

Historic Properties in Columbia: Interactive Map Project

Prepared by

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for the

Columbia Historic Preservation Commission

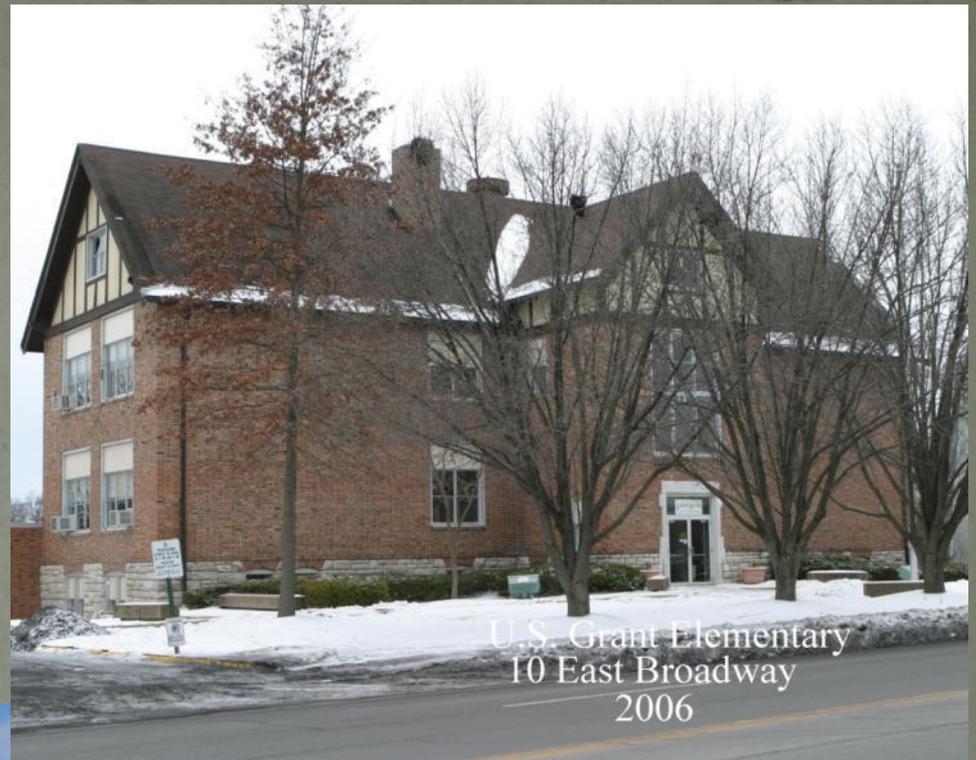
132 Records

- 119 Most Notable Properties
- 29 Individual National Register Listings
- 5 National Register Historic Districts—420 contributing resources
- 54 Houses and 3 Large Apartment Buildings
- At least 17 individual Commercial Properties
- 18 School Properties
- 9 Churches



Property Types

- Houses--1827-1959
- Commercial Buildings--ca. 1882-1935
- Schools/Educational Facilities --ca. 1841-1938



Oldest

The oldest resource of any type is the Columbia Cemetery, parts of which have been in use since 1820.



Sale of Cemetery Lots.



Notice is hereby given that
On Friday, August 8th, 1873,

a sale at auction on the Columbia Cemetery grounds will be had of a number of choico lots in the new additon. Sale at 3 p. m. Terms CASH.

These lots are not subject to tax, or sale for debt, and the public is reminded that all the proceeds go to improve the grounds.

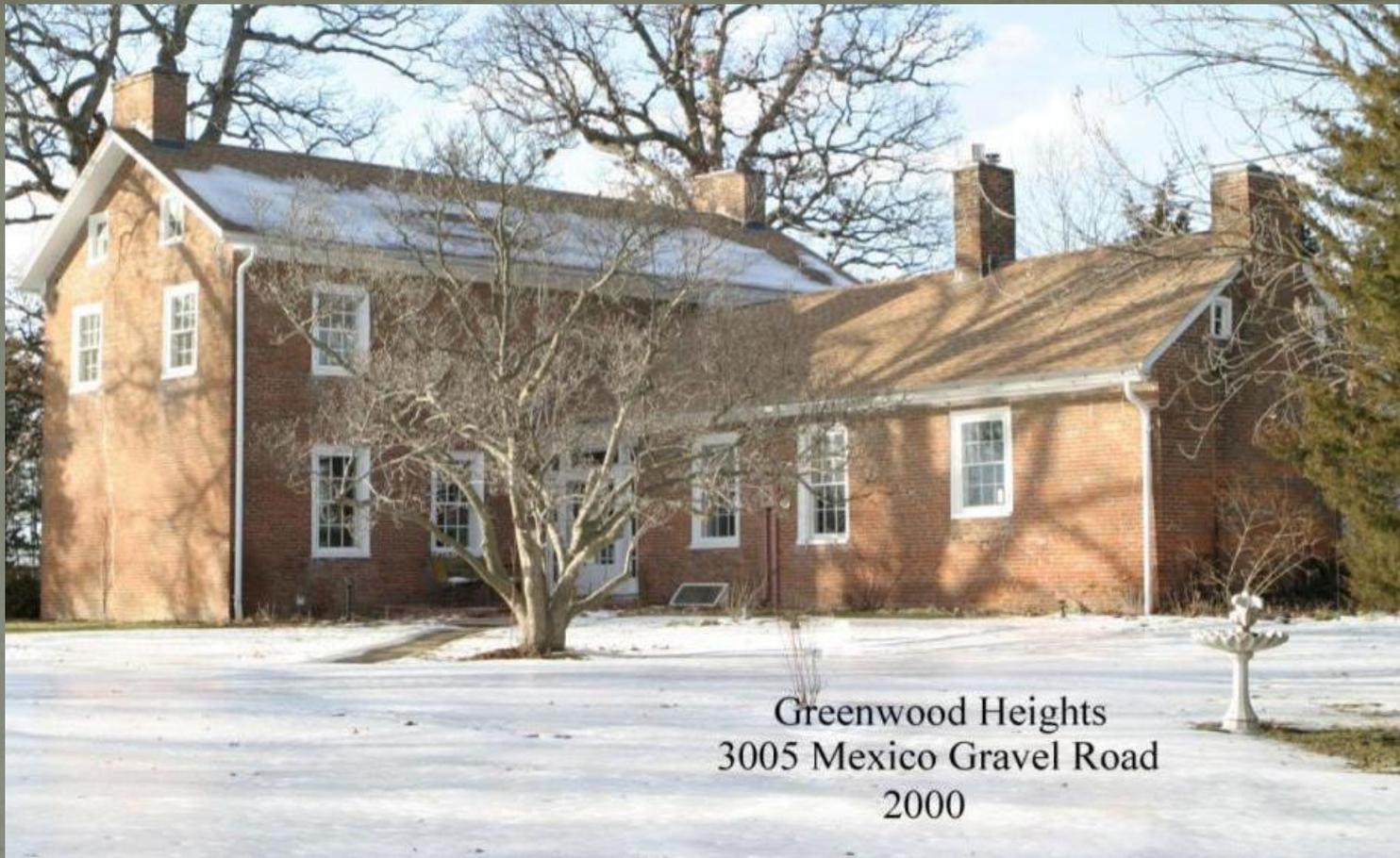
A portion of the grounds e set apart exclusively

FOR COLORED PEOPLE,

and will be sold at the same time and terms for their use as a Cemetery.

COLUMBIA CEMETERY ASSOCIATION.

Aug. 1, 1873-2t



Greenwood Heights
3005 Mexico Gravel Road
2000

The oldest building is Greenwood Heights.

The original section of the house consisted of two rooms that were built by innkeeper Edward Champlin in 1827. In 1836, Walter Raleigh Lenoir added five rooms and a hall.

Newest



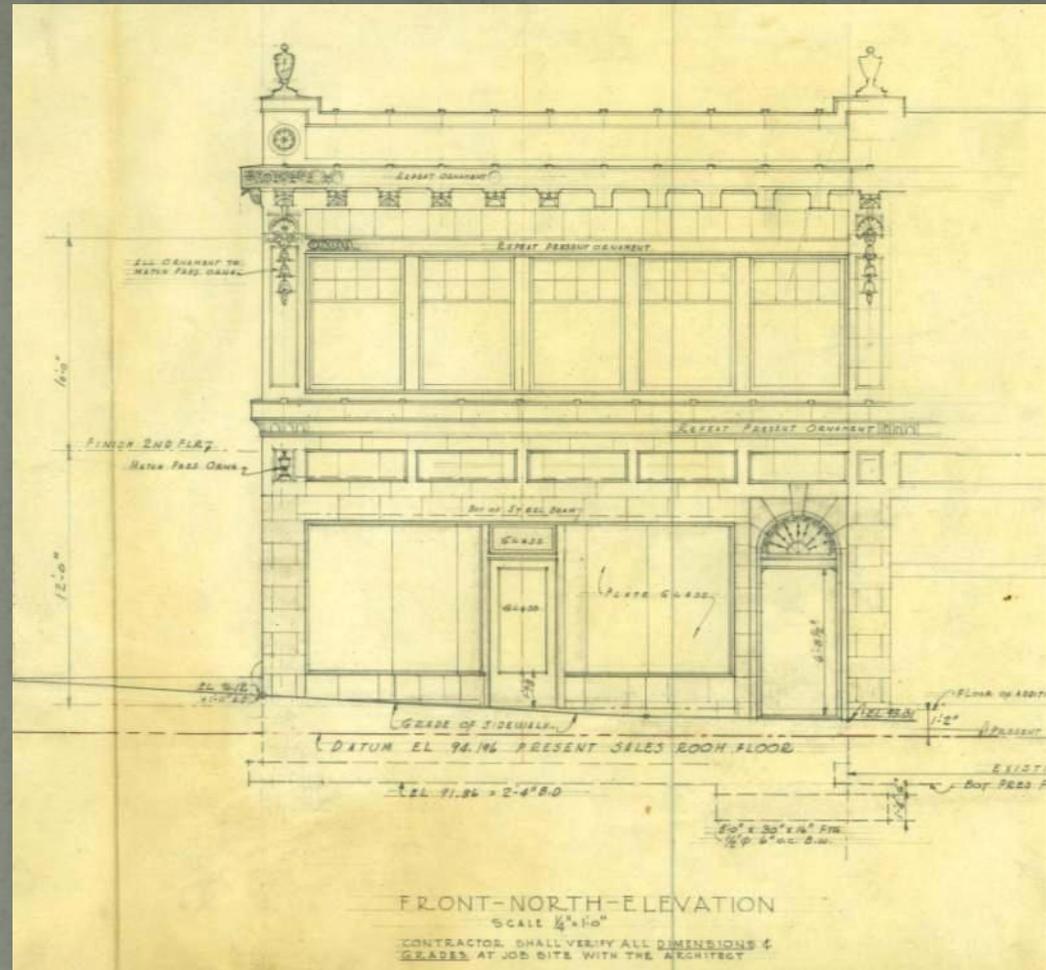
Perry Phillips House, Harris Armstrong
Architect-Modern
711 Philly
2006

The newest building in the group is the 1959 Perry Phillips house, which was designed by noted mid-century modern architect Harris Armstrong.

Armstrong was the only single entrant to make the finals for the design competition of the Jefferson National Expansion Memorial. (Now the St. Louis Arch.)

Architects

- 24 Historic Architects, 8 of whom worked on more than one building in the group.
- 8 Preservation Architects were also identified.



Central Dairy Addition by Harry Satterlee Bill
Plans on file with the State Historical Society of Missouri

Morris Frederick Bell

- M. Fred Bell designed buildings for the University of Missouri Red Campus, Stephens College and the Herald Tribune Building (Stephens Publishing Company) in downtown Columbia.



Swallow Hall, University of Missouri Red Campus

Herald Tribune Building



Stephens Publishing Building
1020 East Broadway
2000



Historic Photo from Images from
Columbia's Past 1865-1945. (Columbia:
Columbia Daily Tribune, 1982.)

James Jamieson

Jamieson and his various firms received many major architectural commissions in Columbia in the first half of the 20th century, including six in the study group.

He designed every major building built on the MU campus from around the turn of the century until his death in the 1940s. He also played a key role in the architectural development of Stephens College.



Mary Louise Hale

Hale had a thriving architectural practice in Columbia in the latter part of the 19th century. She worked at a time when female architects were extremely unusual. In 1899, the local paper described Hale as "the only successful female architect in the state." The same article noted that that she had some fifteen Columbia projects in the works at that time.

Columbia buildings attributed to her include Calvary Episcopal Church, St. Clair Hall, and at least one "Peanut Brittle House" on Westwood.



**EFFECT OF STONE HOUSE
PRODUCED WITH CEMENT**



Approximate Cost of
This House Is \$3,500

Although materially different in interior arrangement from another house shown in this issue of Beautiful Homes, the residence here illustrated is likewise made of cement blocks in which variously colored stones taken from creek beds have been impressed. The same delightful variety of color is obtained as in the other house and the resemblance to a stone structure is so close as to deceive any but the most careful observer. The porch is placed to the rear and on the side because the building faces the west.

In this home the entrance to the hall is through a vestibule. There is no parlor, the space that is devoted to that room in the other similarly-constructed home being made a part of the large living room, which is provided with a fireplace. The dining-room is brought to the front and is entered by crossing the hall from the living room.

The dining-room is an unusually large room for so small a house. An attractive built-in buffet with leaded glass doors is a feature of this room. A slide communicates from this to the pantry, so that dishes may be put through, thereby saving many steps.

The living room has a large old-fashioned fireplace, faced with red pressed brick.



DR. MRS. WILDMAN
305 HICKS

Copyright by Dr. MRS. WILDMAN, Columbia, Pa.

Real logs can be burned in it. The living room opens onto the porch through glass doors.

The third floor is finished as a den, the rafters being exposed, and plastered between. This room also has a fireplace, and makes a most comfortable and cheerful room in which to read or sew, far from the rest of the house.

The kitchen is complete in all its details. The floor is covered with blue and white linoleum and the walls with Sanitas wall

covering in blue and white. It was planned to save steps and everything is within walking distance.

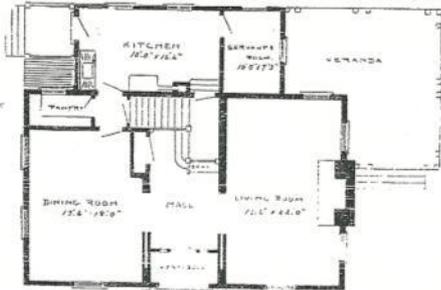
There is a cemented basement under entire house, containing laundry, furnace and fuel rooms.

This house is beautifully situated on the edge of an open wood to the south. The east and west are open. The back being the living side, care was taken to make the back yard beautiful. A hedge of Arbor Vitae separates the kitchen yard from garden.

Provision is also made in this residence for a servant's room on the first floor, off the kitchen and overlooking the veranda.

The house has a red tile roof, modern plumbing, a hot air furnace and is finished in cypress stained to match the furniture.

A gravel path leads from the porch, terminating in an octagonal pergola, which was made by the owner of small trees cut from the adjoining woods with the bark left on; smaller saplings form the roof and also seats inside. Hardy vines, such as Virginia Creeper and Wistaria are planted, and another season will find this rustic retreat covered. A rustic fence incloses the rear of the lot. Against this are planted annuals of all kinds, insuring a continuity of bloom. The approximate cost of this house is \$3,500.



Profile for one of the "Peanut Brittle" houses on Westmount that appeared in Beautiful Homes magazine in 1908. The house was designed by Mary Louise Hale, by then Mary Hale LaFon, for Dr. and Mrs. Wildman. (Westmount was originally called Hicks Street.)



704 Westmount

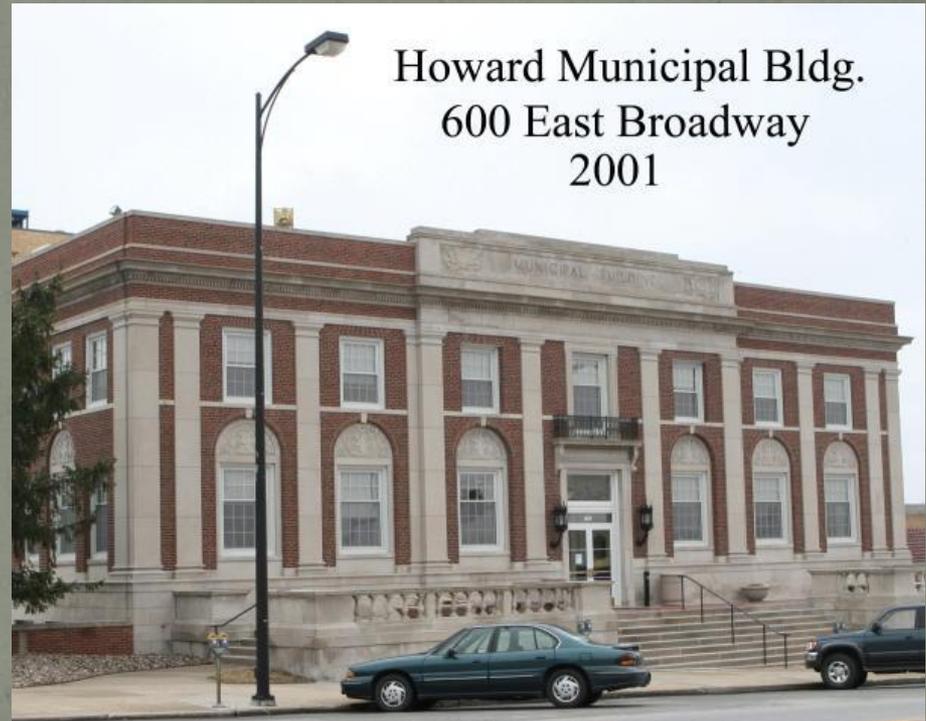


Hale's design for St. Clair Hall at Columbia College established an architectural vocabulary that guided development on that campus for decades.

Harry Satterlee Bill

MU professor Harry Satterlee Bill was one of Columbia's best known architects in the second quarter of the 20th century. He designed several houses in the Grasslands subdivision as well as other Mid-Missouri communities.

He also worked on commercial and municipal buildings. His better known commissions in downtown Columbia include the 1931 City Hall (now the Howard Municipal Building) with Eckle and Aldrich of St. Joseph, and an addition to the Central Dairy Building in 1940.





Harry Bill designed this house, which was one of the first houses built in the Grasslands subdivision. His personal residence was just across the street.

In 1940, Harry S. Bill designed an addition to the Central Dairy building on Broadway. The original building was designed in 1927 by the noted Kansas City architectural firm of Sheppard and Wiser. Both sections of the building have recently benefitted from historic rehabilitations.



Above: The building after rehabilitation.

Left: The oldest section shortly after it was built in 1927.

Architectural Styles



Victorian

- Victorian styles in the group include Queen Anne, which was one of the most popular house styles of the Victorian era. Nationally, it was the house style of choice from 1880 to 1900, and continued to be used for houses into the early 1910s in some areas, including Columbia.
- Although full blown examples of Victorian architectural styles are relatively rare in Columbia, many houses and commercial buildings exhibit common Victorian motifs.



Judge John A. Stewart House
in the West Broadway Historic District.



The ca. 1904 Ridgeway house exhibits a typical Late Victorian mix of architectural motifs. The steeply pitched front cross gable is characteristic of the Gothic Revival style. The house also features a distinctive semicircular front porch, curved cut-away corners and ornamental wall shingles, all of which were common to Queen Anne style houses of the time.

“Collegiate Gothic”

- Also known as Elizabethan or Jacobethan, this style became popular for college campuses across the country. The Collegiate Gothic style takes its inspiration from English forms of late Gothic and early Renaissance architecture.
- Common motifs of the style include somewhat irregular massing, shaped parapets and roof edges, and a mixture of materials and/or textures on the walls.



Craftsman

- The Craftsman style was extremely popular in Columbia from the late 1910s into the 1930s. Craftsman style bungalows line the streets of many areas that developed in the first part of the 20th century.



Colonial Revival



- The Colonial Revival style has been one of the most enduring styles in American history, especially for residential architecture. Colonial Revival style buildings in the study group range from an architect-designed house on West Broadway to the Stephens College Stables.



Heidman House
709 West Broadway
2004

Vernacular Architecture

- Many buildings that have no particular style can be classified according to their form. Common vernacular forms in the study group include the Foursquare, the I-House, and the Shotgun house.



Foursquare house on Mount Vernon Street.



This house is now located at the Boone Junction History Village, operated by the Boone County Historical Society, at 3801 Ponderosa St.

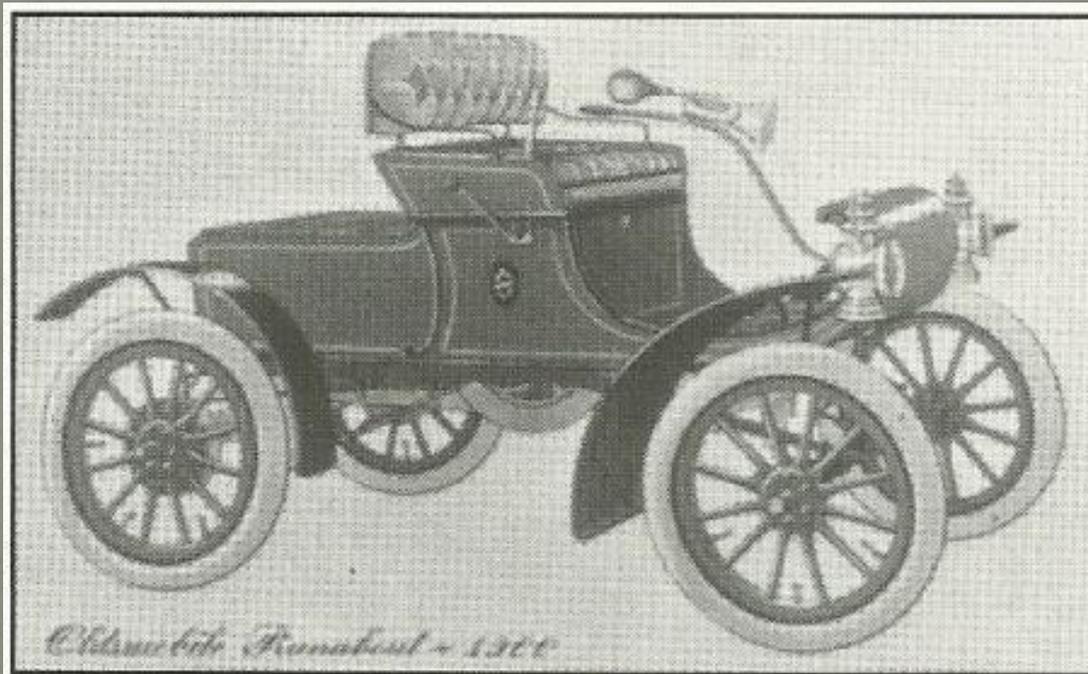
Brick Streets

Many of the brick streets in Columbia have been in service for more than a century.



Existing brick Streets in Columbia, with dates of installation: Bouchelle Ave., 1909; Cherry Street, 1912; Glenwood Avenue, 1909; Lee Street, 1909; Sanford Street, (date unknown); S. Seventh Street, 1912; Short Street, 1909; University Avenue, 1911; Waugh Street, 1911.

History tidbits...



This building at 903 E. Ash Street was built by the owner of the first automobile in Columbia.

W. B. West built this stone building ca. 1912, as an addition to his existing machine shop. In June, 1905, West purchased an automobile in St. Louis and drove it to Columbia, to become the first person in the city to own a car.



Shockley, Thomason, Hall,
Frank and Crump Building
Boone County Limestone
903 East Ash
2006

The building now known as Candlelight Lodge housed a pilot training program for Stephens College students in the 1940s.



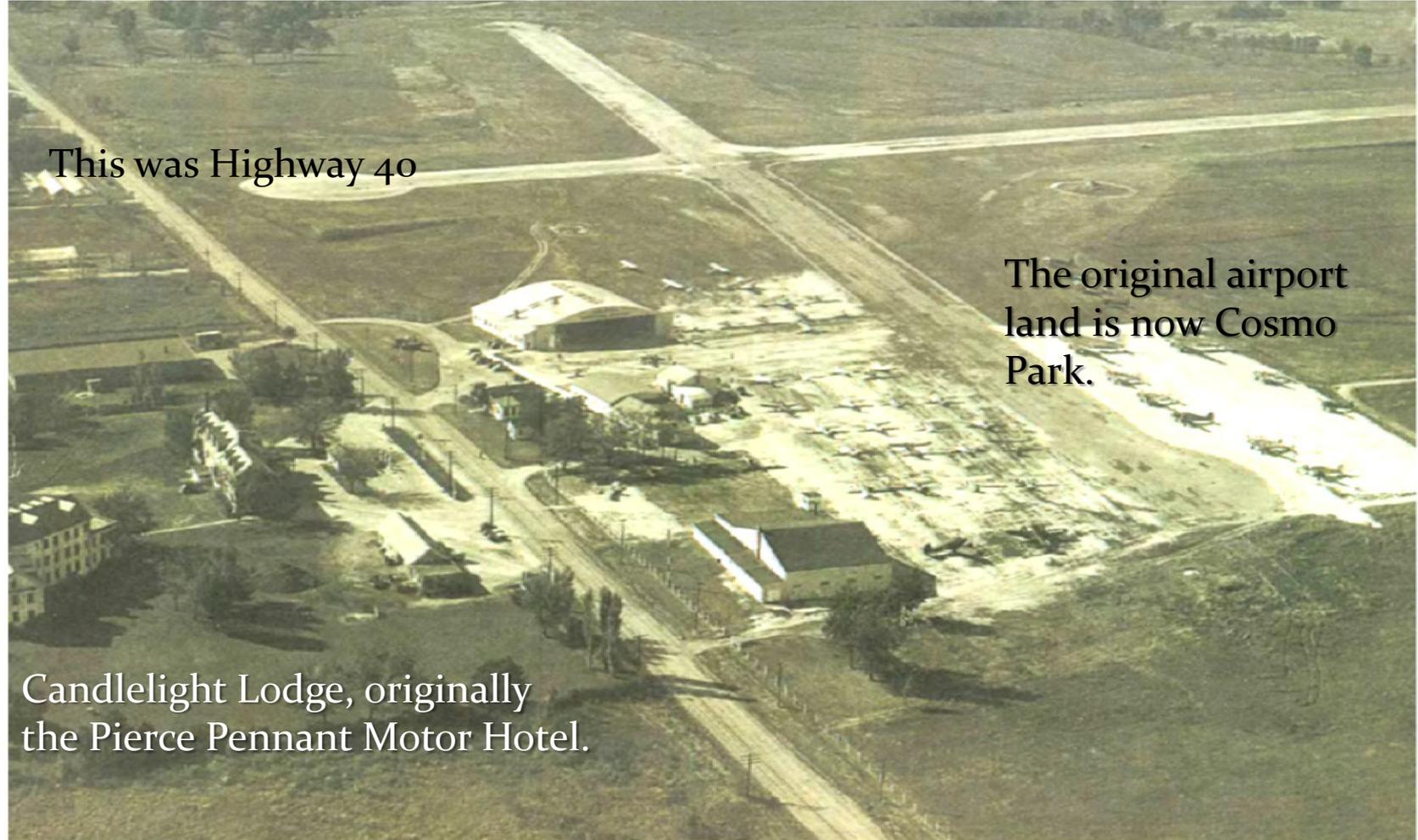
*A jacket patch for a Flying Susie.
(From Stephens College Archives.)*

Flying Susie Patch from David Sapp's article, "Allton-Columbia Municipal Airport."



Built in 1928 as the Pierce Pennant Motor Hotel, the complex was purchased by Stephens College in 1943 and converted to an aviation training school for women. The students were called "Flying Susies." The aviation school became one of the largest in the county. In 1945 they had 800 students, and one source in 1955 estimated that 10% of the women aviators in the U. S. at that time had been trained at this facility.

Cosmo Park was originally the Columbia Municipal Airport.



This was Highway 40

The original airport
land is now Cosmo
Park.

Candlelight Lodge, originally
the Pierce Pennant Motor Hotel.

Photo from "Up, Up and Away: The Columbia Municipal Airport,"
Columbia Senior Times, Jan 2002. This was probably taken shortly
after the hotel opened in 1928.

James A. Hudson House, S. Glenwood, ca. 1908.

Hudson was a prominent Columbian who was active in the development of a good statewide road system at the time this house was built. He was chairman of the Columbia Special Roads District Commission and helped write road legislation for the state of Missouri.

It is possible he was involved with the decision to pave this part of Glenwood with brick in 1909; Glenwood is the only brick street in the Westwood Addition.



McKinney Hall



The ca. 1917 McKinney building was a popular venue for African-American musicians in the first part of the 20th century. Now-famous musicians who played there on tour included Count Basie, Billie Holiday, Louis Armstrong and Ella Fitzgerald.



COUNT BASIE exclusively on MGM/YERVE RECORDS



Parker Hall, University of Missouri

Parker Memorial Hospital, a Renaissance Revival style building which was completed in 1900, was the first, and for many years the only, hospital in Columbia.

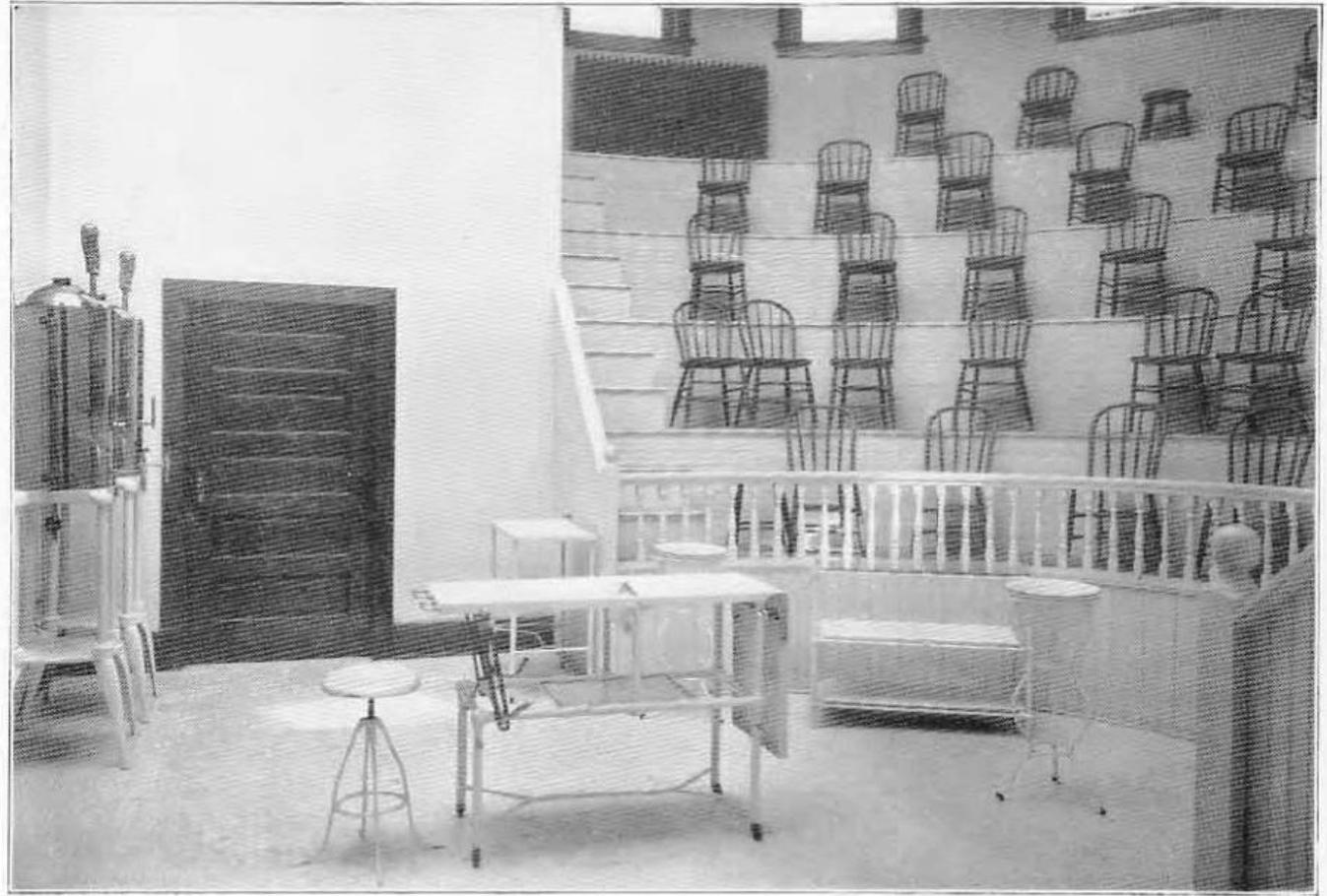
The building was named after William L. Parker, a Columbia resident who made his fortune in a variety of activities that included gold mining in California and farming in Boone County.



Parker Hospital Building
6th street between Elm and Stewart
2000

Architecturally, the building is significant as one of the first on the University Campus with Classically inspired Renaissance Revival styling.

An additional donation from Adolphus Busch, founder of Anheuser-Busch Brewing Co., helped with the construction of the Busch Surgery Amphitheater, located in the east side of the building.



AMPHITHEATRE.

Parker Hall Surgery Amphitheater, from a 1903 brochure that is posted on the website “MU in Brick and Mortar” <<http://umcspace.missouri.edu/historic>>

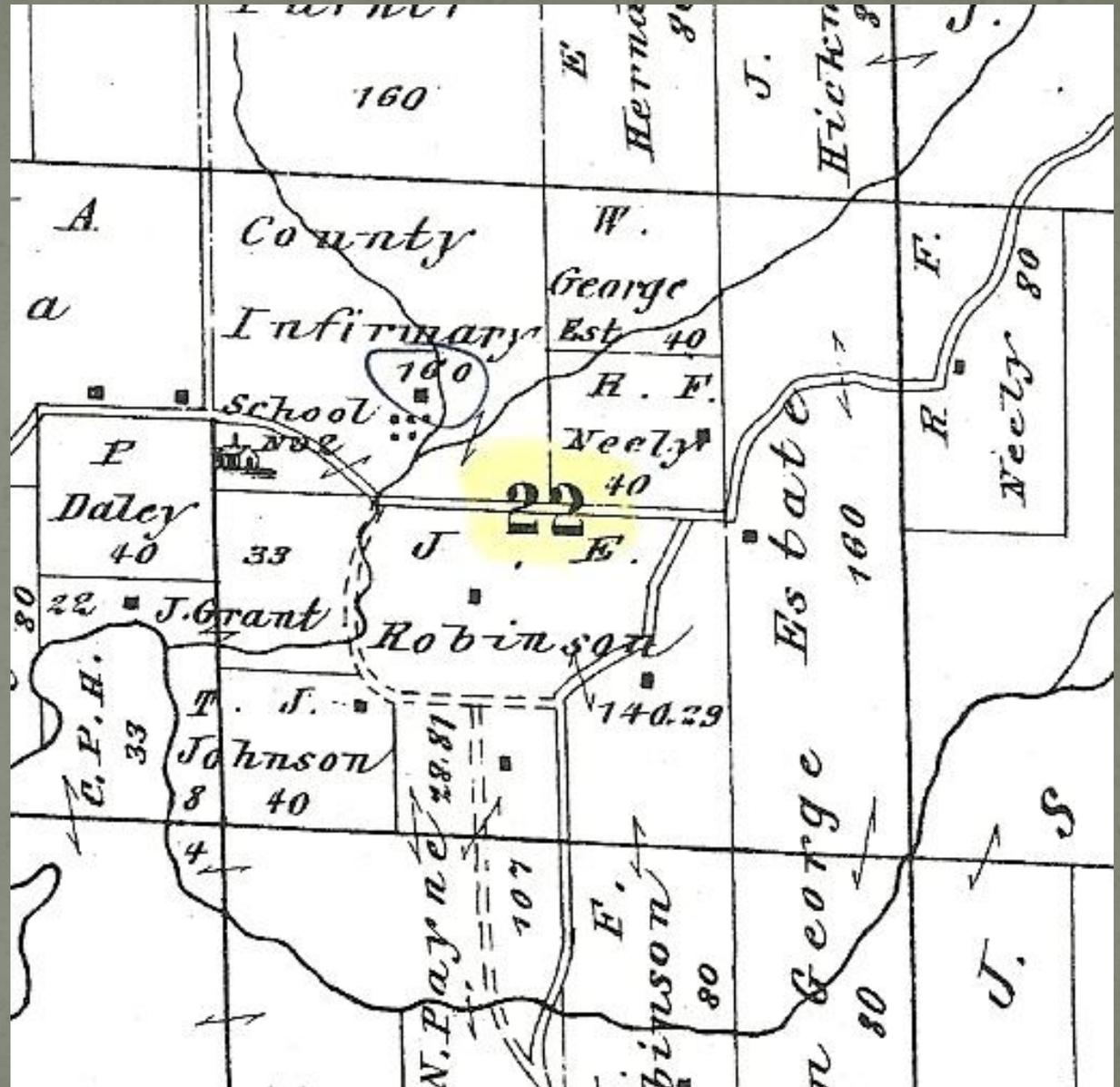
County Infirmmary



This house at 1601 Stoney Brook was originally part of the County Infirmmary, or "poor farm." At the time, poor farms were a common way of providing public care for those in need. Indigent citizens, often elderly or mentally disabled, were given room and board in return for whatever labor they could contribute to the upkeep of the farm. The Boone County Court operated a 160-acre farm at this location during the last half of the 19th century.

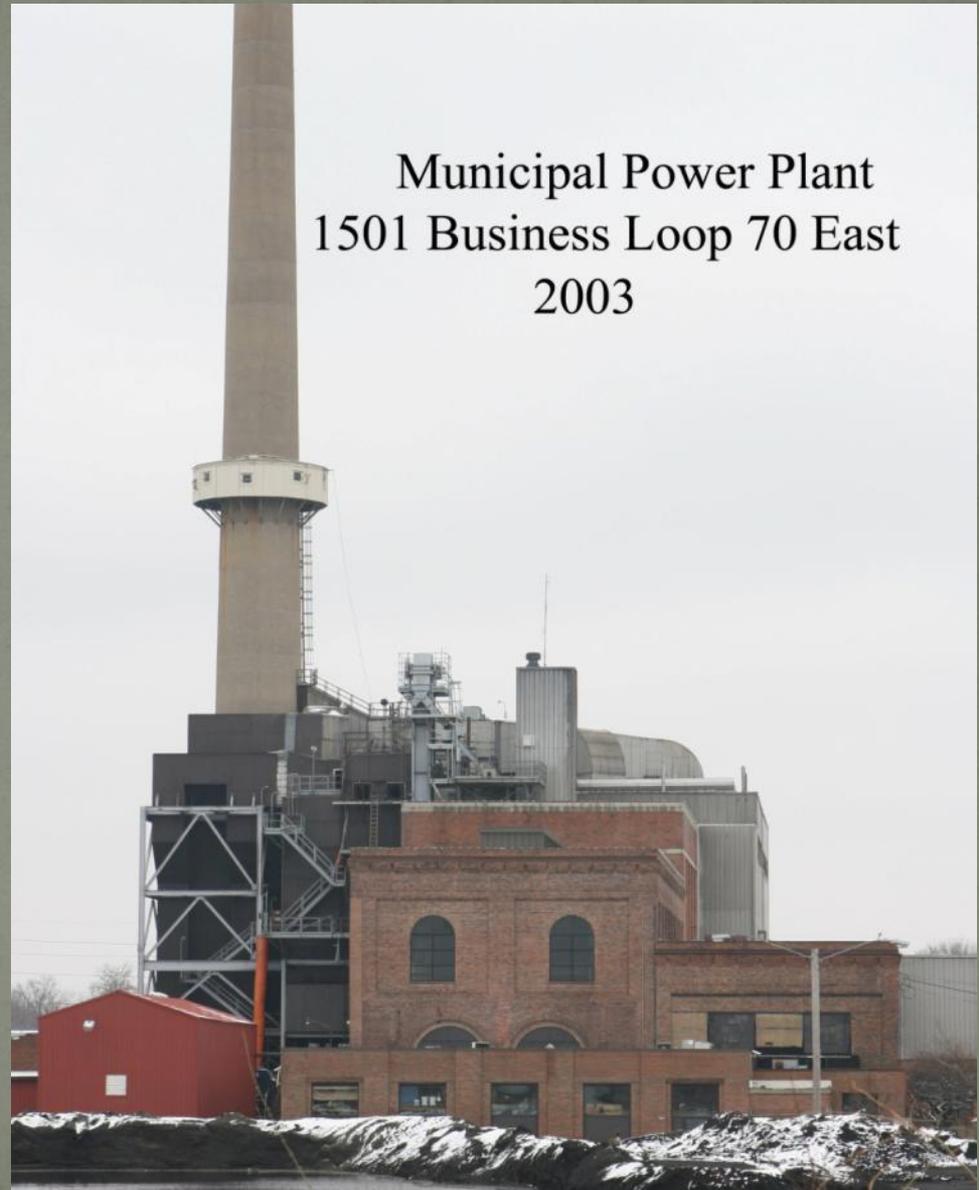
1876 Atlas
Map of the
property

County atlas
maps
indicate that
this house
was probably
added to the
infirmary
property
between
1875 and
1898.



The City of Columbia was one of the first communities in mid-Missouri to establish a public water and light system. At the heart of this still-operating power plant is the first power plant erected by the city. In 1904 the city purchased the privately owned Columbia Water and Light Company, and soon after decided to build a new facility on Moore's Lake, which was then on the northern edge of the city.

Although one would not think of the grounds of a power plant as a picnic spot today, the site functioned as a park when the plant was new. Moore's Lake, which also became known as the "Water and Light Lake," did double duty as a reservoir for the plant and a public gathering place. The lake and surrounding grounds were popular for fishing, swimming and live entertainment through the mid-20th century.



Municipal Power Plant
1501 Business Loop 70 East
2003

Sources of Information

- State Historical Society

Sanborn Maps

City Directories

- Boone County Real Estate Tax Records

- Websites:

<<http://www.dnr.mo.gov/shpo/MNRList.htm>> Downloadable electronic files of the National Register nominations for almost every Register listed property in Missouri.

<<http://digital.library.umsystem.edu>> University of Missouri Digital Library. Includes searchable files for MU Savitar and Alumni Magazines, among others.

<<http://umcspace.missouri.edu/historic>> “MU in Brick and Mortar.” This university website includes a good deal of information about the buildings on the University of Missouri Columbia Campus, often including historic photographs and architectural drawings.



City of Columbia -- Map of Historic Properties

Research by Deb Sheals for the Columbia Historic Preservation Commission