

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

For NPS use only

National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form

received

date entered

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*  
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic Coleman Hall

and/or common President's House

2. Location

street & number 502 North Linn \_\_\_\_\_ not for publication

city, town Fayette \_\_\_\_\_ vicinity of

state Missouri code 29 county Howard code 89

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational
<input type="checkbox"/> site	<b>Public Acquisition</b>	<b>Accessible</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N/A	<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military
			<input type="checkbox"/> museum
			<input type="checkbox"/> park
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
			<input type="checkbox"/> religious
			<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
			<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
			<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name Dr. Douglas and Jody Miller

street & number 502 North Linn

city, town Fayette \_\_\_\_\_ vicinity of state Missouri 65248

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. County Recorder of Deeds for Howard County

street & number Howard County Courthouse

city, town Fayette state Missouri

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Walking Tour of Historic Fayette has this property been determined eligible?  yes  no

date 1981 \_\_\_\_\_ federal  state \_\_\_\_\_ county \_\_\_\_\_ local

depository for survey records Missouri Committee for the Humanities

city, town Maryland Heights state Missouri

## 7. Description

### Condition

excellent  
 good  
 fair

deteriorated  
 ruins  
 unexposed

### Check one

unaltered  
 altered

### Check one

original site  
 moved date \_\_\_\_\_

### Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

Coleman Hall, a two-story brick home with a two-story ell attached to the rear, faces east on the front half of a spacious lot on Linn Street, Fayette, Howard County, Missouri. The surrounding area is residential with homes of varying dates from the 1850's to World War I. Central Methodist College is one block east of the house.

#### EXTERIOR

The house is a double-pile, central hall, Georgian derived type<sup>1</sup> with a five-bay facade. Resting upon a half basement under the main section and a full basement under the ell, the house is constructed of brick laid in common bond. Coleman Hall is conservative for its late date, resembling in form and character antebellum Southern mansions rather than the products of Victorian America.

All windows throughout the main section of the house are 4/4 with original glass in all but a few panes. Curved bricks arching above the windows and stone sills complete each window. The main entrance features sidelights and a transom set beneath a segmental brick arch. A projecting cornice with modillions dominates the eaveline. The original porch roof remains and features a modillion course beneath a shallow cornice. However, the original columns were replaced in the 1950's by ornamental ironwork supports and these, in turn, gave way in the 1980's to the wooden round Tuscan columns presently in place. An interesting feature of the front facade is that there was never a door leading from the second story onto the porch roof as was so common in other Boonslick area homes of a slightly earlier era. The roof is shingled, and capped by a squat louvered cupola which is a replication of the original cupola.

The north and south facades are identical, being of common bond with 4/4 windows and two windows per story in each. On each facade, the windows are in the center of the building with chimneys flanking them. Two chimneys per side project through the roofline. The west facade is again of common bond with 4/4 windows. All windows on all sides have shutters. The modillioned cornice continues around the house and is identical on all sides.

The ell is constructed of common bond and appears to be a somewhat later addition, although no written records were found to either substantiate or disprove this impression. The reasons for believing it is a later addition are that it is placed so close to the windows on the west facade that the shutters cannot be fully opened, a different bonding pattern from that used for the main block is employed, there are no modillions beneath the cornice and the color of brick is slightly different. If the ell is a later addition, it was erected by 1888, as is discussed in Section 8, Significance.

#### INTERIOR

Each room within the main block of Coleman Hall is 16 feet square. The basement under the south half of the main block and the entire ell was

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concreted at some point and is in excellent condition. The first floor consists of a central hall with two rooms on either side in the main block and an ell containing a small secondary breakfast room, a bathroom, a kitchen, an enclosed porch and stairs leading to the basement. The central hall is dominated by a staircase with risers of decreasing width leading to a landing, from which a door provides egress to the second floor ell. From the landing, the stair continues, rising several more steps to the second floor. The staircase features a carved newel post in a tapered octagon shape and a bannister with slender turned balusters. All door and window surrounds throughout the main block of the house consist of simple molded architraves, painted white. The woodwork in the ell is plain with no ornamentation and is also painted white. Two fireplaces remain in the living room and library of the house although more fireplaces were originally in place. Hardwood floors laid in 1921 complete the first floor.

The second floor consists of a large central hall with two bedrooms off each side. Hardwood floors are found on the second level as well as the first. The woodwork is the same as on the main section of the first floor.

The "Bishop's bedroom" on the second floor ell features plain moldings around the windows and doors such as would have been common in servant's quarters. This section of the house was used from the 1930's onward as the guest room for the Methodist bishop whenever he was in town, hence the name.

#### ALTERATIONS

On the first floor, a sun porch was added in the 1950's to the west rear of the structure between the main block and the ell. Also a bathroom was added on the first floor taking out part of the breakfast room. The partition between the parlors was removed in 1930. On the second floor, bathrooms have been added in the 1920's and in 1950. During the 1950 renovation, closets were enlarged using original doors. The back staircase was removed at some unknown date, probably in the 1920's when the first bathroom was installed. A cupola similar to the original has been reinstalled on the roof and third-generation wooden columns have been added to the front porch.

#### INTRUSIONS

An unattached double car garage has been constructed on the property behind Coleman Hall. In constructing this garage, foundations for other outbuildings were uncovered.

#### ENDNOTES

<sup>1</sup>Denny, James, "Levi Barkley House," (Hannibal vic., Marion County, Mo.), National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form, United States Department of Interior, National Park Service, August, 1983.

# 8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

**Specific dates** 1874 **Builder/Architect** Unknown

### Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

Coleman Hall located at 502 North Linn in Fayette, Howard County, Missouri is significant for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria C and B to wit: it embodies the distinctive characteristics of a late Georgian form pretentious house built in a region, the Boonslick, celebrated for such houses which were built between ca. 1840 and ca. 1880; and its being built to be donated as a president's house for Central Methodist College exemplifies the spirit of private philanthropy and benevolence that was essential to the support and maintenance of religious educational institutions in the Nineteenth century.

Architecture: Architecturally, Coleman Hall is one of the finest mansions surviving in the Boonslick, a region bordering the Missouri River in central Missouri noted for its architecture. It is a typical home built in the Southern tradition for which the Boonslick is famous. A conservative building, Coleman Hall reflects the elegance of life before the destruction of the Civil War, even though it was actually erected after the event. Built by a wealthy woman patron of the arts (Mrs. Coleman donated a painting each year to the school as well), Coleman Hall exemplifies what was thought "proper" in architecture in the Boonslick following the Civil War and before the Gilded Age emerged.

The house is an interesting case study in transitional vernacular architecture. On one hand, it harkens back to the pretentious type of house erected during "Golden Age" of Missouri architecture--a period embracing the decades of the 1840s and 1850s.<sup>1</sup> During this period, Missouri moved beyond the frontier conditions of earlier years into an era of prosperity and expansion along several economic and social fronts. An important manifestation of this new era was the appearance on Missouri landscapes of two-story, double-pile, central-passage houses. In form, such houses represented a culmination of southern building traditions, which began in early Missouri with hall-and-parlor houses that were direct heirs of 17th century seaboard prototypes, and which<sup>2</sup> reached their final culmination, as has been noted, in Georgian house types.<sup>2</sup> This process occurred at the level of plan and form only, and not of style. Vernacular manifestations of architectural styles followed somewhat the national trends, but with inevitable lags in terms of introductions, and longer durations that extended beyond the stylistic vogues in cosmopolitan centers. In Missouri, a folk Federal style persisted through 1840, succeeded by a folk Greek Revival style that predominated during the 1850s and 1860s before giving way<sup>3</sup> gradually to the Italianate style which ruled during the late 1860s and 1870s.<sup>3</sup> If, in terms of form and plan, Coleman Hall looked back to the "Golden Age" of antebellum architecture, the dwelling, in a cautious way, was also looking forward to the Victorian era that had been ensconced for several decades on the East Coast, but which was only getting underway in the vernacular landscapes of Missouri. Coleman Hall reflects this complex cultural process by which tradition only gradually evidence. The four-over-four attenuated windows set beneath segmental brick arches, for example, would never have been encountered

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in a house of the 1850s, for such a house would still retain the trabeated effect imparted by lintels or flat brick arches, would be more square in shape, and would have six-over-six sash. Likewise, the sidelights and transom of the entrance door of Coleman Hall could be frequently encountered in houses of an earlier era, but in these earlier houses, the sidelights and transom would be enframed by Greek Revival surrounds. Absent from the interior of Coleman hall is any evidence of Greek Revival woodwork in the form of dog-eared architraves or of surrounds attempting to effect a Classical entablature. The interior molded architraves of Coleman Hall's doors and windows are typical of the vernacular Italianate style, although there is little else about this building that is explicitly Italianate in terms of massing or decoration. Despite this, the more subtle and indirect influences of the Italianate were at work, drawing the building's designer, whoever he was, away from the vocabulary of the waning Greek Revival, but not yet towards the assertive and progressive modes of the Italianate that had already begun to usher Missouri building away from its vernacular and regional roots and into the national architectural mainstream.<sup>5</sup> To summarize, Coleman Hall is an excellent example of the vernacular building process. As Henry Glassie has observed, the folk architect is no gambler; his innovation inevitably reflects a truce with time.<sup>6</sup> Coleman Hall is the product of such a truce.

Social/Humanitarian: Coleman Hall is an excellent example of the importance and influence of religion in the 19th century. The Coleman family, who built the house, were devout Methodists in an era when social status was partly determined by church attendance and benevolence. The gift of a fine and lovely home by a wealthy person to a religious supported institution exemplifies this pattern. The house was constructed as a gift to Central College (now Central Methodist College), in Fayette, Missouri, specifically to be the home of the college president and was designed to be a showpiece to be utilized for college functions as well as a private residence.

In 1874, a wealthy St. Louis family, Nathan and Sarah L Coleman, purchased the lot on which Coleman Hall would shortly be erected. The Colemans may possibly have moved to Fayette because Nathan's sons were studying at Central College.<sup>7</sup> It was common for families to literally move to the town where their children were studying so that the student could live at home.<sup>8</sup> Since the Colemans were Methodists, they obviously had reason to send their sons to a Methodist related institution and they certainly had the financial means to construct a lovely home for themselves. According to oral tradition, they lived in the house approximately one year and a daughter was born there.<sup>9</sup> On December 1, 1875 the property was given officially to Central College.<sup>10</sup>

It had evidently been the Coleman family's intention from the beginning to donate the home to Central College (now Central Methodist College), in Fayette, Missouri, specifically to be the home of the college president and was designed to be a showplace to be utilized for college functions as well as a private residence. The St. Louis Christian Advocate on April 1, 1874 had already run an article saying that the Colemans were purchasing the property with the intention

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of erecting a house during the summer to be given to the college as the home of the college president.<sup>11</sup> The Colemans were members of a prominent St. Louis family as Mrs. Coleman (Sarah) was a member of the Lindell family and most references specifically refer to the residence as her gift to the school. The 1874 Central College Catalogue states:

"Donations During the Year: A large and elegant house and lot, as a residence for the President of Central College, by Mrs. Nathan Coleman, of St. Louis. May this munificent gift not only return in tenfold blessing upon the excellent and amiable donor, but also stimulate others to an enlarged Christian beneficence. We are sadly in need of buildings for the uses of the Faculty and College; who will be the next to give a similar response to the call?"<sup>12</sup>

Other information: Sarah Lindell Baker, niece of Peter and Jesse Lindell, was married to Nathan Coleman in 1852 and was his second wife.<sup>13</sup> She died in 1876 and Nathan died in 1878. His funeral was at St. John's Methodist Church and he was buried in Bellefontaine Cemetery.<sup>14</sup> In 1863, Sarah was one of the heirs to the estate of Peter Lindell, which was probably the largest estate in St. Louis up to that time.<sup>15</sup> Nathan Coleman had been a wood turner who went into business with his brother, Stephen, until Stephen was killed at Wilson's Creek during the Civil War; Nathan evidently then took over the business and was most successful.

The land upon which this house sits was part of a New Madrid Claim; 1822 is the first record of what is now the house lot.<sup>16</sup> On February 9, 1857 the land was entered into the county records as part of the "Park" which belonged to the estate of Benjamin Watts, prominent community leader who had just been killed by an elk which he kept in a large park behind his home which is still standing on Church Street in Fayette.<sup>17</sup> The total area was about 20 acres.<sup>18</sup> On October 6, 1869 the county recorded that Horace Kingsbury, guardian for the minor children of Benjamin Watts, laid off what is called Watts Addition into house lots for sale.<sup>19</sup> On March 2, 1871 the deed divided the house site into the present measurements and the property was sold to David Vivion.<sup>20</sup> He in turn sold the property for \$475.00 on May 15, 1874 to Nathan Coleman of St. Louis.<sup>21</sup>

The house may have originally been just the square block of four rooms downstairs with a central hall and four bedrooms above. Outbuildings were on the site as traces of foundations can still be found on the property. However, sometime before 1888 a two-story ell was added to the rear of the house for a kitchen and servants' quarters.<sup>22</sup> In 1888, a similar house was constructed the next street over (commonly called the Mitchell house) which features the ell as part of the original plan.<sup>23</sup>

Coleman Hall served its intended purpose as the president's residence for a quarter of a century. After that time, it was used variously as a Women's dormitory and president's home. When James Morris became president of the college in 1903, he already owned a home, so Coleman Hall was converted into a

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women's dormitory.<sup>24</sup> Since the deed specifically stated that the house was to be used only as the home of the President of Central College a long year of letter writing began to the Coleman heirs which finally resulted in the property and house being given to the school with no strings attached.<sup>25</sup> Even though it was already being used as a dormitory, the official announcement of Coleman Hall did not appear until the 1911 college catalogue which stated: "Coleman Hall, will be furnished and equipped for a young ladies' dormitory by the opening of the fall semester."<sup>26</sup> Tuition for the semester was \$25.00.<sup>27</sup> Paul Linn, president of the college and the man for whom Linn Memorial Methodist Church (a National Register building) is named, personally laid hardwood flooring throughout as part of the refurbishing process. Under the tenure of Bishop William Fletcher McMurry for whom McMurry College in Abilene, Texas is named, bathrooms were added to Coleman Hall in the servants quarters and the name of the back wing was changed to be called the Bishop's Bedroom. In 1930, the next president, Robert Ruff, removed the wall between the double parlors to facilitate large gatherings at the house.<sup>28</sup> In 1950, closets were added to the bedrooms upstairs and two more bathrooms were installed for President Ralph Woodward.<sup>29</sup> Until the Woodwards arrived, the house was once again used as a women's dormitory and the parlor was the scene of a Christmas wedding.<sup>30</sup> Coleman Hall ceased to be the home of the college president in 1971 when a new home for the President was constructed. At that time, Coleman Hall became the home of the Director of Development. It served in that capacity until 1981 when the college offered it for sale and the property was purchased by Douglas and Jody Miller who are restoring the house.<sup>31</sup>

During the time that the college owned the house, it was the scene of numerous college functions including receptions, parties, weddings, births and even protest marches. The college grew from a campus of two buildings to absorb adjacent Howard-Payne College for Women. Today, it is the only Methodist related institution of higher education in the State of Missouri and has eleven buildings listed on the National Register of Historic Places.<sup>26</sup>

Under the leadership of the presidents and their wives who lived in Coleman Hall, students were taught not only social graces, but also prepared for a career. Most graduates from the school traditionally enter teaching which is still the top career choice in the 1980's. National and international leaders trained at the school.

The families who lived in the house exemplified some of the most outstanding educators in Missouri. The most famous religious leader was William Fletcher McMurry who served as both President and Bishop of the Methodist church at the same time. As the country was slipping into the depths of the Great Depression, McMurry not only kept the college afloat, but embarked upon a major building campaign. He also strengthened churches throughout Missouri and closed any other Methodist related institutions of higher education on the premise that the state could only support one. His farsighted action has meant a high level of financial support for Central Methodist College. When he died from overwork, Missouri Methodism lost one of their most outstanding leaders.

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ENDNOTES

- <sup>1</sup>J. S. Ankeney, "A Century of Missouri Art," Missouri Historical Review, XVI (July, 1922), p. 481-500.
- <sup>2</sup>James M. Denny, "Early Southern Domestic Architecture in Missouri, 1810-1840: The 'Georgianization' of the trans-Mississippi West," Pioneer America Society Transactions, VIII (1985), pp. 11-25; Denny, "Vernacular Building Process in Missouri: Nathaniel Leonard's Activities, 1825-1870," Missouri Historical Review, LXXVIII (October, 1983), pp. 23-50; Denny, "Form and Style in Missouri's Ante Bellum Domestic Architecture," paper delivered before the 23rd Missouri Conference on History, April 11, 1981, pp. 1-20.
- <sup>3</sup>James M. Denny, "A Transition of Style in Missouri's Antebellum Domestic Southern Architecture," Pioneer America Society Transactions, VII (1984), pp. 1-12.
- <sup>4</sup>An excellent example of the late 1850s Boonslick Georgian-type, Greek Revival house is documented in Greenwood (Estill-Parrish House), Fayette vic. Howard Co. Missouri National Register of Historic Places Inventory-Nomination Form, entered on National Register on March 29, 1983.
- <sup>5</sup>The writer of this architectural significance section, James M. Denny, has examined several houses from this transitional era; see, for example, Barkley, Levi, House, Hannibal vic., Marion Co., Missouri National Register of Historic Places Inventory-Nomination Form, entered on National Register on March 3, 1984; Walker-Woodward-Schaffer House, Palmyra, Marion Co. Missouri National Register of Historic Places Inventory-Nomination Form, entered on National Register on February 16, 1984; Love, Col. Thomas C., House, Seymour vic., Webster Co. Missouri National Register of Historic Places Inventory-Nomination Form, entered on National Register on January 20, 1985.
- <sup>6</sup>Henry Glassie, Folk Housing in Middle Virginia (Knoxville: University of Tennessee Press, 1975), p. 112.
- <sup>7</sup>Catalogue for 1873 on file in office of Central Methodist College Registrar in Brannock Hall, Fayette, Missouri.
- <sup>8</sup>Interview with the late Dr. Bertram I. Lawrence about campus history, September 1980. Dr. Lawrence was both a Central Methodist College alumnus and a Professor Emeritus.
- <sup>9</sup>Information from Lindell Fisher, a granddaughter of Nathan and Sarah Coleman. An artist, Ms. Fisher sent a print of a Lindell plant to be placed in Coleman Hall as a memorial of her family.



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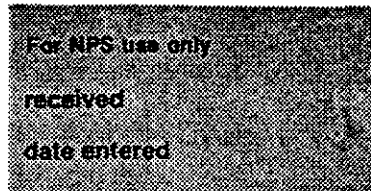
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- <sup>10</sup> Abstract to Coleman Hall, in vault at Boonslick Savings and Loan, Fayette, Missouri, page 66.
- <sup>11</sup> St. Louis Christian Advocate, April 1, 1874.
- <sup>12</sup> Catalogue for Central College for 1874 on file in office of the college Registrar, Brannock Hall, Fayette, Missouri.
- <sup>13</sup> St. Louis Republican, April 21, 1878.
- <sup>14</sup> Ibid., April 22, 1878.
- <sup>15</sup> Missouri Historical Society Glimpses of the Past, vol. 4 (Oct./Dec., 1937), p. 166.
- <sup>16</sup> Abstract to Coleman Hall, in vault at Boonslick Savings and Loan, Fayette, Missouri, page 4.
- <sup>17</sup> Walking Tour of Historic Fayette, sponsored by the Fayette Rotary Club and financed by the Missouri Committee for the Humanities, (Fayette, MO.: Woodcreek Corporation, 1981), page 1.
- <sup>18</sup> Abstract to Coleman Hall, page 48.
- <sup>19</sup> Ibid., page 50.
- <sup>20</sup> Ibid., page 53.
- <sup>21</sup> Ibid., page 61.
- <sup>22</sup> James Weathers, interview on March 20, 1985. Mr. Weathers' mother, lived in the house when she was 17 in 1888. As the interim president, Dr. Corprew, was a Central faculty member and already had his own home, Coleman Hall was rented for the year until a new president was found. Mr. Weathers' mother talked about how the carpenters would run across the single vacant lot separating Coleman Hall and what is commonly called the Mitchell house on Church Street to measure and compare as the Mitchell House was built exactly to the same measurements as Coleman Hall.
- <sup>23</sup> Interview with and tour of home belonging to Mr. and Mrs. McClintic Mitchell on May 6, 1985.
- <sup>24</sup> T. Berry Smith, Unpublished manuscript of history of Central College, Fayette, Missouri. On file in the Stephens Museum at Central Methodist College, Fayette, Missouri, page 158-59.

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<sup>25</sup>Abstract, page 68.

<sup>26</sup>Catalogue for 1911 for Central College now on file in the office of the college Registrar, Brannock Hall, Fayette, Missouri.

<sup>27</sup>Ibid.

<sup>28</sup>Dean E. P Puckett, unpublished notes now in the possession of his daughter, Sue Koch of Fayette, Missouri.

<sup>29</sup>Ibid.

<sup>30</sup>Interview with Mrs. Eileen House of Fayette, Missouri on April 23, 1985. Mrs. House lived in the home at that time.

<sup>31</sup>Abstract, page 99.

<sup>32</sup>Maryellen H. McVicker, "Central Methodist College Historic District," Fayette, Howard County, Missouri National Register of Historic Places Inventory-Nomination Form, entered on National Register on September 15, 1980.

# 9. Major Bibliographical References

See Continuation sheet, Item 9.

# 10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property less than one acre.

Quadrangle name Fayette, Mo.

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

UTM References

A 

1	5	5	2	7	1	2	0	4	3	3	3	1	0	0
Zone			Easting				Northing							

B 

Zone			Easting				Northing							

C 

Zone			Easting				Northing							

D 

Zone			Easting				Northing							

E 

Zone			Easting				Northing							

F 

Zone			Easting				Northing							

G 

Zone			Easting				Northing							

H 

Zone			Easting				Northing							

### Verbal boundary description and justification

Lots #8 and 13 and also a strip of land adjoining on the South, 5 feet in width off of the north side of Lots numbered 7 and 14, all situated in Watts Addition to the City of Fayette, Howard County, Missouri. (This is the legal description of the property upon

which the house sets.)

### List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state code county code

state code county code

# 11. Form Prepared By

name/title 1. Maryellen H. McVicker for Dr. and Mrs. Miller

organization N/A date May 12, 1985

street & number 813 Christus telephone 816-882-3141

city or town Boonville state MO 65233

# 12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national  state  local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature *Frederick A. Brunner*  
Frederick A. Brunner, Ph. D., P. E., Director, Department of Natural Resources, and  
title State Historic Preservation Officer date *April 24, 1986*

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I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

date

Keeper of the National Register

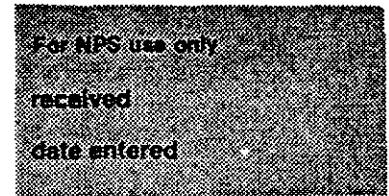
Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

United States Department of the Interior  
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1. Abstract to Coleman Hall property, on file at Boonslick Savings and Loan, Fayette, Missouri.
2. Ankeney, J. S. "A Century of Missouri Art," Missouri Historical Review, XVI (July, 1922), p. 481-500.
3. Catalogues for Central Methodist College, 1873, 1874, 1911, and 1921. All catalogues are on file in the Registrar Office of Central Methodist College, Brannock Hall, Fayette, Missouri.
4. Centennial Volume of Missouri Methodism. Kansas City, Missouri: Burd and Fletcher Printing Co., 1906.
5. Denny, James M. "Early Southern Domestic Architecture in Missouri, 1810-1840: The 'Georgianization' of the trans-Mississippi West," Pioneer America Society Transactions, VIII (1985), pp. 11-25.
6. \_\_\_\_\_. "Vernacular Building Process in Missouri: Nathaniel Leonard's Activities, 1825-1870," Missouri Historical Review, LXXVIII (October, 1983), pp. 23-50.
7. \_\_\_\_\_. "Form and Style in Missouri's Ante Bellum Domestic Architecture," paper delivered before the 23rd Missouri Conference on History, April 11, 1981, pp. 1-20.
8. \_\_\_\_\_. "A Transition of Style in Missouri's Antebellum Domestic Southern Architecture," Pioneer America Society Transactions, VII (1984), pp. 1-12.
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**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form**

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Continuation sheet Coleman Hall

Item number

9

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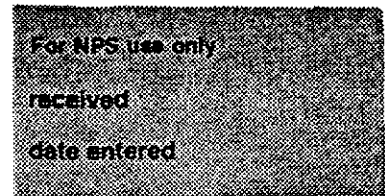
2

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United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

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Inventory—Nomination Form**



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Page 1

2. James M. Denny  
Chief, Survey & Registration and  
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Editor and Author of Item 8, Architecture section.  
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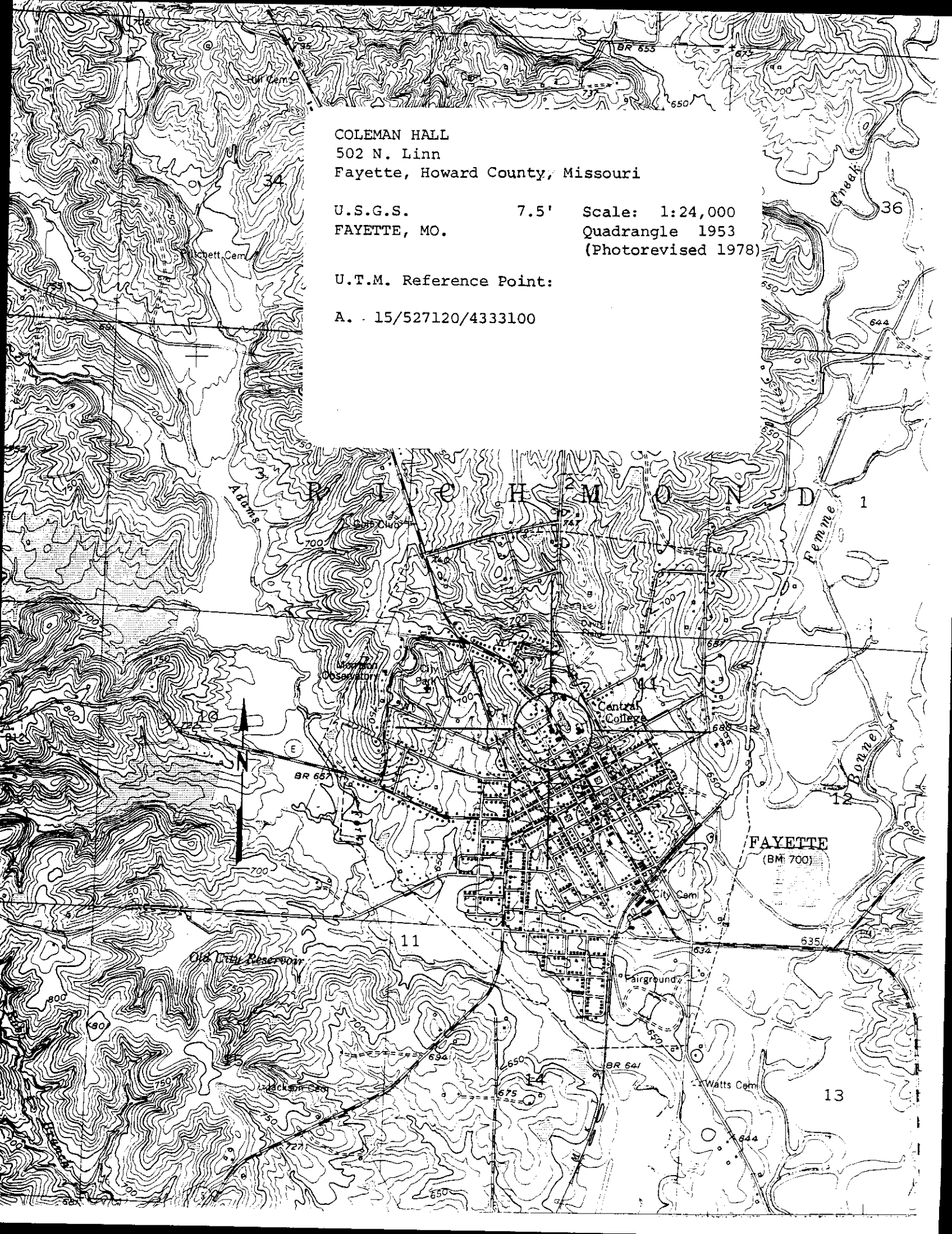
Phone: 314/751-4096  
Date: April 7, 1986

COLEMAN HALL  
502 N. Linn  
Fayette, Howard County, Missouri

U.S.G.S. 7.5' Scale: 1:24,000  
FAYETTE, MO. Quadrangle 1953  
(Photorevised 1978)

U.T.M. Reference Point:

A. 15/527120/4333100



COLEMAN HALL

1 of 21

502 North Linn Avenue Fayette, Missouri

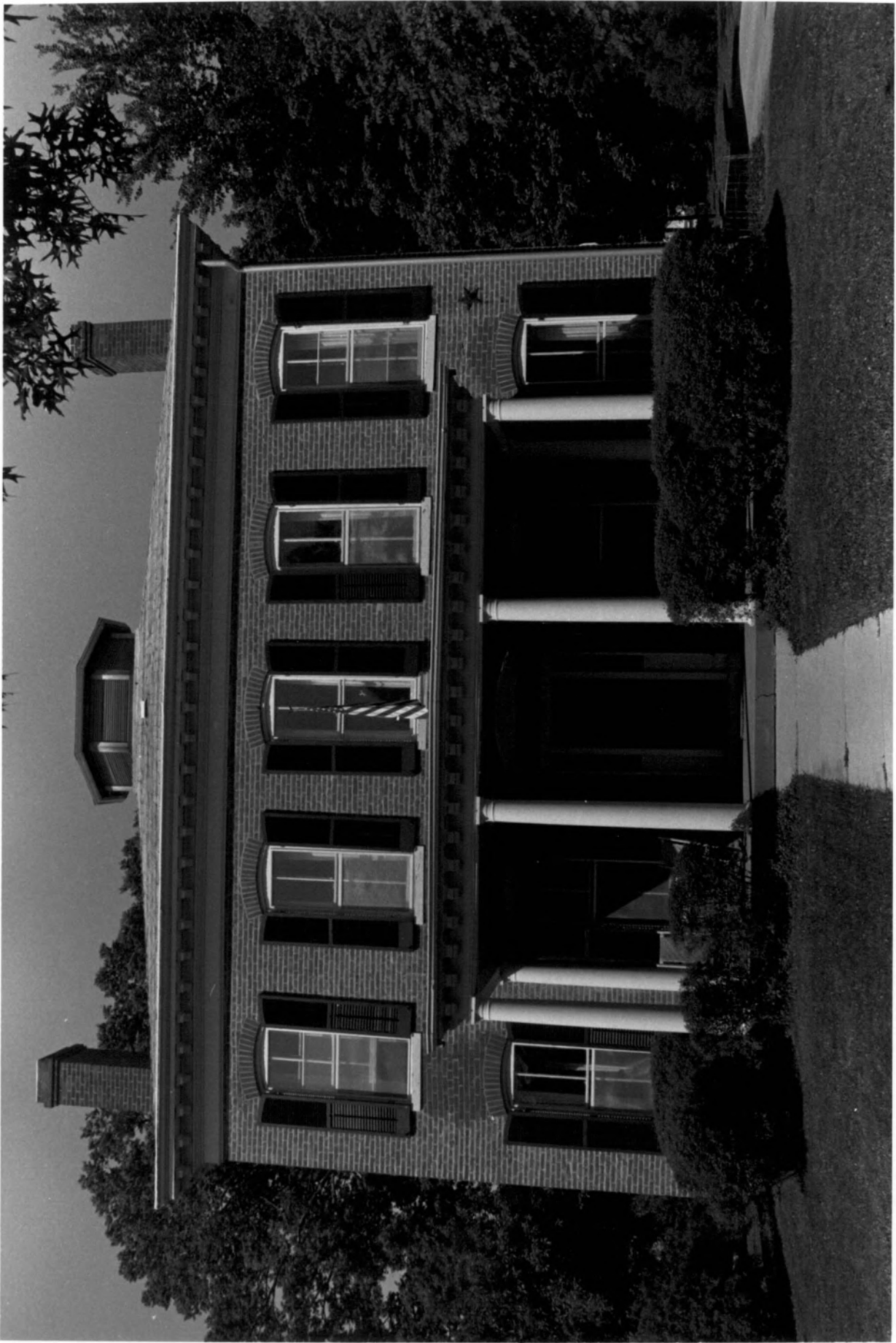
Photographer : Douglas S. Miller

Date : May 19, 1985

Negative Location: 502 North Linn Avenue  
Fayette, Missouri 65248

Primary (northeast) facade; looking  
Southwest.

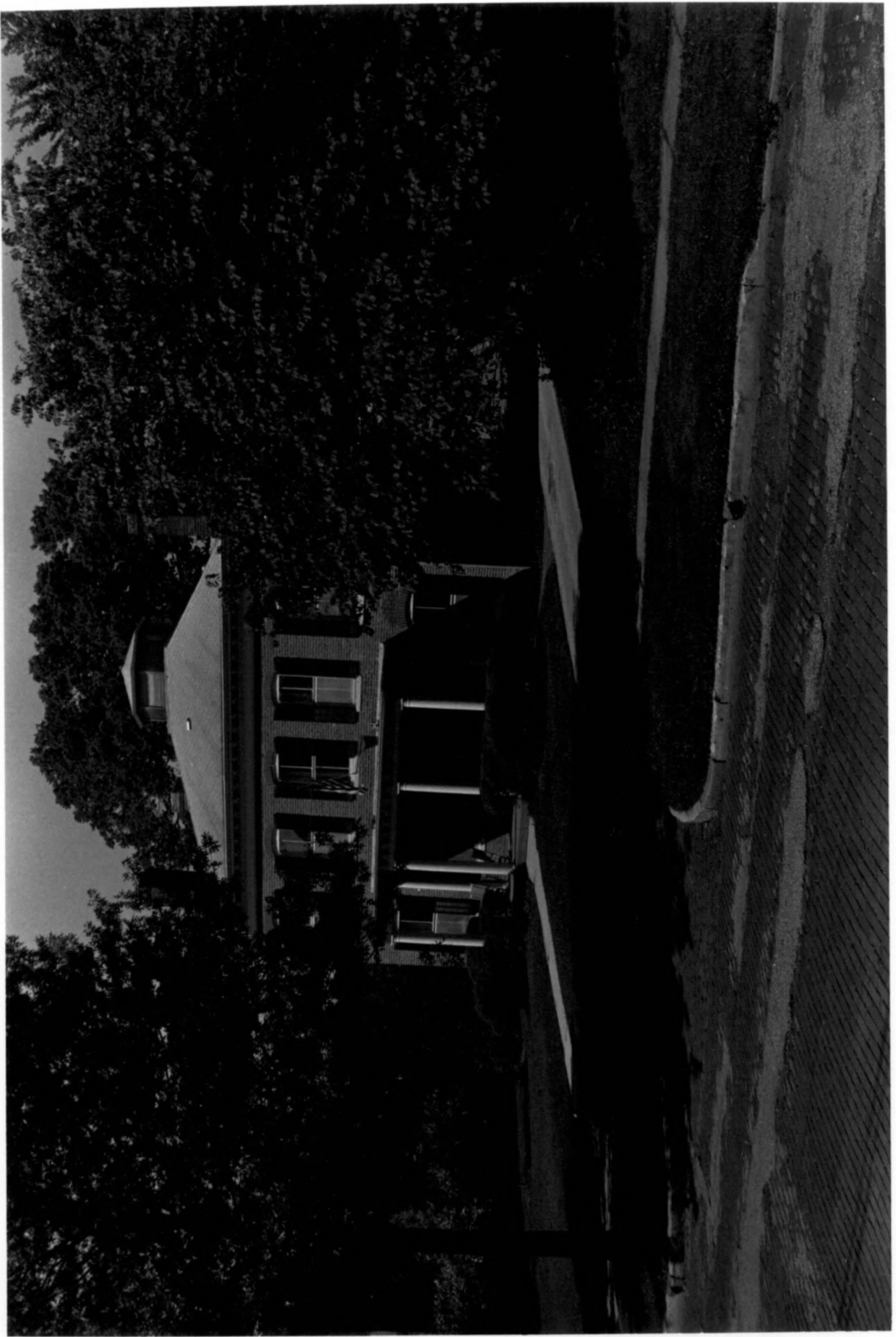




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2 of 21  
502 North Linn Avenue Fayette, Missouri  
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Fayette, Missouri 65248

Primary facade, looking South from across  
Linn Avenue.

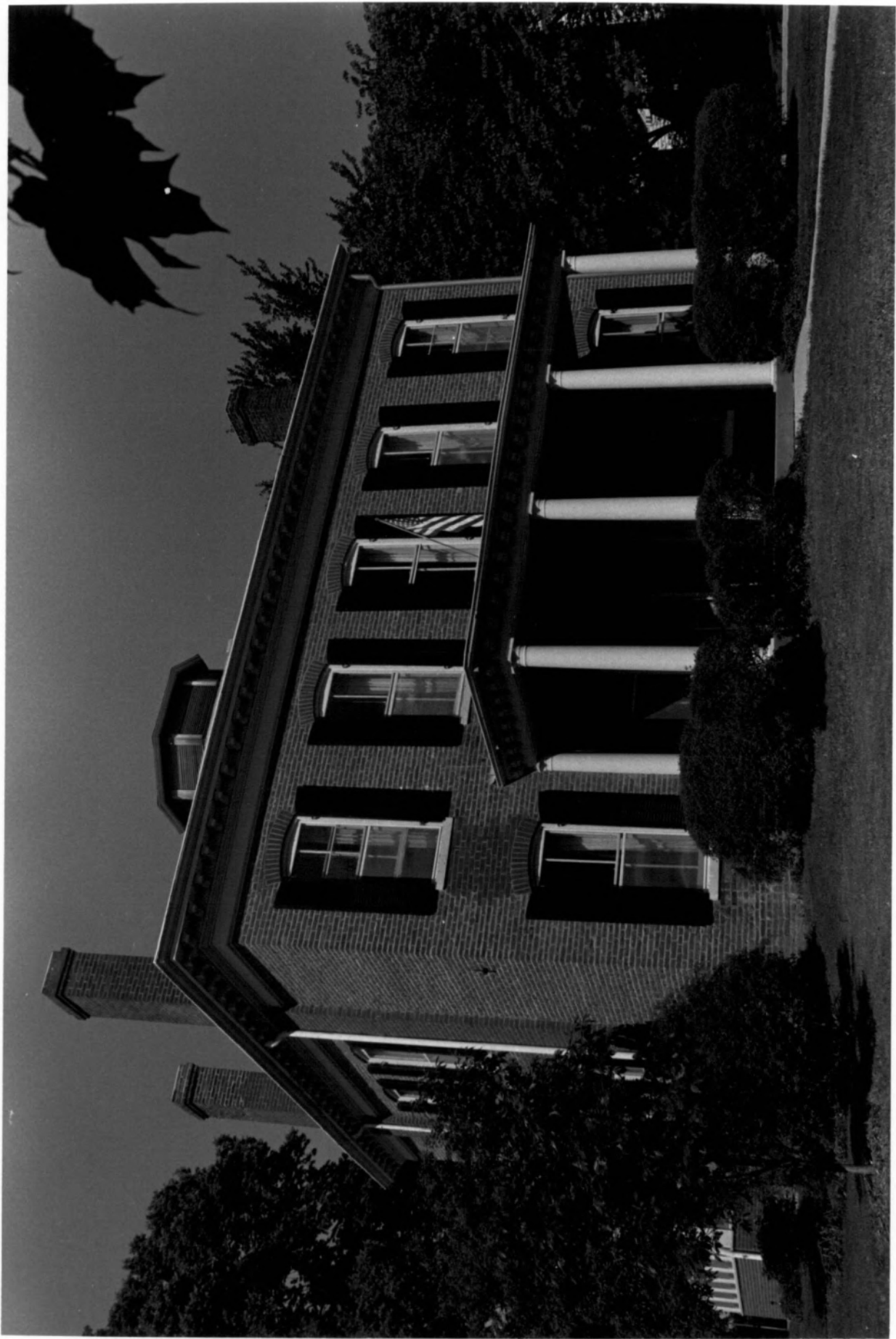
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3 of 21  
502 North Linn Avenue Fayette, Missouri  
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Fayette, Missouri

Primary and Southeast facades; looking  
West.

4



COLEMAN HALL  
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Southeast facade, looking North.



COLEMAN HALL 5 of 21  
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Southwest facade and Sunroom addition,  
looking Northeast.

4





COLEMAN HALL 6 of 21  
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Date : May 19, 1985  
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Northwest facade; looking Northeast.



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COLEMAN HALL  
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Photographer : Douglas S. Miller  
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Northwest facade, looking East.

4



5-

COLEMAN HALL 8 of 21  
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Northwest and Primary facades, Looking  
South.



COLEMAN HALL 9 of 21  
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Primary facade, looking Southeast.





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COLEMAN HALL 10 of 21  
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Detail of entrance door, primary facade;  
looking Southwest.



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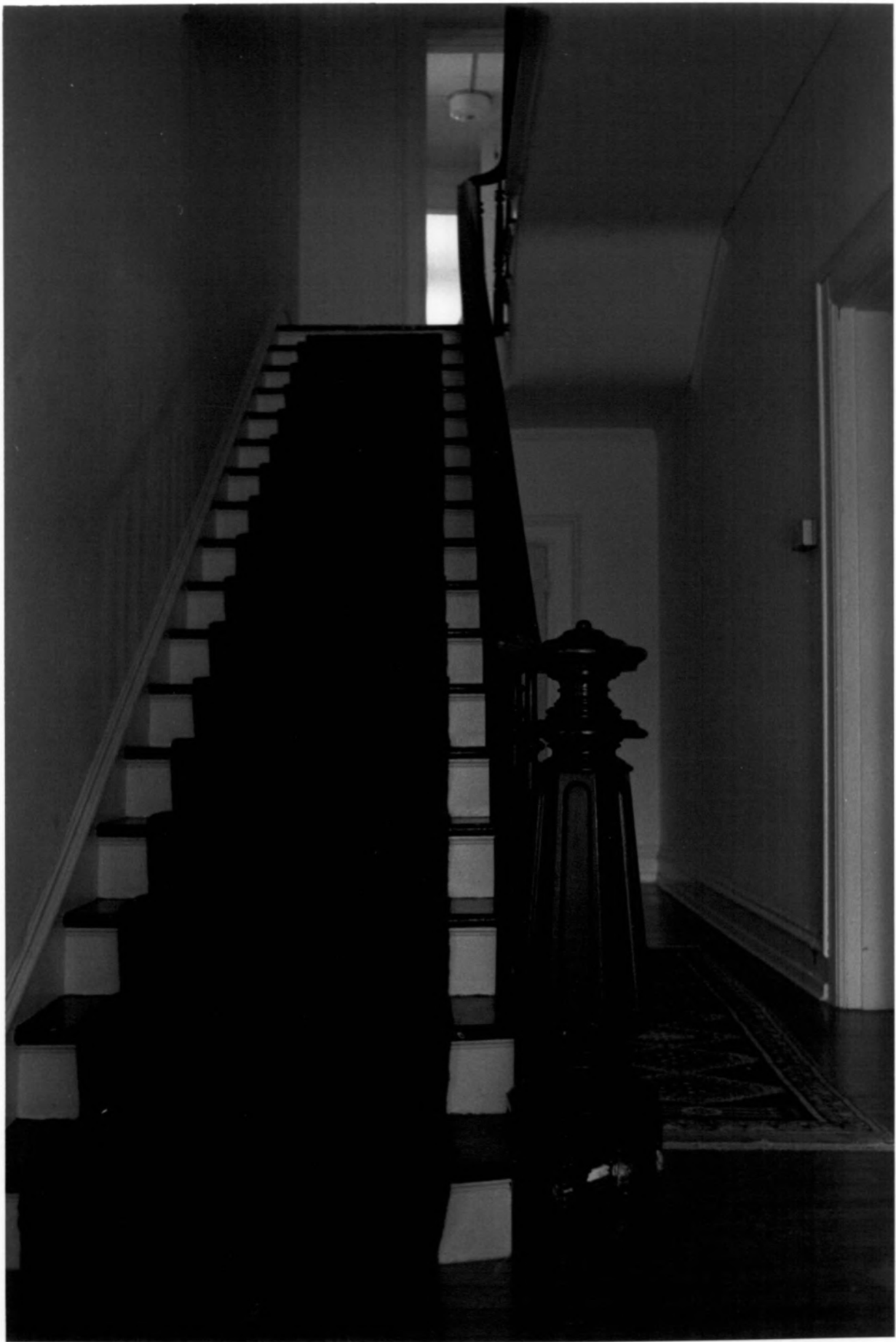
Interior view, first floor main hall, library  
and dining room on right, double parlor on  
left; looking Southwest



5

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Interior view, detail of staircase; looking  
Southwest.



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Interior view, first floor double parlor;  
Looking South

4





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14 OF 21  
502 North Linn Avenue Fayette, Missouri  
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Interior view, first floor double parlor,  
looking East.

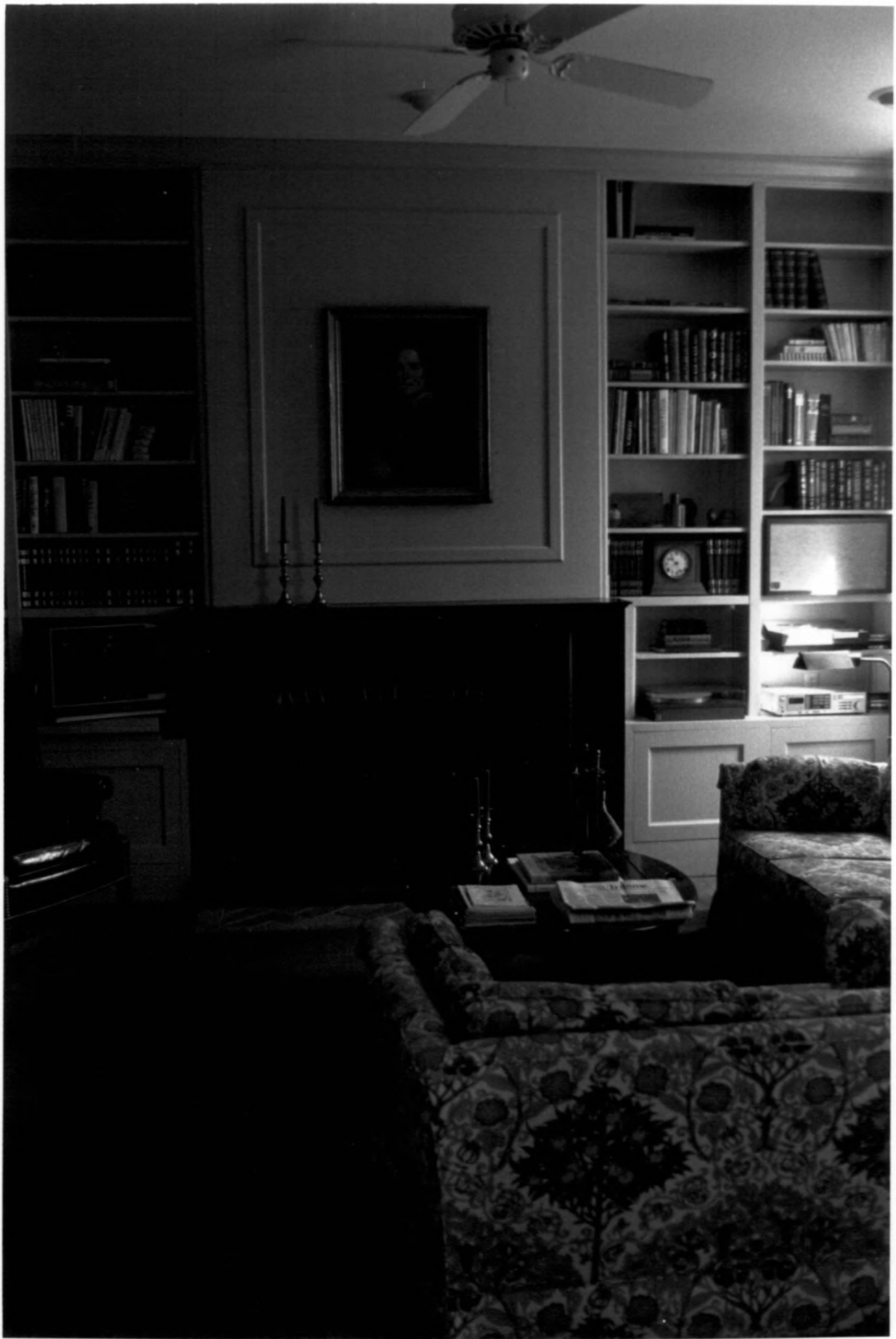
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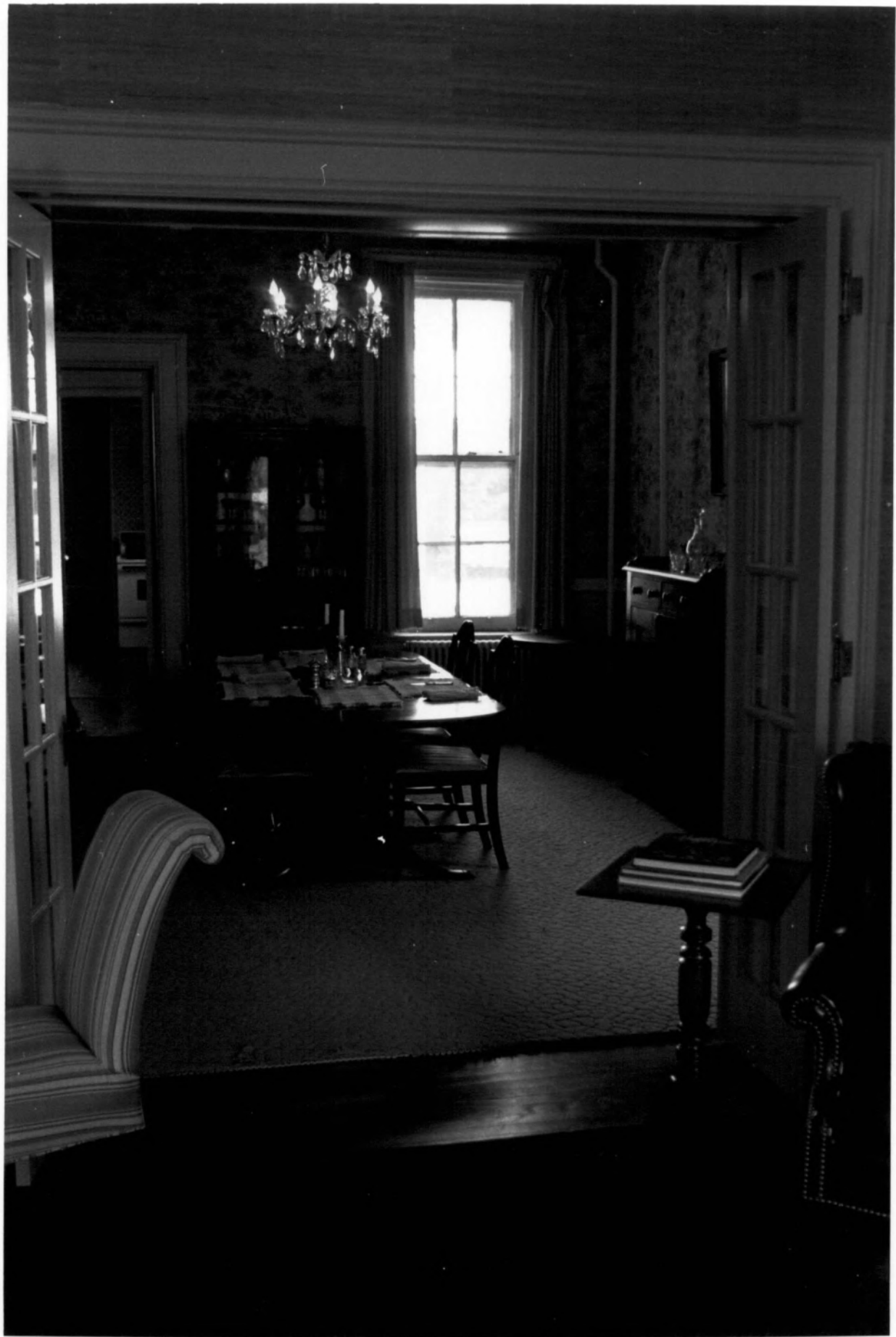
COLEMAN HALL 15 of 21  
502 North Linn Avenue Fayette, Missouri  
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Interior view, first floor library, looking  
Northwest.



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502 North Linn Avenue Fayette, Missouri  
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Interior view, first floor dining room;  
looking Southwest



4

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502 North Linn Avenue Fayette, Missouri  
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Interior view, first floor dining room,  
looking West.





COLEMAN HALL 18 of 21  
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Interior view, first floor dining room and  
library, looking Northeast.



4

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502 North Linn Avenue Fayette, Missouri  
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Interior view, second floor main hall,  
looking Northeast.



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Interior view, second floor East sitting  
room; looking East



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Interior view, second floor South bedroom  
Looking South

5



