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

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x' in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Court Street Historic Residential Distirct

other name/site number N/A

2. Location

street & town Roughly along Court between St. Louis and 10th Sts N/A not for publication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 ☒ nomination ☐ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property ☒ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant ☐ nationally ☐ statewide ☒ locally. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Mark A. Miles 22 JUNE 2007

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

Missouri Department of Natural Resources
State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

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

☐ 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:)

Court Street Historic Residential Distirct
Name of Property

Callaway County, MO
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(check as many boxes as apply)

- ☒ private
- ☐ public-local
- ☐ public-State
- ☐ public-Federal

Category of Property
(check only one box)

- ☐ building(s)
- ☒ district
- ☐ site
- ☐ structure
- ☐ object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
84	37	buildings
		sites
	3	structures
		objects
84	40	Total

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

1

6. Function or Use

Historic Function
(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic/single dwelling
Domestic/multiple dwelling
Religion/church
Commerce/Trade/specialty store

Current Function
(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic/single dwelling
Domestic/multiple dwelling
Religion/church
Commerce/Trade/specialty store

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE VICTORIAN
LATE 19th AND 20th CENTURY REVIVALS
LATE 19th and 20th CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Stone
walls Wood
Brick
roof Asphalt
other

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

☒ See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 7

8. Description

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

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

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

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

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

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

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

(enter categories from instructions)

Social History

Architecture

Period of Significance

1844-c.1945

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Persons

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Bell, M. Fred

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

☒See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 8

9. Major Bibliographical 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:

☒ State Historic Preservation Office
☐ Other State agency
☐ Federal agency
☐ Local government
☐ University
☐ Other Name of repository:

☒ See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 9

Court Street Historic Residential Distirct
Name of Property

Callaway County, MO
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property approximately 27.5 acres

UTM References
(Place additional boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	1/5	5/9/1/2/9/0	4/3/0/1/1/6/0
2	1/5	5/9/1/5/2/0	4/3/0/1/1/6/0
3	1/5	5/9/1/7/5/0	4/3/0/0/9/7/0
4	1/5	5/9/1/3/9/0	4/3/0/0/4/0/0

Verbal Boundary Description
(Describe the boundaries of the property.)

Property Tax No.

Boundary Justification
(Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

☒See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 10

11. Form Prepared By

name/title See continuation sheet

organization _____ date _____

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

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

name/title multiple

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.).*

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

The Court Street Residential Historic District is roughly along Court St. between St. Louis Ave. and 10th St in Fulton, Callaway County, Missouri. Buildings in the district date from c. 1844 to 1942 and reflect the popular styles of the late 19th and early 20th Century. Late Victorian architecture, notably the Queen Anne style, had a particular influence on the district and approximately 20 buildings display characteristics of this style. The district also has representative examples of Second Empire, Colonial Revival styled houses and American Movement property types such as bungalows and American Foursquares. In all, there are 84 contributing buildings in the district, 66 of which are primary buildings and the rest are garages or other outbuildings. There are 37 non-contributing buildings, 25 of which are garages or outbuildings, and 3 non-contributing structures. One residence, the Brandon-Bell-Collier House is individually listed on the National Register. Most of the historic resources face Court, 9th and 10th streets and have relatively shallow front yards. Foundation plantings are typical and lots are generally dotted by mature trees. Though many of the homes have undergone some modification and restoration, the overall integrity is high. Prominent citizens have owned many of the homes and it continues to be one of the most notable residential areas in the community.

Setting

The district developed within the Hockaday and Tucker additions to Fulton, though both subdivisions extend beyond the boundaries of the nominated district. The district is directly north of the Downtown Fulton Historic District (NR listed 7/7/04) and is connected to it by Court Street. Court Street (originally Main Street) is the primary roadway in both districts. The Hockaday addition to Fulton has been reconfigured several times and once large lots have been subdivided into two or more smaller lots. Because of the replatting, lot size and depth varies, especially along Court Street between St. Louis Avenue and 9th Street. Sidewalks, which were originally installed in the early 1900s, line the streets. Power lines have been buried and the streetlights, though new, are replicas of period lamp standards.

Because of its close proximity to the commercial district, Fulton State Hospital, School for the Deaf, and the now defunct Synodical College, the district drew residents from the city's commercial and professional classes. The financial stability or success of the residents is seen in the district's high style architecture and manicured lawns. The buildings in the district are primarily two-story and several are highly embellished with architectural ornament. Local architect M. Fred Bell, who had a statewide reputation, is responsible for the design of at least 6 buildings in the district. Several more are attributed to him.

Individual Property Descriptions

Properties within the Court Street Historic Residential District are designated as (C) for contributing or (NC) for non-contributing. Historic/original property owners, date of construction,

architect and other information is placed in a tag line for each description followed by a narrative description. Some of the descriptions also include historic information about the property or original owners. Descriptions are arranged numerically by street address.

Unless otherwise noted, the historic information provided on individual homes, buildings and residents was taken from the Architectural and Historical Inventory Forms completed during the survey of Fulton conducted by Phyllis Strawn in 1978/1979.

East 8th Street

1. 4 East 8th Street (C)
   Original/Historic owner or Name: Schmid Residence; Construction Date: c. 1910; Property type/Style: Foursquare; Outbuilding: carport (NC)

   This two story, frame, foursquare has a hipped roof and is covered by original narrow clapboard siding. A wide band of wood shingle siding separates the first and second floor of this three bay residence. The house has a full width front porch with low-pitched hipped roof and squared Doric columns on paneled plinths. A non-historic shed-roof carport is located at the west side.

2. 5 East 8th Street (C)
   Original/Historic owner or Name: Dudley Residence; Construction Date: c. 1910; Property type/Style: Late Victorian; Outbuilding: N/A

   Located on a small lot, this two-story frame house has a hipped roof with large hipped wall dormer. Casement windows in the three dormer windows have spoked mullions radiating from the center. The second floor of the house is covered in fish scale shingles and extends over the recessed porch. The second floor projection is supported by two massive square Doric columns. The first story, clad in clapboard siding, has a bay window under the porch overhang. The lot is lined by a short stone retaining wall.

3. 6 East 8th Street (C)
   Original/Historic owner or Name: Ihle/Kettle House; Construction Date: c. 1910; Property type/Style: Queen Anne cottage; Outbuilding: N/A

   Built c. 1910, this one-story gable front house is dominated on the primary façade by a full width, shed roof porch supported by Tuscan columns. The porch balustrade contains a series of starburst patterns, a motif that is also seen in the small, paired windows in the cross gables. Imbricated shingles fill the gable ends, and the walls are covered in original wood siding.

East 9th Street

4. 7 East 9th Street (C)
Original/Historic owner or Name: John P. Newcomer/Charles M. Wilson Residence; Construction Date: c. 1915; Property type/Style: Foursquare; Architect/Builder: Audrey (carpenter); Outbuilding: Carport and swimming pool (2 NC)

This 2 1/2-story frame residence sits on a concrete foundation. It has a medium pitched hipped roof with hipped dormers on each side. The windows in each dormer are leaded glass. The house retains its original clapboard siding. The primary façade is five bays wide with a wraparound porch covering four bays on the primary façade and about half of the east elevation. The porch has a low-pitched hipped roof and is supported by Doric pillars. Leaded glass sidelights flank the entrance.

The roof off the rear of the house has been extended to create a non-historic car port with wall and storage shed. The back yard is filled with in an in-ground swimming pool surrounded by a high fence.

Built in 1915 by Mr. Audrey, a local carpenter for J. P. Newcomer. Charles M. Wilson and his wife Martha lived in the house for many years. Wilson, a Westminster College graduate, who was in the grocery business, served as steward at the Fulton State Hospital in 1916. Mr. Wilson served as mayor of Fulton from 1926 - 1930. He was a State Representative from 1940 - 1942 and also served 2 terms on the Fulton City Council.

Mary E. Wilson and her sister Marjorie (Wilson) Barnes owned the home from the time their parents were no longer able to care for it. Mary, who graduated from Synodical College in 1922, directed choirs at the Methodist Church and was part of the Owl Insurance firm. Marjorie was a graduate of William Woods College and taught at Missouri School for the Deaf. Marjorie's daughter, Nancy McCue currently owns the home.

5. 8 East 9th Street (C)
Original/Historic owner or Name: Boyd/Dudley Residence; Construction Date: c. 1940; Architect: unknown; Property type/Style: Colonial Revival; Outbuilding: Garage (C)

The Boyd/Dudley house is one of the newer contributing buildings in the district. The two-story house is constructed of brick on a concrete block foundation. It has a side gable roof with centrally placed chimney, and asymmetrically placed fenestration on the primary façade. The entrance is located in a small projecting gable front foyer. The windows appear to be replacements, but otherwise the building is largely intact. The garage is a small frame building with vertical wood siding.

6. 10 East 9th Street (C)
Original/Historic owner or Name: Hruska/Guinee Residence; Construction Date: c. 1910; Architect: unknown; Property type/Style: Foursquare; Outbuilding: N/A

This two-story frame foursquare sits on a rock-faced concrete block foundation. The roof is a low-pitched hip with a hipped roof dormer centered on the north (primary) façade. The façade has two evenly spaced windows on second floor and a full width hipped roof porch shelters the first floor. Squared columns on stone-faced concrete block plinths support the porch.

7. 12 East 9th Street (C)
Original/Historic owner or Name: McClain Residence; Construction Date: c. 1915; Architect: unknown; Property type/Style: Bungalow; Outbuilding: N/A

This bungaloid residence is gable front with a recessed 1/2 width, gable front porch. It has simple stick type brackets supporting front gabled eaves and imbricated shingles in attic story of porch, main part of house and around the plinths of the porch posts. The walls are clad in original clapboard siding. It has two front doors.

8. 15 East 9th Street (NC)
Original/Historic owner or Name: Unknown; Construction Date: c. 1880; Property type/Style: Gabled ell/Gothic Revival; Architect/Builder: unknown; Outbuilding: Garage (NC)

This two-story side gable house has a prominent projecting cross gable at the southeast corner. On the first floor of the cross gable is a bay window. The house may have originally been Gothic Revival in style and some Late Victorian decorative detail such as eave brackets and verge boards remain. Around 1970, the house was covered in wood shake shingle siding. It is likely that the 2/3-width porch was removed and the current shed roof porch over the entrance constructed when the siding was added. There is a large open frame garage northeast of the house.

9. 17 East 9th Street (C)
Original/Historic owner or Name: Yantis/Pickering Residence; Construction Date: c. 1880; Property type/Style: Gothic Revival; Architect/Builder: unknown; Outbuilding: Garage (NC)

Though covered in asbestos siding, this 1 1/2 story side gable home retains its early or original porch and window trim. The projecting cross gable and large gabled dormer reflect the Gothic Revival style. The pointed hood molding over upper story window on facade and gabled dormer are future indications of style. The house has a large porch supported by squared columns with simple capitals and decorative bands. The porch railing has a sweeping curve. The house is frame and sits on a brick foundation. An outbuilding of unknown date is located northwest of the house.

10. 201 East 9th Street (C)
Original/Historic owner or Name: Elmer C. "Slick" Henderson residence; Construction Date: 1917; Property type/Style: Italian Renaissance Revival; Architect/Builder: unknown; Outbuilding: Garage (C)

This handsome, two story, red brick house is a modest example of the Italian Renaissance Revival style. It has a low pitched hipped roof, with shed roofed dormer, covered in red clay tile, a feature also seen on the single bay, one front story porch. The façade is three bays wide with a central entrance flanked by sidelights. Decorative cornice brackets support the overhanging eaves. There is a one-story porch on the east elevation. A square brick garage with medium pitched hipped roof sits on the back of the property and is the same style as the home.

11. 203 East 9th Street (C)
Original/Historic owner or Name: Gerbracht Home; Construction Date: c. 1920; Property type/Style: Bungalow; Architect/Builder: Unknown; Outbuilding: 2 Garages (1 C, 1 NC)

The house is one of the larger examples of bungalow architecture in the district. The brick home sits on a concrete foundation and is 1 1/2 stories with a side gable roof. Decorative knee braces support the wide eaves and the rafter tails are exposed. A large shed roof dormer is centered on the roof. The dormer also has decorative knee braces and exposed rafter tails. Fenestration in the dormer consists of two louvered panels flanked by multi-paned casement windows. Large tapered brick columns support a full width porch. The south east 1/3 of the porch is enclosed with large casement windows. This was likely an early or original modification to the house. An early or original stucco, single car garage (C) with medium pitched hipped roof and a newer two car frame garage (NC) are located near the back of the property line.

12. 207 East 9th Street (NR listed, 12/24/1998)
Original/Historic owner or Name: Brandon-Bell-Collier House; Construction Date: c. 1862/1901-02; Property type/Style: Queen Anne; Architect/Builder: unknown/M. Fred Bell; Outbuilding: N/A

Built in several stages, this house likely originated as a three room, two story house in c. 1862. In c. 1902, a four room addition was constructed to the south of the house, creating its present street façade. The two-story frame house now appears to be a side gable house with slightly projecting cross gable. The cross gable acts as the entrance bay and the entrances is covered by a one story, one bay porch supported by classical columns. The house is individually listed in the National Register.

13. 209 East 9th Street (C)
Original/Historic owner or Name: Hamilton Home; Construction Date: c. 1900; Property type/Style: Italianate; Architect/Builder: unknown; Outbuilding: N/A

Of frame construction on a concrete covered stone foundation, this two-story frame house shows the influence of Italianate style architecture. It has a medium pitched-hipped roof with projecting hipped roof cross gable. The cross gable has a squared projecting two-story bay with tall narrow windows above paneled plates. Decorative scrolled brackets supporting a wood cornice separate the first and second floor of the bay. Small brackets decorate the eaves of the bay and roof. A 2/3 width porch with metal cresting at the roof line as supported by squared paired columns. A garage has been connected to the rear of the house through one or more additions. The additions are not apparent from the primary façade.

14. 303 East 9th Street (C)
Original/Historic owner or Name: Muse Home; Construction Date: c. 1890; Property type/Style: Italianate/Late Victorian; Architect/Builder: unknown; Outbuilding: Barn (C)

The basic form of this house is very similar to its neighbor at 209 E. 9th St, without the projecting bay window. It is a two-story frame residence with original clapboard siding, a medium pitched-hipped roof and a projecting cross gable. Decorative brackets and a plain entablature mark the eave line. Windows are topped by decorative hoods with dentiled entablatures and bulls eye corner blocks. Turned posts with decorative trim support the 2/3-width porch. When surveyed in the late 1970s, the interior still retained pressed tin ceilings on both floors, an original tile fireplace, and handsome interior woodwork. A historic barn is located near the rear of the property.

15. 307 East 9th Street (NC)
Original/Historic owner or Name: Unknown; Construction Date: c. 1910; Property type/Style: Queen Ann Cottage; Architect/Builder: unknown; Outbuilding: Shed (NC)

This 1 1/2-story Queen Ann cottage has a complex roofline and large projecting cross gable. A small gabled dormer is located over the entrance bay that is sheltered by a hipped roof porch. Though the house retains its basic massing, it has been altered since the surveyed in 1978. A large bay window addition with hipped roof has been added to the cross gable as has a round arched stained glass transom over the half-story casement windows. To integrate the additions, the house has been resided with vinyl. A non-historic frame shed with hipped roof sits near the northwest corner of the home.

16. 309 East 9th Street (C)
Original/Historic owner or Name: McCluer Residence; Construction Date: c. 1900; Property type/Style: Italianate/Late Victorian; Architect/Builder: unknown; Outbuilding: Garage (NC)

Like 209 and 303 E. 9th, this house is two story, hipped roof with projecting hipped roof cross gable. The house seems to be of similar age, but more modified than its fellow buildings. The front porch was removed c. 1970 and the house was clad in vinyl siding. The house retains many of its historic features including the oriel window on the first floor of the cross gable, and the dentiled entablatures over the windows. A garage, constructed c. 1970 is located behind the house.

The parents of Dr. Franc "Bullet" McCluer, president of Westminster College from 1933-1946, built the home. Dr. McCluer was president of Westminster when Sir Winston Churchill made his "Iron Curtain" speech at the college.

E. 10th Street

17. 1 E. 10th Street (C)
Original/Historic owner or Name: John W. Tucker Residence; Construction Date: 1912; Property type/Style: Neo-Classical Revival; Architect/Builder: Unknown; Outbuilding: Garage (NC)

This impressive brick home is topped by a hipped tile roof with large gabled dormers projecting from the south, east, and west sides. Large dentils mark the eave line of the house. The dominant feature of the façade is the full width porch. Two colossal columns support center, two-story, section of the porch. One-story sections supported by smaller Doric columns flank the center bay. Turned post balustrade line the one story porch roof line and porch. Smaller porches with classical details are located on the east and west elevations. There are plain stone lintels over 1st story windows and a stained glass window on staircase landing. A low 2 bay frame garage with storage on the north end sits near the northwest corner of the house.

John W. Tucker commissioned the house in 1912 and purportedly used brick from Daniel M. Tucker's house built in 1856. The bricks may be even older, because Daniel used bricks from the 1825 Callaway Courthouse to construct his home. John W. was a descendent of James St. George Tucker who brought his family to Callaway County in 1830. In 1835 Mr. Tucker moved his family to Fulton. He bought interest in an old hotel located where the Palace Hotel now stands at the corner of 5th and Market. The hotel contained a tavern and a dining room frequented by the prominent people of Fulton. The Masons also held

meetings there. Of the six children born to St. George and Mary Tucker, only three grew to maturity and of these three only Daniel married and continued the Tucker name.

18. 5 E. 10th Street (C)
Original/Historic owner or Name: Percy W. & Amelia Tucker Residence; Construction Date: c. 1910-12; Property type/Style: American Movement/Prairie; Architect/Builder: M. Fred Bell (attributed) and Amelia Tucker; Outbuilding: Garage (C)

This house shows an interesting mix of Tudor Revival, Prairie and Arts and Crafts Details. The two-story home has a low pitched side gable roof. The first floor is brick with raised basement and stone water table, and the second floor is stucco with faux half timbering. A wide, low-pitched gable portico supported by decorative brackets shelters the entrance. Similar, though smaller, gables are located over the second story windows in the east and west bay of the house. An enclosed, flat roofed, one-story sun porch with dentiled cornice extends from the west wall of the house. There is a one-story frame one car garage with patio/carport extension on the east side. It has architectural features similar to that on the main house.

19. 8 E. 10th Street (C)
Original/Historic owner or Name: Unknown; Construction Date: c. 1890; Property type/Style: Queen Anne; Architect/Builder: M. Fred Bell (attributed); Outbuilding: Garage (C)

A two-story frame house with hipped roof and cross gables. There is a slightly projecting cross gable in the front with a Palladian window in the attic story. The house retains its original wood siding and early or original windows. The partial with porch has a hipped roof and narrow squared columns flanked by decorative scrollwork. The corner boards have small stylized capitals. A two car frame garage with shed roof is located behind the house.

20. 9 East 10th Street (NC)
Original/Historic owner or Name: Klinginsmith Residence; Construction Date: c. 1900; Property type/Style: Queen Anne (Free Classic); Architect/Builder: Unknown; Outbuilding: Storage shed (NC)

This two-story home has a steeply pitched hipped roof with multiple hipped ad gable end cross gables. It is a frame house on a rock-faced ashlar foundation. Tuscan columns support a wrap around porch. The house was recently covered in vinyl siding. New siding that added sun burst designs and other non-historic features have significantly altered the historic character of the house.

21. 10 E. 10th Street (C)
Original/Historic owner or Name: Pollard Residence; Construction Date: c. 1890; Property type/Style: Queen Anne; Architect/Builder: M. Fred Bell (attributed); Outbuilding: Garage (NC)

This 1 1/2 story Queen Anne cottage is well maintained. It has a complex roofline with a hipped center potion and large cross gables on the front (north) and west elevations. The cross gable has chamfered corners on the first floor with scrollwork marking the corners. The front facing gable has a wide window with stained glass transom. The porch is not original, and was altered sometime after 1978. The 1/1 windows also appear to be replacements. The rest of the house appears to be largely intact. A two story frame garage with hipped roof is located behind the house.

22. 18 East 10th Street (C)
Original/Historic owner or Name: Crews Home; Construction Date: c. 1900; Property type/Style: Queen Anne (Free Classic); Architect/Builder: unknown; Outbuilding: Garage (C)

This large, two-story home has the basic massing and features of Queen Anne architecture, without the overwhelming applied ornamentation. It has a cross gable roof, with prominent projecting cross gable bay on the primary façade. The frame house sits on a rock faced concrete block foundation and has been covered in vinyl siding, though its original multi paned double hung windows are original. The large wrap around, supported by Tuscan columns, is also original. Many of the windows have leaded or beveled glass in a swirling pattern. A square garage with medium pitched hipped roof and two individual garage doors with 6/6/ windows above each door is located behind the house.

23. 101 East 10th Street (C)
Original/Historic owner or Name: Synodical College/Seminole Apartments; Construction Date: c. 1900/1930; Property type/Style: Tudor Revival; Architect/Builder: unknown; Outbuilding: N/A

This large L-shaped apartment building began its life as a multipurpose institutional building with Italianate details. After Synodical College closed in 1928, the building was expanded and substantially remodeled. The two-story building has a steeply pitched hipped roof covered in clay tile. The main entrance has a pavilioned stone doorway with battlements and arch door surround molded belt course cutting the door area in half. Other Tudor Revival features include half timbering and stucco in the gable ends, stone accents, projecting oriel windows, and large chimneys.

24. 103 East 10th Street (C)
Original/Historic owner or Name: Synodical College Dormitory/Seminole Apartments; Construction Date: 1913; Property type/Style: N/A; Architect/Builder: unknown; Outbuilding: N/A

This three story apartment building began its life as East Hall, and dormitory and dining room for Synodical College. The large brick building has a hipped roof with projecting bays at the east and west ends of the façade. The façade is symmetrical with a central entrance flanked by evenly spaced windows. Between the projecting bays is a multi-story porch with prick piers on the first floor and Tuscan columns on the second.

This was East Hall (dormitory and dining room) of Synodical College. Synodical College and Conservatory of Music for Young Ladies was a part of the Presbyterian Church Synod from 1873-1928. The first building for the school was built in 1873. The campus later had three main buildings, two of which survive as the Seminole Apartments, named after the Synodical school yearbook, "The Seminole". A picket fence surrounded the well-kept campus and a gazebo and lawn tennis court was a part of the landscape. A rivalry existed between Synodical College and William Woods College (also a school for girls). Sunday mornings would find a parade of girls on each side of Court Street making their way to church, the William Woods girls on the west side and Synodical girls on the east.

25. 206 East 10th Street (C)
Original/Historic owner or Name: Melvin and Louise Frank House; Construction Date: c. 1937; Property type/Style: Tudor Revival; Architect/Builder: unknown; Outbuilding: Garage (C)

This small cottage is the best example of single-family Tudor style residences in the district. It is 1 1/2 stories with a steeply pitched cross-gabled roof. A basket handled stone arch surrounds the entrance. The entrance the windows are multi pane and have stone accents at the corners. A small brick garage with steeply pitched roof and Tudor style elements is located behind the house.

This house was built in the late 1930s for Melvin Frank and his wife Louise (Lula) Humbrock by Lula's brothers. El Frank ran a grocery store on the NE corner of W. 9th and Jefferson streets.

W. 10th St.

26. 7 West 10th Street (C)
Original/Historic owner or Name: Gish Residence; Construction Date: c. 1950; Property type/Style: Neo-classical revival; Architect/Builder: Unknown; Outbuilding: N/A

Constructed c. 1950, this two story brick house has a side gable roof and a rounded portico supported by colossal columns. The primary façade is three bays wide with a central entrance with entablature hood and sidelights.

Center Street

27. 811 Center Street (also 802 Court) (NC)
Original/Historic owner or Name: Presbyterian Homelife Retirement Home; Construction Date: c. 1960; Architect/Builder: Unknown; Property type/Style: N/A; Outbuilding: N/A

This one story brick building has a low-pitched hipped roof. The entrance, originally or Court Street has been moved to the opposite end of the building. It has been greatly expanded since its construction in the late 1950s or early 1960s.

Court Street

28. 712 Court Street (C)
Original/Historic owner or Name: Dave and Ida McCue House; Construction Date: C. 1910; Property type/Style: Queen Anne; Outbuilding: Carport/shed (NC)

This 2 1/2 story, hipped roof, single family residence has a tower-like projecting center bay that extends a full three stories and is topped with a hipped roof dormer. The second and third floors of the tower have frame oriels with restrained decoration. Attenuated Doric columns, and leaded glass transom and sidelights surround the primary entrance. Simple 1/1 wood windows with stone sills and lintels flank the tower on both the first and second floor. A wide eave decorated with small dentils is seen at the roofline. A hipped roof porch, supported by Tuscan columns on stone plinths, extends across the first floor. The porch balustrade consists of stone blocks stacked in a checkerboard pattern. The secondary entrance is on the North elevation, which faces St. Louis Avenue. A single bay porch supported by arched braces and Tuscan columns mark the entrance. Over the porch is a frame oriel window with leaded and stained glass windows and transoms in a floral and bud design (these windows are at the stair landing on the interior). A hipped roof dormer also tops the secondary entrance bay. There is a non-historic frame shed with carport extension on the north side of the lot.

Dave McCue and his wife Ida, both of whom worked at the Missouri School for the Deaf, built the property. The house was likely commissioned when Mr. McCue obtained the position of Assistant Superintendent of the School for the Deaf in 1907. However, as Mr. McCue was not a wealthy man and he ran out of funds before the house was completed. According to Jay Dunham, who was interviewed regarding the property, McCue had been very good to the Christian Church, so the church got behind him to finish construction. He was also

assisted by has brother, a brick maker. At the time of completion, this was considered one of the grandest homes in Fulton. The building was later used as a funeral home and office building. It is currently being restored to a single-family dwelling.

29. 718 Court Street (C)
Original/Historic owner or Name: 1st Presbyterian Church; Construction Date: c. 1885; Architect/Builder: M. F. Bell; Property type/Style: Gothic Revival; Outbuilding: N/A

This Gothic Revival style church has a gable front and cross gable on the south side. Crenellated towers are located at the northwest and southwest corners. The northwest tower is taller and likely contains the belfry. Both towers have entrances with stained glass transoms. A wide spandrel separates the transom from paired lancet windows under a stone Gothic arch above. Centered in the gable is an attached brick buttress, flanked by two-story stained glass Gothic arched windows. Like the configuration of the entrances, wide white-painted spandrels separate the lower stained glass panels from those on the second floor. A prominent dentiled cornice outlines the gable and continues around all sides of the towers and secondary elevations of the church building. The most interesting interior feature is the hand-grained wood throughout the entire church that was done by Ed and George Bellaman. The wood covers the entire ceiling as well as the curved balcony. Around the bottom of the balcony is fancywork made of very thin molded metal.

The original construction cost of the building was $42,000, $13,000 for exterior costs and an additional $29,000 to complete the interior. Several alterations or additions have been made to the building. In 1897 a lean-to for the organ was built and it was thought to have been an old Sunday School room above the organ loft. In 1912 the Fellowship Hall was built onto the rear of the building. Also in 1912, almost all the stained glass was replaced. The tower on the northwest corner once had a tall steeple. It was shortened and the brick crenellated to mach the south corner after lightening truck the steeple in 1929. A large addition was also added to the southeast corner in 2004.

30. 801 Court Street (C)
Original/Historic owner or Name: S.R. Reese House; Construction Date: c. 1887-1890; Property type/Style: Late Victorian/Eastlake; Outbuilding: N/A

Located on a corner lot, this is a two-story frame house with medium pitched side gable roof and a prominent front facing cross gable. A one-story hipped roof porch extends from the cross gable to the edge of the house and is elaborated with scrollwork and decorative posts. The house has 4/4 double hung windows with decorative entablatures over the window sin the cross gables. The house has been covered in vinyl siding.

31. 803 Court Street (C)
Original/Historic owner or Name: Hill Residence; Construction Date: c. 1890; Property type/Style: Gothic Revival/Centered gable; Outbuilding: N/A

Two story side gable house with steeply pitched, centered cross gable. The house is largely intact except for some replacement windows and retains its original siding, window trim and decorative porch. The façade is five bays wide and its double door entrance is located in the projecting cross gable. The second floor of the cross gable has a door providing access to the porch roof. The partial width porch extends across the center three bays. It has decorative scrollwork at the top, posts with stylized capitals, and scrollwork balustrades.

32. 804 Court Street (C)
Original/Historic owner or Name: Oliver home; Construction Date: 1893-1902; Property type/Style: Queen Anne, Free Classic Subtype; Outbuilding: Garage (NC)

This 2 1/2 story residence exhibits the complex roofline and asymmetrical façade typical of Queen Anne style houses. The house is frame and sits on a coursed ashlar stone foundation. The hipped roof has a prominent cross gable projecting from the primary (west) façade. A one-story porch terminates at the projecting gable, but curves around the southwest corner of the house. It is supported by Doric columns and has a dentiled cornice. The southwest corner is also graced by an oriel window on the second floor. The original entrance has been altered from double doors to a single door, but retains its original stained glass transom. Two other stained glass transoms can be found above the first floor windows on the west façade. The north façade has a projecting cross gable with chamfered first floor. Windows on the second floor and in the dormers have diamond patterned upper sashes. A two story frame and clapboard two-car garage, constructed in the 1970s, is located at the back of the lot.

33. 805 Court Street (C)
Original/Historic owner or Name: Unknown; Construction Date: c. 1930; Property type/Style: Gable Front/Colonial Revival; Architect: Unknown; Outbuilding: N/A

The house is one story with gable front and has minimal Colonial Revival detailing. The entrance consists of double doors and is sheltered by a small, pedimented portico supported by classical columns.

34. 807 Court Street (C)
Original/Historic owner or Name: J.N. Dutton Residence; Construction Date: c. 1904; Property type/Style: Queen Anne (Free Classic); Architect/Builder: Unknown; Outbuilding: N/A

The Dutton House has the typical massing and complicated roofline associated with Queen Anne style homes, though its decorative detailing was historically limited to some classical details and columns. The frame house was resided in vinyl sometime after 1978 and some of the details, such as the dentiled eaves and porch entablature and imbricated shingles have been covered. The house still retains its pedimented cross gables and wrap-around porch. Squared columns that are not original, but do not substantially affect the overall character of the home support the porch.

The house was built c. 1904 for J. N. Dutton, who probably lived there until 1914 when he built a new house down the street. In 1907, J.N. Dutton, a banker, lived here with his wife, Katie and their children, Chasie, Abbie and Scott. According to R. L. Bouyer, a former owner, "Buck" Sharp, another banker, lived here in the 1920's and committed suicide in the SE upstairs bedroom around the time the bank went bankrupt. (This has not been verified). J. B. Sharp was assistant cashier of the Home Savings Bank, 503 Court, in 1907. This bank did fold during the depression.

35. 808 Court Street (C)
Original/Historic owner or Name: Black Residence; Construction Date: c. 1882-3; Property type/Style: Second Empire; Architect/Builder: M. Fred Bell (attributed); Outbuilding: Garage (NC)

This two-story building has a mansard roof (front portion only, flat in back) and is constructed of brick in a stretch bond pattern with buff colored, rock-faced quoins on all projecting corners. It rests on a squared rubble foundation. The asymmetrical, four bay, façade features a projecting tower on the northwest corner with steeply pitched gable roof. The entrance bay is also projecting and is topped by a wide round arched dormer with a broad arched cornice and prominent cornice returns. All windows on the façade are 1/1 with round arches and prominent keystones. Windows also retain either their original shutters or ones that replicate the size and style of the originals. A one-story porch shelters the entrance and two flanking bays and wraps around the southwest corner of the house. The porch has turned posts and decorative scrollwork brackets. A one-story brick two car garage with truncated roof was constructed in the 1980s.

In 1899, Oscar Black and his family bought the house. The Blacks had 4 sons and a daughter, Frances. By 1904, Frances had completed an AB degree at the Synodical College in Fulton. In 1910, she went to WMU Training School in Louisville, Kentucky and received a BMT degree there in 1912. By 1914, Frances moved back home to open a kindergarten in the upstairs hall of the house at 808 Court. In 1950 she sold the property to her brother, Rev. J. R. Black. The Rev. J. R. Black was also a very educated man for his time, he graduated from Westminster College in 1906 and Warrensburg State Teacher's College in 1910. In 1915, he received a Th. M. degree from Southern Baptist Theological Seminary. By 1950 he retired moved back into the house. There he started the Offset

Printing Business of Associational Minutes of Southern Baptist Convention in the basement. He published for 25 different states before he sold the business 1955 to Missouri Baptist Press.

36. 809 Court Street (C)
Original/Historic owner or Name: Leland Waters Residence; Construction Date: c.1923; Architect: M. Fred Bell (architect)/ W.E. Huggett (builder); Property type/Style: Bungalow; Outbuilding: Garage (C)

The house is a 1 1/2 story, side gable frame bungalow. A partial width, gable front porch shelters the entrance. The entrance topped by a transom and flanked by sidelights. A gable roof dormer is located to the south of the porch. The building originally had imbricated wood shingles on the lower part of the first story, but has been covered in vinyl siding since the survey in 1978. The windows also appear to be replacements. Decorative knee braces are still seen at the eave line. The lot also contains a frame garage with hipped roof and clapboard siding.

The house was commissioned by Leland Waters, and built with plans by W. Fred Bell. It is unknown how long Waters lived in the house, though by 1936 it was owned by William Nolin, a local druggist. The Pradas purchased the house in 1941 and were still living there in the late 1970s.

37. 810 Court Street (C)
Original/Historic owner or Name: Bauer House; Construction Date: c.1883; Architect: M. Fred Bell (attributed); Property type/Style: Gothic Revival; Outbuilding: Storage shed (NC)

This two-story, painted brick house is divided into three wide bays on the primary (west) façade. The northern most bay has a cross gable dormer and projecting bay area. Windows are paired, though separated by brick piers, and have segmental arches outlined in soldier bricks and stone key and corner stones. A one-story shed roof porch, supported by squared columns, extends across two bays of the west façade. The porch is not original, and was replaced sometime after 1921. The entrance is centered in the façade has a segmental arch transom above paired doors. The end gables (north and south elevations) have decorative cornices with decorative brackets and dentils that give it a corbeled effect. A Gothic arched window is located in each of the gables. The building originally had more Gothic Detail including dormers with steeply pitched gable roofs and gothic arched sashes. The house retains its original concealed gutters. A frame storage shed with gable roof is located behind the house.

38. 812 Court Street (C)
Original/Historic owner or Name: Methodist church parsonage; Construction Date: c. 1910; Property type/Style: Foursquare with Classical Revival detailing; Outbuilding: N/A

This two-story frame house has a bell cast hipped roof. The three bay primary (west) elevation has a slightly projecting center bay capped by a hipped roof dormer with four 1/1 sash windows. A one story hipped roof porch, supported by Tuscan columns extends across the façade. A similar shed roof porch shelters the secondary entrance bay on the south elevation. The primary entrance has a transom window with dentiled sill.

The Methodist Church apparently had this house built c. 1910 as a parsonage. The church owned it until 1971.

39. 815 Court Street (C)
Original/Historic owner or Name: Martin-Harris House; Construction Date: c. 1843, 1866; Property type/Style: Greek Revival I-house; Outbuilding: Garage (NC)

The house is situated on a large lot that extends to Nichols Street. It is a two-story, five bay brick house with an original 3-room section of log construction. The foundation is squared rubble stone. Features of the Greek Revival style include dentiled cornice decoration and squared Doric columns that support the one story 3/5th width porch. The decorative metal work along the roofline of the porch (replaced sometime after 1966) is not original, but came from the Tyler residence in Fulton. The I-house has a large rear ell made up of the original log building and a later, early 20th Century, addition. The windows were originally 2/2 wood sash, but have been replaced my modern 1/1 windows. Most of the interior woodwork is walnut; a woodworker from Jefferson City restored 2 walnut wood-pegged doors. The upstairs floors are made of wide oak planks. There is a "Dutch" style fireplace in the kitchen and a fireplace in one of the front rooms has diamond-shaped tiles as decoration. There is a brick patio and circle driveway behind the house. A newer frame 2 bay garage with hipped roof is also located on the lot.

The house began as 3 log rooms (2 downstairs and one large room upstairs). That section is on the NW section of the house as it now exists. This section was built c. 1843 by Dr. John W. Martin. A four-room brick addition was added later, possibly by Martin. Thomas B. Harris bought the house in 1866 and it is possible that he built the four-room brick addition. Another brick addition was added later behind the house. The house was then owned by Will C. Harris, a bachelor, who owned the Callaway Bank and was a descendent of Thomas Harris. Will C. Harris lived in the house until his death at age 96. In c. 1936, surveyors from the Historic American Buildings Survey photographed the house.

40. 816 Court Street (C)
Original/Historic owner or Name: Unknown; Construction Date: c. 1900/1910; Property type/Style: Queen Anne; Outbuilding: N/A

Though modified by asbestos shingle siding, this two-story frame house still retains many of its Queen Anne characteristics. The house has a hipped roof with a prominent and projecting front facing gable. On the first floor of the projection is a wide window with stained glass transom. Also indicative of the style is the one story porch supported by classical columns.

41. 817 Court Street (C)
Original/Historic owner or Name: Bauer House; Construction Date: c. 1882; Property type/Style: Second Empire; Outbuilding: **Barn**/garage (NC)

A projecting center (entrance) bay dominates the façade of the 2 1/2 story brick house. The bay is topped by a mansard roof with gabled dormer (contains round arched window) and is highlighted by limestone quoins at the corner. Similar quoins also decorate the other corners of the house. The full width porch follows the projection of the house and Tuscan columns support the dentiled cornice and roof. A single door with segmental arch transom light leads to porch roof above entranceway. Fenestration is segmental arched with limestone keystones. There was originally a formal rose garden behind the house that included brick paving and a circle drive. The bricks have been covered with dirt. The extant brick patio that is behind the house was built of bricks that were used in the Old Westminster Chapel. The lot extends west to Nichol St. A frame barn/garage with medium pitched hipped roof and barn siding was constructed on the lot c. 1970.

42. 819 Court Street (C)
Original/Historic owner or Name: Dutton House; Construction Date: June 1914; Property type/Style: Foursquare; Outbuilding: N/A

Typical foursquare house with simple detailing. The two-story house has a pyramidal roof and a full width front porch. The second story has two evenly spaced windows, but the first floor fenestration is asymmetrically placed. An off center door is flanked by a large window and a second window is located nearer the northwest corner. The porch has a simple dentiled cornice supported by square columns. The southeast corner of the porch has been enclosed, but it is likely that this was an original or early feature of the house.

Built in 1914 for J. N. Dutton, who later moved to 810 Court where he was living when he died. Mrs. Beulah Alexander bought this house from Mr. Dutton, likely after the death of her husband in 1926. To support her family, she rented a typewriter and taught herself to type. She eventually became City Clerk and held that position for over 25 years.

43. 820 Court Street (C).
Original/Historic owner or Name: Moore House; Construction Date: c. 1906; Property type/Style: Queen Anne; Outbuilding: N/A

A modest version of the Queen Anne, free classic, subtype, this two-story house sits on a corner lot. The frame house sits on a rock-faced ashlar foundation and has a hipped roof with projecting cross gable on the west façade. The wrap around porch has a simple entablature supported by slender Tuscan columns.

44. 821 Court Street (NC)
Original/Historic owner or Name: McGregor House; Construction Date: c. 1900; Property type/Style: N/A; Architect/Builder: Unknown; Outbuilding: N/A

This one story frame house has two projecting cross gables flanking a partial width shed roof porch. The house originally had decorative vergeboards and other Gothic Revival details. Decorative features were removed when the house was sided with vinyl and new windows installed.

45. 823 Court Street (C)
Original/Historic owner or Name: Fisher Residence; Construction Date: c. 1893-1902; Property type/Style: Queen Anne; Architect/Builder: M. Fred Bell (attributed); Outbuilding: Garage (NC)

Located on a large lot, this two-story Queen Anne house has a hipped roof with large projecting cross gables. The cross gables have boxed cornice returns and plain 1/1 sash windows. The large wrap around porch, part of which has a second story balcony, is highly ornamented with dentiled cornice and chamfered posts with decorative brackets for capitals. The house has two large chimneys with corbeled brickwork ornamentation. The windows have decorative flat hoodmolds with wooden key stones. The entrance has multi-paned sidelights and transom. Interior has floral motifs in the Eastlake-design woodwork. The parlor has sliding doors between large hall and dining room and there are transom lights above dining room doors. The house also has a large staircase in the spacious entrance hall. In the late 1990s, a two story, two car garage with hipped roof was constructed on the lot.

Charles L. and Mary C. Fisher had the house built, then sold it on April 5, 1906 to W.M. Adcock; it went for $5100. William Adcock was a real estate agent and lived here with his wife, Eva. The Presbyterian Church owned the home as a manse from 1947 - 1969.

46. 824 Court Street (C)
Original/Historic owner or Name: Anna Jameson Tait House; Construction Date: c. 1900; Property type/Style: Late Victorian; Outbuilding: Garage (NC)

Two-story, front gable house with cross gables on the north and south elevations and a rock faced ashlar foundation. The façade is dominated by a two-story porch with enclosed sleeping porch or sunroom on the second story. Though vernacular, the house design was

influenced by the Late Victorian as seen in its complex roofline and the first story bay window on the south elevation. A modern detached garage is located behind the house.

47. 825 Court Street (C)
Original/Historic owner or Name: Judge David Harris/Ovid Bell House; Construction Date: 1912; Architect: M. Fred Bell; Property type/Style: Colonial Revival; Outbuilding: N/A

The Colonial Revival Style is evident in the building form and classical detailing. The two-story house has a medium pitched side gable roof with modillion brackets decorating the wide eaves. The façade is symmetrically divided into three wide bays and a full width porch shelters the first floor. The porch rests on concrete piers and the roof, with dentiled eve, is supported by paired Tuscan columns. The tree bay division of the façade is enforced by both the location of the paired columns and by the location of three pedimented dormers at the house's roofline. The primary entrance is centered on the east elevation. It is flanked by sidelights and topped by a transom window. The second floor window over the entrance is a modified Palladian with a slightly wider center window flanked by narrow windows of equal height. There is a one -story rear addition at northwest corner of house. Interior includes: sliding oak doors, gas and wood-burning fireplaces, and original radiators.

This is presumably the house that Judge David Harris, a bachelor built after he moved his old house to 824 Nichols. Judge Harris was a member of a prominent family in Fulton and was related to the Thomas Harris of 815 Court and the Harrises associated with the Callaway Bank. The house was sold to Ovid Bell, Sr., who moved here in June of 1931. Ovid Bell lived here with wife Lucy and their son (also called Ovid) until Lucy's death in June 1965. Ovid Keen Bell was born in 1875 and grew up in Fulton. He went to Westminster College but moved to Washington D.C. in 1895 to act as private secretary and assistant to Richard Parks Bland. In 1901 he returned to Fulton and became editor and publisher of the Fulton Gazette, which was originally a weekly paper that went daily in 1912. In 1927, the paper was sold and it became the Daily Sun Gazette; Ovid Bell expanded his printing shop and formed the Ovid Bell Press on January 1, 1927. The business continues to grow and expand under the watchful eye of Ovid's Grandson, John Bell.

48. 826 Court Street (C)
Original/Historic owner or Name: W. Ed Jameson Home; Construction Date: c. 1895/1942; Property type/Style: Colonial Revival; Outbuilding: N/A

Originally built in the Queen Anne style, the house suffered a significant fire in 1942 and was rebuilt in the Colonial Revival style. The frame house has an asymmetrical façade with the elaborate entrance slightly off center. The projecting entrance bay has a temple front with pedimented gable over the round arched entrance. Slender attenuated Doric columns support the gable. Doric pilasters decorate the corners of the bay.

The house was built for W. Ed Jameson, who owned the Jameson Building in downtown Fulton (see Downtown Fulton Historic District, NR listed 7/7/04). He was a real estate and insurance agent and is said to have built this house with his profits from six weeks of insurance premiums.

49. 829 Court Street (C)
Original/Historic owner or Name: John T. Jameson House; Construction Date: c. 1910-1917; Property type/Style: Colonial Revival; Outbuilding: Garage (C)

The Jameson House shares characteristics of its neighbor at 825 Court, but on a more modest scale. Of frame construction (original clapboard siding) with a pedimented side gable roof (bellcast), this Colonial Revival Style home has dentils along the eaves and around the pedimented side gables. Hipped roof dormers with multipane windows are located over the two end bays. The façade is three bays wide with a single bay, one-story porch over the entrance. The porch has a hipped roof and is supported by large square columns. The entrance has multi paned sidelights. Most of the windows are 12/1 double hung sashes. A porch, enclosed in 1930, is located on the south side. A two-car frame garage with hipped roof sits at the back of the lot.

50. 830 Court Street (C)
Original/Historic owner or Name: Jameson House; Construction Date: c.1868, c. 1880; Property type/Style: Queen Anne; Outbuilding: N/A

The rear section of the house was built just after the Civil War and was transformed into high style Victorian when the front part of the house was constructed c. 1880. The house is roughly L shaped with a front facing gable connected to a side gabled section. In the juncture of the L is a slightly recessed section with hipped/mansard roof. A massive brick chimney extends from the mansard's roofline. A one-story porch with Eastlake influenced spindle and scrollwork wraps this section. The front facing gable has a bay window on the first floor with paired 1/1 windows and a decorative cornice. The gable itself has board and batten siding and a decorative verge board. A transom and sidelights surround the front door. The original entrance also has transom and sidelights. The rear ell is the original (c. 1868) portion of the house.

The fireplace in the parlor was painted by an itinerant painter in the primitive style. The woodwork in the front hall has been stained to look like burled walnut. John T. Jameson built the original portion of the house c. 1868. The Jameson family ran a livery stable that was located south of the home. The Jameson family settled in Callaway County in 1820. The family cemetery still exists on Business Highway 54 in Fulton.

51. 832 Court Street (NC)
Original/Historic owner or Name: Unknown; Construction Date: c. 1980; Property type/Style: N/A; Outbuilding: Garage (NC)

Modern brick 1 1/2 story building with high pitched gable roof. This home replaced a small older home on the property.

52. 834 Court Street (C)
Original/Historic owner or Name: Dr. Martin Yates/Bell House; Construction Date: 1880-81; Architect: M. Fred Bell; Property type/Style: Italianate; Outbuilding: Garage (C)

The Yates house is a two-story brick residence with medium pitched hipped roof and a large projecting cross gable on the front façade. A projecting cornice supported by decorative brackets is at the roofline and also creates a cornice return at the cross gables. All the windows, except for a round arch window in the cross gable, have segmental arched openings and are flanked by non-original shudders. Slender Tuscan columns on paneled plinths support a full width hipped roof front porch. A low pitched pediment marks the location of the stairs to the porch. A stained glass window is located to the right side of the west façade and another is located in the transom over the entrance. A 1 1/2 story kitchen with maid's room above is located at the northeast corner of the house. It was originally a separate building but was joined later. The is an associated frame garage with clapboard siding and a hipped roof behind the house.

According to the legal abstract for this property, John H. and Mary Jameson sold the lot for this house on April 28, 1880 to Martin Yates for $600. M. Fred Bell indicated in his Pleasant Homes and How to Make Them (1884) that he had designed a residence for Martin Yates, Physician, Fulton, MO. Ovid Bell, Jr., says that the foundation was laid (with a separate foundation for each room) and was allowed to settle for a year before the rest of the house was built. Thomas H. Van Sant and his wife bought the house from the Yates heirs on May 14, 1937. When the Van Sants lived here, Senator Harry Truman visited the house several times. Truman may have been a visitor in this house when he was President of the United States, but this information has not been verified. On October 26, 1953, Thomas and Katherine Van Sant sold the property to Ovid and Martha N. Bell, making the Bell's the third family to own the home.

53. 838 Court Street (C)
Original/Historic owner or Name: Robert W. Alexander House; Construction Date: c. 1937; Architect: Austin Welsh, Property type/Style: Colonial Revival, Outbuilding: Garage (C)

A 1 1/2 story side gable house with steeply pitched roof. To small gabled dormers are located over the north and south bay of the front façade. The entrance is centered and

flanked by 1/1 windows. The frame house has a full width shed roof porch supported by squared columns. There is a one story addition on the southeast corner of the house, added to expand the kitchen in 1949. A one car garage with small storage area on the south end is located behind the house.

54. 900 Court Street (C)
Original/Historic owner or Name: Frank/Blattner Residence; Construction Date: c. 1870; Architect/Builder: attributed to stonemason Christian Frank; Property type/Style: Gable and wing; Outbuilding: Garage (C)

This 1 1/2 story gable and wing house with gable roof is constructed of brick (primary façade and north wall), stone (south wall), and frame (second story and additions). The entrance is located in the crook of the L and is topped by a rounded pediment supported by fluted pilasters. Windows have segmental arched windows with 6/6 wood windows. The shutters, and entrance surrounds are a more recent addition, but may have been added during the period of significance of the district. Four shed roof dormers with paired 6/6 windows can be seen on the front and sides of the house. A frame one care garage with medium pitched hipped roof sits near the northeast corner of the house.

The original part of the house may have been built by Christian Frank, a stonemason, who built the Gilbert & Curd Tobacco Factory and other buildings in Fulton.

55. 901 Court Street (C)
Original/Historic owner or Name: Horace and Nancy Carr House; Construction Date: c. 1929-30; Architect/Builder: Unknown; Property type/Style: Colonial Revival; Outbuilding: Garage (NC)

Typical of later Colonial Revival style homes, this two story frame house has minimal architectural detail and a somewhat asymmetrical façade. The entrance is located at the northernmost bay and is sheltered by a pedimented portico supported by sets of three Doric columns. The house has a sunroom on the south end. The house retains its original clapboard siding and 6/1 wood sash windows. A garage of unknown date is located northwest of the house.

Horace Carr who was a building trades instructor at the Fulton High School built the house. The house stands on the lot of an older house that burned c. 1912 - 1917. The present house and the one behind it facing 9th Street were partially built out of the salvaged lumber from the older house.

56. 902 Court Street (C)
Original/Historic owner or Name: Carr/Jarvis Residence; Construction Date: c. 1910; Property type/Style: Foursquare; Architect/Builder: Charles E. Carr; Outbuilding: N/A

This two-story hipped roof house retains its historic clapboard siding and full width porch. It has a hipped roof with hipped roof dormers on the west, north and south sides. The porch is supported by squared columns and has a pediment over the steps.

Charles and Mattie (Martha) Lou Carr lived here with their children. Charles had this house built. He was a carpenter and a building contractor.

57. 903 Court Street (NC)
Original/Historic owner or Name: Unknown; Construction Date: c. 1900; Property type/Style: Gabled Ell; Architect/Builder: Unknown; Outbuilding: Garage (NC)

Constructed c. 1900, this one story house has a side gable roof with projecting cross gable on the north end of the facade. A shed roof porch extends from the cross gable to south edge of the house. The porch post and siding are not original and the roofline of the porch has also been altered since the 1978 survey of the district. A garage of unknown date is located northwest of the house.

58. 906 Court Street (C)
Original/Historic owner or Name: McDaniel Home; Construction Date: c. 1877; Property type/Style: Late Victorian/Gable Front; Architect/Builder: Unknown; Outbuilding: N/A

This is one of the older homes on the 900 block of Court Street. The frame residence sits on a stone foundation. It has a gable front with a large window centered on the second floor. A small wrap-around porch is located on the southwest corner. Tuscan columns support the porch.

59. 907 Court Street (C)
Original/Historic owner or Name: J. W. Cook House ; Construction Date: c. 1906; Property type/Style: Queen Anne; Architect/Builder: M. Fred Bell (attributed); Outbuilding: Shed/Garage (C)

This two story frame house is representative of the free classic subtype of Queen Anne architecture. Its projecting cross gable is pedimented with dentil detailing and a stylized Palladian window in the attic level. The projection also has a chamfered corner (southeast) with decorative scrollwork and a Gothic arch stained glass window on the second floor. The house also has a partial width front porch with pediment over the entrance. Ionic columns on short plinths support the hipped roof porch. A gable front garage with carport extension is located near the southeast corner of the house. A combination shed garage and car port sits close to the southwest corner of the house.

60. 908 Court Street (C)
Original/Historic owner or Name: Courtland Apartments; Construction Date: c. 1927; Property type/Style: Other: Two-story multi-family; Architect/Builder: W. H. Gibbons; Outbuilding: Garage (C)

In a district of primarily single-family residences, this brick multi-family apartment building is unusual. It is two stories with a central entrance and a flat roof. It has a stepped pediment and panels outlined in brick above the paired second story windows. The windows appear to be replacements, though the exterior of the building as a whole seems little altered. A one story, concrete block, four bay garage with flat roof sits at the northeast corner of the property. It was built about the same time as its associated apartment building.

61. 909 Court Street (C)
Original/Historic owner or Name: Scott Fox Residence; Construction Date: 1928; Property type/Style: Colonial Revival; Architect/Builder: Horace Carr; Outbuilding: Garage (NC)

This two-story frame house has a low pitched side gable roof and a small sunroom on the south side. The central entrance is highlighted by leaded glass sidelights and is sheltered by a hipped roof portico supported by squared columns. On either side of the entrance are original paired windows. This house is sided in aluminum siding. A gable roof garage with shed roof addition is located behind the house.

62. 910 Court Street (C)
Original/Historic owner or Name: John and Adah Atkinson House; Construction Date: c. 1905; Property type/Style: Queen Anne (Free Classic); Architect/Builder: P.T. MacLagan (Newark, N.J.); Outbuilding: Garage (NC)

Designed by an architect from New Jersey, this two story Queen Ann style house has an unusual façade consisting a recessed entrance flanked by two full height engaged towers. Tuscan columns support a full width porch. The porch also has decorative brackets and turned balustrades connected to rough-faced stone or concrete posts. The entrance has two side sidelights and an elliptical fanlight transom. Above the entrance is a stylized Palladian window. A hipped gable on the front and a cross gable on the south side intersect the hipped roof. When inside a large stained glass window with roses and tendrils set against a gold background can be seen on the stairway landing. A grape design stained glass window and leaded glass windows are located in the northeast lower dining room. There are four fireplaces, the main one is decorated with ionic colurnns and Adamic molding. A new two-car garage with clapboard siding was constructed in 2000 near the south side of the house.

Daniel M. Tucker gave this plot of land to his granddaughter, Adah Gertrude Tucker as a wedding gift in 1902. In 1905 Adah married John Harry Atkinson and they had this house

built. Adah had always liked the staircase located in her fathers clothing store, so she had the architect build a smaller scale version for this house.

63. 915 Court Street (C)
Original/Historic owner or Name: Homer O. Rood Residence; Construction Date: c. 1905; Property type/Style: Queen Anne; Architect/Builder: Unknown; Outbuilding: Garage (NC)

This two story frame home has lost its porch (after 1930, but possibly during the period of significance for the district), but retains the typical massing and form associated with Queen Anne style architecture. The house has a steeply pitched roofs with multiple cross gables, the most prominent one on the front of the house. The front gable contains the entrance that is unadorned except for a small transom window. A garage of unknown date is located southwest of the house.

Two Westminster College presidents have owned the house. Franc L. (Bullet) McCluer and his wife Ida Belle McCluer purchased the home on June 11, 1925. The McCluers owned the house until 1938. Bullet McCluer was president of Westminster College from 1933-1947 and extended the invitation for Sir Winston Churchill to come to the campus. Dr. and Mrs. Robert L.D. Davidson purchased the home in 1971. Dr. Davidson was president of the college from 1955 - 1973. Dr. Davidson was responsible for bringing the Church of St. Mary the Virgin Aldermanbury to the Westminster campus to serve as the Winston Churchill Memorial.

64. 917 Court Street (C)
Original/Historic owner or Name: J. Roy & Mattie Tucker Residence; Construction Date: c. 1906; Property type/Style: Queen Anne; Architect/Builder: M. Fred Bell; Outbuilding: N/A

The historic J. Roy Tucker house is one of the few examples of brick Queen Anne style homes in the district. A round, three story tower with conical roof highlights the northeast corner of the two story home. The tower windows have heavy stone sills, and the third floor windows have stained glass transoms. At some point the full width porch was removed, and a Romanesque entrance portico added. The house has a steeply pitched hipped roof with cross gables on the north and south elevations. The cornice line and pedimented gables have dentil patterned cornices. Between the first and second floor is a wide section of brick laid in a basket weave pattern.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Roy Tucker moved here as newlyweds in 1906. Mr. Tucker had this house built for his bride, Mattie Belle Pratt. James Roy Tucker was the oldest son of John Wm. Tucker and Carrie Lee Hockaday Tucker, both of whom were from prominent families in Fulton.

East Avenue

65. 906 East Avenue (C)
Original/Historic owner or Name: Turner Rosser Residence; Construction Date: 1912; Property type/Style: Queen Anne; Architect/Builder: M. Fred Bell; Outbuilding: Garage

Two-story frame home with hipped roof and slightly projecting pedimented cross gable. The gable ends are filled with imbricated shingles and the house retains its original wood siding and plain window trim. The entrance is located in the center bay and has sidelights on either side of the door. On the second floor is a tall window flanked by shorter stained glass windows, which is a play on a Palladian style window. There is a full width front porch with dentiled cornice and squared columns. Over the steps is a low pediment. An interior marble fireplace was salvaged from the original Westminster Hall on the Westminster College campus following the fire that destroyed it. An outbuilding of unknown date is located behind the house

The home was built by Turner Rosser who was the manager of LaCrosse Lumber company and also was the first president of Fulton Savings and Loan Association.

66. 909 East Avenue (NC)
Original/Historic owner or Name: ; Construction Date: c. 1930; Property type/Style: Bungalow; Architect/Builder: Unknown; Outbuilding: N/A

Frame, 1 1/2 story house with medium pitched gable roof and large intersection gable. The house has been covered in asbestos siding and converted into a duplex. The addition of the large gabled dormer and other alterations have drastically altered the character of the building.

67. 914 East Avenue (NC)
Original/Historic owner or Name: Unknown; Construction Date: c. 1900; Property type/Style: Queen Anne; Architect/Builder: Unknown; Outbuilding: Garage (NC)

Two-story, cross gable house with Late Victorian architectural features. The house is on a corner lot and the porch steps and entrance are oriented to that corner. The porch has been reconstructed and reconfigured with new material. The house is sheathed in aluminum siding that obscures the original detailing. A new two car garage with vinyl siding is located near the house.

Market Street

68. 715 Market Street (C)
Original/Historic owner or Name: McIntire's Floral Shop; Construction Date: 1946; Architect/Builder: Unknown; Property type/Style: N/A; Outbuilding: N/A

This one story commercial building has a complex roofline with projecting gable display area. A large roughly coursed stone chimney flanks the display. The building is covered in vertical wood siding.

Nichols Street

69. 800 Nichols (C)
Original/Historic owner or Name: Leinge Residence; Construction Date: c. 1910-1917; Property type/Style: Queen Anne; Architect/Builder: Unknown; Outbuilding: N/A

Two-story frame house with clapboard siding and a hipped roof. The house has a small, two-story porch at the southwest corner supported by Tuscan columns.

70. 801 Nichols (C)
Original/Historic owner or Name: Phi Delta Theta Fraternity House; Construction Date: c. 1902-10; Property type/Style: Queen Anne; Architect/Builder: Unknown; Outbuilding: Garage (C)

This two-story frame house has the massing and cross gables of a Queen Ann style house, but is more transitional in detailing with a pedemented cross gable extending from its hipped roof, and simple columns supporting the partial width porch. The roof has some small hipped dormers. There is a secondary porch and entrance on the south side. A small frame garage with hipped roof is located behind the house.

71. 802 Nichols (C)
Original/Historic owner or Name: Phi Delta Theta Fraternity House; Construction Date: c. 1910-17; Property type/Style: Foursquare; Architect/Builder: Unknown; Outbuilding: N/A

Two story frame house with hipped roof. It has a roughly square foot print and a full width porch supported by new 4 X4 timbers. A small hipped roof dormer is centered on the front façade. The house retains its original siding.

72. 803 Nichols (C)
Original/Historic owner or Name: Leinge Residence; Construction Date: c. 1902-10; Property type/Style: Bungalow; Architect/Builder: Unknown; Outbuilding: N/A

Though the district contains several bungalows, this is a unique example. The 1 1/2 story front gable house has as smaller projecting gable with bell cast roof and exposed rafter tails. A shed roof dormer is located on the south side. The porch has a low-pitched hipped roof and its columns, foundation and half-wall sides are constructed of cobblestone.

West Avenue

73. 905 West Avenue (C)
Original/Historic owner or Name: Johnson Residence; Construction Date: c. 1910; Property type/Style: Bungalow; Architect/Builder: Unknown; Outbuilding: Garage (C)

One story bungalow with medium pitched front gable roof. The house and porch share a common roof line. The roof has exposed rafter tails and decorative woodwork on the porch gable. The house retains its original wood siding. The lot also contains a frame one car garage with hipped roof.

74. 907 West Avenue (C).
Original/Historic owner or Name: Unknown; Construction Date: c. 1910; Property type/Style: Bungalow; Architect/Builder: Unknown; Outbuilding: Garage (C)

Like its neighbor, this is a gable front bungalow with medium pitched roof. The 1 1/2-story house has a low-pitched hipped roof porch supported by large pillars. The porch has unusual stepped walls on the front and side. A window is centered above the porch on the 1/2 story. There are shed roof dormers on the north and south as well as oriel windows on both elevations. There are decorative brackets in the eaves. The lot also contains a frame one car garage with hipped roof.

75. 908 West Avenue (C)
Original/Historic owner or Name: Unknown; Construction Date: c. 1912; Property type/Style: Bungalow; Architect/Builder: Unknown; Outbuilding: Garage (NC)

One story bungalow with side gable roof and front facing gable roof porch. The gable end of the porch is filled with imbricated shingles and has two large knee braces. One third of the porch is filled in and the rest has screens between its squared pillars. A modern detached garage is also located on the lot.

76. 909 West Avenue (C)
Original/Historic owner or Name: unknown; Construction Date: c. 1912; Property type/Style: Bungalow; Architect/Builder: Unknown; Outbuilding: N/A

This one story house has a hipped roof and cross gable on the south elevation. A shed roof dormer with two small 1/1 windows is centered over the entrance. The partial width porch has a shed roof and is supported by squared columns.

77. 910 West Avenue (NC)
Original/Historic owner or Name Unknown; Construction Date: c. 1925; Property type/Style: Bungalow; Architect/Builder: Unknown; Outbuilding: Garage (NC)

One story gable front bungalow with 2/3-width gable front porch. The porch has been infilled with modern windows and door, and the house has been covered in vinyl siding. A metal awning has also been attached to the porch. The two bay frame garage is shared with a neighbor.

78. 912 West Avenue (NC)
Original/Historic owner or Name: Unknown; Construction Date: c. 1950; Property type/Style: Ranch; Architect/Builder: Unknown; Outbuilding: N/A

One story hipped roof house with the long façade facing the street. It has asbestos siding and an attached carport on the north side.

79. 914 West Avenue (NC)

Original/Historic owner or Name: ; Construction Date: c. 1910; Property type/Style: Queen Anne; Architect/Builder: Unknown; Outbuilding: N/A

This two-story house has a side gable roof wit h projecting cross gable on the south corner of the façade. The frame house sits on a stone foundation and has be covered by vinyl siding. The windows have also been replaced. A porch extends from the cross gable to the end of the house and is supported by plain wood pillars. The entire home has been altered with modern siding, obscuring significant historic details. Also part of the north side may be newer than the rest of the house.

Narrative Statement of Significance

Summary:
The Court Street Residential Historic District, roughly along Court St. between St. Louis Ave. and 10th St, in Fulton, Callaway County, is locally significant under Criterion A and C in the areas of Social History and Architecture. Though slow to grow after its designation as county seat in 1825, Fulton by the mid-to-late 1800s burgeoned into a regional center of government, trade, and higher education. Commercial and educational opportunities as well as two state-funded institutions--the School for the Deaf and State Hospital #1--drew professionals, investors and entrepreneurs to the community. Centrally located Court Street attracted these professionals because it is removed from, yet easily accessible to the institutions that drew them to Fulton. Because of this, the story of the Court Street Residential District is closely linked to the development of the city's businesses and institutions. Though established in the mid-1800s, Fulton's institutions grew and expanded in the late 19th and early 20th centuries and the nominated district reflects this growth. The majority of its 84 contributing buildings were constructed between 1844 and 1940 and reflect the architectural styles and movements popular during that period. The district contains representative examples of Gothic Revival, Second Empire, and many Queen Anne style homes. Twentieth century architectural movements are also well represented by American Foursquare, bungalows and Tudor and Colonial Revival style buildings. M. Fred Bell, Fulton resident and highly regarded Missouri architect, designed many of the district's historic homes. Though the community has a wealth of architecturally significant residences, the Court Street Residential Historic District contains the city's largest and most intact grouping of late 19th and early-20th century, high-style residential architecture. The period of significance for the district is 1844 to c. 1945, the date of the earliest extant building in through the period of most extensive construction and development in the district.

Elaboration:

Needing a more central location for the Callaway County (est. 1820) seat, the county purchased a plot of land from George Nichols for $50.00 in 1825. The new town of Volney replaced Elizabeth (now Ham's Prairie) as the seat of government that year. By 1826, Volney had a small brick courthouse and the beginnings of a commercial and residential district. Soon afterwards the town founders changed the town name to Fulton in honor of steamboat pioneer, Robert Fulton.[1]

Even before it officially incorporated in 1859, the town had an early advantage over other Callaway County communities. As county seat, it was the center of governmental and commercial activities. Its proximity to the state capital, Jefferson City, also had its advantages. In February of 1847, the Missouri General Assembly voted to establish an asylum for the insane in Fulton (now Fulton State Hospital). This was the first mental health facility west of the

1 History of Callaway County. St. Louis: National Historical Company, 1884. Reprinted by The Printery, Clinton, MO, 1972, p.185.

Mississippi River and remains an important institution in the city. Shortly thereafter, in February of 1851, the state legislature agreed to establish a school for the deaf in Fulton.[2]

The city also attracted private educational institutions. Fulton was home to two colleges connected to the Presbyterian Church. The first, a female seminary later known as Synodical College (located within the nominated district), opened in 1842. The second, a college for men, was opened in 1851. Originally known as Fulton College, the institution is now Westminster College. This school would later become the site of Winston Churchill's "Iron Curtain" speech given at the college on March 4, 1946. In 1890, the Christian Church moved their Female Orphan School, now William Woods University, to Fulton. All of these educational facilities, except Synodical College, are still active and influential parts of the community.[3]

The district reflects the relative prosperity of the community around the turn of the 20th Century, and is associated with the businessmen, educators and other professionals associated with the development of the community and the workings of its institutions. The Court Street Residential District is centrally located directly north of Fulton's central business district. The School for the Deaf and State Hospital are just blocks to the east. Residents also had easy access to William Woods University and Westminster College. The historic Synodical College is located within the district boundaries. (See Figure 1) The convenient access to the city's most important institutions attracted professionals and businessmen to the neighborhood. The history and architecture of this historic neighborhood reflects the golden period in the city's development and the relative wealth and prestige of its citizens.

It would be impossible to list all of the connections between residents who lived in the district during its historic period and the businesses and institutions that supported the growth and development of Fulton. A few individuals and families, however, are discussed below to illustrate the connection.

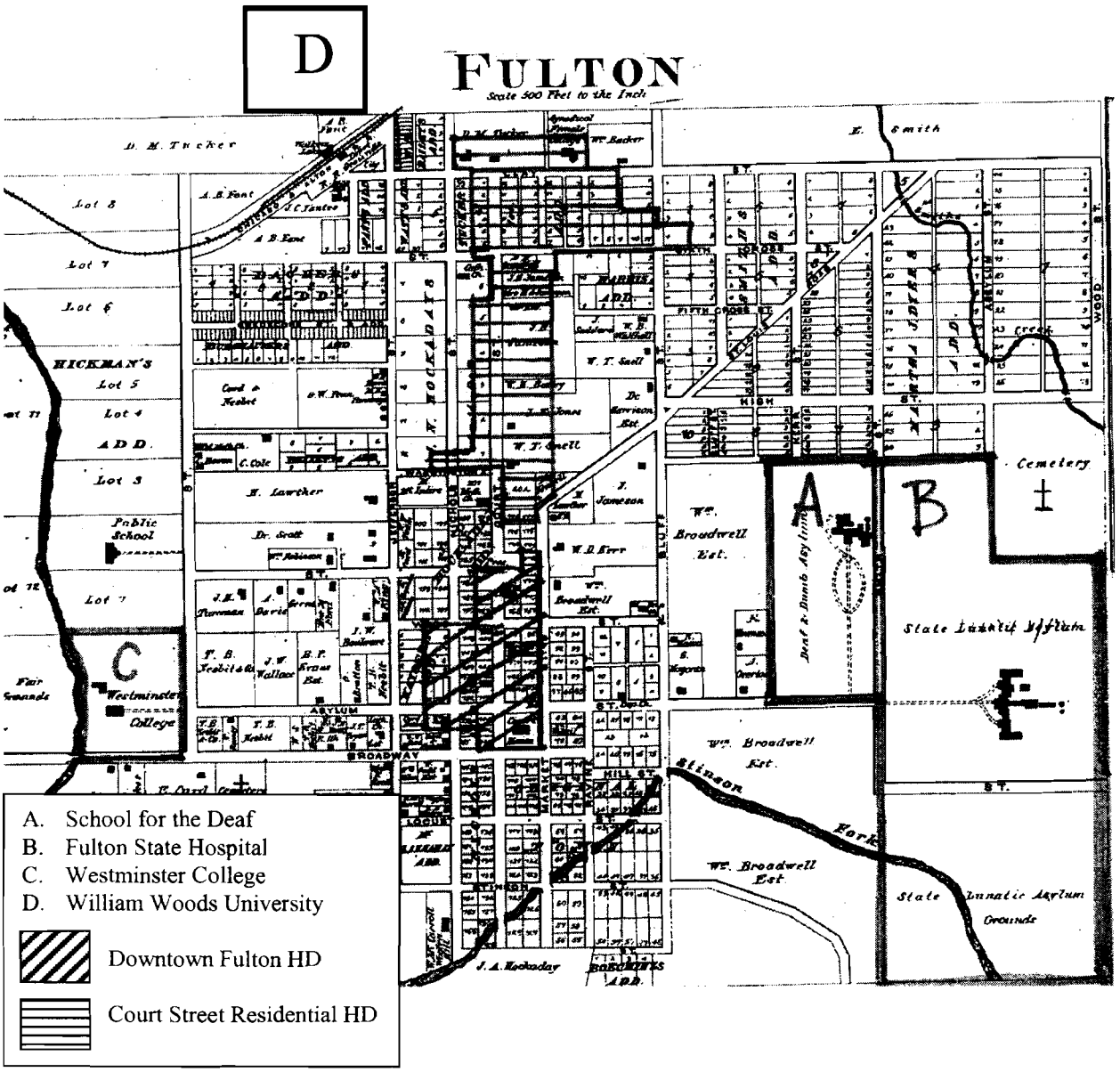
The Tucker family provides an apt illustration for the ties between residents and the development of Fulton. Daniel M. Tucker owned several acres of land in the district and platted the Tucker's First Addition (also called Daniel M. Tucker's Addition) to Fulton. The addition, roughly bounded by Court, 10th, 9th and Bluff streets, is almost entirely within the Court Street Residential Historic District boundaries. Unlike other partial subdivisions within the district boundaries, most of which have been extensively reconfigured, the Tucker's addition has seen few changes to boundary lines since its creation in February 1858. Part of Daniel M. Tucker's original estate is also within the district boundaries. Though Daniel's 1858 house is no longer

[2] Ibid., p. 60.

[3] Fulton, Missouri Past and Present Progress and Prosperity Souvenir. Freeman Publishing Co., 1912. Reprinted by the Kingdom of Callaway Historical Society, 1981, p.3.

extant, the bricks from the home were reused in 1912 to construct the home of his grandson, James Tucker (1 E. 10th Street).[4]

Figure 1: Plat Map of Fulton, 1876.



[4] Phyllis Strawn. "Architectural and Historical Survey of Fulton, Callaway County, Missouri," 1978 and 1979. On file at the Missouri State Historical Preservation Office, PO Box 176, Jefferson City, MO 65101.

Two other grandsons of Daniel M. Tucker built residences in the district. Just to the east of Joseph's Neo-Classical style house is the Percy and Amelia Tucker House (5. E. 10th St.), constructed in 1910-12. The eclectically styled home has a rich mixture of Tudor and Arts and Crafts stylistic influences. Catty corner from these two homes is the large Queen Anne style home built in 1905 for J. Roy Tucker and his bride, Mattie Belle (Pratt). The couple moved into the stately home at 917 Court Street in 1906. Roy, a Westminster College graduate, owned and operated Tucker's Transfer Company and "was [a] Pierce Oil Company dealer and farm operator."[5] Mattie attended Synodical and William Woods colleges in Fulton and was active in civic and philanthropic activities after her marriage. Mattie Tucker was the daughter of James and Mary Pratt who owned and operated Pratt's Theater in downtown Fulton. The Pratt family also lived on Court Street (810 Court). Members of the Tucker family continued to on property within Tucker's addition into the 1990s.

The Jameson family also has long-term ties to the district and the community's significant businesses and institutions. J. H. Jameson owned two large parcels of land on Court Street south of Tucker's Addition in 1876, and his estate still laid claim to the larger parcel on the 1919 Fulton Atlas.[6] John T. Jameson built a house on the property c. 1868 which was expanded around 1880 (830 Court Street). The Jamesons ran a livery stable near their home and later opened a Ford dealership in Fulton. John's son, W. Ed. Jameson (b. 1865) grew up in the Court Street Historic District (830 Court Street) and attended Westminster College. In 1884, he started his own real estate business. The Fulton, Missouri: Past and Present Progress and Prosperity described the business, thusly:

> They handle all kinds of undeveloped and improved city and rural properties, negotiate loans, write insurance, and make abstracts, list properties for sale and handle property for non-residents. The mammoth business conducted requires the constant assistance of six capable employees.[7]

The booklet also notes that Jameson was a member of several social organizations and served as the city Mayor for two terms. Jameson's business success funded the construction of not only the Jameson Building downtown, but a large Queen Anne style house at 826 Court Street. The house is said to have been built profits from just six weeks of insurance premiums from Jameson's business. The house was severely damaged by fire in the early 1940s and was reconfigured at that time into an asymmetrical Colonial Revival style home. Descendents of W. Ed. Jameson still live in the home. John T. Jameson, presumably a brother to W. Ed. and son to John T. of 830 Court, built an impressive Colonial Revival Style home at 829 Court Street.

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[5] A History of Callaway County Missouri, 1884.
[6] Combined Illustrated Historical Atlas, Callaway County, MO 1876-1897-1919, Mt. Vernon, IN; Windmill Publications, Inc., n.d.
[7] Fulton, Missouri: Past and Present Progress and Prosperity.

The Jamesons and Tuckers were early settlers of Callaway County and Fulton, but relative newcomers also made an important impact on the district and community at large. David C. McCue and wife Ida embody the connection between district residents and the institutional, commercial and architectural development of Fulton at the turn of the 20th Century. McCue came to the city in 1882 and obtained a teaching position at the Missouri School for the Deaf. There he met Ida Wheeler, a fellow faculty member and daughter of school board member Lewis Wheeler. The couple married in 1885. Both David and Ida continued to work intermittently at the school into the 20th Century. David also invested in a local grocery business located in the nearby commercial district. The couple lived at the school for many years, but commissioned M. Fred Bell to design a house for their family around 1906. Bell christened the house "Grey-Cote," which is somewhat of a misnomer. The three story, seven bedroom home is not a "little house" as the use of the term "cote" implies.[8] The study on the second floor is likely where McCue wrote his *Manual of Primary Number Work* which was printed and used at the School for the Deaf.[9] The McCue's house at 712 Court Street, marks the southern boundary of the district and is an eclectic mix of Late Victorian details and restrained revival styles popular in the early 20th century.

Two presidents of Westminster College lived at 915 Court Street during their tenure at the college. The house, built c. 1905, was purchased by Franc McCluer and his wife Ida Belle on June 11, 1925. McCluer graduated from Westminster College in 1916 and taught there several years before becoming president in 1933 (he left the school in 1947). Ida Belle attended Synodical College and taught there before her marriage. Franc's career at Westminster is best remembered for his role in bringing Winston Churchill to the school in March 1946.[10] Churchill's "Sinews of Peace" speech, more commonly known as the "Iron Curtain" speech, marked the beginning of the Cold War. In the late 1970s, Westminster President Robert Davidson and wife Lois purchased the house. Davidson helped commemorate Churchill's landmark speech by facilitating the reconstruction of the Church of St. Mary the Virgin Aldermanbury on the Westminster campus. The church, designed by Christopher Wren and constructed in London, England in 1677, was heavily damaged during WWII bombing and was dismantled and reconstructed Fulton in 1964-1969. It now houses the Churchill Memorial and Library.

Though it is impractical to trace the history of all the district's residents, the connection between the district and the community's social, educational and commercial life goes far beyond the connections mentioned above. The district's homes housed bank presidents (W. C. Harris of 815 Court St.), newspaper publishers (Ovid Bell, 825 and 834 Court St.), and medical doctors

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[8] A History of Callaway County, Missouri, 1884.
[9] A History of Callaway County, Missouri, 1884.
[10] Tom VanSant, resident of 834 Court Street and friend to President Harry S. Truman was also instrumental in bringing Churchill to the Community. VanSant attended the academy at Westminster College and his wife attended Synodical College. A History of Callaway County, Missouri, 1884, p. 486 and 448.

(Dr. Martin Yates, 834 Court St.). Even one Westminster fraternity, Phi Delta Theta, found a home 801 Court Street from 1914 to 1920.

Interestingly, though the neighborhood was largely upper middle class, a significant number of women living in the district were professionals and continued to work after marriage. Some, like Ida McCue took time off to have children, returned to work as their children aged. Nancy Trompen Carr, wife of Horace Carr of 901 Court Street,[11] taught mathematics at William Woods and Westminster Colleges for many years. Mary Frances Alexander nee Berghauser, graduated from William Woods College and later worked as a teacher at the School for the Deaf. After her marriage, she continued to work and eventually became principal of the primary department.[12] Mary Frances worked at the School for the Deaf for 38 years. She and her husband Robert also purchased and managed her family's hardware business, Burghauser Hardware Co. (409 Court Street).

The district's ties to the educational institutions of Fulton also went beyond the teachers and former students who lived in the district. Two buildings associated with one of Fulton's oldest, though now defunct, private schools are contributing resources in the district. Synodical College traces its history to the Fulton Female Seminary, established in Fulton by Rev. William Robertson in 1850. Robertson also served as pastor for the Fulton Presbyterian Church. When Robertson left town, he closed the school. In 1869, a group of Fulton citizens lobbied the Synod of Missouri to open a women's college in Fulton, the Synod agreed to the plan in 1871. To secure the school, Fulton's citizens pledged $16,500 and four acres of land for the campus. By 1872, Synodical College began construction of their first building. The building served both as classroom and dormitory. The college prospered and was on the verge of expanding when it abruptly closed in 1928.[13] One of the two remaining buildings, 103 E. 10th St., was constructed in 1913 and was mentioned in Fulton, Missouri: Past and Present Progress and Prosperity published in 1912. The booklet noted:

> For the session of 1912, the college shows the largest enrollment that has been known for a quarter of a century and the plans for a much enlarged plant are now being completed. This will include a new dormitory, a gymnasium, swimming pool, and all other features found in the most modern colleges for girls.[14]

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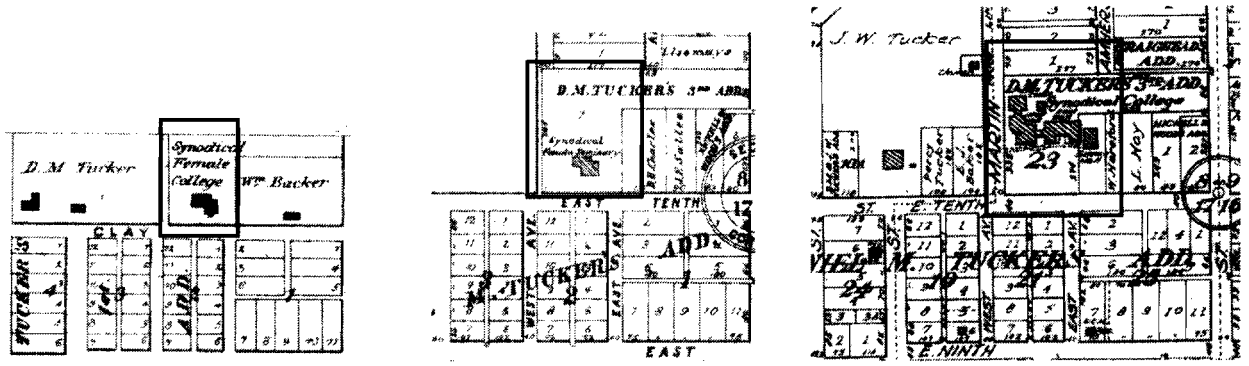
11 Horace Carr studied at Westminster College before enrolling in the Illinois School of Architecture. He was the Building Trades teacher at Fulton High School for several years and also ran a building contracting business. It is very likely that Carr built the Colonial Revival style house at 901 Court Street. A History of Callaway County, Missouri, 1884, p. 403.
12 Ibid., p.455.
13 Ibid., p. 189. Fulton, Missouri: Past and Present Progress and Prosperity.
14 Fulton, Missouri: Past and Present Progress and Prosperity.

The other Synodical College building was constructed c. 1900 as West Hall. Originally an Italianate style building with lantern at the crest of the roof, the building's exterior was extensively altered about the time of the school's closing in 1928. The current façade reflects the influence of the Tudor Revival style and was likely redone when the building was converted to a hotel c. 1930. Both West Hall and the 1913 building now house the Seminole Apartments. The apartments likely took their name from the Synodical College yearbook which was called the "The Seminole." The girls who attended the schools were often referred to as "Semmies."[15]

Figure 2: Synodical College as seen on plat maps, 1876, 1896, and 1919.



Architecture:

As important as the historical associations are, it is the rich architectural character that captures the eye when visiting the district. The homes, notably those on Capital, 9th and 10th Streets, are substantial in size and reflect architectural styles popular during the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Residences on the other side streets tend to be smaller in scale and more modestly designed, but still indicative of the period of development and significance. Late Victorian architecture dominates, and roughly 30 of the district's buildings can be categorized under that subheading. "American Movement" residences, consisting primarily of American Foursquare houses and bungalows, make up the next most popular category of residences. These buildings tend to be modestly designed and ornamented, but their age and scale are reflective of the district as a whole. Though fewer in number, eclectic Revival style houses are also well represented in the district boundaries. Several Colonial Revival style houses, as well as Italian Renaissance, Neo-Classical and Tudor Revival style buildings are scattered throughout.

The district has a fairly long period of development. The oldest extant house has sections that date from the 1840s, and the most recent contributing building dates from c. 1945. Within the district, there does not appear to be a consistent pattern of development growing north from the downtown area or south from the railroad depot located 1 1/2 blocks west of the northwest boundary line. Tucker's Addition, platted sometime before 1876, is the only section of the district

15 A History of Callaway County, Missouri, 1884, p. 190.

that retained consistent property lines throughout the period of significance. J. N. Hockaday's Addition and the privately held lots owned by the Tuckers, Jamesons and others were subdivided multiple times. The subdivision of large lots explains the mix of building dates and why buildings from the 1920s or 1930s are built next door to ones built in the 1880s. The oldest extant buildings in the district, however, do tend to be located on Court Street, south of 9th.

The Court Street Residential Historic District has been heavily influenced by popular styles and the work of highly regarded local architect, M. Fred Bell. Some of the houses are modestly designed and detailed, but few can be classified as truly "vernacular." This is due in part to the period of development of the district, which occurred primarily between 1880 and 1915, and the relative prosperity of the residents. Those attracted to the area could afford substantial homes and chose from an eclectic mix of popular architectural styles. The neighborhood is centrally located but is several blocks north of the original 50-acre town plat. The "Original Town" plat is roughly bounded by First, Nichols, 6th, and Bluff streets. Some of the city's oldest homes, such as the c. 1830 McCradie House at the intersection of Bluff and 5th streets, are located in "Original Town" area. The nominated district did see some development during the first twenty or thirty years of Fulton's settlement. Daniel M. Tucker, as noted early, had a substantial brick home at the north end of the district in 1858, and likely had an earlier home on the property. The 1858 Tucker home was replaced in 1912.

The oldest extant house in the district is the Martin-Harris House at 815 Court Street built c. 1847 and c. 1866. The oldest section, which is now the ell, began as a two-story, three room log building constructed by Dr. John W. Martin. The four-room I-House section was added later, possibly by Martin or his predecessor Thomas B. Harris. Dr. Martin and his wife came to Callaway County from Danville, KY in 1835 and lived in the house until 1866.[16] That year, Martin sold the house to Thomas B. Harris, a farmer and local politician. Though loosely categorized as a Greek Revival style home, the building might best be described as a central passage (or central hall) I-house.

Central passage I-houses in Missouri are associated with immigrants from Virginia, the Carolinas and Kentucky, the very areas from which most of Callaway County's early population came. Both Dr. Martin and Thomas Harris were born and raised in Kentucky and were likely familiar with similar residences in their youths. Howard Marshall, who studied folk architecture in central Missouri's "Little Dixie" calls the property type the "Farmer's Mansion" and notes that the "central-hall I house form, five bays in width, is the ideal Little Dixie farmhouse of the nineteenth century."[17] He also notes that it was not unusual for an I-house to begin as a small log or frame building that is expanded later into an I-house form.[18] The Martin-Harris House is a fine example

[16] Susan C. Kramer. "Martin-Harris-Humphreys home." Draft National Register of Historic Places Nomination. On file in the Fulton Survey files, State Historic Preservation Office.
[17] Howard Wight Marshall, Folk Architecture in Little Dixie: A Regional Culture in Missouri, Columbia: University of Missouri Press, 1981, p. 66.
[18] Ibid, p. 64-65.

of the 5-bay central passage I-house type, and is typical of the type and construction described by Marshall. The building also caught the eye of HABS photographers who visited the community in 1936. The railing around the second story porch has changed since the 1930s, but the house is otherwise largely intact. (See Figure 3)

Figure3: Martin-Harris House, 815 Court Street, c. 1936.[19]

The c. 1866 Martin-Harris House reflects the earliest development of the district and is the property most closely connected with the formative period of Fulton's history. It would be another 15 to 20 years, however, before the district would begin to take on its current form. The years between 1880 and 1915 saw the greatest development of the area and 60 of the buildings are dated to this approximate period. Of these buildings, 37 represent Late Victorian architectural styles including relatively uncommon (in Missouri) examples of Gothic and Second

19 "Harrison House, 815 Court Street, Fulton, Callaway County, MO." Library of Congress American Memory, HABS Collection, c. 1936. Accessed 9/22/2007. < http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/index.html>

Empire houses. The Queen Anne style, was especially popular in district and make up the largest share of Victorian and Edwardian period architecture in the district.

Because of its historic roots in the religious architecture of the Middle Ages, Gothic Revival Style is most often represented in church architecture. The Court Street Historic District has a well preserved example of Gothic Revival church architecture in its First Presbyterian Church, 718 Court St., built c. 1885. The building's asymmetrical towers, buttresses and pointed arch stained glass windows are characteristic of the style.

Gothic Revival residences are less common and many examples of the style may only have one or two Gothic design elements.[20] Alexander Jackson Davis and Andrew Jackson Downing, whose collaboration made Gothic Revival residential architecture popular in the United States in the 1830s and 1840s, were less concerned with historic authenticity than the picturesque quality of Gothic design. Davis and Downing focused their attention on rural and suburban house styles and promoted their building and landscape designs in books such Cottage Residences.[21] The book featured Gothic cottages of all sizes, many featuring prominent front facing gables, large porches, Gothic arch windows, and decorative exterior woodwork. Though both are altered somewhat, the houses at 17 E. 9th Street and 821 Court Street retain aspects of Gothic design. Both have side gable roofs with projecting cross gables on one end and pointed arched windows on the second or attic level. Though lacking the characteristic Gothic arch, the house at 803 Court is also an example of the Gothic Revival style. It's centered cross gables, porch with decorative trim, and drip mold window hoods are typical of less elaborate versions of the style. The exact dates of construction of the three houses is unclear, though they likely date from the 1880s, several years after the popularity of the Gothic Revival waned.

The Second Empire style was not widely popular in Missouri, but seems to have had an unusually strong influence on the architecture of Fulton. Phyllis Strawn, who surveyed Fulton in the late 1970s, called the Second Empire "one of the most popular styles of architecture in Fulton's history."[22] Local architect M. Fred Bell took to the style briefly and is responsible for many of Fulton's Second Empire buildings. His remodeling of the Callaway County Courthouse in 1885, topped the formerly temple front building with a large mansard roof elaborated by circular dormer windows. The new courthouse design inspired the construction of full or faux mansards on several Fulton's downtown buildings. Bell was also responsible for Second Empire style buildings at the State Hospital and several residential buildings. The Court Street Residential Historic District has two fine examples Second Empire Style residences at 808 and 817 Court Street. The two houses are asymmetrical examples of the style and have the characteristic mansard roof. The house at 808 Court is especially notable for its projecting entrance bay topped by a half round arch, and delicate scrollwork on the porch.

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[20] Marcus Whiffen. American Architecture Since 1780: A Guide to Styles. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press, 1999, 53.
[21] Ibid., 56.
[22] Strawn.

The Second Empire style may be unusually well represented in Fulton, but it is clearly outpaced by the Queen Anne style that is represented by about 20 examples in the district. The style originated in England and was popularized there by Richard Norman Shaw. The term Queen Anne is a misnomer, as the style draws its influence more from the medieval Elizabethan and Jacobean eras of English history. The first Queen Anne style buildings in the United States were built in the 1870s, but the style didn't grow widespread until the 1880s and 1890s. The style continued to be popular into the early 1910s.[23]

As the Queen Anne style spread across the U.S., popularized in part by building magazines and plan books, the style began to take on more American characteristics. English versions of the style tended to have more medieval detailing such as half-timbering and patterned masonry. Though some examples of medieval influenced Queen Anne houses exist in the United States, American versions tended to fall into what are now classified as the spindlework and free classic subtypes. The spindlework subcategory took advantage of readily available wood millwork, with elaborate "gingerbread" details being applied to porches, eaves and other exterior surfaces. The free classic subtype, which became popular around 1890, is more restrained in detail and likely was influenced by the growing popularity of the Colonial Revival style. [24]

Examples of the Queen Anne style in the district date from c. 1880 to c. 1915 and run the gamut from highly detailed to quite plan. Most of the district's examples are grouped under the Queen Anne style heading not for their architectural details, but because of their irregular footprints, asymmetrical facades, projecting bays, and large porches.[25] All of these are basic defining characteristics of the style. Examples in the district are primarily frame and 2 to 2 1/2 stories in height, though some 1 1/2 story Queen Anne cottages can be found within the district boundaries. The earliest example of the style is the Jameson House, 830 Court, constructed in c. 1868 and extensively remodeled around 1880. The Jameson house features the complex roofline and projecting gables and bays that are typical of the style. The house also has spindlework detailing on the porch and decorative vergeboard in the front-facing gable. The Atkinson house, at 910 Court is one of the district's more elaborate examples of the Queen Anne free classic subtype. Its twin towers and recessed entrance are its most prominent features, but its stylized Palladian window and Tuscan column porch supports illustrate its rather free use of classical details. The house at 820 Court on the other hand is very simply designed, its complex roofline, projecting cross gable and wraparound porch are indicative of the Queen Anne style, though it lacks the elaborate details and textured wall surfaces seen in other houses of the style.

Later examples of Queen Anne style in the district tend to be transitional. Though they retain the complex roofline and relatively large massing of early examples, they do not have the applied ornamentation or multiple bays and projections seen on earlier examples. This is likely due to the growing popularity of Colonial Revival architecture and the emergence of "American

[23] Virginia and Lee McAlester. *A Field Guide to American Houses,* New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1995, 268.
[24] Ibid., 264.
[25] Ibid., 263.

Movement" property types such as the Prairie style-influenced American Foursquare and the Craftsman bungalow. These architectural styles tended to be more symmetrical and rely less on applied ornamentation.

At first glance, the district seems dominated by its Late Victorian architecture. The Gothic, Second Empire and Queen Anne styles define the streetscape. However, the district also has representative examples of eclectic revival styles and American Movement house types. Colonial Revival is the most common revival style found in the district, although Neo-classical, Tudor, and Italian Renaissance revival are also represented.

In her survey of Fulton, Phyllis Strawn called out three representative examples of the Colonial or Georgian Revival style, two of which are located in the district. Strawn describes the style as being:

> characterized by a strictly rectangular plan with a minimum of projects, a very symmetrically-arranged façade, a roof that is of the hipped, double pitched or gambrel type, classical detailing on the cornice, and symmetrically placed chimneys.[26]

In the district, the style is best represented by the James Tucker home (1 E. 10th Street), and the Dunlap-Bell-Harris house at 825 Court. Both homes are substantial in size and well appointed with symmetrical facades and classically ornamented porches. The houses were both built around 1912. More modest, though equally representative of the style, examples were built in the district in the following decades. The most recent contributing example is 8 E. 9th St., constructed c. 1940.

Other revival styles can be found in the district, but are not well represented numerically. This is likely because the district was largely developed by the end of WWI. Tudor, Italian Renaissance and other revival styles peaked in popularity after this period. One of the district's larger examples of eclectic revival architecture began as an Italianate institutional building in the late 1800s. The Seminole Apartments, originally Synodical College's West Hall, was extensively remodeled c. 1930 to house a hotel. The exterior was resurfaced with new brick and stuccoed half timbering in the gables. The roof was reconfigured from a low-pitched hip to a steeply pitched cross gable. Oriel windows, rusticated stone accents, and stone chimneys were added to give the building the look of an English Tudor manor house.

Though often not as picturesque as their Late Victorian or Revival Style neighbors, the American movement styles and property types are well represented in the district. Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements" is a general category used by the National Park Service to classify architecture with American roots. Late Victorian and

[26] Strawn.

Revival styles, though "Americanized", were largely derived from European architectural styles. "American Movement" buildings such as Sullivanesque or Chicago style commercial buildings and Prairie School and Bungalow/Craftsman style residences were reflective growth of American cities or its indigenous landscape. The district does not contain any truly high-style examples of Prairie or bungalow style homes. However, more vernacular versions of the property types made popular by plan books, kits, and magazines are well represented in the district's American Foursquare houses and bungalows.

American movement buildings were influenced by Prairie style homes designed by Frank Lloyd Wright and the Arts and Crafts Movement in design and architecture. Though somewhat removed from Wright's prairie style buildings, American Foursquares are generally characterized by their squarish shape, hipped roof, and large porches. As often as not, these two-story homes have Victorian, Colonial Revival or Craftsman derived ornamentation. The simple form allowed for a variety of floorplans and accepted a wide array of applied ornamentation. The Court Street Historic district contains approximately 6 buildings identified as American Foursquares because of their form and general date of construction (c. 1900-1920). The size and ornamentation varies of these homes. The house at 7 E. 9th St. is relatively "high style" with classically derived ornamentation while others are more modest, such as the house at 10 E. 9th St.

Bungalows, another American Movement property type, are also well represented in the district. Few if any examples are located on Court Street itself, though there is a concentration of bungalows on the numbered streets and in Tucker's Addition along East and West avenues.

In addition to widespread architectural movements, the district was greatly impacted by the work of local architect M. (Morris) Fred Bell. Bell's career spanned from 1869 into the 1920s and several examples of his designs dating to that period are found in the district. Approximately 14 of contributing resources in the district are attributed to Bell. Bell was a prominent architect in Missouri and was a resident of Fulton from 1871 until his death in 1929. During the course of his career, M. Fred Bell served as State Architect as well as associate architect to public and private institutions such as the State Mental Hospitals in Fulton and Nevada and Stephens College in Columbia.[27]

Born in Hagerstown, Maryland on August 18, 1849, Bell apprenticed in the building trades at a young age and continued his study of architecture at Duff's Mercantile College in Pittsburgh, PA. He came to Missouri, possibly in 1869, and settled in Fulton in 1871. Bell did not limit his designs to commercial and institutional buildings. He apparently had a love of residential architecture and in 1883 published a book called Pleasant Homes and HOW TO MAKE THEM!

27 Vicki McDaniel, National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form for the Bell, M. Fred, Rental Cottage, Fulton, Callaway County, Missouri, listed on the National Register on 7/10/1997. This and the following paragraph are taken from the Downtown Fulton Historic District nomination prepared by Nancy Lewis and Tiffany Patterson and listed in the National Register on July, 2004.

Three of his residential buildings in Fulton (Bell, M. Fred, Rental Cottage, listed 7/1/1997; Bell, M. Fred, Speculative Cottage, listed 6/30/1995; and the Brandon-Bell-Collier House, listed 12/24/1998) are individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places. Approximately 40 Bell-designed houses are still extant in Fulton. In addition to these residential buildings, six of the contributing buildings in Columbia, Missouri's Francis Quadrangle Historic District (listed 12/1973) are also Bell designed. Examples of Bell's residential designs can be seen at 906 East Ave., 917 Court, 907 Court, 834 Court, 825 Court, 823 Court, and several other places in the district and across town.

In addition to architecture, Bell had an influential political career in Missouri and a "professional hobby" in Fulton. Bell served as Paymaster General to the state militia in 1883 and as Adjutant general in 1887. He was also on the personal staff of Governor Alexander Dockery who promoted Bell to Brigadier General. Bell later acted as an assistant to John Martin, the sergeant -at-arms at the Democratic National Convention of 1908.[28] At a local level, Bell's "hobby" was the opening of a telephone exchange in Fulton in 1882. This was the first installation phone service in Missouri outside of Kansas City and St. Louis. Bell served as general manager of the business for nearly 50 years.[29]

The district contains and significant collection of Bell's work. It also represents a boom period in the development of Fulton. Between c. 1880 and 1920, the city's colleges and state institutions expanded drawing professional to the community. The city's role as seat of government and regional trading center also attracted residents who settled and invested in Fulton. The central location of the Court Street Residential Historic District, within blocks the city's governmental, commercial, educational and institutional facilities, attracted the growing professional middle class. The relative prosperity of these new residents is reflected in the massing of the buildings as well as the use of popular architectural styles. The boundaries encompass the largest grouping of intact historic homes in the city and contain representative examples of most of the city's identified residential property types and styles.

[28] Ibid.
[29] Ibid.

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5. 15/591200/4300560

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundaries are as shown on the attached scale map of the district.

Boundary Justification
The boundaries were chosen to encircle the largest, contiguous portion of Fulton's historic Court Street Residential District. The areas excluded from the boundaries on the East and West are residential, but do not share the historic significance of the Court Street residences or contain buildings that have been significantly altered from their historic appearance. To the south is the National Register listed Downtown Fulton Historic District. To the North the residential area is much more recent (post 1950) and also does not share the historic significance of the Court Street residences.

Form Prepared by:

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Editing and Revisions:

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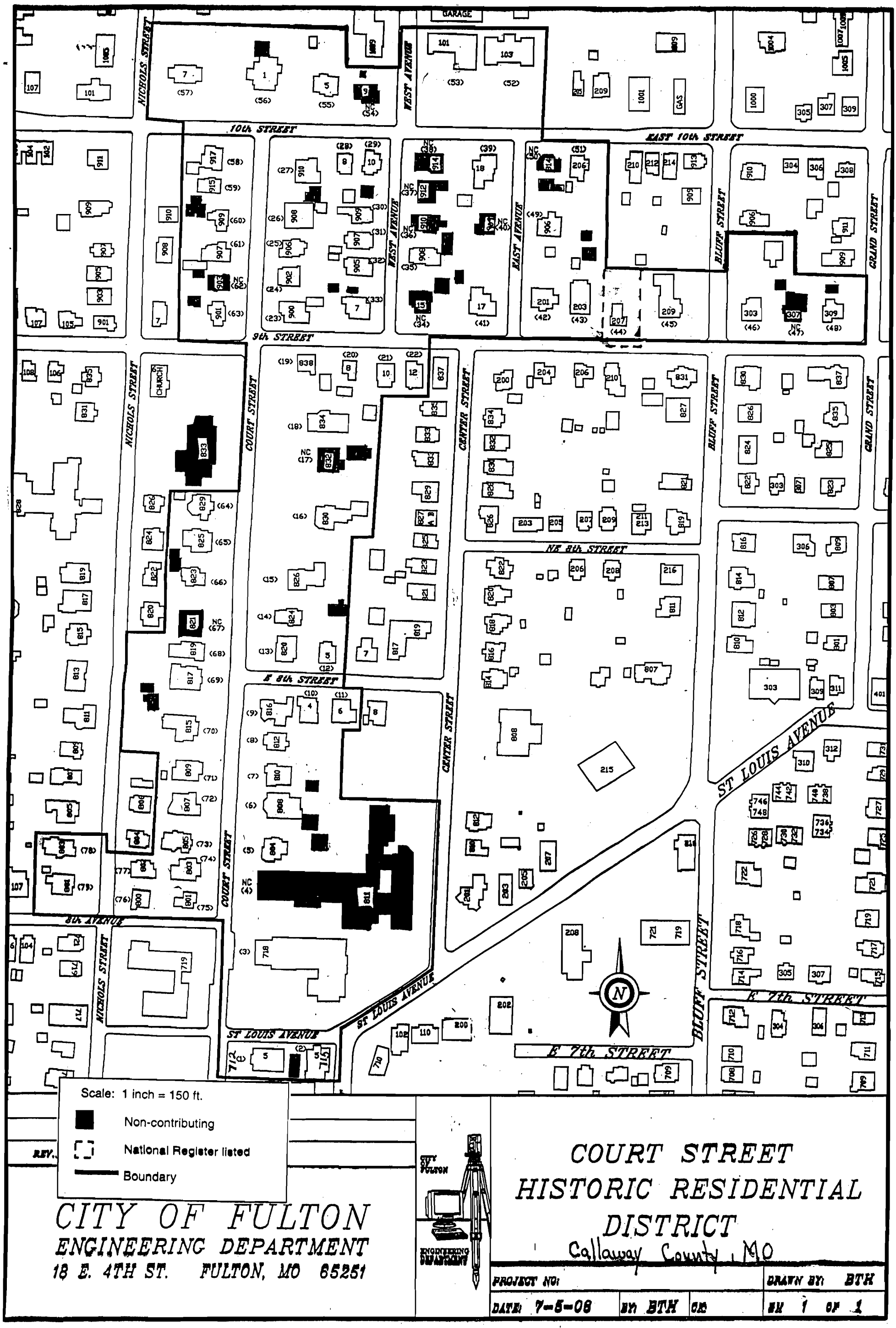
State Historic Preservation Office
P.O. Box 176
Jefferson City, MO 65102

Photo Log
The following is true for all photographs:

Court Street Residential District, Fulton, Callaway County, Missouri
Photographer: Lee Elliott, Lee's Studio
Date: 2006

1. 712 Court St., looking southeast.
2. 718 Court St., looking northeast.
3. 801 & 803 Court St., looking northwest.
4. 801 & 803 Court St., looking southwest.
5. 803 Court St., looking west.
6. 807, 809 & 815 Court St., looking northwest.
7. 809 & 815 Court St., looking southwest.
8. 808 & 804 Court St., looking southeast.
9. 817 & 819 Court St., looking southwest.

10. 823, 825, 829 Court St., looking northwest.
11. 823, 825, 829 Court St., looking southwest.
12. 812 & 812 Court St., looking northeast.
13. 816 Court St., looking southeast.
14. 820 & 824 Court St., looking northeast.
15. 826 Court St., looking east.
16. 830 Court St., looking east.
17. 834 Court St., looking east.
18. 838 Court St., looking east.
19. 900-906 Court St., looking northeast.
20. 908 Court St., looking southeast.
21. 910 Court, looking east.
22. 901, 903 & 907 Court St., looking northwest.
23. 907 Court St., looking west.
24. 909 Court St., looking southwest.
25. 915 & 917 Court St., looking southwest.
26. 1 E. 10th St., looking north.
27. 5 E. 10th St., looking north.
28. 8 & 10 E. 10th St., looking southwest.
29. 8 & 10 E. 10th St., looking southeast.
30. 18 E. 10th St., looking south.
31. 101 E. 10th St., looking northeast.
32. 103 E. 10th St., looking north.
33. 206 E. 10th St., looking south.
34. 7 W. 10th St., looking northwest.
35. 8 & 10th E. 9th St., looking southeast.
36. 12 E. 9th St., looking south.
37. 17 E. 9th St., looking north.
38. 209 E. 9th St., looking north.
39. 303 E. 9th St., looking north.
40. 307 & part of 309 E. 9th St., looking northeast.
41. 4 & 6 E. 8th St., looking southeast.
42. 906 East Ave., looking northeast.
43. 905, 907 & 909 West Ave., looking southwest.
44. 907 & 909 West Ave., looking southwest.
45. 908 West Ave., looking east.
46. 800 Nichols, looking southeast.
47. 802 Nichols, looking east.
48. 801-803 Nichols, looking west.
49. 801-803 Nichols, looking northwest.
50. 715 Market St., looking south.
51. 7 E. 9th St., looking north.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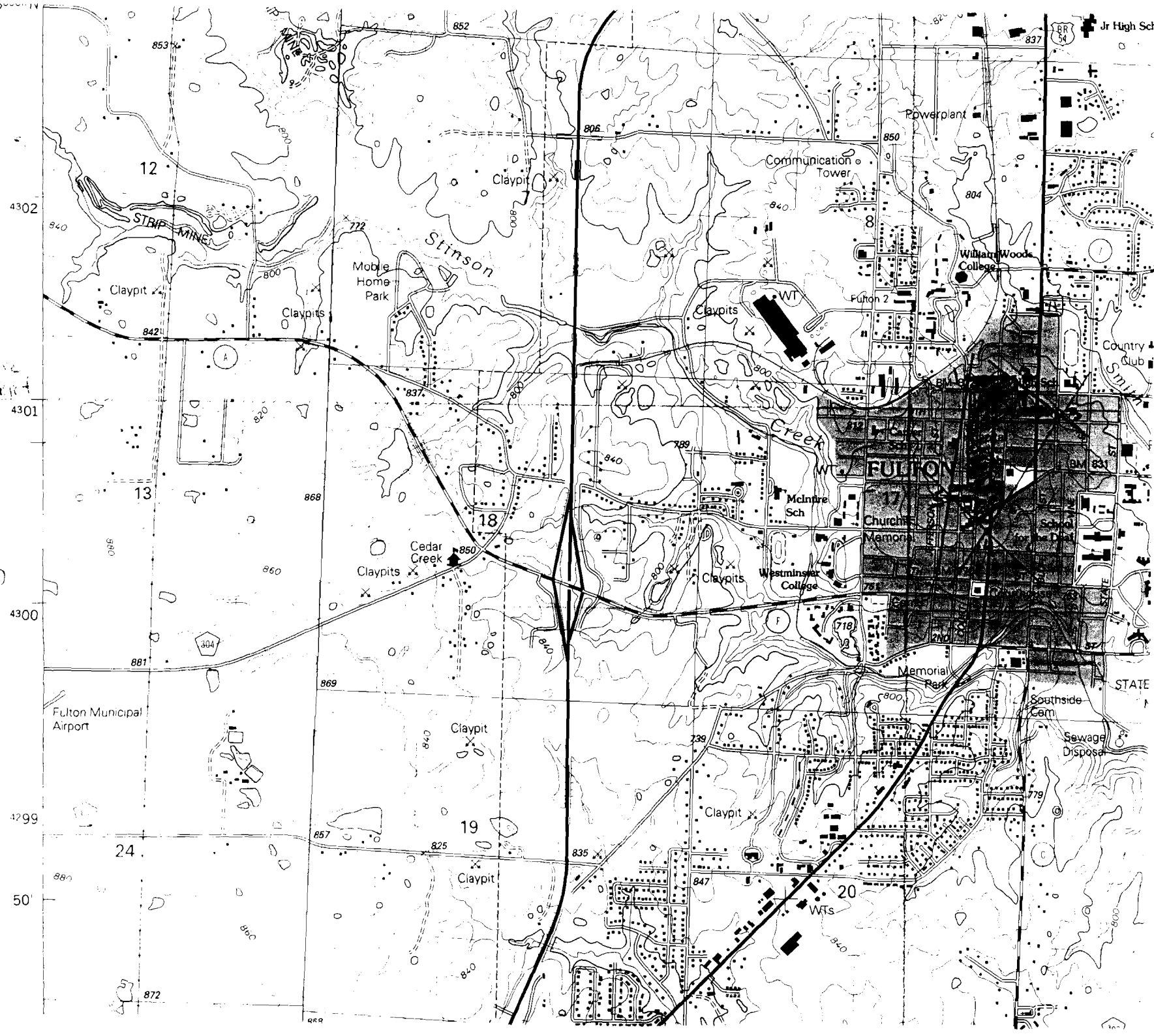

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