



HISTORIC WALKING TOUR

FIFTH STREET
FULTON, MISSOURI



513 Court Street
Fulton, MO 65251

(573) 642-0570

www.callawaymohistory.org

PALACE HOTEL



The land on which this building stands was granted to George Nichols by the US Government when John Quincy Adams was President (between 1825-1829). Joseph Sitton purchased it in 1825, and built a log hotel named the Palace Hotel. You can see this building still retains the name but has been updated from the original wood structure. MF. Bell was the architect for the new building in 1870, commissioned by the then-owner, James S. Knight. The three-story building had 50 rooms, a mansard roof, balconies, and two front entrances, the west door for the ladies and the corner one for men. It cost \$9,200 to construct. The basement rooms were the "drummers" rooms (showrooms for salesmen who came to town). Following that, the basement level became a tavern and has been in continuous use as such. Many local people still refer to it as The Tap Room, its name throughout most of the 1900s. Currently, the Palace houses offices for various businesses.

The current bar in the basement is named 1851 Underground.

Several historical events happened in Fulton in 1851:

- *Founding of the State Hospital*
- *Founding of Missouri School for the Deaf*
- *Founding of Westminster College*

115 E 5TH STREET (FULTON SUN)

This building was built in 1912 to house the Gazette Publishing company. The Fulton Gazette was established in 1877 by Ovid Bell, Sr. Mr. Bell sold the newspaper in January of 1927 and established the Ovid Bell Press, which is still in business under a different name today. This building has continuously been used for its original intended purpose of housing a newspaper office.

Ovid Bell is of no relation to the architect MF Bell.

DAVID MODE PAYNE HOUSE

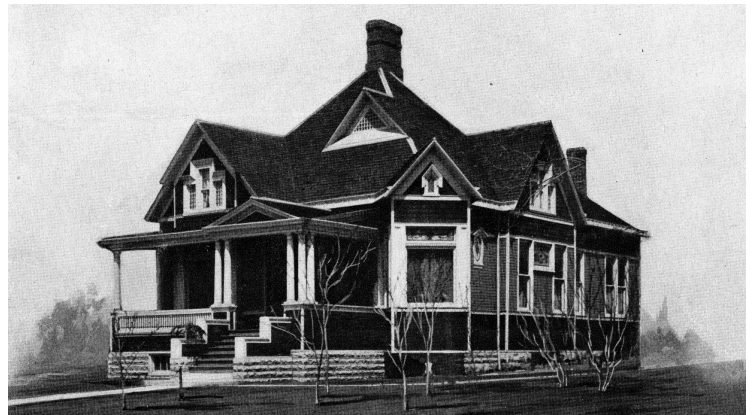
This home was initially constructed on the corner of 7th and Hickman streets. It was moved to its current location and restored between 1999 and 2001 to make room for new student housing on Westminster's campus. The house was originally built in 1858 for James Robnett. Mr. Robnett's wife was a cousin of Jesse James. A diary entry states that Jesse stayed overnight in the home, and they had to sneak him out the next day. The South porch was added in the 1880s with drawings by MF Bell. This Greek Revival home is listed on the National Register of Historic Places, where David Mode Payne grew up and graduated from Westminster College. He was an artist and illustrator for House and Garden magazine. One of the issues of the magazine features this home and discusses it.

Howard founded Howard Payne University in Texas, a small Baptist University. Howard Payne and David Mode Payne were both residents ... how were they related?

301 E 5TH STREET

This house was built between 1905 and 1910 in the style of a Spanish Bungalow by architect MF Bell. It still has the original two-car garage. The original owner was a prominent physician in Fulton, Dr. G. McCall. Dr. McCall was born in Portland, Mo., (Southeast of Fulton on the Missouri River) and attended school at Westminster College and Barnes Medical College, from which he graduated. Dr. McCall sold the house in 1958.

305 E 5TH STREET



This home is the former residence of Fred T. and Kathryn Bell Montgomery. Kathryn was the daughter of architect MF Bell. He designed and built this house for his daughter and son-in-law after they married on Feb. 10th, 1903. Bell considered this residence as one of his 'prize cottages.'

307 E 5TH STREET

This residence was designed and built by MF. Bell in the French Second Empire style around 1877. The entrance has a transom and sidelight. The original owner was James C. Renshaw.

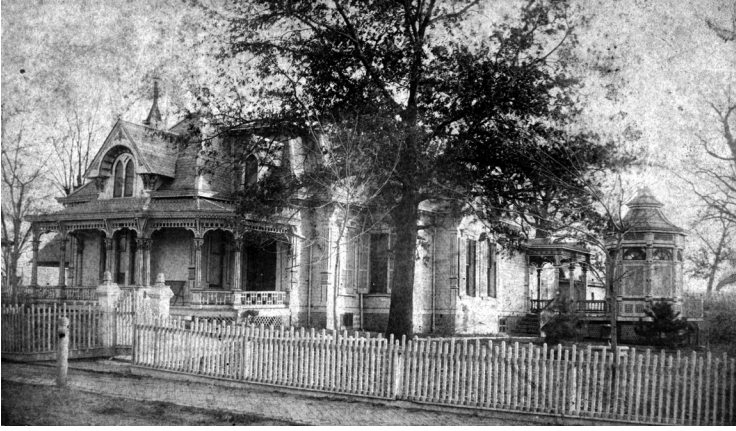
Walk to the corner and cross the street to the two-story brick home at 310 E. 5th.

310 E 5TH STREET

This home was built in the Neoclassical Revival style. The original house had one ground floor, one attic room and was built with square nails. In 1910 another section was added to the front part of the first floor and an enlargement of the second floor, using designs from MF Bell. Another addition occurred in 1970, adding to the back, second story, and a laundry room. Finally, in the 2000s, another addition was added on the back on the southeast side. An art nouveau style stained glass window is in the dining room on the east, and a leaded glass transom over the doorway and over the bay window, which adds some eclectic charm. There is an oak partition between the staircase and the living room.

Square nails are typically hand forged and are thought to be stronger than round nails made today.

308 E 5TH STREET



The home was the residence of MF. Bell himself built for his family in 1873. It combines several different architecture styles: French Second Empire, Queen Anne Revival, and Neoclassical and has decorative cornice brackets with pendants and Greek key cornice molding on the roof cornice. This home has many unique windows, some stained glass, some clear with varying shapes, and one round window. The gazebo got a new foundation in 1977. It has a pagoda-like roof, latticework, and semicircular windows.

304 AND 302 E 5TH STREET

These two homes are referred to as the Bell cottages. They were built in 1892 and 1893 from MF. Bell designs. These are two prime examples of the beginning of the bungalow style influence on homes. Folklore has it that each house on the south side of 5th to Bluff was stepped back so MF. Bell could see downtown Fulton from his front porch.

Continue west on 5th St, crossing Bluff, Ravine, & Market to the Callaway Courthouse.

CALLAWAY COUNTY COURTHOUSE

The first courthouse was a log building erected in 1828. While waiting for the courthouse to be completed, the court met in a log hotel run by Joseph Sitton. The first courthouse cost \$1,297 to build and was the "finest courthouse west of the Mississippi." It is thought that the money came from two brothers who were convicted of stealing horses. The courthouse was perfectly square and even had brick floors, a rarity for the period.

The third courthouse was a brick building with beautiful columns erected in the front. It was the sight of many stock sales over its years. In 1876 the prices for the stock sales were as follows: 50 cents for horses, mules, and jenny's; 40 cents for cow, steer or bullock; and 20 cents for calf, hog, or sheep. The fourth courthouse

was built in 1938 and is still in use today. There are many unique features about this courthouse, like the Greek designs and the cast-iron window spandrels. This building was made possible by the Public Works Administration (PWA), which paid 45% of the cost with a grant. It is made of brick and stone and is designed in the art deco style, very popular in the late 1930s, and is the current county courthouse.

The top of the current courthouse is decorated with the names of the Supreme Court Justices in 1938.

Additionally, around the top, there are eight roundels with carvings on them. Each carving is of a date that represents an important event in Callaway's history. Staring on the NE side of the building and walking to the west:

1804 - Lewis and Clark

1808 - Daniel Boone

1808 - First homestead

1818 - First church

1821 - Boonslick Trail

1829 - First newspaper published

1855 - First railroad

1861 - Civil War

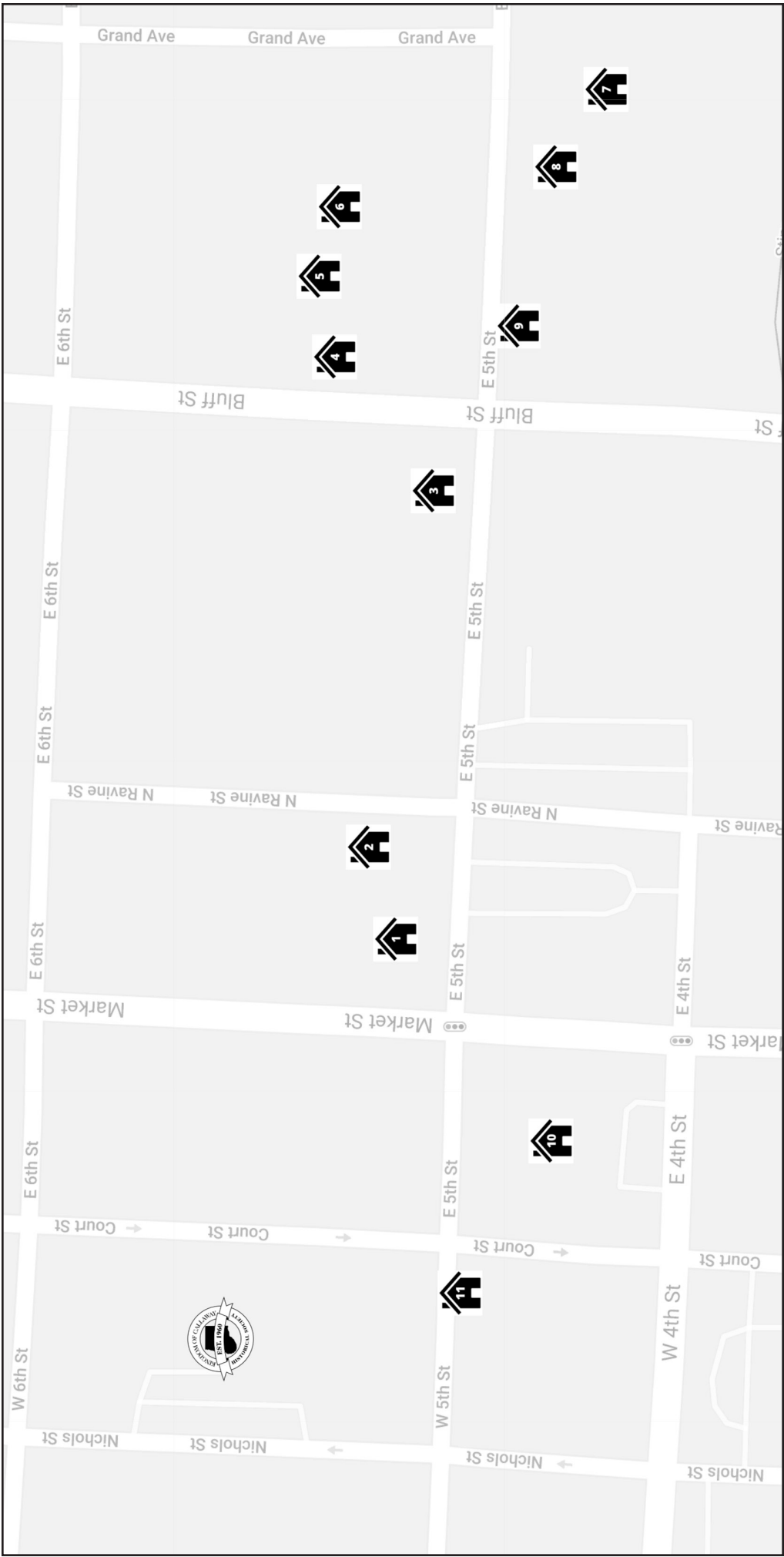
ADAMS-CLAPP BUILDING, 2 W 5TH STREET

The Adams building was built in 1890 in the High Victorian Italianate style. The first floor was originally home to the Yates Drug Store. The basement was a barbershop described as "brilliant, gaudy with fine mirrors, fancy tile floor marble fountains, electric lights, hot and cold water, elegant furniture, and sharp razors." It is complete with a cast-iron facade on the east side and the front-facing Court street. The first floor has an ornate plaster ceiling and solid oak cabinetry and flooring. Scherpe-Koken Iron made the iron facade works in St. Louis.

Knights of Pythias is a fraternal organization officially recognized by the Supreme court in 1958. The Knights of Pythias is dedicated to the cause of universal peace and is pledged to the promotion of understanding among men of goodwill as the surest means of attaining it. The Knights of Pythias used the third floor of the lodge, which is why you see the initials K&P on top of the building.

It is called the Adams building because banker Phillip S. Adams built it.





Grand Ave Grand Ave Grand Ave

E 6th St

E 5th St

Bluff St

Bluff St

E 6th St

E 5th St

N Ravine St

E 5th St

E 6th St

E 5th St

Market St

Market St

E 4th St

E 6th St

E 5th St

Court St

Court St

Court St

W 6th St

W 5th St

Nichols St

Nichols St

W 4th St

Nichols St

