

Fulton Survey - 1978-79  
Summary and Recommendations

The 1978-79 Fulton Survey has included a recording of all the buildings within the following area:

- South boundary - W. 2nd and E. 2nd through 502 E. 2nd, and including the Hockaday House and 102 Ravine just south of these streets
- North boundary - W. 10th and E. 10th through 206 E. 10th
- West boundary - Westminster Ave., but also including W. 9th beyond Westminster Ave.
- East boundary - State St., but not including State St., Grand Ave., and one-half block east of Grand St.

A Historic Inventory Data Form has been prepared for each building within the survey area (generally excluding, however, outbuildings such as sheds and garages, which are usually mentioned in relationship to the major buildings they are associated with). A photograph of each building has been taken and included on the Historic Inventory Data form. (The negatives for these photographs will be stored in the City Hall of Fulton; photographic information, included on the original photo logs will be filed with the negatives.) In addition, many photographs of older structures which are no longer extant, as well as old photographs showing buildings in their original state (e.g. photos of the Palace Hotel), have been included whenever possible for purposes of comparison, and to add information to aid in possible future restoration of buildings. These photographs have generally been filed at the former location or present location of the building. (An exception to this is when a more appropriate place is filing it with the present descendant of an earlier building, e.g. The First Baptist Church). (The negatives for these older photographs will also be kept in the City Hall of Fulton, along with a catalog of the negatives and the sources from which they came.)

Many volunteers were used to complete the survey. Students from William Woods College, Westminster College and the University of Missouri-Columbia, made up the major source of volunteer support. Volunteers were particularly helpful in interviewing persons, at least on a preliminary basis, to obtain information on buildings that showed potential significance. (The results of these interviews are filed alphabetically by the name of the person interviewed; this information has been incorporated into the Historic Inventory Data forms; but it was thought advisable to keep on hand as many of the original Interview Forms as possible for future reference.) Several student volunteers working on the project were also helpful in providing the basic research necessary for nomination of buildings to the National Register of Historic Places.

As many abstracts of significant buildings were read as possible by the architectural historian in order to provide further information on the history of buildings. This work, however, needs to be continued. In addition, much more historical research, such as reading local newspapers, needs to be continued.

Each site was evaluated to determine its architectural and/or historic significance, and the preliminary results of this evaluation have been indicated on a coded map (and the priority list which follows this report) with the following ratings: 1) National Significance, 2) State Significance, 3) City Significance, 4) Neighborhood Significance, and 5) Little or No Significance Perceived at this Time. The buildings were rated by a review board consisting of James Darrough, architect, Dr. Charles Jones, historian, and Phyllis Strawn, architectural historian.

The rating of National Significance includes buildings which are already on the National Register of Historic Places - Westminster Chapel and Westminster Gymnasium, which serve as a reminder of Churchill's Iron Curtain Speech, as well as one additional building added by the Review Board - the M. Fred Bell House, 308 E. 5th. This building has been given such a high rating for two reasons: (1) because of the excellent state of preservation the building is in at the present time, and (2) because of the extraordinary contribution M. Fred Bell has made to the architecture of Fulton.

The rating of State Significance has been given to buildings having extraordinary historical significance, such as the Hockaday House, and/or architectural significance. Only buildings in a very good state of preservation, having undergone minimal alterations, have been included in this category on the basis of their architectural significance.

A rating of City Significance has been given to buildings which have special historical significance for Fulton, buildings in a good state of preservation which represent a distinctive style of architecture, and buildings which show an extraordinary potential for restoration.

And finally, the rating of Neighborhood Significance has been assigned to buildings for a wide variety of reasons. Some buildings included in this category stand out architecturally within their particular neighborhoods; other buildings included in this category have the potential for a much higher rating, but in their present state have been too altered to receive such a rating; some buildings have been included in this category, which have been radically altered, but which nevertheless support other more significant buildings within their neighborhood. In at least one instance, for example W. 6th St., a number of buildings were given a rating of Neighborhood Significance, because together they reinforce each other and contribute to a unified and coherent architectural district. Another reason for including a building within this category was to encourage further research on buildings which appear to have a strong potential for historic significance.

The purpose of these ratings has been to encourage community pride. Almost all of the buildings included in these various categories have the potential for raising their ratings. In addition, many buildings not deemed significant at this time, may prove to be so after further research, or after proper restoration.

## Recommendations

1. The first recommendation of the architectural historian is that a local Historic Review Board be set up in order to help insure that all buildings which have been given a rating of National Significance, State Significance, or City Significance be preserved, and that all buildings given a rating of Neighborhood Significance be given an opportunity for further evaluation prior to demolition. Fulton is losing buildings everyday, and the only way to avoid irreversible losses, such as the unfortunate demolition of the Doerries Building, is the establishment of a strong base of community support for preservation.
2. The second recommendation is that the Fulton Survey be continued for the purpose of:
  - a. adding buildings located beyond the boundaries of the present survey. A few of the areas and buildings which should be included are: Bluff St. north of 10th St., West Ave., north of 10th St., and a number of single sites such as the Elkanah Smith House (Fulton Country Club), the Peacock House (Highway 54 N), the Nesbeth Mansion (Rt. 3), and the Robnett-Payne House (601 W. 7th).
  - b. completing a Multiple Resources Nomination to the National Register of Historic Places for the City of Fulton. Such a nomination would make 100-200 of Fulton's most significant buildings a part of the National Register of Historic Places. Further research would be required prior to writing such a nomination.

Phyllis Strawn  
Architectural Historian  
Fulton Survey  
June 27, 1979

Priority 1 - National Significance

Westminster Chapel  
Westminster Gymnasium  
M. Fred Bell House - 308 E. 5th

Priority 2 - State Significance

303 E. 6th  
311 W. 7th  
314 W. 7th  
315 W. 7th  
331 W. 7th  
410 E. 8th  
W. 10th & Walnut - C & A Depot  
Westminster Hall  
Westminster College - Hall of Science  
907 E. Walnut  
211 Jefferson  
Jefferson & W. 5th - United Church of Christ  
Court & 5th - Clapp Building  
718 Court - First Presbyterian Church  
808 Court  
810 Court  
815 Court  
817 Court  
830 Court  
834 Court  
907 Court  
917 Court  
709 Market - Fulton Public Library  
Hockaday House

Priority 3 - City Significance

207 W. 2nd  
223 W. 2nd  
204 W. 4th  
18-20 E. 4th (City Hall)  
100 W. 5th (Post Office)  
300 W. 5th  
302 W. 5th  
307 W. 5th  
309 W. 5th  
11-15 E. 5th  
17 E. 5th  
E. 5th & Ravine (Sun-Gazette)

Priority 3 - City Significance (cont.)

220 E. 5th (& 409 E. Bluff behind 220 E. 5th)  
301 E. 5th  
304 E. 5th  
305 E. 5th  
307 E. 5th  
310 E. 5th  
506 E. 5th  
510 E. 5th  
514 E. 5th  
311 E. 6th  
8 W. 7th  
104 W. 7th  
106 W. 7th  
200 W. 7th  
205 W. 7th  
208 W. 7th  
211 W. 7th  
300 W. 7th  
305 W. 7th  
319 W. 7th  
320 W. 7th  
321 W. 7th  
401 E. 8th  
406 E. 8th  
201 St. Louis  
7 E. 9th  
17 E. 9th  
201 E. 9th  
207 E. 9th  
209 E. 9th  
303 E. 9th  
309 E. 9th  
1 E. 10th, including slave quarters behind the house  
8 E. 10th  
10 E. 10th  
18 E. 10th  
Seminole Court Apartments (East Hall, Synodical College)  
Washington West House (President's House, Westminster College)  
St. James Methodist Church, 720 Westminster Ave.  
711 Walnut  
215 Jefferson  
403 Jefferson  
503 Jefferson  
607 Jefferson  
706 Jefferson  
710 Jefferson  
715 Jefferson  
816 Jefferson  
823 Jefferson  
825 Jefferson

Priority 3 - City Significance (cont.)

200 Nichols  
202 Nichols  
405 Nichols  
715 Nichols  
803 Nichols  
804 Nichols  
811 Nichols  
813 Nichols  
815 Nichols  
909 Nichols  
205 Court  
207 Court  
413-15 Court  
501 Court  
508-10 Court  
509 Court  
511 Court  
513 Court  
515 Court  
533-35 Court  
Court & 7th - First Christian Church  
710 Court  
711 Court  
712 Court  
801 Court  
804 Court  
807 Court  
809 Court  
821 Court  
825 Court  
829 Court  
839 Court  
910 Court  
404 Market  
508 Market  
Market & 6th (Southwestern Bell Telephone Office)  
Center Elementary School  
906 East Ave.  
409 E. Bluff  
607 Grand Ave.  
611 Grand Ave.

Priority 4 - Neighborhood Significance

205 W. 2nd  
209 W. 2nd  
215 W. 2nd  
217 W. 2nd  
215 E. 2nd  
300 E. 2nd  
408 E. 2nd  
500 E. 2nd  
502 E. 2nd

Priority 4 - Neighborhood Significance

4 W. 4th  
6 W. 4th  
7 W. 4th  
8-10 W. 4th  
110 W. 4th  
212 W. 4th  
302 W. 4th  
306 W. 4th  
10 E. 4th  
12-14 E. 4th  
7 W. 5th  
9 W. 5th  
10 W. 5th  
14-16 W. 5th  
17 W. 5th  
18 W. 5th  
W. 5th & Nichols (The Runway)  
103 W. 5th  
105-07 W. 5th  
109 W. 5th  
111 W. 5th  
113 W. 5th  
206 W. 5th  
301 W. 5th  
314 W. 5th  
316 W. 5th  
E. 5th & Court - Callaway County Courthouse  
E. 5th & Market - The Palace Hotel  
212 E. 5th  
214 E. 5th  
219 E. 5th  
221 E. 5th  
302 E. 5th  
306 E. 5th  
309 E. 5th  
311 E. 5th  
312 E. 5th  
401 E. 5th  
502 E. 5th  
8 W. 6th  
10 W. 6th  
12-14 W. 6th  
105 W. 6th  
204 W. 6th  
206 W. 6th  
208 W. 6th  
209 W. 6th  
217 W. 6th  
221 W. 6th  
224 W. 6th

Priority 4 - Neighborhood Significance (cont.)

300 W. 6th  
304 W. 6th  
309 W. 6th  
311 W. 6th  
313 W. 6th  
314 W. 6th  
315 W. 6th  
316 W. 6th  
317 W. 6th  
319 W. 6th  
321 W. 6th  
324 W. 6th  
103 E. 6th  
105-07 E. 6th  
109-11 E. 6th  
300 E. 6th  
302 E. 6th  
304 E. 6th  
307 E. 6th  
102 W. 7th  
108 W. 7th  
110 W. 7th  
201 W. 7th  
202 W. 7th  
203 W. 7th  
204 W. 7th  
207 W. 7th  
210 W. 7th  
302 W. 7th  
304 W. 7th  
309 W. 7th  
310 W. 7th  
318 W. 7th  
327 W. 7th  
329 W. 7th  
5 E. 8th  
6 E. 8th  
8 E. 8th  
405 E. 8th  
409 E. 8th  
198 St. Louis  
202 St. Louis  
204 St. Louis  
205 St. Louis  
206 St. Louis  
208 St. Louis  
210 St. Louis  
318 W. 9th  
415 W. 9th  
12 E. 9th  
15 E. 9th

Priority 4 - Neighborhood Significance (cont.)

203 E. 9th  
204 E. 9th  
206 E. 9th  
210 E. 9th  
401 E. 9th  
309 Northwest  
333 Northwest  
5 E. 10th  
9 E. 10th  
205 E. 10th  
Reeves Library - Westminster campus  
Reunion Hall - Westminster campus  
Phi Delta Theta Fraternity House  
Beta Theta Pi Fraternity House  
Kappa Alpha Fraternity House  
Delta Tau Delta Fraternity House  
805 Westminster Ave.  
George Washington Carver School  
outbuilding, 907 E. Walnut  
909 E. Walnut, Yantis Mill  
302 Jefferson  
509 Jefferson  
511 Jefferson  
609 Jefferson  
705 Jefferson  
707 Jefferson  
711 Jefferson  
719 Jefferson  
803 Jefferson  
805 Jefferson  
806 Jefferson  
915 Jefferson  
203 Nichols  
301 Nichols  
314 Nichols  
513-15 Nichols  
517 Nichols  
523-25 Nichols  
703 Nichols  
706 Nichols  
800 Nichols  
801 Nichols  
802 Nichols  
805 Nichols  
809 Nichols  
817 Nichols  
819 Nichols  
Callaway Memorial Hospital - original building  
824 Nichols  
901 Nichols  
906 Nichols

Priority 4 - Neighborhood Significance (cont.)

202 Court  
206 Court  
211 Court  
401 Court  
403 Court  
405 Court  
407 Court  
409 Court  
411 Court  
503 Court  
507 Court  
512-16 Court  
518 Court  
524 Court  
525 Court  
525 Court  
526 Court  
527-29 Court  
528-30 Court  
531 Court  
532-34 Court  
610-12 Court  
700 Court  
708 Court  
709 Court  
803 Court  
812 Court  
816 Court  
819 Court  
820 Court  
823 Court  
824 Court  
826 Court  
838 Court  
900 Court  
901 Court  
902 Court  
903 Court  
906 Court  
915 Court  
300 Market  
406 Market  
520 Market  
102 Ravine  
200 Ravine  
507 Ravine  
810 Center  
817 Center  
819 Center

Priority 4 - Neighborhood Significance (cont.)

821 Center  
825 Center  
828 Center  
831 Center  
833 Center  
834 Center  
835 Center  
908 West Ave.  
512 Bluff  
601 Bluff  
610 Bluff  
614 Bluff  
701 Bluff  
709 Bluff  
804 Bluff  
809 Bluff  
814 Bluff  
821 Bluff  
823-25 Bluff  
826 Bluff  
831 Bluff  
512 Grand Ave.  
602 Grand Ave.  
609 Grand Ave.  
610 Grand Ave.  
612 Grand Ave.  
710 Grand Ave.  
711 Grand Ave.  
717 Grand Ave.  
726 Grand Ave.  
727 Grand Ave.  
731 Grand Ave.  
805 Grand St.  
807 Grand St.  
832 Grand St.  
835 Grand St.  
308 Oak  
400 Oak  
407 Oak

Awareness of our past can make us more intensely aware of our present. The homes and buildings we walk or drive past everyday are just waiting to be truly discovered! They offer us a wealth of information about the history of architecture and the lives of the people who were born, lived in, worked in and died in these buildings. Once one begins to discover these rich interrelationships and the wealth of historical associations a building can offer us, the more intense the experience of one's environment becomes. Awareness of architectural history can also make one more sensitive to and more appreciative of the rich variety of architectural styles and details there are. These physical features have a value in themselves, and they are a part of our daily lives which have often been overlooked simply because we haven't been trained to see them or because through the years we have become desensitized to them in the hurried pace of contemporary living and thus rarely take the time to stop, and simply delight in the world around us. As we become accustomed to our environment, we, unfortunately, too often take it for granted and stop really seeing. Perhaps the brief history of architecture in Fulton and the "tour" which follows it will result in some eye-opening and mind-expanding experiences for both native Callawegians and visitors to Fulton.

## Vernacular Architecture

Vernacular architecture in Fulton reflects the retention of an architectural tradition brought by settlers who had come from such states as Kentucky and Virginia. Recurring patterns in floor plans, and window and door placements seem to reflect the continuity of a tradition in American architecture which reveals the basic human need for stability and familiarity in one's environment.

The McCredie House (409 E. Bluff) is an example of a vernacular type of architecture known as the Saddlebag type. This type has two rooms of equal size, side by side, with two front doors. Other elements of this type of architecture may vary such as building material and roof type, but the basic floor plan and opening arrangement remain consistent.

Another early house which closely resembles the McCredie house is located at 205 Court St. In the 1860's this house was apparently owned by the Wichmann family, who also owned houses on the same block located at 200 and 202 Nichols St. All three of these houses are brick, are of the vernacular saddlebag type of architecture or closely related to it and were built before 1884. But besides these similarities, the variations that exist among these houses are interesting to note. For example, the roof types of these houses are all different: the house at 205 Court has a gabled roof, that at 202 Nichols has a hipped roof, and the one at 200 Nichols has a mansard roof. The latter house was probably the last of the three to be built and reflects the adoption of stylistic elements characteristic of the French Second Empire style of architecture which was popular in Missouri in the 1870's and 1880's.

Houses or cabins of log construction, though not an American invention, were, however, built on American soil and came to have almost mythical significance, a fact that is reflected in the existence of the relatively recently built log cabin owned by McIntire's Florist. Several log structures have been located in Fulton. The Humphreys-Harris House (315 Court) began as a three-room log cabin that was built by Dr. John W. and Elizabeth Martin around 1847. This part of the house can still be seen on the north side just to the west of the brick section of the house which was added later. Dave Devaney's home at 300 W. 7th has one room of log construction which may be the original portion of the house. There was a building standing on this property as early as 1876 and it is possible that the original house was built by Woodson Johnson who purchased the property in 1853.

## The Neoclassical Style of Architecture

The Neoclassical style of architecture was predominant in the midwest from c.1810 through the 1860's. The earliest neoclassical public building in the United States was the Virginia State Capitol at Richmond, Va., designed in 1789 by Thomas Jefferson and C. L. Cl  risseau, which was based on a Roman temple, the Maison Carr  e, located in N  mes, France. Later in 1818 William Strickland designed the Second Bank of the United States, in Philadelphia, in a strictly Greek classical style. Thus, neoclassical architecture was first adopted for public buildings and because of that often became symbolic of our ancient heritage and our ties, particularly in the case of the Roman Revival style, with the ancient world of Republican Rome and the Early Roman Empire. Gradually, however, the Neoclassical Style was adopted for domestic architecture too.

The Greek Revival style of architecture was especially popular in the south until the Civil War. Settlers coming to Missouri from states such as Virginia and Kentucky often brought with them an admiration of this style of architecture. Some people may have adopted the Neoclassical architectural style because of its associational significance, but most probably adopted it for aesthetic reasons or simply because it was in fashion. The Roman and Greek Neoclassical styles are similar in their emphasis on symmetry, order, restraint, the use of the classical orders and other classical details, and on the use of low-pitched roofs which emphasize the horizontality of a building.

There are still a few Neoclassical style homes remaining in Fulton. The George M. Willing House (211 Jefferson) is typical of many homes in the Neoclassical mode with its 5-bay facade and six colossal pilasters. Its entrance with rectilinear transom and sidelights is also a feature often found on this style of house. The interior of the house boasts

an elegant walnut spiral staircase which was restored about 20 years ago. The Willing house is brick as is the Neoclassical house located just north of it.

Paul Lorenz's brick home (215 Jefferson) has been in the Lorenz family since 1874. This home has a very simple, 3-bay facade; its most distinctive classical feature, however, is its brick-formed denticulation located on the cornices of the gable ends.

Another significant Neoclassical home in Fulton is the Humphreys-Harris home mentioned previously. Since John and Elizabeth Martin had 11 children, they probably felt a need to expand their home to a size larger than the original two-story, 3-room log structure; thus, a two-story brick addition was built which forms the main part, the east side, of the present house. This part of the house is similar to the Willing home with its 5-bay facade and simple, rectangular, flat-arched windows. The present porch has been altered somewhat, but as a photograph taken in the 1936 Historic American Buildings Survey reveals, the original balustrade with its simple, rectilinear lines, was in harmony with the classical aesthetic of the rest of the house. The interior still contains some of its original classical features such as the plain, pegged, walnut doors which lead from the central hallway to the two front parlors, and the rear staircase with its simple, rectilinear lines.

The flour mill owner, J. C. Yantis, who built the Neoclassical home at 907 E. Walnut was, like the Martins, from Kentucky. This home was, however, probably built in the mid-1870's and thus seems to reflect some Italianate style influence in its tall, narrow, segmental-arched windows. Yantis' house probably originally had a two-story portico about the size of the present second story porch.

Another Neoclassical style home in Fulton was the Henderson house, a two-story stone house which was formerly located around 703 Market St. This building was also included in the 1936 Historic American

Buildings Survey. It had a one-story portico which resembled the porches of both the Yantis house and the Humphreys-Harris house. But its sturdy-looking stone construction and flat-arched windows were also reminiscent of the old Doerries Building.

## Missouri-German Architecture

The Doerries Building, which was demolished in December, 1973, was an excellent example of a Missouri-German commercial building of stone construction. Its three-story elevation and town-square location was also notable and added to the building's rarity. The Doerries Building stood for over 100 years overlooking Fulton's town square and served as a kind of symbol of her strong German heritage.

Due to economic strife in Germany and industrialization in America, German immigrants came to Missouri in large numbers between 1849 and 1860. By 1860 there were around 66,000 German Missourians, proportionally the largest immigrant group in the state. Most of these people settled in the Missouri River Valley Region, a fertile, wooded area with rolling hills that must have seemed almost like home to these settlers, who generally tended to be patient, industrious and well-educated.

H. (Herman) T. Doerries, a German born in the Dukedom of Brunswick, came to St. Louis via New Orleans in the early 1850's after having served as Captain-at-arms in the German Army between 1844 and 1851. He came to Fulton sometime between 1855 and 1858 and worked as a barber and as a realtor for awhile until around 1861 when he opened his grocery store at the corner of Court & 4th St. Doerries stayed in business at that location until his death in 1904. After his first wife died, Doerries married Lucy Jane Davis, of Fulton, and they raised six children here. Doerries was a leader in local Republican politics and served as Fulton's City-Treasurer for awhile. He was also a founding member of Fulton's German Evangelical Church. When Doerries died, his obituary read: "The career of Mr. Doerries is an example of what thrift and energy will do. He began as a poor boy and grew to be a man of means and influence."

The old stone buildings of Fulton are quickly disappearing. One that is still extant, however, is the old Gilbert and Curd Tobacco Company building located at the corner of Nichols and 4th. The construction of this building was completed in May of 1881 by the stonemason Christian Frank. This building has windows with segmental arches rather than the flat-arched type found on the earlier Doerries Building; thus, again, there seems to be evidence in this building of the Italianate aesthetic having an impact in buildings of the 1870's and 1880's.

The stone house located at 400 Oak, with its segmental-arched windows and its center gabled roof, which is similar to the Langenbach home located at 311 E. 6th, may also have been built by a Missouri-German stonemason. This type of building has become a rarity in Fulton and should be preserved.

Quite a few buildings located in downtown Fulton fit the pattern of the Missouri-German commercial style of brick construction. These buildings have segmental-arched windows and decorative cornices. The Maerz Jeweler's-Alexander's Hardware building (527-529 Court) with its diamond-like pattern cornice treatment and its stone beltcourse is one such building. This building was probably built sometime between 1884 and 1890.

## The Gothic Revival Style

"The Greek temple disease has passed its crisis - the people have survived it." Such were the words of Andrew Jackson Downing, a 19th century advocate of the Gothic Revival style of architecture. This style reached the midwest in the 1850's, and in some ways may be seen as a reaction against the Neoclassical style. The Gothic Revival style of architecture has links with the romantic movement of the late 18th and early 19th centuries. In some ways it reflects a nostalgia for or at least a greater interest in the medieval past and the associations that that particular past conjured up such as a more religious, spiritual outlook on life, an outlook in opposition to that reflected in some Enlightenment literature of the 18th century. It is interesting, perhaps, to note here that Fulton's original name, Volney, as short-lived as it was, was attached to the community by the men who platted Fulton and who apparently had been impressed with Volney's Enlightenment persuasion which had induced him to write a book whose purpose was to popularize atheism. Fulton's first residents, however, objected to Volney's philosophy and for that reason quickly changed the name of their town. Medieval associationism was also reflected in the popularity of "Gothic" romances and horror stories written by such authors as Sir Walter Scott, Lord Byron and Edgar Allan Poe. Although America, unlike England, Germany, and France, did not really have a medieval past that could be evoked with nationalistic overtones in the Gothic Revival style of architecture, America did seem to have a stronger link with nature, and Gothic forms with their asymmetry and irregularity were often seen as a more organic and more natural style than the Greco-Roman modes. This aspect of the Gothic Revival style of architecture was stressed by

Andrew Jackson Downing, a landscape gardener and horticulturist, who became the major popularizer of the Gothic Revival style of architecture in America. Downing also stressed the importance of achieving a harmonious relationship between a house and its setting and believed that a building should honestly express the nature of its materials.

The major characteristic of a Gothic Revival style building is its emphasis on verticality which was a contrast to the emphasis on horizontality seen in buildings of the Neoclassical style.

The United Church of Christ, formerly the German Evangelical Church, has a number of elements which indicate its affinity to the Gothic Revival style. Verticality is certainly stressed here through the use of a high-pitched roof and the inclusion of a steeple. The pointed-arched windows also continue the vertical tendency in this building, and stained-glass windows as well as the buttressing enhance the Gothic flavor of the building. The fact that the building has a corner steeple with the main entrance located below it gives the building an asymmetrical rather than a symmetrical elevation, another characteristic of the Gothic Revival style.

It is interesting to contrast this building with the First Baptist Church building which was built in 1856 and was formerly located at the corner of E. 5th and E. Ravine; the Baptist Church building clearly adhered to a classical aesthetic.

The First Presbyterian Church built c.1885 and designed by M. Fred Bell has elements of the Italianate style with its decorative eave brackets, but is still essentially a Gothic Revival style building

with its emphasis on verticality, and its pointed-arch and stained-glass windows. A tall steeple at one time emphasized the verticality of this building and contributed to the asymmetrical appearance of its facade; and buttresses appear on this church as they do on the United Church of Christ; in these buildings they are probably more decorative than functional. Churches, especially, seem suited to the Gothic Revival style because of its religious associations and perhaps because of the fact that the vertical thrust of buildings in this style seems somehow to suggest a more spiritual, unearthly realm.

But the Gothic Revival style also made its way into domestic architecture. The Old Scott Place (315 Nichols) with its wood construction has a closer link with nature than the brick churches just discussed. This house is essentially a vernacular form of architecture - a 1½-story house with a central hall, a type known as an I-house; it is the same vernacular type that can be seen in both the Willing house and the Humphreys-Harris house; however, it has been updated by the inclusion of some Gothic Revival elements such as the high-pitched roof, the center gable on the main facade, the high-pitched gabled dormers, the tall, narrow windows on the first story and the triangular-topped windows, some of which have pointed wooden hood-molds above them, on the second story; all these elements contribute to the vertical thrust of the building. The decorative scrollwork on the porch could also be seen as a suggestion of Gothic tracery, and the slender wooden porch posts are consistent with the Gothic Revival style of architecture as well. The attenuated pilasters articulating the corners of the main body of the house and the dentil-like molding along the entablature of the porch are classical elements that simply remind us of the eclectic nature of so many 19th century buildings.

There are also elements of the Gothic Revival style in the small Missouri-German cottage (311 E. 6th) that was probably built by John Langenbach, a bricklayer of German origin. The high-pitched center gable of the main facade on the south and the tracery-like scrollwork on the east porch may be seen as Gothic Revival touches.

## The Italianate Styles of Architecture

The Italian Villa style of architecture was another non-Greek form of architecture that was popularized in the United States by Andrew Jackson Downing. This particular type of Italianate style was inspired by the vernacular farmhouses of Italy which were admired for their picturesque irregularity of elevation and informal planning.

The Hockaday House, built between 1863 and 1868 is characteristic of the Italian Villa style with its decorative eave brackets - the keynote of the style, its tall, narrow segmental-arched windows with decorative lintels, its 2-story bay or oriel window on the main facade, a feature which contributes to the asymmetrical appearance of the house, and finally its prominent chimneys which add an element of the picturesque to the house.

The Bell-Yates home (854 Court) built around 1880-81 and designed by M. Fred Bell is also an example of the Italian Villa style. It too has decorative eave brackets, and tall, narrow, segmental-arched windows on the first and second stories, plus round-arched windows on the attic story. Its floorplan is informal and the exterior with its wide veranda also contributes to the air of informality evoked by the house.

The Renaissance Revival style is related to the Italianate but has a more classical, symmetrical appearance. The Maddox-Wright home (300 W. 5th), which was probably built in the late 1870's, is an example of this style. It, like the Italian Villa style, is also characterized by its decorative eave brackets. The siding that exists on this building now is a later addition.

From the 1860's through the early 1890's the High Victorian Italianate style was popular for commercial buildings. The focal point of buildings in this style was usually the windows. The old Masonic Hall (501 Court) designed by the firm of Wright and Bell around 1872 has round-arched windows with bracketed hoodmolds on the main facade. Although this building has undergone some alterations it is still a prime candidate for restoration.

Another High Victorian Italianate building on Court Street is the north half of Lain-Myers Drug Co. (507 Court). Its cast iron window lintels with acanthus leaf brackets are especially nice.

Cast iron facades of the 19th century were frequently designed in the High Victorian Italianate style. These facades tend to emphasize the verticality of the building through window treatment, bracketing and pedimental forms. Ornamental details are varied on these buildings: note, for example, the terracotta floral motifs on the Clapp-Jameson Building, the rosettes on the cast iron facade of the building located at 503-510 Court, and the variety of details on the Western Auto-OWL Insurance building (11-15 E. 5th).

## The French Second Empire Style of Architecture

One of the most popular styles of architecture in Fulton's history seems to have been the French Second Empire style. This style got its name from the reign of Napoleon III of France, which lasted from 1852-70. Although the architectural style itself may have been born prior to 1852, it was clearly associated with Napoleon III's reign and buildings designed during that time such as the new Louvre by L.-T.-J. Visconti and H.-M. Lefuel, and the Paris Opera House designed by Charles Garnier. In the United States the style had its heyday while Ulysses S. Grant was president from 1869-77 and thus is occasionally referred to as the Grant style. Two of the most well-known buildings in the United States built in this style were the Philadelphia City Hall, designed by John McArthur, Jr. (after which the Howard County Courthouse in Fayette, Mo. was modeled) and the Old Post Office (the Federal Building and Customs House) in St. Louis, designed by the office of Alfred B. Mullett, the supervising architect of the U.S. Treasury Department.

The most characteristic feature of the French Second Empire style is its mansard roof which is often capped with cast iron cresting and which is usually embellished with ornamental dormer windows. Classical detailing on cornices, moldings and lintels are frequently found and brick was the preferred building material for this style of architecture.

M. Fred Bell designed quite a few buildings in Fulton in this style such as the old Callaway County Courthouse and the old State Hospital buildings, and, of course, the Palace Hotel. The Palace Hotel originally had a mansard roof with cresting, ornamental dormers and classical detailing on the roof cornice. Balconies on the second story contributed further to its picturesque appearance.

Bell also designed a number of homes in the French Second Empire style including James C. Renshaw's home (307 E. 5th) built c.1879. This house has a distinctive gable end facade which is reminiscent of Flemish Mannerist gables of the 17th century. A very similar house is the Hosch-Lacoff house (410 E. 8th), which was built between 1883 and 1888. Theodore Lacoff may have designed this house himself or in consultation with M. Fred Bell. Lacoff, who was born in Luxembourg and came to the United States in 1868, worked with Bell as a contractor on a number of projects including the State Hospital and the Missouri School for the Deaf in Fulton, and the buildings on the west side of Francis Quadrangle on the University of Missouri campus in Columbia.

The Metcalf house (817 Court) was built around 1882 for C. H. and Amelia Bauer and is another fine example of the French Second Empire style of architecture. It has stone quoins and a centrally-placed tower which present a more symmetrical, formal-looking facade.

The building downtown located at 512-516 Court, with its pseudo-mansard roof also reflects the influence of the French Second Empire style. It was probably built around 1882 and may have been built for C. H. Bauer too; in addition, it is possible that Bell may have had a hand in the designing of these buildings for Bauer since he did do some work for him around this time.

## The Queen Anne Revival Style of Architecture

The Queen Anne Revival style was initiated by Richard Norman Shaw, an English architect who in the late 1860's was designing buildings inspired by late medieval or Tudor style buildings loosely associated with the reign of Queen Anne (who was queen of England during the early years of the 18th century). In the United States in 1874, Henry Hobson Richardson designed the Watts Sherman House in Newport, Rhode Island, which is believed to be the first American house inspired by Shaw's Queen Anne Revival style of architecture. In addition, the Queen Anne Revival style's acceptance may have been encouraged by women's home magazines which published articles on the style.

The Queen Anne Revival style is characterized by its sprawling, free-form plan and elevation. Usually a variety of materials (and/or colors) are used on the exterior, such as clapboard, different kinds of shingles, stone, brick, etc. Projecting bays, towers, and turrets (borrowed from French chateaux) were popular, as were wide, wrap-around porches and balconies with carved and turned, spindle-like porch railings, brackets and other ornamentation. Stained and/or leaded glass windows were also popular as were huge, medieval-type chimneys.

There are quite a few houses in Fulton which are in this style. The Kingdom of Callaway Historical Society Museum (351 W. 7th), which was built c. 1890 for Ernest Tuttle, exhibits a number of elements of the Queen Anne Revival style: its irregular plan, with projecting and irregular bays on both the west and east sides, its wrap-around porch and the balcony above it which has lathe-turned decoration, lovely stained glass windows, and a dormer window with decorative bargeboard trim. This house originally had a porch railing with spindle-like posts, and a decorative roof line which vaguely echoed the cut-out design of

the dormer's bargeboard. These elements contributed to the varied appearance of the exterior as did the original two-tone paint job.

The turret on the northeast corner of Mattie Belle Tucker's home (917 Court) distinguishes it as a Queen Anne Revival style house too. This house was designed by Bell and except for the removal of the original porch it has been changed very little since it was built c.1906.

Horace Harner, a bricklayer, built his small brick home at 201 St. Louis Ave. in the early 1890's. Though its original porch has also been lost, its irregular massing with numerous projections, varied dormer windows, stained glass windows, and its fanciful metal roof trim with heart-shaped cut-outs are all characteristic features of the Queen Anne Revival style of architecture.

Slightly more restrained was "Bell's Prize Cottage", the home he designed for his daughter, Kathryn Bell Montgomery, around 1902-03 (305 E. 5th). The original front porch of this house has also been altered but its varied wall treatment, with both clapboard and imbricated (fishscale) shingles, its massive chimney and its richly varied window types all bespeak clearly of the Queen Anne Revival style.

The J. W. Cook home (907 Court) built c. 1906 may also have been designed by Bell. It is rich in ornamental detailing, but the distinctly classical nature of the details, such as the pedimented gables with denticulation, ionic columns and Palladian-like windows suggest the return to a more formal, classical style of architecture which became popular at the turn of the century.

## The Neoclassical Revival Style of Architecture

The Neoclassical Revival style of architecture can be seen as an attempt to achieve a greater sense of clarity and order in architecture. It may also be seen as a sort of transitional phase which occurred between the irregular Queen Anne Revival style and the more austere formal Georgian Revival style buildings. This new classical style of architecture was popularized by Chicago's "White City", as the buildings built for the Columbian Exposition of 1893 were called.

The Forsee-Atkinson home (910 Court) designed by the New Jersey architectural firm of P. T. MacLagan for Adah Tucker and her husband, John Harry Atkinson, around 1905 is a Neoclassical Revival style house. It is interesting to note how the turrets of this house have been reduced in size and have become more restrained in appearance, in contrast to the Queen Anne Revival style turret of the Tucker house across the street. And what is probably even more significant a change is the fact that the Forsee-Atkinson house has two turrets, arranged so that a more formal, symmetrical facade has been created. A denticulated porch cornice, and Tuscan porch columns also contribute to the classical air of this house as does the elegant, elliptical fanlight over the entranceway, which harks back to an earlier classical Federal style of architecture of 13th century America.

M. Fred Bell also designed homes in the Neoclassical Revival style such as the one he designed for Louis and Sue Belle Berghauser at 325 Jefferson. Its simple, restrained form with gable-end facade, Ionic columns without fluting, and denticulated cornices are right in line with Neoclassical Revival tastes.

Another Neoclassical Revival house of note is located at 207 E. 9th. The pedimented gable over the entrance bay, the delicate classical molding and Ionic porch columns are all typical features of the Neoclassical Revival style and the shiplap siding creates a relatively smooth wall surface which enhances the classical effect even more.

## The Georgian Revival Style of Architecture

The Georgian Revival (or Colonial Revival) style was inspired by Georgian architecture of the 18th century. This style was initiated by the architectural firm of McKim, Mead, and White and it was popular between around 1890 and around 1915. This style also exhibits a tendency towards a more orderly form of building that with the Neoclassical Revival style can be seen as a reaction against the more irregular, picturesque architectural styles that were favored during the Victorian period from the 1860's through the 1880's.

A building of the Georgian Revival style is characterized by a strictly rectangular plan with a minimum of projections, a very symmetrically-arranged facade, a roof that is of the hipped, double-pitched or gambrel type, classical detailing on the cornices, and symmetrically-placed chimneys. Sometimes Georgian Revival style homes have a roof deck or central cupola, although none of the houses of this style in Fulton exhibit either of these two elements.

The James St. George Tucker home (1 E. 10th) which was built in 1912 is a good example of this style of architecture, as is the Dunlap-Bell-Harris house at 825 Court, which was designed by M. Fred Bell and was also built around 1912.

The Klinginsmith Chiropractic Clinic at the northeast corner of W. 5th and Nichols originally exhibited Georgian Revival details with its urns, broken pediment and balustrade which ornamented the roofline, and the still extant bas-relief festoons which decorate the facade. This building, which was originally a department store, was built sometime between 1895 and 1902.

A number of Bell's public buildings which were built around 1910-15, such as the Public Library and the C & A Railroad Depot also have affinities with the Georgian Revival style of architecture.

## The Bungalow Style of Architecture

The word "bungalow" comes from the Hindustani adjective "banglā" which means "from Bengal" and was used during the 19th century by the British in India to refer to small, low-lying houses surrounded by porches which were built by the Indian government for use as rest houses for travelers. In the United States the term "bungalow" gradually supplanted the word "cottage", perhaps because of the more exotic associations suggested by the former word. From around 1900 through the 1920's the Bungalow (or California Bungalow) style house was in its heyday. There are many fine examples of the Bungalow style house in Fulton.

One of the nicer examples of this style is the Gingrich home (200 W. 7th). This house, which resembles the Western Stick Style, a specific type of Bungalow associated with buildings designed by the California architectural firm of Greene & Greene, was designed by Hugo Harner around 1914. The Gingrich home is typical of the Bungalow style in that it is a small building, only 1½ stories high, has a large porch and wide, overhanging eaves with decorative stick brackets & it also has decorative stickwork on its porch pillars. The projecting bricks of the chimney are also interesting to note as they are very much in harmony with the rest of the design of this house; they emphasize the horizontality of the building as well as the interrelationship between mass and space, a quality that seems to reveal the link that exists between the Bungalow style of architecture and Japanese, especially Shinto, architecture.

Around 1923 M. Fred Bell designed a Bungalow style house for Leland Waters at 309 Court. This house is also 1½ stories high, has wide, overhanging eaves with decorative eave brackets; in addition, elements from some earlier architectural styles are included on this house such as the decorative imbricated shingles, a remnant of the Queen Anne

Revival style, and the classical detailing used in both the Neoclassical Revival and Georgian Revival styles.

Much more restrained is the brick bungalow designed by Bell for the bricklayer Henry Wichmann and his family, which was built in 1924 and 1925. The graceful curves of the arched porch openings suggest, perhaps, a touch of Spanish influence that often pervaded houses in the Bungalow style. J. D. Kistler did the carpentry work on this house for the Wichmann family, and he also was the carpenter-builder for Harold and Kate Scott, who built the bungalow at 816 Jefferson around 1925-26. This bungalow with its very simple profile and its uniform covering of wood shingles has an affinity with the Shingle Style of architecture, a style which has its origins in New England. The Shingle Style began around 1880 and was related to the Queen Anne Revival Style as carried out by H. H. Richardson; the Shingle Style can also be seen as a variant of the Colonial Revival style, but a variant which drew not on Georgian Revival architecture of the 18th century, but rather the shingle-clad homes of 17th century New Englanders.

One of the goals of the survey was to designate buildings worth preserving for the future and to encourage preservation and restoration of such buildings, and in addition, to recognize the noteworthy preservation and restoration efforts already being made in the community. A review board composed of Dr. Charles Jones, historian, James Darrough, restoration architect, and Phyllis Strawn, architectural historian, designated about 400 buildings included in the survey as being worthy of preservation. Many of these buildings are eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places because of their architectural and/or historic significance.

All the buildings within the survey area were given one of five ratings: I) National Significance, II) State Significance, III) City Significance, IV) Neighborhood Significance, and V) Little or No Significance Perceived at this Time. Many buildings in Fulton, both those which were designated as having significance as well as those not given such designation, have the potential for increasing their ratings either through further restoration and/or through further research which might establish more clearly a building's special historic significance.

## A Note About the Survey Itself

This booklet is the result of information gathered during the Fulton Architectural Survey which began on April 10, 1978 and ended on June 30, 1979. This survey was sponsored by the Missouri Heritage Trust, Inc., a private, not-for-profit organization which was formed to promote and coordinate historic preservation activities throughout Missouri. The survey was funded by the city of Fulton and the U.S. Department of Interior on a 50/50 matching grant awarded by the State Office of Historic Preservation. Surveyors recorded over 1,100 buildings within the area between Westminster Ave. and State Street and between 2nd St. and 10th St. One of the goals of the survey was to prepare a record of the architecture of Fulton in as complete a manner as possible in order that such information could be used for city planning purposes today as well as by architectural and cultural historians in the future. Approximately 400 of the buildings recorded were designated as being architecturally and/or historically significant and were thus recommended for preservation.

Each building within the survey area was recorded on a Historic Inventory Form. On this form such physical information as the style of the building, its roof type, wall construction and a description of its interesting or unique architectural features were included. A site plan of the property was drawn on the inventory form in order to show the relationship of the building to the street nearest it and the location of each building was also indicated on the map of Fulton that had been included on the back of the form. A photograph of the building was also attached to the form. In addition to this, information regarding the history of the building and the people associated with it

was sought out. Much of this information was based on oral histories gathered by the architectural historian and the many volunteers who worked on the project, but documentary sources such as abstracts, local histories, maps, newspaper articles, cemetery records and other sources were also used.

One of the major goals of a survey such as the one carried out in Fulton is to inspire further interest in local history.

Naturally, accuracy of information recorded and verification of facts by more than one source was sought, but due to the time restrictions of the project as well as the documented nature of the local area, this was not always possible and the information gathered thus far should not be considered conclusive. Errors will no doubt be discovered and hopefully corrected and reinterpretation of data is inevitable. Much more research is needed before an authoritative history of Fulton and its architecture can be written.

Key

Ratings

- I National Significance
- II State Significance
- III City Significance
- IV Neighborhood Significance

Architectural Styles

- B Bungalow
- E Eclectic
- F French Second Empire
- G Gothic Revival
- GR Georgian Revival
- HVI High Victorian Italianate
- I Italianate
- IR Italianate-Renaissance mode
- MG Missouri-German
- N Neoclassical
- NR Neoclassical Revival
- O Other
- QA Queen Anne Revival
- V Vernacular

Building Information

- A Architect
- AB Architect-builder
- B Builder
- C Contractor
- OB Owner-builder

1. Westminster Ave. & W. 7th - Winston Churchill Memorial (Church of St. Mary the Virgin, Aldermanbury) (I; Christopher Wren, A) Designed by Wren after the Great Fire of London of 1666. This building is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. The museum is open:
2. 331 W. 7th - Kingdom of Callaway Historical Society Museum (II, c.1890/QA) This house was built around 1890 for Ernest Tuttle, a real estate and insurance salesman. (His initials are etched on the glass of the double-door entranceway.) The Kingdom of Callaway Historical Society has made significant progress towards restoring this building and presently operates it as a museum. The museum is usually open on Sunday afternoons and by appointment.
3. Washington West House. Westminster College Campus (III, 1906-07/GR) The construction of this building was financed by the estate of Dr. Washington West of St. Louis for use as a president's home.
4. Westminster Gymnasium. Westminster College Campus (I) Listed on the National Register of Historic Places to commemorate Winston Churchill's "Iron Curtain Speech"
5. Westminster Hall. Westminster College Campus (II, 1909-11/NR; Patton & Miller of Chicago, A; John T. Short of Jefferson City, C) M. F. Bell was an architectural consultant for this building, which has been finely restored.
6. Hall of Science. Westminster College Campus (II, 1900-01/GR; Theodore C. Link of St. Louis, A) Frederick C. Sternberg of St. Louis was the restoration architect for this building and for Westminster Hall.
7. 309 W. 5th (III, c.1870's?/G) This is an excellent example of a Gothic Revival cottage in Fulton. Further research is recommended.
8. 307 W. 5th (III, c.1869-82/N) Further research is also recommended on this house.
9. 302 W. 5th (III, O) This is a well-preserved cottage with an especially nice porch with carved brackets and turned posts.
10. 500 W. 5th (III, c.1870's/IR) This house was built for Charles M. Wright and his wife, Eleanor. Charles was a pharmacist and operated a drugstore located at 513 Court. George Coats, a cabinetmaker who taught at the School for the Deaf, owned this house from 1945 until his death in 1965; he made improvements to the house such as adding a lovely hardwood mantelpiece to the front parlor.
11. 206 W. 5th (IV, G) This Gothic Revival cottage was moved from the SW corner of W. 7th and Jefferson in the summer of 1913.

12. United Church of Christ, formerly the German Evangelical Church (II, c.1890/G; Peter H. Wichmann, B) Peter Wichmann's son, Henry, was also a bricklayer and built the basement of this church in the late 1920's.
13. 100 W. 5th - Post Office (III, 1915/O; James A. Wetmore, Acting Supervising Architect) Note the classical detailing below the roof cornice.
14. Callaway County Courthouse (III, 1938/O) This is a very good example of the Art Deco-Modern style of architecture. Note the Greek key designs which decorate the window spandrels and the Neo-Egyptian mood of the building which is suggested by the overall massing of the building and by details such as the "bundle of reeds" newel post on the south side stairway. The carved roundels represent events in Callaway County history.
15. 11-15 E. 5th (III, c.1890-95/HVI) The Fulton Post Office was located in 11 E. 5th at the turn of the century. Note the variety of rosettes and pilasters on this cast-iron facade.
16. 17 E. 5th (III, c.1848) This may be the oldest store still standing in Fulton; it was built by the Tucker family as a dry goods store. A new facade was added to the stone building after 1900.
17. 508 Market (III) The northern section of this house is the original house which was owned by marble cutter Ed Dunkleberg in 1907. He sold it to Dr. E. B. Ward, a veterinarian who added the southern section of the house and established a veterinary clinic here, which his brother, H. C. Ward, took over in 1913.
18. 5th and Market - The Palace Hotel (IV, c.1870's/alterd F; M. Fred Bell, A) This establishment is the descendant of the first hotel in Fulton which opened in 1825. In the 1870's this 50-room hotel was built at a cost of only \$9,200.
19. 115 E. 5th (III, c.1912; M. F. Bell, A?) This building was built to house the Gazette Publishing Co., which had been established in 1877 and of which Ovid Bell, Sr. was the publisher from 1901 until 1927.
20. 220 E. 5th (III, c.1831-90/QA; M. F. Bell, A) This house was built for John F. Craigo and his wife Annie, who owned the property until 1910. George and Beulah Bell Berry, M. Fred Bell's daughter, owned the house from 1920 until 1944. This house is a prime candidate for restoration.
21. 409 E. Bluff (behind 220 E. 5th) (III, c.1834-54/V) James and Maria L. McClanahan were probably the original owners of this house; Sally Ann McCredie owned the house from 1852-73 and on October 18, 1854 the first United Baptist Church in Fulton was organized here. This house was recognized for its historical significance as early as 1936 when it was included on the Historic American Buildings Survey. It should be preserved.

22. 301 E. 5th  
(III, c.1905-10/E; M. F. Bell, A) This house adheres to the symmetry of the Georgian Revival style, but its tiled roof and originally stuccoed wall treatment gave it a Spanish flavor. Dr. G. D. McCall, a physician and surgeon, was the original owner.
23. 304 E. 5th  
(III, c.1900-10/E) The decorative appliquéd trim and imbricated shingles on this house are reminiscent of the Queen Anne Revival style, but the form of the house itself is characteristic of the newer Bungalow style. This house may have been designed by Bell.
24. 305 E. 5th  
(III, c.1902-03/QA; M. F. Bell, A) This house was designed by Bell for his daughter Kathryn Bell Montgomery; Bell considered it his "prize cottage". Its original front porch has been altered considerably. Note the great variety of windows found on this house.
25. 307 E. 5th  
(III, c.1879/F; M. F. Bell, A) This house was built for James C. Renshaw, an attorney; an engraving of the house was included in the 1884 History of Callaway County.
26. 303 E. 5th  
(I, begun c. 1882/E; M. Fred Bell, AB) This house was built by Bell for his family and is symbolic of him and his tremendous architectural contributions to Fulton; incorporated in this building are elements of a variety of architectural styles Bell worked in such as the French Second Empire, the Queen Anne Revival and the Neoclassical Revival. According to Bell, he built this house over an 3-year period for less than \$66 a month.
27. 310 E. 5th  
(III, c.1865/1910, NR) This house was enlarged from a small, 1½-story structure in 1910 by M. Fred Bell for John Jacob Neukomm. Neukomm followed his father, John, in the tailoring business.
28. 400 Oak  
(IV, MG) This house is one of the few remaining stone buildings in Fulton and should be preserved. Further research is recommended.
29. 500 E. 2nd  
(IV, V) Note the distinctive rock-faced window lintels with brackets.
30. 502 E. 2nd  
(IV, V) This house may have originally been owned by German immigrants; further research on this house and #29 is recommended.
31. 502 E. 5th  
(IV) This house began as a one-story, three-room brick cottage built for August and Margaretha Fischer; it was later enlarged for Morris Bell Neukomm according to a design by M. Fred Bell.

32. 506 E. 5th  
(III, c.1895/QA) This house may have been built for Crockett Harrison, mayor of Fulton from 1916 to 1922.
33. 510 E. 5th  
(III, c.1895-1903/NR) Dr. J. A. Reily may have been the original owner of this house, which originally had a small, corner porch with decorative spindlework.
34. 514 E. 5th  
(III, c.1900/B) This is an early example of the Bungalow style of architecture in Fulton. C. H. Richmond, mayor of Fulton from 1895-96, lived here in 1903; and E. L. Koontz, mayor of Fulton from 1914-16, lived here for 60 years according to the the Brandts, the present owners. Photographs of this house and also #30 and #31 were included in a 1903 booklet commemorating the Semi-Centennial of Westminster College.
35. 300 E. 6th  
(IV, c.1880's/F) This house was built by John Neukomm for his daughter, Rose. Proper restoration would make this small brick house a significant local example of the French Second Empire style of architecture.
36. 303 E. 6th  
(II, c.1879-80/I; M. F. Bell, A) This house was built for John Neukomm, a Swiss immigrant who came to Fulton and opened a tailoring shop in the 1850's. His greenhouse used to be attached to the east side of the house. Note the similarity between the cornice decoration on this house and that on the house at 810 Court (#72).
37. 311 E. 6th  
(III, c.1880/MG; John Langenbach, OB) This house remained in the Langenbach family from 1880 until 1949. Note the decorative scrollwork brackets on the east porch.
38. 607 Grand  
(III, c.1890's/MG) Louis Hinderer was born and raised in this house and recalls having watched Haley's comet from the front porch in 1905. This cottage may have been built by the Langenbach family.
39. 611 Grand  
(III, c.1885/MG) This home was built for Lena Neukomm, one of John Neukomm's daughters. Note the decorative plate on the attic story of the main facade.
40. 406 E. 8th  
(III, NR) Elements such as the location of the imbricated shingles on the gable ends resemble the Neoclassical Revival home located at 325 Jefferson (#116), which was designed by Bell. Further research is recommended.

41. 410 E. 3th  
(II, c.1863-33/F) Theodore Lacoff, a building contractor who worked with M. Fred Bell, built this home. It might have been designed by Bell as it so closely resembles the house he designed by J. C. Renshaw at 307 E. 5th (#25). It is the best example of the French Second Empire style of architecture in Fulton.
42. 401 E. 3th - Second Christian Church  
(III, 1912/E) This church has affinities with the Colonial Revival style but also contains elements of Romanesque and Gothic Revival styles. It may have been modeled after the First Baptist Church in Fulton which was built a couple of years prior to this one.
43. 309 E. 9th  
(III, c.1904-06/NR) This home was built for the parents of Dr. Franc "Bullett" McCluer, president of Westminster College from 1933 to 1947, who was instrumental in bringing Churchill to speak in Fulton in 1946.
44. 305 E. 9th  
(III, c.1890) Several of the rooms on the interior of this house have lovely pressed tin ceilings; the woodwork, with floral motifs, is quite unique and is said to have been designed especially for the original owners.
45. 209 E. 9th  
(III, c.1890's) Further research is recommended on this house; note the Eastlake detailing on the window surrounds.
46. 207 E. 9th  
(III, c.1890's-c.1905/NR) This house has a number of lovely classical details, such as the denticulated cornices, egg and dart molding, pedimented gable above the porch and Ionic porch columns; the shiplap siding which makes the wall appear much smoother than clapboard would have is another element which enhances the classical appearance of this building.
47. 201 E. 9th  
(III, 1917/GR) The red tiled roof is a distinctive feature of this home.
48. 906 East Ave.  
(III, c.1890's-c.1905/GR) Note the pedimented gables with imbricated shingles, modillion brackets under the eaves, stained and leaded glass windows and the recessed entranceway with sidelights.
49. Seminoles Court Apartments (formerly - East Hall, Synodical Female College)  
(III, 1913/GR)  
Synodical Female College was, like Westminster College, affiliated with the Presbyterian Church. It was founded in 1872 and began operating in 1873. Many of Fulton's prominent women attended Synodical College until 1923, the last year of its existence.

50. 28 E. 9th  
(III, c.1890's-c.1910/WR) Note the lovely leaded and beveled glass windows of this house.
51. 10 E. 10th  
(III, c.1890's/QA) Note the gable-topped window surround here reminiscent of that seen on the Bell-designed home at 525 Jefferson (#116)
52. 8 E. 10th  
(III, c.1890's-c.1905/QA) This is an excellent example of the Queen Anne Revival style of architecture with elements of the Neoclassical Revival style such as the denticulated cornice, the Ionic porch columns and especially the Palladian window on the attic story of the main facade.
53. 1 E. 10th  
(III, 1912/GR) This house was built for John William Tucker out of bricks which had previously been used for Daniel M. Tucker's house built in 1856. Prior to that these bricks had been used for the 1825 Callaway County Courthouse.
54. Tucker slave quarters  
(III, c.1856/O) One of the 1st story rooms of this building was used as the family kitchen; the other 1st story room and the 2nd floor was used as slave quarters.
55. 917 Court  
(II, 1906/QA; M. F. Bell, A) This house was built for J. Roy Tucker and his bride, Mattie Belle Pratt, in 1906. Mattie Belle Tucker still lives here.
56. 910 Court  
(III, c.1905/WR; P. T. MacLagan, A) This house was built for Adah Tucker and her husband John Henry Atkinson. The interior staircase was modeled after the staircase located in her father's store downtown located in what is now Western Auto.
57. 915 Court  
(IV, c.1905/WR) Two former Westminster College presidents have lived here: Franc L. (Bullett) McCluer and Robert Davidson. The stained glass window located in the second floor bathroom of this house came from the old Curd residence which used to be located at 307 Nichols.
58. 907 Court  
(III, c.1905-06/QA; M. F. Bell, A?) This house was built for J. W. Cook, who used to run a hardware business located at 507 Court. From around 1910 until the late 1920's T. Ed Carter and his wife Mamie lived here with their children, including Maureen and Ruth, who now live across the street at 909 Court. T. Ed Carter ran a grocery business that was located at 407 Court.
59. 902 Court  
(IV, 1910/O; Charles E. Carr, OB) Charles E. Carr was a building contractor and built this house for his wife and two children, Letha Carr Hamilton and Horace E. Carr. Horace Carr also became a building contractor and built 901 Court for his own family around 1929-30. Letha Carr Hamilton now lives at 305 Court.

60. 900 Court  
(IV, c.1874) This house began as a one-story, two-room stone building. It was probably built by Christian Frank, a stonemason, who lived here with his wife Rosa from 1874, through 1904.
61. 837 Court  
(III, c.1890's-c.1905/2A) This house was built for D. P. Bartley and his wife Eva Bush. Bartley was mayor of Fulton from 1903 until 1910. This house has great potential for restoration.
62. 854 Court  
(II, c.1850-31/I; M. F. Bell, A) This house was built for Dr. Martin Yates, a physician, who used the front parlor as his office. The Van Sants bought the house in 1937 and lived here until 1955, when they sold it to Ovid Bell, Jr.
63. 329 Court  
(III, c.1910-17/GR; M. F. Bell, A?) This house was built for John T. Jameson. Later it was owned by M. Clay McGregor, the son of John McGregor, both of whom were tailors.
64. 330 Court  
(II, c.1868/c.1880's; 2A) The fireplace in the parlor of this house was painted by an itinerant painter in a primitive style. It includes some floral designs and a landscape. The woodwork in the grand central hall has been stained to resemble burl walnut.
65. 325 Court  
(III, 1912/GR; M. F. Bell, A) This house was built for Judge David Harris; the house located at 324 Nichols was moved to that spot to make room for this house. Ovid Bell Sr. lived here with his family from 1951 until 1965.
66. 323 Court  
(IV, c.1893/2A; M. F. Bell, A?) This house was built for Charles and Mary Fisher. It was the Presbyterian manse from 1947 until 1968.
67. 321 Court  
(III, C) This house was probably built for John McGregor and his family. McGregor was a tailor and owned a shop located at 514 Court.
68. 317 Court  
(II, 1882/F; C. Henry Bauer, B) Henry and Amelia Bauer had this house built in 1882 and sold it to W. D. and Emma Bush in 1883. It was the Beta Theta Pi Fraternity house from 1916 until 1929; and the Adams family lived here from 1929 until 1968.
69. 315 Court  
(II, c.1847/1866; 7/N) This house began as a 3-room log structure built for Dr. John W. Martin and his family. It was later enlarged to a 2-story brick building and was owned by the Harris family from 1866 until 1958. It was included on the 1956 Historic American Buildings Survey.

70. 312 Court  
(IV, c.1910) The Methodist Church had this house built as a parsonage; the Methodist Church owned it until 1971.
71. 309 Court  
(III, c.1923/B; M.F. Bell, A) This house was built for Leland Waters; W. E. (?) Suggett was the carpenter.
72. 310 Court  
(II, c.1883/A; M. F. Bell, A(?), C. H. and Amelia Bauer, C) This house has both Gothic Revival and Italianate elements in its design. Rev. George W. Penn and his wife Mary owned this house from 1886 until 1896, when they sold it to James W. Pratt, Mattie Belle Tucker's father. This was the Kappa Alpha Fraternity house in 1920 and 1921.
73. 307 Court  
(III, c.1904/NR) This house was built for J. N. Dutton, a banker, who lived here with his family until around 1914 when they moved into their new home at 319 Court.
74. 303 Court  
(II, c.1852-53/E; C. H. and Amelia Bauer, C) This house is a combination of French Second Empire and Italianate elements; it may have been designed by M. Fred Bell. Reverend John Robert Black started a Southern Baptist printing business in the basement of this house in 1950. Joe and Mollie Holt live here now; Joe is a state representative. This was the Beta Theta Pi Fraternity House in 1914 and 1915.
75. 304 Court  
(III, c.1898-1902/NR) This house has a number of interesting architectural details such as the porch columns with vertical grooves which suggest a capital.
76. 301 Court  
(III, c.1887) This house was built for S. R. and Belle Reese; they sold it to Joseph Coons and his family in 1890. Sallie and Nettie Coons ~~lived here~~ inherited the house from their mother and ~~lived~~ both here until they died in 1947 and 1952, respectively.
77. First Presbyterian Church  
(II, c.1834/E; M. F. Bell, A; Theodore Lacroff, C) The original steeple of this church was destroyed by lightning in 1929. The interior woodwork was stained by Ed and George Bellmann. Most of the original stained glass windows were replaced in 1912.
78. 711 Court  
(III, c.1910-17/B) This house was built for John J. Brown, a retired medical doctor who worked as a tie hacker, selling railroad ties.
79. 712 Court  
(III, c.1910/NR) This house was built for Dave McCue, who was an Assistant Superintendent of the School for the Deaf. Note the lovely stained glass window on the north facade; note also the unusual bricks.
80. 710 Court  
(III) This is a well-preserved example of a house showing strong influence from the Shingle Style; it has recently been painted in such a way that its architectural details have been enhanced.

81. First Christian Church  
(III, c.1911/NR) This is the fourth First Christian Church building. Note classical details such as the modillion brackets, egg and dart molding and dentils which decorate the cornice.
82. 533-35 Court - I.O.O. F. Building  
(III, c.1903) Note the decorative terracotta cornice with acanthus leaf design. This building used to house the Everheart and Hudnall Grocery Store. The public library was located on the second floor before the present library building was completed.
83. 532-34 Court  
(IV, c.1891) The pressed tin cornice used to have a semicircular section in the center with the date 1891, just above the name "Powell". Powell's Gift Shop used to be located here and at one time the Hockensmith Pantorium was also located in this building.
84. 511 Court - Dora's Fashion Shop  
(III, c.1908/NR, M. F. Bell, A (?) The Montgomery-Bell Dry Goods Company was originally in this building. In 1895 and 1902 The Grand Opera House was located on this site; in 1834 The City Hall was located here.
85. 509 Court - Gidley's Shoe Store  
(III, before 1905) This building used to house the Neukoma Clothing Co. Note the laurel wreath window surrounds and the decorative pressed tin brackets which link this building visually with #39.
86. 508-10 Court  
(III, 1888/HVI) John Wolz and his son, Otto, used to run a jewelry store here which was established in 1894.
87. 501 Court  
(III, 1872/I; Wright & Bell, A) The Masonic Hall used to be located here on the third floor; R. A Moore's Drug Store was established here in 1897.
88. Clapp-Jameson-Adams Building  
(II, 1890/HVI) The cast iron facade of this building was made by the Scherpe-Koken Architectural Iron Company of St. Louis. The "K of P" at the top of the building stands for the Knights of Pythias, a fraternal organization which used to meet on the third floor; later, Delta Tau Delta fraternity met here.
89. 413-15 Court - Farmers Mutual Insurance Company  
(III, c.1902-12/CR) This was originally the Southern Bank of Fulton.
90. 10 E. 4th  
(IV, c.1895-1902/O) The round arched windows of this building give it a Romanesque revival flavor. This used to be the location of Alke's Meat Market.

91. City Hall  
(III, 1895-1902/Romanesque Revival) This building used to have bay windows on the second story and was used as both a City Hall and a Fire Department.
92. 404 Market  
(III) This commercial building has an especially well-designed facade which has not been altered. Further research is recommended to determine whether Ball designed it. It probably dates c.1904-10.
93. Cellar of 209 Court  
The stone cellar beneath this house was built for the Sartor and Heller Brewery which became the Lorenz Brewery in 1379. Henry Lorenz used to live in 211 Court; his father, Edward, owned the brewery.
94. 207 Court  
(III, c.1828-42?/V) The front section of this house is of frame construction and was added on to the two brick rooms on the SW corner of the house which probably date prior to 1842.
95. 205 Court  
(III, c.1863-4?/V) This house is constructed of brick and conforms to the Saddlebag type of vernacular architecture.
96. 206 Court  
(IV, c.1903/0; William Maerz, OB) This is a good example of a small worker's cottage which William Maerz built for his bride, Ann Schiller, using bricks from his own firebrick yard located north of Fulton.
97. Hockaday House, Hockaday Hill  
(II, c.1865-68/I, John A. Hockaday, OB) John A. Hockaday, the original owner of this house served as both State Attorney-General and a State Senator. In 1875 Jefferson Davis was a visitor here.
- 98-99 200 and 202 Nichols  
(II, pre-1854./V) These two houses are of the same vernacular type; 200 Nichols, however, has been stylized and updated with a mansard roof characteristic of the French Second Empire style. These two houses may have been built by a member of the Wichmann family.
100. 223 W. 2nd  
(III, 1917/3; Oscar Taylor, OB) This stone bungalow is unique in Fulton; note the subtle color change that occurs in the stone at the water table line.
101. 207 W. 2nd  
(III, 0) This is another good example of a worker's cottage similar to #96. It may be contemporary with 205 W. 2nd, but the latter is laid out in a more traditional vernacular manner, i.e. saddlebag type.

102. 211 Jefferson  
(II, c.1855/N) This Neoclassical or Greek Revival house was built by Dr. George Willing, who was born in Kentucky, grew up in St. Louis, studied medicine and specialized in the treatment of cholera, traveled to California during the gold rush era and led a wagon train to the Pike's Peak region of Colorado in search of gold, was arrested during the Civil War for being a Southern sympathizer, and got involved in mining and exploration in Arizona territory at the end of his life.
103. 215 Jefferson  
(III, c.1870/N) This house was built by Paulina Sartor Wade's first husband, a bricklayer who may have helped in the construction of Old Westminster Hall. Wade fell off the roof of the smokehouse he was building behind this house and died. Paulina later married Ed Lorenz, Paul ("Skinny") Lorenz's grandfather.
104. 208 W. 4th  
(III, c.1890's/QA) This Queen Anne Revival cottage was built for Fred Backer, Mabyl Backer's father. He ran Backer & Backer's Bakery, which used to be located at 8 W. 4th.
105. 403 Jefferson - old Evangelical Church Parsonage  
(III, c.1904/QA; Peter H. Wichmann, B) Rev. Heinrich Mueller is said to have insisted that the windows in the second floor octagonal study of this parsonage be raised 6 feet above the floor "in order to avert any temptation to the minister to daydream out the window while writing his weekly sermon."
106. 405 Nichols - Fulton Lockers Inc.  
(III, 1881/MG) The stonework on this building was completed in May of 1881 by Christian Frank. (See #60) This building was originally the Gilbert & Curd Tobacco Co.
107. Southwestern Bell Telephone Co. Business Office  
(III, 1915; M. Fred Bell, A) M. Fred Bell corresponded with Alexander Graham Bell in order to acquire the rights to establish a phone system in Fulton; a small exchange was opened in March, 1882, with M. Fred Bell serving as the first manager, a post he continued to hold until his death in 1929.
108. Fulton Public Library  
(II, 1912/GR; M. F. Bell, A) Andrew Carnegie approved Bell's designs for this building; the construction was made possible by a gift of \$12,000 from Carnegie.
109. 201 St. Louis Ave.  
(III, c.1892/QA; Horace Harner, OB) The decorative slate roof and the roof trim with heart-shaped cut-outs are two of the most interesting and delightful features of this house.
110. Center Elementary School  
(III, 1916/O; M. F. Bell, A) Bell designed this high school building in the Second Renaissance Revival style. It was his "last public effort before retiring from the architectural field."

111. 17 E. 9th  
(III, G) Further research on this house is recommended. Details such as the high-pitched gable roof and the pointed hoodmolding over the upper story windows link it with the Gothic Revival style of architecture. Stoner Yantis and his family used to live here.
112. 7 E. 9th  
(III, c.1915) Mr. Audrey, a carpenter, built this house for John P. Newcomer. It was the home of Charles M. Wilson, Mayor of Fulton from 1926 to 1930 and State Representative from 1940 to 1942.
113. 909 Nichols  
(III, before 1877?) Dr. Edward Mary Herndon, who was named after his mother who died shortly after he was born, lived here before 1877. His son, Edward William, was born in this house in 1877 and died here in 1944. He was a partner in the firm of Herndon and Taylor Furniture and Undertaking Co. which was located at 9 W. 5th.
114. W. 10th & E. Walnut - The Chicago & Alton Railroad Depot  
(II, 1911/GR; M. F. Bell, A) This railroad station has great potential for restoration and adaptive re-use. It was designed by Bell and was considered a model depot in its own time.
115. 907 E. Walnut  
(II, c.1874/N; J. C. Yantis, OB) J. C. Yantis worked with the Corps of Engineers building the Wabash and Erie Canal in 1837 and 1838 before he came to Fulton and opened a flour mill here.
116. 825 Jefferson  
(III, 1906/NR; M. F. Bell, A) Louis Berghauser, William's son, had this house built for his bride, Sue Belle Sitton. John, Louis' brother, who was in the tin manufacturing business in Nevada, Mo., gave the newlyweds pressed tin ceilings for this house as a wedding present. Note the gable-topped window surround on the north side of the house; this seems to have been one of Bell's favorite motifs.
117. 823 Jefferson  
(III, c.1872/N) William E. Berghauser, the founder of Berghauser's Hardware, had this house built.
118. 816 Jefferson  
(III, c.1925-26/B; J. D. Kistler, B) Shirley Scott Payne was born and raised in this house which was built for her parents, Harold and Kate Scott.
119. 719 Jefferson  
(IV, c.1902-03/QA) This house was built for William T. McClure and his family; McClure was part owner of the Callaway Hardware Co.
120. 715 Jefferson  
(III, c.1912-13/O; Frank Maerz, B) Frank Maerz was the bricklayer for this house which was built for Samuel Fisher. Fisher was a tinsmith and apparently did the tinwork on this house himself; he was the owner of Fisher & Son Heating, Tin & Slate Works.
121. 711 Jefferson  
(IV, c.1902/QA) This house was built for Davis W. Whanger, the part owner, along with W. T. McClure (#119), of the Callaway Hardware Co.

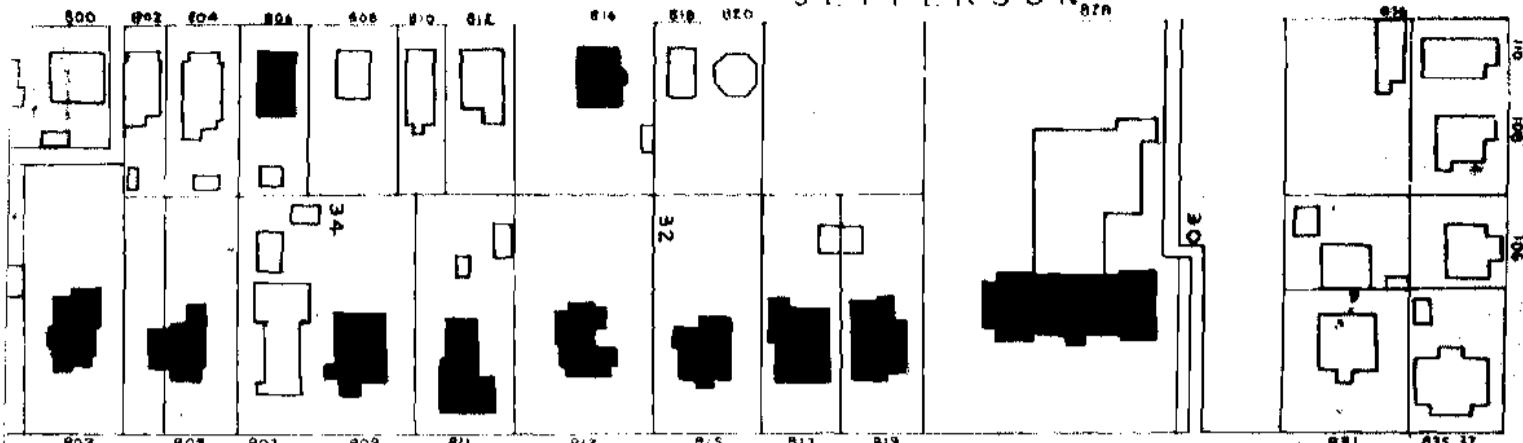
122. 710 Jefferson  
(III, 1924-25/B; M. F. Bell, A; Henry Wichmann, OB) This is an excellent example of the Bungalow style of architecture. Henry Wichmann's children, Henry, Karl, Frieda, and Luise helped in the construction of this house.
123. 706 Jefferson  
(III, c.1890-1905/O; Frank Maerz, B) This is a good example of a small worker's cottage built by bricklayer Frank Maerz, an active builder in Fulton for many years.
124. 200 W. 7th  
(III, 1914/B; Hugo Harner, A) Oscar Taylor did the masonry work on this house, including the stone porch posts which he signed and dated.
125. 607 Jefferson  
(III, c.1905/NR) This house may have been designed by M. F. Bell; it has a number of architectural details which are similar to ones on the house Bell designed at 825 Jefferson (#116).
126. 603 Jefferson  
(III, c.1856/N) This house is purported to have been the home of the author Carol Abbott Stanley who wrote books such as Order No. 11. William King, an affluent farmer and merchant in Callaway County, lived here with his family during the 1870's.
127. 104 W. 7th  
(III, c.1880's-90's/QA) This house has some delightful architectural details; it has tremendous potential for restoration. Further research is recommended to determine whether or not Bell could have been the architect.
128. 106 W. 7th  
(III, c.1900-10/QA-B) The siding and some of the windows on this house are reminiscent of Kathryn Bell Montgomery's house at 305 E. 5th (#24). Further research is recommended.
129. 715 Nichols  
(III, 1883/MG; M. C. McIntire, C) This is one of the few Missouri-German stone buildings left in Fulton. It should be preserved.
130. 301 Nichols  
(IV, c.1902-10/NR) This was the Phi Delta Theta Fraternity House during the years 1914-20.
131. 304 Nichols  
(III, c.1910/NR) This house was built for Rev. Eugene F. Abbott, minister of the Presbyterian church from 1911-37.
132. 311 Nichols  
(III, c.1872/N) Further research on this house is recommended. Rolla Sampson, the present owner, is a retired carpenter; Mrs. Sampson attended Synodical College, where she majored in music.

133. 813 Nichols  
(III, G) George Bellamann signed the graining of the woodwork in the front parlor (on the south side) of this house. John and Susan Scott lived here from 1878 until they died. John Scott first came to Fulton to attend Westminster College; when he graduated in 1865, he was recognized as one of the best mathematics students the college had ever had, so he was given the position of head of the department.
134. 815 Nichols  
(III, c.1873-84/G; M. F. Bell, A) Samuel L. Dedman, the original owner of this house, was president of the Southern Bank of Fulton. This grand old house originally had a porch which extended across the front of the house, according to Maggie Ratekin Lorenz, who grew up here.
135. 711 Walnut  
(III, 1902/0; Frank Maerz, B) This house has similarities to the small worker's cottage that Maerz built at 706 Jefferson (#123), but it also has some Neoclassical Revival details such as the denticulated porch cornice. The stone quoins at the corners are the most interesting feature of this house.
136. 211 W. 7th  
(III, c.1906/0; M. E. Leavens, C) Note the stained glass window on the west side of this house. Marvin Moore used to live here.
137. 205 W. 7th  
(III, c.1910's/B) Further research on this house is recommended. It is an extremely well-preserved Bungalow.
138. (III, c.1910's/B) Further research on this house is recommended. It is also a very well-preserved and well designed example of the Bungalow style of architecture.
139. 300 W. 7th  
(III, c.1853 and later additions/V) One of the rear rooms of this house is of log construction. Westminster Professor of Theology, Daniel Gage lived here for almost 50 years.
140. 302 W. 7th  
(III, c.1890's/QA) Note the interlocking bellcast gable roof, the imbricated shingles siding, and the leaded and stained glass windows of this house.
141. 306 W. 7th  
(III, G) This house has Gothic Revival detailing reminiscent of 821 Court (#67). It was owned for many years by the Whitlows. The Culverhouses, who are the present owners, painted the exterior Bay Shore blue, the color of a house they saw and admired in Holland.
142. 309 W. 7th  
(IV, c.1917/0; Frank Maerz, B) This house was built by Mr. and Mrs. Gooldy around 1917. Later, by 1922, it served as a Presbyterian manse, while Rev. Abbott lived here.
143. 311 W. 7th  
(II, c.1850/N; W. W. Robertson, CB) W. W. Robertson was a Presbyterian minister, educator and the founder of the Fulton Female Seminary, which opened in 1850. This house may have been built as Robertson's

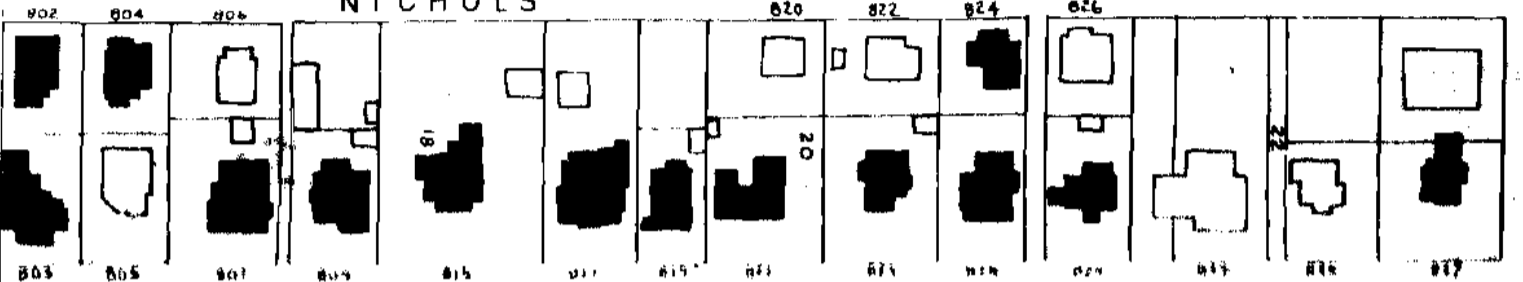
own home and/or may have been used as one of the school buildings. This school was in existence about 10 years. It was reborn in 1872 when Synodical Female College was founded. (See #49)

144. 315 W. 7th  
(II, c.1899/QA; M. F. Bell, A) Dr. George Minor Rootes, a dentist, had this house built in 1899. George Bellamann stained some of the woodwork in this house. This is a very well-preserved example of the Queen Anne Revival style of architecture; in form, it resembles the house at 830 Court (#64).
145. 314 W. 7th  
(II, c.1884/E) C. A. Patton, who owned Patton's Book Store, had this house it built. It has elements of the French Second Empire style & the Queen Anne Revival Style. It is in an excellent state of preservation. Bell designed Patton's business house, which is no longer extant, so it is possible that he may also have designed Patton's home. Further research is needed to determine this.
146. 318 W. 7th  
(IV, G) In 1906 the house had clapboard siding; decorative iron cresting on the porch roof, and a triangular-topped doorway on the second story above the main entrance. This house has tremendous potential for restoration.
147. 319 W. 7th  
(III, c.1900/QA) This house is a good example of the Queen Anne Revival style and is very similar to 321 W. 7th.
148. 321 W. 7th  
(III, c.1900/QA) This house was built for Howard Penn; a person who some Fultonians have associated with the character Peyton Graves in Henry Bellamann's King's Row.
149. 320 W. 7th  
(III, c.1905/NR) Kathryn Christian, the present owner of this house, has lived here since her parents bought the house around 1907.
150. Westminster Ave. & W. 8th - St. James Methodist Church  
(III, 1910/G) This small church is a fine example of early 20th century Gothic Revival architecture. This church was organized by black members of the community in 1866.

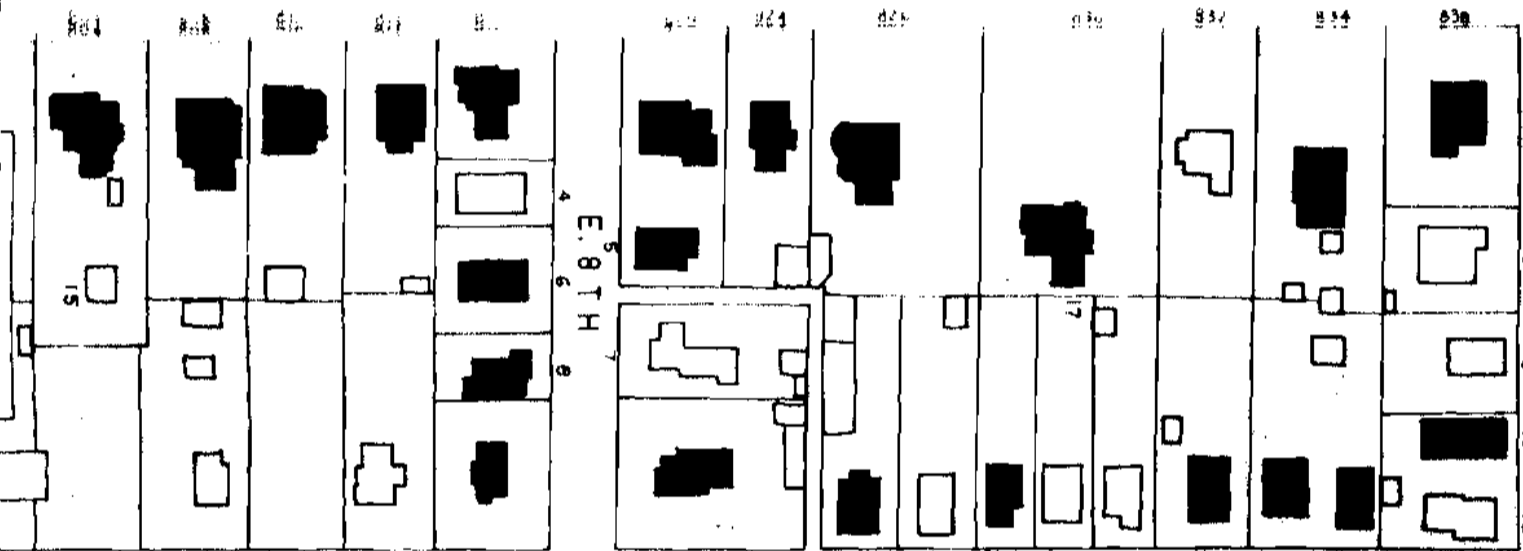
JEFFERSON



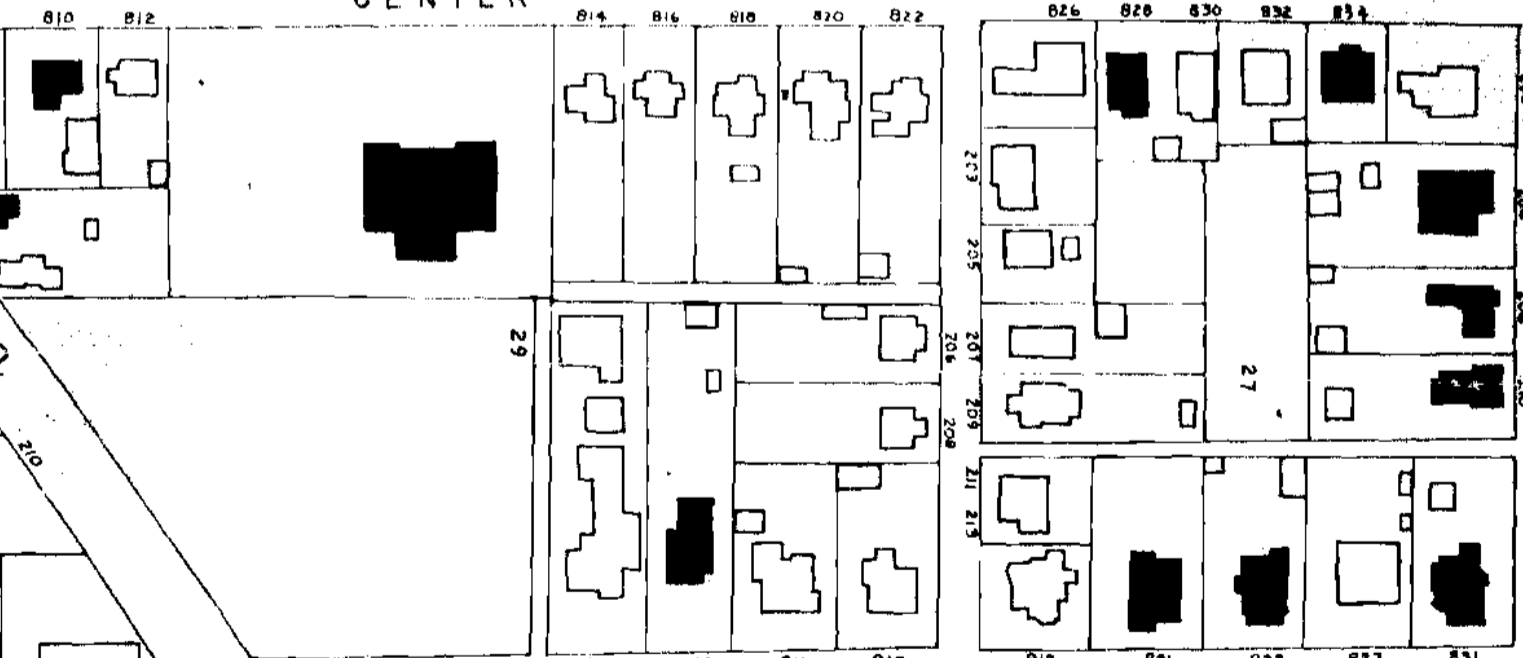
NICHOLS



COURT



CENTER



N.E. 8 TH



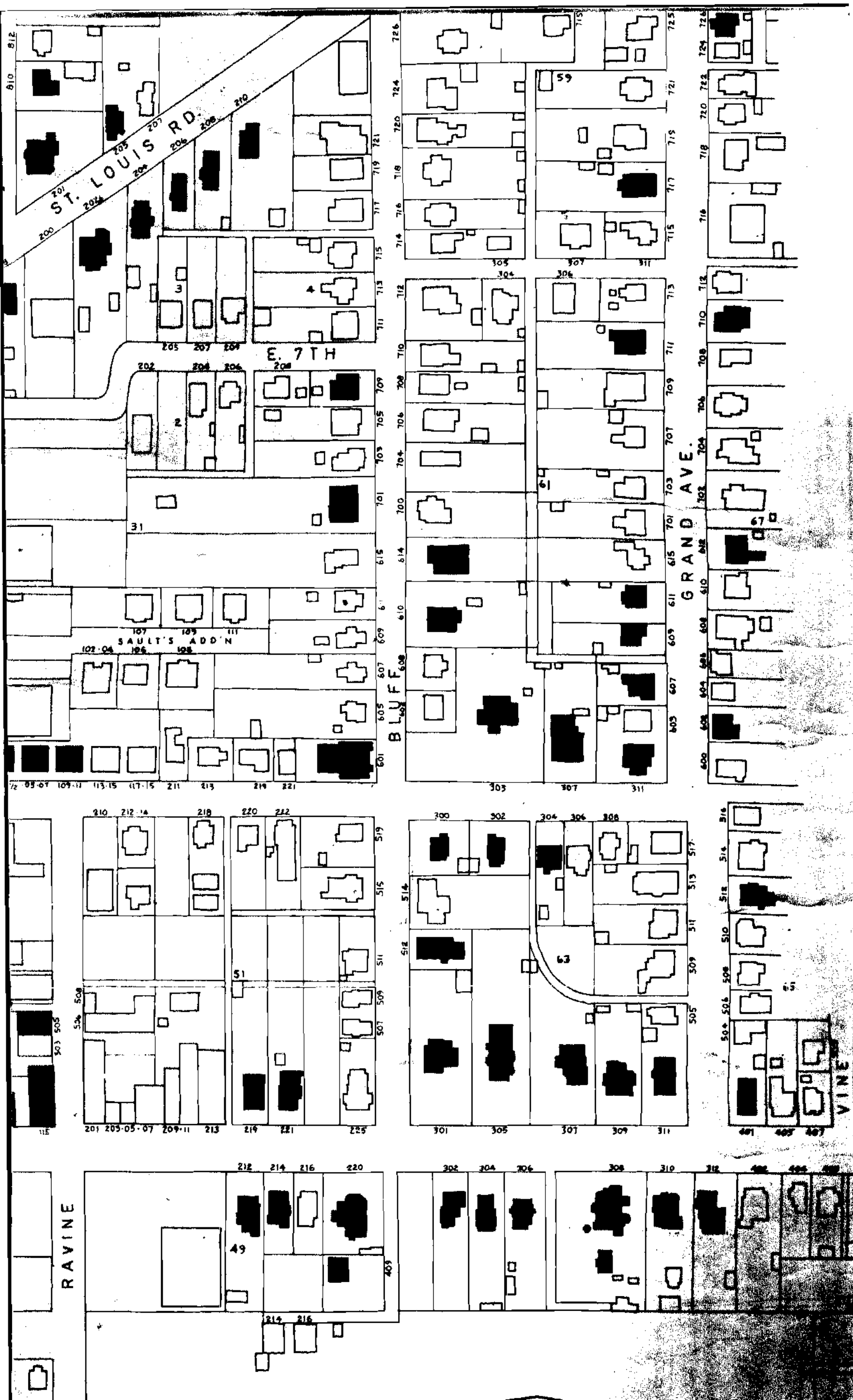
GRAND ST.

W. 9TH

E. 9TH

N.E. 8 TH

GRAND ST.



ST. LOUIS RD.

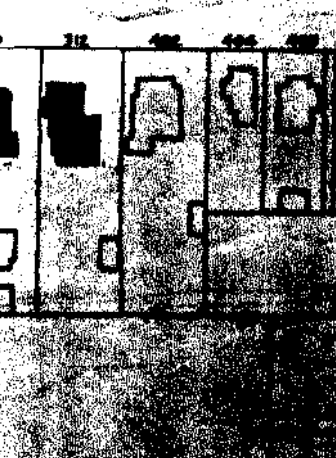
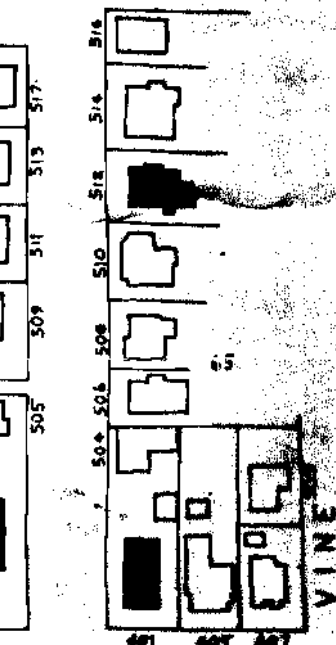
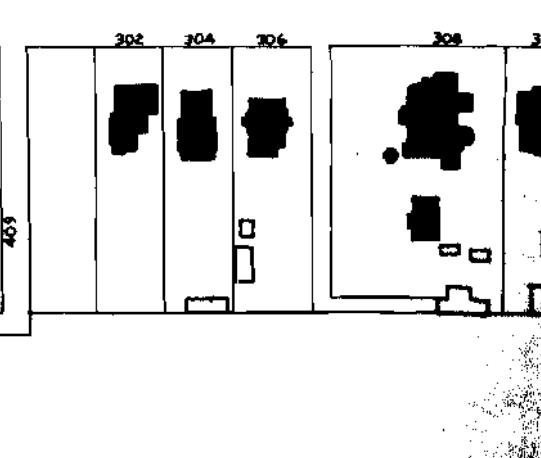
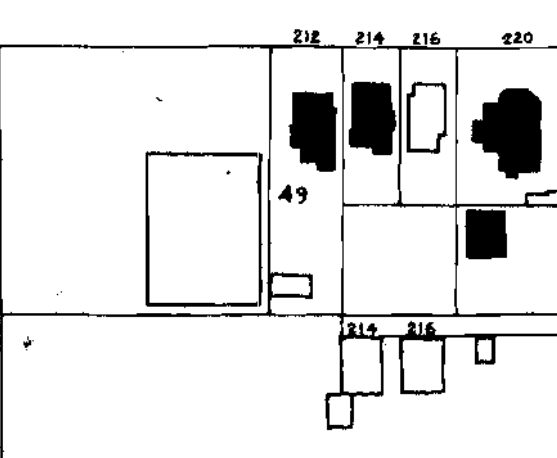
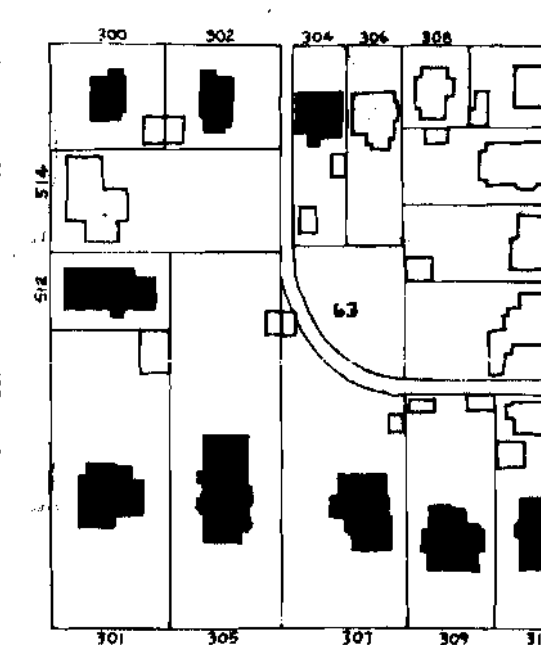
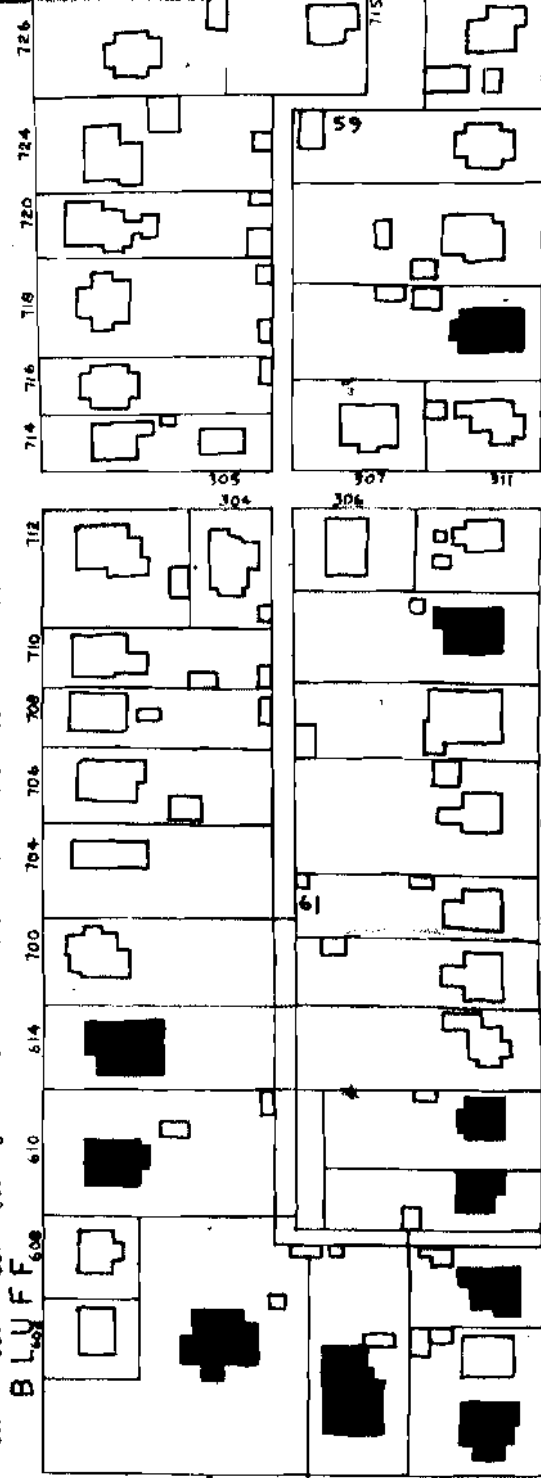
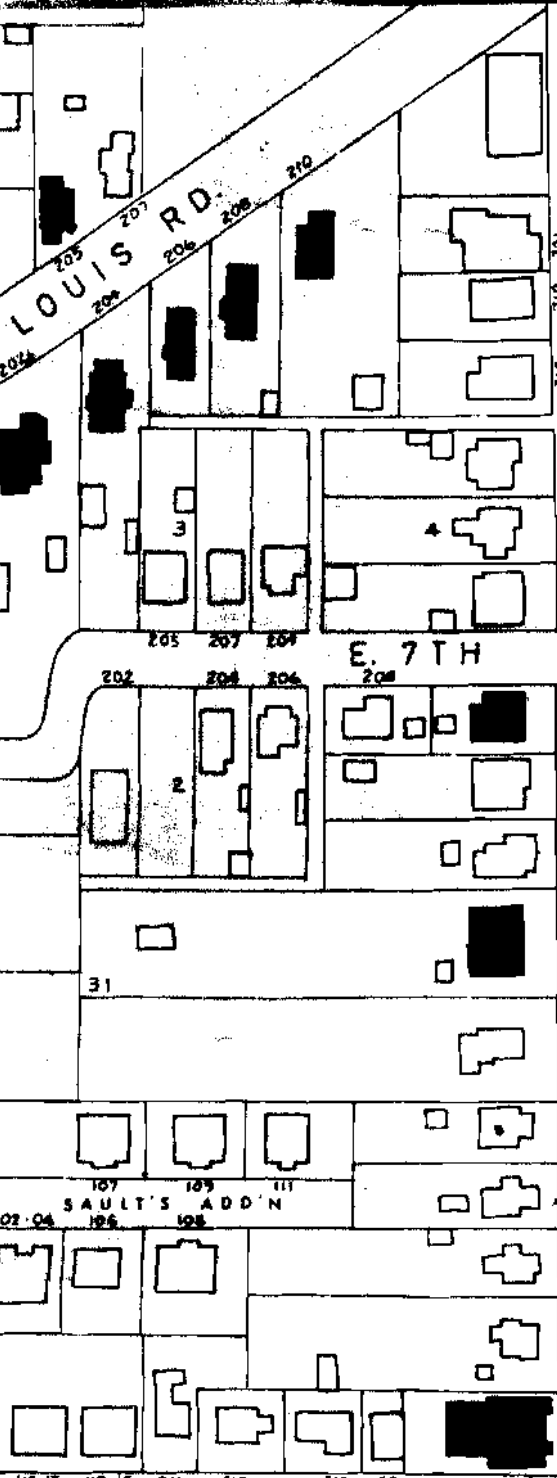
E. 7TH

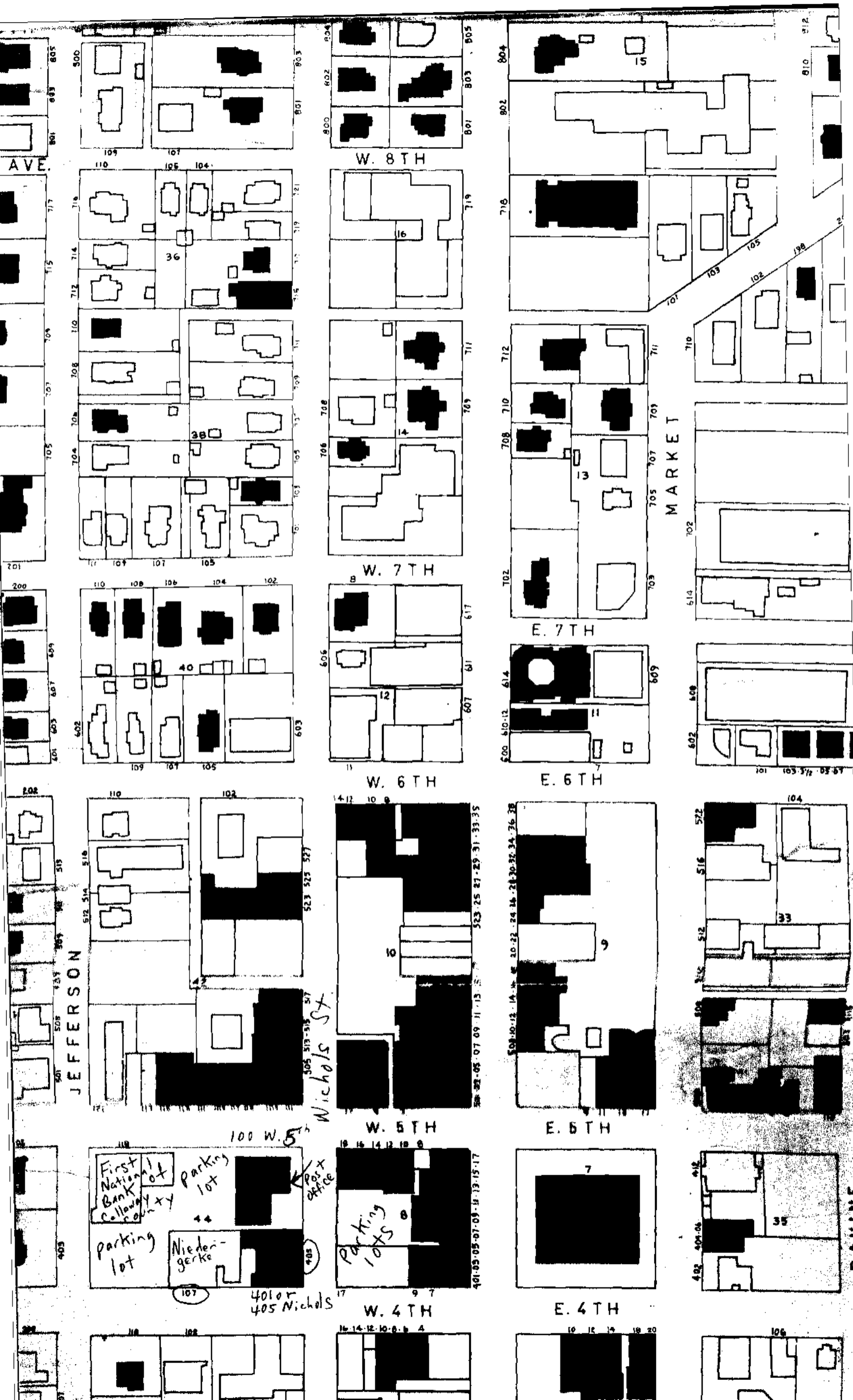
BLUFF

GRAND AVE.

RAVINE

VINE





AVE.

W. 8TH

MARKET

W. 7TH

E. 7TH

W. 6TH

E. 6TH

JEFFERSON

W. 5TH

E. 5TH

W. 4TH

E. 4TH

First National Bank Callaway County  
Parking lot  
Niedergerke  
401 or 405 Nichols

Nichols St

100 W. 5th



Parking lots

16-14-12-10-8-6-4

508-506-504-502-500-498-496-494-492-490-488-486-484-482-480-478-476-474-472-470-468-466-464-462-460-458-456-454-452-450-448-446-444-442-440-438-436-434-432-430-428-426-424-422-420-418-416-414-412-410-408-406-404-402-400-398-396-394-392-390-388-386-384-382-380-378-376-374-372-370-368-366-364-362-360-358-356-354-352-350-348-346-344-342-340-338-336-334-332-330-328-326-324-322-320-318-316-314-312-310-308-306-304-302-300-298-296-294-292-290-288-286-284-282-280-278-276-274-272-270-268-266-264-262-260-258-256-254-252-250-248-246-244-242-240-238-236-234-232-230-228-226-224-222-220-218-216-214-212-210-208-206-204-202-200-198-196-194-192-190-188-186-184-182-180-178-176-174-172-170-168-166-164-162-160-158-156-154-152-150-148-146-144-142-140-138-136-134-132-130-128-126-124-122-120-118-116-114-112-110-108-106-104-102-100-98-96-94-92-90-88-86-84-82-80-78-76-74-72-70-68-66-64-62-60-58-56-54-52-50-48-46-44-42-40-38-36-34-32-30-28-26-24-22-20-18-16-14-12-10-8-6-4-2-0

402-404-406-408-410-412-414-416-418-420-422-424-426-428-430-432-434-436-438-440-442-444-446-448-450-452-454-456-458-460-462-464-466-468-470-472-474-476-478-480-482-484-486-488-490-492-494-496-498-500-502-504-506-508-510-512-514-516-518-520-522-524-526-528-530-532-534-536-538-540-542-544-546-548-550-552-554-556-558-560-562-564-566-568-570-572-574-576-578-580-582-584-586-588-590-592-594-596-598-600-602-604-606-608-610-612-614-616-618-620-622-624-626-628-630-632-634-636-638-640-642-644-646-648-650-652-654-656-658-660-662-664-666-668-670-672-674-676-678-680-682-684-686-688-690-692-694-696-698-700-702-704-706-708-710-712-714-716-718-720-722-724-726-728-730-732-734-736-738-740-742-744-746-748-750-752-754-756-758-760-762-764-766-768-770-772-774-776-778-780-782-784-786-788-790-792-794-796-798-800-802-804-806-808-810-812-814-816-818-820-822-824-826-828-830-832-834-836-838-840-842-844-846-848-850-852-854-856-858-860-862-864-866-868-870-872-874-876-878-880-882-884-886-888-890-892-894-896-898-900-902-904-906-908-910-912-914-916-918-920-922-924-926-928-930-932-934-936-938-940-942-944-946-948-950-952-954-956-958-960-962-964-966-968-970-972-974-976-978-980-982-984-986-988-990-992-994-996-998-1000

LEGEND:

-  ARCHITECTURAL AND/OR HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE — THIS DESIGNATION INCLUDES BUILDINGS WHICH COULD BE ARCHITECTURALLY SIGNIFICANT IF THEY WERE PROPERLY RESTORED
-  LITTLE OR NO SIGNIFICANCE PERCEIVED AT THIS TIME

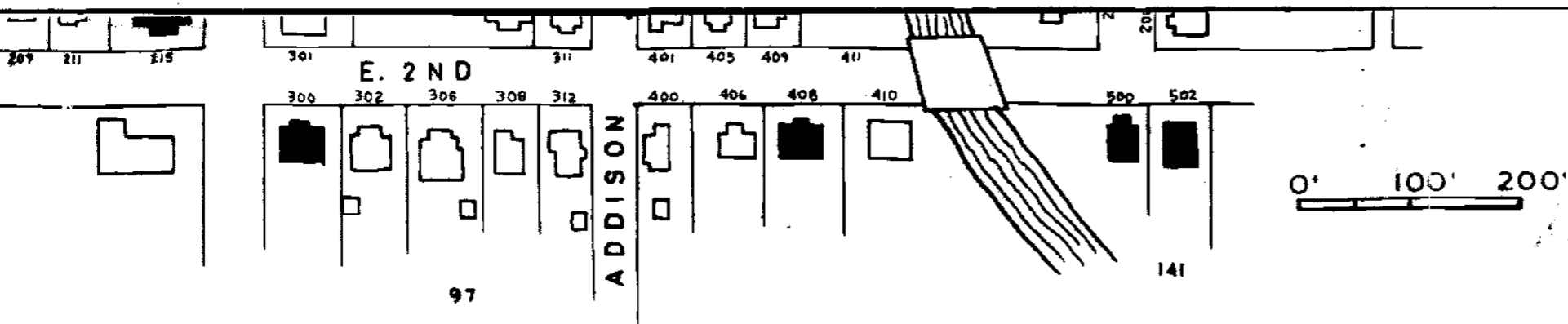
1978 - 1979 - PHYLLIS STRAWN

JUNE 1979 - CHARLES JONES

JAMES DARROUGH

PHYLLIS STRAWN

MAP BY PAT HAYS BAER



# ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY FULTON, MISSOURI

MISSOURI HERITAGE TRUST, INC. P.O. BOX 895, JEFFERSON CITY, MISSOURI

PREPARATION OF THIS SURVEY WAS AIDED BY MATCHING FUNDS  
RECEIVED FROM THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR THROUGH  
THE STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE AND THE CITY OF FULTON.

Inside

Approximate area of  
Fulton sited by Postmaster  
July 27, 1984 article  
preferred site under consideration