Z&P Meeting: September 11, 2017
City Council Meeting: October 2, 2017

STAFF PLANNING REPORT

CASE 025-17 A request to apply District HP (Historic Overlay District) and list as a local landmark, the Reverend Harris Joplin Home

APPLICANT Jill Sullivan

LOCATION Spring Park, at the SW corner of 6th and Elm Streets

PRESENT ZONING R-1 (Single-Family Residential)

REQUESTED OVERLAY ZONING DISTRICT HP (Historic Overlay District)

STAFF ANALYSIS

This is a request by Jill Sullivan to nominate the site of the Reverend Harris Joplin Home as a local historic landmark. The property is located in Spring Park at the SW Corner of 6th and Elm Streets. This site is notated as being the approximate location of Reverend Joplin's Cabin on his approximately 80-acre estate.

In the 1840's the site was part of land owned by Revered Harris G. Joplin, the City of Joplin's namesake. Joplin's 80-acre estate includes much of what is currently known as "East Town" and what was historically Joplin City. The site's association with one of the City's founding fathers is significant.

According to the regulations of the historic preservation ordinance, the structure must meet one or more of the criteria for nomination as a local historic landmark.

The criteria include:

A. Its character, interest, or value as part of the development, heritage, or cultural characteristics of the community, county, state, or country;

B. Its location as a site of a significant local, county, state, or national event;

C. Its identification with a person or persons who significantly contributed to the development of the community, county, state, or country;

D. Its embodiment of distinguishing characteristics of an architectural style valuable for the study of a period, type, method of construction, or use of indigenous materials;

E. Its identification as the work of a master builder, designer, architect, or landscape architect whose individual work has influenced the development of the community, county, state, or country;

F. Its embodiment of elements of design, detailing, materials, or craftsmanship that render it architecturally significant;

G. Its embodiment of design elements that make it structurally or architecturally innovative;

H. Its unique location or singular physical characteristics that make it an established or familiar visual feature;

I. Its character as a particularly fine or unique example of a utilitarian structure, including, but not limited to farmhouses, gas stations, or other commercial structures, with a high level of integrity or architectural significance; and/or

J. Its suitability for preservation or restoration.

Any structure, property, or area that meets one or more of the above criteria shall also have sufficient integrity of location, design, materials, and workmanship to make it worthy of preservation or restoration. (Ord. No. 86-31, § 1, 3-17-86)

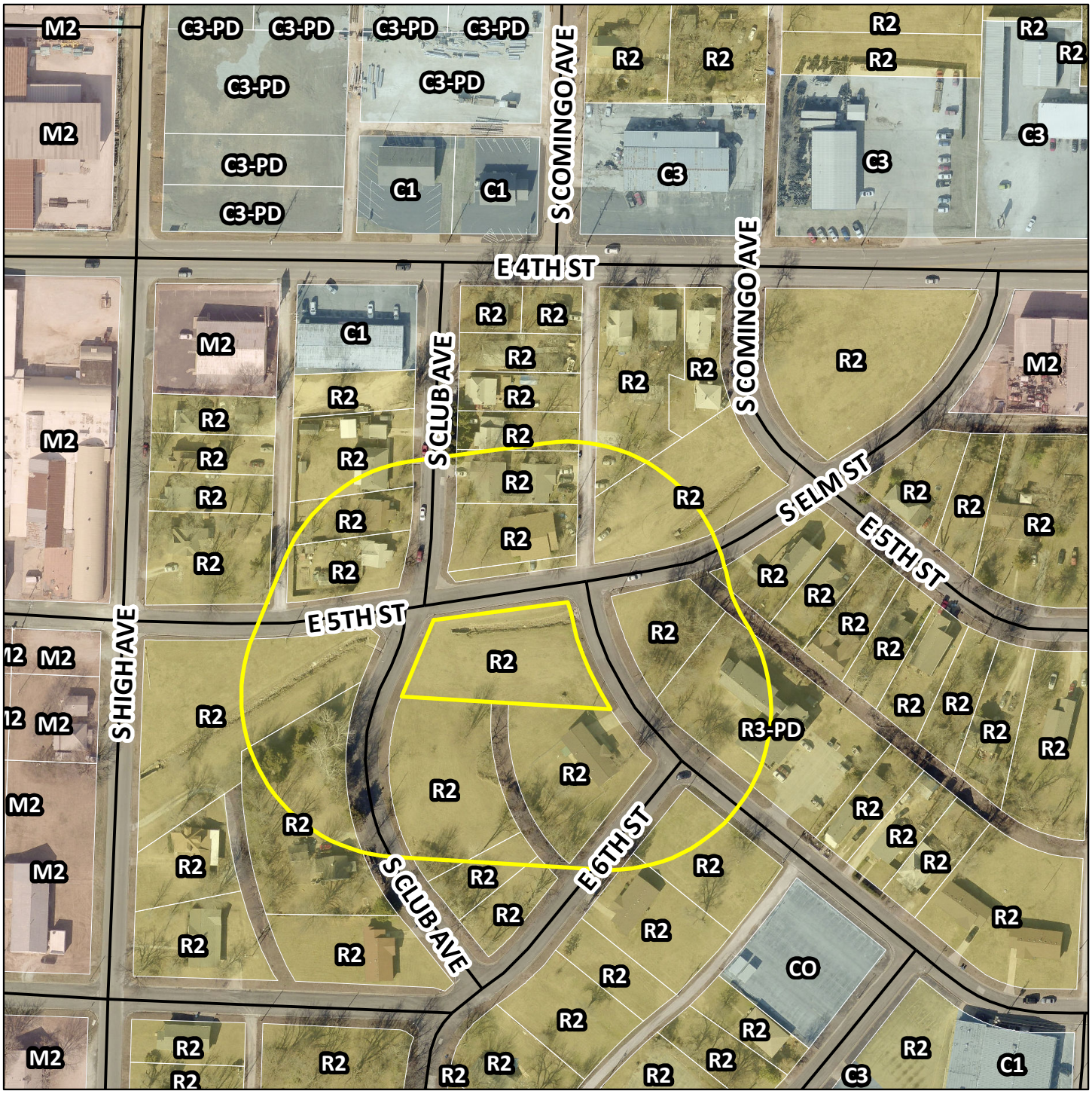
After review, staff believes the Reverend Harris Joplin Home meets Criteria B.

The Historic Preservation Committee recommended approval of Case 025-17.

Staff recommends approval of Case 025-17.

ENCLOSURES

- **Local Landmark Application**
- **HPC Staff Report**



Case 025-17: A Portion of Spring Park, located at the SW Corner of 6th and Elm Streets - A request to apply district HP (Historic Overlay District) to the site of the Reverend Harris Joplin Home - Jill Sullivan.

N

HISTORIC JOPLIN PRESERVATION COMMISSION

602 S Main Street, Joplin, MO 64801 (417)624-0820

~~HPC~~ Case No. 025-17

Meeting Date_____

LOCAL HISTORIC LANDMARK NOMINATION FORM

LOCATION
Address: 10th + Elm
Property Name (historic or common): Harris Joplin Property

OWNER INFORMATION
Name: City of Joplin, MO Phone: 417-624-0820
Address: 602 S Main St Joplin MO 64801

FORM PREPARED BY (If other than owner)
Name: Jill Sullivan Phone: 417-365-1420
Address: 721 N Sergeant Ave Joplin MO 64801
Relationship to Owner: City Commissioner - Joplin Historic Preservation Commission
*A notarized letter of consent from the legal owner is required.

CLASSIFICATION
Present Use: Vacant
Historic Use (if known): property of Reuben Harris Joplin
Public or Private: public Occupied or Unoccupied: Unoccupied/vacant

ARCHITECTURAL and PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION (attach a separate sheet if needed)
Construction Date: N/A
Architect and/or Builder (if known): N/A
Building Materials (foundation, walls, roof, etc.): N/A
Architectural Style: N/A
Site Description (property and surrounding area):

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

(*Must meet at least one of the following, but please provide a brief description of how the nominated landmark meets the significance for any requirement that applies below – attach a separate sheet if needed).

1. Its character, interest, or value as part of the development, heritage, or cultural characteristics of the community, county, state, or country: _____

2. Its location as a site of a significant local, county, state, or national event: _____

3. Its identification with a person or persons who significantly contributed to the development of the community, county, state, or country: PLEASE SEE "ATTACHMENT A"

4. Its embodiment of distinguishing characteristics of an architectural style valuable for the study of a period, type, method of construction, or use of indigenous materials: _____

5. Its identification as the work of a master builder, designer, architect, or landscape architect whose individual work has influenced the development of a community, county, state, or country: _____

6. Its embodiment of elements of design, detailing, materials, or craftsmanship that render it architecturally significant: _____

7. Its embodiment of design elements that make it structurally or architecturally innovative:

8. Its unique location or singular physical characteristics that make it an established or familiar visual feature: _____

9. Its character as a particularly fine or unique example of a utilitarian structure, including, but not limited to, farmhouses, gas stations, or other commercial structures, with a high level of integrity or architectural significance: _____

_____

_____

_____

10. Its suitability for preservation or restoration: _____

_____

_____

_____

(*Any structure, property, or area that meets one or more of the above criteria shall also have sufficient integrity of location, design, materials, and workmanship to make it worthy of preservation or restoration. Ord. No. 86-31, ' 1, 3-17-86*)

SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS

A. Bibliography – Please provide a list of all sources used to complete this nomination form.
B. Photographs – Please provide current photographs of the property, as well as historic photographs (if available).
C. Any other sources (such as maps, newspaper clippings, etc.) that help support the nomination as a local historic landmark.

Please submit completed nomination forms to:

Planning & Community Development
Joplin City Hall
602 S. Main Street
Joplin, MO 64801

Please sign below once the nomination form is complete and ready for submittal:

Printed Name: Jill Sullivan

Signature: Jill Sullivan Date: _____

Attachment A

Historical Significance

This site meets the third criteria for nomination as an historically significant site, as described below.

Criteria 3: Its identification with a person or persons who significantly contributed to the development of the community, county, state, or country:

In the 1840s, this site was a part of the land owned by Harris G. Joplin, the man from whom Joplin got its name.

Harris G. Joplin was born in Tennessee in 1810. He was orphaned at an early age, but managed to receive a "fair education" in the ministry. After being ordained a Methodist minister, he moved to the Springfield, Missouri area. He came to Jasper County in either 1839 or 1840. Although the land was sparsely settled at the time, Joplin organized the first Methodist congregation in the area and held service in his log cabin home, which once stood in this vicinity. He lived in the area for about five years and, due to "financial embarrassments," moved back to the Springfield area in 1845. The Reverend Harris G. Joplin died in 1847; his gravesite is unknown.

While in this area, the Reverend Joplin laid claim to about 80 acres in what is now known as Joplin's East Town neighborhood. The spring that ran through this claim became known as "Joplin's Spring" and the creek into which it fed became known as "Joplin Creek." As mining increased in the area, the mines became known as "Joplin Creek Mines," eventually shortened to "Joplin Camp." From its beginning, the mining camp was associated with the name of Joplin, if informally. Reverend Harris Joplin's friend and neighbor, John C. Cox, filed a plat for "Joplin City" in 1871, which formalized the name of the city. In 1873, Joplin City and Murphysburg incorporated as the City of Joplin.

Attachment B

Bibliography

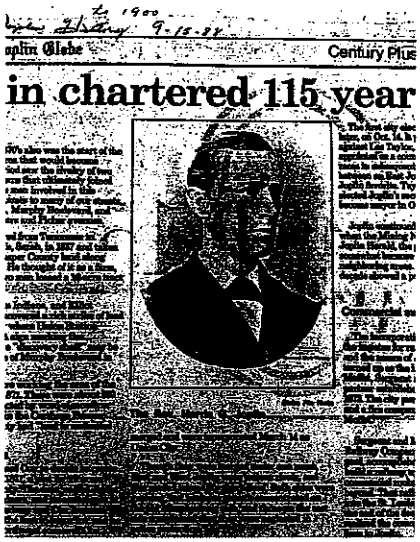
Following is a list of the resources used to complete this nomination. Please see Attachment D, "Supporting Documentation," for further details.

- *A History of Jasper County Missouri and Its People*, Joel T. Livingston, 1912
- *The Story of Joplin*, Dolph Shaner, 1948
- "Two Lusty Mining Camps Took Name of Minister to Establish City of Joplin, March 23, 1873," Joplin Globe, June 1958

Attachment C

Photographs

This is a photo of Reverend Harris G. Joplin that was printed in the Joplin Globe in 1988:



There are no known photographs of his cabin nor his property.

Attachment D

Supporting Documentation

Please see these articles or excerpts, which are attached as follows:

- *A History of Jasper County Missouri and Its People*, Joel T. Livingston, 1912
- *The Story of Joplin*, Dolph Shaner, 1948
- "Two Lusty Mining Camps Took Name of Minister to Establish City of Joplin, March 23, 1873," Joplin Globe, June 1958

of eight years young Cox moved with his parents to Tennessee and grew to manhood on the farm. In 1828 his father was elected sheriff of Jackson county, Tennessee, and held the position for six years. During the last three years of his term Mr. Cox, then having reached his majority, served as deputy.

Mr. Cox was married in 1837 to Miss Sarah Mercer and shortly after the marriage emigrated to Missouri, locating in Jasper county and making the long journey overland in company with a party of Tennesseeans.

When Center Creek township was organized, in 1841, Mr. Cox was appointed one of the two justices of peace and filled the position for many years. In 1850, on discovering the value of the land in the Joplin Creek valley, Mr. Cox entered and perfected the title to a section of land and on this the first mining of the original town of Joplin was done. In 1852 Mr. Cox filled the office of county surveyor.

During the war, although a slave holder, Mr. Cox was loyal to the Union and took no part in the conflict. But it was almost impossible to live in Jasper county and be neutral during the war and in 1863, after having been burned out by one of the many raiding parties he moved to Neosho and remained there until the close of hostilities, when he returned to the old homestead. In 1870 Mr. Cox leased a tract of land to Messrs. Moffet & Sergeant for mining purposes and from the royalties on the lead taken from his ground amassed a considerable fortune.

Mr. Cox Plats Joplin

In July, 1871, Mr. Cox platted the original town of Joplin and thus took the first steps toward making the young mining camp a permanent town. In 1875 he was elected one of the judges of the county court and made a high reputation for his honesty and fair dealing.

Rev. Harris Joplin

In 1839 the Rev. Harris Joplin, a Methodist minister, came to Jasper county from Greene county and built a cabin where now stands the Joplin Children's Home. There he entered about eighty acres of land lying on either side of the little stream which wends its way from the big Springs down to Joplin creek, which took its name because its headwaters ran through the reverend gentleman's farm (the course of Joplin creek at its head was changed by the digging of Picher's ditch). The Reverend Joplin organized at his cabin a Methodist church and conducted services here on Sundays until 1845, when he returned to Greene county, where he died in 1847, ignorant of the fact that his name and deeds would be perpetuated in the history of the great mining industry of Jasper county.

The Franklin School

During the 'forties a school district which embraced the greater portion of southwest Jasper county was organized and a log school built

Chapter II

JOPLIN PIONEERS

Before we start to build Joplin, it may be well to give some personal sketches of men who were at the "borning," and tell how Joplin Creek and Joplin got their names.

The first pioneers settling within the confines of what is now Joplin, were John C. Cox, (1838), Solomon Rothenbarger, in Castle Rock, (1839), Rev. Harris G. Joplin, (1839), and Robert J. Dale, who built at Seventh Street and Highview Avenue and married Olive Cox, a sister of John C. Cox. All erected log cabins, which were destroyed in the Civil War. In this story we are concerned principally with Mr. Cox and Rev. Joplin.

How Joplin Got Its Name

There is some uncertainty as to the exact spot, on which the man from whom the City of Joplin received its name, built his log cabin home. The location most acceptable, from several given in local histories, is "South of the Cemetery and near the spring." Probably this was on the high ground at the edge of the timber, which would be about one block east of Fourth and High Streets. The cemetery referred to is now the right field of the Miners' Baseball Park and the west part of the west lawn of the Children's Home. Men play ball and children scamper over old graves.

The map of the original survey of section corners made in 1844 shows Rev. Joplin's cornfield of about

30 acres at Fourth Street and St. Louis Avenue, but it does not spot his cabin. The land to which Rev. Joplin laid claim, but never received title, is said to have comprised about eighty acres.

The spring near Rev. Joplin's cabin became known as "Joplin's Spring," being on his claim. The creek into which the spring emptied was named "Joplin Creek." As lead mining increased along Joplin Creek the mines became known as "Joplin Creek Mines." This was shortened to the "Joplin Camp."

The reputation of the Joplin Camp having been established, naturally John C. Cox hurriedly adopted the name for his original "Joplin City" town site before the rival townsite on the west hill adopted the name.

Although Mr. Cox was glad to use the name of his former neighbor and friend for his townsite, it is likely it was not so named solely to honor him.

The filing of the plat of Joplin City, July 29, 1871, was the first matter of record in which the name of Joplin was used, and some claim this as the birthday of Joplin. However, the official incorporation of the City of Joplin was not until March 23, 1873.

The Reverend Joplin

It is a strange coincidence that the wild, wide open mining camp that at first had no law, should have taken the name of a devout preacher of the gospel of Christ. The following is a short personal sketch, (taken from histories of Jasper County) of the early missionary whose name became that of a great little city.

The Rev. Harris G. Joplin was born in Tennessee in 1810. He was one year older than his pioneer neighbor,

John C. Cox. They were both young men when they preempted land in present Joplin. Rev. Joplin was left an orphan at an early age. Despite the fact he was poor he acquired a fair education in his study for the ministry, the requirements for which were not so strict a century or more ago.

After being ordained as a Methodist minister, Rev. Joplin moved to Greene County, Missouri, near Springfield, where he married a Miss Sims. Two dates are given for his coming to Jasper County, one 1839 and one 1840. He organized the first Methodist congregation in this vicinity and held meetings in his small log cabin home and under the trees nearby. The section being sparsely settled, we may imagine that his congregations were very small.

He is described as an extraordinary man in many respects. "He had a clear, well trained voice, was highly excitable, deeply in earnest, and at times, grew most eloquent, holding his small audience spellbound. He was about 5' 8" tall and weighed about 160 pounds. His hair was kept short and his face was clean shaven, (odd for that period) and his complexion was light. He dressed neatly, (probably in home spun) and was of an amiable disposition.

"He was devoted, ambitious, and liberal to a fault, which caused him to become financially embarrassed, and made it necessary for him to dispose of his meagre belongings. It is said he worked slaves, but owned none. At the earnest solicitation of his friends in Greene County he returned there, where he died in the fall of 1847 at the age of 37."

The burial place of Rev. Joplin is not now known.

A son, W. F. Joplin, is buried in Union Cemetery, two miles south of Stotts City, Missouri. This son, like Jesse James, also the son of a preacher, became a member of Quantrill's gang of guerillas. He was a respected citizen after the war.

A grand niece of the Rev. Joplin, while visiting the city, stated that the family name was originally "Jopling." This was confirmed by Ezra Smith of Neosho, a descendant of one branch of Joplins. Imagine saying "I am from Jopling, sir."

Joplin's First Settler

John C. Cox, pioneer, who built the first mercantile establishment in the present city limits of Joplin, and about whose home and store centered the neighborhood activities for miles around from 1839 until 1871, was evidently a man of peculiar traits, notwithstanding his prominence and importance to the early establishment of civilization in the southwest portion of Jasper County. He was of rather quiet demeanor, with dark blue eyes, heavy dark eyebrows, dark hair, which afterwards turned to gray. He wore a beard and mustache, and sometimes in inclement weather he wore a shawl. He appreciated the honors bestowed upon him by the community, but made no active campaign for them, although he took an active part in politics in his early life. Being a man accustomed to hardships that accompanied the settlement of a wild section, he had considerable fortitude and forbearance. He was sturdy and determined and just to his fellow men.

John C. Cox was born in Burke County, North Carolina, September 6, 1811, and moved with his father to

History Files - Joplin History to 1900

June 1958

Two Lusty Mining Camps Took Name of Minister To Establish City of Joplin, March 23, 1873

By A. H. ROGERS

Joplin, today the commercial center and largest city of a trade area comprising the extreme southwestern corner of Missouri and adjacent portions of Kansas, Oklahoma and Arkansas, is the result of the union of two, lusty, turbulent and for a time bitterly hostile mining camps.

But, strangely enough, the city is named after a devout minister of the gospel who died many years before the beginning of the mining era and the founding of the city.

The Reverend Harris G. Joplin, a young Methodist minister who came from Tennessee by way of Greene county, Missouri, settled in what is today the city of Joplin around 1839. He presided over the first Methodist congregation in that district and held meetings in and near his log cabin which stood near the present day Joe Becker stadium.

Financial difficulties, however, forced him to return to Greene county, where he died in 1847. A son, W. F. Joplin, served with Quantrill's bushwhackers during the Civil War.

Still the pioneer minister's name remained with the spring near his home, and the creek which originated at Joplin's spring became known as Joplin creek. It was the discovery of rich deposits of lead ore along this stream that later led to a mining boom, the intense rivalry between the rival camps of Joplin City and Murphysburg and their eventual consolidation into modern Joplin.

Lead Discovered.

The first big strike of lead was discovered on land leased by the Reverend Joplin's neighbor, John C. Cox. Cox, who settled on Turkey creek in 1838, was the first settler to live within the present city limits of Joplin. In 1841 he became postmaster of the region's first post office, named Blytheville after Billy Blythe, a wealthy Cherokee [illegible] on Shoal creek were held here — in the back of a saloon.

Two Cities Thrive.

Both Joplin City and Murphysburg thrived and grew rapidly, but accompanying the influx of population and new business enterprises was an undesirable element — the gamblers, criminals and women of loose reputation always attracted to frontier mining communities.

No law and order was any closer to Joplin creek than the sheriff in the county seat of Carthage, and this situation made the two mining towns fertile soil for the depredations of the lawless element.

Saloons were open and busy 24 hours a day, Sundays and weekdays. The streets were littered with drunks. Fights with fists, knives or guns were common. Firing bullets through windows was a popular pastime. The winter of 1871-1872 was known as the "Reign of Terror."

Responsible citizens of both Joplin City and Murphysburg felt that the two towns must unite and establish a one-city government that could maintain law and order. In March of 1872 the Jasper county court issued an order incorporating the town of Union City out of the two mining camps of Joplin City and Murphysburg.

Union City put an end to the "Reign of Terror," but the new town was also short-lived. Citizens living east of Joplin creek were outraged when the old Blytheville post office was moved over to the west side. Many merchants would not pay their taxes, and the proprietor of a saloon took the matter to court, claiming that Union City was illegally incorporated.

The case was taken to Barton county on a change of venue and decided against Union City. Once more there were the two rival towns of Joplin City and Murphysburg.

However, there were renewed efforts to unite, and Patrick Murphy, the founder of Murphysburg, won over his Joplin City rivals when he suggested that the new town be named Joplin. On March 23, 1873, the state legislature passed a bill incorporating the city of Joplin, and this date has since been regarded as the birthday of Joplin.

Fittingly enough E. R. Moffet, one of the two miners making the lead strike that started the rush to Joplin Creek, was named by the governor to be the city's first mayor.

WENTWORTH TO SEE TWO FILMS ON MAIL SERVICE

WENTWORTH, Mo.—The post office department has made available to the Wentworth post office, two films, both of which will be exhibited free, at 7:30 p. m., Friday, June 27, at the Wentworth school.

One is entitled, "The Story of the U. S. Mail," the other is the familiar "Men, Mail and Machines," which has proven popular all over the country recently.

Although the public is invited to view the free showing of the films, Mrs. Floyd Jones, chairman of the Wentworth P.-T./A., urges all members of the organization to avail themselves of the opportunity to see what the post office department is doing to speed the delivery of the mail.

Free refreshments will be served, it was announced by Adrian Ockerby, postmaster.

AUTHORS WANTED BY N. Y. PUBLISHER

NEW YORK, N. Y.—One of the nation's largest book publishers is seeking book-length manuscripts of all types — fiction, non-fiction, poetry. Special attention to new writers. For more information, send for booklet N-24 — it's free. Vantage Press, 220 So. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill. (Main Office: New York.)

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WESTERN WEAR FOR FIESTA WEEK

BOYS'
7 to 12
Grey stripe Frontier Suit, s
or Pants. Authentic West
Pearl button
trim ..... each 3.

1-6x 2-Piece Pant and
Red and Black
Set ..... 2.

GIRLS'
2-6x—2-Piece Dale Evans
Fringe Trim
Each ..... 5.

7-14, 2-Piece Set Skirt and
Red and white fringe
trim ..... Set 3.

Ramsays
Dial MA 4-3355

END OF MONTH

C Cox. Cox, who settled on Turkey creek in 1838, was the first settler to live within the present city limits of Joplin. In 1841 he became postmaster of the region's first post office, named Blytheville after Billy Blythe, a wealthy Cherokee Indian living on Shoal creek.

Around 1850 or 1851 lead had been discovered on Cox's land by one of his slaves digging for fishing worms. Earlier discoveries are reported in 1848 and 1849, but the first rich strike was made in 1870 by John B. Sergeant and E. R. Moffet, later the first mayor of Joplin.

There was already a great deal of mining activity at Granby and Minersville or Oronogo, and Moffet and Sergeant were using a $500 award from the Granby Mining and Smelting Company, won for the most production from one shaft, to finance their search for ore along Joplin creek.

Legend states, however, that the two miners spent all their stake before making the strike and that they hit ore with borrowed blasting powder. Whether this story is true or not, their find started a rush by miners and would-be miners to the banks of Joplin creek.

Thousands of shafts were sunk along the once quiet little stream, and rival mining camps sprang up on opposite sides of the creek.

John Cox learned that Patrick Murphy, an enterprising Irish miner from Carthage, along with his associates, was buying land on the west side of Joplin creek for a townsite. Cox, therefore, filed his plat of Joplin City on the east side in order to have the first town.

Original Plat Filed.

Joplin City was filed on July 28, 1871. The plat of Murphysburg across the creek was filed on September 4, 1871. Murphy's associates were his partner, W. P. Davis; C. E. Elliott, an Englishman from Oronogo; and William Byers, a dealer in real estate. Murphysburg stretched from First to Fourth streets. The commercial thoroughfare of the new town was named Main street, and there were three residential streets named Joplin, Wall and Pearl.

However, Joplin City was 38 days older and had the advantage of the old Blytheville post office which was moved into a store building Joplin City also had the first hotels, saloons and schools. Even the first church services

MAIN FLOOR CORRAL

WHITE SUMMER JEWELRY
Necklaces, Bracelets, Earrings
Reg. 1.00, 2 for 1.00

LADIES' LEATHER BAGS
Reg. $5.98 to $10.95—NOW
3.88 to 8.88

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Irregulars of Values to $1.95
Seamless and Full Fashioned
Broken Sizes and Colors
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Reg. 5.98, 3.88

LADIES' BLOUSES
REDUCED
Reg. 3.98 ..... 1.88
Reg. 5.98 ..... 2.88
Reg. 7.98 ..... 3.88

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18.95 ..... Now 13.49
19.95 ..... Now 14.49
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Famous-Name Lingerie
REDUCED
Full Slips Reg. 5.95...3.95
Full Slips Reg. 6.95...4.95
Half Slips Reg. 3.95...2.50
Half Slips Reg. 4.95...3.49
Gowns Reg. 6.95.....4.95
Gowns Reg. 8.95.....5.95

STRAW BAGS
Beautiful Styles in Better Bags
All Shapes and Sizes
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Men's Initial White Linen HANDKERCHIEFS
Reg. 50 to 1.50 1/2 PRICE

Large Selection Men's COTTON ARGYLE SOX
59c—2 Pairs 1.00

MEN'S LONG SLEEVE SPORT SHIRTS
Closeout—Plaids, Checks, Stripes
Small, Medium, Large
Reg. 6.98 to 8.98.....3.88
Reg. 5.00 .....2.88

MEN'S FINE COMBED Cotton HANDKERCHIEFS
Large Size White
Reg. 50c 25c

MEN'S Wash & Wear Slacks
Navy, Black, Brown, Charcoal
Special 5.98
2 PAIRS 11.00

2ND
Over 1,000
DRESSES
VALUES TO 19.98
8.88
VALUES TO 25.00
10.88
VALUES TO 35.00
14.88
VALUES TO 45.00
18.88

ANNEX CORRAL

Cannon Variegated Stripe Tea Towels. Fringed ends — terry means no iron. Limit 6 to a customer..... 39c

IMPORTED RAYON DAMASK TABLECLOTHS
52x52. Reg. 1.98 ..... 1.29
52x70. Reg. 2.98 ..... 1.98
64x84. Reg. 3.98 ..... 2.29

Napkins. Reg. 35c 25c
White, pink, green, gold.

Hi-lo loop pattern, nylon and viscose.
THROW RUGS

2 Corduroy Bedspreads, full size. 1 desert rose, 1 rust. Reg. 19.98 ...ea. 9.88

Heirloom Bedspread. 3 antique twin, 1 white twin, 3 antique full. Irregulars of 19.98 ..... 9.88

Quilted Polished Cotton Spreads. Full or twin — cocoa, pink, turquoise, blue, green. Reg. 12.98 7.88

Chromespun Acetate Quilted Spreads. Full, twin with gold mylar stripe—blue, pink white. Reg. 10.98.. 7.88

Moonglo Candy Stripe Cotton Summer Blankets. 70x90 2.98

Hundreds of Yards of Summer PIECE GOODS
1 group plain broadcloth — 6 plain, printed and embossed cottons.
Values to 1.29 yd. 49c yd.

36" to 39" Printed Powder Puff Muslins and Voiles
Values to 1.19 79c yd.

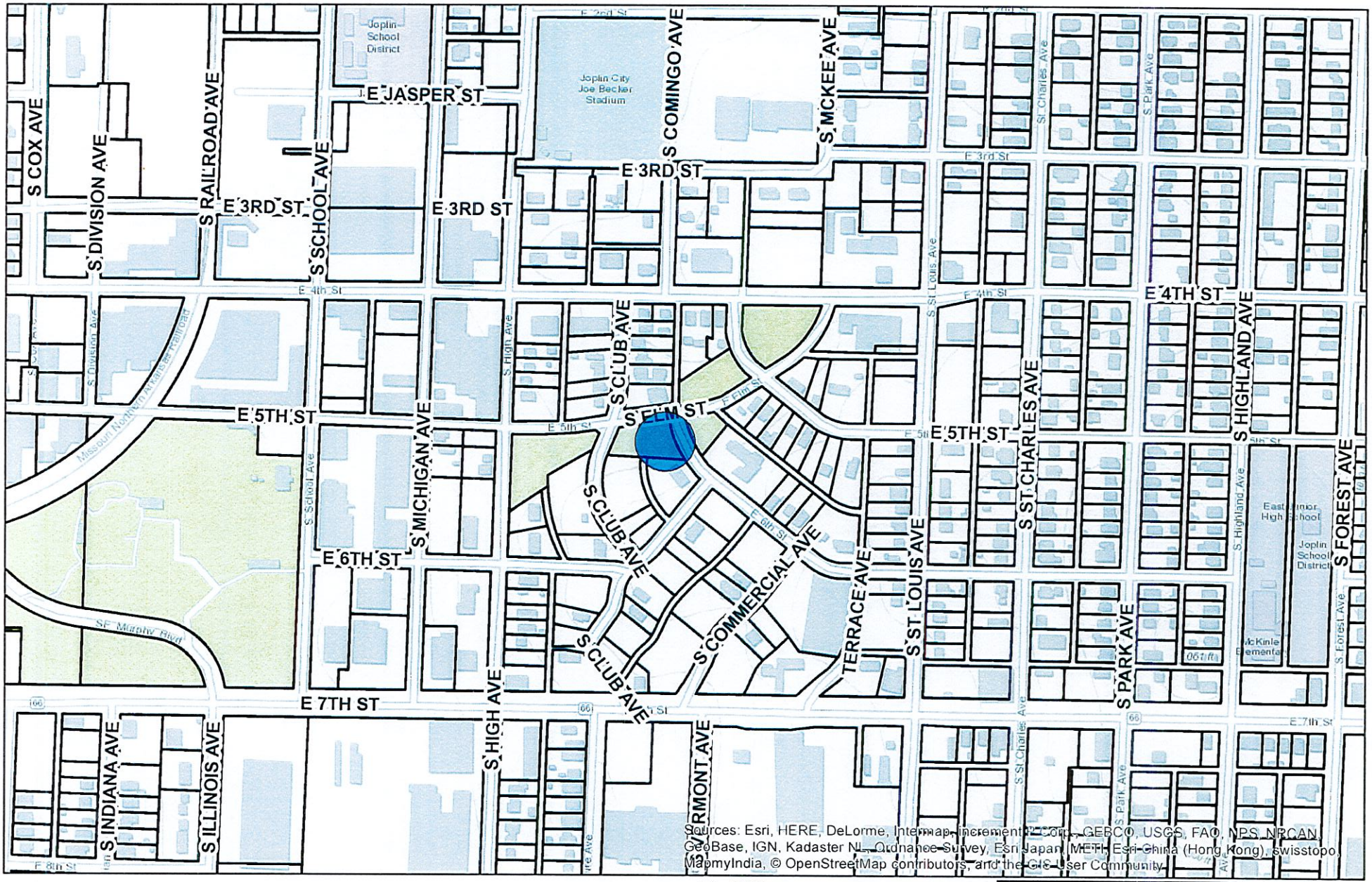
1 TABLE Assorted Fabrics
Cottons, acetates, rayons, miscellaneous fabrics

3RD
TODDLERS' PRINT DRESSES
Reg. 1.00 Each
3 for 1.00
1 to 3

TODDLERS' PIQUE HATS
1/2 PRICE

DOLL DRESS CLOSE OUT
Debby and Miss Nancy Ann
1/2 PRICE

PLASTIC



Date: 2/21/2017

1 " = 506 '

0 255 510 1,020 ft

N

Joplin City Limits

Joplin Streets

Jasper Parcels

DISCLAIMER

This drawing is neither a legally recorded map or a survey and is not intended to be used as one. This map is compilation of records, information, and data located from the City of Joplin, Jasper and Newton Counties, and other State and Federal Offices, and other sources, affecting the area shown, and is to be used for reference purposes only. The City is not responsible for any inaccuracies herein.