

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

1. Name of Property

historic name N/A

other names/site number Downtown Columbia Historic District (preferred)

2. Location

street & number Parts of 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, E. Broadway, Cherry, Hitt, Locust, and E. Walnut Streets
[N/A] not for publication

city or town Columbia [N/A] vicinity

state Missouri code MO county Boone code 019 zip code 65201

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

Mark A. Miles 22 Sept 2006
Signature of certifying official/Title Mark A. Miles/Deputy SHPO Date

Missouri Department of Natural Resources
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property [] meets [] does not meet the National Register criteria.
(See continuation sheet for additional comments [])

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

[] entered in the National Register.
See continuation sheet [].

[] determined eligible for the National Register.
See continuation sheet [].

[] determined not eligible for the National Register.

[] removed from the National Register.

[] other, (explain:)

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

Downtown Columbia Historic District (Preferred)

Boone County, Missouri

Historic and Architectural Resources of Downtown Columbia, Missouri

5. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure
	<input type="checkbox"/> object

Number of Resources Within Property	
Contributing	Non-contributing
61	19 buildings
0	0 sites
1	0 structures
0	0 objects
62	19 Total

Name of related multiple property listing.

Historic Resources of Downtown Columbia, Missouri

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register.

21

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

COMMERCE/TRADE: business
COMMERCE/TRADE: professional
COMMERCE/TRADE: financial institution
COMMERCE/TRADE: specialty store
COMMERCE/TRADE: department store
COMMERCE/TRADE: restaurant

Current Functions

COMMERCE/TRADE: business
COMMERCE/TRADE: professional
COMMERCE/TRADE: financial institution
COMMERCE/TRADE: specialty store
COMMERCE/TRADE: department store
COMMERCE/TRADE: restaurant

7. Description

Architectural classification

Late Victorian
Classical Revival
Beaux Arts Classicism
Craftsman
Art Deco

Materials

foundation stone
 walls brick
terra cotta

roof slate

other metal

See continuation sheet [x]

Narrative Description See continuation sheet [x].

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8. Statement of Significance
Applicable National Register Criteria

A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.

D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

Property is:

A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.

B removed from its original location.

C a birthplace or grave.

D a cemetery.

E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.

F a commemorative property.

G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Narrative Statement of Significance

See continuation sheet [x].

9. Major Bibliographic References

Bibliography See continuation sheet [x].

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested

previously listed in the National Register

previously determined eligible by the National Register

designated a National Historic Landmark

recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey

#

recorded by Historic American Engineering Record

#

Areas of Significance

Commerce

Politics/Government

Period of Significance

1836-1956

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person(s)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Architect/ Torbitt, A. N.

Architect/ Eckle, Edmund

[x] see continuation sheet

Primary location of additional data:

State Historic Preservation Office

Other State Agency

Federal Agency

Local Government

University

Other:

Name of repository:

State Historical Society of Missouri

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10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property: approximately 28 acres

UTM References

A. Zone	Easting	Northing	B. Zone	Easting	Northing
15	557940	4311963	15	558209	4311958
C. Zone	Easting	Northing	D. Zone	Easting	Northing
15	558488	4311679	15	558488	4311532

[x] See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

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

Boundary Justification

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Debbie Sheals
organization Private Contractor date May 1, 2006
street & number 29 S. 9th St. Suite 204 telephone 573-874-3779
city or town Columbia state Missouri zip code 65201

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

- A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional Items

(Check with the SHPO or FOP for any additional items)

Property Owner

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

name See attached sheets
street & number _____
telephone _____
city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

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6. Function or Use, Continued.

Historic Functions

GOVERNMENT: City Hall

GOVERNMENT: Correctional facility

GOVERNMENT: Fire station

GOVERNMENT: Government office

GOVERNMENT: Post office

GOVERNMENT: courthouse

DOMESTIC: Hotel

DOMESTIC: Multiple Dwelling

DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling

Current Functions

GOVERNMENT: City Hall

GOVERNMENT: Government office

GOVERNMENT: Courthouse

DOMESTIC: Multiple Dwelling

DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling

Materials, continued

foundation concrete

walls stone

wood

stucco

roof ceramic tile

Summary: The Downtown Columbia Historic District (preferred) covers roughly 28 acres in the commercial center of Columbia, Missouri. It includes several contiguous blocks of East Broadway, Ninth, and Tenth Streets, as well as properties on Ash, Cherry, Eighth, Hitt, Seventh, and East Walnut Streets. The historic district is part of the current central business district, and the vast majority of the resources within the boundaries are commercial buildings. They range from modest one part commercial blocks to large, high style office and government buildings. Important government buildings in the district include the Boone County Courthouse and the Columbia Municipal Building, and the district also contains all

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of the surviving historic hotels in the central business district. Construction dates range from 1836 to ca. 1946, and the period of significance runs from 1836 to 1956. Architectural styles include Late Victorian, the style of choice for 19th and early 20th century buildings, as well as Beaux Arts, Classical Revival, and Craftsman, all of which were popular in the first half of the 20th century. Resources within the district boundaries include 21 previously listed buildings, 62 contributing resources, and 19 non-contributing buildings. (The group of 83 listed and contributing resources are referred to the 'intact resources' of the district throughout this document.) Of the 62 contributing resources, 61 are buildings. There is also one contributing structure, a set of freestanding columns that was part of the county's second courthouse. Overall levels of integrity are high; of the 102 resources in the Downtown Columbia Historic District, only 19 are non-contributing.

The architectural and commercial history of Downtown Columbia was documented in the Multiple Property Submission (MPS) cover document, "Historic Resources of Downtown Columbia, Missouri." The intact resources in the district are representative of the historic contexts laid out in the MPS cover document, and both periods of historical development discussed in that document are represented. They are as follows: *Period I. "A Place of Considerable Importance": Downtown Columbia, 1821-1899* (18 intact resources—14 contributing, 4 already listed), and *Period II. "In Every Way Far More Metropolitan than Her Sister Cities": Downtown Columbia, 1900-1954* (63 intact resources—47 contributing and 16 already listed). The resources of the district also represent the third historic context of the cover document, which discussed the historic built environment: *III. Log Stores to "Capitoline Hill": Architectural Development in Downtown Columbia, 1821-1954*. The district contains intact representative examples of all three property types identified in that cover document: A. Commercial Buildings (71), B. Government and Public Buildings (7), and C. Hotels and Residences (6). As a group they meet the registration requirements for a historic district as described in the MPS Cover Document, and together, they strongly reflect the history of downtown Columbia, Missouri.

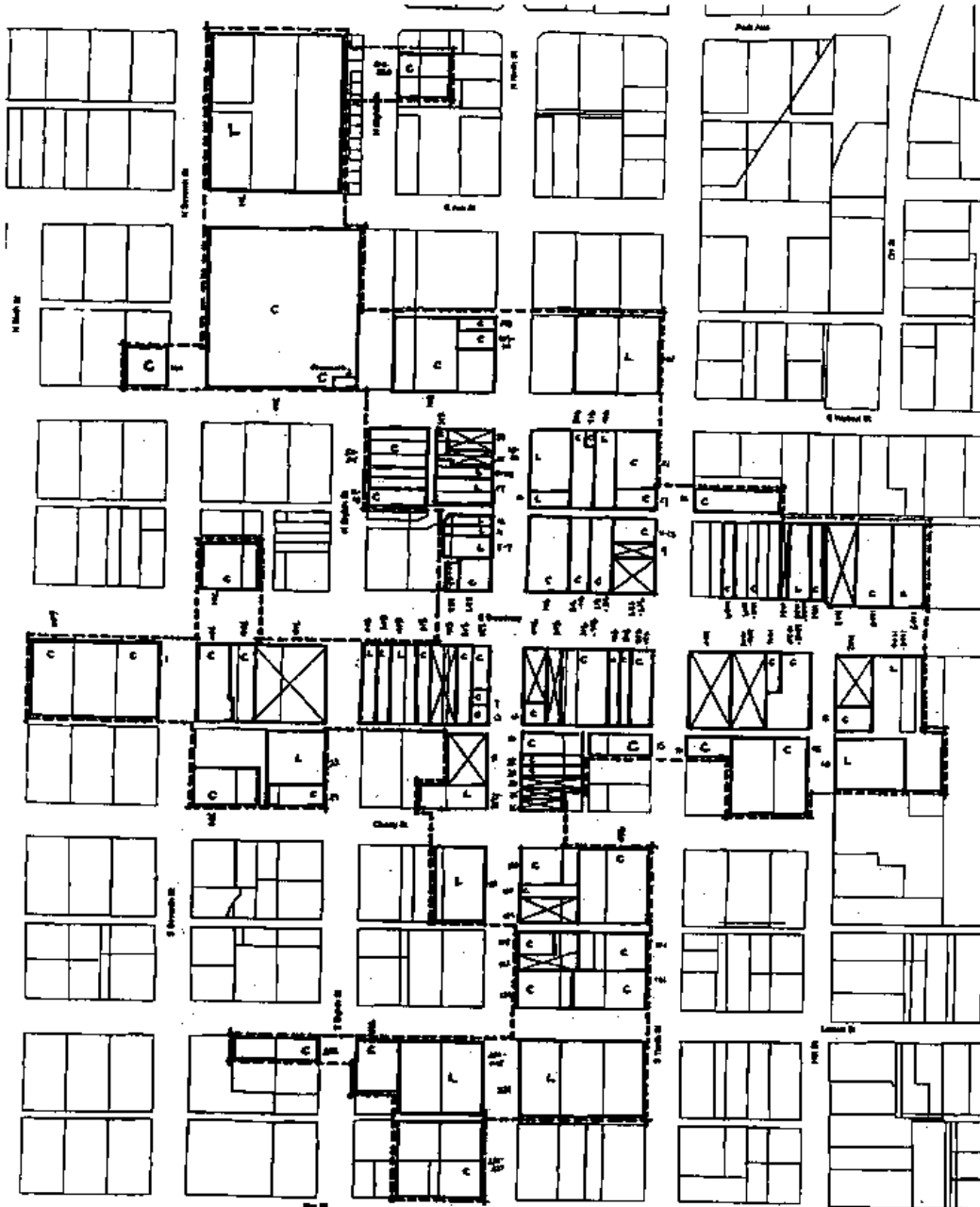
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Figure One. District Boundaries. (A large scale map is also enclosed.)
C= contributing L=already listed X=non-contributing



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Elaboration:

The district is located within the original plat of Columbia, which features streets laid in a regular grid pattern, with small back alleys on most blocks. The district is located on high ground, with gently sloping hills to the south and west. The central business district in general, and the historic district in particular, is densely developed; there are no empty lots and only four surface parking lots within the historic district boundaries.

Most of the buildings occupy all of their lot, and there are no outbuildings. The buildings are almost all set very close together, with common side walls, and frontage directly on the sidewalk. That is especially true of commercial buildings; residential and government buildings are more likely to have a little more space around them.

Broadway is the main commercial artery through the downtown area, and when the town was new, it was the main east-west road through the entire region; it became part of the Boonslick Trail shortly after the town was platted in 1821. It is also the widest street; its generous 100-foot width was established by the original plat. The district includes several blocks of East Broadway, running along one or both sides of the street from Sixth Street east to just past Hitt Street. The street is lined with closely packed commercial buildings from Seventh Street eastward. Many of those buildings are two-part commercial blocks, with elements of Late Victorian or Classical Revival styling.

The 600 block of East Broadway, at the western edge of the district, is home to two of the more impressive civic buildings in the downtown area; the 1932 Municipal Building and the ca. 1905 Post Office. Those buildings occupy the entire south side of the block and have complementary styling and massing. Just across the street and to the east of those two is another large historic building that is occupied by city government. The five-story Daniel Boone Tavern was built to serve as a grand hotel in 1917, and converted to government use in the late 1970s. It is one of the largest historic buildings on Broadway today, and a notably early example of Craftsman styling in the district.

The third and present Boone County Courthouse is located near the north edge of the district. It occupies a generous lawn at the center of the original courthouse square. South Eighth Street ends at the southeast corner of the square, and it is there that the columns from the 1847 courthouse stand. Eighth Street links the courthouse square with Francis Quadrangle of the University of Missouri-

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Columbia campus. That institution's Academic Hall originally faced the 1847 courthouse at the other end of the street. The tradition of retaining columns from lost buildings began with Academic Hall; when that building was destroyed by fire in the 1890s, its columns were retained as a free-standing monument. The columns from those now-vanished buildings retain the visual link established in the 1800s. (See photos 3 and 4.)

Eighth Street is also home to two of the larger historic buildings in the district; the five-story Guitar Building and the ten-story Tiger Hotel. The Guitar Building, an office building which occupies most of a city block across the street from the courthouse, was called the city's "Skyscraper" when it was built in 1910. The Tiger Hotel, located just south of Broadway, is the city's largest and most highly styled historic hotel. That Beaux Arts style building was built in 1927, and listed individually 2/29/1980.

Ninth Street is one of the busiest north-south streets in the area. The north end of the street is home to the oldest known Columbia City Hall, a modest two story brick building erected ca. 1900 just north of Walnut Street. The block directly north of Broadway contains the North Ninth Street Historic District, a group of seven commercial buildings that were listed in 01/21/04. The southern blocks of the street are home to a collection of often modest one- and two-part commercial blocks, as well as a few larger historic buildings.

Buildings of note on South Ninth Street include the Virginia Building, a very large two-part commercial block built in 1911 and listed individually 3/13/02, as well as the Hall Theater, which was built directly across the street from the Virginia Building in 1916. The Hall Theater, which is the only historic theater in the business district that is not listed in the Register, has the largest and most highly styled intact theater façade in the downtown area. The south end of the district is anchored by the Missouri United Methodist Church and the Missouri Theater, which face each other at the corner of Ninth and Locust. The church was built in 1925-1928 and individually listed 9/04/80. The 1928 Missouri Theater was individually listed 6/06/79.

Tenth Street is near the east edge of the district. It is home to modest commercial buildings in the blocks near Broadway, as well as the individually listed First Christian Church, at 101 N. 10th. The southern section of that street contains a trio of more widely spaced buildings. The 1902 Gordon Hotel is at 10th and Cherry, and the 1903 Winn Hotel is directly south of it. South of those can be

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found what may have been the city's first bus station, the Missouri Transit Lines Bus Station, which was built in 1939. Each of those buildings is freestanding; the bus station is surrounded by paved parking and the other two buildings have open lawns. Buildings of note on the east side of the district include the 1935 Coca Cola Bottling Company Building at 10 Hitt Street, and the 1927/1940 Central Dairy building, at 1107 East Broadway. Both are individually listed.

Overall, the resources of the district offer a good cross-section of architectural styles and types that were in use in Columbia during the period of significance. Relatively modest commercial blocks are the most common; 43 of the 102 resources are two-part commercial blocks, and another 9 are one-part commercial blocks. Only nine buildings are more than two stories tall. This is an intact collection; only 19 buildings in the district are non-contributing and only 11 of those were constructed outside the period of significance.

Resources from *Period I. "A Place of Considerable Importance": Downtown Columbia, 1821-1899* all utilize Late Victorian styling, and overall vertical massing. Most have narrow facades, with tall single window openings that are often arched and or topped with window hoods or other ornament. Bracketed metal and corbeled brick cornices are also quite common, especially on the 19th century buildings that face East Broadway. The ca. 1892 Herald Tribune building, at 1020 E. Broadway, is the only 19th century commercial building that is not a one- or two-part commercial block. Property Type A. Commercial Buildings is best represented in the group. There is just one example each of the Property Type B. Government and Civic Buildings, and Property Type C. Hotels and Residences. The columns from the 1847 courthouse constitute the only resource from this period with governmental associations. The Cottage Hotel, at 920 E. Cherry, is the only 19th century hotel in the community today.

Buildings constructed during *Period II. "In Every Way Far More Metropolitan than Her Sister Cities": Downtown Columbia, 1900-1954*, exhibit much more variety in styling and form. Architectural styles range from a few Late Victorian carry-overs in the early years of the century, to Art Deco, which can be found on two 1930s commercial buildings. Beaux Arts Classicism and Classical Revival styling was popular for much of the first half of the new century, and many of the most highly styled buildings in the district use at least some Classical motifs. Craftsman and Colonial Revival styling were also used during that period, although less frequently.

The 20th century buildings of the group also reflect the general trend toward

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more horizontal massing and simpler systems of ornament. Facades tend to be wider, and windows are commonly flat-topped and grouped together in twos and threes to form wider window openings. Cornices continued to be used in the first few decades, but in a more restrained manner, with smaller overhangs and less prominent bracketing.

Size and property types for the period are also much more varied; 20th century buildings in the district range from 18 foot wide one-part commercial blocks, to multi story office buildings and hotels that occupy entire blocks. *Property Type A. Commercial Buildings* is still the most common, with 57 examples of varying size and function. *Property Type B. Government and Civic Buildings*, is also well-represented, with the 1909 Boone County Courthouse, three city halls, the city's first post office building, and the Columbia National Guard Armory. The Armory is the only one in that group that is already listed. *Property Type C. Hotels and Residences*, is also represented. There are four historic 20th century hotels in the district, only one of which, the Tiger Hotel, is already listed. The Athens Hotel, a Romanesque Revival style building, was built at 801 Walnut just after the turn of the century, and used as a hotel throughout the period of significance. The 1903 Winn Hotel, just south of the Gordon Hotel at 121 South Tenth Street, is a much more modest building that uses the common residential form of an American Foursquare. The only house in the district, the Charles Koeppen House at 908 E. Walnut, is also an American Foursquare. The two most intact historic churches in the downtown area are also in the district; each has already been listed individually.

Together, the intact resources of the district offer a representative sampling of historic architecture in downtown Columbia, Missouri. The majority of the resources in the district continue in their original function, and the group clearly evokes the district's long period of significance.

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Individual Property Descriptions

The historic names given below represent the first known owner or business tenant(s) of the property; dates in parentheses after the historic names indicate the first year that person or business is known to have occupied the building. Historic names and construction dates are based upon earlier survey data, miscellaneous written histories, Sanborn maps, and/or city directories. Most buildings occupy all of their lots, and there is only one outbuilding in the district, a warehouse behind the previously listed Central Dairy Building, at 1105 E. Walnut Street.

All of the following entries have been identified by property type, except for churches, which form a discrete grouping. Both of the intact churches in the district have already been listed in the National Register, and a Religious property type has therefore not been developed.

Property Type A. Commercial Buildings.

Property Type B. Government and Civic Buildings.

Property Type C. Hotels and Residences.

[c] = Contributing, [nc] = Non-contributing.

1.) 701 E. Ash; Columbia National Guard Armory, 1938. Property Type B. A two story, Art Deco style building with a barrel-vaulted roof and concrete walls. It has new casement windows that are similar to what was there originally. The façade is adorned with an Art Deco style flag standard and it also has an ornamental cornice of concrete.

Individually Listed 3/25/93.

2.) 600 E. Broadway; Columbia Municipal Building, 1932. Property Type B. A two story, Beaux Arts style building with a flat roof and dark red brick walls. The building sits back from the street on a high foundation, with a wide front terrace surrounded by a stone balustrade. The broad façade has seven evenly spaced bays and a central entranceway. Smooth limestone pilasters separate the bays, and a classical entablature runs along the top of the three central bays. The pilasters are doubled at the outside edges of the façade and matching limestone blocks sheath the base of the walls. A tall stone frieze above the entablature includes the words MUNICIPAL BUILDING. The ground floor windows are topped by tall arched panels that are inset with bas-relief ornament of the same type of limestone used elsewhere. The 8/8 and 8/12 windows are modern, but very close to the originals.

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The paired front doors are topped by a transom filled with early or original leaded glass, and a small balconet runs along the top of the Classical door surround. This is one of the largest styled buildings in downtown Columbia; it is highly intact and in very good condition. This building has sometimes been referred to as Columbia's "Capitoline Hill." [c]

3.) 700 E. Broadway; Payne Grocers/ Parker Bros. Furniture and Undertaking, ca. 1897. Property Type A. A two story, Late Victorian style two-part commercial block with a flat roof and brick walls. The ground floor storefronts are newer, with a mix of storefront glazing and wood or brick infill. The second floor has 3/3 double-hung windows with horizontal muntins that appear to date to the early 1940s. The rear section of the building has a second storefront that faces South Seventh Street. The upper façade has a corbelled brick cornice, and the storefronts are sheltered by a sloped canvas awning. [c]

4.) 701 E. Broadway; Daniel Boone Tavern, 1917. Property Type C. Designed by A. N. Torbitt in 1917, this building was built as a grand hotel, and it served as such into the 1970s. It has housed city and county offices since the late 1970s. It is a five story hotel with a flat roof, and brick walls that have been painted brown. The building has restrained Craftsman styling, with stepped parapets and simple rectilinear limestone ornamentation. The ground floor is filled with large arched window openings that are edged with irregularly shaped flat limestone panels. The same type of trim is used around window openings on the upper floors, in a more subdued manner. Simple stone cornices run along the upper edge of the building and at the top of the first floor line. A trio of stone arches marks the front entranceway, which is sheltered by a newer flat metal canopy. The words DANIEL BOONE TAVERN are carved into a limestone band that runs above the entrance bays. Some of the upper floor window openings have been bricked-in and all doors and windows are newer. The original form and patterns of fenestration remain, however, and the large building is immediately recognizable to its period of significance. [c]

5.) 706 E. Broadway; Hetzler Bros. Meat Shop, ca. 1916. Property Type A. A five story, Craftsman style one-part commercial block, with a flat roof and glazed terra cotta walls and cornice. This is the most elaborate examples of terra cotta facing on

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a one story building in the downtown area. The entire upper facade is faced with glazed white terra cotta, with pale yellow accents. A heavy dentiled cornice across the facade is topped by a shaped parapet that features a central panel with the name "Hetzler" in green and white terra cotta. [c]

6.) 710 E. Broadway; Boone County National Bank, ca. 1916-1990s. Property Type A. A two story, Classical Revival style building, with a flat roof and pale gray stone walls. Although modern additions make this a non-contributing building, the original bank, built in 1916 at the corner of Eighth and Broadway, is one of the most impressive examples of Neoclassical design in the district. The original part of the building features rows of engaged Doric columns along both Broadway and Eighth Street, with dark banks of windows set in between. A tall base and paneled upper parapet are of the same type of stone. The modern sections utilize matching stone, with open curtain walls of glass, and comparable massing. [nc]

7.) 800 E. Broadway; Miller Building, 1910. Property Type A. A three story, Beaux Arts style two-part commercial block, with a flat roof and brick walls. This recently rehabilitated building is one of the largest intact two-part commercial blocks in the district. It is very narrow and deep, with the narrow end facing Broadway. There is also a lower level storefront facing Eighth Street. The upper floors are filled with windows and accented by extensive cream-colored terra cotta ornament, set against very dark textured brick walls. Medallions in the upper front corners feature intertwined letters C B M, for C. B. Miller, the local merchant who had it built in 1910. A rock-faced stone foundation wall is visible along the Eighth Street elevation.

Listed as part of the 8th and Broadway District, 4/22/03.

8.) 804 E. Broadway; Matthews Building, ca. 1894. Property Type A. A two story, Late Victorian style two-part commercial block, with a flat roof and smooth red brick walls. It has an early or original metal cornice, and a pair of rock-faced stone string courses on the upper facade. The three second floor windows have round-arched tops filled with early or original pressed metal ornament. The windows themselves are newer 1/1s that are similar to the originals; they are topped by transoms with art glass windows. The ground floor has an open brick and glass storefront that is several decades old, and there is canvas awning over the

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central bay. The building has recently been rehabilitated, and is in excellent condition.

Listed as part of the 8th and Broadway District, 4/22/03.

9.) 806 E. Broadway; Metropolitan Building, ca. 1930. Property Type A. A two story, Art Deco style two-part commercial block, with a flat roof and textured brown brick walls. This building has the best example of polychromatic terra cotta in the area. It is also notable as a rare example of the Art Deco style. The upper façade has a stepped parapet and a wide band of colored terra cotta runs along the tops of the second floor windows. The same type of terra cotta is used for ornamental medallions and window hoods. The evenly spaced second floor window openings are original, with newer sashes. The ground floor features an open wood-framed storefront that is newer, but of sympathetic scale; it has beadboard bulkheads beneath open storefronts and transoms.

Listed as part of the 8th and Broadway District, 4/22/03.

10.) 814 E. Broadway; Hays Hardware (1920), ca. 1870. Property Type A. A two story Late Victorian style two-part commercial block with a flat roof and brick walls. The second floor has one limestone and one brick string course, and it is topped by an early or original bracketed metal cornice. There are four round-arched second floor windows; the arches have been partly bricked in but are intact, and the openings have 1/1 wood windows that were probably added when the building was remodeled in 1972. The ground floor features an open storefront with a prism glass transom and metal-framed glass display windows over low brick bulkheads. The transom and windows of the storefront appear to date to the 1920s or 30s. This is one of very few buildings downtown with early storefront components, and one of only two or three with historic prism glass. It is one of the oldest intact storefronts in the district. [c]

11.) 816 E. Broadway, ca. 1980. Property Type A. A two story, modern commercial building with a flat roof and brick walls. The brick facade lines up with surrounding buildings and it does not detract from the historic streetscape. [nc]

12.) 818 E. Broadway; Neate's, ca. 1888. Property Type A. A narrow two story, Late Victorian style two-part commercial block, with a flat roof and brick walls. The

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façade is topped by a bracketed metal cornice, and there are four very tall arched windows at the second floor. The arched parts of the window openings are filled with early ornamental metal panels that are similar to those found on the Matthews building a few doors to the west. A textured stone string course runs along the façade at the bottom of the arched panels, and the window sills are of the same type of stone. The window openings are original, with newer sashes. The ground floor has a newer storefront of glass, brick and stucco. [c]

13.) 820 E. Broadway; Grocery/Dry Goods (1883) Woolf Bros (1927), ca. 1860s/1927. Property Type A. A two story, Beaux Arts style two-part commercial block, with a flat roof and stone walls. This corner building saw a major remodeling in 1927 that included a new stone façade that wraps around to the front bay of the side elevation, and wide upper floor window openings; the stone has since been painted white. The building is topped with a small stone cornice and the three-part window openings have simple molded trim as well. The ground floor features new materials in early openings, and the 1/1 windows on the second floor are modern, but similar to early units. This is the oldest known commercial building in the district. It is labeled as the Post Office on the 1889 Sanborn map. It was home to Woolf Bros Clothiers from at least 1927-1954; the new front may have been added for that business. [c]

14.) 823 E. Broadway; Miller Shoe Store #1, ca. 1880s. Property Type A. A small two story, Late Victorian style two-part commercial block, with a flat roof and brick walls. It has a narrow façade with three second floor windows and an open wood and glass storefront. The bracketed upper cornice, 1/1 windows and elaborate window hoods are modern reconstructions, based upon a clear historic photo of the building. The storefront has a recessed central doorway, flanked by open display windows and transoms. This represents one of the most accurate restorations in the downtown area. [c]

15.) 827 E. Broadway; Victor Barth Building, ca. 1909. Property Type A. A two story, Beaux Arts style business block, with a flat roof and brick walls. This is one of the more notable examples of early 20th century commercial architecture in the district. The terra cotta cornice, which appears to have been purchased as a prefabricated component, features Sullivanesque ornamentation. The building has

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a very wide façade, with a shaped front parapet and three very large second floor window openings. The window openings are trimmed with terra cotta molding that is similar to the cornice; the windows themselves are newer. The open ground floor storefront has large display windows over low bulkheads, and dark glass transom panels beneath a canvas awning that runs along the first floor line. [c]

16.) 900 E. Broadway; Statesman Building, ca. 1883. Property Type A. A two story, Late Victorian style two-part commercial block, with a flat roof and brick walls. An early or original bracketed metal cornice runs along the facade of this corner building, and evenly spaced windows line the front and side walls of the second floor. The arched tops of the window openings have been bricked in, but remain evident, and original limestone accents on the window arches also survive. The remaining window openings are filled with modern fixed windows. The ground floor of the façade is partly enclosed, with stuccoed walls, tinted windows and a newer corner entrance. Although modern changes have had a serious impact upon the building, many of the changes are reversible. It is one of the older buildings in the district, and important historically for its association with the Statesman. [nc]

17.) 901 E. Broadway; Haden Building, ca. 1921. Property Type A. A large two story, Classical Revival style bank, with a flat roof. It features extensive and highly intact terra cotta ornamentation. The walls are fully sheathed in white terra cotta with classically derived ornamentation. The front and side walls feature monumental Corinthian pilasters, and the Broadway entrance is flanked by matching engaged columns. A wide entablature above the pilasters has ornamental swags at the building corners, and there is a paneled parapet above the cornice. Newer windows are set into the original two-story openings. This impressive building is the largest intact Classical Revival building in the district. [c]

18.) 904 E. Broadway; ca. 1970s. Property Type A. A two story, modern commercial building, with a flat roof and brick walls. The flat facade lines up with surrounding buildings and it does not detract from the historic streetscape. [nc]

19.) 906-914 E. Broadway (even numbers); Columbia Savings Bank, etc. ca. 1886. Property Type A. A wide two story, Late Victorian style two-part commercial block, with a flat roof and brick walls. This is one of a group of similar buildings, all

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of which were erected after a fire on the block that took place in 1886. The ground floor contains four storefronts plus a doorway to the second floor stairway. The second floor has interconnected rooms that historically housed a variety of businesses, including a photographer, and a manufacturing facility for the Singer Company. The upper façade has evenly spaced rows of tall narrow window openings, and bracketed metal cornices. The windows are topped by ornamental brick hoods that are painted white. Eight of the fourteen window openings retain early or original one-over-one wood sashes, and the others are filled with newer, but compatible sashes. This is one of very few 19th century buildings in the district to retain original second floor window sashes. A narrow slanted skylight that once occupied the portion of the upper façade at 910 E. Broadway is now covered with a shingled roof that maintains the original slanted roofline. The storefronts are newer, with open display windows over a low bulkhead. Canvas awnings shelter the ground floor spaces. [c]

20.) 911-913 E. Broadway; Rochester Clothing Co./Richards Meat Co. (1910), ca. 1895. Property Type A. A large two story, Late Victorian style two-part commercial block, with a flat roof and painted brick walls. This building is very similar to the building next door; they were probably nearly identical when new. The second floor features a large bracketed cornice and six evenly spaced windows. Four of the windows have early or original ornamental arched panels above and all of the windows have rock-faced stone sills and lintels. They all have newer single-light window sashes, and a large wall sign blocks view of two of the arched tops. Round vents near the upper corners are faced with ornamental metal grates. The ground floor has two newer wood-framed storefronts with open display windows and low bulkheads. [c]

21.) 915-917 E. Broadway; Klingbeil's Cigars and Clendenin's Pool Hall (1902), ca. 1895. Property Type A. A two story, Late Victorian two-part commercial block, with a flat roof and painted brick walls. This building is very similar to the building next door; they were probably nearly identical when new. The second floor features a large bracketed cornice and seven windows. Six of the windows are as wide as those on the neighboring building, and one is less than 2 feet wide. Four of the windows have early or original ornamental arched panels above and all have 1/1 window sashes that are early, but probably not original. Round vents near the

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upper corners have ornamental metal grates. The ground floor has two open storefronts, one of which may be more than fifty years old. [c]

22.) 916 E. Broadway; Julie's Dress Shop (1936), ca. 1886, current façade ca. 1935. Property Type A. A two story, two-part commercial block, with a flat roof and painted brick walls. This building may have been built in 1886; it took its present form ca. 1935. The upper façade has a simple stepped parapet with an ornamental terra cotta medallion centered above the second floor windows. The window openings date to 1936 or before, and the windows themselves are newer. There is one wide center window, flanked by smaller side windows. The ground floor storefront is outlined by a molded terra cotta band. The deeply recessed storefront has the same footprint as one seen in a drawing of the building published in a local paper in 1936. [c]

23.) 918 E. Broadway; O. E. Dewerthern's Jewelry Store, ca. 1909. Property Type A. A two story, two-part commercial block, with a flat roof and walls of glazed white bricks. The building was built ca. 1887, and the current facade was added later, possibly as early as 1909. A drawing of the building in the local paper in 1910 shows an upper facade much like the one now on it. The façade is topped with a simple stepped cornice and the second floor windows are similar to those on the building at 926 E. Broadway, with one wide center window flanked by narrower side units. The current storefront may be over fifty years old; it has large display windows over very low bulkheads, and a deeply recessed entrance. [c]

24.) 920-922 E. Broadway; Booth and Hall Undertakers, ca. 1889. Property Type A. A two story, Late Victorian style two-part commercial block, with a flat roof and red brick walls. The second floor windows of the facade are topped with ornamental brick hoods, and both the front and side walls have elaborate corbeled brick cornices. The window openings are intact, with newer windows and some frame infill. The ground floor of the façade has two fairly open storefronts, both with new materials, and stucco has been added to part of the lower side wall. This building has the largest corbeled brick cornice in the district. [c]

25.) 919-929 (odd numbers) E. Broadway; O'Rear Block, ca. 1895. Property Type A. A one story, Late Victorian style commercial building, with a flat roof and

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brick walls. This was a three story building when it was new. The upper floors were removed in the 1940s and 1950s. [nc]

26.) 1000 E. Broadway; ca. 1980. Property Type A. A two story, modern bank building, with a flat roof and brick and stucco walls. [nc]

27.) 1009 E. Broadway; Koeppen's Florist (ca. 1902-1914), ca. 1902; current façade ca. 1920s. (Boswell Dry Goods, 1927) Property Type A. A one story, Craftsman style one-part commercial block, with a flat roof and brick walls. It has a shaped parapet with terra cotta coping, and a molded terra cotta frame around the storefront, which remains largely intact. The storefront has slender metal framing and a low bulkhead. This building was built ca. 1902, and the present façade was added ca. 1930. It is the one of most intact one-story commercial buildings in the district. [c]

28.) 1010-1014 E. Broadway; ca. 1980 (1940s). Property Type A. A two story commercial building with a flat roof and stuccoed walls. This building was built in the late 1800s, remodeled in the 1920s or 30s for a theater, and remodeled again in the 1980s. [nc]

29.) 1011-1019 E. Broadway; Elvira Building, 1905. Property Type A. A three story, Late Victorian style business block, with a flat roof and red brick walls. This wide building is one of the largest historic commercial buildings on Broadway. The second floor of the façade has seven bays, and the ground floor has four storefronts and a wide central doorway to the upper floors. The façade is topped by a small metal cornice, and accented with a flat limestone string course, as well as a central date stone and nameplate that are also of limestone. The date stone reads "1905", and the nameplate now has the current name of the building: MENSER. The upper windows all have wide flat limestone lintels; the openings are filled with new 1/1 windows that match historic sashes shown in historic photos. The ground floor storefronts are all open, with large display windows and low bulkheads; one appears to date to the 1920s or 30s; the others are mostly of modern materials. The recessed central entranceway has a single recessed wood door topped by a glass transom. [c]

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30.) 1016 E. Broadway; Thomas Photography Studio, ca. 1888. Property Type A. A two story two-part commercial block, with a flat roof and brick walls. The upper façade is very simple, with flat red brick walls and a row of three large windows. The window openings are original, with original rock-faced stone lintels and sills, and newer two-light sashes. The ground floor of the building has a newer brick veneer over the historic brick, and an open storefront and entrance that are slightly smaller than what would have been there originally. [c]

31.) 1018-1020 E. Broadway; Herald Tribune Building, 1892. Property Type A. A large two story, Late Victorian style building with a hipped roof and brick walls. This is one of the largest 19th century buildings in the district. It occupies a corner lot, with the façade facing north to Broadway, and the east sidewall facing Hitt Street. A full-height polygonal bay sits at each front corner, with a cross gable between them. The bay closest to Hitt Street was topped with a tall clock tower when it was new; the tower was removed during a 1972 remodeling project. The front cross gable features an ornate bas relief with a winged orb backed by a sunburst, and a small bracketed cornice runs along the top edge of both the front and side elevations. The building has tall narrow windows on both floors, and slim limestone string courses run along the sill and lintel lines on both levels. The upper windows retain multi-light art glass transoms, and most other window sashes are newer, but similar to the originals. The central entrance on the ground floor of the façade is flanked by smooth red granite columns that have elaborate limestone capitals. [c]

32.) 1021 E. Broadway; Buchroeder's, ca. 1911. Property Type A. A one story, commercial style building, with a flat roof and stucco walls. This is a one story building that received a three story facade sometime after 1980. The facade now lines up with the tops of two neighboring buildings. It has housed the same business since it was built. [nc]

33.) 1023-1025 E. Broadway; Kress Wholesale Company, 1911, (1950s storefront for Mehornay Furniture.) Property Type A. A large two story, Beaux Arts style two-part commercial block, with a flat roof and parapet brick walls. This two story building utilizes a monumental scale; it is the same height as the three-story Elvira building which is just west of it. The second floor windows are custom

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fabricated replicas of the originals, and the rectilinear grills above the windows are original. The ground floor was remodeled to its current form ca. 1955.
Listed individually 03/09/05.

34.) 1101 E. Broadway; Parson Sisters' Beauty Parlor, 1927. Property Type A. A small two-story Tudor Revival two-part commercial block, with a slate roof and brown brick walls. The upper façade has a side-facing gable roof with a steep front cross gable. The cross gable is filled with patterned brickwork and heavy wooden false half timbering. There are three windows just below the cross gable, all with early or original multi-light wood casements, now covered with aluminum storm windows. The open storefront on the ground floor is sheltered by a sloped wooden awning. The storefront is of modern materials. This highly intact shop is one of only two Tudor Revival style buildings in the district. [c]

35.) 1102 E. Broadway; ca. 1970. Property Type A. A one story modern commercial building, with a flat roof, an open storefront system, and brick walls. [nc]

36.) 1103 E. Broadway; Columbia Theater (1906), ca. 1975 current façade. Property Type A. A one story office building, with a mansard roof and stone walls. This was built as the Columbia Theater in 1906; it was three stories tall when new. It burned in 1975, and only the first floor of the facade survived. The current roof and facade were added after the fire. [nc]

37.) 1104-1106 E. Broadway; Central Dairy, ca. 1927-1940. Property Type A. A two story Beaux Arts style two-part commercial block, with a flat roof and terra cotta walls. This building features some of the most elaborate historic terra cotta ornamentation in the district. The west part of the building was built in 1927, from plans drawn by the Kansas City architect, Shepard and Wiser, and the east side was added in 1940. Local architect Harry S. Bill did the plans for the newer section. The upper façade features a paneled parapet wall above a rectilinear terra cotta cornice. Wide window openings line the second floor, and the ground floor features an open storefront in each section. A two story brick warehouse at the back of the property is also intact and more than fifty years old.
Listed Individually, with two resources, 1/20/05.

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38.) 1105 E. Broadway; Alton Garage, ca. 1923. Property Type A. A wide one story Craftsman style commercial garage, with a flat roof and red brick walls. The upper façade has a stepped parapet topped with cream colored terra cotta coping, and a small cornice of the same materials spans the front wall. There are three large garage door or storefront openings, as well as one smaller walk door. All of those openings are intact, and edged with terra cotta trim; two have newer infill, and two are completely open, for a recessed outdoor seating area. [c]

39.) 1107 E. Broadway, Hoberecht and Speer Garage, ca. 1914. Property Type A. A wide one-story commercial garage with light brown brick walls. The facade is divided into three bays, with flat brick piers as dividers. The parapet wall is stepped, with a raised section over the central bay. Each of the bays has a large garage door opening at street level; the openings are all intact, but filled with modern concrete blocks. [c]

40.) 701 E. Cherry; Columbia Daily Tribune, ca. 1946. Property Type A. A large low Colonial Revival style building with a flat roof and brick walls. The main block of the building is one story tall, with a corner entrance at Cherry and Seventh Streets, and the back (east) part of the building is two stories tall. The corner entrance is set off by a stepped parapet and tall arched doorway, and all of the window openings feature flat stone lintels with ornamental keystones. The window openings are all intact, with newer fixed sashes. Brick quoins ornament the corners, and flank secondary entrance bays at the rear edges of the side walls. The building was designed by Deering and Clarke, architects; original plans are on file with Western Historical Manuscripts. [c]

41.) 920 E. Cherry; Columbia Female Academy/Cottage Hotel (1894), 1836-1902. Property Type C. A two and a half story, Late Victorian style building, with a hipped roof, and white-painted brick walls. It is currently being used as an apartment house. The oldest part of this building was built to house the Columbia Female Academy in 1836; that section is the part closest to the intersection of Cherry and 10th Streets. The building had reached its current form by 1902, when it was serving as the Gordon Hotel. It is a large, L-shaped building with numerous hipped dormers and a one-story wrap-around porch. The porch is open, with a

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shed roof that has a large cross gable on the north side, above steps that lead from Cherry Street. The large windows are all topped with flat lintels, many of which are stone. The 1/1 window sashes are early but not original. This is one of few buildings in the district that has a lawn. It sits back from the street, on a high lot that is edged with a retaining wall and filled with mature trees. [c]

42.) 16 N. Eighth: Renie Hardware, ca. 1915. Property Type A. A two story two-part commercial block with dark brick walls and a flat roof. The upper façade has two sets of three windows, each of which is framed with terra cotta molding, and there is a small terra cotta cornice along the top of the facade. The ground floor has been slightly enclosed, with an open central doorway flanked by large windows. This building is very similar to the building at 21-23 N. Ninth Street, which was built at about the same time. [c]

43.) 22-34 N. Eighth; Guitar Building, ca. 1910. Property Type A. A large five story office building with simple Beaux Arts styling. It has a square footprint with a flat roof and brown brick walls. It has a limestone-sheathed base, and terra cotta ornamentation with classical motifs. The building occupies a prominent corner lot and the two street elevations (west and north) are nearly identical above the first floor line. Each is topped by a heavy cornice with flat brackets, and smaller cornices run along the tops and sill lines of the fifth floor windows. A small curved cornice of limestone marks the top of the first floor line. The north elevation has early or original 1/1 windows, and the west side has newer single light sashes. The windows on the end bays of both elevations are accented by terra cotta surrounds; the surrounds on the second floor have pedimented tops as well. The ground floor of the north wall has two small storefronts near the east end of the building, and the base of the west wall has two larger storefronts, and an entrance to the elevator lobby that serves the upper floors. The words GUITAR BLD'G are inscribed in the wall above that entranceway. A one-story ell to the south has the same type of limestone sheathing and cornice as the main block of the building. [c]

44.) Eighth and Walnut Streets; Columns from the Second Boone County Courthouse, 1847 (Structure). Property Type B. These limestone columns were part of the second county courthouse, which occupied the north end of South Eighth Street from 1847-1907. The four smooth Tuscan columns are set upon a

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single concrete base, and each is topped with a lighted glass and metal globe. [c]
Structure.

45.) 214-220 N. Eighth; Prudential Insurance Company, et. al., ca. 1930.

Property Type A. A one story Craftsman style multiple entry commercial building, with a flat roof and brick walls. The building has four simple storefronts that are topped by very slight corbelling and inset brick panels. Flat brick piers extend above the roofline between the bays. Two storefronts are little changed, and the other two original openings are largely intact. Early tenants included Prudential Insurance, and lawyer North Gentry. [c]

46.) 23 S. Eighth; Tiger Hotel, 1927. Property Type C. A ten story, Beaux Arts style hotel, with a flat roof and dark red brick walls. Terra cotta cornices run along the bottom of the tenth floor line and along the top of the second story. The base of the façade features terra cotta sheathing, and the central entrance is set beneath an early or original marquee. Recently reconstructed neon TIGER signs top the marquee, and the top of the building features a large rooftop sign that spells TIGER in large lighted orange letters. The rooftop sign, which can be seen for miles when lighted, is newly restored. The second floor of the façade is set off by large multi-light double hung windows with terra cotta surrounds. The same type of terra cotta is used for quoins on the end bays of the second floor. Upper floor windows are newer single-light sashes in original openings. This is the largest and most ornate historic hotel in the downtown area, and one of the largest historic buildings of any type in the city.

Individually listed 2/29/1980.

47.) 29 S. Eighth; Rogers Clean Grocery (1927), ca. 1908, façade ca. 1929.

Property Type A. A two story, Beaux Arts style two-part commercial block, with a flat roof and brick walls. This building was built between 1902-1908, possibly for the Payne Roth Grocery Company, who occupied the site in 1908. The current classically styled terra cotta facade was added between 1927 and 1931, not long after the Tiger Hotel was built immediately to the north. The terra cotta closely matches that on the facade of the Tiger, and appears to have come from the same source. The second floor of the façade is faced with dark red bricks and topped with a small terra cotta cornice, and the ground floor is fully sheathed with terra cotta

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blocks. That system of ornament wraps around to the first bay of the south side wall, which faces Cherry Street. The rest of the south wall has obviously older red brick, with a corbelled cornice and segmental-arched window openings. All of the windows are newer, 1/1 wood windows. The back part of the side wall has a few newer windows and a newer arched entrance. [c]

48.) 201 S. Eighth; White Eagle Dairy, 1918. Property Type A. A two story, two-part commercial block, with a flat roof and walls of glazed white brick. The upper floor has early or original double-hung windows with multiple square panes over single light bottom sashes. Glazed brick piers divide the façade into five unequal bays. The ground floor has early or original glass display windows topped by transom panels that have been covered over, but are apparently intact. Canvas awnings shelter the display windows. This is one of very few buildings in the district with so much original ground floor detailing. It was built for the White Eagle Dairy Company in 1918, at a cost of \$50,000. It also hosted the National Guard Armory for a time in the early 1930s. [c]

49.) 8 N. Hitt; Claypool Shoe Store, ca. 1924. Property Type A. A one story, one-part commercial block with a flat roof and brick walls. The back part of the building, which contains residential space, is two stories tall, with a flat roof. The façade has an open storefront with a recessed central entrance. A small simple cornice runs along the top of the façade, and the area above the storefront is stuccoed. Large windows in the south side wall have early 1/1 wood sashes. This building has had commercial space in the front and dwellings in the rear since it was built. The front served as office space in the 1940s and 1950s. [c]

50.) 10 N. Hitt; Coca Cola Building, 1935. Property Type A. A one and a half story, Colonial Revival style building, with a side-facing gable roof and brick walls. The façade has two large early or original display windows, as well as a garage door opening and a pedestrian door; both of those openings have newer doors. Brick quoins accent the front corners and the pedestrian doorway. This was built to be the local Coca Cola Bottling Company, a function it held into the 1960s. Individually Listed 02/14/06.

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51.) 15 N. Hitt; Stephens Building, ca. 1947. Property Type A. A low two story office building, with a flat roof and dark brick walls. It is a large L-shaped building with simple flat walls and even rows of large rectangular windows. The ground floor of the east wing, which faces Hitt Street, has a central entranceway that is flanked by early or original metal-framed casement windows. Most of the other windows are large square units that are partly filled with glass blocks that may be more than fifty years old. A second doorway, which is now the main entrance, is on the south side, where the two legs of the "L" meet. That entrance is sheltered by a flat silver metal canopy and sign that appear to date to the 1940s. The sign reads STEPHENS BUILDING in lettering typical of the 1940s or early 1950s. This building was originally part of the Stephens Publishing Company complex, which included the large 19th century building now at 1020 East Broadway. Parts of the building date to the early 1920s, when they served as a warehouse for the Broadway plant. It reached its present form between 1940-1948, when the office wing was built, apparently to serve as the main office for the printing company. The side entrance may have been added after that; it was definitely in place in 1968. [c]

52.) 802 E. Locust; MFA Oil Co. Offices, ca. 1930. Property Type A. A one story Spanish Revival corner entrance commercial building, with a flat roof and tan brick walls. The corner entrance, which faces the intersection of S. Eighth and Locust Streets, has an arched door surround of a tawny cast stone, and the same type of material is used for ornamental bas-relief panels set into the upper edges of the two walls that face streets. The walls are both topped with two rows of ridged blocks that appear to have been added later. Round-arched entrance doors on each of the side walls match that of the corner; the one on the west side has been in-filled but remains intact, and the one on the north has a newer door in the original opening. Both walls are filled with large window openings that are trimmed with cast stone rope molding. The openings are fully intact, with new fixed window infill. Early Sanborn maps show that this building had a bowling alley in the east section, and stores in the west part when new. [c]

53.) 5-7 N. Ninth; L. J. Slate Billiards Hall, ca. 1913. Property Type A. A two story, two-part commercial block, with a flat roof and brick walls. The upper façade has three bays, separated by flat brick piers. Large second floor window openings are filled with glass blocks that are early, but probably not original. Lighter bricks

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are used for a stepped corbel table at the upper façade and to trim the edges of the second floor windows. The ground floor features an open storefront that appears to be well over fifty years old; one of very few early storefronts in the district.

Listed as part of the North Ninth Street Historic District, 01/21/04.

54.) 11 N. Ninth; Allen Arnold Building, ca. 1894. Property Type A. A one story, Late Victorian style one-part commercial block, with a flat roof and brick walls. The tall wall above the storefront is topped with one of the more elaborate brick cornices in the downtown area. It has three dogtooth courses over a corbelled brick arcade. The ground floor has an open glass storefront sheltered by a canvas awning.

Listed as part of the North Ninth Street Historic District, 01/21/04.

55.) 13 N. Ninth; A. Victor Building, ca. 1889. Property Type A. A one story, Late Victorian style one-part commercial block, with a flat roof and brick walls. The upper façade is topped with a simple stepped corbelled cornice. The open glass storefront is flanked by cast iron piers that are early or original, and extremely rare among district properties. The north wall faces a small alley; it has segmental arched window openings that have been bricked in.

Listed as part of the North Ninth Street Historic District, 01/21/04.

56.) 16 N. Ninth; Lafayette Hume Building, ca. 1885. Property Type A. A two story, Late Victorian style two-part commercial block, with a flat roof and red brick walls. The façade is topped with a deep corbelled cornice and a second row of corbelling runs along the first floor line. The upper windows are paired sets of 1/1s that were probably installed in the early 20th century. The storefront is one of the oldest intact storefronts in the district. It has tall display windows and a recessed entrance, with early or original cast iron pilasters flanking the entrance.

This is also one of very few buildings in downtown with brick corbelling directly above the storefront.

Listed as part of the North Ninth Street Historic District, 01/21/04.

57.) 17 N. Ninth; Varsity Theater, ca. 1927. Property Type A. A three story, Renaissance Revival style theater, with a hipped roof and brown brick walls. The façade is topped by a hipped roof supported by shaped wooden brackets, and a row of closely spaced arched windows runs just below the eaveline. A wide band of terra

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cotta runs along the first floor line, and small terra cotta brackets accent openings on the three ground floor bays. The central bay contains a bank of entry doors, and the side bays have ticket windows and newer infill. The building also features a highly intact interior; it is the only theater in the district with both interior and exterior integrity.

Listed as part of the North Ninth Street Historic District, 01/21/04.

58.) 18-36 N. Ninth; Hume Building, ca. 1904. Property Type A. A one story, Late Victorian style multiple entrance commercial building, with a flat roof and brick walls. There are six storefronts along the façade; all are open with glass display windows and fairly low bulkheads. Most also have recessed entrances, and at least some original storefront components.

Listed as part of the North Ninth Street Historic District, 01/21/04.

59.) 21-23 N. Ninth; Crosswhite Bakery, ca. 1918. Property Type A. A two story, Beaux Arts style two-part commercial block, with a flat roof and dark brick walls. The upper façade has two sets of paired windows, each of which is framed with terra cotta molding, and there is a small terra cotta cornice along the top of the facade. The transom above the storefront is early or original; all other storefront components are newer. This building is very similar to the building at 16 N. Eighth Street, which was built at about the same time.

Listed as part of the North Ninth Street Historic District, 01/21/04.

60.) 25 N. Ninth; N/A, ca. 1980 (façade). Property Type A. A one story office style building with a flat roof and brick walls. This is probably an older building, but no original materials are visible. [nc]

61.) 33 N. Ninth; Nowell Building, ca. 1980s (current form). Property Type A. A one story commercial building with a flat roof and brick walls. This was originally a three story commercial building; cast iron columns along the facade are the only original building fabric in evidence. [nc]

62.) 109-111 N. Ninth; City Hall (1902), ca. 1900. Property Type A. A two story Late Victorian style two-part commercial block with a flat roof and brick walls. The façade is topped by a corbelled brick cornice that is nearly identical to that on the

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building at 11 N. Ninth St, with dogtooth courses over a brick arcade. The upper façade has tall narrow windows with newer 1/1 sashes that fit the original openings. The window openings all have rock-faced stone sills and lintels. Instead of open storefronts, the ground floor has two bays, each of which has a single door flanked by two large double-hung windows. There is also a central doorway that leads to stairs to the second floor. Sanborn maps indicate that the building was built between 1895 and 1902. The 1902 Sanborn labels it as the "City Hall and Jail". An article in the Columbia Daily Tribune of 1901 mentions a "new and commodious City Hall," hence the ca. 1900 construction date. City Hall had moved by 1908, and this building housed shops and residences after that. [c]

63.) 113 N. Ninth; Office Building, ca. 1907. Property Type A. A two story, Late Victorian style two-part commercial block, with a flat roof and brick walls. The façade is topped by a corbelled brick cornice that is nearly identical to that on the building at 11 N. Ninth St, with dogtooth courses over a brick arcade. The upper façade has three windows, with newer 1/1 sashes that fit the original openings. The ground floor has a single entrance door, and a large rectangular display window. The window appears to be early, but not original. The building is very similar in form and construction details to the building just south of it. This building was built between 1902-1907, and housed a mix of offices and commercial tenants. [c]

64.) 7 S. Ninth; Parsons Shoe Shop, ca. 1902 (Max Gill Pharmacy, ca. 1940 façade). Property Type A. A one story one-part commercial block with a flat roof and brick walls. This building is now connected to the building at 13 S. Ninth. It was built ca. 1902, remodeled ca. 1930 to include a terra cotta cornice, then again ca. 1940. The 1940 project added a polished chrome sign and small canopy for Max Gill pharmacy, and an aluminum-framed storefront. The sign remains, with a new name, as does most of the storefront. The front door opening is intact, although partly covered by a new flat panel. [c]

65.) 12 S. Ninth; Helbel's Drug Store (1920s), ca. 1910. Property Type A. A large two story Craftsman style two-part commercial block, with a flat roof and white glazed brick walls. The façade is topped with an angular stepped parapet with white terra cotta coping and a hipped copper cornice with flat wooden brackets. This is

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the only Craftsman style cornice in the downtown area. There are six large rectangular windows at the second floor; two have early 1/1 sashes and the other four have newer single-light units. Dark bronze lion head medallions from an early canopy are on the wall between the windows. Secondary terra cotta cornices span the façade at the line of the window sills and the top of the first floor. An open storefront occupies part of the lower façade, and part of it has been bricked in. [c]

66.) 13 S. Ninth; Blacksmith/Meat Market/Tin Shop, ca. 1886. Property Type A. A wide two story Late Victorian style two-part commercial block, with a flat roof and brick walls. The corbeled brick cornice at the top of the façade is nearly identical to that found on the ca. 1885 Lafayette Hume Building, at 16 N. Ninth Street, and very similar to the one on the building at 920 East Broadway. The brick window hoods are also very much like those on the Broadway building. The second floor features a row of five large segmental-arched windows with brick window hoods. The windows have newer 1/1 wood sashes, in the original openings. The ground floor has newer stuccoed walls, with a pair of central doorways and two large display windows. A canvas awning shelters the entire facade. This building is now linked to the small building at 7 South Ninth. [c]

67.) 16 S. Ninth; Columbia Telephone Building, ca. 1907. Property Type A. A wide two story, Beaux Arts style two-part commercial block, with a flat roof and white glazed brick walls. The upper façade features oversized round-arched windows that are trimmed with limestone blocks of irregular shapes. The tops of the arched openings are infilled, and the lower parts have pairs of newer 9/9 double hung windows. A flat band along the top of the wall marks the location of an early cornice. The glazed brick wall between the window openings has large lion head medallions that once held chains for an early canopy. The ground floor has a pair of open storefronts, and part of the lower wall is sheathed with newer stonework. One storefront has a canvas awning, and the other shares a wooden awning with the building to the south. [c]

68.) 19 S. Ninth; Fredendall's Department Store, ca. 1895. Property Type A. A one story, multiple entry commercial building, with a flat roof and brick walls. This was a three story building with a mansard roof when new. The original storefront

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configuration remains largely intact, and one original cast-iron column is still in place on the façade. [nc]

69.) 22 S. Ninth; Novus Shop (1936), ca. 1895 (ca. 1936 façade). Property Type A. A narrow two story, Art Deco style two-part commercial block, with a flat roof, and brick and terra cotta walls. The building front features a decidedly vertical composition, with no cornice, and four narrow vertical bands of ornament that divide the upper façade into three bays. The side bands are fluted, and topped with squared finials that feature a stylized plant motif. The center bands are simpler, with stepped vertical grooves. Additional terra cotta bands trim the window openings, which have newer multi-light window sashes. This is one of the finest Art Deco facades in town. The building itself is said to date to ca. 1895. The facade was probably installed in 1936, when the Novus Shop opened. The ground floor has a newer, open storefront that is sheltered by a wooden awning that also covers part of the building to the north. [c]

70.) 24 S. Ninth; Harzfeld's, ca. 1927. Property Type A. A two story, two-part commercial block, with a flat roof and brown brick walls. The façade is relatively simple, with a shaped cornice topped by concrete coping, and a rectangular panel in the brickwork above the second floor windows. There are four wide windows; the middle two are set into one opening. They have unusual windows with multiple horizontal muntins that are early, but probably not original. The storefront is open, with new materials in the original opening. The lower façade is sheltered by a sloped canvas awning. [c]

71.) 26 S. Ninth; ca. 1895. Property Type A. A one story, one-part commercial block, with a flat roof. The storefront is all new, and upper facade is covered with metal sheathing. [nc]

72.) 28 S. Ninth; Gribble, E. R., Grocer, ca. 1894. Property Type A. A one-part commercial block, with a flat roof and a flat metal canopy at the top of the storefront. The core of this building may date to ca. 1894. It appears to have been linked with the building to the south for much of its early history. The stucco may date to the 1940s. The storefront is open, with newer materials in the original opening. [nc]

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73.) 27-29 S. Ninth; Ballenger Building, ca. 1890 (1930 façade). Property Type A. A two story Beaux Arts style two-part commercial block, with a flat roof and brick walls. This 1890s building received an all new façade in 1928. The façade is topped by a low red brick parapet, and the second floor has three large window bays divided by terra cotta pilasters topped with a wide entablature. The second floor openings have Chicago style windows below large prism glass transoms. The windows are newer but similar to historic units, and the transoms are original. The ground floor has an open storefront, with terra cotta-faced bulkheads and a recessed entry. The entrance to 811 Cherry, at the back of the building, is also part of this parcel. That section has a separate storefront and entrance of its own. This building was fully rehabbed in 2005 and it is in excellent condition. Individually listed 1/21/04.

74.) 30 S. Ninth; ca. 2005 (current form). Property Type A. A one story commercial building, with a flat roof, newer tile walls and an open storefront. The core of this building may date to ca. 1894, but all visible materials are modern. [nc]

75.) 102 S. Ninth; Hall Theater, ca. 1916. Property Type A. A large two story, Classical Revival style theater, with a limestone façade and red brick side walls. A monumental Ionic colonnade runs across the center of the façade. The words THE HALL THEATER are spelled out in recessed gold letters across a large panel above the columns, and a sloped clay tile roof tops the panel. Tower-like end bays on the façade extend up above the colonnade, and an elaborate stone balustrade runs along the top of the front roofline. This classic "movie palace" is one of the largest intact styled buildings in the district. [c]

76.) 110 S. Ninth; Booche's Billiard Hall, ca. 1916. Property Type A. A one story, one-part commercial block, with a flat roof and limestone walls. The open storefront has slender metal framing and low brick bulkheads, all of which appear to be original. The interior of the building is as intact as the exterior. This is one of the most intact buildings in the district. Booche's is one of the oldest continually operating businesses in the downtown area. The business was in several other downtown buildings before locating here when this building was constructed. [c]

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77.) 111 S. Ninth; Virginia Building, ca. 1911. Property Type A. A large two story, two-part commercial block, with a flat roof and glazed brick walls. The walls are sheathed with unusual gold glazed bricks, and the top of the building is set off by a white glazed cornice. A smaller cornice runs along the first floor line at the top edge of the ground floor storefronts. The storefronts are very tall, with open transoms and low paneled bulkheads; they are modern recreations, based upon historic photos. The building saw a major restoration in 2002-2003 and it is in excellent condition.

Individually listed 3/13/02.

78.) 114 S Ninth; ca. 1980s. Property Type A. A one story, commercial style building, with a flat roof and concrete block walls. There is a recessed central entranceway flanked by single-light windows. [nc]

79.) 118 S. Ninth; Tiger Barber, 1925. Property Type A. A one story, Tudor Revival style commercial building with a sloped slate roof and brick walls. This is one of only two buildings in the district with slate roofing and Tudor Revival styling. The front section of the building has the sloped roof, and the long rear part has a flat roof. The sloped part of the roof is edged with short brick parapet walls. The storefronts are partly open, with some newer frame walls. It was here that barber Jerome Green invented the flattop haircut in 1942.¹ This building was built in 1925, and has been home to Tiger Barber since at least 1927. [c]

80.) 122 S. Ninth; ca. 1924. Property Type A. A one story, one-part commercial block, with a flat roof and brick walls. Pretty drastically remodeled, but original form and patterns of fenestration are evident. May be later than 1924; Sanborn maps were inconclusive. [nc]

81.) 124 S. Ninth; Columbia Daily Tribune (1925), ca. 1924. Property Type A. A one story, Craftsman style multiple entry commercial, with a flat roof and brick walls. One of the three storefronts facing Ninth Street is early or original; the other two have new materials in original openings. All of the Ninth Street storefronts are sheltered by a newer metal awning. Some side panels facing Locust Street are

¹ Russell, Vicki S., ed. *Columbia Missouri: Images of Our Lives Since 1901*, (Columbia, MO: Columbia Daily Tribune, 2001) p. 97.

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stuccoed. This was home to the Columbia Daily Tribune from the time it was built until they moved into a new building at 701 East Cherry (also in this district.) [c]

82.) 201 S. Ninth; Missouri Theater, 1928. Property Type A. A large theater with a flat roof and red brick walls. The theater originally had a Renaissance Revival style exterior; the current façade was added in the early 1960s. The ornate interior is the most intact interior historic theater space in the city. The theater building was individually listed primarily for its interior features. A major rehabilitation project planned for 2007 will also restore much of the original facade. Individually listed 6/06/79.

83.) 224 S. Ninth; Missouri United Methodist, 1925-1928. A very large, multi story Gothic Revival style church, with limestone walls and numerous stained glass windows. This is the largest historic church in the district, and one of the finest examples of English Gothic Revival styling anywhere in the city. The main building was built from drawings done in 1925 and 1928, and a large side addition dates to 1951. Individually listed 9/04/80.

84.) 221-227 S. Ninth; Gordon Building, ca. 1927. Property Type A. A one story, Craftsman style multiple entry commercial building, with a flat roof and brick walls. Simple brick piers separate the facade into four bays, each of which has its own storefront. (All are now occupied by a single business.) The storefront openings are largely intact, with newer materials for the units themselves. Early tenants included a food store, a restaurant and a "pressing" business. This parcel also includes a storefront on Elm Street, to the south. [c]

85.) 101 N. Seventh; City Hall/Calaboose, ca. 1907. Property Type B. A two story Late Victorian style two-part commercial block, with a flat roof and brick walls. The top of the wide façade features a shallow corbeled brick cornice, and there are six segmental-arched windows with double sailor courses along the second floor. Built between 1902-1908, this building is described on the 1908 Sanborn as City Hall, with a "Calaboose" and the city Fire Department. It remained as city hall until the Columbia Municipal Building was built on Broadway in 1932. The open

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ground floor storefront was probably added shortly after it was converted to commercial use in 1932. [c]

86.) 1 S. Seventh; Post Office, ca. 1905. Property Type B. A one story building, with a hipped roof and brick walls. It has large round-arched door and window openings along the east elevation which faces Seventh Street, as well as both side walls. Round brickwork medallions ornament the walls between the arches. The roof is covered with early standing seam metal roofing, and the deep overhangs are accented by shaped rafter ends. The building is located on a corner lot, and sits slightly back from the sidewalks. There are small planted areas on the east and north, and parking to the rear of the lot. The window openings are currently empty; 1970s-era windows have recently been removed. They will be replaced with new wood windows that are similar to the originals, as seen in historic photos. The window change is an early step in a full rehabilitation of the property. [c]

87.) 9 N. Tenth; ca. 1970s (façade). Property Type A. A one story, commercial building with a flat roof and brick walls. This building was probably built between 1889-1895; the new facade dates to the late 1960s or early 1970s. [nc]

88.) 11-13 N. Tenth; American Railway Express Office/Evans-Miller Milliners, ca. 1923. Property Type A. A one story, multiple entry commercial building, with a flat roof, brick walls, and two storefronts. The storefront openings are original, and the storefronts themselves are early or original, with recessed entrances, and metal framed display window over low bulkheads. The transom areas and the walls above the storefronts are covered with new wood sheathing. [c]

89.) 16 N. Tenth; Parker Furniture Company, ca. 1907. Property Type A. A large three story, two-part commercial block with a flat roof and brick walls. The building sits next to an alley and an empty lot, and the long south side wall is visible from the street as well. The façade is topped with an elaborate parapet and cornice. The parapet has an arched center set off by large finials, with simple panels along its sides. The cornice is large, but of simple design, without brackets. The upper two floors of the façade feature very large square window openings that are edged by large slabs of limestone, with bas-relief panels below the third floor windows. The openings and surrounding ornament are fully intact; the windows themselves are

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modern, single light units. A string course and a row of roundels run along the top of the third floor windows, and a small cornice marks the first floor line. The ground floor is partly enclosed with newer marble sheathing; it has one large display window and a wide recessed entranceway. Original piers along the side of the ground floor remain in place. This building has special historical significance for its association with Parker, which later became a funeral service and is still in business today, as one of the oldest businesses in Columbia. [c]

90.) 17 N. Tenth; J. E. Hathman Building, ca. 1924 (ca. 1940 façade). Property Type A. A two story, two-part commercial block, with a flat roof and brick walls. The façade is topped with a sloped roof covered with red roof tiles, and three wide windows span the second floor. The ground floor features an open, slightly recessed storefront surrounded by enameled panels, all of which appear to date to the 1930s or 1940s. There is also a single door on the south side of the façade that is topped by a transom with the words J. E. HATHMAN BUILDING painted on the glass. The building does not appear to have seen any changes of note since the ca. 1940 remodeling project. It was home to J. E. Hathman, General Contractor from the time it was built in to the 1950s or later, and it was probably built by Hathman. The White House Restaurant #3 was on the ground floor in 1927. [c]

91.) 21 N. Tenth; IOOF Hall, ca. 1930. Property Type A. A large two story commercial building, with a flat roof and brick walls. The building has a cubic form, with five shop spaces on the first floor along Tenth Street, and four large bays facing Walnut Street, to the north. The bays on 10th Street are separated by brick piers that are topped with sloped concrete caps. Just above each pier is a flat inset panel, the center panels bear the letters I-O-O-F, and those on the end have IOOF logos. Each bay of the upper facade and the north side wall is nearly filled with a large square window that is filled with glass blocks. The blocks are early or original. The ground floor storefronts are open, with a mix of new and older materials. Their transoms are covered, but the openings are intact. [c]

92.) 101 N. Tenth; First Christian Church, ca. 1905. A large, highly intact, Romanesque Revival style church, with a gable roof and walls of rock-faced limestone blocks. It faces east to 10th Street, with a tall corner tower, and a long elevation along Walnut Street as well. The tower is topped by a pyramidal cap and

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the body of the church has a steep gabled roof. A large, matching addition to the north of the main building dates to 1928.
Individually listed 10/29/91.

93.) 15 S. Tenth; Missouri Motor Company, ca. 1924. Property Type A. A two story Craftsman style, two-part commercial block, with a flat roof and brick walls. The upper façade is divided into three bays; the center section has one set of two windows, and the end bays each have three single windows. The openings are original and the 1/1 metal windows are newer. The upper façade also has small diamond shaped medallions of white brick and recessed brick panels above the windows. The ground floor has an open storefront of newer materials, in the early opening. Sanborn maps show that this building originally had a driveway on the south side of the ground floor which led to a garage in the back part of the building. By 1931, the drive had been replaced with an elevator large enough to lift cars to the second floor. It ceased to be a garage between 1940 and 1954. [c]

94.) 16 S. Tenth; Medical Clinic, ca. 1930-40. Property Type A. A one story, Craftsman style one-part commercial block, with a sloped front roof and brick walls. The roofing is either reddish slate or flat ceramic tiles that appear to be original, and are very unusual for the area. The façade features patterned brickwork and a centered arched doorway. The entrance is flanked by small rectangular windows that are original, with newer single light sashes. In 1927 this building housed doctors' offices, and it continued as a medical facility into the 1950s. [c]

95.) 121 S. Tenth; Winn Hotel/ Elks Lodge No. 594, ca. 1903. Property Type C. A highly intact two story, Colonial Revival Foursquare, with a hipped roof and brick walls. This was built as a hotel and later served as the local Elks Lodge. It has early or original, 1/1 wood windows and a wide front porch. The porch has stone posts and brick railings, all of which are early or original. A small cross-gable on the porch lines up with the front steps, and the roof has numerous hipped dormers. [c]

96.) 131 S. Tenth; Missouri Transit Lines Bus Station, ca. 1939. Property Type A. A one story, Colonial Revival style bus station, with a front-facing gable roof and brick walls. It has a pedimented end gable, a wide cornice at the eaves, and flat

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wooden pilasters at the building corners. Broken semicircular pediments top the entrance doors, and the windows are topped with brick jack arches with limestone keystones. Many of the window openings have been in-filled with stucco, and others have newer multi-light windows. All original openings appear to be intact. [c]

97.) 700 E. Walnut; Boone County Courthouse, 1909. Property Type B. A large three story, Classical Revival style courthouse, with a domed roof and limestone walls; highly intact. The building sits back from the road, facing south to Walnut Street. The façade is symmetrical, with a central pediment supported by four monumental Ionic columns. There are three bays of windows beneath the portico, and two to each side. The window openings are intact, with newer 1/1 window sashes. A stone balustrade runs along the front edge of the roof, and a large copper dome is centered on the building. An addition made to the rear of the building several years ago is of sympathetic design and does not detract from the overall integrity of the historic building. [c]

98.) 801 E. Walnut; Athens Hotel, ca. 1903. Property Type C. A three story, Romanesque Revival style hotel, with a flat roof and painted brick walls. The building occupies most of the north side of the block. It has nine bays along the façade that are divided by flat brick piers and topped by arched corbel tables. Each bay has a pair of windows each on the second and third floors, and a storefront at the ground floor. The windows have rock-faced stone lintels and sills, and newer sashes. The storefront openings also have newer glazing, and they are topped with thick polygonal hoods, that probably date to the early 1980s. The third bay from the east end of the façade is accentuated with a massive round stone arch at the ground floor, and a higher parapet and more elaborate cornice at the roofline. Sanborn maps show that the hotel lobby was at the east end of the building; the arch probably served as the main hotel entranceway. [c]

99.) 814 E. Walnut; Bayless Abstract Company, ca. 1913. Property Type A. A one story, one-part commercial block, with a flat roof and painted brick walls. There is a very simple stepped brick cornice along the top of the facade. The newer storefront is in the original opening, and is of similar configuration; it is sheltered by a modern sloped metal awning. [c]

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100.) 908 E. Walnut; Koeppen, Charles, House (1909), ca. 1901. Property Type C. A two story Foursquare house with a hipped roof and red brick walls. The house sits slightly back and up from the street, with a brick retaining wall at the sidewalk and steps up to a small brick patio in front of the house. The house has segmental-arched window openings with rock-faced stone sills. The first floor windows appear to be original, and those on the second floor are newer, but similar; all are 1/1 sashes. [c]

101.) 912 E. Walnut; Cho, S. K., Building, ca. 1930. Property Type A. A very small, two story, Craftsman style two-part commercial block, with a flat roof and brick walls. It has a small hipped hood along the front and side roofline, and a set of three windows in a single second floor opening. The 1/1 windows are newer. The storefront opening consists of a single doorway connected to a display window—the wall of the building runs beneath the display window in lieu of a separate bulkhead. That opening is intact; the door and window are newer. This is the smallest two-part commercial block in the downtown area. [c]

102.) 916 E. Walnut; McClain Furniture Store, ca. 1930, (façade 1951). Property Type A. A two story, Craftsman style two-part commercial block, with a flat roof and brick walls. The facade is topped with a stepped parapet and accented by a band of ornamental brickwork that runs above two widely spaced second floor window openings. The openings each contain one pair of early or original 1/1 wood sashes. The lower part of the façade was remodeled to its current form ca. 1951; it has flat stucco on the ground floor wall, and a curved, recessed storefront that is sheltered by a flat hood.

Individually listed 08/17/05.

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Architect/Builder (continued)

<u>Architect/ Bill. Harry S.</u>	<u>Builder/J. J. A. McCarter Company</u>
<u>Architect/ Shepard and Wiser</u>	<u>Builder/J. Dozier Stone</u>
<u>Architect/ Deering and Clarke</u>	<u>Builder/J. E. Hathman Company</u>
<u>Architect/ J. H. Felt</u>	<u>Builder/L. W. Dumas Company</u>

Summary: The history of the Downtown Columbia Historic District (preferred), in Columbia, Missouri parallels that of the entire central business district, which has been the civic and commercial center of the community since the early 1800s. The buildings of the district represent more than a century of development in the heart of the community, and the district is locally significant under Criterion A, in the areas of COMMERCE and POLITICS/GOVERNMENT. Contributing resources in the district were built between 1836 and ca. 1946, and most continue in their original function. The period of significance therefore runs from 1836 to 1956, the standard fifty-year cut-off. The architectural and commercial history of the downtown area was discussed in the Multiple Property Submission (MPS) cover document, "Historic Resources of Downtown Columbia, Missouri." The Downtown Columbia Historic District contains a significant concentration of the historic resources upon which that document was based. The research for the cover document utilized a study group of 127 buildings; 90 of those are located within the current district boundaries. (See Figure Two.) The district also serves to consolidate earlier Register designations; previously listed resources within the boundaries include two small districts, and eleven individual properties. Recent preservation activity in downtown Columbia has reversed the effect of modern intrusions that had fragmented the collection of intact resources over the years. That activity includes important individual rehabilitation projects, as well as the removal of large portions of a 1960s concrete canopy that once obscured the facades of historic buildings along several blocks of East Broadway.

Those changes have resulted in a cohesive grouping of historic architecture that includes intact examples of all of the property types identified in the cover document. Those property types are: A. Commercial Buildings, B. Government and Public Buildings, and C. Hotels and Residences. The 71 intact commercial buildings in the district range from tiny one-part commercial bocks to large multi-story office buildings. The oldest was built in the 1860s, the newest around 1946. The district

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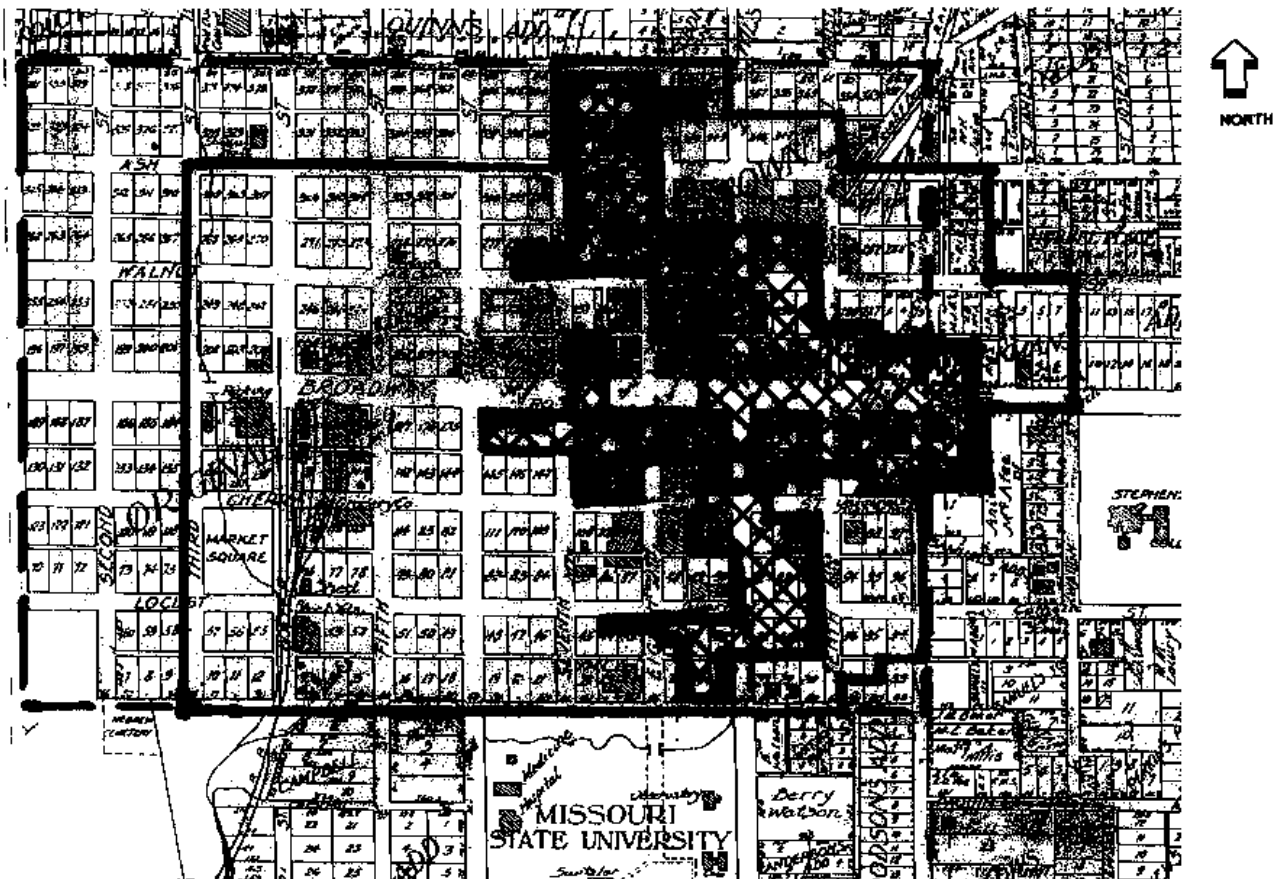
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includes most of the intact historic government buildings in the community, including three historic city halls, the first building constructed to be a post office, and the 1909 Boone County Courthouse. There are also six examples of the Hotels and Residences property type, including the ca. 1903 Athens Hotel and the 1917 Daniel Boone Tavern, both of which are contributing resources for the present district. The Downtown Columbia Historic District offers an important, representative collection of historic resources. They strongly reflect the area's long role as the commercial and civic center of the community.

Figure Two. District Boundaries and MPS Study Area.

Base Map: 1917 Atlas map of Columbia. Dashed line represents the boundary of the town lots created by the 1821 plat of Columbia. The solid line represents the boundaries of the Columbia Special Business District, which is the area covered by the MPS. The shaded area is the current district.



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Elaboration: The MPS cover document "Historic Resources of Downtown Columbia, Missouri," includes three historic contexts; the first two document major periods of development, and the third deals with architectural trends for both of those periods.² The contexts are:

- I. "A Place of Considerable Importance": Downtown Columbia, 1821-1899. (18 intact resources—14 contributing, 4 already listed.) Just over 21% of contributing resources in the district were built during this period.
- II. "In Every Way Far More Metropolitan than Her Sister Cities": Downtown Columbia, 1900-1954. (65 intact resources—48 contributing, 17 already listed.) Almost 78% of contributing resources were built in the 20th century.
- III. Log Stores to "Capitoline Hill": Architectural Development in Downtown Columbia, 1821-1954.

Those contexts are discussed below, in chronological order, with architectural development divided between the two.

I. "A Place of Considerable Importance": Downtown Columbia, 1821-1899.

Columbia came into existence in 1821, when the Smithton Land Company decided to relocate a settlement they had begun a short distance east of the present downtown center. The plat filed in 1821 included nearly 400 rectangular lots, with generous streets and large blocks that were served by intermediate alleys. The alleys run parallel to Broadway, which was the main road through the county at the time. The area within that original plat is today the only part of town to have alleys; they are a defining feature of that original plat.

The plat also established land for public use, including a generous public square a block north of Broadway, and some ten acres to the south that were set aside for use by a future state university. (Now the University of Missouri-Columbia.) The courthouse square is the only place on that plat where the regular grid of streets is interrupted; Eighth Street jogged to the east where it ran into the courthouse square, making it possible to build a courthouse at the "top" of Eighth Street that was visible all the way to the University campus. (The section of Eighth Street that originally ran along the east side of the square has since been converted to use for a public plaza.)

² See the MPS Cover Document, Section E for a full discussion of the contexts listed.

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By the 1870s the town had a population of 2,236, and a thriving commercial center. Although the first business buildings in the new town were built west of the present historic district, development soon shifted to the higher ground around Broadway and Eighth Streets. A "Bird's Eye View" of the town published in 1869 showed a well-established business district in the area of Eighth and Broadway, with a large courthouse facing Eighth Street, and tightly packed businesses lining Broadway from Seventh to Tenth Streets.³

Only a few resources have survived from the first half century of the town's existence. The columns of the 1847 courthouse still grace the head of Eighth Street, and at the core of the Cottage Hotel at Tenth and Cherry Streets is the 1836 building erected to house the Columbia Female Academy. That school was chartered even before the University of Missouri. The Columbia Female Academy was established at a public meeting in August of 1833, and in 1836, moved into their new building at the corner of 10th and Cherry Streets. The school did well at the new location, and was granted a charter by the state legislature in 1837, two years before the University of Missouri was established.⁴ The Columbia Female Academy operated at that location into the 1850s, after which its curators and others organized a new female academy that operates in Columbia today as Stephens College.

The former Academy building at 10th and Cherry later served as a residence and, in 1894, it was converted to hotel use and opened under the name of the Cottage Hotel. The hotel was operated by Turner S. "Squire" Gordon for the next 15 years, and later became known as the Gordon Hotel. It operated in that capacity until the 1910s, when it was rented to house the Home Economics department for the University of Missouri. In 1921, it was converted to apartments by then-owner F. W. Niedermeyer, and it continues in that function today.⁵ Although Sanborn maps and Gazetteers show that the downtown area was home to numerous hotels during the mid to late 1800s, the Cottage Hotel is the only one to survive from that period. It is significant as Columbia's only 19th century downtown hotel.

³ James Darrough, et. al., *A Boone County Album*, (Columbia, MO: Kelly Press, 1971) p. 29.

⁴ Alan R. Havig, *From Southern Village to Midwestern City: Columbia, An Illustrated History*, (Windsor Publications, Inc., 1984) p. 45.

⁵ Donna Ingwerson, "The Niedermeyer Apartments: A Historic Site," *Boone County Chronicles*, (Marceline, MO: Walsworth Publishing Co, 2000) pp. 99-102.

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There are also two commercial buildings on Broadway that are believed to have been built in the 1860s or early 1870's. A two-story building at 802 E. Broadway was identified in an early survey as having been in place during the Civil War.⁶ That building received a new façade in 1927, when it was occupied by Woolf Bros. Clothiers, and it retains that 1920s appearance today.

Another commercial building on the same block, the ca. 1870 Hays Hardware Store at 814 E. Broadway, offers a more intact example of 1870s commercial architecture. It has a brick front with a bracketed cornice, and tall round-arched windows on the second floor. The ground floor storefront, while not original, does appear to date to around 1914, when Hays Hardware moved in. The Hays Hardware building, therefore, is the oldest intact commercial building in the district. The building gains extra significance from its large prism glass transom; it has the only ground floor storefront in the district with prism glass. Although many downtown businesses utilized prism glass transoms in the 1910s and 1920s, only two buildings in the entire downtown area today retain any of that material; this one and the Ballenger building, an individually listed property that is also within the district boundaries. (The Ballenger Building has prism glass transoms at the second floor line only.)

The central business district continued to grow during the final quarter of the 19th century. State Gazetteer entries for the town published between 1879 and 1898 record a diverse business base. Businesses in operation included a wide variety of retail establishments such as hardware and dry goods stores, a book store, and shoemakers, as well as service-oriented operations such as restaurants and hotels. Professional men included doctors and numerous lawyers, the latter of which located close to the county courthouse. The town had two banks, two weekly newspapers, and a library. Manufacturing operations included a cigar manufacturer, brick makers, wagon makers, and at least two grist mills.⁷

By the end of the 19th century, the population had grown to 5,651, and Columbia had developed into a regional trading center. Sanborn maps and a county

⁶ Mary J. Matthews, Inventory Form for 818 E. Broadway, 1979. (Form on file with the Missouri State Historic Preservation Office, Jefferson City, Missouri.)

⁷ Edwards Brothers, p. 36, and R. L. Polk and Co., Missouri State Gazetteer and Business Directory 1879-1880 (St. Louis: R. L. Polk and Co., 1880) pp. 194-197.

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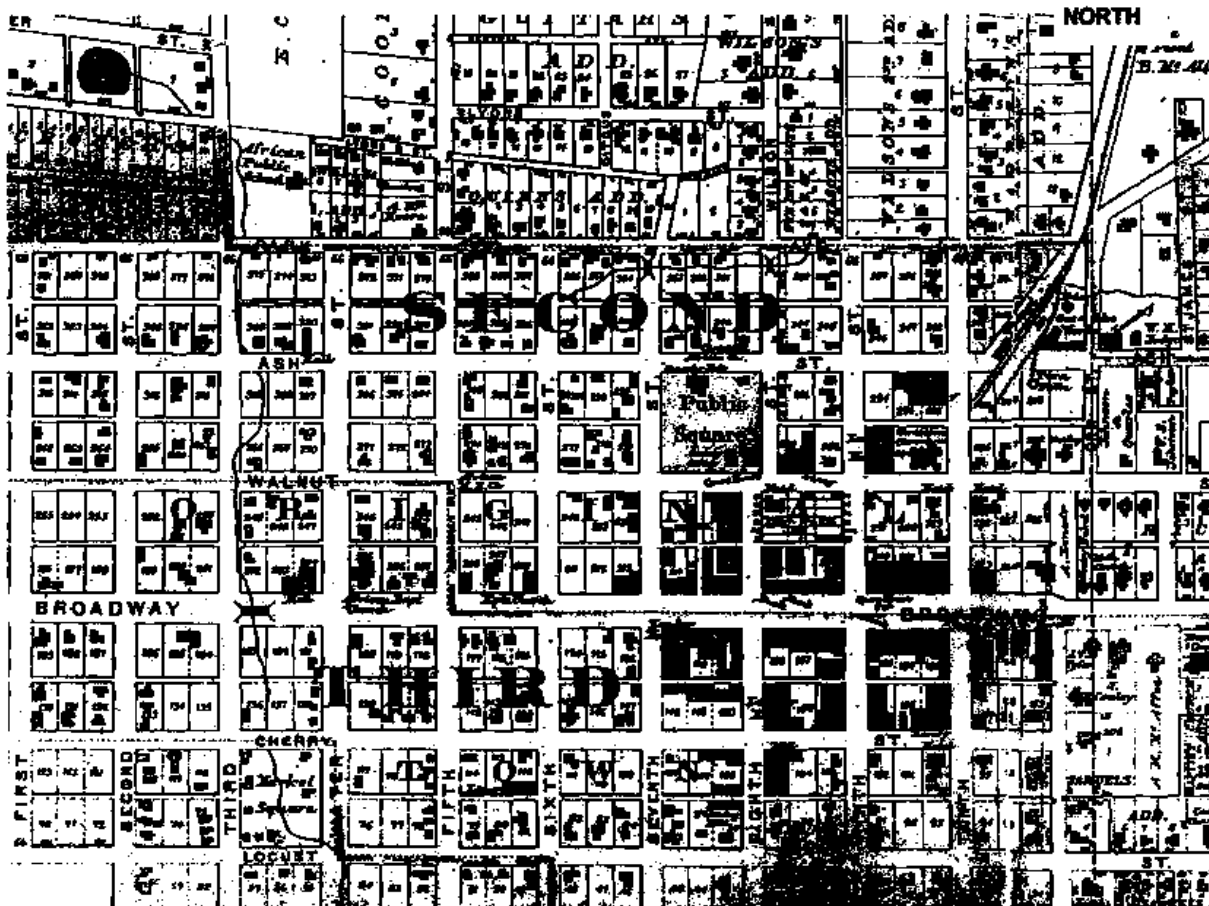
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atlas map from the last decades of the century document a well-developed commercial center. Both sides of Broadway between Seventh and Tenth Streets contained tightly packed commercial buildings, and there were nearly-equal concentrations of buildings on the blocks immediately north and south of that stretch of road, especially along Eighth, Ninth, and Tenth Streets.

Figure Three. Atlas Map of Downtown Columbia, 1898.



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There are fourteen intact resources in the district that were built in the last quarter of the 19th century. They include the buildings that housed both of the community's newspapers, one bank, two undertakers, and a photography studio. Early retail establishments represented in the district include a shoe store, a tin ware shop, two clothiers, two hardware stores, and a meat market. There is also one billiards hall, a saloon, and a cigar store in the group.

The largest and one of the most impressive buildings in that group was erected in 1892, for the Herald Tribune Publishing Company, at what is now 1020 E. Broadway. That large building at the corner of Broadway and Hitt Street housed the publishing company, which was owned by E. W. Stephens, well into the 20th century. By 1910 the name had changed to the Stephens Publishing company and by the 1940s, they had expanded across the alley to the south, where the company erected the Stephens Building, a large office building that is also a contributing building in the district.

The Herald Tribune Building is one of only two 19th century buildings in the district that are not one- or two-part commercial blocks. It is distinguished by an irregular roofline and large polygonal bays at its front corners, as well as its size; it is the largest 19th century building in the district. The front-facing gable filled with ornamental bas-relief is also unique to the downtown area.

The Herald Tribune building is like the other 19th century buildings in the district in that it utilizes Late Victorian styling. All of the intact 19th century buildings in the district have at least some elements of Late Victorian styling. They all have bracketed or corbelled cornices, and vertical massing that includes tall narrow second floor windows. Five of the buildings also have ornamental window hoods. Several of the buildings from that period, including a group built around the 900 block of Broadway after a major fire in 1886, have strikingly similar cornices, and other construction details; which may indicate a common builder.

The vast majority of the 19th century buildings in the district, about 78%, are two part commercial blocks. All of those are of brick construction and all except for two are located on Broadway, between 8th and Hitt Streets. The recent removal of the 1960s concrete canopy on that part of the district has greatly increased the level of integrity for these central blocks, and the buildings found there today offer a cohesive collection of late 19th century resources.

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Figure Four. The Herald Tribune Building, as it looked ca. 1910. From Images from Columbia's Past: 1865-1945. (Columbia: Columbia Daily Tribune and Waters Publications, 1982) p. 51.



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II. "In Every Way Far More Metropolitan than Her Sister Cities": Downtown Columbia, 1900-1954.

By the dawn of the 20th century, Columbia had three colleges with growing enrollments, new public utilities, access to good transportation systems, and a skyrocketing population. The number of people living in the town nearly doubled between 1900 and 1910.⁸ The city saw a great building boom in the first few decades of the century, and the central business district continued to thrive. That prosperity remains in evidence today; 47 of the buildings in the district were built between 1900 and 1930.

Those 47 buildings exhibit great variety in size, style and function. The smallest, as well as the largest, buildings in the district were built in those decades. One of the smallest intact resources in the district is the C. H. Koeppen Florist Shop, at 1009 East Broadway. That shop, which is less than 20 feet wide and one story tall, was built ca. 1902 and received an updated façade in the 1930s. It has seen few changes since that time, and it is one of the most intact one-story buildings downtown. Mr. Koeppen was also the resident of the district's only house during that period. Directories show that in 1909, he lived just around the corner from the shop, in the brick foursquare at 908 E. Walnut.

Koeppen's small shop offers a striking contrast to the Elvira Building, which was constructed right next door to it in 1905. The Elvira Building is one of the largest historic commercial buildings on Broadway. It is three stories tall, with four shops and a wide central entrance on the ground floor, and seven bays of windows across the upper façade. The Elvira Building was owned and built by local businessman J. W. Stone; he named it after his wife, Elvira Dozier. The Elvira Building housed a number of prominent retail shops on the ground floor over the years, and the upper floors housed a variety of tenants. There was a "commercial school" on the third floor in 1925, and a jewelry factory on the second floor in the early 1940s. The building was home to female centered businesses on several occasions as well. In 1909, it was home to the "Women's Handicraft Exchange" and in 1927, it housed "Keister's Ladies Tailoring College" and a dealer for "real silk hosiery."⁹

⁸ All population figures are census figures published in the Official Manual of the State of Missouri, (Jefferson City: Mid-State Printing Co, 1946) p. 1050.

⁹ Tenants were identified through a review of city directories and Sanborn Maps.

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The early decades of the 1900s also saw a clear change in architectural tastes. The visual exuberance of Victorian era architecture lost popularity, in favor of simpler, more classically inspired compositions. The vertical compositions that were typical for two-part commercial blocks in the 19th century gave way to much more boxy forms and flatter facades. Ornament, when used, was more restrained, and generally utilized classical motifs. Beaux Arts and Classical Revival styles became popular, and the classicizing influence can be seen in everything from high style buildings to modest two-part commercial blocks.

Many of the largest early 20th century buildings in the district reflect those changing tastes. The Elvira Building, for example, was one of the first to use a more horizontal composition, with a very simple cornice, horizontal belt courses, and wide window openings topped by flat stone lintels. The Haden Building, which was built at 901 E. Broadway in 1921, provides a great example of high style Classical Revival ornamentation, and the Guitar Building, which was built in 1910 at Eighth and Walnut presents a more restrained interpretation of Beaux Arts classicism. (See photos 5 and 9)

Figure Five. Haden Building ca. 1927. From Images from Columbia's Past: 1865-1945. (Columbia: Columbia Daily Tribune and Waters Publications, 1982) p. 51.



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The new century also saw the construction of a number of buildings for public use, including a new post office. Although Columbia had postal service from the very first days of its existence, it was not until 1905 that a building was erected specifically to serve as a post office. Prior to that, the post office operated out of rented space in the business district. The 1905 post office building was built at the corner of Seventh and Broadway, and it served in its original function until 1936, when it took on a new public use, as the Columbia Public Library. Today, that building houses city offices, and is scheduled to undergo exterior rehabilitation in the near future.

The county also participated in the building boom of the new century; in 1906 construction began on a large new Classical Revival style courthouse. The new courthouse, which still occupies the center of the public square, was put into service in 1909. That project spurred one of the community's first historic preservation debates. As the new building neared completion, county officials ordered the demolition of the 1847 courthouse that occupied the corner of the square. That move resulted in such a public outcry, however, that the decision was made to preserve the columns from the older courthouse.¹⁰ That move followed a precedent set by the University less than 20 years earlier, when the columns from Academic Hall were retained after that building was lost to fire.

The historic district is also home to three different buildings that housed City government during the period of significance. The oldest of those is a two story brick building that was built at what is now 109-111 N. Ninth Street around 1900. The 1902 Sanborn map labels it as the "City Hall" and shows the jail on the ground floor. A "Work Ho." at the back apparently housed the fire department, as it had a notation of "2 hose reels" and "2 horses." City government changed locations not long after that map was made, and the building has been used for shops and residences since that time.

The next city hall was in a rented building that faced the courthouse square. The city rented the space from local businessman J. M. Batterton, who was also mayor of the city at one point.¹¹ That facility also combined functions, with the fire department in one part of the building, the "calaboose" in another and city offices in

10 Marian M. Ohman, Encyclopedia of Missouri Courthouses, (Columbia: University of Missouri Extension, 1981, no p #s.)

11 Mary Matthews, Historic Inventory form for 600 East Broadway, (On file with the State Historic Preservation Office, Jefferson City, Missouri) 1979.

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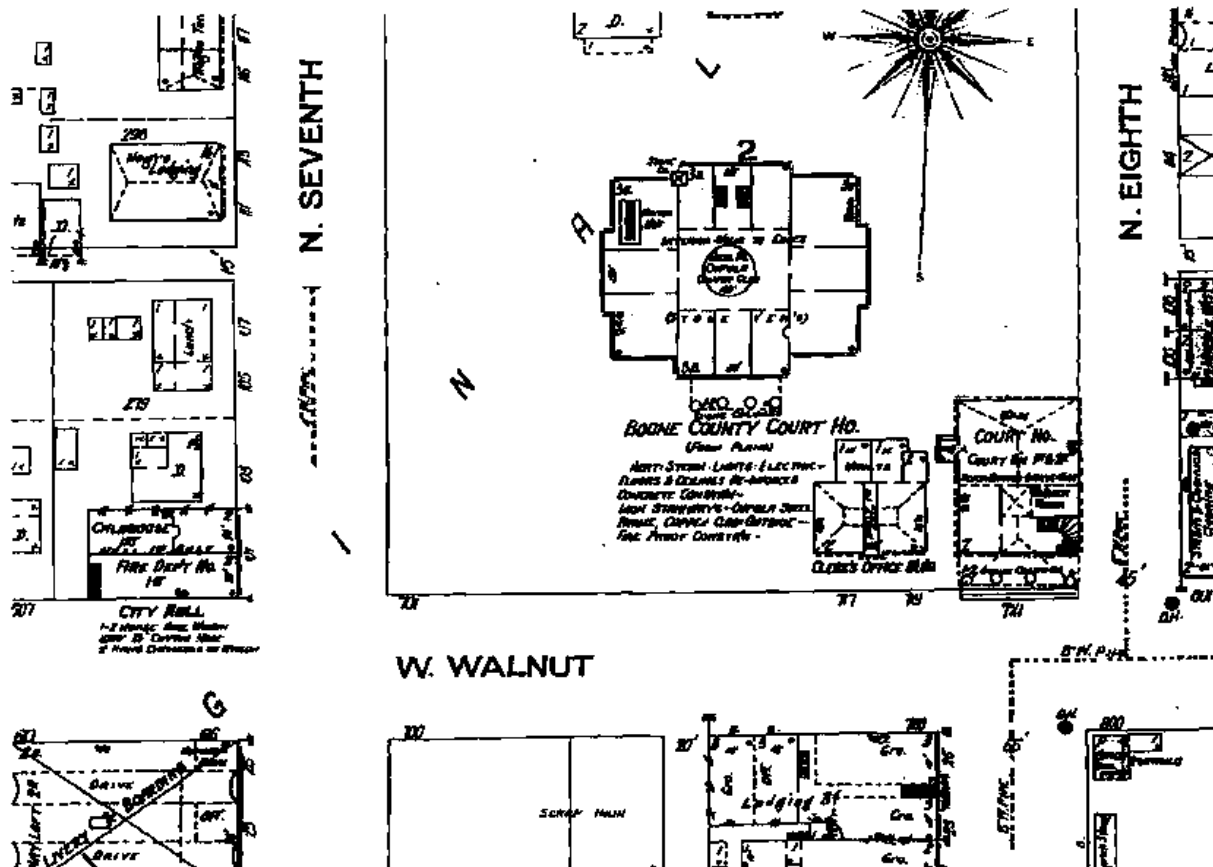
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yet another. That location housed city government for more than twenty years, as city officials tried to convince voters to approve a bond issue for new construction. Finally, in the 1930s, income from city-owned utilities made the construction of two new municipal buildings possible. The city constructed a new building for the police and fire departments near the old city hall, and in 1932 completed work on an elegant new Municipal Building at 600 East Broadway.

Figure Six. 1908 Sanborn Map, showing the old courthouse, the new courthouse, and the 1908 city hall. The ca. 1900 City Hall building is one block east, on N. Ninth St.



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The delicate Beaux Arts styling of the 1930s municipal building can be attributed to the skilled team of architects involved in its construction. The lead designers were the noted firm of Eckle and Aldrich, of St. Joseph, who worked with local architect Harry Satterlee Bill on the project. The refined use of the Beaux Arts style can be attributed to the involvement of Edmund Eckle, who trained at the famed *Ecole des Beaux Arts* in the 1860s, and later settled in St. Joseph, Missouri.¹² The project was done near the end of Edmund Eckle's long distinguished career; he was 87 when the building was finished and died two years later. Harry S. Bill has been associated with a number of other Columbia projects, including work on the Central Dairy Building located on the opposite end of the district, at 1104-06 East Broadway. (That building was listed individually 1/20/05.)

The Municipal Building is still used for city offices today, but is no longer the headquarters of city government. In the later 1970s the City and Boone County governments joined forces to buy and renovate the 1917 Daniel Boone Tavern, at 701 E. Broadway. The county moved out later, and that building is now used exclusively for City offices.

The Daniel Boone Tavern is one of a trio of large hotels constructed in the downtown area in the early decades of the 20th century; all three survive and all are within district boundaries. The oldest 20th century hotel in the district is the Athens Hotel, which was built just east of the courthouse ca. 1903. That broad Romanesque Revival building at 801 E. Walnut occupies the entire north side of the block. The ground floor of the façade has open storefronts for retail space, and the southeast corner originally held the hotel lobby. It was the Athens Hotel from ca. 1903-ca. 1915, the Hotel Columbian until the 1940s, then the Hotel Ben Bolt into the 1970s or so, when it was remodeled for commercial and residential use.

The Daniel Boone Tavern was built almost 15 years after the Athens opened. It occupies a prominent corner lot right on Broadway, and exhibits elements of Craftsman styling. It is one of the oldest buildings in the district to use Craftsman stylistic elements rather than Victorian or Classical motifs. The Daniel Boone Tavern came about as a result of a campaign waged by community leaders who felt the city needed a large downtown hotel. A 1916 fund-raising campaign resulted in a \$20,000 bond to encourage development, and later that year a \$100,000 contract

¹² Toni Prawl, "Eckel, Edmund Jacques (1845-1934)," *Dictionary of Missouri Biography*, pp. 272-273.

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was let for the construction.¹³ The hotel opened in September of 1917 to much fanfare, and it remained in operation into the 1970s.

The third large hotel in the downtown area, the 1927 Tiger Hotel, is also within the district boundaries. (It was individually listed 2/29/1980.) The Tiger Hotel is the largest historic building in the district. At ten stories, it is also the tallest; one early history noted that the height of the new building posed a problem for the fire department, as they did not have equipment that would reach the top floors at that time.¹⁴ Historic photos taken during and shortly after construction show that the project spurred a remodeling of the building next door to it as well. (See Figure Sven.) The 19th century grocery store next door received an all-new façade to match the new hotel.

That building was one of at least three commercial buildings within district boundaries that saw extensive façade replacements in the 1920s or early 30s. All were 19th century buildings with simple Late Victorian styling, and all received new fronts that featured the type of Classical Revival elements found on the larger new buildings in the area at the time. Other 19th century buildings with 1920s fronts include the Ballenger Building at 9th and Cherry and a grocery and dry goods store at 820 East Broadway.

Downtown Columbia saw extensive commercial growth during the first half of the 20th century, both economically and physically. The resources in the district still reflect that dominant commercial function; 57 of the intact district properties built during Period II are commercial buildings. Among that group are buildings associated with some of the area's most prominent local businesses. There are also several resources associated with some of the city's most long-lived businesses, including three that still operate in Downtown Columbia today.

One of the oldest businesses in the community is Parker Funeral Service and Furniture Company, which occupied two different district properties over the years. In 1897 one half of the building at 700 E. Broadway housed Parker Bros. Furniture and Undertaking, and by 1907 the company had built the large new building at 16 N. Tenth. The furniture side of the business gradually fell by the wayside, and the company today is still located downtown, as the Parker Funeral Service. The company now occupies buildings just outside the historic district boundaries.

¹³ Columbia Missourian, Special Edition, Sept. 7, 1917.

¹⁴ Deutch, p. 61.

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Figure Six. Construction of the Tiger Hotel, note the remodeled façade on the grocery store to the left.



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A small one story building on South Ninth Street houses another Columbia business that dates back to the 19th century--Booche's, which was founded by Paul (Booche) Venable in 1884. Venable was included in the 1889-90 and 1898-99 state Gazetteer listings for the town, and was listed regularly in city directories throughout the early part of the 20th century. The business moved from a building on Broadway to the then-new Virginia Building on South Ninth Street around 1911, and, in 1916, to its current location at 110 S. Ninth Street. Neither the business nor the building on Ninth have seen significant changes since.

Just a few doors down from Booche's can be found a newer, but still notable business, the Tiger Barbershop. The one story commercial building at 118 S. Ninth was built in 1925, and it has been home to Tiger Barbershop since at least 1927. It was there that barber Jerome Green invented the flattop haircut in 1942, and the Tiger Barbershop continues to occupy the building today.

The resources of the Downtown Columbia Historic District exemplify the contexts laid out in the MPS cover document. The district contains commercial and civic buildings as well as historic hotels. Government resources include the county courthouse, three different historic city halls, and the first building constructed to serve as a Columbia post office. All of the historic hotels in the downtown area are within district boundaries as well. Commercial resources in the district include buildings associated with most of the community's important early businesses, the oldest commercial buildings, the largest historic commercial buildings, the most highly styled commercial buildings, and even the smallest intact commercial resources. As a group, they offer a powerful illustration of the commercial history of downtown Columbia, Missouri.

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See Historic Resources of Downtown Columbia for a more extensive list of related sources.

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UTM References, continued

E. Zone 15	Easting 558259	Northing 4311293	F. Zone 15	Easting 558152	Northing 4311293
G. Zone 15	Easting 557874	Northing 4311491			

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundaries of the district are shown on the enclosed map, which was produced by the Boone County Assessor's Office. The scale is 1 inch = 100 feet.

Boundary Justification

The boundaries of the district, which have been drawn to exclude modern or greatly altered properties, include all of the land currently associated with district properties. In some cases, one building crosses legal parcel lines, or has more than one owner. For this nomination, buildings were identified by how they read from the street, or how they were used historically, rather than current patterns of ownership. The individually listed Central Dairy Building, for example, was divided into two legal parcels several decades ago; it was listed as a single building (with an associated warehouse), and is counted as such for this purpose as well. On the other hand, some single properties in the district contain more than one building. An example of that is the property at the northwest corner of East Walnut and North Tenth Streets. That single legal parcel contains the Athens Hotel, at 801 East Walnut, as well as two commercial buildings that face North Ninth. One of the Ninth Street buildings, 109-111 North Ninth, is the oldest known Columbia City Hall.

The historic district occupies much of the eastern half of the present central business district, which has historically been the most densely developed part of downtown Columbia. (See Figures Two and Three.) The majority of the properties in the district face two of the main commercial streets in the area; Broadway, which runs east-west, and Ninth Street, which runs north-south. The eastern edge of the district at Broadway is anchored by a pair of large, highly intact city-owned buildings, the Municipal Building and the oldest Post Office in the area, which occupy the southern side of the 600 block. Modern buildings along the north side

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Historic Resources of Downtown Columbia, Missouri

of Broadway were omitted in much of the 600, 700, and 800 blocks. The eastern end of Broadway in the district contains one of the most cohesive collections of commercial resources, with intact commercial buildings along both sides of the street. The west end of the historic district at Broadway roughly corresponds with the west end of the Central Business district. The properties west of the boundaries on Broadway contain a modern hotel and other development, as well as the campus of Stephens College.

Walnut Street is the second most prominent east-west street in the district. Boundaries along that street were drawn to include the Boone County Courthouse and an early City Hall, but to omit a modern city parking garage directly south of the courthouse, as well as new construction and altered older buildings to the east and west. The Columbia National Guard Armory, which occupies a large lot just north of the courthouse, was also included, along with a small commercial building to its east. The Armory lot is located at the northern edge of the Central Business District; most of the properties north of there are residential.

Ninth Street forms the north-south spine of the historic district. The northern district boundary on Ninth Street is defined by new construction and a large surface parking lot at Ninth and Ash. The south end of Ninth Street is anchored by a pair of individually listed properties, as well as a small commercial building at Ninth and Elm Streets. Elm Street, at the south end of the historic district, also marks the southern boundary of the Central Business District. To the south can be found the campus of the University of Missouri-Columbia, along with a small number of newer commercial buildings.

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National Park Service**

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Downtown Columbia Historic District (preferred)
Boone County, Missouri
Historic Resources of Downtown Columbia, Missouri

Photographs

The following information is the same for all photographs:

Downtown Columbia Historic District
Boone County, Missouri
Debbie Sheals
March through July, 2006

List of Photographs

See photo key for description of camera angles.

1. Looking southeast on W. Broadway, from Sixth Street.
2. Looking southeast on W. Broadway, at the 800 block, south side.
3. Looking northeast on W. Broadway, at the intersection of Ninth and Broadway, north side.
4. Looking west on Broadway, from 10th Street.
5. Looking west on Broadway, at the 1000 block, north side.
6. Looking north on Ninth Street, from just south of Cherry St.
7. Looking south on Ninth Street, towards Cherry St.
8. Looking west on Walnut, from near Tenth St.
9. Boone County Courthouse, looking north.
10. Guitar Building, northwest corner.
11. Looking south on Tenth Street, to 10th and Broadway.
12. Looking north on Tenth Street, from just south of Cherry St.

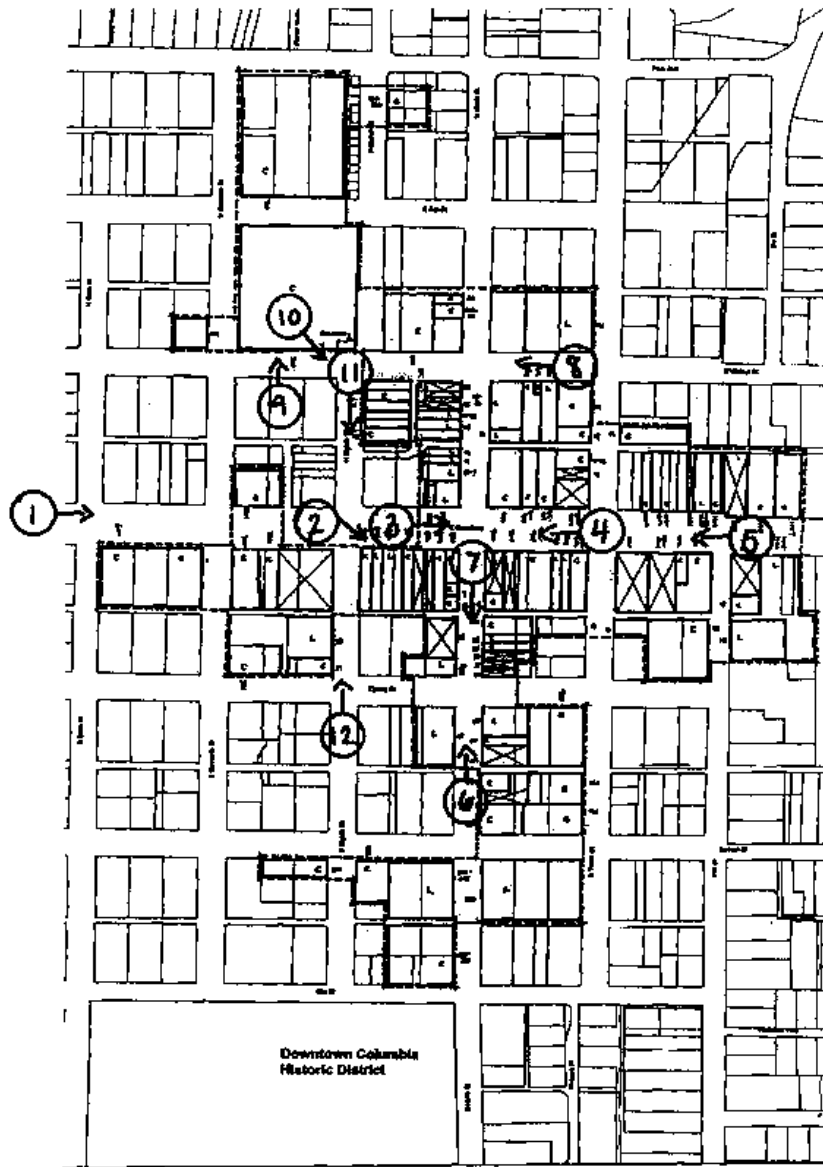
United States Department of the Interior
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Downtown Columbia Historic District (preferred)
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Photo Key.



BOONE COUNTY



MISSOURI

Key

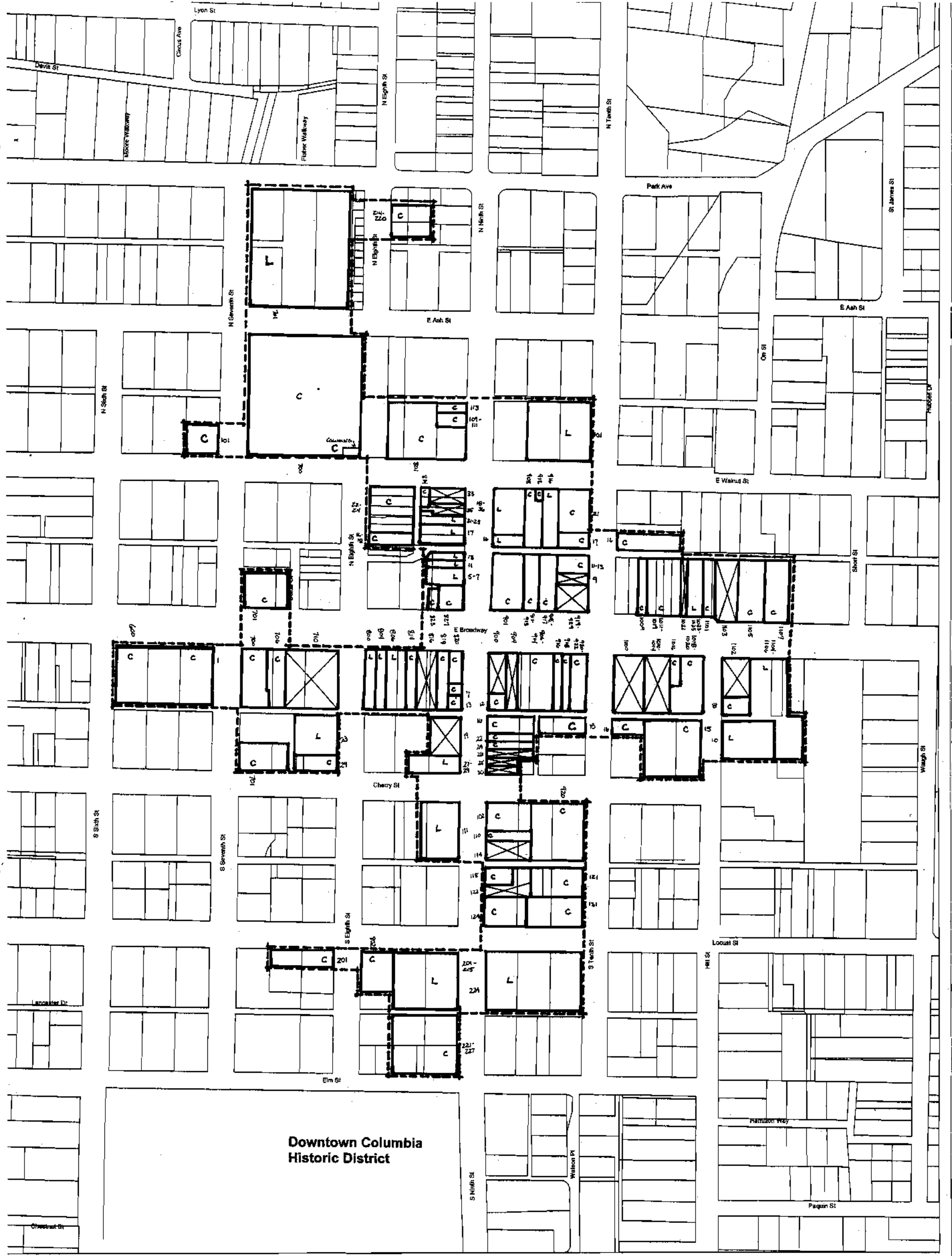
- Contributing
- Non-contributing
- Previously Listed

Heavy solid lines are property lines for district buildings.
The heavy dashed line is the district boundary.

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MAP NO. 16-320





**Downtown Columbia
Historic District**

BOONE COUNTY



MISSOURI

Key

- C Contributing
- X Non-contributing
- L Previously Listed

Heavy solid lines are property lines for district buildings.

The heavy dashed line is the district boundary.

MAP NO. 16-320



1 inch equals 100 feet

THIS MAP IS PREPARED FOR THE INVENTORY OF REAL ESTATE PROPERTY BASED ON THE UTILIZATION OF DEEDS, PLANS AND/OR SUPPORTIVE DATA. THE COUNTY AND COMPANY ASSUME NO LEGAL RESPONSIBILITY FOR INFORMATION DELINEATED HEREON.



LEFT TURN
YIELD
ON GREEN

ONLY

ONLY

P
PARKING

MUNICIPAL BUILDING



COOL STUFF

Quiznos Sub

SYCAMORE

SYCAMORE

P
PARKING

COURT HOUSE



Tucker's
FINE JEWELRY
Unique, Yet Affordable

Tucker's
FINE JEWELRY
Unique, Yet Affordable

Tucker's
FINE JEWELRY
Unique, Yet Affordable

VICTOR BARTH
BUILDING

SOCIATION

DOONE NATIONAL BANK







Richards

PERSONALIZED
COMPUTER

WORLD'S GREATEST SANDWICHES



THE HALL THEATRE

Baskin-Robbins

Panera BREAD

Panera BREAD

B









GUITAR-BLDG

Edward Jones | INVESTMENTS

THE MACC

Ott's ORNER

Ott's ORNER

Ott's ORNER





TIGER



BROADWAY



Bank of America



Customer Parking

STREET

Soda

TOER