

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

| |
|------------------|
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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME

HISTORIC

Jewell Hall

AND/OR COMMON

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

William Jewell College
Jewell Street between Kansas and Mississippi Streets

CITY, TOWN

Liberty

— VICINITY OF

— NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

#8 - Hon. E. Thomas Coleman

STATE

Missouri

CODE

29

COUNTY

Clay

CODE

047

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY

- DISTRICT
- BUILDING(S)
- STRUCTURE
- SITE
- OBJECT

OWNERSHIP

- PUBLIC
- PRIVATE
- BOTH
- PUBLIC ACQUISITION**
- IN PROCESS
- BEING CONSIDERED

STATUS

- OCCUPIED
- UNOCCUPIED
- WORK IN PROGRESS
- ACCESSIBLE**
- YES: RESTRICTED
- YES: UNRESTRICTED
- NO

PRESENT USE

- AGRICULTURE
- MUSEUM
- COMMERCIAL
- PARK
- EDUCATIONAL
- PRIVATE RESIDENCE
- ENTERTAINMENT
- RELIGIOUS
- GOVERNMENT
- SCIENTIFIC
- INDUSTRIAL
- TRANSPORTATION
- MILITARY
- OTHER:

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME

Trustees of William Jewell College

STREET & NUMBER

William Jewell College

CITY, TOWN

Liberty

— VICINITY OF

STATE

Missouri 64068

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Office of Recorder of Deeds, Clay County Courthouse

STREET & NUMBER

Courthouse Square

CITY, TOWN

Liberty

STATE

Missouri 64068

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

1. Missouri: A Guide to the Show-Me State (WPA Project)

DATE

1941

— FEDERAL STATE — COUNTY — LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

Published: New York: Duell, Sloan and Pearce, Inc.

CITY, TOWN

STATE

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2. Missouri State Highway Commission Program of Historic Markers,
selected by State Historical Society of Missouri
1951
State Historical Society of Missouri
Corner Hitt and Lowry Streets
Columbia, Missouri 65201

(Refer to: Missouri Historical Review, XLIX, 260.) state
3. Missouri Historic Sites Catalogue
1963 state
State Historical Society of Missouri
Corner Hitt and Lowry Streets
Columbia, Missouri 65201
4. Clay County Historical Society
1975 county
C/O Vera Eldridge
832 Hillside
Liberty, Missouri 64068
5. Missouri State Historical Survey
1976 state
Department of Natural Resources
P.O. Box 176
Jefferson City, Missouri 65101

7 DESCRIPTION

| CONDITION | | CHECK ONE | CHECK ONE |
|---|---------------------------------------|---|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT | <input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED | <input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE |
| <input type="checkbox"/> GOOD | <input type="checkbox"/> RUINS | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALTERED | <input type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> FAIR | <input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED | | |

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Jewell Hall of William Jewell College, Liberty, Missouri, is a three-story, red brick building designed in the Classical Revival tradition. Shaped in the plan of a modified H, the structure is articulated with a modillioned cornice, pedimented wings on the primary (west) facade and a colonnade of square columns which spans a recessed, central portico. The severity of the Classical detailing is enlivened by cast iron ornamentation surmounting the windows and doors. Although the original cupola, chimneys and window shutters have been removed, Jewell Hall retains the fundamental character and appearance it had when originally built in 1850-53.

EXTERIOR

Over-all dimensions:

The building measures 120 feet in length and 66 feet in width at its widest points. The central section measures 46 feet in width, and the central, recessed portico measures 50 feet in length and 12 feet in depth.

Construction materials and colors:

Basic construction materials consist of brick and stone: the foundation is of coursed ashlar blocks of Missouri limestone, and the walls are of red brick laid in common bond. The colonnade is of brick painted white. The frieze occurring beneath the cornice, originally also painted white, was sandblasted c. 1962 to reveal the natural brick, resulting in a visual difference between the weathered brick of the walls and the cleaned brick of the frieze. The lintels, cornices and other ornament surmounting all windows and doors are of cast iron painted white; the window sills are of stone painted white. All unglazed elements of the windows and doors are of wood painted white, as are the architrave above the colonnade, the ceiling above the portico, and the cornices and modillions. Limestone blocks form the bases for the square columns and pilasters and pave the intercolumniations. Stone slabs pave the remaining portico floor, and limestone steps (repaired with cement) lead up to the portico.

Openings:

Windows. West facade. The wings have three bays each, with one window per bay per story. The central section has four bays, with one window per bay per story. The windows are rectangular, double-hung sash, with twelve-over-twelve lights. All windows of this facade are recessed within shallow vertical bays which extend from the foundation to the frieze. Cast iron lintels ornamented with a scrolling foliate motif surmount all windows. Above each lintel is a simple cornice capped by a voluted, pediment-like ornament. Stone lugsills trim the lower edges of all windows. The lintels, sills and pedimented ornaments all fit snugly within the recessed bays, while the cornices project beyond into the main wall plane.

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North, south and east facades. The north and south facades have four bays each, with one window per bay per story. The east ends of the wings are pierced by three openings, one per bay per story. The remaining central portion of the east facade consists of six bays, with one opening per bay per story. Doorways occur in the second and fifth bays of the first story. The windows above these doors are larger than the rest, corresponding to the doors in width. They are rectangular, double-hung sash, with central sections of twelve-over-twelve lights flanked by narrow sidelights of three-over-three lights. Plain cast iron lintels surmount all windows, capped by scrolling, pedimented cornices; stone lugsills trim the lower edges.

North and south sides of wings occurring beneath portico. The sides of the wings under the portico consist of one bay each. Recessed, blind arcades occur on the second story. Rectangular, double-hung sash windows, with twelve-over-twelve lights, are set within recessed arcades on the third story. Windows originally occurring on the first story were removed and replaced with the doorways from the second and third bays of the central section of the west facade during renovations between 1897 and 1903. These windows were apparently used to fill the original door openings.

Foundation. Placement of windows on the foundation level corresponds to the bays of the superstructure. The narrow rectangular openings are barred and bricked over from the inside. As Jewell Hall has no real basement, the windows are purely ornamental.

Doors. Primary entranceways occur on the first story of the sides of the wings beneath the portico, and secondary entranceways occur in the first and sixth bays of the east side of the central section. The primary entrances, originally occurring in the second and third bays of the central section of the west facade, were moved to their present location during renovations made between 1897 and 1903. The original openings were filled with windows, and the remaining space below was bricked in. The cast iron ornamentation surmounting the primary doors corresponds to that over the windows of the the west facade; the ornamentation over the secondary doors is identical to that over the windows of the east facade. The portico doors are double, with four lights each; a transom with fifteen lights occurs above. The rear doors are also double, with four lights each. The space between the top rails of these doors and the door surrounds is filled by a rectangular transom with three lights, intermediate rail and mouldings, and a rectangular, panelled transom of wood.

Chimneys.

The original chimneys were removed during renovations of 1946-48 and not replaced.

Roof.

The main roof is hipped, with the sections over the pedimented west facade wings forming gables. It is presently covered with composition shingles.

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Decorative details

Decorative features of Jewell Hall include:

1. Modillioned cornice
2. Pediments crowning west facade wings
3. Brick colonnade spanning recessed, central portico
4. Cast iron window and door ornamentation
5. Frieze beneath cornice
6. Recessed bays on west facade

A simple cornice with regularly-spaced block modillions crowns the building; raking cornices of the same design trim the pediments. On the west facade wings, the cornice forms partial returns across the lower edges of the tympana, while shallower mouldings trim the length between the returns. The existing cornices are 1946-48 replacements of the originals. A comparison between historic and contemporary photographs shows the replacement to be quite faithful to the original, except for a modification in the pediments. Originally, the modillioned cornice ran the full lower length of the tympana.

Spanning the recessed, central portico of the west facade is a colonnade of three square columns between pilasters. A single, rectangular, vertical depression marks each side of the columns and the faces of the pilasters. Between the colonnade and the cornice is a simple wooden architrave with rectangular recessed panels on the soffit.

INTERIOR

The interior of Jewell Hall was completely remodelled in 1946-48 in order to provide a modern, functional educational facility.

ALTERATIONS

Despite alterations over the years, the exterior of Jewell Hall has changed little in character or appearance since its initial construction between 1850 and 1853. Removal of the original cupola, chimneys and window shutters has not detracted from the building's strength and dignity. Replacement of exterior features, such as windows, doors and cornices, has been done with faithfulness to the originals. The most extensive renovation took place on the interior, in order to remedy the building's functional obsolescence. This did not affect the building's architectural integrity or significance, but was rather a positive step towards insuring its future use as an educational facility. Alterations made to Jewell Hall include:

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1. ca. 1867-68
 - a) repair of damage caused by Civil War occupation
2. ca. 1897-99
 - a) addition of steam radiators and electricity
3. sometime between 1897 and 1903
 - a) removal of original cupola and window shutters
 - b) relocation of primary entrance doors (discussed in detail elsewhere)
4. 1946-48
 - a) removal of chimneys
 - b) replacement of windows and doors with exact duplicates
 - c) replacement of cornice with modifications in the pediments
 - d) opening of new corridors in the firewalls between the wings and core
 - e) installation of new roof over improved framing
 - f) replacement of wood joists and plank flooring with steel bar joists metal decking and concrete slab; installation of asphalt flooring
 - g) substantial alteration of interior layout to provide 16 classrooms and 16 faculty offices
 - h) replastering of interior walls
 - i) replacement of all woodwork (the original woodwork was used to build classroom lecterns)
 - j) installation of plumbing, new wiring, lighting and furnishings
5. ca. 1962
 - a) sandblasting of the white-painted brick frieze

CONDITION

The structural condition of Jewell Hall is excellent. The major renovations of 1946-48, involving complete renovation of the interior and replacement of deteriorated exterior features, improved its appearance and insured its future stability.

SITE

Situated on a hilltop overlooking the city of Liberty, Jewell Hall remains a landmark in the area. Subsequent additions to the campus have been planned so as not to detract from this structure. Shrubbery surrounds the building, ivy carpets the northern side and trees shade the landscape. Jewell Hall is located on the inside south third of a broad sidewalk which encircles the campus quadrangle. Short broad walks lead from this walk to the rear (east) doors of the building; in the front (west) a broad apron of concrete connects the front steps with the walkway. A broad sidewalk and a series of steps lead from this area down the hillside to the main campus gateway. A sidewalk and several flights of steps lead from the north rear door to the street below.

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PRESENT STATUS

As an integral part of William Jewell College, the continued use of this building in an educational capacity is assured. Jewell Hall has been designated a Clay County Historic Site.

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"/> 1600-1899 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MILITARY | <input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799 | <input type="checkbox"/> ART | <input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING | <input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC | <input type="checkbox"/> THEATER |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899 | <input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE | <input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT | <input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY | <input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1900- | <input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS | <input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY | <input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT | <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY) |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION | | |

SPECIFIC DATES 1850-1853

BUILDER/ARCHITECT William Jewell/ J.O. Sawyer

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Jewell Hall of William Jewell College deserves recognition as an excellent, well-preserved example of modified Classical Revival architecture as interpreted in the pre-Civil War period in Missouri. Jewell Hall has additional historic significance because it has been involved in important national and local events, such as the Civil War; because it has been associated with persons of local and national fame, such as Alexander Doniphan; and because it is directly related to the significant educational and cultural contributions of the college in Missouri and Kansas from the earliest days to the present.

ARCHITECT AND ARCHITECTURE

As early as 1843, Dr. William Jewell, a prominent Columbia, Missouri, physician, offered the General Association of Baptists \$10,000 toward the endowment of a college. Dr. Jewell was already widely known in Missouri for his political and educational activities as well as his medical practice. He was a civic leader in Columbia and served terms in both houses of the Missouri legislature. Dr. Jewell led in the drive to get a state university founded and located in Columbia, contributed generously to and raised funds for the institution, and is known as one of its founding fathers.

Dr. Jewell also had a reputation as an effective, though untrained builder and architect. He superintended the erecting of the Boone County Courthouse completed in 1847. Dr. Jewell, active in organizing the first denominational church (Baptist) in the city in 1823, planned and supervised the construction of its building on the courthouse square, 1850-51.

After accepting Dr. Jewell's offer of financial aid in establishing a denominational college in Missouri, the Baptist leaders sought and were granted a state charter in 1849. They met at Boonville, Missouri, on August 21, 1849 for the purpose of locating and naming the college. On the next day, the Reverend W.C. Ligon moved, Alexander Doniphan of Mexican War fame seconding, that the college be named "William Jewell College." Immediately thereafter Dr. Jewell thanked the delegates for naming the college in his honor and directed the secretary of the meeting to draw up a deed conveying nearly 4,000 acres of land to the trustees for the endowment of the college. The land was variously estimated to be worth ten to twelve thousand dollars.² Dr. Jewell made several more gifts to the college.

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At their first meeting, in Liberty, on November 12, 1849, the trustees chose the hill east of town as the site for the college. Among the members present were Dr. William Jewell, Alexander W. Doniphan and the Rev. Robert James (father of Frank and Jesse).³ Classes began in rented rooms in Liberty in January of 1850. The Trustees appointed Dr. William Jewell "Commissioner" to superintend the planning and erection of the college building at their second meeting on Monday, Feb. 15, 1850.⁴ Perhaps Dr. Jewell's earlier experience in overseeing the construction of the Boone County Courthouse and the Baptist Church building recommended him to the trustees.

Dr. Jewell advertised in the Liberty Tribune of February 22, 1850 that he would receive sealed proposals on March 11, 1850 "for executing the Stone and Brick work of said edifice, and for furnishing all the important timbers or scantling for the same." In the Tribune of March 8, Dr. Jewell announced, "Other and more complete specifications will be ready and offered for inspection of those who may wish to bid in the town of Liberty during the three or four days that will precede the day of letting." Whether or not Dr. Jewell worked from a set of drafted plans is not known. Dr. Jewell did declare in the Liberty paper that he retained the right to change the plans at any time (March 8, 1850). There is not complete certainty that Dr. Jewell designed Jewell Hall; however it is probable that he made the basic choice of styles and plan. Just after Dr. Jewell's death in August of 1852, the Liberty Tribune stated, "The entire plans of Dr. Jewell, and the style in which he wished the work executed, are known to Mr. McAlister and Messrs. Hunter and Alford,..."⁵ Additional pertinent information about the college's only building until 1881 is found in the Tribune of May 13, 1853: "We have obtained a statement of the various contractors and others connected with the design and super structure and finish of the buildings, and they are: Architect, J.O. Sawyer of Cin., Ohio, Superintendent, B. McCalester (sic) of Columbia, Mo.--Brick Makers, Hunter and Allford (sic) of Lexington, Mo.--Stone work, R. Ainswath of Jefferson City--Plastering, John W. Burbank of Weston, Mo." The size of the building was also described in the article. It is here that the only mention of an architect other than Dr. Jewell has been found. Sawyer's role and the extent of his participation are unclear.

The rough dimensions of the building had been delineated by Dr. Jewell in the contract advertisements in February and March of 1850. An early eye-witness account of Jewell Hall adds a few details: "The building is of brick, on a permanent foundation of stone, one hundred and twenty feet front, sixty-seven feet deep, and three lofty stories high. A belfry and observatory in the center of the roof completes the outside, which is of very imposing though simple appearance."⁶ Jewell Hall was complete enough in August of 1853 for the first classes to be held there in September. The Liberty Tribune of September 16, 1853, reported that the president of the college had stated that "one hundred students had matriculated."

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In addition to earlier gifts, Dr. Jewell left to the College in his will a "full-sized portrait taken by Mr. Bingham in 1849" and \$3,000.00 to be spent for books and "chemical and philosophical apparatus."

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

Jewell Hall is worthy of a listing on the National Register of Historic Places because it is one of the earliest and best preserved examples of a monumental, semi-public building in the frontier West of the 1850's. Jewell Hall represents a significant, early effort of Missouri's pioneers to build a grand building by importing and adapting styles popular in the East and modifying them to meet the demands and skills of the West. It was done without the aid of trained architects but with the bold enterprise of a Jack-of-all trades physician. As the most prominent building in Liberty, a thriving town before Kansas City, it has been a landmark on Clay County's horizon from the time of the gold-rush until the present.

HISTORIC PERSONALITIES

Jewell Hall has been intimately associated with the lives of several men famous in Missouri and U.S. History. These include Dr. William Jewell, Alexander W. Doniphan, George Caleb Bingham and Waltus L. Watkins.

Alexander Doniphan is famous in Missouri and the nation for several reasons. He defied military orders to shoot Mormon leaders, he defended Joseph Smith, the Mormon prophet, in court, he led one of the longest military expeditions in U.S. and world history during the Mexican War, he was a member of the Virginia Peace Convention and he was a prominent Missouri lawyer and politician. Doniphan, who was second in command to Captain Stephen W. Kearney, led the First Regiment of Missouri Volunteers from Liberty on a 3600 mile march into Mexico, down to the gulf coast, and returned by ship and steamer to New Orleans, St. Louis and Liberty. The expedition was followed closely by national newspapers of the day. Doniphan's expeditionary force participated in victories at Brazito, Sacramento, and Chihuahua and performed with bravery at Saltillo.

Doniphan returned to his home in Liberty, Missouri, at the height of his fame on August 4, 1849. Within a few days he had joined a committee of Clay countians seeking funds for the newly-chartered William Jewell College. On August 21, he led a delegation of Liberty and county leaders to Boonville to persuade Baptists to locate the college in Liberty, a town which was then only fifteen miles from Nebraska (Kansas) territory, on the edge of the vast wilderness which extended from the small west-Missouri communities to the even smaller settlements in Oregon and California. It is probable that Doniphan's prestige and oratory convinced enough delegates to vote for the Liberty location rather than a more central one favored by Dr. Jewell

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and other Baptist leaders.⁸ Doniphan, not a Baptist, was one of the original trustees and remained active in the affairs of the college in its early years until the Civil War broke out.

Several other prominent Missourians served on the Board of Trustees of William Jewell College during its early years. Captain Oliver P. Moss was Doniphan's assistant in the Mexican War and held several elective offices in Liberty and Clay County. For a time he headed the Loyal Missouri State Militia in the county during the Civil War. Waltus Watkins, a pioneer businessman of Liberty and Clay County, solicited funds to get the college established in Liberty. He was active on the Board of Trustees for many years. His woolen mill, built a few years after Jewell Hall, has been declared a National Historical Landmark and is now the central feature of Missouri's Watkins Mill State Park.

The Reverend Robert James, pioneer clergyman and founder of several churches in western Missouri, energetically supported the college and was one of the original trustees named by the state legislature. About 1851 he travelled to California to minister to the gold seekers and died there. His financial pledge to the college, however, was honored and came out of the estate shares of his sons Frank and Jesse.

George Caleb Bingham became a trustee about 1867 and aided the college during the critical years when it was recovering from the physical, financial, and academic destruction brought about by the war. Two of his portraits of William Jewell once belonged to the college, but both were destroyed by fires.⁹ His years of service to Jewell were during the period when he was campaigning against General Thomas F. Ewing, the man who had issued the notorious Order No. Eleven during the Civil War.

MILITARY

Jewell Hall and its college hill site were associated directly with the battles and skirmishes of the Civil War. After the Battle of Blue Mills Landing near Liberty, September 17, 1861, Confederate "General" David Rice Atchison reported that about 4,000 State Guard (Confederate) troops, as they were hastening down river to join forces with General Sterling Price before the impending battle of Lexington, had been engaged in battle with a Union force.¹⁰ Other sources note that Jewell Hall was used as a hospital for the Union men wounded in the battle and served as such for about six weeks.¹¹ Union Lieutenant John Scott in his official report listed about eighty wounded.¹² Jewell Hall was one of the few buildings in Liberty large enough to accommodate the wounded.

Again in the summer of 1862, July and August, Union troops occupied the hilltop grounds of William Jewell and Jewell Hall. The Fifth Cavalry of the Missouri State Militia established its headquarters on the college ground, William R. Penick commanding. Captain Oliver Perry Moss, a Jewell trustee, was in command

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whenever Penick was absent. The militia used the hilltop building as a headquarters from which to recruit troops to meet a threatened Confederate attack from the south or southwest. The building was used as a barracks for the troops, and surely the cupola on the hilltop building was used as a lookout, in case the Confederate invaders should cross the Missouri River from Independence or newly incorporated Kansas City. (The downtown buildings of Kansas City, about fifteen miles distant, are plainly visible from the third floor of Jewell Hall). A series of shallow rifle pits was dug around the brow of the hill.¹³ There is oral tradition with somewhat late documentation that the first floor of the building was used as a stable. For some reason the soldiers knocked a hole through the thirteen-inch brick wall separating the southeast and southwest rooms on the ground floor.

In 1890, Alexander M. Dockery, a Member of Congress from Missouri, introduced a bill (H.R. 1574, 51st Congress, 1st Session) to compensate the college for the use and damage of the building and its contents. The facts of the two occupations are preserved in House Report 90, 51st Congress, 1st Session. Several sworn statements by Liberty citizens are preserved in the Senate proceedings, 51st Congress, 2nd Session, pp. 2503 and 2504. The bill was passed by both houses and signed by the President of the United States in 1891 to compensate the college for use but not damages to Jewell Hall.

EDUCATION - RELIGION

William Jewell College has been for 125 years a widely respected center of culture and learning. The college, chartered by the State of Missouri on February 27, 1849, was one of the earliest, four-year, private colleges west of the Mississippi--perhaps the earliest private, four-year college for men west of the Mississippi still in existence. Until the 1920's Jewell Hall was the primary classroom building, and it continues to serve as the center for humanities and social science courses. Its rooms have launched the careers of thousands of students, many of whom have made significant contributions to American science, business, politics and culture. For nearly one hundred years William Jewell was the primary institution for the education of Baptist ministers, missionaries and laymen in the state. Missionaries surprisingly often sent students from China, Japan and other far countries. Among its graduates are Manley O. Hundson, one of only five U.S. citizens to serve as a justice of the Permanent Court of International Justice, Clarence A. Cannon, a long-time and influential Member of Congress from Missouri, Dr. Earl T. McBee, for many years chairman of the chemistry department at Purdue University, John Linvill, former professor at M.I.T. and now head of Electrical Engineering at Stanford University, and many others who have achieved similar positions. In recognition of the College's contributions in education and in promoting the fine arts and culture, Harry S. Truman, Lyndon B. Johnson, Madame V.L. Pandit, Robert A. Taft, Wernher von Braun, Bennet Cerf and others have accepted honorary degrees from the College.

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The survey of Missouri's historic sites is based on the selection of sites as they relate to these studies outlined in "Missouri's State Historic Preservation Plan." Therefore, Jewell Hall is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places as an example of the themes of "Architecture", "Education", and "Military Affairs".

FOOTNOTES

1. Col. William Switzler, in his Recollections of Boone County, Missouri (1881), states that "the Boone County Court House was completed in 1847 and that on the building was placed a tablet bearing this inscription 'W.M. Winter, Architect,... William Jewell, Superintendent.' Mr. Switzler further states that in later years William Jewell, who had become a prominent citizen of Columbia, ordered the name of the architect erased." Switzler's quotation appears in John A. Bryan, Missouri's Contribution to American Architecture, (St. Louis: St. Louis Architectural Club, 1928) pp. 185-186.
2. The Liberty [Missouri] Tribune, August 31, 1849. Article signed by Judge J.T.V. Thompson and A.W. Doniphan.
3. Ibid., November 23, 1849.
4. Ibid., February 15, 1850.
5. Ibid., August 13, 1852.
6. Catalogue of the Officers and Students of William Jewell College for 1868-69, with a History of the College..., (St. Louis: St. Louis Printing Co., 1869.) Cf. The Liberty Tribune, of May 13, 1853. Professor John E. Davis, for many years in the early twentieth century head of the physics department and later business manager of the college, wrote in his memoirs of a visit with the daughter of Mr. B. McAlister of Columbia, Missouri, the builder. One may find the passage in mimeographed copies in the college library; John E. Davis, Fifty Years at William Jewell, n.p., n.d., pp. 80-81, written about 1960.
7. The Liberty Tribune, August 27, 1852. The will was dated Feb. 27, 1852.
8. D.C. Allen, "William Jewell College" in R.S. Duncan, A History of Baptists in Missouri, (St. Louis: Schammell and Company, 1882), p. 850. Allen was one of the earliest students of the college and was Secretary of the Board of Trustees when this account was written. Also, The Liberty Tribune of September 7, 1849 reprinted an account of the meeting from the Fulton Telegraph.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

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JEWELL HALL

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE 6

9. Trustees' "Record Book" (unpublished manuscript), I, 106 ff.; The Liberty Tribune, October 5, 1849. The destruction of the paintings is noted in the Davis manuscript, Fifty Years at William Jewell.
10. The War of the Rebellion: A Compilation of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies, Series I, Vol. III, p. 195.
11. The Liberty Tribune, September 20, 1861; House Report 90, Fifty-first Congress, First Session.
12. The War of the Rebellion: A Compilation of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies, Series I, Vol. III, p. 194.
13. The Liberty Tribune issues of July 25, August 8, 22 and 29; also D.C. Allen, loc. cit., p. 855.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

1. Allen, D.C. "William Jewell College" in R.S. Duncan, A History of Baptists in Missouri. St. Louis: Schammel and Company, 1882, pp. 846-860.
2. Bryan, John A. Missouri's Contribution to American Architecture. St. Louis: St. Louis Architectural Club, 1928, pp. 185-186.

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 2.02 acres

UTM REFERENCES

| | | | | | | | |
|---|------|-------------|---------------|---|------|---------|----------|
| A | 1,5 | 3,7,8,1,3,0 | 4,3,4,4,9,2,0 | B | | | |
| | ZONE | EASTING | NORTHING | | ZONE | EASTING | NORTHING |
| C | | | | D | | | |
| | | | | | | | |

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

A rectangle with its east-west center point at the center point of Jewell Hall, 400 feet east to west, the north line 90 feet from this point and the south line 130 feet from the point; the north-south sides of the rectangle 200 feet from the center point; the rectangle 220 feet by 400 feet.

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. William W. Cuthbertson, Ph. D., Chairman Department of History

ORGANIZATION

William Jewell College

DATE

June 22, 1976

STREET & NUMBER

TELEPHONE

816-781-3806

CITY OR TOWN

Liberty

STATE

Missouri 64068

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



TITLE Director, Department of Natural Resources, and
State Historic Preservation Officer

DATE February 8, 1978

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ATTEST:

DATE

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

JEWELL HALL

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 9 PAGE 1

3. Campbell, R.A. Campbell's New Atlas of Missouri with Descriptions Historical, Scientific, and Statistical. 4th ed. St. Louis: R.A. Campbell, 1874.
4. Catalogue of the Officers and Students of William Jewell College for 1868-69, with a History of the College... St. Louis: St. Louis Printing Co., 1869, located in the "special collections" area of the library of William Jewell College. Pertinent information is found in other catalogs; the collection contains catalogs 1850 to date except 1855-1857 (none issued) and 1862-1868 (none issued, college officially closed from June, 1861 to September 1868).
5. Clark, James G. History of William Jewell College. St. Louis: Central Baptist Print, 1893.
6. Davis, John E. Fifty Years at William Jewell (1903-1953). Unpublished memoirs, Liberty, circa 1960, 108 pp. Typescript and mimeographed copies in the college library.
7. Hester, H.I. Jewell Is Her Name: A History of William Jewell College. Liberty, Missouri: William Jewell College, 1967.
8. Lawson, L.M. "Founding and Location of William Jewell College," Missouri Historical Society Collections. Vol IV, #3 (1914), pp. 275-289.
9. The Liberty [Missouri] Tribune. Published continuously in Liberty, Missouri, from 1846 to the present. Most items concerning Jewell Hall can be documented in its pages.
10. Rider, R.P. "Hon. William Jewell, M.D." in J.C. Maple and R.P. Rider, Missouri Baptist Biography. Vol. I. Kansas City, Missouri: Western Baptist Publishing Co., 1914, pp. 99-104.
11. Standard Atlas of Clay County, Mo. Chicago: Geo. A. Ogle and Co., 1914.
12. Trustees of William Jewell College. Records of meetings. Three volumes: I (May 1857-October 1879), II (June 1880-June 1902), III (October 1903-March 1920). (Handwritten.)
13. Woodson, William H. History of Clay County Missouri. Topeka, Kansas: Historical Publishing Co., 1920.

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INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

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CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 11 PAGE 1

2. R. Vernon Reed, B.A., B. Arch., A.I.A., architect.
June 22, 1976
1 Gallatin Plaza
816-781-3974
Liberty, Missouri 64068
3. Vera Eldridge, local historian
Clay County Historical Society
June 22, 1976
832 Hillside
Liberty, Missouri 64068
4. Claire F. Blackwell, Architectural Historian
Department of Natural Resources
Office of Historic Preservation
January 18, 1978
P.O. Box 176
314-751-4096
Jefferson City, Missouri 65101

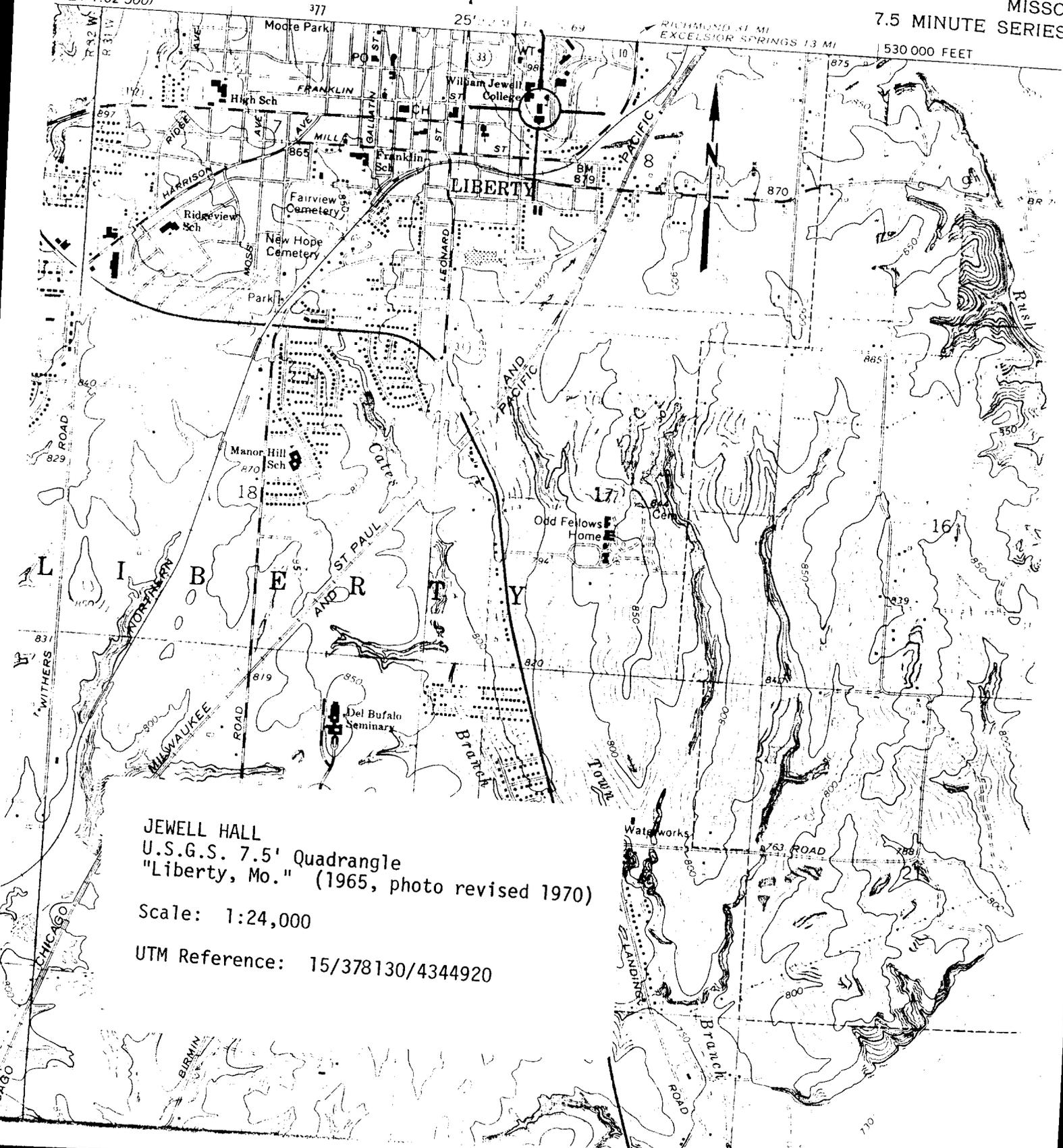
LIBERTY QU.

MISSO

7.5 MINUTE SERIES

7162 IV
NEY 1:62 500

530 000 FEET



JEWELL HALL
U.S.G.S. 7.5' Quadrangle
"Liberty, Mo." (1965, photo revised 1970)

Scale: 1:24,000

UTM Reference: 15/378130/4344920

#311

JEWELL HALL

COUNTY:

Clay

LOCATION:

Jewell Street between Kansas and Mississippi Sts
William Jewell College
Trustees of William Jewell College
William Jewell College
Liberty, Mo. 64068

OWNER:
ADDRESS:

DATE APPROVED BY A.C. :

January 27, 1978

DATE SENT TO D.C. :

February 17, 1978

DATE PLACED ON NATIONAL REGISTER:

September 6, 1978

DATE CERTIFICATE AWARDED
(AND PRESENTER):

July 5, 1979
Ann Matthews

DATE FILE REVIEWED:

1. JEWELL HALL

Liberty, Missouri

Photographer: Dr. C. Don Geilker
June 21, 1974

Copy Neg. Loc.: Department of Natural
Resources, P.O. Box 176, Jefferson City,
Missouri 65101

West (primary) facade, view from
northwest.



2.

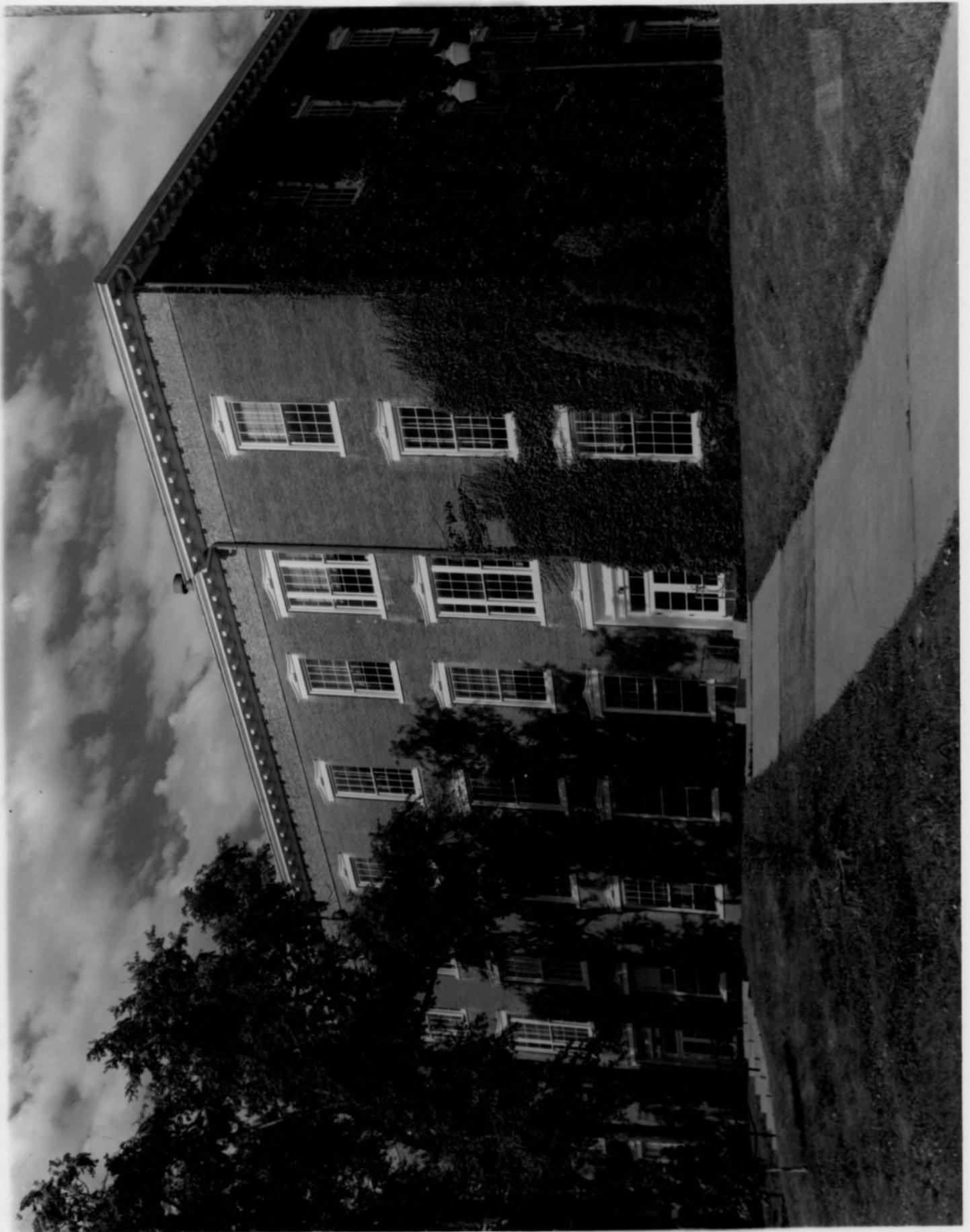
JEWELL HALL

Liberty, Missouri

Photographer: Dr. C. Don Geilker
1974

Copy Neg. Loc.: Department of Natural
Resources, P.O. Box 176, Jefferson City,
Missouri 65101

East facade, view from northeast.



3. JEWELL HALL

Liberty, Missouri

Photographer: Dr. C. Don Geilker
1974

Copy Neg. Loc.: Department of Natural
Resources, P.O. Box 176, Jefferson City,
Missouri 65101

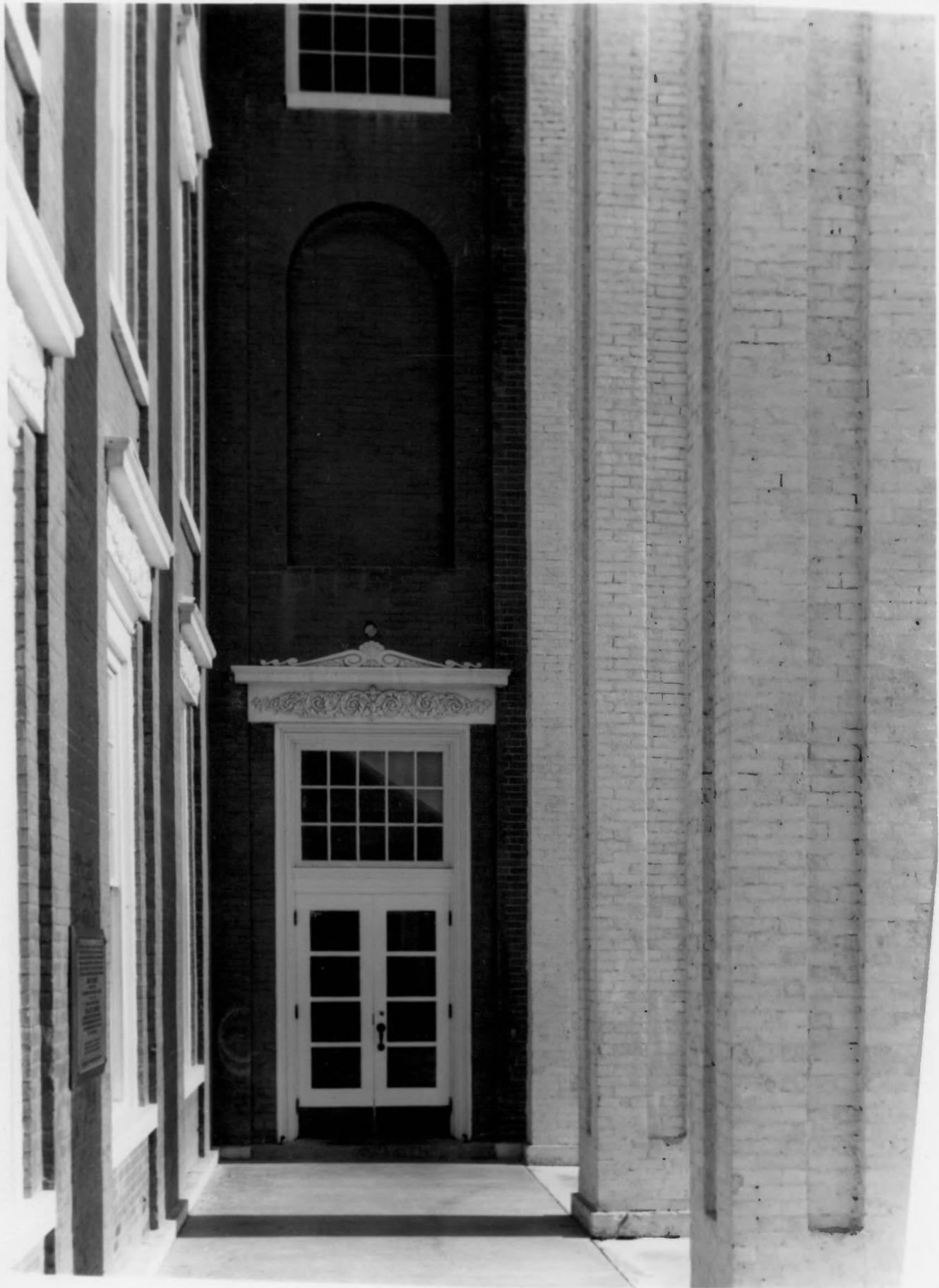
Detail of west (primary) facade, showing
cast iron window ornamentation.



4. JEWELL HALL
Liberty, Missouri
Photographer: Dr. C. Don Geilker
1974

Copy Neg. Loc.: Department of Natural
Resources, P.O. Box 176, Jefferson City,

Missouri 65101
Detail of front (west) portico, showing
entrance on southern side, blind arcade
above and square columns of the colonnade.



5.

JEWELL HALL

Liberty, Missouri

Photographer: Dr. C. Don Geilker
1974

Copy Neg. Loc.: Department of Natural
Resources, P.O. Box 176, Jefferson City,
Missouri 65101

Detail of east facade, central section,
showing northern rear door, large window
above and cast iron ornamentation.



6. JEWELL HALL

Liberty, Missouri

Photographer: unknown (photocopy by Dr.

C. Don Geilker, 1974)

Copy Neg. Loc.: Department of Natural
Resources, P.O. Box 176, Jefferson City,
Missouri 65101

Earliest known photograph of Jewell Hall.
View from northwest, showing original
cupola, chimneys, window shutters, white-
painted frieze.



7.

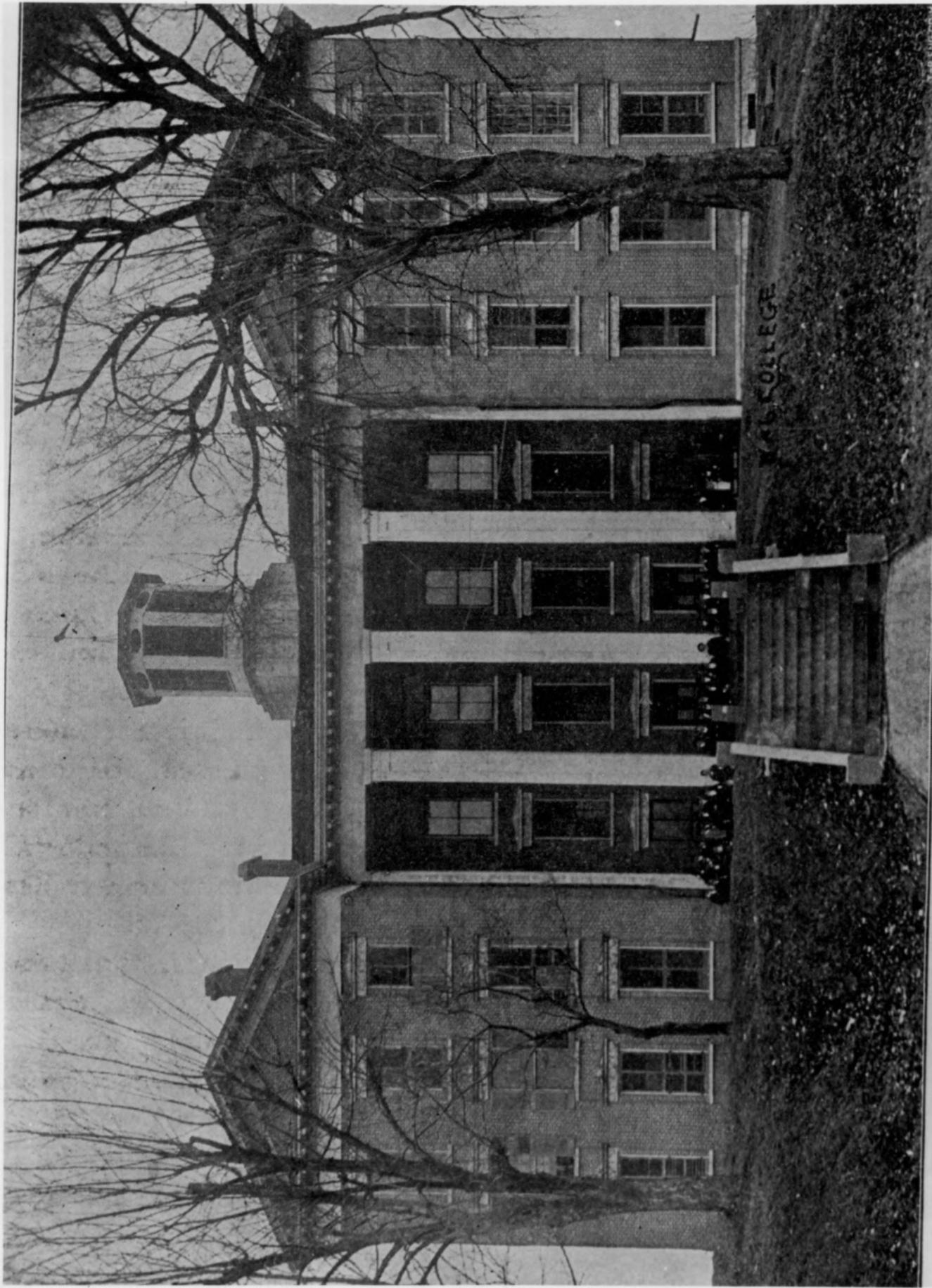
JEWELL HALL

Liberty, Missouri

Photographer: unknown, ca.1898 (photocopy
by Dr. C. Don Geilker, 1974)

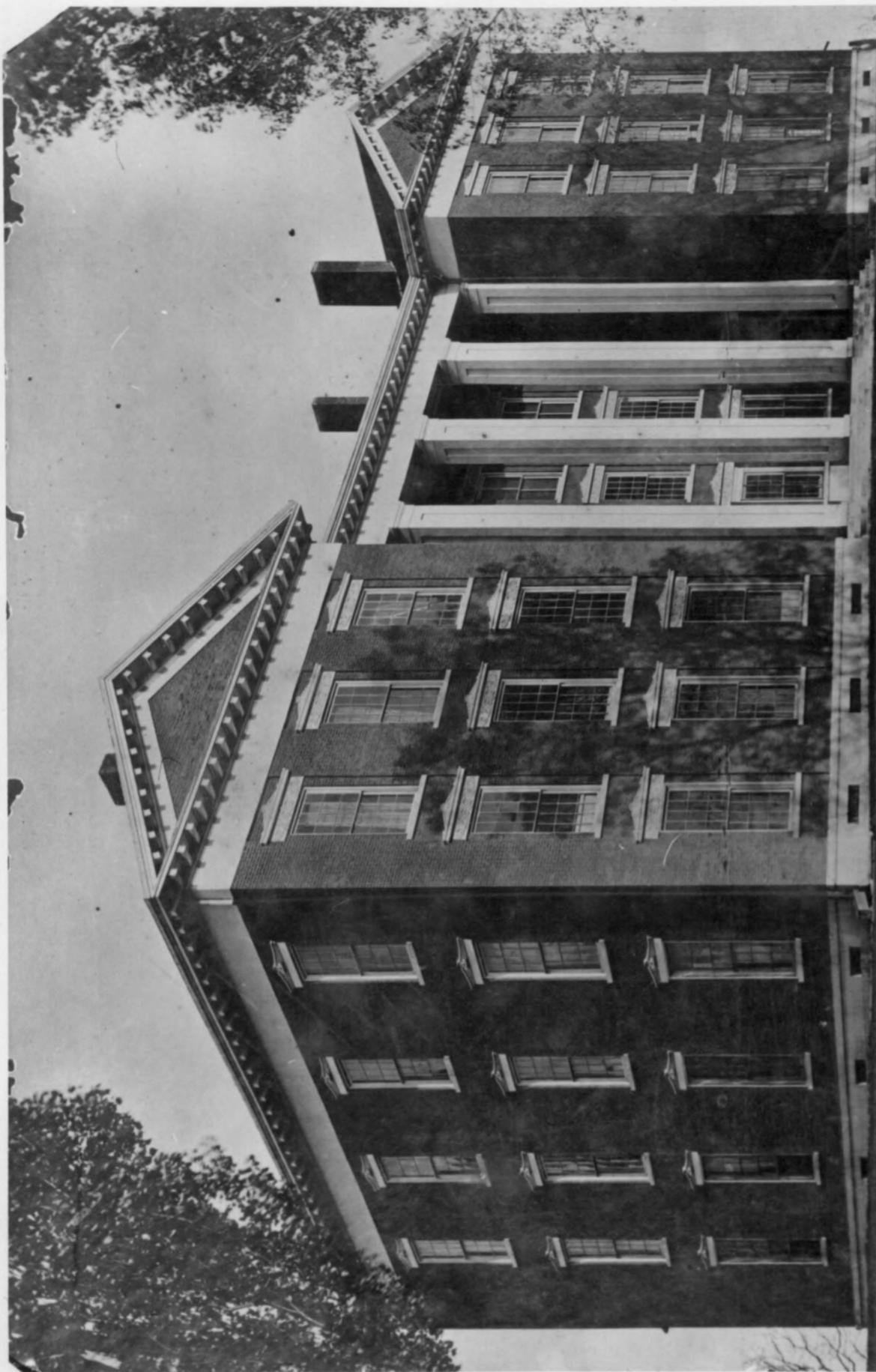
Copy Neg. Loc.: Department of Natural
Resources, P.O. Box 176, Jefferson City,
Missouri 65101

Copy of photograph appearing in 1898
William Jewell College Student. West
(primary) facade, view from due west
showing original cupola.



F-8-11300000

JEWELL HALL - Main Building.



Jewell Hall - College.

8.

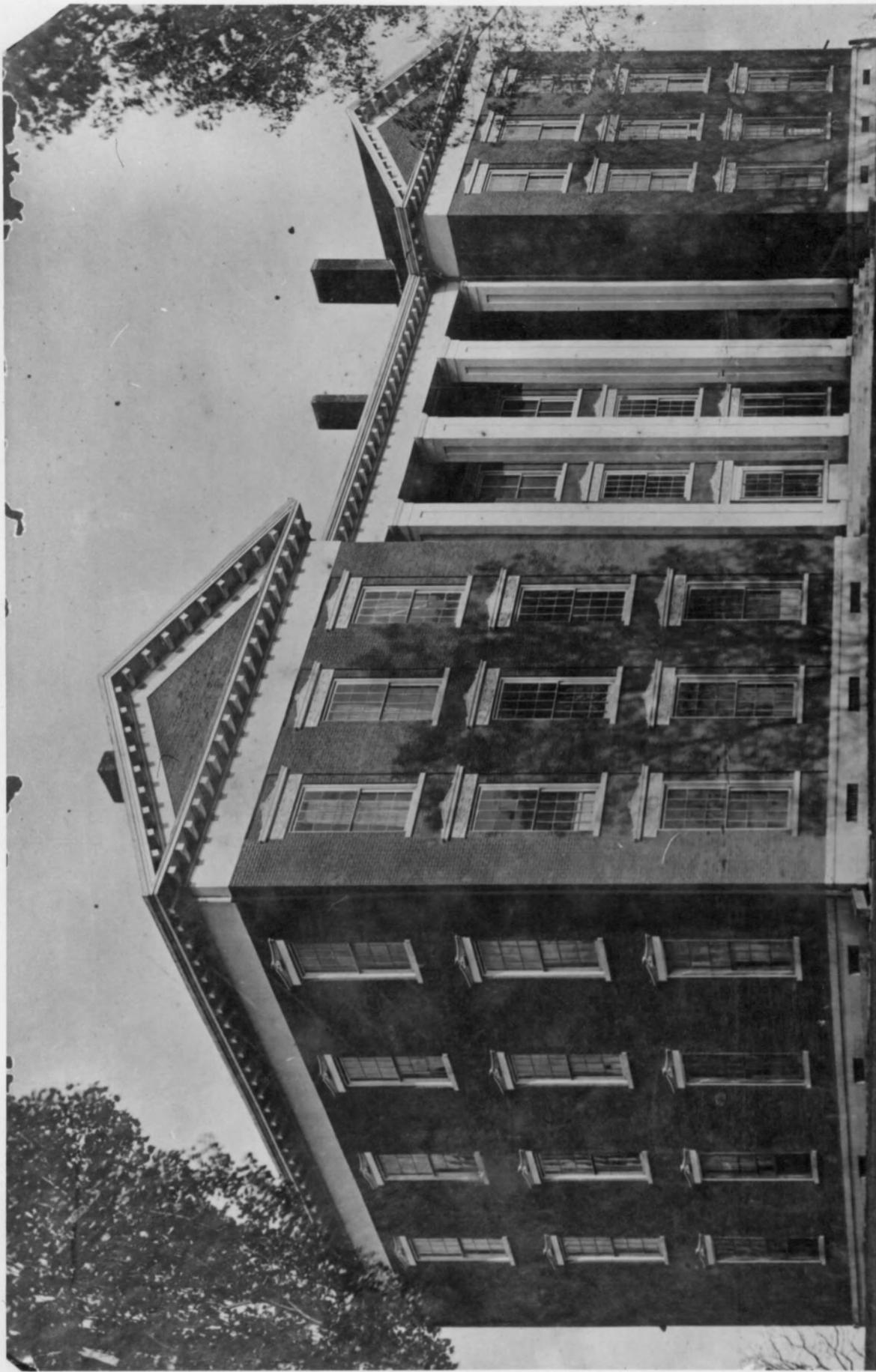
JEWELL HALL

Liberty, Missouri

Photographer: unknown, ca.1905-10 (photo-
copy by Dr. C. Don Geilker, 1974)

Copy Neg. Loc.: Department of Natural
Resources, P.O. Box 176, Jefferson City,
Missouri 65101

View from northwest, after removal of
original cupola and window shutters and
relocation of primary entranceways, and
before replacement of cornice.



Jewell Hall - College.