, Harley West. Furthermore, this building also housed the post office, where the first rural deliveries in Cass County were mailed on August 1, 1903. In 1905, the Wooldridge Building added a new skating rink to the facility, making the building a central hub throughout the town. In 1913, A.B. Bowman opened his business, Bowman Studio on the second floor of this building. George Wildeboor opened his Western Auto and Associate store in 1939 in the Wooldridge Building. Wildeboor operated his business for 11 years, with Bryan Fitzgerald managing the business when Wildeboor served during World War II. In 1951, Mr. and Mrs. J.W. Lercher bought this building from Mr. Wildeboor, to house their Western Auto shop for fifteen years, until 1967. In 1973, Anita and Bill Strub bought the Western Auto shop. The building is currently vacant. Above are pictures of the building, the picture to the left depicts the building as it looks today; the picture on the right is the building in the 1973.

117 E. Wall Street, Office (c. 1909-1917)



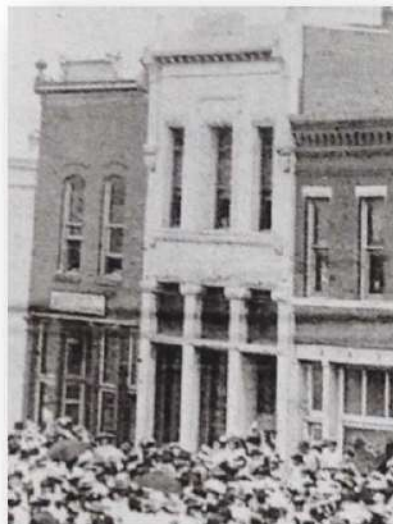
This building is an office building, originating in the early 1900's. This was the last building to be rebuilt on the South Side, after the disastrous fire of 1900 completely destroyed the entire block. The building is a one-story, brick commercial building. In the mid-1950's, this building operated as an insurance company, Conger Abstract Company, until 1981. Lowell Lindstrom store moved into this building in 1983. A year later, the building housed a gift shop, then Shelter Insurance (1987-90), T-Shirts and More (1991) and Westhoff Law in 1994. Above, the building is pictured. The left picture is the building, as it looked in 1973, while the right pictures is the building, the left one story structure, is the discussed building.

115 E. Wall Street, Meat Store/Millinery (1900-1901)



This building is a two-story brick commercial building. This building, replaced the building that burned down in the 1900 fire. At the time of the buildings inception, it served simultaneously as a meat store and millinery, until the 1920's. The 1930's brought a new store, Cox's 5 and 10 Cent Store. Then, in the 1940's through the 1980's, McClain Brothers Electric operated in this building. In the 1980's through 1995, the building was clothing or thrift stores. The building is pictured above in the left picture, to the right of the small building. While, the building is shown as it appeared in 1973, in the right picture.

113 E. Wall Street, The Bank of Harrisonville (1900-1901)



This is a two-story cut-stone commercial building with Richardsonian Romanesque influences. This building replaced the building burned in the 1900 fire, the first floor of this building was originally the Bank of Harrisonville and the second floor was the law office of J.T. Burney, bank president. The inscription plate on the parapet reads, "Bank of Harrisonville." This was the bank of Harrisonville up until 1920. In 1922, Will T. Price moved his jewelry repair shop into this building. The following businesses were housed in this building, Weaver-Cox (1940's), Cox-Stanley (1954-58), Bowyer (1959), William (1963-76), and in 1980, this building housed Angel's Jewelry. Cathleen Shine has had her law office here since 1983. Above are pictures of the building, to the left is the building as it appears today and to the right is the building as it appeared in 1908.

101-111 E. Wall Street, Howard Drugstore/Grocery/Restaurant (1900-01)

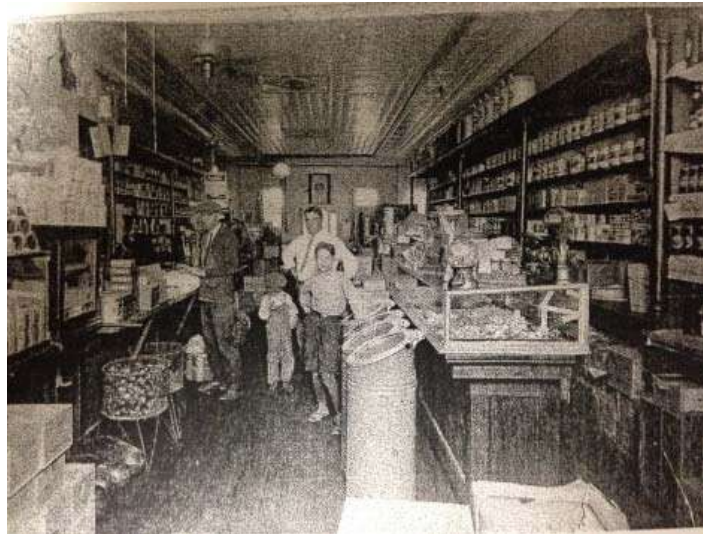


This is a two-story, brick, commercial building. One door of this building, 101 E. Wall, has an extensive history. In 1886, this building was the C.B. Smart Grocery and continued as a grocery store until 1950. In 1950, the building was Marquette Men's Wear until 1963. In 1965, 101 E. Wall turned into Younger's Sears Catalog Store, Words Catalog (1977-81), Anderson and Milholland Law (1984-2005) and Growth Industries bought it and currently owns it as of 2005.

103 E. Wall Street has had numerous businesses operate within its walls. This building was built after the original building was burned in 1900. The first business was S.M. Davis Drugs (1901-06), the building then continued to house a drug store, until 1984. In 1984, the Anderson and Milholland law firm operated until 2005. Furthermore, the second floor housed John Mayer Insurance and Don Whitcraft law offices.

In 1917, the 109-111 E. Wall portion of this building was known as the "New Store" when it was purchased by Hill and Woosley, the successors to the B.P. Grose and Company store. Hill and Woosley sold a variety of clothing from new silk dresses, new aprons, and others. In 1918, this building encompassed the A.C. Leavel's Drug Store, known as Cass County's Largest Drug Store. The building sustained a fire in 1918, but was repaired that same year. In 1920 this building also included the Russell, Walter and Winfrey Grocery store (Pictured below). On 107 E. Wall Street, the McKinney and Hilton Cash Grocery operated

their business in the 1900's. The grocery store was owned and managed by Artley McKinney and Joy F. Hilton. However, in 1926 the building was sold to Vernon H. Trumbo. At the time of the purchase, Mr. Trumbo was thought to be the youngest businessman in Harrisonville. In 1956, this building contained a drug store, titled Shortridge RL Drury Company, along with Polson Dry Goods on 109-111 E. Wall. Above are the discussed buildings, to the left are how the buildings currently appear and to the right are how the buildings looked in 1908.



101-103 W. Wall Street, First National Bank/Silver Moon Restaurant (1886-1891)



This building is a two-story, brick Italianate commercial building with a stone foundation and a flat tar and gravel roof. In 1886 this building was owned by T.R. Simpson and was the T.R. Simpson Dry Goods store, along with a clothing store and Nevins' Saloon. Specifically, looking at the history of 101 W. Wall Street, the first business in this building was the Harrisonville First National Bank (1886-93), followed by Will T. Price Jewelry (1913-22), Russell's A&P Grocery (1937-51), Dunwiddie Grocery (1952-54), Bob Johnson Appliance (1966-67), Fashion House Fabrics (1972), Weaver's Jewelry (1975-82) and Printed Products (1983-84).

The next door is 103 W. Wall Street, which is best known for their Silver Moon Restaurant followed by a grocery store, Bowman's Photo Studio (1928-42) and Mar-Kee Women's Clothing (1955-86). The building is pictured above, to the left is the building as it looked in the early 1900's and to the right is how the building looks today.

105 W. Wall Street, Wirt's Opera House Building (1907)



This building housed the Wirt's Opera House on the second floor at the buildings inception. Will T. Price, a former employee of L.O Kunze, moved his jeweler business to this building in 1907. This building was also called the Briles block due to C.C. "Lum" and Sarah Briles acquiring this property in 1911 in a swap for their 300-acre farm. The Briles Theater was built on the 2nd floor of the building with the Scavuzzo grocery on the first floor in the 1900's. Six of their heirs sold the farm in 1945 in what was then considered one of the largest real estate deals in Harrisonville history. The Briles Theater showed films to local residents, in 1915 tickets sold for .15 cents. In the 1950's the grocery store, Scavuzzo's Super Market, operated in this building. Currently, Balley Law Firm operates in this building. Pictured above is the building, to the left is how it appeared in the early 1900's and to the right is the building currently.

201 W. Wall Street, The Post Office Building (1925)



This is a one-story Colonial Revival style building. Prior to this building being built, this location housed a wagon and smith shop. Historical records tell us, James A Wetmore was the supervising architect and A.M Landberg was the contractor of this building. The building had the original construction cost of \$41,700, when it originally served as the Harrisonville Post Office

until the Post Office moved to East Mechanic Street in 1964. The building then became a County Courthouse Annex, and in 2013 the home of the University of Missouri Extension. Pictured above is a picture of the building, to the left is the building currently and to the right is the building at the time it was built.

West side of Independence going North to South

208-210 S. Independence Street, Davis Brothers Garage (1915)



This is a one-story, vernacular, painted brick building, originally built as an automobile garage. This location served as a livery stable in the late 1800's, before this building was built in 1915. Harlan and Dan Davis purchased the garage from Reid Carpenter in 1925 and also used it as an auto dealership into the 1950's. Bob Johnson converted it into an appliance store in the late 1960's and operated it into the 1980's. The building is currently vacant. The building is pictured above, to the left is the building currently and to the right is the building in 1925.

206 S. Independence Street, Saloon (before 1885)



This is a three-story brown brick, vernacular commercial, vacant building. At the time of the building's inception, the first floor served as a saloon, while the second floor was lodging for Harrisonville residents. Around 1915, the building was a barber shop and a billiard room, along with lodging remaining on the second floor. This building has operated as various different businesses throughout the years and is now a vacant building. The building as it appears today is pictured to the left.

116 S. Independence Street, E.G. and A.G. Deacon Hardware & Implement (1880)\



This is a two-story, building with painted brick and a Victorian influence. In 1886, this building housed the E.G. and A.G. Deacon Hardware and Implement store, along with the Louis Boltz Bakery. In 1892, this building expanded into the Louis Boltz Bakery and Restaurant. This building at one time, housed the court chamber in an upper floor, while the present courthouse was under construction in 1897. Furthermore, in 1898, the Deacon Hardware business expanded to additionally serve as a tin shop. The Deacon Brothers

sold their hardware business to the Burch Brothers in 1907. In the 1930's the Burch Brothers sold the business to Will Clement, who kept the business up to 1940. In the 1940's, it was Carter and Sam Grocery, then Bowman's Appliance and Studio until 1966. It then became Noe's Jewelry until the late 1990's when it was purchased by Growth Industries. The building is pictured above, to the left is the building currently and to the right is the building in 1908.

114 S. Independence (1887) Emmons/Bowman Building

John Volle erected a building on this spot in 1869 and operated the Pioneer Bakery while the family lived on the second floor. This building also served as the Wallace Boardman Harness Saddlery in 1886. It was destroyed by fire in 1886, and he built his brick building in 1887, which housed the Volle Bakery until 1945. John Volle's son took over the building in 1906, when he bought the business from his father. Children in the 1920's and 1930's remember it as a happy place where they could buy button candy, wax lips and flavored bottled drinks. The building housed Bowman's Appliances (1945-75), followed by LeNeve TV & Appliances, as well as the Bloomies of Harrisonville, among other businesses. This building was known as the Bowman/Emmons Building. Currently, this building is the Royal Relic boutique since 2013. The specific building is pictured below, on the left picture the building is shown as it currently looks the door to the left of Joni Fashions. The picture to the right is 110-114 S. Independence Street in 1908.

112 S. Independence (1887) Emmons/Bowman Building

This building housed Boardman Harness & Saddlery in the late 1800's and early 1900's, also known as the Boardman building. The building then served as Kay's Shoe Store in the early 1900's. In the 1920's and 1930's it was a shoe store known as Willis' Shoe Toggery. In 1941 Smith's Quality Market opened in this building. From 1945 to 1974 Bowman had an appliance store and photo studio there. The Emmons family operated Bloomies in the early 1980's. Growth Industries purchased it in the 1990's. Joni's Fashions has been here from 1970's until present. This building was known as the Bowman/Emmons Building. The specific building is pictured below to the left, the building titled "Joni Fashions." Below, is a picture of the building, 110-114 S. Independence Street in 1908 on the right side.



110 S. Independence Street, M.J. Funk "New York Store" (before 1885 w/ 1987 alts)



This is a two-story brick and clapboard commercial building. In 1886, this building was the M.J. Funk “New York Store.” This building was next door to the Wallace Boardman Harness, Saddlery Store that burnt down in 1886 and was rebuilt in 1887, but suffered no fire itself. The A-C Mercantile Co., named for Frank Atkinson and his sister Minnie Clatworthy, operated here from 1916-1969. The first employee hired was Miss Verne Foster who remained with the store for 50 years. In the 1970’s and early 1980’s, Davison’s Shoe Place occupied this building, followed by Bower’s Survey (1989-2013). The property is now owned by David Atkinson. The building is pictured above, to the left is the building currently and to the right is the West square as it looked in 1898.

106-108 S. Independence Street, Leivy & Laudauer Clothier/W.B. Moudy Grocery (prior 1885)



This is a two-story brick Italianate commercial building. This building originated as the W.B Moudy Groceries and as the Leivy and Landauer Clothing store, as documented in 1886. The Leivy and Landauer store was co-owned by Solomon Leivy. The original business, the W.B. Moudy and C.A. Seaton Grocery store was established in this building prior to 1881. The Missourian newspaper office was here from the 1920’s to its closure in 1954. It housed Plaza Savings (1964-74), the Alley shop Women’s Clothing (1975-85), and Hight Land Title (1986-2013). The 106 S. Independence entrance to this building, also have a rich history. From 1886 until 1961 this address was home of men’s clothing. Leivy & Landauer was followed by Salinger Bros. (The Hub) run by the Salinger family for 60 years. In 1964 the building became home to Hight & Associates Land Title, and is currently still operating within this building. Pictured above is the building, to the left is the building currently and to the right is part of the building in a 1922 band event.

102-104 S. Independence Street, George M. Houston Drugstore/Post Office/Mrs. L Kravenger Dry Goods (before 1885)



This is a two-story Italianate style, painted brick commercial building. This building housed three different businesses in the 1800's. According to an 1886 map, this map housed the Mrs. L. Kravenger Dry Goods, the Geo. M. Houston Post Office and Drug Store. Since, this building houses two main offices; there is a diverse history in this historic location. At the inception of the building, Dr. Schooley owned the drug store, but sold the building in April 1881 to Dr. I.M. Abraham. Above the Houston Post Office, G.L. Bogar moved his boot and shoe store to be located there, in 1881. On 102 S. Independence, this building housed the Post Office until 1895, M.E. Halcomb and Craig Men's Clothing (early 1900's to 1940), Price Jewelry Repair (1906) and Conley's Men's Wes (1951-74), COPAT Kitchen (1975-82), Bennett's Clothing (1983), a video store, antique store and in 2014, Braces by Hansen. 104 S. Independence has also housed a variety of businesses. These businesses include a dry goods store, grocery store, and a café in the 1930's to 1950's. It housed Harrisonville Music Center in the 1960's and 1970's; briefly a thrift shop occupied this building, karate studio and an antique store in the mid 1990's. Pictured above, to the left is the building as it currently looks and to the right is 102 S. Independence as it looked in 1900.

100 S. Independence Street, Kunze Building (1884)



This is a two-story brick Italianate style commercial building, built in 1884. This building is documented in historical maps, dating back to 1886 as a Jewelry and Harness store. L.O. Kunze ran the jewelry store and John Egy managed the harness store. Kunze was a German Immigrant when he established the store in 1857 on the square. In the 1888 fire on the square, Egy's building was narrowly saved. In the 1890's the dental office, Sibley and Amerman was located on the second floor of the Kunze building. His son, Paul Kunze, sold the store in 1957 to Bob Noe, who established his Noe's Jewelry on the square. The building housed Van's Flowers (1964-77) and then various law offices, including the Hight/Ballew Law Office (1980-82), Charles E. Hight Law Office (1983-01). The building was bought and

is currently owned by April McLaughlin as a law firm. Pictured above is the building, to the left is the building currently and to the right is the building c. 1900.

100-106 N. Independence Street, Evans Building (c. 1890)



The building located on 100-106 N. Independence Street is known as Evans block. The name originates from the owner, T.D. Evans, who had this building built in 1890 for \$20,000 to \$25,000, before the fire of 1900 caused severe damage. One of the first buildings on Evans block was circa 1881 when J.T. Arnold bought Gents Furnishing Goods, which sold hats, caps and the latest styles in clothing. Gents Furnishing Goods had the motto of, "Quick sales and small profits for cash." The building was originally built as a three-story building in 1890. However, a fire caused severe damage to the building in June 1890, resulting in the third floor being destroyed and never being re-built. Originally, the third floor was an Opera House. Through the years, this building has served as a drug store, restaurant, barber shop and a pool hall. After the fire of 1900, the building moved the Opera House to the 2nd floor and the building served as a Drug Store between 1891 to 1900. Between 1900-1910, the second floor of the building was the Jot M. Wilson and Son Farms/Loans business and also served as a lunch room, in addition to a drug store. The building was later owned by Charles Schnell and then his wife Mrs. Schnell. In 1908, Levi Smith, moved his meat market to this building, from the Wooldridge Building. In the next decade between 1911 and 1920, the building was the C.F. Mayer Restaurant, White House Barber, Pool Hall and the Jot M. Wilson and Son Farms/Loans. In the 1920's the building housed Bennett's Pharmacy and Mayer Restaurant. Furthermore, in 1927, the building was the Griffin Grill. From 1961-1983 it housed P.N. Hirsch and Company. In 1984, a local law firm bought the building. Soon after, in 1992 the investment firm, Edward Jones moved into the building, until the present owner, Del Dunmire bought the historic building in 2004. Pictured above is the building in the 1900's, as the Schnell Hotel and to the right is the building as it currently looks.

108 N. Independence Street, M.L. Burke Furniture and Undertaking (1886-92)



This building was built in 1886 and was established as the C. Postwiler and Mrs. Mary Burk Furniture Store. Soon after, the name was changed to M.L. Burke Furniture and Undertaking store. The building served as a variety of businesses after the M.L. Burke Furniture store closed. The building currently serves as a dance studio, titled the Connie White School of Dance. The dance studio has been located in this historical building, since 1969. Pictured to the left is the building as it currently looks.

North side of Pearl Street going West to East

104 W. Pearl Street, Bottling Works/Saloon/Grocery (c. 1886-1891, 1945 addition)



This is a two-story, Queen Anne, stucco and galvanized iron commercial building. In 1886 this building was owned by T.D. Evans and served as both a grocery store and a saloon. T.D. Evans & Co. was a dealership in staples, fancy groceries, wines, liquors and the owners were also agents for Anhauser's beer. The building also served as a bottling works, a laundry and the Memorial Hospital and later a rest home in the 1990's. Above, to the right is a picture of the building in 1946, when it operated as Memorial Hospital. The picture on the left shows the building as it currently looks.

100 E. Pearl Street, Allen Banking Company Building (1959)



The modern Country Club Bank (1959) is the only building on the Harrisonville Historic Square which is not included as part of the Historic Square District on the National Register of Historic Places. It stands on the site of two earlier brick buildings built in the 1870's. From 1865 to the 1900's, W.H. Barrett operated a drug store on this corner, along with a flour mill and elevator at the foot of N. Independence by the train tracks. Barrett sold not only drugs, but also paints, oils and all kinds of whiskey. One of the first phone calls from the square was probably made in 1880 from Barrett's drugstore to his mill. In 1881, the law firm, Boggess and Railey operated above the then, Barrett's drugstore. In 1918, H.G. May managed his medical practice above the Barrett drugstore, along with Dr. J.U. Scott. The building was owned by Jackson T. Bennett and later housed Bennett's Drug Store (1937) and Jack Bedsaul's Pharmacy (1948-1958) and then Allen Bank bought the property in 1959 until the present, with the bank now the Country Club Bank. The Allen Bank business was established in 1868. The bank was also the location of the 1972 shooting by Charlie Simpson who shot two police officers outside of the bank, along with a local business owner. The individuals who lost their lives that day are remembered by a commemorative plaque on the bank, to this day. Pictured above is the Allen Banking Company on the left as it currently stands and on the right as it looked in 1975.

104 E. Pearl Street, The Christopher Building, dry good (before 1885)



This is a two-story, brick commercial building. This building was the Christopher Bros. Boots, Shoes store circa 1881. The Christopher building housed the dry goods store and the boots store during the late 1800's. In 1881 the Christopher Brothers expanded their business to allow this building to house the dry goods and boot store, while their former building would serve solely as a grocery store. In 1881, the building also housed a law firm, the C.W. Sloan law firm. Towards the end of the 19th century, this building housed Annie Flora's Millinery

Bazaar. By 1918 the building had evolved into a telephone and supply office. Soon after, in the 1920's the building was the Harry Stine Barber Shop. Throughout the 1930s to the 1950's the building was solely the Shubert and Hight Law Office. In 1950 the building was the Daniel Dress Shop until 1955. Bird Realty briefly housed in this building, in the year of 1955. In 1956, the law office then evolved into the Shubert and Hight Law Office/Hight-Eidson Land Titles until 1959. The Hight- Eidson title company was owned by C.D. Eidson and Chas. Hight, Jr. At the turn of the decade, the building returned to the Shubert and Hight Law Office. In 1972, the building became the location of Sherman and Bowers Surveying Company. The same year the building returned once again to being a law firm, the Shubert/Hight/Ballew Law (1972-76). Continuing the legacy of the building, in 1980 the building became the office for the Legal Aid of Western Missouri. Just two years later Dickey CPA's bought the property, leaving three years later. Soon after, the current owner of the property bought the building for the Scott K. Friedrich law office in the 1990's. Pictured above is the building, to the left is the building as it currently looks and to the right is the building in 1908.

108 E. Pearl Street, Christopher Brothers/Grocers (before 1885)



This is a two-story brick commercial building with Victorian affinity. The building initially was the local post office in 1881. The second floor of the building was the W.M.J. Terrell law firm. This building then served as the Christopher Bros. Dry Goods store in late 1881. The building served as a book store, first as the Hancock & Deane Books and Stationary and then as the Hancock and Agnew Books and Stationary until 1897. Pearson's Grocery store was established in 1897 in this building up until the building was sold in 1955. In 1957 the building was bought as the new Mr. A.G. Food Store (1957) and ran until 1964. Brandt's Appliances was then bought that year and run until it was sold in 1982. Wick's appliances then had a brief ownership of the building in 1983. The building then turned into Nancy's Hallmark Haven from 1984-1991. In 1992, the current owner of the building, the Edward Jones Investment Firm bought the building. The building is pictured above, as the building on the left, entitled, "Edward Jones Investments," in the left picture and on the right is the building in 1908.

106-108 E. Pearl Street, Christopher Brothers, grocers (c. 1885)



The Christopher Brothers operated a dry goods, boots and shoes business here from 1886 until the early 1900's. In the 1890's J.S. Triplett managed his medical practice on the second floor of this building. After the Christopher Brother's store moved out, the building remained vacant for almost a decade. However, in 1923 the building was bought, establishing Mallon's Sample Store until 1964. Again, ten years later the building was bought in 1974, by Fosters' Fabric Shop (1974-79). In 1980 Hallmark moved to the square as Nancy's Hallmark Haven (1980-83). Jewelry stores then made a move to the historic building, first in the form of Angel's Jewelry in 1983 and then with Golden Classic's Jewelry (1984-2002). Two years later, Shelton's Printing was within this building. Currently, the building is owned by Bowers Survey from 2009 to present. Pictured above is the building at different time periods. The furthest picture left is the building in the late 1800's, the middle picture depicts 106 E. Pearl Street, as the building on the right and the last picture is the building in the late 1800's.

200-202 E. Pearl Street, Del K. Hall Building (1902-1908)



This two-story commercial building has substantial history to tell. This building is in the former location of the Pony Express Office and later served as a post office. During the service of the Pony Express Office, John Bybee served as the agent for the office. Furthermore, at the telegraph office, Mamie Clemments served as the operator, to help patron's send messages across the country to their relatives, through this new technology. The location also served as a Real Estate and Loans office for Christopher and Glenn. In 1900 this location was a barber shop. In 1902, the building that stands here today was built as the Del K. Hall Building. The building remained

vacant until after 1910. Since then, the building has housed a number of businesses, including Yord's Market, Packer's Meat, Kemper's Market, Smith's HGF Grocery, Sam's Market, Walker Home Supply and the latest business was Van's Artistic Flowers. Van's Artistic Flowers was here from 1977-2001. In the 1980's the building also served as a P.N. Hirsch and Company building. Del Dunmire bought the building in 2004 and continues to own the building to this day. Pictured above is the building, to the left is the building currently and to the right is the building in 1908.

208 E. Pearl Street, White Motor Company (c. 1930-34)



This is a one-story, buff brick, vernacular (with Arts and Crafts/Art Deco elements) municipal building. The building was established in the 1920's for the White Motor Company. Herb Acuff owned it from 1939 until 1964, when it became Moore-McLain Chevy/Olds. It housed Need's Body Shop in the early 1970's. It was converted into the Harrisonville Police Station in 1977 and was remodeled in 1983. Pictured above is the building as it currently looks on the left and to the right is the building in the 1940's.

South side of Pearl Street going West to East

205-209 E. Pearl Street, Warehouse/Marbleworks Shop (c. 1902-1909)



This is a one-story, painted brick commercial building. In 1909 the building housed the business Marble Works. In 1918, this building housed the Express Office, according to historical maps. In the 1970's it housed radio station KIEE and in the 1990's until 2008 the building was the Pearl Street Grill Restaurant. The building is currently vacant. Pictured above is the building as it currently looks to the left and to the right is the interior of the building in 1976, when it operated as a radio station.

East side of Lexington Street going north to south

101 S. Lexington Street, Parson Brothers Hardware and Implement/P.K. Glenn & Company Drugstore (c. 1886-1891)



This building is a two-story, brick commercial building. The building originated as a dry goods store owned by Jesse Chilton, primarily selling dry goods, boots, shoes and more. Chilton then sold the building to J.C. Parson in July of 1881. Parson then turned the store into the Parson Brothers Hardware and Implement store. At one time, the Parson Hardware store was combined to be a grocery and hardware store. It later became a drug store owned and operated by Mrs. Schooley. Mrs. Schooley hired a couple of young pharmacists, by the names of Glenn and Leavel. Later, these two young men formed a partnership and bought the store from Mrs. Schooley. Since 1909, this building has been the home of P.K. Glenn and Company. The building then evolved into Glenn's Drugstore, when Glenn bought his partner's share of the business and renamed it. Customers remember going to Glenn's Drugstore in the 1920's for the large five cent ice cream cones sold there. Pictured above is the building through the eras, on the left is the building currently and to the right is the building in the 1930's.

103 S. Lexington Street, Hardware/Grocery Store (c. 1903-1908, 1925 alterations)



This building is a two-story, brick commercial building with Tudor Revival elements. Various grocery stores such as Wilson and Russell and R.L. Foster and Son served patrons here from 1886 to the 1920's. In the 1930's, Thornton McCord operated a barber shop and pool hall. McCord also played the piano for dances on the second floor. In the 1940's and 1950's the building housed various hardware stores such as Witt's, Hacker's and Gambles. In the 1970's through the

1980's, this building served as the Harrisonville Book Store, office and school supplies. Since 1994, the building was the restaurant, Lexington 101 and the building is now vacant. Picture above to the left, is the building as it currently looks and to the right is the building in the 1930's.

105-109 S. Lexington Street, Stephen Stuart "Racket" Store (c. 1903-1908)



This is a two-story, brick and cut stone commercial building. This building houses three different addresses, with very different histories. For instance, 105 S. Lexington started off as a meat market, photo studio and Mrs. W.W. Doron's Millinery in the 1880's. From 1900 to 1931, there were several variety stores called Racket Shops, owned by I.A. Harvey, Stephen Stuart, Noland and Stanley Cox. From 1931 to 1937 it housed Atkinson's Brothers Undertaking, Cass County Land Title (1967-93), followed by Debbie's Domiciles. In the 1940's Dr. C.E. Everett had his medical practice in this building.

107 S. Lexington is the middle building in the above picture. This site housed a dressmaker in 1886, a harness shop in the 1930's. Ted Griffith's East Side Barber Shop operated in this

building in 1956 until 1982. Noel's Hairstyling (1983-90) and a second-floor leather and chap shop from the 1950-1980's.

The 109 S. Lexington Street building entrance also has a rich history. The first business in this building was the W.T. Elliot Bakery and Restaurant. In the early 1900's, Stephen G. Stuart managed his store, "The Racket." His shop sold a variety of clothing, from caps and coats to underwear, until it was sold in 1918. In 1918, a variety store was managed at this address. In the 1960's, this building housed the Mode O' Day store. The Fashionaire operated in this building in 1974-1984. Dentist Clint Lord had his office on the second floor. In the 1990's, Debbie's Domiciles, Development Deals operated in this building. Growth Industries then bought the building and are the current owners. The building is picture above as it currently appears in the picture on the left and to the right as it looked in the early 1900's.

111. S. Lexington Street, The Racket, J.A. Harvey, proprietor notions (1888-1889)



This is a two-story, brick commercial building. This building housed the store, The Racket in the late 1800's, before the business was moved to another location on the square. It served as a refrigerated meat locker from the 1940's to 1972. Dr. Frein's office was here until 1982, followed by Dr. Ruel Miciano's Harrisonville Medical Clinic. Above, is a current picture of the building to the left and to the right is a 1908 picture of the building.

113 S. Lexington Street, The First National Bank of Harrisonville (c. 1886-1891)



This is a two-story, brick commercial building of the First National Bank of Harrisonville. The law firm, Daniel and Son with H. Clay Daniel and Robert B. Daniel was located on the second floor of the building in the 1800's. Furthermore, before the turn of the century, the building served as a grocery store. Specifically, the building housed the T.J. McConnaughay Barber and Taxidermist and grocery store. In 1902, the Citizens Bank formed and operated here until the 1960's, when it moved to East Wall. Pictured above to the left, is the building currently and to the right is the building in 1908.

115-117 S. Lexington Street, The Deacon Building (1892)



This is a three-story, commercial brick building with Romanesque affinity. In 1892, construction began on this building. This building was primarily owned by Andrew S. Deacon and John B.R. Deacon, brothers who operated a local hardware business. The top two floors housed the Cass County offices and courtrooms, while the 1897 courthouse was being constructed. The Hartzler brothers, N.D. and L.F. Hartzler moved their mercantile business in this building in 1892, as well. In the early 1900's, the third floor also served as the Masonic Lodge Hall. The A.C. Mercantile building was established in this building in 1916, selling a wide range of products, including a variety of clothing and products. In 1918, Mr. Fleming moved his business to the Deacon Building. In 1911, Bowman Picture Studios moved into the building on the second floor. Mr. and Mrs. Deacon resided on the second floor, taking up 4 rooms, over what was then the Global Trading Company's store and in the 1950's was the Deacon Hardware Company's store. Currently, the Crouch, Spangler and Douglas law firm operates here, along with several businesses. Pictured above is the current building on the left and to the right is the building in 1908.

West side of Lexington Street going north to south

202-206 S. Lexington Street, D.S. Long Building, medical offices (c. 1939-1940)



This building is a one-story commercial building, with the inscription on the entrance, which reads, "D.S. Long Bldg." The building was opened in 1939 as the medical office of Dr. D.S. Long. The building is currently still a medical office, but is now dentistry under Dr. Edwin U. Long. This building also housed C.S. Danforth's Farm Loans business in the 1940's. This building has remained in the Long family name since its inception in 1939 and operated as a form of medical office since then. Pictured above is the building as it currently looks.

