NPS Form 10-900
(Oct. 1990)

OMB No. 10024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

1. Name of Property

historic name Bell, M. Fred, Speculative Cottage

other names/site number n/a

2. Location

street & number 304 East Fifth Street [n/a] not for publication

city or town Fulton [n/a] vicinity

state Missouri code MO county Callaway code 027 zip code 65251

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this [X] 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 [X] meets [ ] does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant [ ] nationally [ ] statewide [X] locally.
(See continuation sheet for additional comments [ ].)

Claire F. Blackwell 25 May 1995
Signature of certifying official/Title Claire F. Blackwell/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

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is: Signature of the Keeper Date

[ ] 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
See continuation sheet [ ].

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

[X] private
[ ] public-local
[ ] public-State
[ ] public-Federal

Category of Property

[X] building(s)
[ ] district
[ ] site
[ ] structure
[ ] object

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	0	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
1	0	Total

Name of related multiple property listing.

n/a

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register.

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Function

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

Current Functions

WORK IN PROGRESS

7. Description

Architectural Classification

LATE VICTORIAN/Queen Anne
LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS/Bungalow

Materials

foundation stone
walls weatherboard
roof asphalt
other brick

Narrative Description
(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

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.

[X] **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.

Areas of Significance
ARCHITECTURE

Periods of Significance
1893
1907

Significant Dates
1893
1907

Significant Person(s)
n/a

Cultural Affiliation
n/a

Architect/Builder
Bell, Morris Frederick

Narrative Statement of Significance
(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9 Major Bibliographic References

Bibliography
(Cite the books, articles and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

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

#_____

Primary location of additional data:

[X] State Historic Preservation Office

[ ] Other State Agency

[ ] Federal Agency

[ ] Local Government

[ ] University

[X] Other:

Name of repository: Western Historical Manuscript Collection, University of Missouri--Columbia; Callaway County Historical Society, Fulton

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property less than one acre

UTM References

A. Zone	Easting	Northing	B. Zone	Easting	Northing
15	591670	4300130			

C. Zone	Easting	Northing	D. Zone	Easting	Northing

[ ] 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 Vicki McDaniel

organization n/a date March 14, 1995

street & number 5 Bartley Lane telephone 314/642-2851 (h); 314/642-2833 (o)

city or town Fulton state MO zip code 65251-2110

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 FPO for any additional items)

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

name Michael and Vicki McDaniel

street & number 5 Bartley Lane telephone 314/642-2851

city or town Fulton state MO zip code 65251-2110

Summary: The M. Fred Bell speculative cottage located at 304 East Fifth Street in Fulton, Missouri, is a small frame Queen Anne house constructed in 1893, designed by Fulton architect, Morris Frederick Bell. The main body of the story and a half cottage retains its original Queen Anne detailing, but the veranda was given Bungalow characteristics and the rear third of the house was added in 1907, again being designed by Bell (see floorplan). The house had been added to in circa 1925 and 1968-86. These additions have been removed; the house is as it appeared in 1907, resting on it's rough cut coursed stone foundation. Materials which have required replacement have been carefully duplicated. The cottage retains its 1893 Queen Anne and 1907 Bungalow integrity and characteristics. As an example of close attention to detail: when the second story rear wall was refurbished, the current owners had the opportunity to put the pair of windows in the center of the wall, but slightly off set them exactly as they had been in 1893.

Description:

The house's general shape is a slight T, with a 12:12 cross gabled asphalt shingled roof, having a primary north-south gable (hipped at the north end with a nearly gable-wide wall dormer), with two roof dormers projecting east and west; and a slightly lower east-west gable, on the original 1893 cottage. The rear addition has a nearly flat hipped roof of rolled asphalt roofing. The cottage is clad with beveled siding, and has a central brick chimney.

The front facade facing East Fifth Street features a full width, single story, veranda with closed railings, clad with round end shingles; beneath which about 1 1/2' of foundation is visible. A little of the original beaded mortar joints are still intact. (The foundation is not only under the entire house but also the front veranda.)[1] Paired tapered square columns support the porch roof which swoops from the 12:12 hipped front gable to a 2:12 pitch at the porch's front edge. The front door, offset to the right, has applied turned and milled moldings framing a wheat carved lower panel and a rectangular upper plexiglass window. A pair of seven foot high one over one windows are centered in the wall left of the door. Above these windows as above all the rectangular windows in the house are entablatures with spooled moldings topped with three sided crown mould cornices (see sketch). On the front corners of the cottage as on all projecting corners of the 1893 structure are pilaster corner boards, with applied beveled panels, cove and half round moldings, attached vertically and horizontally (see sketch). Above the veranda in the front gable is a large semi-circle enclosing mirror image half-segment one over one windows surrounded by round end shingles. The area surrounding the semi-circle to the frieze board and corner boards of the wall dormer is smooth wood, sides of the dormer are clad with round end shingles. (While doing repair work in preparation for a new roof these shingles were removed, revealing on the west side, sheathing boards marked with the words "Fulton, MO" and "Fred Bell") Above the

[1]The foundation being under the front veranda may confirm the comment in the "Fulton Heritage Week Walking Tours" of ca. 1980. "There is a local legend that the locations [302, 304, 306 E. 5th St.'s positions on their lots] were staggered so that Bell could sit on his porch at 308 E. 5th and see what was going on downtown." It very well could be that he decided to do this after the foundation had been dug and constructed for 304 E. Fifth. (302 E. Fifth has ca. 1905 front and rear additions and approx. 4 yrs. ago was clad in vinyl siding. 306 E. Fifth has a rear addition, built some time after 1930 and is fully clad in asbestos cement siding.)

semi-circle is a jig-saw cut applique (which may have been cut by Bell himself[2]; this applique is similar to but larger and more prominent than one on Bell's own home), the frieze board above this is cut with large dentils. At the base of the corner boards and vertical window casings, which are chamfered (as are all the original half-segment and segment window casings, except the basement) are plain base blocks with short pieces of chair rail type molding attached along the upper edge. As on the rest of the house there is cove molding applied where the frieze board meets the soffit and crown mould where the fascia meets the roof overhang.

The primary feature of the west facade is the nearly centered 5 foot wide square bay with an unusually large twelve over one window on the first floor and a triangular casement window in the 1/2 story portion, with framed panels in the area between these windows and below the first floor window. The bay is visually supported by two 10" deep by 48" high by 3" thick corbels, (see sketch) attached beneath the bay and extending down onto the stone foundation. In the foundation centered between the corbels is a doorway, which appears to be original. Approximately centered in the wall to the left of the door is a four paned single sash window. Above it in the first floor is a one over one window with amber glass. Above this window in the 1/2 story is the west facing roof dormer presenting a one over one segment top window. The sides of the dormer are clad with round end shingles, and a wide plain frieze board, as is the case on three sides of the house. To the right of the bay 5 feet is the 1907 addition with a smaller proportioned one over one window on the first floor and a hand made four over four window in the foundation, the foundation opening had been enlarged during the 1968-86 work, it was not reduced back to original size. Where the addition is attached the side of the original rear pilaster corner board is seen.

The rear (south) facade has been reconstructed including a six foot wide section of the foundation. The only original material on this wall is approximately 2/3 of the stone foundation wall, the door frame and right window frame in the foundation, the back door on the first floor, the window frames and frieze board on the half story. (The gable wall had been damaged and the windows removed when the circa 1925 sleeping porch was added. The wall of the first floor and portion of the foundation wall had been removed when the never completed 1968-86 addition was attached). This facade features a centered walk-in door with three foot square four paned single sash windows centered to each side of the door in the foundation. The first floor has an off-centered to the left door with four glass panes above two lower vertical panels, which originally opened onto the back porch; it will open onto a deck/carport which will utilize the 1968-86 foundation and concrete floor. Centered on each side of the door are one over one wood thermal pane windows. The corner boards are plain. The upper gable contains a pair of nearly centered one over one thermal pane windows.

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[2]Marian Morris Ohman, Initial Study of Architect M.F. Bell, 1849 - 1929, His Contributions to the State of Missouri (Columbia, Missouri: 1970), Kingdom of Callaway Historical Society, Fulton, MO, p. 9. Ohman footnotes the statement "Bell had a small shop at the back of his home and neighbors still recall his skill and enjoyment working with a jig-saw constructing furniture, ornamental pieces and cabinets for clocks in the shape of Gothic cathedrals . . ." with: Henry Gross, Missouri School for the Deaf and Dumb, A Sketch of its History, Growth and Present Facilities (Fulton: 1893), p. 26.

The east facade displays two four pane single sash windows in the foundation wall beneath the windows in the center room and north room. The northern opening had originally been the coal chute. Each of the three rooms on the first floor have a centered seven foot tall one over one window. The left end of the house has a plain corner board, then between this room and the center room one side of the original back corner is visible, which is a pilaster corner board. Where the center room meets the front room the house narrows with another pilaster corner board, and another is at the front corner. The front sides of the front corner boards have large notches approximately 1" wide by 10" high where the original porch "fancy work" had been attached. In the half story are a one over one window centered in the gable and above the first floor center room window, and a roof dormer above the north room with a one over one segment top window.

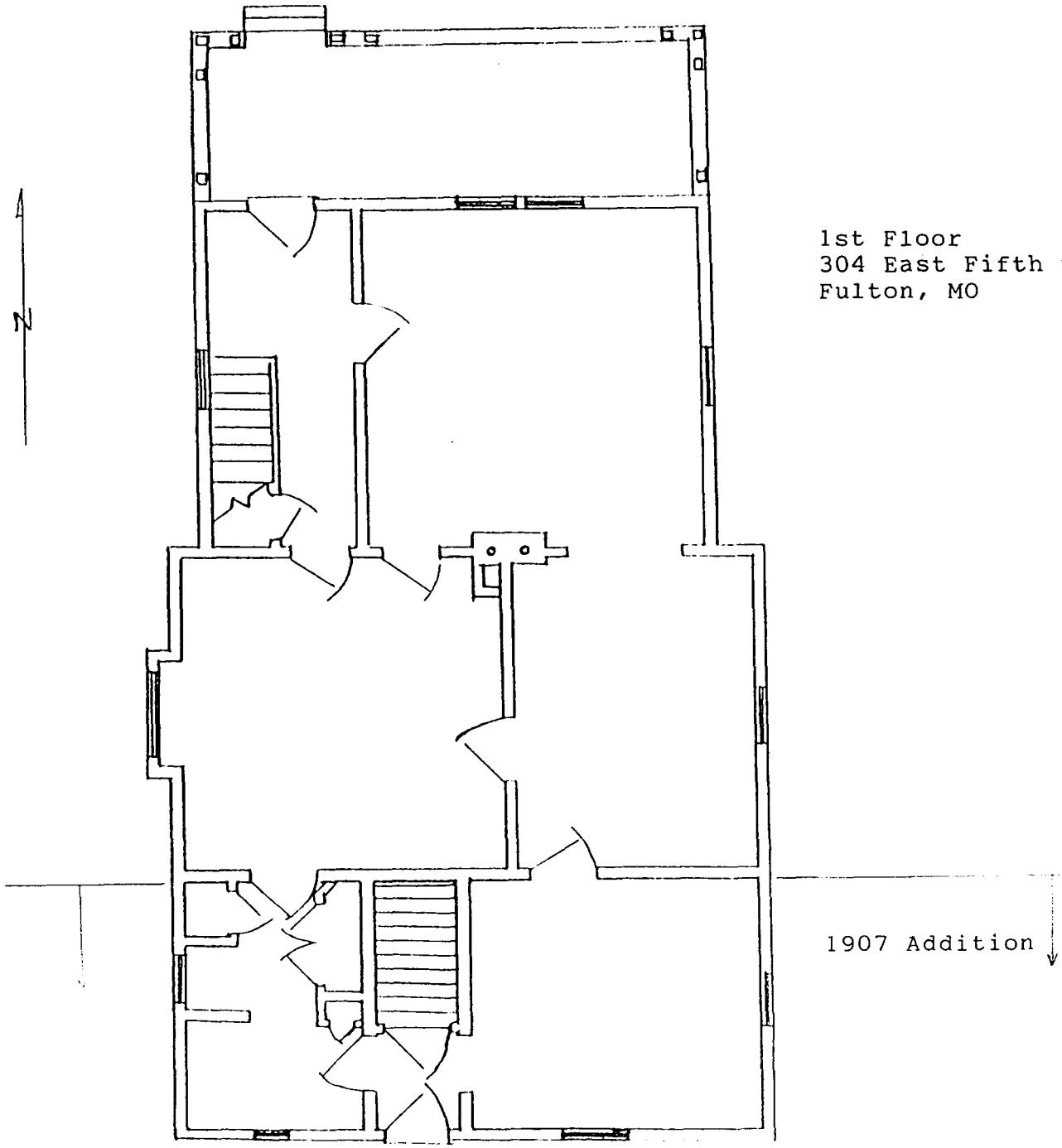
Important interior features include: full basement which extends under the front porch with ceiling height up to 9'10"; first floor window and door casings are wide milled yellow pine with corner and base blocks, baseboards are 7" wide with 2" milled base moldings, doors are 8' tall with four panels. These were all originally grained to resemble walnut. Window and door casings in the 1907 addition have a different, much simpler, profile and the doors are 6'8". The entry hall has a cornered stairway with turned railing spindles and newel post. The partial wall beneath the stairway is a framed triangle panel of beaded boards. There is a passage with an arched ceiling beneath the top few stairs with a height of approximately seven feet. The half story rooms' ceilings are almost sculptural due to the multiple, varying height and width symmetrically arranged dormers and gables.

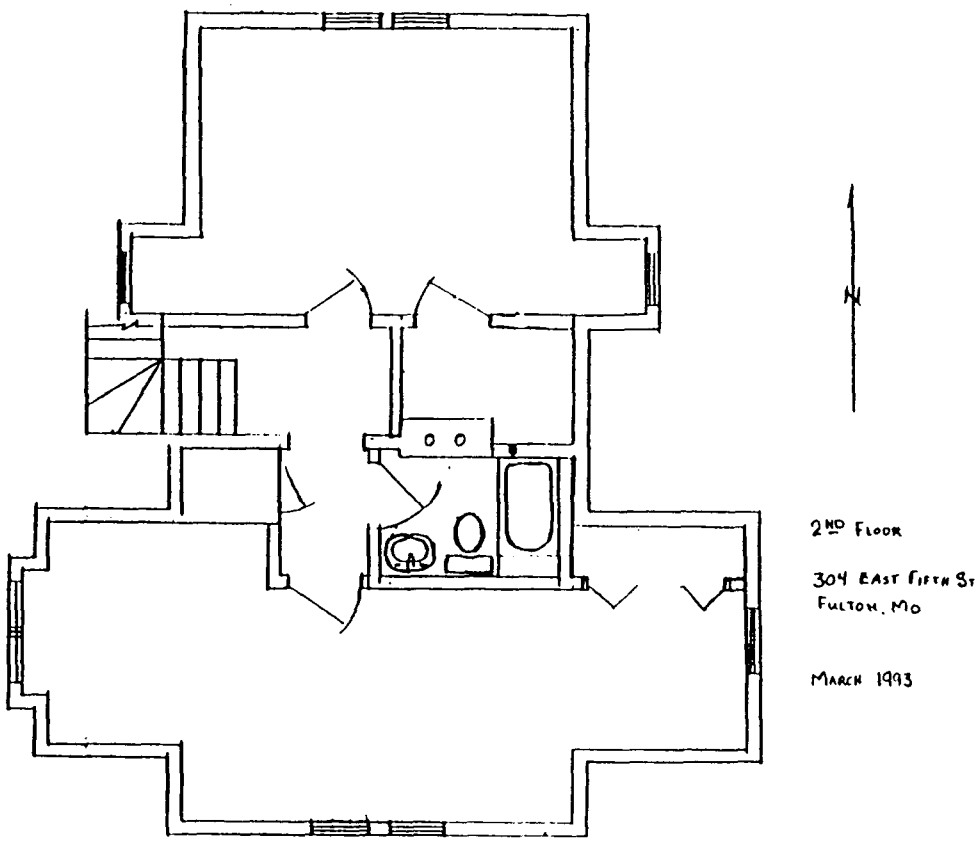
In 1907, thin oak flooring was laid in the entry hall, parlor and dining rooms over the original pine tongue and groove. The doorway between the dining room and parlor was widened and the rear rooms were added. The exterior ornamentation was also modified by removing the decorative work from the veranda, adding simpler tapered square columns and the closed round end shingled railing.

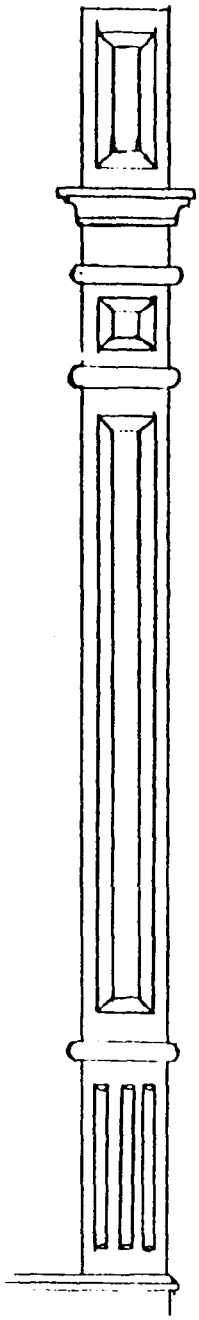
From 1992 to 1995, the current owners have restored the house to its 1907 size and appearance. In circa 1925, a flat roofed sleeping porch had been added to the roof of the 1907 addition. In the late 1960's a modern addition was begun, and never completed. The poor quality of construction, wiring, plumbing and various structural damage inflicted upon the original house during the period 1968-86, caused it to be condemned in 1992. These additions have been removed. The house is being rehabilitated/restored to meet current building codes of the City of Fulton, Missouri. The work has also been certified by the United States Department of Interior, National Park Service, Rocky Mountain Regional Office. As much as possible the original materials have been restored. Those which have been replaced were due to deterioration or need for practical and safe mechanicals.

Exterior: When the restoration is complete, all of the crown mold under the roof edge will have been replaced and approximately 2/3 of the cove mold where the frieze board meets the soffit will have been replaced; one window cornice on the east facade was replaced. New round end shingles will cover the veranda railing and dormer sides. Nearly the entire south (rear) elevation is new, as discussed earlier. The entire chimney has been reinforced after severe previous damage and the exposed chimney top has been rebuilt. The plexiglass window in the front door will be replaced with a simple multi-paned window having small rectangular stained glass panes surrounding a clear glass center pane.

Interior: All flat plaster has been removed, revealing much structural damage through incorrect plumbing techniques; the plaster also showed moisture damage. Contour plaster of the second floor ceiling was retained. Correct wiring, plumbing, ductwork and insulation will be installed. The general appearance of the house will be the same. The 1907 floor plan is intact with the addition of closets in the first floor bathroom, and a small bath and closet on the second floor. Very little original hardware remained and no lighting fixtures. Moldings, doors, windows, flooring, exterior beveled siding and trims will have all been painstakingly and lovingly refurbished.

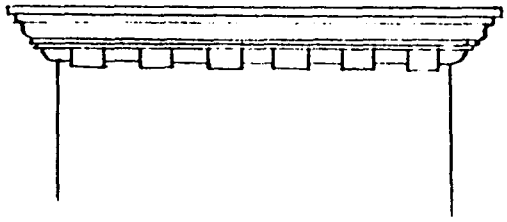

N
1st Floor
304 East Fifth St
Fulton, MO
1907 Addition


N
2ND FLOOR
304 EAST FIFTH ST
FULTON, MO
MARCH 1993

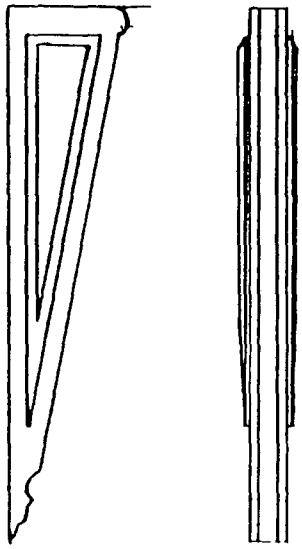


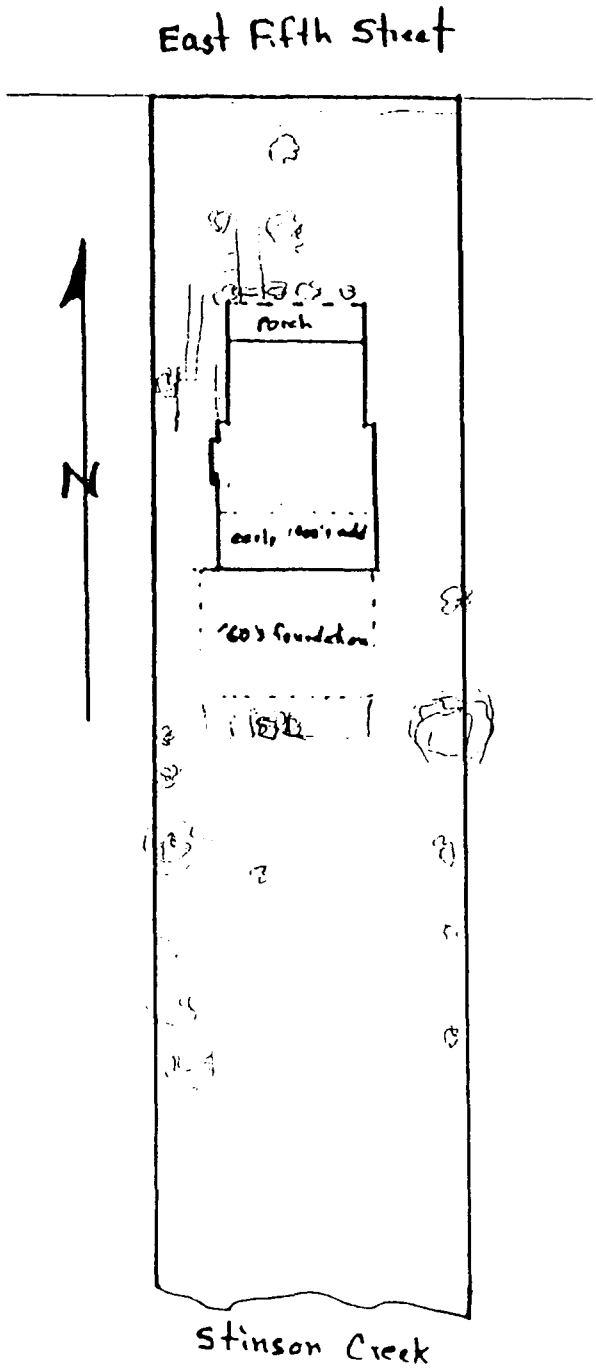
Pilaster Corner Board

Window Entablature



Square Bay Corbel




East Fifth Street
N
porch
'60's foundation
Stinson Creek

Summary: The M. Fred Bell Speculative Cottage, 304 East Fifth Street, Fulton, Callaway County, is significant under criterion C: Architecture, as the work of a master. The cottage, constructed in 1893, retains its original Queen Anne characteristics with the exception of those which were removed when Bungalow characteristics were added in 1907 by Bell. Morris Frederick Bell was a well known Missouri architect in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries; he designed numerous state institutional, public, and religious buildings, as well as private homes. The cottage at 304 East Fifth Street well represents Bell's favorite style for domestic architecture (in 1893), Queen Anne. It embodies his expression of the type homes which he believed the young couples of the day should have, well designed by an architect. He had no client for this house; it was a speculative venture, built according to his ideas only. As the house now stands it has minimal alterations other than those by Bell himself; therefore, it retains its integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and location.

Architectural Significance

The Queen Anne substyle of the Victorian period in architecture was invented in England by Norman Shaw, and took its name from an alleged resemblance to English rural architecture during the time of Queen Anne. Its basic elements were actually drawn from English country houses over a wide range of time,[1] with the primary stylistic source being late Medieval structures. The style was meant to be executed in brick, but American architects tended to interpret the style in wood, which helped cause American variations on the style.[2]

With the introduction of balloon framing, industrialized production of construction materials and decorative elements, combined with easy transportation via the growing railroad system,[3] and the influence on American architects through such publications as The American Architect and Building News,[4] the flamboyant American Queen Anne style spread to rural America. Architects such as M. Fred Bell, likely would have had some exposure to the style during his years of training at Duff's college in Pittsburg in the late 1860's,[5] which would have been reinforced by professional publications in the 1870's - 1890's.[6]

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[1]Alan Gowans, Styles and Types of North American Architecture: Social Function and Cultural Expression (New York: HarperCollins, 1992), p. 199.

[2]Virginia and Lee McAlester, A Field Guide to American Houses (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1984), p. 268.

[3]McAlester, p. 239.

[4]McAlester, p. 268.

[5]History of Callaway County, Missouri (St. Louis: National Historical Company, 1884), p. 622.

[6]McAlester, p. 268.

Morris Frederick Bell, a prolific and regionally well known architect from Fulton, Missouri, expressed his own thoughts on Architecture and home design in 1883, when he published his booklet entitled, "Pleasant Homes and HOW TO MAKE THEM!"[7] In this publication he made his own comments on the English structures, "We do not care for pure English style of houses when we can modify other styles far more beautiful, to better suit our climate and American ideals. . ."[8] Which locally points out the English origin of contemporary styles and that American architects including Fulton's M. Fred Bell modified the designs to create their own style.

When M. Fred Bell came to Fulton, Missouri, at the age of 21, in 1871, he was already a practicing architect. He was born and received his early education in Maryland, for three years "was apprenticed to the builder's trade" and graduated in architecture from Duff's college in Pittsburg.[9] According to John Albury Bryan, Bell was the only architect in Missouri who was admitted to the American Institute of Architects in 1881.[10] He also served as state architect for Missouri and also served as Adjutant General of the MO National Guard during the Spanish American War; afterward he was usually referred to as General Bell.[11] He was also associate architect of the State Insane Asylum at Fulton and Nevada, MO, and of the State Deaf and Dumb Institution at Fulton, MO, in addition his contracts for a large number of other buildings, both public and private. The 1884 History of Callaway County noted: "He is widely and well known throughout the West as one of the most capable and successful architects in this section of the country."[12] In 1897, the Fulton Sun enthusiastically praised Bell:

> The genial personality of the General is as refreshing as an April shower, and no one has ever met him without feeling animated through coming in contact with his breezy nature. A gentleman by birth, he is known far and wide as a public spirited man, a man of integrity, sound judgement and firm opinions, which are the characteristics that

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[7]M. Fred Bell, Pleasant Homes and HOW TO MAKE THEM! (publisher unknown, 1883), Western Historical Manuscript Collection, 23 Ellis Library, University of Missouri-Columbia, Columbia, MO.

[8]Bell, p. unknown (excerpt found in "Gen. Bell championed ornate architecture", Fulton (MO) Sun-Gazette, April 27, 1980, p. 13.

[9]History of Callaway County, pp. 621-622.

[10]John Albury Bryan, ed., Missouri's Contribution to American Architecture (St. Louis: St. Louis Architectural Club, 1928), p. 52.

[11]Southwestern Telephone News, September 1929, photocopy location: Western Historical Manuscript Collection, Columbia, MO.

[12]History of Callaway County, p. 622.

> have made him successful in the past and inspires, among his thousands of friends, a firm confidence in his future.[13]

In 1880, the Fulton Telegraph awarded Bell the title of "boss architect of this section of the State . . ."[14]

Bell was both an outstanding architect and citizen of the community, county and state. He served many public duties elected and appointed served on many boards of commercial, private, and state institutions, (such as the Southern Bank of Fulton, Stephens College in Columbia, MO, Howard Fire Clay Manufacturing Company, the Sun Printing Company, the Missouri Deaf and Dumb Institution, Boonville State Reformatory for Boys), and, in 1882, established the telephone office, which he operated until his death in 1929. He had made direct contact with Alexander Graham Bell which resulted in the first service in Missouri outside Kansas City and St. Louis. He seems to have been a tireless, caring person, as well as a successful architect.

Bell was "thoroughly versed in the details of his chosen profession his abilities soon began to attract attention with the result that today there are scattered throughout the state many buildings which will ever stand as a monument of all that is beautiful, substantial and useful."[15] Some of the most outstanding extant examples of these monuments are the red brick buildings surrounding the Quadrangle on the University of Missouri, Columbia campus. The cottage on Asylum (304 East Fifth) Street was erected during the time these University buildings were designed and constructed.[16]

As the popular styles changed so did Bell's designs. He used a variety of styles in his designs including French Second Empire, Classical, High Victorian Gothic, Romanesque Revival elements, Eclectic, Italianate, Georgian Revival, Craftsman, and his favorite for domestic architecture in the 1880's and 1890's, Queen Anne.[17] His last homes in Fulton are Bungalows, as are the remodeling characteristics he gave the cottage at 304 East Fifth Street in 1907.

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[13]D. R. Stimble, ed., "Gen. Bell left imprint on Missouri", Fulton Sun-Gazette, April 27, 1980, p. 12. (contains quotes from article "A Prominent Citizen - General M. Fred Bell, Adjutant General, State of Missouri", published in the Fulton Sun 1897.

[14]John B. Williams, pub., Fulton (MO) Telegraph, January 14, 1880, p. 4.

[15]D. R. Stimble, ed., p. 12.

[16]Marian Morris Ohman, "Initial Study of Architect M. F. Bell, 1849 - 1929, His Contributions to the State of Missouri" (Columbia, Missouri: 1970), Kingdom of Callaway Historical Society, Fulton, MO, p. 25.

[17]Ohman, p. 56.

M. F. Bell designed the cottage at 304 East Fifth (Asylum) Street in Fulton, Missouri, using his own thoughts as to how it should be designed, because it was a speculative house. He purchased the lot,[18] built the house according to his own theories without client demands, loaned or rented it to Bud Maughs,[19] then sold it to Laura Stockton of Callaway County, October 7, 1893.[20] Bell was very much a proponent of cottage architecture, of which this house is a fine example. According to his booklet, "Pleasant Homes and HOW TO MAKE THEM!":

> COTTAGE ARCHITECTURE. It does not necessarily follow that a home must be a large, pretentious structure, to be beautiful; on the contrary, many of the most cozy, happy looking, are the beautiful little cottages, nestling amid flowers and vine clad arbors; it is this class of homes that deserve popularity, inasmuch as they meet the wants of the small family, embarking on the sea of life.[21]

The cottage was small when built, with only three rooms on the first floor and two on the second. Bell also commented on the desirability of having an architect designed home:

> One great advantage in good design is the introduction of irregularities of outline, viz: Angles, projections of roofs, intersections of gables, dormers, etc., serve to obtain the ever varying sentiment and expression the Supreme Architect gave to the rivers and hills . . .[22]

Based on the above passage and examination of other houses designed by Bell, the Queen Anne style was apparently favored by him for domestic architecture, at least during the period 1882 to 1902. The cottage at 304 East Fifth Street, although small, has many of the features spoken of in the preceding quotation. It has angles, projections of roofs, a veranda, intersecting gables, dormers, a square bay, etc. (The half story is interesting on the inside as well.)

The East Fifth Street house seems somewhat ahead of the times, in that in spite of the intricate design for its size it was very practical with unusually low ceilings for 1893, at nine feet. The ceilings on the second floor are lower yet with an average (in full height areas) of eight feet. The normally higher ceilings were good for the summer months, but in this area we have more days when the home would need heat, making the lower ceilings very practical and more economical to build for the "young family", without sacrificing beauty of design. The house was thoroughly cross-ventilated by a carefully laid out pattern of windows and doors, exterior and interior. This may have also been an introduction of a new Craftsman characteristic.

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[18]Warranty Deed: July 25, 1890, Book 30, p. 224, Recorder's Office, Callaway County Courthouse, Fulton, MO.

[19]J. R. Brandon, pub., The (Fulton, MO) Sun, October 9, 1893, p. 4.

[20]Warranty Deed: October 7, 1893, Book 37, p. 226, Recorder's Office, Callaway County Courthouse, Fulton, MO.

[21]Bell, pp. 9-10.

[22]Bell, pp. 7-8.

From the examination of various facts,[23] the house seems to have been used a second time as a speculative venture by the Bell family, when daughter Beulah, and son-in-law George Berry, purchased the house in December 1906,[24] remodeled and enlarged it and sold it eleven months later.[25] We feel confident that Fred Bell again designed the work, since he was Beulah's father, built the house originally, and the addition work blends well with the original house. In 1907, the house was updated with the features of a Bungalow. The veranda was given the closed round end shingled railing, tapered square columns, and the fancy work was removed. There were also interior changes made at this time, as previously discussed.

Even though M. F. Bell designed many large and prominent structures for the State of Missouri (University of Missouri-Columbia, State Reform School, State Mental Hospital #1 & 3, State Penitentiary Warden's house, State School for the Deaf) businessmen (Palace Hotel of Fulton, MO; Sun printing office, Fulton, MO; Herald Newspaper building, Columbia, MO; Southwestern Telephone building, Fulton, MO), local governments (remodel Callaway County Courthouse, Audrain County Courthouse, Center School, Fulton, MO; Public Library, Fulton, MO), churches (First Presbyterian and First Christian in Fulton), and citizens (approximately forty extant Fulton homes are attributed to Bell[26]), he was still very much interested in providing well designed smaller homes for "the small family, embarking on the sea of life."[27] He not only expressed his ideas in his publication but executed them in the construction of this cottage at 304 East Fifth Street in Fulton, Missouri.

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[23]1902 and 1910 Sanborn Maps of Fulton, MO, 4th Floor Ellis Library, University of Missouri-Columbia, Columbia, MO, (rear addition was added between the maps' executions). In 1906 the house was purchased for either $2,750 (as shown on the Warranty Deed) or $2,500 as reported in the Fulton Weekly Gazette, Dec. 28, 1906, p. 1. The house was sold eleven months later for $3,500.

[24]Warranty Deed: December, 21, 1906, Book 61, page 106, Recorder's Office, Callaway County Courthouse, Fulton, MO.

[25]Warranty Deed: November 26, 1907, Book 63, page 78, Recorder's Office, Callaway County Courthouse, Fulton, MO.

[26]Using three sources: 1978-79 Historic Inventory Survey of Fulton, MO; Bell's booklet (designs from 1879-1883), and Ohman's Thesis plus its Appendix C, there were at least 190 buildings in MO which could be credited to Bell. Many of these buildings have been razed, burned, or greatly altered; but many do remain. Hopefully Fulton will retain its extant treasures of Mr. Bell's mind and hand.

[27]Bell, p. 10.

9. Major Bibliographic References

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"Morris Frederick Bell". History of Callaway County, Missouri. St. Louis: National Historical Company. 1884.

Ohman, Marian Morris. "Initial Study of Architect M. F. Bell, 1849 - 1929, His Contributions to the State of Missouri." Masters Thesis, University of Missouri--Columbia, 1970. Copy location: Kingdom of Callaway Historical Society, Fulton, MO.

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[1]Marian Morris Ohman, Initial Study of Architect M.F. Bell, 1849 - 1929, His Contributions to the State of Missouri, (Columbia, Missouri: 1970), Appendix A, p. 72. Through this advertisement for the booklet (Pleasant Homes . .), the year in which Bell was admitted to the Institute and the publication date of the History of Callaway County (1884, compiled in 1883) (which used Bell's lithographs from the booklet) a publication date was determined. None is shown on the partial photocopy in the Western Historical Manuscript Collection.

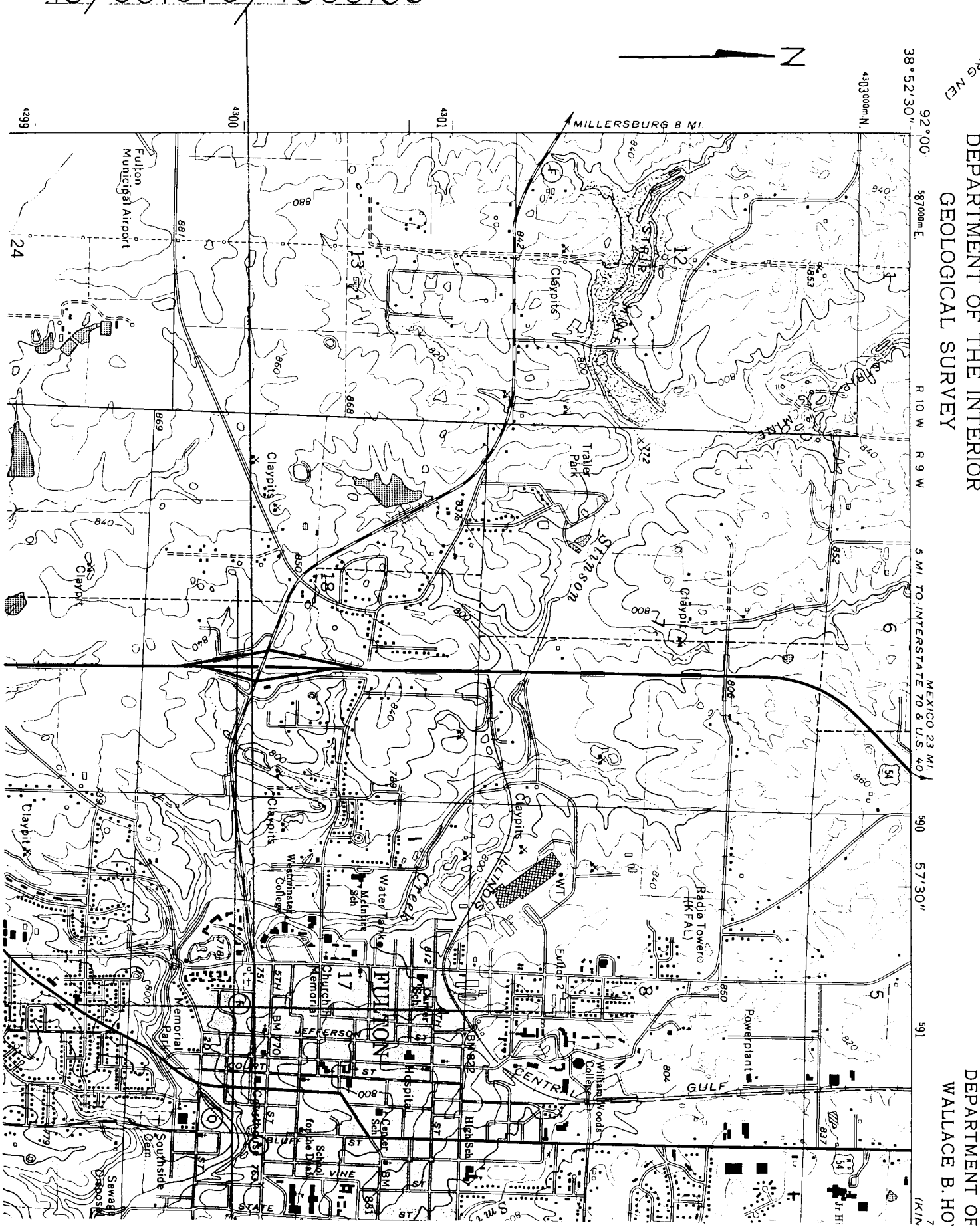
Warranty Deeds: Book 30, page 224, July 25, 1890; Book 37, page 226, October 7, 1893; Book 61, page 106, December 21, 1906; Book 63, page 78, November 26, 1907. Recorder's Office, Callaway County Courthouse, Fulton, MO.

Williams, John B., pub. Fulton (MO) Telegraph. January 14, 1880

10. Verbal Boundary Description: Lot 1C, Block 91, New City Plat of Fulton, Missouri.

Boundary Justification: The boundary of the nominated property includes the entire city lot historically associated with the house.

BELL, M. FRED, SPECULATIVE COTTAGE
304 E. FIFTH ST., FULTON, CALLAWAY COUNTY, MO
15/591670/4300130



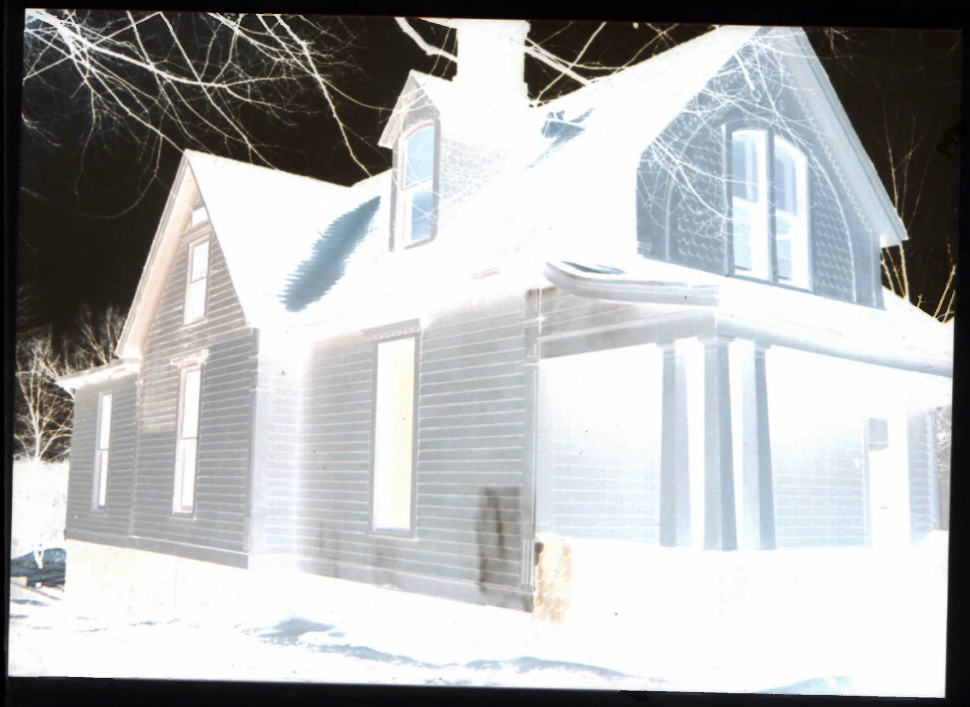
Bell, M. Fred, Speculative Cottage
309 E. 5th St., Fulton, Callaway County, MO
Vicki McDaniel
March 19, 1995
Vicki McDaniel, 5 Bartley Ln., Fulton, MO
north and west elevations
#1 of 4

Bell, M. Fred, Speculative Cottage
309 E. 5th St, Fulton, Callaway County, MO
Vicki McDaniel
March 19, 1995
Vicki McDaniel, 5 Bartley Ln., Futon MO
South and east elevations
#2 of 4

Bell, M. Fred, Speculative Cottage
309 E. 5th St.
Fulton, Callaway County, MO
Vicki McDaniel
March 19, 1995
Vicki McDaniel, 5 Bartley Ln,
Fulton, MO
first floor entry and stairway,
camera pointing S-SE

#3 of 4

Bell, M. Fred, Speculature Cottage
309 S. 5th St.
Fulton, Callaway County, MO
Vicki McDaniel
March 19, 1995
Vicki McDaniel, 5 Bartley Ln
Fulton MO
Second floor triangular window
camera pointing west
#4 of 4

EXTRA

PHOTOS