

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

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

### 1. Name of Property

historic name Maple Avenue Historic District

other names/site number N/A

### 2. Location

street & number Roughly bounded by Broadway and Center St. alley to North Street, Dulany to Section [n/a] not for publication

city or town Hannibal [n/a] vicinity

state Missouri code MO county Marion code 127 zip code 63401

### 3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this  nomination  request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant  nationally  statewide  locally. ( See continuation sheet for additional comments).

Signature of certifying official/Title Claire F. Blackwell, Deputy SHPO

Date 9 Oct 02

Missouri Department of Natural Resources  
State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of certifying official/Title \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

State or Federal agency and bureau \_\_\_\_\_

### 4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

Signature of the Keeper \_\_\_\_\_

Date of Action \_\_\_\_\_

entered in the National Register.

See continuation sheet.

determined eligible for the National Register.

See continuation sheet.

determined not eligible for the National Register.

removed from the National Register.

other, (explain): \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**5. Classification**

**Ownership of Property**

(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

**Category of Property**

(Check only one box)

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

**Number of Resources within Property**

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
148	23	buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
148	23	Total

**Name of related multiple property listing**

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

n/a

**Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register**

4

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions)

- DOMESTIC/single dwelling
- DOMESTIC/multiple dwelling
- DOMESTIC/secondary structure
- EDUCATION/school
- RELIGION/religious facility
- RELIGION/church-related residence

**Current Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions)

- DOMESTIC/single dwelling
- DOMESTIC/multiple dwelling
- DOMESTIC/secondary structure
- INDUSTRY/PROCESSING/EXTRACTION/manufacturing facility
- RELIGION/religious facility
- RELIGION/church-related residence
- SOCIAL/meeting hall
- RECREATION AND CULTURE/museum

**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**

(Enter categories from instructions)

- EARLY REPUBLIC/Federal
- LATE VICTORIAN
- LATE VICTORIAN/Italianate

**Materials**

(Enter categories from instructions)

- foundation STONE/Limestone
- walls BRICK
- WOOD/Weatherboard
- roof ASPHALT
- other WOOD
- BRICK

**Narrative Description**

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

**8. Statement of Significance**

**Applicable National Register Criteria**

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

- A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

**Areas of Significance**

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

**Period of Significance**

c. 1850-1950

**Criteria Considerations**

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

Property is:

- A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B** removed from its original location.
- C** a birthplace or grave.
- D** a cemetery.
- E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F** a commemorative property.
- G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

**Significant Dates**

N/A

**Significant Person**

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

**Cultural Affiliation**

N/A

**Architect/Builder**

Hogg, John Oliver, builder

Ittner, William B., architect

**Narrative Statement of Significance**

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

**9. Major Bibliographical References**

**Bibliography**

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

**Previous documentation on file (NPS):**

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # \_\_\_\_\_
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # \_\_\_\_\_

**Primary location of additional data:**

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository:

Hannibal Free Public Library

**10. Geographical Data**

Acreage of Property 46

**UTM References**

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1 [115] [639800] [4396730]      2 [115] [6401150] [4396720]  
Zone      Easting      Northing      Zone      Easting      Northing

3 [115] [640370] [4396620]      4 [115] [639820] [4396360]  
Zone      Easting      Northing      Zone      Easting      Northing

See continuation sheet

**Verbal Boundary Description**

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

**Boundary Justification**

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title Karen Bode Baxter, Architectural Historian and Mandy Wagoner, Research Associate

organization Karen Bode Baxter, Preservation Consultant date August 30, 2002

street & number 5811 Delor Street telephone (314) 353-0593

city or town Saint Louis state Missouri zip code 63109-3108

**Additional Documentation**

Submit the following items with the complete form:

**Continuation Sheets**

**Maps**

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

**Photographs**

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

**Additional items**

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

**Property Owner**

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name \_\_\_\_\_

street & number \_\_\_\_\_ telephone \_\_\_\_\_

city or town \_\_\_\_\_ state \_\_\_\_\_ zip code \_\_\_\_\_

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

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



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# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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Maple Avenue Historic District  
Marion County, MO

## Architectural Classification (continued)

LATE VICTORIAN/Second Empire  
LATE VICTORIAN/Queen Anne  
LATE VICTORIAN/Stick  
LATE VICTORIAN/Shingle Style  
LATE VICTORIAN/Romanesque  
LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS/Colonial Revival  
LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS/Classical Revival  
LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVAL/Tudor Revival  
LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS/Prairie School  
LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS/Bungalow/Craftsman  
MODERN MOVEMENT  
OTHER/Double House  
OTHER/American Four Square  
OTHER/Shotgun  
OTHER/Folk Victorian  
NO STYLE

## Materials

walls: WOOD/Shingle  
walls: STONE/Limestone  
walls: STUCCO  
walls: ASBESTOS

## Narrative Description

### SUMMARY

Located in one of the oldest areas of Hannibal, the Maple Avenue Historic District is a late nineteenth and early twentieth century residential area of 175 resources, four of which are already listed on the National Register (Ebert-Dulany House, Rockcliffe, and the Eighth and Center Street Baptist Church, which includes both the church and parsonage). The district includes 129 residences (with 41 outbuildings), two churches, and a school property. In addition to the four listed resources, the district contains 148 contributing and 23 noncontributing properties. The Maple Avenue Historic District borders on the western edge of the original town site, seven blocks from the Mississippi River. It is roughly bounded by Broadway on the south, Eighth Street on the east, Section Street on the west and North Street on the north. Because of the steep topography, the streets rise sharply to the north and west toward the top of the bluff, mandating some unique features of the district such as steep inclines in front yards, tall stone retaining walls, steep steps up from the public sidewalks, shallow front yards, basement level walkouts on the backs of houses, and the irregular spacing of houses due to steep cliffs. In addition, because of the continued popularity of the neighborhood for nearly a century, the development led to the close spacing of houses. Often the houses do not share a common setback, in part due to the topography. Few houses have driveways. The neighborhood consists primarily of single family residences ranging from simple cottages to palatial mansions. The houses tend to have unique floorplans, with only a few examples of the popular, vernacular plans (such as American Four Square). Because of the concentration of development in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century, the most popular styles are those of the Late Victorian era (primarily Italianate, Second Empire, Queen Anne and Folk Victorian), and variations of the Colonial Revival style. One characteristic of the district is the tendency for homeowners to update the stylistic features of their houses, often by modifying the front porch with different stylistic features. Most such alterations are historic, and integrity is relatively high overall as indicated by the strong ratio of contributing to noncontributing properties.

### GENERAL FEATURES OF THE DISTRICT

The Maple Avenue Historic District rises sharply north of Broadway, the main arterial street that parallels the district's south boundary. Broadway, which runs east to Main Street along the Mississippi River, has always served as the major commercial thoroughfare connecting the riverfront, central business district and governmental offices with the residential and industrial areas in the western part of Hannibal, as well as serving as the earliest highway to nearby communities. The historic central business district

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## Narrative Description (continued)

and original town site are located in the seven blocks paralleling the Mississippi River, which forms a narrow river valley north of the mouth of Bear Creek. This area is surrounded by a series of steep bluffs, with the ridges and hillside of the Maple Avenue Historic District rising more than 140 feet from the old portion of the business district along Main Street in the valley below. Between this business district and the Maple Avenue Historic District lies an earlier residential area dominated by mid-to-late nineteenth century, middle and upper-class homes, known as the Central Park Historic District (Listed on the National Register, 10/7/82). Beyond the district boundaries on the north and west sides, the hillside once again drops drastically downhill, visually separating the residential area from its surroundings, which are characterized by wooded hillsides and smaller, less densely built up housing.

The historic district generally begins at the alley line north of Broadway, with the primary streets parallel to Broadway: Center, Bird, and then Hill Streets. North Street serves as the northern boundary, although there are no houses along this street, because of the steep drop downhill from the ridge along Hill Street. From the east side of the district, at Dulany Street, these primary streets actually angle west southwest, creating an elbow where they turn due west along Maple Avenue, which serves as the major access point into the neighborhood from Broadway. Stillwell Place is actually an extension of Maple Avenue, from Bird to Hill Streets. The western boundary of the district is generally Section Street, aptly named since it was the section line. Other intersecting streets, such as Dulany (formerly Draper Alley between Seventh and Eighth Streets), Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, and Eleventh Streets extend only one or two blocks north of Broadway, into the district, due to the steep incline up to the 40 foot cliff on the north side of Bird Street. Because of the steep topography, the streets in the neighborhood rise sharply to the north and west, with many houses on the north sides of the streets elevated from the street by tall stone retaining walls, while those on the south side often have full basement level walkouts. Most houses are closely spaced, with shallow front yards. Often the houses do not share a common setback, in part due to the topography. Few houses have driveways; rather, the old carriage houses, detached garages, and basement level garages are accessed from alleys.

The William Ittner designed Central School is situated prominently on the hillside, in the middle of the neighborhood. Rockcliffe Mansion (Listed on the National Register), designed by Barnett, Haynes and Barnett, is positioned on top of the 40 foot cliff along Bird Street, behind the school. Together, these two buildings designed, by nationally prominent architects from St. Louis, serve as dual, tiered focal points for the neighborhood. With its back entrances adjacent to Bird Street, the front of Central School looks out over the neighborhood, elevated above the rock retaining wall that drops down nearly 20 feet to the broad, sloping lawn that spans the half block to the stone wall and steps along Center Street. Both command views of the district, the historic city, and the river below.

In addition, the district includes two visually prominent church buildings. Located at the corner of Broadway and Eleventh Street, the Pilgrim Congregation Church building anchors the block of residences along what is predominantly a commercial street. The other, named for its location, the Eighth and Center Street Baptist Church (Listed on the National Register), prominently identifies the east end of the district along Center Street, which serves as the major east to west street in the neighborhood since it is less steeply graded than the others.

The district neighborhood is almost exclusively residential. Generally, the simpler and smaller houses are located near the perimeter of the district, except for the buildings actually facing Broadway, between Eleventh and Maple, since they are prominently located and steeply elevated above the thoroughfare. This was not always the case, however, since some of the simplest vernacular types were adjacent to larger, more elaborate, examples of the popular period style houses. Besides the two churches and the school building, the vast majority of the 132 properties in the neighborhood are residential and most (113) are single family residences. Interspersed throughout the neighborhood are 13 double houses in an array of popular styles. Their design utilizes a symmetrical and elongated façade and a common, shared wall, and sheltering two families. In addition, the district includes three flats, which were always identified as such on the fire insurance maps. Associated with these residences are 39 detached garages and four carriage houses. Unlike other neighborhoods in Hannibal and in other Midwestern communities, the Maple Avenue Historic District contains only a few examples of popular house plans: one shotgun house, one bungalow, and only 11 examples of Four Square plans, less than 10 percent of the total. In contrast, the houses in this neighborhood usually have unique floorplans.

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Marion County, MO

## Narrative Description (continued)

The neighborhood includes the grand Neoclassical mansion of Rockcliffe, the elaborate Italianate design of the Sumner T. McKnight House and the palatial, Georgian Revival style of Cliffside; all perched high along the ridge above the cliff. However, this residential area has historically included numerous examples of simpler, vernacular types that reveal little stylistic influences. Between these extremes, the vast majority of the buildings represent styles popular in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century, with varying degrees of complexity. The most popular styles are those of the Late Victorian era: Italianate, Second Empire, and Queen Anne, as well as Folk Victorian designs, which total 61 houses about evenly represented among these styles. In addition, there are a few other examples of less popular Late Victorian styles, including three Shingle style and one Stick style house as well as the two Romanesque Revival churches. There are also 17 examples of Colonial Revival designs, although there is only one other Georgian Revival style house, besides Cliffside, since most Colonial Revival houses are simpler examples of this style. Early twentieth century styles are also represented, the most popular being the 12 houses utilizing Prairie style features and the six with Craftsman influences. At least one house seems to be a late example of the Adamesque version of the Federal style and one stretches its Craftsman features in a form known as Minimal Traditional, a transitional style leading into the popular, post-World War II ranch style homes.

This variety in stylistic influences reflects the long period of development for the neighborhood, with large groups of new homes added to the district at regular intervals. The first buildings in the area were isolated houses built on the outskirts of the young settlement of Hannibal, at least as early as the 1830s. While there are at least four houses that appear to date prior to 1869, the oldest verifiable date of construction is 1850-1852 and most of the earliest houses have been replaced with later houses, as the area developed its true residential character. Dates of construction for the current buildings in the district are, by decade: 1850s—one, 1860s—one; 1870s—eight; 1880s—26; 1890s—27; 1900s—27; 1910s—15; 1920s—five; and 1930s—one. In addition, because research could only identify spans of years for some houses, four others were built in the period from 1873 through 1892, five others were built sometime between 1906 and 1913, and one was built between 1913 and 1924. Besides the three known to have been built before 1869, there were eight others built sometime prior to 1900 and one built sometime prior to 1913 that cannot be accurately dated.

One of the unique features of this district, unlike many of the other old neighborhoods in Hannibal, is that due to its continued popularity over a long period of time, many property owners opted to update the style of their house, rather than move or rebuild. Thus, 32 of the houses have had some stylistic modification to the façade, most often with new porches that replaced the original, smaller, Late Victorian porches with larger, Colonial Revival, Craftsman or Prairie style porches. More extreme façade updates were utilized in some cases, once by totally remodeling the Late Victorian design into a large, half-timbered, Tudor Revival house. In another case, the roofline was lowered to convert a Shingle style edifice into a lower height, Shingle style residence that shared many of the features of Queen Anne designs. These alterations were not a feature of the district after it had lost its popularity or even after construction had stopped in the neighborhood. Rather, this was a pattern consistent throughout its history, during its period of significance, and many of these alterations occurred at the height of new construction in the neighborhood during the 1906-1913 era. During that period, 34 new houses were built and 17 houses had facelifts. Also, in some significant cases, earlier homes were replaced with new houses on the same property, again, a pattern that began early in the neighborhood's history when the McDonald farmhouse was demolished to make room for the McKnight House, which was later moved to allow for the construction of Rockcliffe. This same pattern also occurred on the school property as well as on less significant residential properties and continued through the 1930s, after which the neighborhood saw no significant alterations or additions for over 40 years.

By the late 1970s, the Maple Avenue Historic District had declined in popularity, leading to a lack of adequate maintenance and pressure for redevelopment for the commercial area along Broadway that began to be evident in the loss of integrity of the historic district, especially around its periphery. Most notably, the two blocks between Ninth and Eleventh Streets along Broadway lost all remaining residential buildings, which were demolished to allow for the expansion of commercial operations, to create new parking lots, and to construct two large apartment buildings. Within the district's boundaries, 10 buildings have been demolished due to severe deterioration, or were lost because of fires, and three became parking lots (one for the school and the other two for the apartment buildings along Broadway). Some houses have lost decorative details in recent years, due to the application of vinyl siding and some of the brick homes have been painted. Recent porch alterations have been limited, and only a few enclosed (usually on the upper level porch). Where porch details are missing it usually resulted from deferred maintenance, which resulted in rotting columns or railings

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## Narrative Description (continued)

that were lost. Some porch columns have been replaced with temporary bracing or wrought iron posts (which are visually lacking in mass). However, several recent historic rehabilitation projects have actually utilized historic photographs to recreate missing porch details. While several buildings in the district are in terrible condition and two officially condemned, many have been lovingly maintained by their owners. Others are being carefully restored by new owners, such as the Ebert-Dulany House (1000 Center, Listed on the National Register), the Hogg House (1016 Center), the McVeigh House (1020 Center), the McIntyre House (1019 Bird), the Settles House (225 Maple), and the Clayton House (9 Stillwell Place). Even the three striking estates on top of the cliff have all experienced a rebirth in recent years: Rockcliffe (1000 Bird, Listed on the National Register), which had been closed for over 40 years has been repaired and reopened as a house museum; the McKnight House (1001 Hill), which had been underutilized and underfunded in the hands of the local arts council is now being carefully restored by its new homeowners; and Cliffside, which had a stint as a nursing home, has been restored to its former splendor.

The district now includes 175 buildings on 132 separate properties. Central School and both church buildings are contributing to the district, although the Eighth and Center Street Baptist Church is already listed on the National Register. There are 129 residential buildings (113 single family houses, 13 double houses, three flats). Of these residences, three are already listed on the National Register (Ebert-Dulany House, Rockcliffe Mansion, and the parsonage for the Eighth and Center Streets Baptist Church). Of the remaining 126 residential buildings, 115 are contributing, while 11 are noncontributing. In addition, there are 43 outbuildings, (four carriage houses, 39 garages). Of these, 31 are contributing and 12 are noncontributing (all garages, located at the back of the properties and less visible). This totals 148 contributing buildings, four additional National Register listed properties (Ebert-Dulany House, Rockcliffe Mansion, and both the church and parsonage of the Eighth and Center Streets Baptist Church), and 23 noncontributing buildings in the district.

## INDIVIDUAL SITE DESCRIPTIONS

These descriptions are based upon the historic inventory forms previously prepared for these buildings, both those completed as part of the current Historic Preservation Fund grant, as well as those from two previous surveys conducted by Esley Hamilton in 1979 and 1982 that included many of the buildings in the Maple Avenue Historic District. In addition, visual inspection of the buildings, photographic documentation of the facades, examination of historic images, fire insurance maps and A. Ruger's "Bird's Eye View of the City of Hannibal, Marion Co., Missouri. 1869" (hereinafter referred to as 1869 Map) and county assessor's records help date the buildings and identify alterations. Each entry is not footnoted since the citations would be unduly repetitious, but internally references are made to unusual sources, such as historic photographs, so that they can be easily located for reference.

Based upon this information, the individual site descriptions list each of the resources in the Maple Avenue Historic District in terms (when known) of:

- street number
- historic name
- date of construction
- architect and or contractor(s)
- status as a contributing or non-contributing resource within the scope of this nomination

Since several properties contained a secondary resource (either carriage house or garage), the primary building is listed first, followed by the secondary building (which is also identified as to its date of construction and status in the district) in the header for that address. This is followed by the narrative description of the resources on that property, including alterations and integrity issues. All resource names are the historic names, except where noted. When an historic name was unavailable, a descriptive name has been chosen.

The properties are listed in progression, one side of the street at a time (odd numbers followed by even numbers) and in street order, south to north (Broadway, Center, Bird, Hill) and then the streets from east to west (Dulany, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Maple, Stillwell, Section). The street numbers are marked on the district map to serve as the identifying number for each property. Photo numbers are keyed to the district map as well as identified in the header for each individual site description where the buildings are clearly visible in the photograph.

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Maple Avenue Historic District  
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Individual Site Descriptions (continued)

**BROADWAY**

**1100 Pilgrim Congregational Church; 1890-1891; W. B. Hartigan, architect; Hogg and Sons, contractors. (Photo 3) Contributing.**

This is a Victorian Romanesque, two story, red brick, apsidal plan church. It has a raised foundation of rock-faced ashlar limestone that extends to the first floor windows. The apse faces Broadway flanked by gabled transepts and the north end has a high hip roof. A large, red terra cotta cornice and frieze at the base of the transept gables extends around the apse to become the continuous sill for the upper level windows of the apse. These upper level windows are round arched, stained glass windows aligned with small rectangular windows below the continuous sill course. The apse windows are grouped two on each side and three facing south onto Broadway. While there is a small doorway on the southeast corner into the lower level that is not historic, the main entry consists of a set of exterior stairs paralleling the east side and behind the raised, tapered pedestal of rock-faced ashlar limestone capped by a squat square column. Originally there was a round cupola at the junction of the gables and apse, as well as roof cresting, but that has been removed. The large, octagonal finial at the top of the apse roof is original. Although the east window has replacement materials, it retains the original peak head window. (See historic photo in Steve Chou, Private Photograph Collection, Hannibal, Mo.)

**1102 Robert W. Cash House; 1890-1891. (Photo 1, Photo 3) Noncontributing.**

This Free-Classic variant of the Queen Anne style, 2 ½ story, brick house has a large hipped roof with a two story canted bay capped by a pedimented gable end that faces Broadway. The wrap-around, colonnaded, one story porch spans across the front and is rounded on each corner, extending around to the east side entry. It has Tuscan columns, plain frieze and entablature and a pierced, ashlar limestone porch foundation. This porch was added between 1906 and 1913, a period when many homes in the neighborhood updated porch details. The original porch did not extend across the two story bay, just on the west half (as illustrated in *Souvenir Album*, 1891). Recently, the porch railing was replaced with a taller railing of similar design, a building code requirement. First floor windows have multipaned upper sashes but most windows are simple 1 x 1 wood sashed windows. The house also retains its corbelled brick chimney. However, it has aluminum siding covering the original brick walls and obscures the segmental arched window lintels. Between 1913 and 1924, an addition, including a garage was attached to the back of the house but it is not visible from the street. The house is elevated higher than the adjacent church and this property marks the beginning of an old ashlar limestone retaining wall next to the public sidewalks.

**1112 Beverly E. and Emma L Hixson House; 1921-1923. (Photo 1) Contributing.**

**Garage; date unknown. Noncontributing.**

This two story, hipped roof, stucco house has an L-shaped plan and is positioned on top of the steep hillside rising to the north of Broadway. Its design is noteworthy as one of the best examples of Craftsman-influenced design in the district, especially for such features as the shed roof supported by large knee braces over the entry, the broad eaves, and the slender vertical lights in the upper sashes of the windows. The sidelighted entry and the canted bay on the second floor of the façade are other distinctive features. Originally there was a balustraded terrace in front of the house which has been removed recently. The house is approached by a long set of concrete steps from the public sidewalk, where there is one section of the original rock-faced limestone retaining wall. Behind the house, and not visible from the street, is a hipped roof, concrete block garage, which cannot be dated and thus is identified as noncontributing to the district, although its stylistic features seem to match those of the house.

**1120 William H. Hunt House; c.1870. Contributing.**

**Garage; 1913-1924. Contributing.**

This two story, wood framed, Italianate house has an L-shaped plan and very low pitched roof. Although the asbestos siding has obscured the window trim, the original, tall, narrow windows and double entry doors that are distinctively Italianate have been retained. While it appears to have lost the brackets supporting the eaves, it retains the prominent, colonnaded porch that spans across the front and along the east side of the house, connecting the leg of the L. Above the porch steps is a small pedimented gable. The porch retains its original patterned grill underneath between the rock-faced

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Individual Site Descriptions (continued)

**BROADWAY**

limestone piers that support the Ionic columns, the turned balusters and swayback railings. On the west side of the roof is a corbelled brick chimney. The house is elevated on the hillside and approached from the front of the house by a series of concrete steps that begin at the historic rock-faced limestone retaining wall by the public sidewalk. Behind the house, near a jog in the alley is the hipped roof, stucco, two car, detached garage that was built between 1913 and 1924.

**1128 First Wilson B. Pettibone House; c. 1882. (Photo 1) Contributing.**

This First Pettibone House is a simple, two story, brick, Italianate house with a narrow, irregular, rectangular plan. Behind the original house is an addition that can be dated to the 1890s as well as a two story sleeping porch. The shallow, hipped roof has a bracketed cornice, a two story corner porch and front entry with Tuscan corner columns and the original turned balustrades, and a canted bay window with a dentil course under the molded cornice in the projecting two story, hipped bay that faces the front. The windows are generally segmental arched windows with two rows of headers and 2 x 2 sashed windows. Although the brick has been painted white for many years, the building retains most of its original Italianate details. There is a more recent two story addition on the back, including a first floor carport that was completed after 1950. The only other apparent alterations are the replacement chimney caps and the replacement concrete block retaining wall section east of the long series of steps that lead up to the house from the public sidewalk. However, the rock-faced stone wall is still intact west of the steps and along the entire west side of the property.

**CENTER STREET**

**721-723 Double House; c. 1892-1893. (Photo 4) Contributing.**

This 2 ½ story, frame, double house is a large rectangular building that has always had small, one story porches at each corner, front and back. The house has a hipped roof with a flat deck and a very wide, 2 ½ story, gabled bay centered and projecting slightly on the façade. All of the windows are wood, doublehung sashed windows. There are four windows clustered in the pedimented gable end. On the first floor of this bay are two three-sided, canted bays with windows on each side. The pair of canted bays supports the overhang of the second floor, which has paired windows near each end and narrow windows on each side. On either side of this central bay is a gabled porch, with a shallow pediment supported by simple square posts at the outer corner. The entry doors are simple wooden doors and there are narrow high sidelight windows that are sashed windows. The porch floor is nearly at grade on the west end, but there is a set of steps leading up to the east porch, due to the slope of the land. Besides sloping downhill to the east, the land also slopes downhill behind the building where there are two additional corner porches. The house also retains three internal brick chimneys. The only visible alterations are the cement coating on the foundation and the vinyl siding, although the siding was positioned not to overlap with the window trim. The double house was built around 1892-1893 when it was first listed in the city directory.

**901 House; pre-1890. (Photo 6) Contributing.**

This one story side gabled house has a gabled bay projecting toward the front that separates the full width, shallow shed roofed porches on either side of the bay. The bay is placed off center, toward the east and the porch at the northeast corner has been enclosed. However, the west (larger) porch is still open, although the support posts on what is nearly a grade level porch floor are now wrought iron replacements. This small house lacks decorative details and is a vernacular design that is one room wide. There is an internal, red brick chimney. The windows are simple, wooden, doublehung sashed windows. The house was probably originally clapboard since it is a frame house, but is now clad in asphalt shingle siding, an innovation popularized in Hannibal in the 1930s. Even though there have been several alterations to the exterior, the basic house form is intact and the siding is an important part of the history of residential changes in the district.

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**903-905 Flats; c. 1906-1913. (Photo 6) Contributing.**

This 2 ½ story, clapboard, flared hipped roof building has always been identified as "flats" on the fire insurance map. It has two centralized, corbelled chimneys and some Colonial Revival stylistic details in the pedimented gable that caps a slighting projecting, overhanging bay over the front entries. This gable end has paired windows beneath a conical cap. The walls of the gable are clad in diamond pattern shingles. The first floor of this section has two, half-light, wood paneled doors that are recessed slightly from the main façade. The doors are paired with a shared, simple lintel. Adjacent to each door is a 1 x 1 wood sashed window, set into the canted wall. On the second floor, this section is also divided into four openings, vertically aligned with the first floor and also slightly recessed, but only the second from the east opening is a door, while the others are windows. The second floor of this section is flanked by tall, Doric columns supporting the roof pediment and resting on a ledge that is bracketed below on either side of the first floor openings. There is a simple railing, with a central newel post (also Doric in style), that spans between the column. To the east, and utilizing one bay of the gabled section's windows, is a two story, canted bay window with what was originally 2 x 2 sashed windows in the façade and 1 x 1 sashed windows on each side. There is an additional sashed window at the east end of the façade, where the roof overhang is stepped back. The west corner of the façade is clipped with sashed windows on each level. Between this section and the front gabled entry bay are two doublehung sashed windows on each level. The first floor windows have a simple crowned lintel while the second floor windows have a continuous lintel that forms a frieze under the enclosed eaves. On each side, there are triangular dormers with paired windows. On the west end there is an enclosed section for a staircase, although the exterior door is boarded in. The front entry steps are later replacements.

**909 John P. and Louisa Johnson House; 1893. (Photo 7) Contributing.**

**Garage; c. 1920. Contributing.**

This 2 ½ story house is an unusual Queen Anne style house. It has the characteristic steeply pitched roof, in this case a cross gabled roof, the asymmetry of design, and the variety of wall treatments that often characterize that style. The wall treatment includes narrow clapboards at the first floor level with overhang of straight shingles up to the sills of the second floor window and then staggered shingles above that to the lintel of the second floor window when the walls become fishscale shingles. It is noteworthy for the broad gable end bay that extends over half the width of the façade with the gable extending down in a gentle curve over the eastern portion of the façade. This divided the façade into two vertical bays. The main bay, on the west has a pair of eight light, round arched windows on the third floor level directly in line with the paired sashed windows of the second floor. These windows have a slight hipped roof. In the same line on the first floor is a leaded transom on the plate glass window. The eastern bay has a quarter round, fanlight window on the second floor level. The first floor of this bay is the entry porch, which is recessed under the second floor and supported at the corner by a Doric style column on a paneled pedestal base. The half-light, wood door has a half height sidelight attached on its east side. There is an alley on the east side of the house. Since the land slopes steeply downhill to the back of the property, the back and alley sides of the house are a full story taller. Since what was originally a single family residence is now used as apartments, it is likely that there have been interior alterations. Although not clearly dated, it appears that the hipped roof, board and batten garage facing the alley was built around 1920.

**911 John Sr. and Priscilla Logan House, c. 1896. (Photo 7, Photo 8) Contributing.**

**Garage; 1986. Noncontributing.**

This two story, Queen Anne, brick house has a hipped roof with a small deck and a pedimented, two story bay on the west end of the façade. There is a plain frieze and boxed cornice and the house retains two brick chimneys, the east one with its decorative brickwork near the cap. The beautifully maintained spindlework porch wraps the façade and west side, with a rounded corner in front of the gabled bay. The slender columns with very high, bracketed imposts support bracket-arches whose spandrels are infilled with beaded spindles. The plain, 1 x 1, wood sashed windows have shutter hardware, radiating brick lintels and stone sills. The pediment of the front bay breaks forward slightly and has fishscale

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shingles and a triangular color glass window. Originally the front porch did not wrap around the side of the house in front of the bay and there was a porch on the southwest corner. In 1904-1905, the second owner, Roberta A. Gore, added the southwest wing to the house as well as the wrap around porch extension. The land slopes steeply in the rear, exposing the basement. The old garage was replaced in 1986 with a gabled, board and batten garage at the alley.

**915 John A. Sydney House; 1892-1893. (Photo 7) Contributing.**

This two story, clapboard house is a nice example of the cross gabled, Queen Anne style. There is a central, brick chimney at the roof peak. The walls are clad in narrow clapboard with cornerboards and the windows have crowned lintels. The pediment on the bay on the west half of the façade is clad in fishscale shingles and has a large, diamond shaped window. Aligned on the façade of the bay is a large transomed window on the first floor and paired 1 x 1 sashed windows on the second floor. The east half of the façade has a single, 1 x 1 sashed window on the second floor above the hipped roof porch with its boxed cornice that forms an entablature for the porch columns. The slender, round columns on the brick pedestals are actually recent replacements for the Craftsman era tapered columns that were removed (along with the asbestos shingles). Next to the lighted, wood panel door of the front entry is a small window. At the northeast corner of the house facing the east elevation is a two story, hipped roof, canted bay window with sashed windows on each face. Because of the slope of the land, the basement is exposed at the back.

**919 Rev. Daniel T. Denman House; c.1893; 1906-1913 porch alteration by H. A. Riemann contractor. (Photo 7, Photo 10) Contributing.**

This 2 ½ story, hipped roof with cross-gables, Queen Anne style house has the characteristic gabled, 2 ½ story bay on the front of the house. The façade is divided into two bays with the western gabled bay projecting forward. This gabled bay has a pair of windows in the gable end, two doublehung sashed windows near the outer edge of the façade on the second floor level and a three part window on the first floor that consists of a transomed middle flanked by two narrow sashed windows. The east side of the façade has a similar three part window on the second floor and the entry porch on the first floor. The porch has a shed roof with a pedimented gable centered over the entry stairs. The roof is supported by pairs of slender, Doric style columns set at an angle following the edge of the wood porch floor that is cut out around the steps. The original railing is still intact along the east side of the porch (which extends down most of the east elevation, an early alteration dating from 1906-1913, as part of the work completed by H. A. Riemann, a local contractor). On the west elevation, the gable end forms a squared, shallow bay window that has three sashed windows on the first floor, two sashed windows on the second floor and a louvered vent in the gable end. On the southwest corner of the house is a one story extension that seems to be original to the house. Its east wall is in line with the bay and has two additional sashed windows. Most windows in the house are 1 x 1 wooden, doublehung sashed windows. The foundation is rusticated stone. In recent years the house has been clad in vinyl shingles on the second floor, apparently conforming to the original design where the base, at the first floor lintel height, flares out slightly. The first floor has been clad in narrow vinyl siding.

**921 Simeon F. and Marguerite E. Roderick House; c. 1902; H. A. Riemann, builder. (Photo 10) Contributing.**

This 2 ½ story house is a Free Classic variant of the Queen Anne style. It has a flat decked, hipped roof with a variety of bays and dormers. Initially the house had a balustrade on the roof deck and roof cresting (There is an historic photo of the house in the reprint edition of the *Mirror of Hannibal*, p. 183). The façade is divided into two primary bays with the east bay having a 2 ½ story massive triangular dormer with a three part, decorative window that referenced the Palladian window on the second floor below. This dormer window consisted of two round arched openings with a rectangular two light window that has a small triangular detail above. The face of the dormer is clad in fishscale shingles. The Palladian window on the second floor retains its 12 light sidelights and elaborate tracery work in the round arched upper sash of the middle window. There is a small keystone detail at the top of the window. The first floor of this bay has the entry, but the original sidelights have been eliminated. The west bay is a two story canted bay with 1 x 1, wood sashed windows on each face on both levels of the two story bay. Originally there was a small gabled dormer with a diamond pane window that had an addition hipped dormer behind it, but these features have been removed. The east corner of the



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façade and roof are angled with 1 x 1 sashed windows on both levels. There is a 2 ½ story gabled bay on the east elevation and a slightly projecting hipped bay on the back portion of the west elevation that has a gabled dormer with two 1 x 1 sashed windows. There is also a corbelled chimney near the back of this side of the building. The front porch is a wrap-around porch that is supported by slender, Doric style columns, which are spanned by the original turned railing. Originally the east and west bays were spanned by a roof-top railing as well, but damage to the porch roof in the west bay has eliminated that feature. The house, except for the front dormer was originally clapboard, which is now covered by wider aluminum siding. Even though some of the original details are missing, the decorative Palladian window and pedimented dormer as well as the wrap-around porch and general form of the Queen Anne house are still intact.

923 **Clarence A. and Elizabeth Kettering House; 1893, Hogg and Shedd, contractors. (Photo 9, Photo 10) Contributing.**

This two story, Shingle style house is locally classified as a Kansas City "Shirtwaist" house. The house is situated at the southeast corner of 10<sup>th</sup> and Center Street. It has a low pitched hipped roof with a wide and low hipped dormer centered on the façade. The upper portion of the walls is clad in wood shingles and the lower portion is narrow clapboard. Windows are generally 1 x 1 sashed windows. The facade is divided into two bays and the upper façade is physically divided with rounded corner recess between the two bays. The east bay on the second floor has paired windows and the west bay has two separate windows, near the edges of the bay. The porch spans the east bay of the façade and is supported by clustered colonettes on pedestals with a square baluster railing. The porch has a decorative dentilled frieze and the main roof has a modillion cornice. The west bay of the second floor is cantilevered over the canted bay window of the first floor façade, which also has sashed windows on each side. On the west elevation, facing 10<sup>th</sup> Street, there is a 2 ½ story canted bay under a shallow hipped roof that has 1 x 1 sashed windows on each face of the first and second floor. Because of the slope of the hillside, most of the stone foundation on the basement below this bay is exposed and there is a 1 x 1 sashed window on its face. This is one of the works of Hogg and Shedd, the leading contractors in Hannibal at that time and the fine interior woodwork and staircase are considered an outstanding example of J. O. Hogg's work. Originally, it had much more of a Shingle style appearance and was another half story tall with an end gabled roof. At that time this upper level had four 1 x 1 sashed windows clustered in the gable end on the front and the side bay had an additional set of short windows, including a round window on the side, as well as a tall hipped roof. But these were replaced and the roofline lowered at some point between 1906 and 1913, after the 1905 photo appeared in the *Mirror of Hannibal* (p. 186). Most likely this change occurred around 1913 when the ownership of the house changed, a theory that is supported by the low profile, hipped roof and wide hipped dormer, which show some Prairie style influences, popular at that time. There is a recently completed room addition where there was originally a shed roofed back porch on the southwest corner, apparently using the same roof and footprint as the porch. There is also a pressure treated lumber staircase and deck on the back that was added recently.

1001 **Daniel Dulany and Sara Marshall Mahan; 1913. Ernest Schmidt, architect. (Photo 10) Contributing.**

This 2 ½ story, Prairie style house is situated on the southwest corner of 10<sup>th</sup> and Center Streets. It is a modestly scaled, rectangular plan house with yellow/beige brick walls and a low pitched hipped roof that has wide, hipped roof dormers centered on each elevation, except on the back, that have flared walls and shallow, three light, awning windows. The detailing on the house, as well as the foundation, are smooth, cast concrete, including the sills and lintels. The wide, enclosed eaves of the house and the front entry roof have built-in gutters. The dormers have similarly styled wide eaves. The façade is divided into two bays with a subdued entry in the west bay that is flanked by brick pilasters and a concrete arched lintel that also serves as the pilaster capitals that extends to the small, shallow, hipped roof that hangs over the concrete entry steps, which have brick wing walls. This entry bay is visually separated from the rest of the façade by the second floor continuous sill with brick dentils that spans just this bay. The window above the entry is a pair of small, six light casements. The east bay of the façade has a triple window on the first floor that is connected by a shared lintel and sill. Each of the windows is a 1 x 1 sashed window but the middle window is wider. Above, on the second floor is another 1 x 1 sashed window. The continuous sill from the west portion of the façade is repeated (at the same height) as a

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contrasting belt course on the 10<sup>th</sup> Street elevation. Most windows are 1 x 1, doublehung, wood sashed windows, but there is another casement window at the stair landing on the west side of the building. The broad, flat chimney rises on the east next to the dormer. On the east elevation is an enclosed sunroom with banks of 8 x 1 sashed windows (three facing Center Street and four facing 10<sup>th</sup>) that is connected to a two story, hipped bay at the back of the east elevation. While the first floor continues the sunroom window pattern, there is a basement level garage with a shallow frame extension toward Tenth Street that was used by Dulany Mahan to park Hannibal's first Packard. The second floor of this bay is clad in shingle siding. There is another hipped, two story bay on the back of the building. Both the back and west side have windows asymmetrically placed. In recent years the soffits have been clad in aluminum siding.

1007

**Clarence B. and Della C. Parks House; c. 1917. (Photo 11) Contributing.**

This two story, end gabled house has a pedimented gable and a full width, flat roofed porch that has wide, enclosed eaves that show a Prairie style influence. The house is a dark brown brick. There is a single, casement window in the pediment. The porch roof is supported by large, square, brick posts at each end that extend to the ground around the wood porch floor. The tops of the posts have simple concrete caps that connect with the porch cornice with tapered and curved corners, making it appear that the porch roof mushrooms from the brick posts. The porch ceiling is bead board. The windows have brick segmental arches, and are generally 1 x 1 sashes. The façade has two windows on the second floor and one on the west end of the first floor. The entry has a single sidelight on its east side. The back gable is not pedimented but does have a small vent. The wood framed, back porch is enclosed with 1 x 1 windows and a door. This house retains most of its original features.

1009

**Double House; c. 1889-1892. (Photo 11) Contributing.**

**Garage; c. 1932. Contributing.**

This 2 ½ story, frame double house has the basic form of a massive Late Victorian style house. It has a hipped roof with lower cross gables, but because the design is basically mirrored east and west, the front is symmetrical, with a large, hipped dormer centered on the façade. The hipped roof of the house sweeps down in front of the dormer to become a shed roof overhang for the second floor porch. Giant, curvilinear knee braces support this shed roof and there are two sashed windows under its overhang. The balcony for this second floor porch is skirted and supported by three posts with paired transoms above the two entry doors and flanked by sashed windows. This entry bay is slightly recessed as well since the outer bays of the façade are pedimented, two story, gabled bays that have three 1 x 1 sashed windows clustered on each level (except the center window on the first floor is fixed), although the first floor windows have a transom spanning the three windows. In each pediment are pair of small windows. These bays do not extend to the corner of the house. On each side elevation is a massive, gabled, two story bay that has paired windows in the pedimented gable end and paired sashes clustered at the front end on each elevation, as well as a narrow sashed window on each level of the front side of these gabled bays. On both the first and second floor, near the front of each side elevation is an additional sashed window and behind the gabled bay on each side are paired sashes. There are massive brick chimneys in front of each side elevation's gabled bay. The porch floor and railing on the façade have been altered, extending the railings and floors to create a full width porch deck. In addition, the house is covered with vinyl siding, but because of the elaborate form of the gables, dormers and porch, the basic historic integrity of the design remains intact. Behind the house at the southwest corner, is a small, one car, hipped roof, stucco garage (with a driveway paralleling the west elevation) that the city assessor dates as 1932, which is probably fairly accurate given the fact that the garage first appeared on the fire insurance maps between 1924 and 1950.

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- 1021 Lyman P. and Annie Jackson House; 1891. (Photo 11) Contributing.**  
**Garage. c.1913-1924. Contributing.**
- This 2 ½ story, Queen Anne style house has a massive end gabled roof with a shorter, 2 ½ story cross gabled bay on each other elevation.. This is one of the uncommon examples of the Half-Timbered subtype of the Queen Anne style, aptly named for the half-timbered wall treatment used on the upper elevations (and the bargeboards). The second floor walls are staggered shingles with a continuous sill course and the first floor is narrow lap siding. The façade faces north toward Center with the gable end having four sashed windows clustered together between bands of half timbered wall treatment. These windows are 24 x 1 sashed windows. At the base of the gable, there is a course, slightly bowed with small dentil molding and a slit of half timbering between this course and the base of the gable that has a series of brackets accentuating the slight overhang. This bracketed course is interrupted by the boxed, triple window unit on the west side of the façade. This unit has three sashed windows (like most on the house, they are 1 x 1) with three small stained glass transoms. There are two sashed windows on the east half of the second floor of the façade as well as a corner porch at the east end with small Doric style columns. The first floor of the façade has another triple window unit on the west side and the entry door on the east side. Above the door is an etched glass transom that still reads 1015, which was the house's number before 1912. Apparently a later alteration, massive, tapered columns at each corner support the full width, hipped roof porch. The fire insurance maps in Hannibal are notoriously wrong about porch details, but only showed a small porch in front of the entry (in addition to the side porch). The Eleventh Street gabled bay has triple window units similar to the front on each level, including the third floor. In front of this gabled bay and projecting out even further is a smaller, gabled bay on the second floor that is another screened in porch with small Doric columns. Both of these gables repeat the brackets from the front, but positioned only in pairs at the corners. The smaller gabled bay rests on top of the hipped roof, one story side porch that may retain two of the original porch columns, which are decorative square posts, but these are flanked by two more massive tapered round columns. This porch's dimensions have not changed from the fire insurance maps. Adjacent to the gabled bay is a massive, fluted, brick, end wall chimney with a flared, brick cap. There are two other equally ornate chimneys on the house. While the two street elevations received more decorative details, the sashed windows on the third floor of the east bay are 9 x 1 and those on the back match the front as 24 x 1 sashes. Also, there are two stained glass transom windows on the east side, second floor. There is a back porch as well. The interior of this house retains its original, unpainted, quarter-sawn white oak woodwork, including four mantels. According to Glovie Partee Gray who completed a Missouri Historic Inventory form in 1981 for her brother, William Partee, who owned the house, the downstairs also has heavy sprung cove moldings, spool friezes between doorways, and a built in china cabinet with beveled glass doors and the kitchen has board and batten wainscoting. There is a one car, detached, gabled roof, stucco garage at the southeast corner of the house that was built between 1913 and 1924 according to the fire insurance maps.
- 1101 James W. and Luellen Whaley House; c. 1890; Joseph G. Velie, contractor. (Photo 12) Contributing.**
- This 2 ½ story, frame, Queen Anne house is one of the few examples of the tower form found in this neighborhood and the only one with the unusual beehive shaped dome, with its finial intact. This is a hipped roof with cross gabled bay house that has the two story tower in the northeast corner, opposite the gabled bay. It has boxed cornices with returns on the gables. There is a shed roofed porch (now enclosed) between these two elements on the second floor and while it may not be original it does appear to be very old, possibly dating from the conversion of the house to serve two families in 1914. The main porch has a hipped roof and wraps the façade, around the tower and down most of the east side of the house, an alteration early in the history of the house, but completed prior to the publication of 1899 fire insurance map (as illustrated in *Souvenir Album*, 1891). The porch has a pedimented entry centered between the gabled bay and tower on the façade (that was the original porch) and another pediment near the end on the east side, but not over a set of steps. There is a second set of steps, however, at the corner by the tower. The porch roof is supported by a series of Doric columns that extend to the wood porch floor (which is close to the ground) and are spanned by turned balustrades. There

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are two entry doors in the center section of the facade, both of which appear old, probably because the house was used for two families, but the oval light, wood door on the west appears older than the rectangular lighted door on the west. The gabled bay has a large, transomed window on the first floor and paired, 1 x 1 sashed windows on the second, with a single light window on the third floor. The tower has sashed windows with curved glass on three sides. On the east elevation there is another 2 ½ story gabled bay with a window configuration similar to the front bay. On the west elevation, there is a gabled dormer above a slightly projecting bay. Across the back is a large porch. The brick chimney protrudes from the roof on the front part of the hipped roof, but it is missing its original cap. The house has been clad in asbestos shingles, which could date from as early as the 1930s when the material became popular in Hannibal.

- 1103 **Dr. Thomas and Alice R. Chowning House; 1889. (Photo 12) Contributing.**  
**Garage; c. 1935. Contributing.**

This two story, hipped with cross gabled, frame Queen Anne house has pedimented gables on the bays on both sides and the facade. The facade bay is on the east end with paired sashed windows on both levels (and a transom on the first floor) and a rectangular window in the attic that is surrounded in a square muntin pattern. The west bay on the facade is narrower, with a single sashed window on the second floor, but paired, wood paneled doors with square lights. The pediment on the porch roof is over the entry steps that lead directly to this door. The porch is basically a shed roof design that extends across the facade and down the east side adjoining the two story gabled bay on that side. The porch supports are turned and it has a turned balustrade. Where the shed roofed porch wraps the corner, there is a shallow conical shaped roof over the porch (as illustrated in the background of the J. W. Waley House in *Souvenir Album*, 1891). On the northwest corner of the facade, set at an angle, there is a pedimented oriel window that is supported by brackets where it flanks the corner. There is an additional pedimented, two story bay on the west side of the house. The house is now clad in asbestos shingle siding, a popular material in Hannibal beginning in the 1930s. At the alley, there is a parapeted brick, flat roofed, multi-car garage with its original three folding paneled doors. The garage first appears between 1924 and 1950 on the fire insurance maps and is dated as 1935 by the county assessor.

- 1115 **Vincent and Rosa Strong House; May 1, 1886. (Photo 12) Contributing.**  
**Garage; c. 1913-1924. Contributing.**

This Italianate style, two story, frame house has the characteristic shallow pitched roof with decorative bracketed cornice. The facade is tiered, two story bays, with the west bay projecting farthest north and have paired, sashed, 1 x 1 windows on the upper level and a canted bay window with 1 x 1 sashed windows in each section. The canted bay has a flat hipped roof with dentils in the cornice and small recessed panels above each window. Except for this bay, most of the original windows in the house have shaped lintels with keystones. The middle step back of the facade as well as the east step backs each have a single, 1 x 1 sashed window and are only visible on the second floor because the first floor is spanned by a hipped roof, enclosed porch with one entry into this enclosed porch and the other one adjacent next to the canted bay window. There are open porches on the east side near the back and on the back of the house. The house has been clad in asbestos shingles, a popular treatment in Hannibal starting in the 1930s. There is an aluminum awning over the front entries and replacement concrete steps. Although the front porch has been enclosed, apparently after 1950, its dimensions are the same as always recorded on the fire insurance map. Even with these alterations, the basic form and details of the Italianate house are still prominent, especially the brackets and lintels. The hipped roof, vertical board, one car garage is located on the alley. The door has been enlarged to accommodate an overhead door. Robert Robinson, the house painter and decorator, dated the house as he was installing a mantel.

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1119 **Dick Milton and Grace C. Strong House; 1896. (Photo 12) Contributing.**

**Garage; c. 1913-1924. Contributing.**

This two story, side gabled, double house has a massive gable that stretches across the façade, descending to the first floor level where it shelters arcaded entrance verandas. An entry foyer is created in the middle of this central gable, between the paired arched openings with doors facing toward the center but with a second set of entry doors facing north on the interior. One portion of the veranda's turned balustrade is still intact. The central portion, on the outside, forms a rectangular bay with two rectangular window openings and the top of this one story bay forms the projecting sill for the second floor windows which appear to be 1 x 3 sashes. These windows are recessed in the façade with curved corners on either side connecting to the main façade wall and an overhang in the triangular gable end. To either side of this bank of windows on the second floor are oval, stained glass windows that were recently revealed when the asbestos shingles were removed. Removing the asbestos shingles also revealed the arched tops to the veranda openings. The house is currently under renovation and some of the asbestos siding is still intact, but it is being replaced with vinyl siding (already the façade is completed). There are half walls creating rectangular openings on each side of the veranda. The side gabled two story section has a 1 x 1 window on each end of the façade, as well as windows facing each side. This is a highly unusual house, and another important example of the mirrored design that was used to create double houses, which form very imposing facades in the streetscapes because of their size. This house is currently being resided, this time with vinyl siding and it is unclear what the original exterior finish was. From the form of the house, it might have been a Shingle style or Queen Anne house, two variations of the Late Victorian style. Because the form and window pattern on the house are still prominent, despite the siding, the house is still considered contributing to the district. There is a one car, hipped roof, frame garage at the alley that was built between 1913 and 1924, according to the fire insurance maps. (See Steve Chou, Private Photograph Collection, Hannibal, Mo.)

1213 **Eugene N. and Valean Arrowsmith House; c.1906. (Photo 14) Contributing.**

This two story, end gabled, frame, Folk Victorian house is basically a rectangular plan. Because of the steep slope of the hillside, the back of the building is a full three stories tall. The roof features a simple bargeboard, exposed rafters and two interior brick chimneys. In the attic of the gable end is a small rectangular vent. Paired brackets in series supporting a slight overhang of the gable end that forms a continuous lintel for the second floor windows. The second floor has three, evenly spaced, 2 x 2 wood sashed windows. The first floor is divided into two bays. The east bay has a flat roofed, slightly projecting, oriel window supported by three small brackets. There are two, 1 x 1, wood sashed windows in the oriel window. On the west side of the façade is a small hipped roof porch over the front door that has a dentil course in the boxed cornice. The entry door is a half-light wood paneled door with a multipaned, wooden storm door. The porch roof is bead board and it has a wood porch floor, but the corner posts supporting the porch roof have been replaced. The house has been sided with asbestos shingles, a product first used in Hannibal in the 1930s. Alterations that have occurred in most recent years, include the replacement front porch posts, the missing chimney tops, and aluminum storm windows.

1215 **Fred and Emma Dreyer House; c. 1906. (Photo 14) Contributing.**

**Garage; c. 1943. Contributing.**

This 1 1/2 story, cross gable, brick veneer house shows some design influences from the Craftsman style popular in the early twentieth century. It has a broad gable that spans the front of the rectangular house that has a one story, gabled, enclosed entry bay on the east end of the façade. This entry may not have been always enclosed, because the concrete sill does not match the remaining sills on the house, but it has been enclosed for many years. There is a narrow, two light, sidelight on the west side of the door and paired sashed windows on the east side of the door. There are cornice returns on the boxed cornice of the entry bay and a continuous lintel course that spans the façade. On either end there is a shaft of brick, which gives the appearance of a square brick porch support post. The main façade gable is double pedimented because of the continuous lintel above the paired, 1 x 1 sashed windows on the second floor. Above these windows in the

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small pediment is a rectangular attic vent. On the first floor west side is a single, 1 x 1 sashed window and at the base of the façade, the poured concrete foundation is exposed to visually frame the house. There is a central chimney between the gables that face the sides and the boxed cornice that forms the base of the front gable, also encloses the side gable ends as well. These side gables also have paired sashed windows on the second floor level, but first floor windows on the sides are asymmetrical, although there are two pairs of sashed windows clustered on the front end of the east side, extending the visual perception of a sun porch entry. On the back of the house, the land slopes so steeply that there is a full width porch that overhangs the fully exposed basement level's walkout entrance. At the alley, there is an end gable, one car, frame garage clad in asbestos shingles, which was built between 1924 and 1950 according to the fire insurance maps and estimated as being built in 1943 by the county assessor, probably a fairly accurate estimate, which would also mean that the asbestos shingle siding may be original, even though the overhead door is a later replacement.

**1217 John E. and Catherine J. Reynolds House; c. 1908. (Photo 14, Photo 15) Noncontributing.**

This two story, hipped roof, frame house has a pair of low and wide hipped dormers facing the street. The walls of the house flare out at the second floor line and the house has wide eaves and a shallow pitch to the roof, indicating a possible Prairie style influence. The façade is divided into two bays with the west bay having a 1 x 1 wood sashed window on each level. The east bay is spanned by a porch which has a room enclosed on the second floor above, with square wood posts on each outer corner of the porch. The porch and room above both step out from the main façade slightly and it appears that the second floor room may have either been an open porch originally or a later addition, given the projecting boxed cornice between the two floors. The porch floor is almost at grade. There is a window on the west side of the second floor of this bay as well as one centered above the porch, both being 1 x 1, wood sashed windows. There is a high, horizontal window to the east of the entry door. The land slopes steeply downhill to the back, with a basement level walkout. The house has aluminum siding that camouflages many of the stylistic details and creates some new features, such as the vertical siding on the fascia on the porch and the room above the porch. Also, the windows on both dormers have been boarded over. While the historic materials may be intact behind these features, unless they are removed this cannot be a contributing building to the district because it has lost too much of its visual historic character.

**1219 Boarding House; pre-1885. (Photo 14, Photo 15) Contributing.**

This two story, rectangular, Italianate house is made of brick, which has been painted. It has a full width porch with square columns with simple bracketed caps and it has the characteristic, low-pitched hipped roof with paired brackets under the eaves. The 4 x 4 wood sashed windows have brick segmental arched lintels and flat stone sills. The façade is symmetrical with two windows on either side of the door. The second floor has the exact fenestration pattern and the only variation is a narrower second floor doorway. It retains its original three light transom. The house is perched on the hillside where the front entry is actually below the grade of the sidewalk and street and thus has a small concrete retaining wall on the front edge of the porch and concrete steps leading down to the doorway. The house retains its four end wall chimneys, two on each side, and one on the east side is still corbelled. The house has a stone foundation. Across the back is a galleried, two story porch, a feature found in many of the southern Mississippi River towns in the mid-nineteenth century. Care has been taken with the recent exterior paint to be sympathetic to the historic character of the building, but the two doors have been replaced with steel paneled doors and the larger sized first floor doorway has been infilled to accommodate a standard door. The roof of the porch is flat, and given the doorway on the second floor level it is likely that there was a balcony railing on the porch roof that is now missing. Even with recent alterations, the house retains most of its historic features, including the 4 x 4 windows, porch posts, and brackets. It was always a boarding house until recently and is now being used as a single-family residence.

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**1223 Double House; pre 1884 or 1889-1891. (Photo 15) Noncontributing.**

**Garage; c. 1960. Noncontributing.**

This one story, end gabled, frame double house is rectangular in shape. It is now clad in asphalt shingles that simulate a red brick pattern, a material that gained in popularity in the 1930s. There is a chimney near the peak of the roof at the back of the building and a double louvered vent in the front gable end. However, the front porch has been altered and is now a hipped roof, enclosed room on a concrete foundation. There is a full width porch on the back that overhangs the basement level walkout. At the alley, there is a one car, detached, sloping roof garage that is also clad in asphalt shingles. Although there were two different outbuildings marked at the alley in 1913 and 1924 on the fire insurance maps, by 1950 no garage was shown. The county assessor estimated the date of construction of the garage as 1960, which seems late given its construction, but even if it is pre-1950, it would be noncontributing to the historic district because of alterations to the door which is the only visible element on the building.

**1225 Henry Clay House; pre-1884. (Photo 15) Contributing.**

**Garage; 1995. Noncontributing.**

This, one story, gabled, shotgun house is an interesting example of Folk Victorian design. Across the façade, it retains what appears to be its original, hipped roof porch, with the roof extending nearly to the peak of the gable. The porch is elevated on wooden piers to accommodate windows on the basement or lower level. Because of the slope of the land, the back of the building has a basement level walkout and on the front, there is a small concrete retaining wall at the base of the wooden, porch steps since the ground on the public sidewalk and street are higher than the façade of the house. It is difficult to tell whether this was a historic condition, but local residents said it has been this way for as long as they can remember. The windows on the main floor are 2 x 2, wooden sashed windows while those on the lower level are 1 x 1. The front entry door has three vertical lights on the upper half of the wood paneled door. The porch retains its four, original, turned posts and railings, although the balusters have been replaced with large X shaped supports. The house is now sided in asphalt shingles, a material that became popular in the 1930s, but it was probably clapboard originally. There is a one car, gabled garage with paneled siding at the alley that was built about 1995, based upon the county assessor's records. This is the only example of a shotgun house in the neighborhood and one of the few known examples in Hannibal.

**1233 House; pre-1913. (Photo 14) Contributing.**

This one story, side gabled house has a stone foundation. There is a cross gable on the façade at the west end that formed the original T-shaped roof, but the plan was basically rectangular. This gable end still retains the original clapboard siding. In front of this gable end is a combination hipped roof with gable (over the entry) porch that is basically at grade. The pediment over the porch has staggered shingles. The front, half light, wood paneled door is centered on the porch and flanked by 1 x 1 wood sashed windows. To the east of the gabled bay and porch is the long side gabled section that has two additional 1 x 1 wood sashed windows. The four front porch posts (on the front edge) and railings have been changed recently, but it retains the four original turned posts and spindlework brackets against the house, flanking the windows and doors, which helps identify this as a Folk Victorian design. Behind the house, on the southeast corner, there is a lower profile addition (because the backyard slopes downhill) on a concrete block foundation. The house has been sided asbestos shingles (and shutters added to the two east façade windows) although the original clapboard is still visible in the front gable end and the staggered shingles are still intact in the porch gable. Asbestos shingles became popular in Hannibal in the early 1930s. In front of the house there is a concrete retaining wall since this portion of the block has public sidewalks and a street that is higher than the foundation of the houses.

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**CENTER STREET (Even Numbers, North Side)**

714 **Fred G. Stehman House; 1939. (Photo 30) Contributing.**

**Garage; 1939. Contributing.**

This Minimal Traditional one story, frame house reveals Craftsman stylistic influences. It retains its original, medium width lap siding and poured concrete foundation. The newer asphalt shingle roof is probably a replacement of a similar roof given the era of construction. It has a front facing gable on the side gabled house with a flat roofed porch, all with boxed cornices. The gabled bay is on the west half of the façade and has a pair of 6 x 1, wood sashed windows slightly off-center (directly above a basement window) and next to the porch there is a tiny, multipaned window. In the attic of the gable end there is a louvered vent. The porch is on the east half of the façade and is supported by square corner posts that round at the top to become the fascia. The porch railing is a framed clapboard half wall with a square newel post next to the steps. The original, poured concrete steps and poured concrete base to the porch are topped by a concrete slab porch floor. The door is a wood plank door with a small rectangular light. The door and steps are positioned near the center of the house at the west end of the porch and to the east is a pair of 6 x 1 wood sashed windows. The windows and louver have a small flat wood lintel and sill. There is a brick end wall chimney on the east side of the house. The only visible alterations are the gutters, aluminum storm windows and wrought iron railings on the sides of the steps. Even the wooden, multipaned storm door may be original. To the east of the house is a detached, two car, end gabled garage that faces the street and concrete driveway. It retains its original lap siding and six folding door panels (each panel has four lights above two tall wood panels).

722 **Eighth and Center Streets Baptist Church; 1872. (Photo 30) Listed on the National Register.**

This Romanesque Revival, brick, two-level, rectangular building faces Center Street and rests on a foundation of plain ashlar stone. The main level (upper level) has 12, stained glass windows in narrow, round arched openings, four on each elevation (except the back or north side). The front entrance is through a round arched doorway with wooden doors installed in 1959. Pilaster strips separate the façade into three bays with a pair of stained glass windows in the center bay as opposed to a single stained glass window in each outer bay of the façade. In the gable end is a small paired, round arched window with a circular window above it, giving the appearance of a trefoil. The gable end had a crenellated brick pattern. The side elevations each have four of the stained glass windows on the upper level and on the main level they have brick segmental arched 4 x 4 wood sashed windows with the ashlar stone foundation walls raised to the lintel height on both sides. In 1903, a brick parsonage was built directly adjacent to the back of the church facing Eighth Street (It is listed in this nomination at 204 N. Eighth Street).

800 **James F. and Mary H. Davidson House; 1909. Hogg and Sons, contractors. (Photo 29) Contributing.**

This 2 ½ story, brown brick Georgian Revival house has a flared gable roof with paired brackets supporting the eaves and built-in gutters that form a boxed cornice. There are three, hipped dormers on the roof on the façade that have exposed rafters that form a dentil-like appearance. The dormers have 12 x 1, wood sashed windows and have shingle siding. The façade is divided into three bays with the outer two bays having a single, 1 x 1 wood sashed window on each floor, aligned with the dormers above. The second floor windows, like most others on the house have simple stone sills. There is a terrace with a brick half-wall with a stone cap that flanks the center bay in front of the first floor windows. The center and entry bay has brick piers flanking Tuscan columns and supporting a plain frieze with a hipped roof and rooftop balustrade with turned balusters. The entry door is a multipaned wood framed door with sidelights. The porch steps are concrete spanning between brick wing walls with stone caps. A second set of broad concrete steps connects the house with the public sidewalk since the house is elevated due to the slope of the land. Centered over the entry on the second floor and between two pairs of the roof brackets, there is a triple, 1 x 1 wood sashed window unit that has narrow outer sashes. The side elevations have two windows in each gable end with the boxed cornice forming a pedimented gable end. The windows on the side elevation are not symmetrically placed, but there is a second floor bay window on each side. On the back is a newer, two story addition on a concrete foundation.



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**CENTER STREET (Even Numbers, North Side)**

**806 Charles and Katherine Walker House; 1890-1899. (Photo 28) Contributing.**

This 2 ½ story Shingle style house has the steeply pitched, side gabled roof, the homogeneous treatment of the upper levels which were sheathed in staggered wood shingles to blend with the wood shingled roof, and the asymmetrically placed tower at the southeast corner. The lower level is clad in narrow clapboards and is typical of the style. The windows have little adornment and are generally 1 x 1 wooden sashes. The tower has a conical shaped roof and reveals the rusticated stone foundation of the house. There is a large leaded glass transomed window where it blends with the first floor façade wall, asymmetrically placed in relation to the second floor windows. It has large sashed window on the outer edge of the first floor and two narrow sashed windows facing the street on the second floor level. Above these windows are two rows of three small square niches. Most of the façade is spanned by the entry porch with a roof that is actually the lower portion of the house roof. Four slender classical columns support the entry porch and there is a massive, pedimented, gable dormer directly above that is cut into the roof. The overhang on the dormer pediment is supported at each end by simple, paired brackets and has a thin slot window with the shingles laid in a semi-circular pattern to form an arch over the top of this slot. Below the pediment, there are two sashed windows in the dormer. On the first floor, the main entry consists of a full light wooden entry door flanked by sidelights and spanned by a wide transom. On the east elevation, directly behind the tower, is a red brick, corbelled, end wall chimney and there is another chimney (probably originally its twin although the corbelled cap is missing) that is positioned at the same point on the back side of the gable on the east elevation. The west elevation has been altered, many years ago, but probably after 1950 since the home was still used as a single family residence at that time and the proximity to the neighboring house seems to be closer than shown on the 1950 fire insurance map. This alteration is actually an extension of the gabled roof, which was supported with a single square post resting on top of an extension of the original porch floor at the base of the roof in order to accommodate a wooden, exterior set of steps that provided access to what became a second floor apartment. Interesting enough, this section of the roof is deteriorating rapidly and is near collapse, which is returning the house roof to its historic proportions. This is one of the rare examples of the Shingle style in the neighborhood, a style often confused with the Queen Anne because of the use of a tower. This house provides an excellent example of the distinction since the shingle walls on the upper level, including the tower were designed to be visually continuous rather than setting the tower apart from the rest of the design. Also, the use of classical revival style columns and minimal ornamentation are also distinguishing features, but the most characteristic feature is the broad, side gabled roof that incorporates the porch.

**808-810 Double House; c. 1896. (Photo 27) Contributing.**

This 2 ½ story, side gabled, Folk Victorian double house has a massive hipped bay centered on the façade. Centered in this bay is a wide, hipped, wall dormer that has four sashed windows that share a continuous sill. Flanking these windows are small pilasters. Centered at the back of the dormer is a red brick chimney (with another chimney centered on the opposite side of the gabled roof). The second floor walls of the hipped bay are clad in staggered shingles. Above the second floor lintels the shingles are not staggered but laid in straight rows. The base of the bay wall flares out at the continuous lintel of the first floor windows. In line with the outer edges of the second floor window are two sashed windows on the first floor façade of the bay. The corners of the bay are clipped on the first floor with decorative brackets bridging to the upper level corner. The first floor is sheathed with narrow clapboards with cornerboards and a higher stone foundation. On either side of this massive bay the symmetry continues with a narrow section of the side gabled main roof extending to the top of the first floor over the deeply recessed (and narrow) entry porches. Each has a turned post at the corner and spindlework brackets at each corner. There are similar matching porches on the back side of the building. Besides the small porch extension on the east entry (to the side where an exterior staircase to the second has been built), the steps and doors on both units appear to be the only alterations (other than storm windows and doors). It is difficult to tell which, if either door, is original. The house is elevated from the public sidewalk and accessible by poured concrete steps centered on the façade. There is a concrete retaining wall between this house and the one to the east since its yard is not elevated nearly as much. This change of grade is necessary because of the hillside elevation changes.

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- 816 **Thomas C. and Margaret Lamey House; 1906-1913. (Photo 27) Contributing.**  
**Garage; 1924-1950. Contributing.**
- This two story, red brick, Queen Anne house utilizes the Free Classic variant of the style on the details. It has the characteristic hipped roof, which is notched out for the two story tower on the southwest corner. There is a hipped dormer on the façade near the east end to balance the conical tower roof. The hipped dormer has clapboard walls and a rectangular window opening. Both the tower and main house roof have modillions against the soffits, forming a dentil pattern. The gutters on the house have round downspouts and appear to be the historic gutter profiles, an integral part of the cornice feature of the soffit and fascia. There are 1 x 1 sashed windows on most of the house. On the tower, there are windows on both levels facing the west and facing the street there is another window on the second floor level, but below that on the porch is a transomed door. The door matches the main entry door near the east end of the porch, which is a wood paneled with a square light door. Since this lines up with the light in the sidelight of the main entry, both doors may be original. Between the tower and the main entry door is a fixed window with a leaded glass transom, a pattern that is repeated in the small fixed window to the east of the entry. There is a band of rusticated stone as continuous sill and lintel banding the tower. Behind the tower, there are narrow sashed windows facing the street on the hipped bay that form a notched recess of the main façade. The wrap around porch extends across the façade and around on the west side to this bay. Simple Doric columns and a plain frieze support the porch. It has a wood porch floor and turned balustrade. Below the porch are trellis panels (which do not appear to be replacements or at least not modern machine made wood trellising) between the piers supporting the elevated porch. There is a double set of skirted, concrete steps leading up to the entry since the house is elevated above the public sidewalk. There is an enclosed porch on the rear at the second floor level with exterior steps leading up to the second floor entry. This is probably a later addition. At the alley, there is a three bay, detached garage made of stuccoed clay tile. The garage retains its original sliding doors with two long recessed panels below a square window (currently boarded over) on each of the six door panels. It also has other Craftsman era details, including the half timbered gable ends on each side and the exposed rafters. Because of the use of red brick and Free Classic details, this is one of the simplest Queen Anne designs in the district and probably the least altered.
- 900-902 **Double House; c. 1883-1884. (Photo 27) Contributing.**
- This Italianate style, two story, brick, double house has a cruciform plan. It has the low pitched hipped roof with boxed cornices both on the main house roof and the wrap around front porch that help characterize the house as Italianate. In addition, it has the tall, narrow, segmental arched windows that are characteristic of this style. However, it is missing any brackets that are normally found on this style, possibly a more recent alteration. The façade is divided into six bays, with the outer two created by the crossed bays. The four middle bays have 1 x 1 wood sashed windows in each bay on both levels. The outer two bays form recessed entries (one for each side) with transomed doors that have more recent door replacements. On the second floor level above the doors is a narrow, 1 x 1 sashed window. There is an additional sashed window on each side of the front bay, facing east and west. The porch wraps the full width of the façade and extends back to the side bays and entries. It has simple Tuscan style columns with a turned balustrade between columns. There is trellising between the piers below the columns that spans the area below the wood porch floors. The outer two bays of the porch have wood steps leading down to the concrete steps that provide access down the hillside to the public sidewalks. The back of the building has had several additions over the years, beginning in the 1890s, according to the fire insurance maps, but appears to be the same one that has been there since 1950, and the central chimney has lost some of its height and been stuccoed.

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906 **Central School; 1923-1926; William B. Ittner Company (St. Louis), architect; Dean and Hancock (Sedalia), contractor. (Photo 26, Photo 35) Contributing.**

This is a highly unusual design of nationally recognized school architect, William Ittner. He could not utilize his characteristic H or E shaped plan since the topography dropped more than 20 feet in front of the narrow strip of land adjacent to Bird Street. He alluded to his characteristic projecting wings on each end by utilizing stepped back wings with basically unadorned walls on these ends. As is common to many of his designs, this is a Classical Revival style, red brick building. The central entry bay, which projects forward slightly is divided into seven bays with the entry in the center. Limestone details highlight the entry with pilasters supporting an entablature below the rounded, broken pediment. The windows on this central entry bay have keystone, flat lintels and limestone sills, which further distinguishes the entry bay from the flanking bays that have six bays each, but no decorative limestone lintels. On the façade there are doublehung, wood sashed windows (1 x 1) on both the first and second floor as well as basement windows all vertically aligned. The three center bays of the façade have a limestone course separating the raised basement from the first floor level. The two recessed wings on each end are unadorned, except for a tall round arched opening that connected the basement and first floor. On the west end, this arch has a window, but the east end is filled with brick (which may be original from its appearance). The north elevation is adjacent to the public sidewalk along Bird Street and the end bays project forward while the remaining building is on a single plane. The center section is distinguished from the remaining elevation by three two story tall round arched openings, which have been infilled with brick (the auditorium is located in this area). To either side there used to be a series of windows, most of which have been infilled over the years. At each end, next to the projecting wings, there are limestone, pedimented entries. This school property also has the Ittner characteristic, a broad expanse of lawn in front of the building, in this case sloping downhill beyond the stone retaining wall at the alley line and extending to Center Street. From Center Street, there is a shorter retaining wall and broad, tiered stone staircase leading up the hill to the projecting, central bay of the tall, retaining wall centered in front of the school façade, where there are two sets of dogleg steps that breach the wall. These walls are all made of rusticated limestone blocks and capped with dressed stones.

910 **Charles C. Rhoades House; pre-1869. Contributing.**

This 1 1/2 story, T-shaped plan house has a gabled roof with two shed roofed porches on the interior of the T, along the east side of the house. The house foundation is raised on the front and the building is elevated from the street because the hill slopes steeply uphill towards Central School. The end of the T that faces the street has a tiered bay window with the first floor, rectangular bay having a hipped roof with a smaller, hipped roof bay on top. The second floor bay retains its original, paired, 2 x 2, wood sashed windows on the front and single, 2 x 2 wood sashed windows on each side as well as the decorative, Italianate style brackets. All of the windows have rusticated stone sills and brick segmental arched lintels. There is a red brick chimney along the west side of the building. The front porch retains its wood porch floor and is supported by a simple wood post with a railing that spans the length of the east side. Currently, the front steps are missing. It appears that the front leg of the T is the oldest part of the building, dating from sometime before 1869 while the current form was in place by at least 1890. Even the bay windows are visible on the 1890 map, but they were probably added about that time to update the home with some Italianate details. The house had a fire recently and the owners are in the process of making repairs, including adding new vinyl siding and replacing the first floor bay window with one of a different size. There is an old stone retaining wall along the sidewalk and a set of concrete steps leading up to the house. Even with the recent alterations, this is still an important building in the historic district, retaining its basic form. It is one of the oldest buildings in the neighborhood, with the front leg of the T being the original, end gabled, one story house that is visible on the 1869 map of Hannibal, and one of the few built in this part of town at that time. The odd proportions of the front bay in relationship of the gable end make more sense when realizing that this was a much earlier, one story home, onto which was applied the late nineteenth century design features.

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CENTER STREET (Even Numbers, North Side)

912 **William M. and Gladys Hawkins House; 1906. Contributing.**

This is a two story, hipped roof, brick, Colonial Revival house that has a bowed bay on the west half of the façade and a one story, flat roofed porch on the east side. There is a hipped dormer with a rectangular window centered in the front and two brick chimneys with stone caps on each side. The boxed cornice on the house curves around the bowed bay and has modillions under the soffits and a built-in gutter system. The bay has two 12 x 1 wood sashed windows on each floor, vertically aligned. The second floor windows have stone sills with the frieze on the cornice serving as the lintels. The continuous stone sill for the first floor windows is actually the cap of the foundation of dressed limestone, which forms a raised watertable. The east bay has a single, 12 x 1 wood sashed window centered above the entry porch and like other windows on the house, it has dressed limestone sills. The entry porch below also has a boxed cornice with a plain frieze, except for small medallions at each corner of the frieze. Paired Doric style columns support this entablature with a turned balustrade extending across the front and east side. Access to the porch is from the west side steps with a landing to the poured concrete steps that lead down to the public sidewalk where there is an ashlar stone retaining wall. Because of the steep slope uphill, the masonry piers (which are paired) on the porch are elevated so that the porch floor is at the same level as the top of the raised limestone foundation and sill course for the first floor windows in the bay. The front door is transomed and there is a fixed window with a 15 light transom to its east. On the east elevation, the windows are asymmetrically placed and there is a porthole window while the bay window is the distinctive feature of the west side. At the back of the building is a lower height, two story section with a gabled roof, but because the grade rises sharply at the back, it is only one story above ground.

914 **Seibel House; 1906. (Photo 25) Contributing.**

**Garage; c. 1906-1913. Contributing.**

This two story, clapboard house is five bays deep with the front two bays being end gabled and the back three being a hipped roof section that is slightly wider on the sides, giving the appearance that the building actually combines two separate buildings, but it has always had the same footprint. The façade has a large pedimented gable end with three windows clustered together with the center window wider. All of these windows have an elongated diamond muntin pattern. The pediment overhangs the lower levels with plain soffits and frieze. The second floor of the façade has two 1 x 1 wood sashed windows, asymmetrically placed so that the wider window on the west is directly over the first floor window while the narrower window near the east edge is in line with the clipped corner window below. The porch has Tuscan columns supporting the hipped roof and it wraps the front façade and extends down the east elevation to the point where it meets the hipped roof section of the house and the front entry. There is a turned balustrade and paired, square newel posts. Below the elevated wood porch floor is trellising and the west corner has a recessed panel pedestal below the column. The steps are integrated into the porch area and radiate up to the floor level. Because of the steep rise to the hillside, from the ashlar stone retaining wall by the public sidewalk there are poured concrete steps that lead up to the sidewalk and porch entry. The house has minimal decorative detailing with simple, 1 x 1 doublehung sashed windows and cornerboards. The one story, hipped roof side porch was originally open, enclosed after 1950, although it looks like the exterior detailing changed little or utilized the same materials as the rest of the house, clapboards with cornerboards. There is a tall, red brick chimney on the west side of the hipped roof section. The back of the house has 2 x 1 sashed windows. Behind the house there was originally a large stable but that was demolished between 1906 and 1913. Although it was apparently always mistakenly drawn on the fire insurance maps at 912 Center, there is a garage, built during this same period. It is a two car, end gabled, clapboard garage built on a thick concrete slab that cantilevers over the cliff where the land rises sharply to the alley by Central School. The stilts are also poured concrete. The garage has two 1 x 1 windows facing the yard and retains its original, wooden, paired, bi-fold doors. This is an example of a simple, Colonial Revival design. It is unusual since it emulates the appearance of progressive additions commonly found on many New England colonial era homes by creating a gabled section at the front of the house and attaching it to a hipped roof section as well as putting the small back porch on the side. Also like the original New England counterpart, the ornamentation is minimized on the clapboard house.

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**CENTER STREET (Even Numbers, North Side)**

**918 Oliver Whaley House; c. 1883-1884. (Photo 25) Contributing.**

This two story, brick, Italianate house has a cruciform plan. Italianate details abound with the low-pitched hipped roof with wider eaves supported by decorative brackets, elaborate window hoods, and tall, narrow windows. The soffits have an interesting detail, creating the appearance of another layer of soffit supported by three tiny modillions between each larger bracket. The house has built in gutters. Each window hood has a heavy cornice with a semi-circular arched medallion centered on top and tassel-like drops on either side. The windows are 1 x 1 sashed windows and they have dressed stone sills. The façade is divided into three bays with windows vertically aligned in each bay, except for the first floor, west bay which is the main entry. The entry has a segmental arched transom spanning the lighted wood door and single sidelight. It has a wooden storm/screen door. On each side of the house, the crossed bays have an additional bay of windows. Historically, the front porch spanned the façade and extended to the bay on the east side where a portion of the original portion is still attached at the side door, including the original, elaborate posts. The porch change is clearly evident on the front, because of the different wear pattern on the brick at that division. In addition, the first floor, façade windows have simple, segmental arched lintels since they were historically under the porch roof. Behind the east bay, there is another porch with a bay window on the east elevation of the wall between the two porches. The interior of the house retains most of its original features in good condition. There is a non-historic deck on the back of the house. The front porch has been removed, except for the small section on the east side and replaced with a smaller, hipped roof porch supported by wrought iron columns. It also appears that the step location has been shifted to the west bay, because the poured concrete steps leading to the public sidewalk through the ashlar stone retaining wall are centered on the façade. Despite the loss of the historic porch, this is a nice example of the Italianate style and one of the few in the district to not have the brick painted in recent years.

**922-924 Double House; c. 1896. (Photo 25) Contributing.**

This 2 ½ story, end gabled, clapboard house was originally a Folk Victorian double house that was later updated with Craftsman stylistic features, replacing the front porch posts, adding fake shutters and changing the gable end wall treatment. The house is a mirrored, symmetrical design with a pair of 1 x 1 sashed windows in the third floor level and a brick chimney at the peak. The gable end is now clad in asphalt shingles and a continuous lintel for the second floor windows forms the base of the gable, extending over the two second floor porches. The second floor porches extend back on each side and are supported on the corner by slender, simple columns. The porches retain their original beadboard ceilings and have a 1 x 1 sashed window near the front and a door at the back. Between the two porches are two pairs of 1 x 1 sashed windows. The first floor is spanned by a flared, shed roof that is supported on the façade by four tapered, square columns raised on high brick pedestals. This porch wraps around each side as well, and on the sides it retains the original turned posts. The decorative frieze around the porch also appears to be from the original design. The porch has a central steps and wood balustrade with trellising below the wood porch floor. There are a series of stone steps with a concrete cap that lead down to the ashlar stone retaining wall and public sidewalk since the house is elevated due to the steeply rising hillside. On the first floor façade, there are two large 1 x 1 sashed windows and the transomed, full rectangular light wood doors are recessed on either side at the back of the wrap around porch. Across the back of the house is a one story extension. This double house was built around 1898 utilizing Folk Victorian details, such as the turned porch supports and decorative frieze as well as slender second floor porch columns. These contrast with the "restyling" that took place later, utilizing Craftsman porch details in the tapered, square columns, the false shutters, and the asphalt shingle siding in the gable end. The use of the asphalt siding indicates that this alteration probably occurred after 1930 when this material became popular in Hannibal.

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**CENTER STREET (Even Numbers, North Side)**

926 **George A. Collins House; 1870. (Photo 25) Contributing.**

This two story, brick, Italianate house was originally a T-shaped plan with the base of the T forming the façade. The front porch extends across the façade, wrapping back to each bay that form the arms of the T. It has curved and pedimented lintels over the segmental arched 2 x 2 sashed windows. The wide eaves of the house have a modillioned cornice and the west wing of the house has a first-floor bay window topped by a cornice. Based upon the differences found on the fire insurance maps in 1906 and 1913, the porch was rebuilt then, the east section enclosed, and a small one story addition built into the southwest angle of the house. The style of this porch is Craftsman with tall square brick bases to the tapered square porch columns. The concrete porch steps are positioned on the west bay of the three bay façade, which is the middle bay of the porch. Another set of steps with ashlar stone side walls and a concrete cap extend down to the similarly designed retaining wall at the public sidewalk. The house is elevated from the street since the hillside is sloping up toward the north and east. At the back, there is a two story addition that was added between 1924 and 1950, based upon the fire maps and may actually represent more than one addition since the east half is brick and the west half is wood. Attached at the northwest corner of the house is a two car, gable end, stucco tile garage that abuts the sidewalk. It was built between 1913 and 1924, replacing a large stable. When built in 1870, this Italianate house was one of the early houses in the heart of what was becoming a stylish nineteenth century neighborhood and between 1906 and 1913 it was updated by altering the porch with Craftsman features to stay at the height of the then popular style. The garage built a few years later is also an indication of how the early twentieth century neighborhood was changing, replacing the old stable with a two-car garage.

1000 **Ebert-Dulany House; 1865. (Photo 24) Listed on the National Register.**

**Carriage House; c. 1865. Contributing.**

This two story brick Second Empire style house has a mansard roof with an iron balustrade on the rooftop. It also has corbelled brick chimneys. The roof has block modillions and a frieze punctuated by two light attic windows. The façade, which faces Center Street, is stepped with one vertical division in each stepped bay. The second floor windows are round topped 1 x 1 sashed windows with elaborate round arched window hoods. The first floor windows are generally segmental arched windows with window hoods. The porch spans the center and east bay and has square posts with brackets and a boxed cornice with modillions below the flat roof. This porch closely approximates the original porch (see illustration of Geo. W. Dulany House in *Souvenir Album*, 1891), which had been replaced by George Dulany along with other modifications to the house in 1895, creating an elaborate colonnaded porch shown in the 1905 *Mirror of Hannibal* (p. 233) that had a pedimented entry and rounded out as a semi-circular porch bay at the east end. The porch had been modified before the 1979 survey, eliminating the east end and then by 1982 a sketch showed the current porch configuration. The porch piers are rusticated ashlar limestone, as is the foundation which is raised to the same level as the porch floor. There is a double tiered set of concrete steps leading down to the public sidewalk where an ashlar stone retaining wall surrounds both street elevations. Located in the middle bay, the entry has a leaded glass transom of the paired, wood panel doors. The hood over the entry is the same as that of the adjacent window in the east bay. The west bay on the façade, which projects closest to the street, has paired windows on the second floor and a bracketed cornice on the swayback hipped roof over the first floor window. This window also has a small railing. On the west end of the house is a two story, wooden enclosed porch with nine light windows. This enclosed porch was added between 1906 and 1913 and has columns on both levels at the corner. On the east elevation (Tenth Street) there is a canted bay window on the first floor with paired windows above. On the north end of the main portion of the building are two additional round arched windows, vertically aligned. There is a shorter profile two story extension on the north that predates the publication of the 1899 fire insurance maps. Apparently built at the same time as the house, there is a wooden, two story, carriage house at the back of the property and the west side of the house. It is side gabled, clapboard, and has a gabled wall dormer with a 20 light window centered on the façade, which faces Center Street. The doors have been altered to park more cars and there is a poorly engineered post supporting the breadth of the opening. The carriage house was not specifically included in the National Register listing and it is currently partially owned by the owners of this house, but has been divided legally for the owners of 205-207 Tenth Street, possibly one reason for its lack of adequate maintenance.

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**CENTER STREET (Even Numbers, North Side)**

- 1012 **House; c. 1896. (Photo 23) Contributing.**  
**Carriage House; pre-1899. Contributing.**

This two story, frame, Colonial Revival house appears to be a Four Square plan with a gabled, one story wing on the back, all of which pre-date 1899 according to the fire insurance maps. There was another house on this site, according to the city directories, as early as 1877-1878, but the design of the current house does not appear that old. Since there was a gap in the city directory listings in 1894-1895, it is likely that the house was built then. It has the hipped roof common to Four Square plans with a slightly shed roof on the full width porch. Simple Doric style columns support the plain frieze of the porch and a turned balustrade spans between the columns. The wide, wooden porch steps are centered on the façade. The house façade is divided into four bays and the side of the hipped roof section is two bays deep with a brick end wall chimney on the west. The windows are all 2 x 2 sashed windows and the entry is located in the east bay of the façade. The house is currently clad in asbestos shingles, a material that became popular in Hannibal in the 1930s. At the apex of the hipped roof, a large round metal vent has been added recently. The concrete steps and retaining wall at the public sidewalk have been rebuilt recently and the retaining wall is now split-faced concrete block. At the alley, is a side gabled carriage house that has lap siding on the alley elevation and stucco on the other walls. Because of the steep drop from the alley into the backyard, the carriage house is two stories tall facing the yard. Centered in the alley elevation is an opening that now has a new overhead metal door. This is a good example of a Four Square design utilizing Colonial Revival stylistic details and it is one of the few properties that retains its old carriage house.

- 1016 **John Oliver and Jemina T. Hogg; c. 1881-1885; J. O. Hogg, builder. (Photo 20, Photo 22) Contributing.**

This 2 ½ story, clapboard, cross-gabled, Queen Anne house has a tiered bay window that dominates the façade. The rectangular bay window rests on the raised, ashlar limestone foundation with its two large basement windows with dressed stone lintels. The first floor has three, 1 x 1 wood sashed windows on the front and one each on the sides, separated by spindlework pilasters and it is capped by a mansard roof with a pediment centered on the front, all with dentil molding and a decorative frieze. On the second floor level, which is narrower, there are two 1 x 1 wood sashed windows on the front and one on each side flanked on each side by more spindlework pilasters. This level also has a mansard roof with dentil molding. On top of this, there is a projecting pediment with diamond patterning. The gable end behind this bay window pediment has fishscale shingles. There are three bands of medallions, one at the base of the pediment, another at the base of the gable and the other between the first floor and second floor (and continued on the first floor bay window in a smaller form). The gabled bay facing west has two corner porches on the second floor with original columns, pierced balusters and spindlework frieze while the one facing east is much plainer and does not project as far from the main elevation wall. In front of this gabled bay is a hipped roof dormer that is an attic level porch with a second floor oriel window below that has paired sashed windows and is supported by decorative brackets at each end. There is a large brick chimney between the west and front gables. The front entry originally had a small entry porch but it was replaced around 1913 (based upon the fire insurance map of that year), about the time that John and Jemina Hogg sold their home. It is possible that he was responsible for the replacement porch, a full width Colonial Revival design with large round columns, but it would seem more likely that it was done by the new owners. Since the 1979 historic survey, the full width porch has been removed and replaced with a pedimented, spindlework porch at the southeast corner, in the same proportions as the original, based upon early fire insurance maps. The basis for the design was a pen and ink drawing in the *Souvenir Album of Hannibal, Mo.*, which clearly shows the original porch details, which were closely matched by the reconstructed porch.

- 1020 **Jesse H. and Elizabeth Bullock McVeigh House; c. 1881-1885. (Photo 20, Photo 21) Contributing.**

This Second Empire house is 2 ½ stories tall with a stone foundation, stretcher bond brick walls that have been painted, two elaborately corbelled chimneys on the west side and the characteristic mansard roof. Under its wide eaves is a series of small modillions forming a dentil course as well as larger, elaborate brackets with oblong attic windows between each bracket. The house plan is irregular with a front major bays facing the front and both sides. At the base of the attic windows is a stringcourse that separates the top floor from the second floor. The 1 x 1 segmental arched windows on the



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primary bays have elaborate label like surrounds decorated with Eastlake-type piercings. Both side porches were apparently added shortly after 1891. The southwest corner porch is a two story gallery while the southeast corner porch is rounded, serving as the main entry porch, extending beyond the first stepback of the façade to the side bay. Both porches have fluted piers, dentilled capitals, bracketed impost blocks, broad plain friezes and a modillioned cornice that matches that of the one story bay window between the porches. The porch on the southwest corner retains its original short balustrades. There is an additional one story bay window on the east side of the house. Unlike other houses in the area, the foundation of the house across the front is elevated on stone piers, rather than a solid foundation. Behind the main side bays there is a two story extension, which at least pre-dates the 1899 fire insurance map as does the rear frame porch which has been enclosed with clapboards. While there are some concrete steps descending the slight rise of the front yard, there is not a retaining wall, since the ground had leveled out on this portion of the hill that makes up this neighborhood.

**1100 Frank G. and Agnes V. Richards House; c. 1924. Contributing.**

This two story, hipped roof, brick house has broad proportions accentuated by the low hipped roof with wide, enclosed eaves that hug the tops of the second floor windows. Other horizontal elements include the banding of windows, the contrasting concrete sills and foundation, and the low pitched, hipped roof porch with wide enclosed eaves. The façade is symmetrical, divided into three sections on each floor with the second floor having three casement windows flanking the pair of centered casement windows, while the first floor has paired casements in the outer two bays and the wider entry porch centered, visually forming two continuous horizontal bands. The porch has large square brick columns with concrete caps and a brick half wall across the front as well as on the front sides of the entry steps on both sides of the porch. This half wall is capped by a concrete ledge and continues the raised concrete foundation. To the east side of the house is a low pitched, wide eave, one story, brick sunroom with paired casement windows on the façade. There is a simple brick chimney with a concrete cap on the east side of the house. Stepped behind this is an attached, two bay, brick parapeted garage, with a small mansard awning supported by large knee braces, that faces west by the alley. The house is deeply recessed in the lot and the ground elevated from the street with a set of concrete steps and long, straight sidewalk leading up to the house where it splits to either side of the porch. The windows were originally 1 x 3 light casement windows, but they have been replaced with single light casements since the 1979 historical survey.

**1114 Samuel F. and Stella F. Schultz House; c. 1902. (Photo 20) Contributing.**

**Carriage House; pre-1899. (Photo 19) Contributing.**

This 1 ½ story, hipped roof house has a 1 ½ story gabled bay on the east half of the façade, which provides evidence of its original Queen Anne style despite the fact that it now has a full width, Colonial Revival porch that replaced the original porch sometime between 1924 and 1950. The walls are smooth stucco and there is half-timbering in the gable end, a uncommon variant of the Queen Anne style. The plan is irregular, situated on a narrow lot (originally it had a side yard where 1100 Center now is). The full width, hipped roof porch has enclosed wide eaves with a plain frieze supported by large round columns at the outer corners. The columns rest on tall faux stone piers and the turned balustrade extends to the top of these piers to square newel posts on each side of the porch. The railing continues down the wide steps (which are off-center on the façade) to a second set of square newel posts. Below the elevated porch is trellising between the piers. The façade is divided into two bays with the 1 ½ story gabled bay on the east half projecting slightly from the main house wall. On the first floor of this bay is a large transomed window. Above, there are three decorative brackets supporting the gable eaves and three 1 x 1 sashed windows clustered together. The west bay is stepped on the first floor with the transomed entry projecting forward and a sashed window recessed to the west. On the east side of the house, the walls are half-timbered with a continuous lintel course separating the first floor from the upper wall. The wall also steps out slightly toward the middle of the house and the first floor has irregularly spaced sashed windows. The west wall is similarly treated, but is flat. There is a corbelled, brick chimney on the back side of the hip, near the center of the house. Behind the house and adjacent to the alley is a large 1 ½ story carriage house that appears to date back to the original house on this site which was probably built in the 1880s. The carriage house has a flat hipped



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roof with gabled wall dormers on each side. It is clapboard and still has the original decorative bargeboards and hayloft door (on the second floor alley side) as well as the unusual corner sliding doors at the northwest corner, a feature apparently designed to provide easier access from the narrow alley.

**1116 Benjamin H. and Harriet Hickman House;** constructed between 1881 and 1885; remodeled c. 1928; **Contributing.**

This two story house was originally built as a lavish Queen Anne design in the early 1880s, but it was entirely remodeled around 1928 as a Tudor Revival House with the only clue to the original design in the massing of the bays and the length of the windows. It is a side gabled design with clipped gable ends on the main house. The lower level on the front is brown, variegated brick and the upper level, side bay and rear of the house are half-timbered. There is a large two story gabled bay projecting from the west half of the façade that has a hipped roof bay window on the first floor with three sashed windows on the face of the bay window and one on each side. The upper level of the gabled bay has paired sashed windows. The east half of the façade has a single sashed window on the upper facade with the lower level having a Tudor arched, stone quoined surround on the main entry and a shed roof over the slightly projecting first floor level. On the side of the house is another large, two story gabled bay, with a two story bay window with three windows on the front and single sashed windows on each side of the bay window. This bay has a mansard roof between the two floor levels and a hipped roof on top. The gabled bay itself has a sashed window on the side facing Center Street with a secondary, rectangular, recessed entry door below. In front of this entry, at the southwest corner, is a terrace with a brick half wall in front of paired windows on the first floor and two sashed windows above. The west wall behind the gabled section of the house has a hipped roof with paired windows on the first floor and two sashed windows on the second floor. Since the National Register nomination process began, the windows have been completely replaced, eliminating the multipaned windows and reducing the sizes of the openings. The entry doors were also replaced with steel paneled doors.

**1206 First Benjamin H. and Harriet H. Hickman House;** c. 1915. (Photo 16) **Contributing.**

Rather than facing the street, this two story, hipped roof house faces toward the backyard of the Holmes House at 203 Maple Avenue, where the parents of the original owners lived. It is situated next to the alley on its west (back) side and has a small courtyard patio created on the east side of the house. Stylistically, it is a Prairie house design with the brick walls of the lower level extended up to the continuous concrete sill course on the second floor windows. The shallow pitched roof has enclosed, wide eaves that then extend down to the lintel of these same windows, creating a narrow, horizontal, stucco second floor band. In addition, the poured concrete foundation is elevated, to create another horizontal band. The windows are generally 2 x 2 sashed windows, but the façade window has a 16 light transom connecting four casement windows with two small lights over two long narrow lights, a distinctive Prairie style motif. The entry, like most Prairie style houses is minimized and recessed deeply. It has a multipaned, wood door with flanking sidelights. The wide, shallow roof projects out over the porch, supported by large square concrete columns. French doors open into the east yard. There is a cantilevered, second floor bay window on the west, alley side, of the house. Across the front yard, adjacent to the public sidewalk is a rusticated, ashlar limestone wall with a crenellated cap that extends to incorporate the corner house at 203 N. Maple, the property on which this house was built.

**1212-1214 Double House;** c. pre-1885. **Contributing.**

**Garage;** 1913-1924. **Contributing.**

This two story, shallow hipped roof house has enclosed eaves and is symmetrically designed with small brick chimneys on both the east and west ends of the roof. The façade is divided into two bays with three narrow 1 x 1 sashed windows vertically aligned in each side on each level except that the two middle openings on the first floor are the entry doors. The doors appear to be the original wood paneled doors with a rectangular glass light in the upper portion of the doors that have a wood paneled surround framing the light. These doors are slightly recessed in the openings and probably originally had transoms that are now hidden by the siding. The house has been re-clad in vinyl siding, apparently over

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clapboard, but the framing around the windows was left exposed. Based upon an historic photograph in the private collection of Steve Chou of Hannibal, the house has not changed in appearance since the mid-twentieth century. The shallow hipped roof porch was remodeled in the early twentieth century (probably shortly before 1913 when it was first included on the fire insurance maps) with massive corner brick columns that extend down to a poured concrete foundation. Similar massive brick newel posts are centered on the façade and repeated at the base of the poured concrete steps. There is a simple railing connecting these elements, without any evidence of ever having balusters. The newel posts and columns all have square concrete caps. There is an additional set of concrete steps leading down to the public sidewalk and through the shallow concrete retaining wall. On the back side of the house is a one story extension that projects out on the east side behind a secondary, pent roof entry supported by a knee brace, which was probably also added about this same time, given it too reveals Craftsman features. At the northeast corner of the property, where the alley forms a T, there is a large, brick, flat roofed, four bay garage. It was built between 1913 and 1924.

**BIRD STREET (Odd Numbers, South Side)**

**719-721 Double House; c. 1908. (Photo 31) Contributing.**

Because of the steeply sloping lot, this 2 ½ story, clapboard, hipped roof, double house is actually 3 ½ stories across the back. The facade design is symmetrical, with evidence of Colonial Revival detailing, especially in the full width, hipped roof porch that is supported by three Tuscan columns. The porch is a prominent feature, especially since it abuts the public sidewalk and the piers under the porch have to accommodate a steep incline. Original porch details are uncommon and this is one of the best examples of a full width, Colonial Revival porch in the neighborhood and it retains its wooden floor boards and original turned balustrade, including the short round column mysteriously placed part way along the balustrade. On this simple rectangular plan double house, the other dominant feature is the hipped roof with its flared, wide eaves and the hipped dormers centered on the front and both sides. While the original siding was probably clapboard, it is currently clad in the asphalt shingle siding designed to simulate brick that was heavily marketed in this neighborhood beginning in the 1930s. The transomed, full light front doors appear to be original, although most windows have been replaced, often smaller in dimension than the originals. Across the back of the house is an attached, flat roofed garage with three windows that dates between 1913 and 1924. Most of the changes to this building occurred during the district's period of significance and actually help reference the changes occurring to residences because of technological innovations such as asphalt shingles and automobiles. While the replacement windows detract from the historic integrity, the street side colonnaded porch, the dormer and roofline, and the overall form of the building are much more prominent elements.

**723 Robert N. and Nellie H. Mason House; c. 1908. (Photo 31, Photo 34) Contributing.**

This is one of the uncommon examples of a Four Square house in this district, in this case using Colonial Revival stylistic features, especially on the porch. It has flared, wide eaves, a front facing, hipped dormer, walls that are clapboard on the first floor and wood shingle on the second floor, and the original 1 x 1 sashed windows that have simple crowned lintels. The full width, shallow pitched, shed roof porch is supported by Tuscan columns at each corner and a full length, turned balustrade with the entry to the porch on the west end, due to the steep slope downhill to the east. The house retains its original transomed, rectangular light, wood entry door and the triple sashed window on the façade as well as the corbelled brick chimney and some of the original, wooden storm windows. The only apparent alterations are the louvers in the dormer, the aluminum clad eaves, and the minimal one-car carport attached on the east side at some point since 1950.

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**BIRD STREET (Odd Numbers, South Side)**

- 801 **Frank L. and Bertha L. Kelly House; c.1896. (Photo 31, Photo 32) Contributing.**  
This is an interesting example of the Spindlework subtype of the Queen Anne style. Unlike most examples of this style, this has a gable on hip roof on the two story, wood framed house. The walls of the house are divided into three bands horizontally, with the thick middle belt course of staggered shingles, a material used for the turret as well. The turret at the northeast corner of the façade has a conical roof with a finial and narrow windows facing both streets. The spindlework porch has a hipped roof. It wraps around the turret and extends across the front elevation but stops short of the west end. The house generally has 1 x 1 wood framed windows, except on the first floor façade where the window to the west of the entry is a wide, transomed window and the window adjacent and to the east of the door is a small rectangular stained glass window. The front door is the original wood paneled door with a rectangular glass panel in the upper portion of the door. The house retains most of its character defining stylistic details, but the upper and lower bands of the walls have been clad in aluminum siding which obscures the window trim. There is a very unusual roof top detail, slightly above the gutter line that spans the façade which consists of a projecting, horizontal strip of metal supported by small metal braces, but its purpose is not known, although it appears old.
- 803 **House; c.1884. (Photo 34) Contributing.**  
This 2 ½ story, end gabled house sits further back in the lot than the adjacent houses. It has a decorative, bargeboard and a 3 x 1 sashed attic level window. The main two floors are divided into two bays, but off-center, with a porch that is off-centered as well, although it is nearly a full width, hipped roof porch. The windows are generally 1 x 1 sashed windows and the front door is a multipaned, wood framed door. The house has been sided with asbestos shingles and the front porch screened. City directory research does not list this property prior to 1885 and this usually implies that it was constructed at that time, but the 1869 map of Hannibal shows a house at this location of a similar configuration, which might imply an older construction date. The one story section on the rear was added in the 1890s. Although the asbestos shingle siding is not original, the product was introduced into Hannibal in the 1930s, during the period of significance for the district, and reflective of the changes occurring in residential designs because of new products.
- 807 **Frederick R. and Maria Lockling House; c.1884. (Photo 33, Photo 34) Contributing.**  
**Garage; 1913-1924. Contributing.**  
This two story, brick, Italianate house is basically rectangular, three bays wide and two bays deep, except for the one story brick wing on the back of the house which is original to the house. It is an excellent example of the Italianate design, with the low pitched, hipped roof that has paired brackets supporting the eaves and built-in gutters. It also has the characteristic, multipaned, 4 x 6, tall, narrow windows, in this case with segmental brick arched lintels. Unlike many other homes in Hannibal, this house retains its Italianate porch treatment, a feature that was commonly updated in the early twentieth century. The central, transomed entry has narrow sidelights. The door and sidelight transoms are all arched, as are a pair of lights in the upper portion of the wood paneled door. To either side of the entry are paired, narrow, multipaned doors. The house retains at least two of its old chimneys, with the north one still being corbelled. Although the house is currently vacant, and not secured, it retains many of its original period features and decorative details on the interior. Because of the hillside slope, there is a rock faced stone retaining wall around the front yard, with stone steps leading up to the front porch. The house was not listed in the city directories until 1885, but there is a house on this site on the 1869 map that has the same shape, bays, and hipped roof. This indicates that this could be even older than the mid-1880s currently verified. Behind the house is pyramidal roof, one car, stucco garage that retains its original sliding doors that was added to the property between 1913 and 1924.

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**BIRD STREET (Odd Numbers, South Side)**

809 Elizabeth Riedel House; c.1899. (Photo 34) Contributing.

Garage; 1924-1950. Contributing.

Deeply recessed into the lot, this two story, red brick house is an unusual form of the Queen Anne style. Capping the brick walls is a built in gutter system formed into a substantial crown molding with dentils. While it has the typical hipped roof, it has a massive, pedimented, 2 ½ story bay which projects toward the street. The façade of the bay is organized symmetrically with three windows on each level. Those on the first floor are clustered under wide, brick segmental arched lintel that has shoulder arch sides made of contrasting limestone. The second floor windows are simple sashed windows clustered together with a simple stone sill and soldier course lintel. The attic level windows are narrow, vertical slits below the diamond pattern shingles of the upper part of the pedimented gable end. Nestled in the interior corner is a small spindlework, end gabled porch that has a delicate spindlework round arch under the gable end and a low porch floor (that may be a later modification). The door is still the original wood paneled door with a rectangular light in the upper portion of the door. On the west side of the house is a stained glass window that consists of a series of small squares of various colors of glass. An earlier 1 ½ story end gabled house existed on this site as evidenced by the 1869 map and earlier city directory listings, but the 1890 fire insurance map shows that it was definitely a different building. Besides the house, there is one of the rare examples of an uncommon garage pattern in this neighborhood, probably necessitated by the hilly environment. Built between 1924 and 1950, this two story, hipped roof, stuccoed concrete block garage is at the alley (which sits on the edge of a steep drop off) and has a pair of wood plank, sliding doors which meet at the southeast corner of the building (to better provide access from the narrow alley).

1001-1003 Henry A. and Ernest H. Riemann Double House; c.1884. Henry A. Riemann, contractor (attributed). (Photo 38) Noncontributing.

This 2 ½ story, hipped roof, wood frame, double house is symmetrically designed with a full width, shed roof porch supported by five tapered square columns resting on raised wooden pedestals. The porch retains its wooden porch floor which rests close to the ground, but is missing the railings. The transomed entry doors are positioned in the inner two bays and appear to retain the original paneled doors with a square pane of glass situated below a pair of small raised panels. The outer bays have a transomed window. The second floor of the façade is also organized into four bays with taller, sashed windows in the outer bays and smaller, sashed windows above the entry doors. The façade is capped by the two massive pedimented gables which are supported by paired brackets and each pediment has a narrow, vertical window. Because of the steep slope to the land, the back of the building is three stories across the back (basement level walk-out) and there is a garage addition that is obviously pre-1950 (but was not shown on the fire insurance maps), but it is not visible from Bird Street. Because the new vinyl siding covers original wall treatment and the trim around the doors and windows, changing the visual relationship between the walls and openings, and since the porch railings are missing, the building is noncontributing to the district. Since the one of the first occupants of the house, Henry A. Riemann was a local builder, it is likely that he built his own house.

1005-1007 Double House; c.1887. (Photo 38) Contributing.

This 1 ½ story, Folk Victorian, end gabled, clapboard house has flanking, full width, clipped gable, 1 ½ story bays. The full width, hipped roof, front porch has bracketed porch posts resting on small pedestal blocks that divide the façade into four bays on the lower level. There are two bays on the second floor within the gable end that align with the interior two bays below, each with 2 x 2 sashed windows. The outer bays contain the transomed entry doors, which appear to be replacements. The porch retains the wood floor and original, decorative railings on each side, although the front sections for the inner two bays are missing. The gable end has a decorative wood pattern shaped like three Palladian style windows (the middle one being larger). The side bays have a asymmetrical pattern of windows, each with 2 x 2 sashed windows. The east side has fishscale shingles on the second floor wall. The west side has a shed roof porch with simple square posts that connects to a one story wing on the back, all elevated on tall stilts because of the slope of the land. Across the back the house is 2 ½ stories tall.

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**BIRD STREET (Odd Numbers, South Side)**

- 1009**      **Norman D. and Dean B. Frost House; c. 1908; Hogg and Sons, contractors. (Photo 38) Contributing.**  
This two story, hipped roof house reveals Prairie School stylistic influences on what is basically a Four Square plan house. The roof hip is shallower than normal, hanging low over the tops of the second floor windows and it has wide, horizontal eaves. These features are duplicated in the front wall dormer and west side dormer as well as on the nearly full-width front porch. The horizontal features are also emphasized by the 12 light, horizontal windows at the top of the wall dormers. Below this window on the façade are pairs of small, square, four light windows in line with the edge of the roof and below this is a pair of vertical, six light windows. Together, this forms the most prominent decorative feature on the façade. There is a canted bay window on the second floor below the dormer. The porch posts are large square posts and the front entry door has sidelights. The front porch had been screened in, but the house is currently under renovation and the porch is once again opened. The house was originally clapboard that was covered with asbestos shingles and is now being covered with vinyl siding which approximates the width of the original clapboard, but obscures the window trim and the continuous belt course lintel at the top of the first floor. The back of the house, because of the slope of the hill is three stories tall, with a basement garage.
- 1015**      **George W. Dulany House; c.1884. (Photo 38, Photo 39) Contributing.**  
**Garage; 1906-1913. Contributing.**  
This two story, Italianate house has clapboard walls and a very low pitched hipped roof supported by paired brackets. The front is divided into two bays with paired windows in the west bay. Above the first floor's paired windows is a bracketed crown, a smaller version of the bracketed roof above the entry. As is common to Italianate designs, the entry has a narrow transom and paired entry doors, each with a long rectangular light. The windows are 4 x 4 sashed windows and the front windows have shutters. Although the front entry is nearly at grade, because of the steep slope to the property, the rear is a full three stories tall. There is an end wall, brick chimney on the west side, near the rear and on the back is a wing that was added between 1924 and 1950. There is a one car, end gabled, weatherboard garage facing the alley that has cornerboards, a stone foundation, and the old tri-fold garage door with each door panel having six recessed panels.
- 1017**      **Garage; 1999. Noncontributing.**  
This flat roofed, shingle sided garage is built on the rock faced limestone foundation of the A. W. Hogg house, which had been demolished. Since the land slopes steeply downhill to the alley, the garage is only visible from that direction. The property is now part of 1019 Bird and the color scheme and shingle siding were designed to match the historic rehabilitation underway on that house.
- 1019**      **Richard R. and Mary Josephine McIntyre House; 1897-1898. A. W. Hogg, contractor and builder, attributed. (Photo 38, Photo 39) Contributing.**  
Locally classified as a Kansas City "Shirtwaist," this variation of a Queen Anne style house was probably built as a speculative venture by the Hogg family. The 2 ½ story McIntyre House is a striking example of the Queen Anne style in Hannibal with its steeply pitched hipped roof with lower cross gable bays. The front gabled bay has a broken pediment gable end and canted corners to the bay at the west half of the façade. The front of this bay has a large sashed window on the first floor with paired, narrow, sashed windows on the second floor level and paired windows in the gable end. The sides of the bay have sashed windows on both the first and second floor. The east half of the façade has a hipped roof porch with paired windows on the second floor aligned with the paired window, hipped roof dormer above. The first floor walls are clapboard but the second floor and gable ends are staggered shingles. The windows are generally 1 x 1 sashed windows. The front entry has a transom above the wood paneled door with a large rectangular light. On either side of the door are sidelights that combine with the door to form a T shaped opening. The front entry porch does not have its original posts and the railing has been reconstructed, using other original posts in the neighborhood for a pattern. The interior parlors and front hall have their original cypress woodwork, which is unpainted. A deck has been added on the east side of the house, but it is recessed toward the back and there have been alterations to the back porch as

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well. Although the windows have been replaced, they closely approximate the originals. Much of the stained glass in the house, especially at the front entry, is relatively new, the work of the current owner, Peter Danielson. Because of the loss of the houses on either side, this property now includes the lots that were originally addressed as 1017 and 1101 Bird.

**1129 Perry W. and Susan Hawes House; c. 1890. (Photo 39) Contributing.**

This two story, Italianate house was built around 1890. This area was not included on the 1890 fire insurance map and, by 1899, the house had been built, although without its south section, which appears to have been added between 1906 and 1913 (the area behind the bay window on the west). The house has a hipped roof with two story bays projecting toward both Bird and Maple and a wrap-around porch at the corner between the two bays. This porch may be an early alteration, dating from 1906-1913 (but the Hannibal fire insurance maps are notoriously wrong about porch configurations and alterations and there is no definitive physical evidence). The two story bay on the west has a hipped roof and a canted bay window. The broken pediment of the front gabled bay with its half-round attic window, as well as the flat brackets under the eaves, the window hoods, the dentil course on the cornice, the bracketed roof over the entry, and the bay window that faces west are all Italianate features. The windows are 1 x 1 sashed windows, with decorative window hoods. The Bird Street door is a seven paneled wood door without glass while the Maple Avenue entry has a large pane of glass above two raised panels. There is a two story porch on the east side and another one story porch on the back. The house has fallen into serious disrepair in recent years and is missing the porch posts. The brick chimney has a replacement cap. There is a small addition on the back that was added in between 1913 and 1924 for a garage, where the house is three stories tall due to the slope of the land.

**1213 Benton and Mary Coontz House; 1874. Contributing.**

This two story, clapboard, Italianate house noted for the tall, narrow windows with crowned lintels, the shallow pitched hipped roof with wide eaves, and the bracketed bay window on the east. The house has a flat roofed, wrap around porch that spans around the façade and back along the east elevation to meet the projecting two story hipped bay near the back. The façade is divided into three bays with 2 x 2 sashed windows on both levels of the middle and western bay. The east bay has two entry doors and a smaller window on the second floor, both more recent alterations, probably dating from the house's conversion into apartments in the late 1940s. At some point, the paired brackets under the eaves and the decorative porch posts and cut latticework balustrades (on the porch and on its roof of the porch) were removed and replaced with a clapboard railing and simple square posts. There is a photo of the house with its bracketed cornice and latticework arches on the porch printed in the *Mirror of Hannibal* (p. 121). Even without these details, the house is still easily identifiable as the Coontz House and is still characteristically Italianate, although visually stripped.

**1215 James W. and Ora Treat House; c1886. (Photo 41) Contributing.**

This 1 ½ story, frame house has a mansard roof on the upper level that has two segmental arched dormers (with 2 x 2 windows) on the façade and both sides. The mansard is supported by a series of small paired brackets along the frieze. The first floor windows are less symmetrical and have 1 x 1 sashed windows. The front door is spanned by a long transom and flanked by sidelights. The front entry is nearly at grade and the property slopes steeply toward the rear where the house is a full three stories tall (now including an attached garage built between 1924 and 1950). A major renovation to the house around 1910 resulted in the wrap around porch supported by Tuscan columns that rest on a rock-faced limestone railing. This porch extends from the middle of the façade around the east to the exterior stairs that leads to second floor of the rear side porch, which has been enclosed. At some point the house was sided (including the mansard sides) with asbestos tile, but the current paint color scheme helps to minimize the impact of this alteration and the interior retains some splendid dark paneling in the main rooms that dates from the c. 1910 renovation.

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**BIRD STREET (Odd Numbers, South Side)**

- 1229 **House; 1913-1924. (Photo 41, Photo 42, Photo 43) Contributing.**  
This is an excellent example of the Four Square plan house that was popular vernacular form used throughout the Midwest that was easily adapted to a variety of stylistic features, in this case Prairie style. This is a two story, stucco (over tile) house with a hipped roof and front hipped dormer. The roof is slightly shallower than on many Four Square designs and extends down so that the soffits rest on the frieze which also forms a continuous lintel for the second floor windows. This design feature combines with the continuous sill course for those same windows to lower the building's profile, shorten the appearance of the second floor walls and emphasize the horizontal features commonly associated with the Prairie style. In addition the wide, enclosed eaves of the roof, dormer and porch also highlight the horizontal elements of the building. The full width porch has a hipped roof with large stucco supports and half wall railing that create another horizontal element, the opening into the porch. The windows are 4 x 1 sashed windows, with the first floor window being a triple sashed window. Like most Four Square designs, the façade is divided vertically into two bays. The front door is a full light, wood framed door and there is a red brick, end wall chimney on the west with a one story bay behind the chimney. The land slopes downhill toward the back and the house is a full three stories across the back. Alterations to the exterior are minimal and the most notable alteration is the aluminum storm door.
- 1237 **First United Methodist Church Parsonage; c.1884. Contributing.**  
This two story, clapboard house was originally an L-shaped plan of cross gables that was built around 1884. Between 1913 and 1924, the original corner porch (on the interior of the L) was replaced with a two story addition with a mansard roof as well as a full width front porch. The house is very simple in design with the front divided into two bays. The gabled bay on the east half of the façade has paired 1 x 1 sashed windows, like most other windows with a simple crowned lintel. On the first floor level, below these paired windows is a large transomed window. The west half of the façade has a triple window on the second floor level that consists of two, very narrow, sashed windows flanking a broad, sashed window. Below this window, the exterior wall of the house is recessed back with a rectangular light wood framed door and transom. The porch has a hipped roof with broad, clapboard supports at each corner and in the middle and the railing is actually a clapboard half wall, a Prairie style design influence. On the west side is a stained glass window. Across the sides of the house, the original stone foundation is exposed because of the slope of the land and there is a post-1950, two story addition on the back where the house is actually three stories tall because of the steep hillside. This addition includes a garage.
- 1241 **George B. and Emilie Treat House; c.1907. (Photo 43, Photo 58) Contributing.**  
**Garage; 1913-1924. Contributing.**  
This one story, red brick, Prairie style cottage is a rare example of the Prairie style in Hannibal, especially one that is a one story cottage. As is characteristic of the Prairie style, the design emphasizes the horizontal elements. The massing of the hipped roof is broken up by the use of lower height projecting, hipped bays and dormers, all with very wide, enclosed eaves. The soffits rest just at the lintel line and the raised watertable line created by the exposed poured concrete foundation minimizes the height of the brick walls and emphasizes the horizontal nature of the design. There is a continuous concrete sill that also serves as the cap to the brick half wall on the L-shaped front porch. The sashed windows have an unusual, Prairie style, muntin pattern in the upper sashes but are single light in the lower sashes. On the east side, there is a broad, flat end wall chimney with two decorative brick bands at the top. The steps leading up to the porch are wide, with a shallow rise (wood), again emphasizing the horizontal elements. The entry door, at the back of the L, is flanked by sidelights. The door has a rectangular light in the upper half and it, along with the sidelights, are leaded glass in a diamond pattern. There is a cantilevered porch on the back of the house, overhanging the hillside, with steps descending to the ground level. The porch retains its original spindles and is screened. There is a one car, hipped roof, stucco garage at the alley that was built between 1913 and 1924. It retains its original tri-fold, four panel, wood doors. However, it does have an attached lean-to carport that has been added more recently. On the west side of the property is a tiered concrete retaining wall.

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**BIRD STREET (Even Numbers, North Side)**

- 800 Double House; c. 1884. (Photo 52) Noncontributing.**  
This is a one story, pyramidal roofed, frame house. The house has asbestos siding, which was usually added to homes in Hannibal starting in the 1930s. Since such renovations are part of the period of significance of the district, that does not necessarily negatively impact its historic integrity, but there is a full width front porch that has been enclosed with screens and latticework panels, obscuring the façade. Because of the slope of the land, the house is two stories tall on the rear and there is an addition on the rear which includes a garage door to the basement level. By the time that this part of Hannibal was covered by the fire insurance maps, in 1899, this house had already been built and was identified as a double house, originally addressed as 800 and 802 Bird. City directory research identifies occupants as early as 1885, making the likely date of construction in 1883-1884.
- 804 Robert L. and Hazel H. Hart House; 1886-1887. (Photo 50, Photo 52) Contributing.**  
This 1 ½ story side gabled house has a front facing, gabled bay. Based upon the fire insurance maps, this was the original plan of the house when it was built around 1886-1887. In 1924 the fire insurance maps show that what had been an L-shaped plan with a small front porch inside the L, now had a larger porch on the southwest corner, resulting in the current appearance of the house, including the continuous roof from the porch to the gable peak and the shed roofed dormer. The current roof has wide eaves with exposed rafters, a Craftsman feature and the square corner post on the porch is also common to that style. The windows appear to be original, multipaned windows, the pattern is obscured by the aluminum awnings, which were added after 1950. The land slopes steeply downhill to the back, so the house is actually 2 ½ stories tall on the back. There is a hipped roof extension on the back which appears to be original. The frame house is sided with asbestos shingles, a commonly used product beginning in the 1930s. The alterations to this house (except the awnings) are characteristic of the changes that occurred to many homes in this neighborhood which changed as new materials and styles became popular.
- 806 House; pre-1869. (Photo 50, Photo 53) Contributing.**  
This house may be one of the oldest houses in the district since it is clearly shown on the 1869 map of Hannibal in the same basic form: a two story, end gabled house with a one story side gabled wing projecting toward the east. The two story section (including the internal brick chimney) is characteristic of early, settlement era, vernacular types. Remodeled around 1918 with a new shed roofed porch that spans the front, the porch roof connects to the roof of the one story wing near the peak. The design of the porch is strongly influenced by the Craftsman style with the exposed rafters and the tapered square columns resting on tall, square, concrete pedestals. The asbestos siding was probably added in the 1930s, over the original lap siding, when this new product became popular in Hannibal. Although the house is in very poor condition and some of the windows are boarded over, it is an important house in the district for understanding the evolution of residential styles in Hannibal, especially the porch alterations which traditionally occurred in this neighborhood as new styles became popular ways to update the house's appearance.
- 814 Fred and Carrie Bassen House; pre-1899. (Photo 50, Photo 51) Contributing.**  
Based upon the exterior inspection of the house and the fire insurance maps, it is evident that at least the west portion of this house (which is painted brick with a clapboard section toward the back) dates from some time prior to 1899 when it appears on the first fire insurance map to cover this area. There is also a similarly shaped, 1 ½ story end gabled house illustrated at this location on the 1869 map, which may be the brick portion of the house. However, the current configuration with its wrap around porch supported by Doric columns dates from 1906 to 1913, giving it Colonial Revival stylistic influences. The porch has a shallow hipped roof and extends across the façade and down the side to where the east wall juts out. It is at this point that there is the entry door, although the steps leading up the hill to the entry are accessed from the rounded corner. On the front façade, there are two sashed windows on the first floor with segmental brick arches. On the second floor, is a paired window divided and flanked by pilasters supporting a small window hood. In the attic at the front gable end is a small round vent. The other distinctive feature is an arched window, temporarily boarded in, on the east elevation.



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**BIRD STREET (Even Numbers, North Side)**

- 820 Double House; c.1891. (Photo 52) (Contributing)**  
This two story, clapboard double house is symmetrically designed with a large hipped roof flanked on each end by projecting, pedimented two story bays. There are large half round windows in each pediment, which is sheathed with fish scale shingles. Both the first and second floor levels of these bays have paired, doublehung sashed windows. Between the projecting bays are two entries with a sashed window above each. The only other decorative feature are the cornerboards which outline the building. The front porch is a replacement, but of the same dimension as the original. The house has some restoration in recent years, including the removal of vinyl siding. Since the land slopes steeply uphill to the west and the house is elevated on the hilltop, this property marks the beginning of a large rubble stone wall that has the added interest of being a double retaining wall with the public sidewalk and access to the properties on the lower wall. It appears that the second floor windows may be replacements that are shorter than the originals.
- 828 William L. Hance House; 1883-1884. (Photo 52) Noncontributing.**  
This two story end gabled house has a two story, gabled wing near the back of the house that faces east. The house had a canted bay on the front that is now missing. The house has asbestos shingle siding, many of the windows have been covered or replaced and the porch has been altered. It still retains the double tiered, rubble stone retaining wall since the property is perched near the top of the hill.
- 1000 Rockcliffe Mansion; 1898-1900; Barnett, Haynes and Barnett (St. Louis), architects. (Photo 35, Photo 49) (Listed in the National Register).**  
This grand mansion is designed in the Neoclassical style with a rusticated stone foundation, light tan brick walls and a truncated hipped, red clay tile roof. It is 2 ½ stories tall with a 2 ½ story tall portico centered on the south façade and a colonnaded porte-cochere extending from the east elevation and a one story wing on the west. The portico has paired Corinthian columns supporting the pediment and a balustraded balcony for the second floor. There is a cupola on the railed rooftop and there are broken pediment dormers surrounding the roof. Most first floor window have fanlight transoms and the façade windows have narrow sidelights. The massive, fluted chimney extends up from the east elevation in front of the porte-cochere. While the mansion can be accessed through the cliff by a steep driveway and stone retaining wall along Bird Street, most visitors today utilize the back driveway from Hill Street. (See historic photo in Steve Chou, Private Photograph Collection, Hannibal, Mo.).
- 1234 Wesley H. Loomis House; pre-1873. (Photo 45) Contributing.**  
Built prior to 1873, this two story, brick (painted), Italianate house has the characteristic low-pitched hipped roof with paired, decorative brackets supporting the eaves. It also has a full-width front porch and smaller side porch (facing east near the rear of the house), both with the original Italianate style, slender square posts crowned with capitals and attached to additional brackets for the eaves of the porch. The wood porch floor is supported by simple brick piers and the house has formed concrete entry stairs with bullnose treads. The stairs and entry are in the west bay of this three bay wide façade. The entry door, with a segmental arched window hood, is a 3 x 5 light, wood framed door. The segmental arched windows have decorative window hoods and the original 4 x 4 sashed windows. The house is elevated from the public sidewalk with the land sloping uphill toward the back. There was a porch added on the back, west side, between 1924 and 1950. There is a small wood addition on the rear, the brick walls have been painted, and the porch is missing its railing, but these are minor alterations to what is one of the oldest houses in the neighborhood.
- 1236 David H. and Sarah E. Eby House; 1915. (Photo 45) Contributing.**  
Built in 1915, this two story, wood shingle siding house utilized the popular Four Square plan with Prairie style features. It had the wide, enclosed eaves on the full width porch, main roof, and central hipped dormer, all of which emphasized the more horizontal elements of the house. The porch has simple, wood shingles cladding the posts at each outer corner and near the middle, with a wood shingle sided railing to frame the horizontal opening to the porch and the three sashed windows beyond in the western bay of the façade. The eastern bay has the double set of skirted, poured concrete steps

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**BIRD STREET (Even Numbers, North Side)**

leading directly up to the front entry. On the second floor, each bay has a another sashed window. The windows are multipaned on the upper sash and single pane lower sashes. There is a red brick, end wall chimney on the west side of the house. The carport, built into the hillside under the west side of the front of the house (and partially under the porch, has a corrugated metal roof supported by smaller, square wood posts clad in wood shingles. The carport appears to have been a post-1950 alteration.

**1238 Warren J. and Anna W. Dakin House; c. 1890-1891.(Photo 45) Contributing.**

This Queen Anne style, two story, frame house is elevated from the street since the hillside continues to slope uphill toward the rear of the property. It has a hipped roof with cross gabled bays projecting toward the east and south with the L-shaped porch wrapping the southeast corner. At this corner of the house is a small conical roofed turret. This is an example of the spindlework variant of the Queen Anne style, with a pediment on the hipped porch roof, both of which are supported by turned posts and decorative brackets. The porch retains its original turned balustrade. The double tiered, concrete steps lead up to the main entry that faces south on the west end of the porch (adjacent to the 2 1/2 story, pedimented and canted bay). The entry has paired, wood paneled doors with a square light in the upper portion of each door and are connected by a transom. Canted on the corner, next to the door, is a large sashed window with an additional window at the other end of the L. The front bay has sashed windows on each angled side on both the first and second floor levels with a transomed window on the first floor of the façade and paired sashed windows above. In the pediment is a half-timbered treatment around the rectangular window. While the first floor walls are cladboard with cornerboards, the upper level of the façade, the turret, and the area at the top of this pediment are clad in fish scale shingles, which flare at the base, capping the crowned lintels of the first floor. There is a multipaned window above the entry on the second floor façade. The ashlar stone foundation is prominent below this wing of the house because of the slope of the hillside. The only obvious alteration is the large six light window in the turret, which appears to either replace multiple windows or is an enlargement of the original window opening.

**1240 Daniel H. and Bess Mason Hafner House; c. 1890-1891. (Photo 44, Photo 45) Contributing.**

This 2 1/2 story, wood framed house has a gabled roof with a double, projecting pediment facing the façade and cross gabled bays facing the east and west sides of the house. The front of the house is divided primarily into three bays but there is a 1 1/2 story, shed roofed extension facing the west that appears to be for a staircase (given the height of the windows) and it has a separate entry. Both this entry and the main entry in the western bay of the primary façade are transomed, wood paneled doors with rectangular lights. The remaining bays on the first floor and those on the second floor level have doublehung sashed windows, as are the others on the house. The front porch has a shed roof, extending across both entries and the entire façade. There is a small pedimented gable where the stairs enter the porch. Like other houses on this block, the house is elevated from the street with double set of poured concrete stairs leading up from the public sidewalk. In recent years, the clapboards have been covered with vinyl siding, which obscures some of the original window trim and probably some element in the pedimented gable end. The porch posts and railing are recent replacements as well. Despite these alterations, the form of the house, with its various rooflines and pediments still make this a contributing building in the district.

**1242 Fred L. and Ann L. Wilson House; c. 1904. (Photo 44) Contributing.**

**Two-Car Garage; c. 1920. Contributing.**

This cross gabled, frame house, has a broad 1 1/2 story gable facing south with two story gabled bays on either side. The side gabled bays have broken pediments. There is a small brick chimney at the intersection of the gables. The base of the broad, front gable is skirted at the same level as the hipped roof porch that extends across much of the façade. There are paired, sashed windows in the gable end recessed under the gable end. The front porch has three, raised, concrete pedestals supporting the square tapered columns, a Craftsman stylistic feature, although the broad form of the front gable on this vernacular house is more often associated with Shingle style designs. The porch is missing its railing and there has been an addition added to the back since 1950. Asbestos shingle siding has been applied to the house, a treatment that dates from the 1930s in Hannibal. Behind the house, and accessed from a driveway to Bird Street, is a two car, side

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## Individual Site Descriptions (continued)

### **BIRD STREET (Even Numbers, North Side)**

gabled, lap sided, garage, which the county assessor dates from the 1920s (and its design is typical of that era). The garage never appears on the fire insurance maps (through 1950), but they are notoriously in error about garages in this part of Hannibal.

1244 **Walter and Elizabeth S. Norton House; c. 1913. (Photo 44) Contributing.**

This two story, red brick house is a simple T-shaped design with a flat deck, hipped roof. The front of the house is spanned by a full width front porch supported by three square, brick posts that extend down to simple plinthe-like concrete bases and have square concrete capitals. The porch foundation is also poured concrete, but it has the original wood porch floor and the simple wooden railings. Although the three posts are spaced evenly across the façade, there is a shorter, brick newel post just east of the entry steps that matches the design of the other posts. Most of the windows are simple, doublehung sashed windows, with two paired in the upper level of the west side of the façade and one on the east side. On the first floor of the façade, there is a leaded glass transomed window on the west side with the oval glass door with transom and another sashed window in the east half of the façade. The house is elevated above both streets, because of the slope of the land and there is a short concrete retaining wall near the street. Behind the house, the land slopes steeply downhill into a ravine.

### **HILL STREET (Odd Number, South Side)**

1001 **Sumner T. McKnight House; constructed 1877-78; moved west 200 feet in 1898; Hogg and Shedd, contractors (attributed). (Photo 47, Photo 48, Photo 49) Contributing.**

**Garage; c. 1930. Contributing.**

This is the most elaborate example of the Italianate style in Hannibal and one of a trio of mansions that sit atop Oak Hill where it commands a view of much of Hannibal. It is a two story, hipped roof, clapboard house with hipped roof, two story bays projecting to the north and south. There is a sawtooth course and elaborate, paired brackets under the eaves, which is a built in gutter system. The windows have pedimented lintels above the shuttered, doublehung sashed windows. On the south elevation is an elaborate tiered bay window with the rusticated stone foundation exposed almost a full story tall. It is topped by a colonnaded half-octagonal bay window with doublehung sashed windows between the pilasters, a dentil course above and a series of connecting pediments forming a sawtooth detail and serving as the wide base for the smaller half-octagonal bay window on the second floor level. This second floor bay window is also colonnaded with doublehung sashed windows, but have segmental arched lintels below the projecting dentil course and crown molding. There is an even smaller, half-octagonal form sitting on the roof of this second floor bay window. It is capped by a decorative bargeboard in the gable that is attached like a wall dormer to the hipped roof. The front entry faces east, with a colonnaded porch wrapping the façade and much of the south elevation. Because of the slope of the land on the south, there is a grand staircase with railing cut-outs that match the porch balustrade that terminate in paneled newel posts similar to the bases of the columns. There is a series of small brackets that form a dentil course at the top of the flat hipped porch roof (See historic photo in Steve Chou, Private Photograph Collection, Hannibal, Mo.). The interior of the house retains many of its original details, including the open staircase, elaborate woodwork, wood paneled doors, unusual door latches, parquet floors, and cast iron fireplaces. Originally the house was located 200 feet east (1000 Bird), but in 1898 it was moved to make room for the J. J. Cruikshank mansion, Rockcliffe (see 1000 Bird). James A. Roland, a local man who specialized in moving houses, completed the move (See historic photo. in Steve Chou, Private Photograph Collection, Hannibal, Mo.). including a new foundation, much of which is exposed on the south and west sides of the house because of the steep slope to the land. At the back of the property, which is now used as the entry because of more level access point from Hill Street, is a two car, detached, clapboard garage with its original folding doors. The garage is not shown on the fire insurance maps, but they are often inaccurate in Hannibal, but it has been dated by the county assessor as 1930, probably a fairly accurate estimate given the Craftsman detailing (exposed rafters, wider eaves, and decorative treatment to the clapboard.

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HILL STREET (Even Numbers, North Side)

- 1000 **Frank T. and Annie R. Hodgdon House; 1910.(Photo 53) Contributing.**  
This two story, red brick house has a hipped roof with hipped dormers centered on each elevation. There is a wide, hipped roof porch on the south façade. The design of the house is influenced by the Prairie style with the roofs of the porch, house, and dormers all having very wide, enclosed eaves. The dormers are broad, with eight light, horizontal windows. As is common to the Prairie style, the façade has very clean lines, with massive square, brick corner posts supporting the porch and smaller, similarly designed newel posts on either side of the central concrete steps with concrete half-walls. The foundation of the porch is rusticated stone. A long set of concrete steps leading down to the short, concrete retaining wall by the street since the house is perched on top of the crest of the hill. The first floor windows have segmental arched lintels, but the second floor windows are straight headed, with the soffits at the lintel line. The windows are generally 8 x 1, but a pair of small, vertical, multipaned windows are centered on the upper façade directly below the dormer. The front door has sidelights. There are at least two simple brick chimneys on the west end of the house. There is a two story, open porch at the back of the property which does not appear to be original to the house, the windows have aluminum storm windows added, and the porch railings have been replaced with wrought iron rails.
- 1004 **Asa and Anna Turner House; c. 1883. (Photo 53) Contributing.**  
This 1 ½ story, frame house has a gabled bay facing the street and a hipped dormer facing west. On the southwest corner of the house is a rounded porch with a flat roof and clipped corner between the bay and hipped roof portion of the house. This porch is almost at grade, but has replacement posts. The bay has a pedimented gable end that has fishscale shingles and the side walls of the hipped dormer are shingled. The first floor of the house is now clad in aluminum siding. The windows are 1 x 1 sashed windows. Because of the steep slope of the land, the house is elevated from the street and accessed by a long set of concrete steps. Although the house has had alterations in recent years, eliminating some of the decorative details on the porch and walls, its basic form still identifies it as a small Queen Anne cottage.
- 1012 **Eliza T. Brown House; c. 1872. (Photo 53) Noncontributing.**  
This small, one story, side gabled house has a bay window on the west side supported by brackets. The façade consists of two, doublehung sashed windows flanking the door. The stone foundation is the only remaining clue as to its probable age since it is missing its original full width front porch. The replacement porch is actually a small deck, similarly designed to the larger deck on the east side of the house.
- 1100 **Roy and Effie Glasgow House; c.1902; Courtney Brothers, builder. (Photo 54) Contributing.**  
This 1 ½ story, hipped roof house has a symmetrically designed façade which is divided into three bays. The outer two bays each have a canted bay window consisting of three doublehung sashed windows. The wide, enclosed eaves of the house extend to cover the bay windows. In the center bay is a rectangular light, wood paneled door that has an old 12 light wooden storm door. Above the door is a gabled dormer with a pair of casement windows. The front porch spans across the middle bay and a portion of each bay window. It has a shallow pitched hipped roof supported by two square posts that rest on the concrete base. There is a corbelled chimney on the east end of the house. The house has been sided with asbestos shingles, at some point after 1930, the time period when this material became popular in Hannibal.
- 1106 **William B. and Helen Mounce Jones House; 1904. (Photo 54) Contributing.**  
**Garage, c. 1975. Noncontributing.**  
This two story, clapboard, hipped roof house with cross gables has a canted bay window with a shed roof on the west end of the façade that connects to the shed roof porch that spanned most of the front façade originally. Now, this porch roof is continued to connect to the carport on the east side of the house. Both the front and east gables have gable overhangs above a pair of sashed windows, and both portions of each gable end are clad in staggered shingles. The front façade is three bays wide, with the canted bay window (with sashed windows on each face) in the western bay of the first floor. Above is a pair of sashed windows. The door is located in the center bay and has a wooden storm door with 15 lights. Above the door, there is a second floor level porch with a railing that projects out onto the porch roof for a sidelighted door. There is a pair of sashed windows in the east bay, first floor with a doublehung sashed window aligned above on the second floor. The rear roof, east end, forms a saltbox with a porthole window on the east side. Although

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**HILL STREET (Even Numbers, North Side)**

the porch posts are probably not the original, the porch appears to be its original dimension and the only other alteration is the carport added after 1950. The house is elevated from the street and given the old set of concrete steps leading down to the public sidewalk, it is likely that the porch originally had steps to the porch from the front, not the carport. Behind the house is a metal clad, detached garage that is not visible from the street.

- 1112 **Dr. Harry R. and Edith Neepner House; c. 1895. (Photo 54, Photo 55) Contributing.**  
**Garage; c. 1994. Noncontributing.**

This two story, clapboard, hipped roof with cross gable house is an interesting example of the Queen Anne style. The gable ends form pediments on both the front and east bay and are clad in alternating bands of fishscale and staggered shingles, that flare out at the base of the pediment to cover the oriel window with its paired sashed windows on the second floor. In the pediment there is a small window opening with a shallow, hipped roof. The first floor of the front bay has a large plate glass window with a 12 light transom. To the east of the front gabled bay, the house is spanned by a two story, L-shaped porch that extends beyond the end of the east bay. The porch entrance is a wide set of steps that is in the center of the house, leading directly to the front door which is a four light, wood paneled door. The posts supporting the porch are square with small capitals, resting on the wood porch floor. The porch railing is simple, but appears to be original, although the section that frames around the steps is highly unusual. It is likely that the porch, which is not characteristic of the Queen Anne style, was altered around 1909, since it is clearly shown on the first fire insurance map to cover this area in 1913. The enclosure of the second floor porch cannot be dated, but appears to have occurred early, if not at the same time. Next to the entry is a high, fixed window and both the window and door have crowned lintels. The second floor of the porch also has simple square posts at the corner, but is enclosed with a clapboard half-wall and three, 8 x 1 sashed windows in each of the two front and two side bays (between the posts). The house has a rusticated stone foundation and the house is elevated from the street, which is accessed by a set of concrete steps down to a short retaining wall at the public sidewalk. Behind the house is a new, two car, clapboard garage built, dated by the county assessor as 1994.

- 1116 **Charles H. and Lois M. Northam House; c. 1901. (Photo 55, Photo 56) Contributing.**

This 2 ½ story, clapboard, pyramidal roof house is an excellent example of the Colonial Revival style popular at the first of the twentieth century. The roof has wide eaves, possibly with built-in gutters, and flat brackets that provide a dentil course effect. There is a broad, hipped dormer centered on the front, also with wide bracketed eaves. The dormer has three small windows. The façade is divided into three bays, with the west bay having a canted two story bay window. The center bay is the where the large rectangular lighted door is located. On the second floor of the center bay, above the door are four tall and narrow windows with a larger rectangular window to the east. The east bay has a squared bay with paired, doublehung sashed windows on the second floor level and a large plate glass window on the first floor of the façade. The flat hipped roof of the porch has a balustrade on the roof deck. The porch extends across the center bay and then projects out as a semi-circular porch across the eastern section of the façade. It is supported by paired, Doric columns and has flat brackets under the wide eaves. Due to the slope of the land, the wood porch floor is elevated, with the concrete piers below the floor in line with the columns and half the height of the columns (with latticework panels between the piers). Between the columns is a turned balustrade similar to the porch roof balustrade. The fire insurance maps always incorrectly drew this house, without the bays and without the porch, although they are obviously historic, if not original to the house. In 1991, a new, one story kitchen was added on the back, north side next to the older two car, attached garage that faces east also at the back of the house.

- 1200 **Robert B. D. and Emma E. Simonson House; c. 1903-1904; Courtney Brothers, builder. (Photo 55) Contributing.**

This 2 ½ story, red brick house has a hipped roof with crossed gables. The 2 ½ story bays face south toward the street and to both sides. Originally, the side gables were clipped, as they all are now, but the front gable was not, rather it was a massive pediment with a single window, rather than the two light window now visible. The gable ends have fishscale shingles, even on the front. The front bay has a squared off soffit supporting the gable, but the bay itself is canted with

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**HILL STREET (Even Numbers, North Side)**

doublehung sashed windows on each face of the bay, except the front has a 1 x 2 sash in the second floor and a transomed window on the first floor. The elongated pattern of the transom is original to the house. The windows all have brick, segmental arched lintels and rusticated limestone sills. The front door is transomed. There is another rusticated limestone course separating the raised rusticated limestone foundation from the brick walls. The current porch was probably installed at the same time that the front gable was clipped since the historic picture in the *Mirror of Hannibal* (p.226) shows a small shed roofed porch situated to the east of the front bay. The current porch is much larger, extending out beyond the face of both the front and east bays. It is supported by brick piers with rusticated limestone bases and has square, recessed panel posts at each corner supporting the broad flat roof. There is a balustrade across the front of the porch and along the east side of the porch as well. Another balustrade surrounds the second floor level. The steps enter from the west side of the porch. The original porch had broad steps that entered directly in line with the concrete steps that lead down to the public sidewalk. The alterations to the front gable and the new porch were alterations made to the home around 1909, probably shortly after C. T. Hays bought the home (given the detailing on the porch) since the first fire insurance map to show this portion of Hill Street outlines the newer porch dimensions.

- 1208 **Eugene H. and Clara S. Price House; c. 1908. Contributing.**  
**Garage; c. 1920. Contributing.**

This 2 ½ story, hipped roof, frame house has 2 ½ story bay facing the street on the west end of the façade. This bay is canted, with 1 x 1 sashed windows on both the first and second floor. At the top of the second floor, integrated into the soffits and gutters with the main roof, the bay has a flat roof that projects out from the hipped roof. Directly above is a gabled dormer, matching the one at the east end of the façade. Both dormers are pedimented and have paired, sashed windows. The two story front porch has a shed roof and extends from the front bay to the east end of the façade. This porch is now enclosed between what appear to be the four original Doric columns on both levels. On each level there is a half wall with doublehung, wood sashed windows paired between the columns. The entry to the porch is in the western of the three porch bays, probably its original location since this is in line with the poured concrete steps that lead down the hillside to the public sidewalk. The porch is elevated on masonry piers in line with these columns and have vertical slats between the piers. On the east elevation, just behind the porch is a red brick chimney. The house was originally clapboard but is now clad in aluminum siding of a wider width. The second floor porch was added sometime between 1913 and 1924 fire insurance map revisions, probably around 1923. Behind the house is a two bay, end gabled, lap siding garage that faces east. It retains its original, paired doors in each bay and has a six light window on the south wall.

- 1212 **House; c. 1890. Contributing.**  
**Garage; 1980. Noncontributing.**

This house sits on an access drive behind 1214 Hill Street, facing south. It is a small 1 ½ story, end gabled, frame house with Colonial Revival details. It is basically rectangular in shape except for a small, one story wing that is directly behind the front porch and incorporated into the shed roof of the porch. The porch is supported by three Doric columns that rest on the wood porch floor. The porch is close to the ground. The front door retains its original oval light wood door and two light transom at the east end of the façade. Next to the entry is a doublehung sashed window. Above the porch is a small doublehung sashed window in the gable end. The house is now covered with vinyl siding and has storm windows. The back porch is enclosed, but the basic form has not changed since it was built and it a rare example of a small, Colonial Revival cottage in this neighborhood. Adjacent to the house on the east and facing south at the top of the drive, is a newer, two car garage. According to the county accessor's records, the garage was built in 1980 and the house constructed in 1890, both of which may be fairly accurate dates.

- 1214 **Lewis L. and Blanche A. Rich House; c. 1884. Noncontributing.**  
**Garage; 1930. Contributing.**

This one story, hipped roof, frame house has a pedimented gabled bay facing the street on the east half of the façade. The bay has clipped corners with a large, doublehung sashed window in its façade. Next to the bay on the west half of the façade is a flat roofed porch and there is a canted bay window on the west side. The house retains its basic form, but the

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**HILL STREET (Even Numbers, North Side)**

siding has been replaced with asbestos shingles, a feature found in Hannibal beginning in the 1930s. The porch has also been replaced with turned posts, new railings, and new steps, in the original configuration, but the wood is not painted and these details probably do not match the originals. Behind the house and facing the driveway to the east is a end gabled, one car garage with lap siding. According to the county assessor's records, the garage was built in 1930, probably a fairly accurate date.

**1216 House; c. 1910. Contributing.**

Next to 1212 Hill, on a driveway behind 1214 Hill, is a small, vernacular design house that has a side gable intersecting with the back wing to form a T-shaped plan. The house retains its original clapboard siding with cornerboards as well as exposed rafters, possibly a Craftsman era influence. Centered at the apex is a small, red brick chimney. The front porch extends across much of the front the house. The porch roof is basically flat and was enclosed until recently. It is difficult to determine whether the square porch posts are original or not, but they do match the ones on the façade wall. There are the remnants of an old porch railing still intact. The wood porch floor is elevated on small concrete piers. The front door appears to be the original two light, wood door but is positioned slightly off-center and is flanked with windows near each end of the porch. The windows are doublehung sashed windows. The arms of the T are only one room wide, with a window centered in each side elevation. Except for the alterations to the front porch, the house appears unaltered and is a very rare, extant example of the vernacular types that were used in Hannibal on smaller homes. According to the county assessor's records, the house was constructed in 1910, which may be a fairly accurate date. Because of numerous renumberings of the houses on Hill Street in this area, it is very difficult to tell exactly when it was built and the fire insurance maps did not include this area until 1913, by which time the house had already been built.

**1218 Edward and Bennie H. Drescher House; c. 1918. (Photo 57) Contributing.**

This one story, side gabled, clapboard, house has a T-shaped plan. The front has a flat roofed porch that extends across most of the façade. The doorway is off-centered to the east and there are windows near each end of the porch. This small vernacular design has exposed rafters (camouflaged by the gutters) and cornerboards. The front porch posts and railings have been replaced with wrought iron features, but the entry to the porch is in its original location as evidenced by the concrete steps that lead down the hill to the public sidewalk. The house is broader across the back with shallow bays extending to both sides. In addition, there is a square, hipped roof, oriel window on the west side of the house. The only other alterations appear to be the storm windows and door, as well as a new metal chimney cap.

**1222 George W. and Edna S. Brashears House; c. 1908. (Photo 57) Contributing.**

**Garage (listed on map as 1299 Hill); c. 1913-1924. Contributing.**

This two story, hipped roof, clapboard house is a good example of the Four Square plan, which in this case utilized Colonial Revival stylistic details. As is common to this plan, there is a hipped roof dormer with a horizontal, fixed light window centered on the front and a full width front porch. The dormer, main house, and porch all have wider eaves on the roof. The clapboard is mitered at the corners. The front is divided into two bays, with doublehung sashed windows in each bay on both levels, except for the first floor east bay which has the transomed entry door, which has two small lights at the top of the four panel door. The front porch railing is a simple balustrade with side railings on both sides of the steps that lead directly out from the house. The porch is elevated, because of the steep slope of the land, with the columns extending to the ground. The only noticeable alterations include the aluminum storm windows and the false shutters on the front elevation windows. This flat roofed, stucco, one car garage faces east, parallel to the south side of Hill Street. The garage is precariously perched over the edge of the steep hillside across the street from the house. There is a flat roof projection over the driveway that is supported by a square post on the south end and a very large knee brace on the north end and the garage retains its bi-fold, crossbar, wood doors (although one is now laying on the ground). There are paired, multipaned windows on the north, facing the street. The structure is in a severe state of disrepair, with the roof collapsing. It first appeared on the 1924 fire insurance map, meaning that it was probably built between 1913 and 1924. Given the Craftsman stylistic influences (knee brace, stucco), this estimated date of construction seems accurate.



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**HILL STREET (Even Numbers, North Side)**

1228 **Dr. John S. and Elizabeth P. Howell; c. 1908. (Photo 57) Contributing.**

This 2 ½ story, red brick house with faux stone foundation has an L-shaped plan and a hipped roof with very wide, beadboard eaves. The design is influenced by the Prairie style, especially the use of wide eaves, horizontal banding and the square corner posts. The façade is divided into three bays with a hipped roof dormer centered in the front. The dormer also has wide, enclosed eaves and a horizontal, pivot window. To either side of the central entry are doublehung sashed windows and all first floor window openings have brick, segmental arches while the second floor windows are square headed. The second floor has similar sized, doublehung sashed windows in the outer bays and two tiny 4 x 4 light, segmental arched windows connected by a concrete sill. The first floor, east side windows appear to be triple casement designs. The full width front porch repeats the very wide, beadboard eaves and is supported by brick square posts at each corner that rest on top of the concrete capped brick half-wall of the porch. The front steps are poured concrete, double tiered, leading downhill to the public sidewalk. The upper steps have brick wing walls with concrete caps. There is a canted, hipped roof, oriel window on the west side. The only apparent alterations are the shutters on the façade and the aluminum storm windows.

**DULANY STREET**

205 **House; pre-1869. Contributing.**

This is a one story, brick house that has a natural stone foundation. The house faces south, rather than toward the east along what was originally known as Draper Alley. It is a side gabled house with an L-shaped plan that originally had a porch incorporated into the south side of the gable on the interior of the L. The house retains its original 6 x 1 wood sashed windows and simple, lugged stone lintels and sills. The brick walls and stone foundation have been painted white and the porch has been enclosed with bead board siding.

**NORTH EIGHTH STREET (Odd Numbers, West Side)**

107 **Benjamin F. and Lelia Bell Brown House; c. 1904. Contributing.**

This 2 ½ story, brick house has a hipped roof with a 2 ½ story pedimented gabled bay centered on the front. On the face as well as the canted sides of this bay are segmental arched 1 x 1 sashed windows with lugged stone sills. There is a stone course that projects out on either side of the head of the first floor façade window to become the supports for the two side porch roofs. The pedimented gable has block modillions under the pediment which forms a triangular overhang below each side of this massive gable. The gable end has three, recessed, rectangular window openings separated by decorative brackets that support the upper half of the gable end which is clad in wood shingles. There is a segmental arched, transomed, two panel wood door with a large rectangular light (currently painted) on each end of the façade, recessed to either side of the deep gabled bay. The porches that flank the bay were originally not identified on the 1906 map, but were shown as one story corner porches in 1913. By 1924, they were identified as two story porches with the southeast corner porch being enclosed. Since the fire insurance maps are notoriously wrong in Hannibal on porch details, it is difficult to identify the historic configuration of the porches, although there must have been some form on porch on each side originally. The details on the fascia of both porches imply that they are old, although the square porch posts are newer. The enclosure of the southeast corner, second floor porch may date from the 1913-1924 era, but it has recently been sided with vinyl siding. This house was built at the zero lot line, with only the few porch steps leading down to the street. This two story house has Queen Anne stylistic details, especially in the treatment of the hipped roof with a front gabled bay and the detailing of that gable end.

211 **House; c. 1906-1913. (Photo 32) Contributing.**

This two story, red brick house is a Four Square plan that utilizes Prairie style detailing. It has the characteristic hipped roof of the Four Square plan houses, but its pitch is shallower and it has wide enclosed eaves, as well as a hipped roof dormer centered on the façade that also has wide eaves and a very short, horizontal window. The façade is divided into two bays, off-centered toward the north with a segmental arched, 1 x 1 sashed window on the first floor south bay directly below a 1 x 1 sashed window with lugged concrete sill on the second floor. In the north bay, the second floor has



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a matching window while the first floor has the entry door. There is a full width front porch that has a shallow, hipped roof with wide, enclosed eaves and is supported at the outer corners by large brick columns that emerge from the brick half wall railing. This half wall has a concrete cap as do the columns and they are resting on the rusticated, ashlar limestone foundation. Rather than have an access from the front, the poured concrete steps with wing walls are positioned north of the house to enter the north side of the porch. There is a concrete retaining wall next to the sidewalk in front of the house. There is a two story bay on the back of the house as well as a one story corner porch at the northwest corner. The only alteration to the house appears to be the screening framed into the original porch openings. The house is positioned just north of the alley between Center and Bird Streets.

**NORTH EIGHTH STREET (Even Numbers, East Side)**

204 **Parsonage for Eighth and Center Street Baptist Church; 1903. (Photo 30) Listed on National Register as part of the church.**

This two story, hipped roof, brick house shares a wall with the north side of the Eighth and Center Street Baptist Church. Its roofline is slightly lower than the gable end of the church and there is a square brick chimney between the two buildings. The façade of the house is divided into three bays with brick segmental arched windows with lugged masonry sills. All, but the north façade window, are single, 1 x 1 wood sashed windows, while the north window opening has paired sashed windows. The door is located in the center bay with a transom spanning the door and sidelight, both of which are recent replacements. The old set of poured concrete steps with wing walls originally led up from the public sidewalk since the building is constructed at a zero lot line. This has recently been covered or replaced with a wooden wheelchair ramp that extends uphill to the north. The side of the building is divided into two bays with a vertical row of windows in the west end, near the front. The back is also divided into three bays with segmental arched windows in each bay.

208 **Margaret Campbell House; North half pre-1873; South half and new façade, c. 1931-1934. (Photo 30) Contributing.**

This is a one story house that originally only consisted of the north half, which was a brick house with the entry on the south from a small porch recessed deeply on the south side elevation, built prior to 1873. Although doubled in size between 1931 and 1934 and the walls covered in stucco, it appears that this is the same building. The clue to this is the asymmetry of the façade with one 1 x 1 sashed window on the north half and both the entry door and another 1 x 1 sashed window clustered together on the south half. The house now has an end gabled roof with a tall hipped roof porch that has square columns at each end. Because of the steep slope uphill to the north and the proximity to the public sidewalk (which is elevated higher than the house) there are steps leading down to the front porch. The north section of the house pre-dates 1873, when it was first listed in the city directory. It is assumed that the south half of the building was added between 1931 and 1934 since there is a new occupant listed in 1935 and since the city directory of 1931 listed no occupant at this address for the first time. This is corroborated by the changes visible on the fire insurance map between 1924 and 1950, and the fact that the 1950 map shows a dividing line between the two halves of the building. Even the county assessor's records date the building as "+ or - 1890," not 1930s, by which time the assessor's dates are more accurate.

212 **Ernest A. and Helen Roderick House; c. 1904. (Photo 30) Contributing.**

This 2 ½ story, frame Queen Anne house has a flat decked hipped roof with a front gabled 2 ½ story bay. The bay has a pedimented gable end with paired windows with hexagonal muntin patterns. On the north end of this bay is a 1 x 1 wood sashed window on the first floor and a small fixed window on the second floor that repeats the hexagonal muntin pattern from the pediment. There is a similar small window on the main façade to the south of the gabled bay. The enclosed eaves extend out squarely over the canted two story bay window under this pediment and have spindlework brackets to the outer corners. The side of the gabled bay also has sashed windows, with a corner entry porch located at the southwest corner. The transomed wood paneled door with light faces north with a sashed window adjacent to it. On the south elevation there is a gabled dormer and irregularly spaced and sized sashed windows. On the north elevation there is another gabled two story bay. The house has very little front yard, with the porch nearly at grade. There was a garage cut into the basement of the house between 1913 and 1924 which is accessed from the back because of the steep slope to the hillside. The house was originally clapboard (evident because of fire damage when the house to the north burned down

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recently), but it has been covered with vinyl siding, camouflaging some of the details of the house, although it retains its distinctive Queen Anne cross gabled form and massing. The front porch posts have been replaced with wrought iron.

**NORTH NINTH STREET (Even Numbers, East Side)**

114 **Eldrige and Arabelle Bailey House; c. 1889-1891. (Photo 5) Contributing.**

This 1 1/2 story Folk Victorian cottage has clapboard walls on the first floor and staggered shingles in the pediments of the cross gabled roof that forms a T with its base being the façade. The porch wraps the façade with a rounded corner back to the south side gabled bay. It has slender round columns that originally supported the porch although the north two columns have been replaced with square posts, retaining the original capitals. This porch was originally not a full width porch based upon the fire insurance maps but was altered between 1906 and 1913 to convert it into a wrap around porch. There is a shallow concrete retaining wall and set of concrete steps leading up from the public sidewalk near the north end of the house. The south side of the porch is enclosed as a screened in porch. There are paired 1 x 1 sashed windows on the south half of the façade and a wood paneled door with a large rectangular light and a transom at the north end of the façade. In the gable ends are 1 x 1 sashed windows. There is a hipped roof porch on the back of the house on the south end of another cross gabled bay that spans the back elevation. Like the façade, there is a sashed window in the upper level of this pedimented gable. This is a nice example of a small, Folk Victorian cottage and is one of the rare examples of this style in this part of Hannibal, much less in this neighborhood.

116 **James T. Moore House; 1850-52. (Photo 5) Contributing.**

This two story, side gabled, brick house has a rock foundation, one indication that it is a much older home than others nearby houses. The boxed cornices incorporate a built in gutter and form gable end returns on each end of the house. The façade is divided into three bays with the center and north bays having 6 x 6 windows. The second floor window openings are shorter and have dressed stone sills. The first floor windows have recessed panels below the windows and flat, keystone lintels. The south bay has a simple, slightly recessed doorway with a narrow transom and six panel wood door. The entry is nearly at grade and now has a concrete stoop with iron railings on the side. Above the door is a porthole window. The entry has a dentilled, standing seam, curved hipped roof supported by paired knee braces which appear to be a more recent alteration. The side walls of the house are unadorned and have no window openings, but are noteworthy because of the large, iron, S-shaped tie rod ends, which help date the building since this style of tie rod was not used in the late nineteenth century. On the back, there is a 1 1/2 story, end gabled, brick addition with a south side porch that forms the south portion of the gable, shedding to the south instead of the backyard. From physical inspection, it appears that the back wing was added later, possibly prior to 1864, but by 1885 when it was included on the first fire insurance map. Although the fire insurance maps for Hannibal are often wrong about porch details, the earliest fire insurance maps in 1885 and 1890 do not show a porch, much as the house appears today. From 1899 through 1950, the maps show a full width front porch, which has since been removed. If the maps are correct, the house more closely approximates its original appearance now. This appears to be one of the oldest houses in the neighborhood, both because of its overall simple masonry construction, the tie rod ends and the shallow stone foundation. Its Federal (Adams) styling was out of popularity by 1840, although in this area it may have remained popular for a few more years given the isolation of the young community.

118 **Dr. Ulysses S. and Helen H. Smith House; c. 1913. (Photo 5) Contributing.**

**Garage; c. 1913. Contributing.**

This Four Square, brick house has wide eaves on the hipped roof that are supported by paired brackets. There is a shallow hipped dormer with paired, two light windows under its broad eaves. There is a wall dormer on the north side of the house as well. The porch is a shallow hipped roof porch with very wide eaves supported by smaller versions of the paired brackets above the three clustered Doric style columns that rest on each large pedestal base. Beneath the wood porch floor is old latticework. Wide, poured concrete steps with small wing walls enter the porch at the north end of the façade, but they appear to be later replacements. The façade is divided into two sections with the north section having the paired front doors that each have a rectangular light above two vertical panels on the wood doors. There is a second set of doors inside the shallow entryway. Centered on the first floor façade are paired casement windows with 10 lights each. To the south is a large 1 x 1 wood sashed window. On the second floor of the façade, which is divided by the roof

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brackets, there is a large 1 x 1 wood sashed window to the north and two narrower 1 x 1 wood sashed window to the south, all with lugged concrete sills. The sides and back of the house generally have 1 x 1 wood sashed windows, although there are other casement windows as well. There is a brick chimney on the south end of the house as well as one of the back that have two bands of brick courses near the top. On the back of the house, the basement is partially exposed due to the slope of the land and there is a two story porch that is enclosed on the first floor with an open porch on the second floor that is apparently a partial replacement of an historic two story porch since the house roof extends around the porch. There is a detached, hipped roof, stucco garage that was apparently built with the house. It retains its original paired, hinged wooden doors with eight lights in each door above a cross braced wood panel. The driveway to Eighth Street consists of a pair of wheel paths.

120 **Edward M. Holmes House; c. 1885. (Photo 5) Contributing.**

This, two story, Second Empire, brick house has a mansard roof supported by paired decorative brackets with a dentil course in the soffit. The original front entry appears to have been on Ninth Street where the façade is divided into three bays with the entry in the south bay. It has a bracketed hood with three rows of dentil molding over the paired entry doors with a top light. On each side, extending down from the brackets are reverse brackets on top of the small stoop. There are 2 x 2 windows with flat window hoods that have a circular keystone. The north façade faces Center Street and the house was often addressed from this street as well as 805-807 Center Street. There is a large two story hipped bay centered on this elevation that has a gabled wall dormer above the tiered two story, canted bay window. Each side of the bay window has a 2 x 2 wood sashed window flanked by pilasters and capped by double dentil courses. Both levels have mansard roofs and the second level is slightly a slightly small bay window. On each side of this elevation, on the second floor there are windows like those of the west façade (as seen in the illustration of the Thomas R. Conlon in *Souvenir Album*, 1891). On the first floor, west of the bay is another hooded entry but its transomed door and detailing is much simpler. A wrought iron post now supports its roof. To the east of the bay, there is a one story porch, which was enclosed after 1950. On the back, at the basement level is an attached one story addition that serves as a garage that was added between 1924 and 1950. The brick walls have been painted in recent years.

**NORTH TENTH STREET (Odd Numbers, West Side)**

205-207 **Two Family Flat; c. 1922. (Photo 24) Contributing.**

This is a shallow hipped roof, two story, red brick, rectangular, two family flat that is simply designed. It has wide eaves which are enclosed. The façade is divided into two bays with the south bay being wider and consisting of five, 3 x 1 sashed windows with a simple concrete sill on each level. The north bay has two additional windows with separate concrete sills on the second floor above the two entry doors which also have three vertical lights in the upper portion of the wood paneled doors. Over the doors is a shed roof supported by three large knee braces. The knee braces and vertical lights are Craftsman stylistic influences, the most popular style of that era. Because of the slope of the land, the poured concrete basement is exposed as the hillside slopes down on the south. This also requires that the set of steps be incorporated into this slope, with two steps for the south door and one for the north. The house is positioned almost at the lot line, adjacent to the public sidewalk. On the alley (north side) there is a short, ashlar stone retaining wall, similar to the one on the front of 1000 Center Street, and probably dating from when this was part of that property. The large wooden carriage house that was built for 1000 Center Street has been partially deeded to this property in recent years.

213 **Herman and Mary Schultz House; c. 1889-1891. (Photo 24) Contributing.**

This one story side gabled house has a cross gabled bay at the south end of the house that forms an irregular T-shape floor plan with the flat roofed porch on the north end. Because of the slope of the land, the ashlar limestone foundation is exposed for more than a half story on the south end and the porch is at grade on the north end. The house has 2 x 2 wood sashed windows. There are two windows in the gabled bay on the façade and one near the north end under the porch roof. In the attic of the gabled bay is a small, two light window. Near the middle of the house is a red brick chimney. Simple turned porch posts support the porch. The entry door faces north under the porch and leading into the gabled bay. The porch railing has been replaced with wrought iron and the house has been sided with aluminum siding and has nonhistoric wood shutters.

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**NORTH TENTH STREET (Even Numbers, East Side)**

**210 John W. and Annie L. Opp House; c. 1922-1927. (Photo 37) Contributing.**

This 1 ½ story, end gabled, clapboard, Craftsman bungalow has large gabled bays in the middle of each side elevation that give the appearance of being dormers since the eaves of the roof connect in front of the bay. There is a brick, exterior chimney on the north side. The façade has a full width, hipped roof porch supported by large square columns resting on top of clapboard half-wall railings. All of the roofs have exposed rafters and wide eaves. The windows are all 4 x 1, wood sashed windows with three clustered in the façade gable end and one in each second floor dormer/gable. The front entry door is a multipaned, wood framed door. The house retains its original wooden storm windows. On the back of the house is another gabled bay with one story shed roofed wings on each side. There is an attached garage facing the alley that is apparently a later addition. This house was built on what had previously been the back yard of 926 Center Street at some point between 1924 and 1927.

**218 House; c. 1883-1884. (Photo 36) Contributing.**

This is a small, one story Folk Victorian cottage that is a T-shaped plan with cross gables that has a large porch that spans around the south bay as an L-shaped porch. The entry to the house, up a tall series of wooden steps, is adjacent to the front gabled bay, but faces west toward the street. The windows are simple 1 x 1 wood sashed windows with simple lintels that have a small pediment above each window unit. The windows are paired on the façade gable end. There are vents, again with the small pediment detail in the attic level of each gable. The ashlar stone foundation is visible on the front because of the slope of the hillside. The porch retains its bracketed imposts, but has a simple clapboard railing. The wood porch floor is elevated on tall brick piers with trellising spanning between the piers. The transomed front entry door has been replaced with a steel door. This Folk Victorian cottage retains most of its original detailing.

**220 John J. and Mary E. Conlon House; c. 1883-1884. (Photo 36) Contributing.**

**Garage; c. 1950. Contributing.**

This two story, Italianate, frame house has a ashlar stone foundation. The house has a very low pitched hipped roof with wide eaves supported by paired brackets. The windows are 1 x 1 sashed windows. The house has a stepped façade with the forward bay having two windows on the upper level and a canted bay window on the first floor that has pilaster strips and brackets flanking each side of the bay and between each window. The middle step on the façade has just one upper level window but marks the beginning of a wrap-around porch that extends down the south side of the house. In the middle bay there is a pediment with staggered shingles over the entry steps and the porch has its original, elaborate posts and brackets. The entry has a transom spanning the sidelight and door which are both wood paneled with rectangular lights. In the middle of the door is the old, original crank doorbell. In the east step, the most deeply recessed bay, there is a horizontal window on the first floor with another sashed window upstairs. On the north elevation, there is an open porch at the northeast corner. There is another canted bay window on the south elevation behind the porch. Because of the slope of the land, there is a double tiered set of concrete steps leading down to the shallow, concrete retaining wall along Tenth. The garage is a clapboard, two car, hipped roof garage located on at the back of the property.

**NORTH ELEVENTH STREET (Odd Number, West Side)**

**111 House; c. 1906-1911. (Photo 3) Contributing.**

This two story, hipped roof, red brick house is situated north and adjacent to the alley and with very little distance between the front of the porch and the public sidewalk. It is a Four Square plan that utilizes Prairie style details: the low pitched roof, the enclosed wide eaves on both the house and the porch, and a front hipped dormer, and the horizontal emphasis created by the opening between the two porch columns. The porch is a full width porch, entered from the side with a shallow brick half-wall capped by concrete above the poured smooth stone foundation. On each end of the porch are large square brick columns that merge into the half wall railing that support a plain frieze. The façade is divided into two bays with 1 x 1 wood sashed windows located in each quadrant except for the first floor north end where the wood paneled door with a square light is located. The first floor windows have segmental lintels.

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**NORTH MAPLE AVENUE (Odd Numbers, West Side)**

**109-111 Double House; c. 1899-1906. (Photo 2, Photo 13) Contributing.**

This two story, red brick, hipped roof with a flat deck, double house has a wide, broken pediment dormer and a full width hipped roof porch on the façade. The foundation is concrete block with a projecting, continuous lintel course for the basement windows on each side. There is a brick dentil course under the soffit on the façade. The façade is symmetrical, but the positioning of openings differs on each floor. The façade has four evenly spaced windows on the second floor. On the first floor of the façade there are six openings with two windows on either side of the two, central doors. All openings are segmental arched and all windows have lugged concrete sills. The front entry doors are wood paneled doors with four panels below the rectangular light. The windows are all 1 x 1 wood sashed windows. On the sides the alignment is symmetrical and vertically aligned into seven bays, but the first and last bays are spaced further from the others and near the corners of the building. Also, there is not a second floor window in the sixth bay. The front porch has simple Doric columns that rest on wooden pedestals with railings extending between the pedestals. The pedestals are positioned on top of the wood porch floor and there are paired, skirted, poured concrete steps centered on the façade, which does appear to be their original location, but the steps may be replacements. The porch railings have clapboard instead of balusters, probably a later replacement. The pedimented dormer and the soffits are now clad in vinyl siding. Because the land slopes steeply downhill, on the back of the building it has a walk-out basement level below the first floor, wooden porch.

**113 Chester and Rachel Carter House; c. 1913; (Photo 2, Photo 13) Contributing.**

This two story, buff colored brick, flat roof, Colonial Revival house has a five story, wood, clapboard wing on the north bay of the rear elevation where the rusticated ashlar stone foundation is exposed due to the slope of the land. In addition, there is a wood clapboard section across the back on top of the brick second story. There is a one bay deep wing on the south side that extends across the back two bays. It has a two story, wood framed oriel window with 1 x 1 wood sashed windows on each facet of the structure. Because of the slope of the land downhill to the south and west, the ashlar stone foundation is visible from the street on the south side of the house. The basement windows are positioned partially in this stone foundation level. The windows on the façade and near the front on the side elevations have splayed brick and stone lintels and they have lugged stone sills, while the basement windows and those at the back of the house have brick segmental arched lintels and smaller stone sills. Most windows are 1 x 1 wood sashed windows. The parapet has a metal cap that appears original, formed to look like a smooth stone cap. On the facade is an entablature detail, with side returns, that is a simple frieze and dentils under the cornice, but it is not clear if this is made of wood or metal. There is a full-width, flat roof porch that replicates the entablature above, except that it lacks dentils. The porch roof was originally supported by four Ionic, wooden columns resting on the stone caps of the brick pedestals that extend down to the stone foundation level with the brick below the wood porch floor. These columns were positioned on either side of the stone steps at both ends of the porch and a stone veneer spanned the area between (below the porch). The simple iron railing on the porch roof appears original. There are transomed with wood framed, rectangular light doors at each end of the façade, as well as a transomed, wide window centered between the doors. On the second floor level, there is a window in each outer bay and a transomed doorway in the center that has a pair of French style doors with small wood panels below simple rectangular lights. The wooden wing on the back and the one on the rooftop are both in very poor condition and near collapse. One of the front porch columns is completely missing and another is split, missing half, both of which are threatening the stability of the porch.

**117 Egbert C. and Grace Carter House; c. 1898. (Photo 13) Noncontributing.**

**Garage; c. 1913-1924. Noncontributing.**

This two story, end gabled, frame house has a gabled wing on the south and hipped wing on the north side. The façade gable end forms a double pediment that extends out over the second floor where there is a canted bay on the south half of the façade. The south side wing repeats the overhanging pediment and has a canted bay on the first floor with the second floor corners overhanging the first floor's clipped corners. There is a full width hipped roof porch with the entry near the north end. Unfortunately, the house has been updated with aluminum siding which hides the original details on what was

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**NORTH MAPLE AVENUE (Odd Numbers, West Side)**

probably a Queen Anne style house, given its basic form. In addition, the framing around the windows was covered, changing the proportion between walls and windows and some windows appear to have been eliminated. The porch supports were also changed to wrought iron supports on top of what were probably the original pedestals. There is a two bay, end gabled garage that was built between 1913-1924, but it is sided with corrugated tin, which appears to be a later alteration, affecting its historic integrity. Because of alterations to both buildings, they are noncontributing to the district.

123-125 **Double House; c. 1873-1884. (Photo 13, Photo 15) Contributing.**

**Garage; c. 1906-1913. (Photo 14) Contributing.**

Built between 1873 and 1884, this two story, Italianate, clapboard, double house originally had a different set of porches at each corner of the façade, but now has a full width, hipped roof porch added between 1906 and 1913 with Tuscan style columns resting on the wood porch floor. The house is symmetrical in design with a cruciform plan. The roof is a low pitched, hipped roof with the eaves supported by paired, decorative brackets. The front windows have slightly bowed crowned lintels above the 1 x 1 wood sashed windows. There are paired windows on both levels of the central bay with single windows on the sides of this projecting bay on each level. On the second floor of the outer bays, which are the arms of the cross, there is a single light, casement window with a similar lintel. Below these windows on the first floor are the transomed, full light wood doors. On the north side is a bay window on the first floor, but the comparable south side wall is blank. The back of the house is spanned by a shed roofed porch that has clapboard half-wall railings and has been screened in on the first floor. The north half is two stories tall while the south half is one story tall. At the alley, facing Center Street is a two car, hipped roof, clapboard garage that was built between 1906 and 1913. Each bay of this garage contains three folding panels of four lights with two vertical recessed wood panels. On the alley side, there is a small window. The two bay, clapboard garage is not only one of the oldest in the neighborhood, it is one of the most prominent (since it is located next to Center Street) and best preserved examples of an early garage.

203 **John T. Holmes House; c. 1883-1884; porch alterations by H. A. Riemann contractor (attributed). (Photo 17, Photo 40) Contributing.**

This two story, brick Italianate house has a flat decked, shallow pitched, hipped roof that has decorative brackets placed in wide pairs under the soffit with a paneled frieze. The foundation is rusticated ashlar stone capped by a rusticated stone course above the basement windows. The 1 x 1 wood sashed windows are all segmental arched and have lugged flat sills. The house is irregularly shaped with a stepped façade facing Maple Avenue that has a canted bay window on the first floor of the east section of the façade. This bay window has recessed wood panels both above and below the pair of narrow sashed windows and a bracketed cornice for mansard style roof. Above this bay window are two sashed windows. The middle section of the façade is stepped back and narrower with a single window on the upper level (which has been boarded in and converted to a tiny sashed window) and it has the transomed entry door below. The south section is the same width of the north end, but stepped back slightly from the middle bay. This south bay has two windows on each floor. The south elevation faces Center Street and has another canted bay on the first floor, east half. The upper level has four windows. The porch is a Prairie style porch added between 1906 and 1913 that is L-shaped, wrapping the south corner, but the original porch only extended across the primary façade. The second porch was made of yellow brick with large brick columns and half walls and a very shallow pitched hipped roof with flat modillions. The small wing on the north appears to be a later addition, with a concrete foundation. There is a porch and wood framed staircase addition on the rear. The house has been painted for a number of years.

207 **John W. Mounce House; 1880. (Photo 17, Photo 18, Photo 40) Contributing.**

**Garage; c. 1927. Noncontributing.**

This two story, mansard roof, brick Second Empire house has a stepped façade. The roof is supported by elaborate brackets and small modillions with rectangular attic windows in the plain frieze. There are two corbelled brick chimneys near the back of each side of the house. Except for the façade windows, the windows are 1 x 1 wood sashed windows with brick, segmental arched lintels and stone sills. The façade windows have elaborate window hoods on the flat headed, 1 x 1 wood sashed windows. There are two canted bay windows with mansard roofs on the first floor, one in the

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**NORTH MAPLE AVENUE (Odd Numbers, West Side)**

south bay of the façade and the other on the south side of the house. These canted bay windows have bracketed cornices with dentil molding and 1 x 1 wood sashed windows on each side of the bay. The south bay of the façade has paired windows on the second floor and the north bay, which is stepped back, has a single window as does the façade side of the south wing. There are entry doors below the windows of both the south wing and the north bay of the façade. While there were originally entry porches at both of these doorways, they were originally much smaller, but the porches were altered and enlarged between 1906 and 1913, but in a manner more in keeping with the original Second Empire styling of the house. The roofs of both porches are mansard roofs similar to the bay window (with brackets and dentil courses as well as plain friezes), but rectangular and they project out further from the façade. The porch roofs are supported by clustered Doric columns elevated on top of the brick half walls that serve as pedestals, but also extend the width of the façade to connect the two porches. The south porch entry is located on the side, not the front and the brick half wall has a rusticated, ashlar stone foundation. The hipped roof, two car garage has stucco walls and appears to have had the doorway enlarged, changing its appearance enough that it is noncontributing to the historic district.

- 215 **Hewitt, George W. and Ann M. House; c. 1874. (Photo 40) Noncontributing.**  
**Garage; post-1950. Noncontributing.**

This two story, L-shaped plan house with a gabled roof has a flat roofed porch that extends the interior length of the L. The wing that forms the base of the L has two sashed windows on the upper level and a three part window on the first floor. The shaft of the L has three sashed windows on the second floor of the façade and two on the first floor with the sidelighted entry next to the interior corner. Unfortunately, since the house was first surveyed in 1982, all of the remaining decorative details that identified the house as Folk Victorian have been removed, including the porch details (square posts with capitals, turned balusters, tall bracketed imposts, dentilled frieze arches between the posts with scrolled decorations in spandrels) as well as the bracketed cornices and pendants at the apexes of the gables. It also appears that the first floor north wing window is a modern picture window. The house was recently resided in vinyl siding and fake shutters were added. Without these identifying details, this house is not a contributing house in the district. At the back of the property, downhill on the alley, is a one car, gabled garage with a lean-to made of scrap materials, which is also noncontributing in the district.

- 225 **Andrew J. Settles House; c. 1872. (Photo 38, Photo 40) Contributing.**

This two story, red brick, Second Empire house has a bellcast mansard roof with Victorian segmental arched dormers with incised surrounds. There is heavy molding at the top of the roof and a bracketed cornice. The second floor windows have segmental arches and elaborate label-like lintels centered on semicircular curves. The windows are 4 x 4 wood sashed windows. The north wing of the house is stepped back, both on the front and back of the house and has a flat roofed, canted bay window on the north side. The hipped roof porch wraps the façade back to both the north and north wings. This porch was added in 1910, replacing a porch that had not previously extended down the south side of the house (See historic photo in Steve Chou, Private Photograph Collection, Hannibal, Mo.). It has a hipped roof with Doric columns on top of brick pedestals. The iron fence that extends around both street elevations next to the public sidewalk appears to be historically associated with this property. There has been a room added to the north end of the porch with shingle siding, but it is placed under the original porch roof and behind the porch columns.

**NORTH MAPLE AVENUE (East Number, East Side)**

- 124 **Andrew G. Brown House; 1884. Contributing.**  
**Carriage House; pre-1899. Contributing.**

This two story, wood framed house with a three story, square tower between the cross gables, appears to be a rare example of the Late Victorian style known as the Stick style, which is characterized by the steeply pitched gabled roof, the decorative trusses in the gables, the curved braces over secondary roofs on the porches and bay windows, and the overhanging eaves with decorative bargeboards. Even the unusual roof on the tower, with the central eave extensions on each side of the pyramidal roof, is associated with this style. The house is situated at an angle on the southeast corner of



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Maple Avenue Historic District  
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Individual Site Descriptions (continued)

Maple Avenue and Center Street, one of the reasons its history is so confusing, because it has resulted in a variety of addresses, including 1029, 1033, 1111, 1113, and 1121 Center Street, as well as 114 and 124 N. Maple Avenue. It has two entries as well, both with steeply pitched shed roofs with curved brackets on the square posts and decorative balustrades. One of the porches is on the north side of the tower, which is prominently located on the interior corner of the two gabled wings that face each street. There are windows on all sides and levels of the tower, except for the north, first floor level, which has an off-centered, transomed door. There are paired windows on the second floor in each gable end bay and canted bay windows with shed roofs on the first floor levels of these bays. The house has 1 x 1 wood sashed windows. There is a corbelled brick chimney near the junction of the two gabled wings. The walls were originally clapboard but they were clad in asbestos shingle siding in the 1950s and the original octagonal slate roof was replaced in 1978. Behind the house, off of Maple Avenue, is a 1 1/2 story carriage house that dates prior to 1899, since that is when it first appears on the fire insurance maps. It is end gabled, and was originally board and batten, but the street elevation was also clad in asbestos shingles. It retains its original hay loft door in the gable end although the main door has been replaced with an overhead garage door. Despite the surface alterations, both of these buildings are rare examples in Hannibal, much less in the neighborhood.

**STILLWELL PLACE (Odd Number, West Side)**

3 **Thomas B. and Lydia Louden House; 1895. (Photo 46) Contributing.  
Garage; c. 1925. Contributing.**

This 2 1/2 story, brick, Queen Anne house is a reserved example of that style. It is a Free Classic variant, as evidenced by the pedimented gable ends (with fishscale shingles) and the fan light transoms above the six light windows in the gable ends. The house has the characteristic roof form of a Queen Anne house with the hipped roof and cross gabled wings, in this case extending to both sides as well as toward the front of the house. Originally the house had three corbelled chimneys, two of which are still evident, although the caps have been altered. The roof has broad, flat modillions under the wide eaves. The windows are generally segmental arched windows with two courses of radiating bricks with 1 x 1 wood sashed windows that have lugged stone sills. There is a projecting brick stringcourse at the lintel level on the second floor. In addition, there is a hipped dormer on the north side. The north bay of the façade has a one story pyramidal roofed dormer on top of a flat oriel window at the second floor. This upper dormer has two 16 light stained glass windows while the oriel window has paired sashed windows. The transomed front door is stepped back under the oriel window. The south bay of the façade is one of the gabled wings which has paired sashed windows on the second floor and a transomed window on the first floor. The south gabled bay is treated similar to the façade bay on the second floor and gable end. It has a canted bay window on the first floor with sashed windows on each facet. It also has a large basement window similar to the one on the side of the front gabled bay, both having stone lintels just above the line of the rusticated ashlar stone foundation, which is visible on the south because of the slope of the hill. There is a shed roof room addition that was added to the house, but apparently added early in the building's history. The balustrade on the south canted bay, visible in an early historic photo (Steve Chou, Private Photograph Collection, Hannibal, Mo.) of the house, as well as a side porch that access what was originally a door just to the north of this bay, have both been removed. The most significant alteration has been the loss of the original porch columns and balustrade, which have been replaced with wrought iron features, although the house retains its original full width front porch with its plain cornice. Off the northwest corner of the house is a hipped roof, detached, one car garage that retains its original folding doors that consist of four lights with two vertical recessed panels in each of the three door panels. Although obviously older than 50 years old, this garage never appeared on the fire insurance maps, but the assessor's office estimates its date of construction as 1925.



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Individual Site Descriptions (continued)

**STILLWELL PLACE (Odd Number, West Side)**

- 7 **John C. and Elizabeth West House; 1904-1905; Wally and Walters, contractors. (Photo 46) Contributing.**  
**Garage; c. 1913-1924. Contributing.**

This large, two story, brick Colonial Revival house has a rectangular plan and a full width front porch. The Palladian shaped dormer centered on the façade has miniature pilasters with entablatures on each side, around rectangular windows, but the central, round arched opening appears altered. The façade is divided into two bays with segmental arched, paired windows on the south bay of the second floor and a transomed window of the first floor below. In the north bay there is a transomed entry on the first floor with paneled sidelights. On the second floor above is similar door with sidelights, but it has a segmental arched lintel rather than a transom. The porch is a reconstruction, since there were iron railings and supports when surveyed in 1979, and it is unclear if it is based upon documentary evidence. However, the house had a full width porch shown on the 1924 fire insurance map and probably had a balustraded porch roof given the door opening upstairs. The use of simple columns is in keeping with the Colonial Revival detailing evident elsewhere on the house. The south side of the house has a bowed east bay that has a frieze of swags above wooden pilasters on the second floor. The first floor has segmental arched windows near each edge of the bay above a continuous rusticated limestone sill. There is a hipped dormer above this bowed bay. The west bay of this elevation has paired, sashed windows. On the north side is a wood oriel window with a bellcast roof and cone-shaped corbelling underneath. On the northwest side of the lot, is a gabled roof, one story frame garage that was built between 1913 and 1924. It retains its original clapboard and five paneled man door, although the garage door has been replaced with an overhead door.

- 9 **George D. and Mamie M. Clayton House; c. 1892-1893; H. A. Riemann, builder. (Photo 46) Contributing.**

This 2 ½ story, flat decked hipped roof, clapboard, Queen Anne style house has the characteristic cross gables, in this case on all four sides. Each of the gables has staggered shingle walls and paired multipaned windows. The clapboard is accented by the belt course between floors and the cornerboards. The house has a stone foundation. The façade has a porch supported by tapered, turned posts made of solid cherry. The porch was originally one story, of the same proportions, extending to the canted first story bay window on the south half of the façade, but between 1913 and 1924, the second floor porch was added and screened (later screened and recently enclosed with glass, although the patterning has remained). The front door is solid oak with a large light. The gabled bay on the south side of the façade has a canted bay window with a transomed window on the façade and sashed windows on each side. The second floor corner overhangs the clipped corner created by the canted bay window. There is an oval window on the first floor north elevation in front of the oriel window and a one story rounded bay at the back, behind the oriel window. Below the gable on the north elevation is a flat oriel window supported by decorative brackets and having a hipped roof as well as leaded glass windows. The one story, gabled rear wing was added prior to 1929. The two story garage and apartment wing was added about 1980 and connected to the house by a walkway from the basement, but it was positioned at the back, southwest corner of the house, away from both street elevations and utilizes matching trim. The decorative iron fence along both street sides appears original.

**STILLWELL PLACE (Even Number, East Side)**

- 8 **Cliffside; 1913; Howard Van Doren Shaw (Chicago), architect. (Photo 47) Contributing.**  
**Garage; 1913-1924. Contributing.**

Built between 1911 and 1913, this large Georgian style home was designed with the English county estates in mind by the Chicago architect, Howard Van Doren Shaw. It is a 2 ½ story mansion with a broad, hipped roof that has three hipped dormers with slate wall siding. The main body of the house is flanked by two story, hipped wings. There are three massive internal chimneys with stone caps that are asymmetrically placed. The boxed overhang on the roof has consoles. The façade of the house overlooks the large lawn that slopes downhill toward Bird Street and Stillwell Place. The façade appears symmetrical, with wings at both ends connected by a second floor veranda, but in reality the fenestration pattern varies. In front of the house is a full length veranda with what was originally a stone retaining wall, designed with a battlement motif with the voids spanned by iron railings, but the ashlar limestone has been coated with a cement veneer

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Individual Site Descriptions (continued)

in recent years. The walls are brick on the upper level with smooth limestone quoins. On this level most of the windows are doublehung, with the top sash only half as tall as the bottom, 3 x 6, 4 x 8, and 5 x 10 windows. The first floor is primarily window and door openings, an important feature of the design to open up the house to the outdoors. Around these openings are simple pilasters and plain entablatures of smooth limestone. On the first floor of the façade, there is a Tuscan colonnade in the center three bays and pilasters that frame the remaining bays between the outer wings. French doors with transoms open onto the terrace. The projecting center bay on the north side is the main entrance, with a roof top balustrade. The door has an ashlar limestone surround and entablature topped by blank inscription panel supported by volutes. The service wing on the east end has stucco, second story oriels (two on the north and one on the south) as well as a hipped dormer front and back. There is a brick, hipped roof, three bay garage at the top of Hill Street that probably was built with the house, but it is not easily dated beyond the fact that it first appears on the 1924 fire insurance map with the house, and not on the 1913 map. This house replaced the earlier R. A. Stillwell House (See historic photo in Steve Chou, Private Photograph Collection, Hannibal, Mo.).

**SECTION (Even Number, East Side)**

314 **Frank T. and Emma R. Yotter House; c. 1913. (Photo 58) Contributing.**

This is a two story, red brick, Four Square house with the characteristic hipped roof and two by two bay divisions. The soffits on the eaves are enclosed with beadboard. There is a flat roof, full width porch that is supported by three tall brick posts that extend to the concrete porch floor. There are only three shallow concrete steps leading up from the concrete side to the entry porch. There is a brick chimney on the south side of the house. The façade has two, segmental arched, 1 x 1 sashed windows with brick sills on the upper level and a transomed window in the south bay of the first floor façade with the wood entry door with long rectangular light in the north bay. The house has some shutters that appear to be later additions. It is also possible that the concrete porch floor is a later alteration although the house does have a concrete foundation as well. Located north of a deep ravine, the hillside continues to slope uphill toward the north across the front yard. This brick, Four Square house is very simple in design.

318 **Harry A. and Dora M. Drake House; c. 1913. (Photo 58) Contributing.**

This one story, hipped roof, clapboard, Colonial Revival cottage has a broad roof with a central hipped dormer on three sides. The eaves of both the dormers and house are enclosed with bead board and those on the house have a double soffit detail. The house roof incorporates the full width porch, which is supported by Doric columns that extend to the porch floor. The porch has a turned balustrade. The front door is located in the south bay of the façade, with columns on either side of the porch entry, and the multipaned wood door is flanked by narrow, multipaned sidelights. In the north bay of the façade is a 1 x 1 wood sashed window. The dormers have a rectangular window that has muntins near each side and near the top and bottom, as well as down the middle, creating a grid pattern. There is an internal red brick chimney near the peak. On the south side there is a canted bay window. The only apparent alterations are the aluminum awnings over the entrance and south side of the porch, an unfortunate visual impediment to seeing the architectural features of the house. This is a nice example of a small Colonial Revival cottage and a rare example to retain most of its original details, including the window and door muntin patterns, the clapboard, the double soffit detail, and the columns.

416 **Dr. Louis C. and Mildred M. Kingsbury House; c. 1924. (Photo 59) Contributing.**

This 1 1/2 story, side gabled, frame house has a symmetrical facade with a simple, small, gabled porch supported by two slender Doric columns. The house has an oval lighted wood door. Because of the steeply sloping hillside, to make floor line above ground on the north end, much of the foundation is exposed at the south end. The porch has a steep set of wood steps to the small wood porch floor in addition to the double tiered set of concrete steps that extend down to the public side and short concrete retaining wall and then again descend to the street. The eaves, which are wider, are enclosed. There are two windows on either side of the porch, all 6 x 1 wood sashed windows. The houses in the gable ends for the second floor are 1 x 1 wood sashed windows. The house has been clad with vinyl siding recently and has an aluminum storm door.

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## Individual Site Descriptions (continued)

### SECTION (Even Number, East Side)

**418 Edwin R. and Ella Williamson House; c. 1913. (Photo 59) Noncontributing.**

This two story, hipped roof, frame house with a faux stone concrete foundation has an interesting hipped roof wall dormer with probably would have originally had at least one window. It is a Four Square plan house with two 1 x 1 wood sashed windows on the upper level of the façade. The hipped roof full width porch is supported by replacement square posts and the railing has been replaced by a 2 x 4 railing with he 2 x 4 balusters space widely apart. On the south end of the façade there is a pair of 1 x 1 wood sashed windows and on the end is the door with another 1 x 1 wood sashed window adjacent on the north side. The entry door is the original wood door with a small recessed panel at the bottom and a long rectangular light. There front steps lead down to a set of poured concrete steps that provide access through the two foot tall concrete retaining wall. The house has been clad with vinyl siding, the eaves enclosed with siding, the porch details changed and the dormer window covered, changing the proportions and components of the design details on this simple house enough that it is not considered contributing to the district.

**426 Henry R. and Amy B. Wenke House; c. 1913. (Photo 59) Contributing.**

**Garage; c. 1965. Noncontributing.**

This two story, hipped roof frame house has an interesting hipped roof wall dormer that has paired, fixed nine light windows above the house gable returns. On the upper façade are two, 1 x 1 wood sashed windows. The hipped roof porch extends across the façade and is supported by large, paneled, square columns at the outer corners that support the plain frieze. The porch was enclosed at some point and a portion of the framing is still in place around the columns and the railing had apparently been changed at that time to wood panels. On the first floor of the façade, in the south bay there are two 1 x 1 sashed windows and in the north bay is the entry door, which has a replacement paneled steel door. There is an open porch on the back of the house. The front shutters are not original and the house has been clad in vinyl siding, although the porch has recently been reopened, which helps restore the proportion and original balance to the facade. There is a detached, end gabled garage built like a bunker into the hillside at the back of the property that the assessor's records list as a 1965 era garage. This is an interesting example of a Four Square plan, frame house with some Colonial Revival details, especially in the porch columns and also an unusual wall dormer on the façade. Despite the fact that the house has been sided and the porch railing replaced, the house retains its distinctive form and decorative details.

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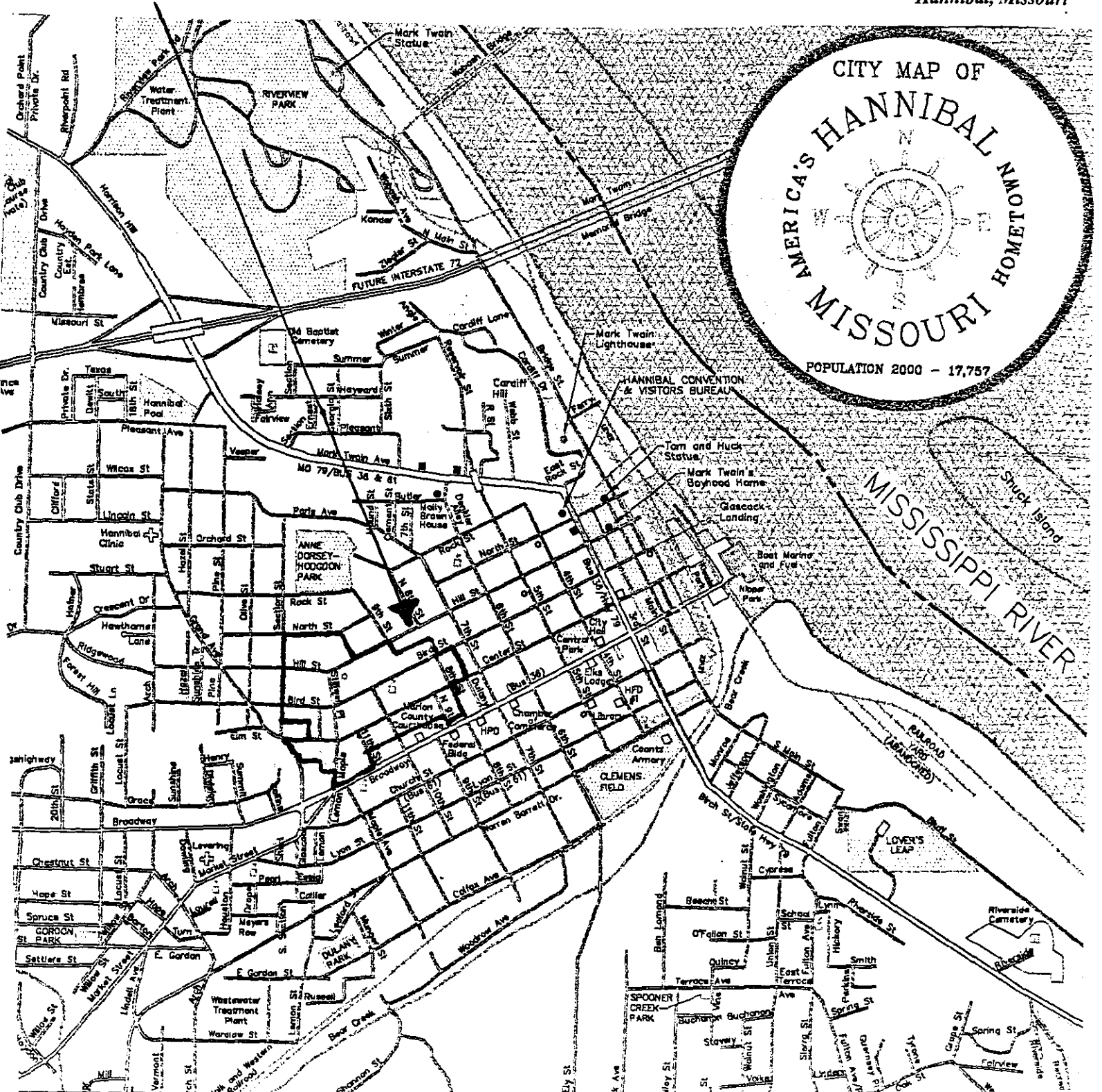
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Maple Avenue Historic District  
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Map of the City of Hannibal, MO  
Locating Maple Avenue Historic District

Drawn by Crane Engineers & Surveyors  
Hannibal, Missouri



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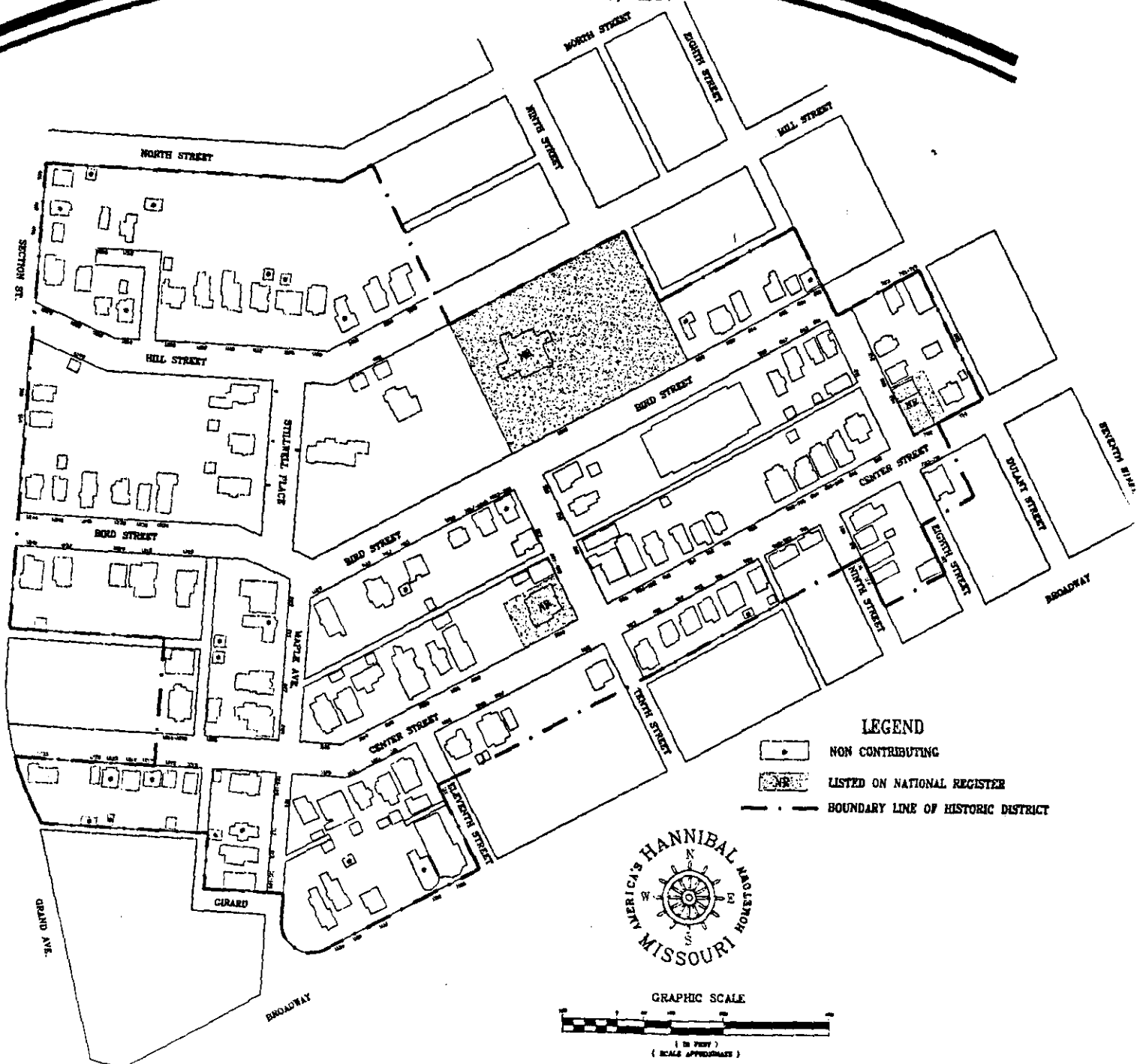
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Historic District Map

Drawn by Crane Engineers & Surveyors  
Hannibal, Missouri

## MAPLE AVENUE HISTORIC DISTRICT HANNIBAL, MARION COUNTY, MO.



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Maple Avenue Historic District  
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## Significant Person

Brown, Benjamin F.  
Clayton, George D.  
Conlon, John J.  
Coontz, Benton  
Cruikshank, John J., Jr.  
Dulany, George W.  
Hafner, Daniel H.  
Holme, John T.  
Mahan, Daniel Dulany  
McKnight, Sumner T.  
Pettibone, Wilson B.  
Roderick, Simeon F.

## Architect/Builder

Barnett, Haynes and Barnett, architects  
Shaw, Howard VanDoren, architect  
Hartigan, W. B., architect  
Schmidt, Ernest, architect  
Hogg and Sons, builders  
Hogg and Shedd, builders  
Hogg, A. W., builder  
Courtney Brothers, builders  
Riemann, H. A., builder  
Velie, Joseph G., builder  
Wally and Walters, builders

## Narrative Statement of Significance

### SUMMARY

The Maple Avenue Historic District in Hannibal, Marion County, is locally significant under Criterion C in the area of Architecture. The district embodies much of the architectural history of Hannibal; its period of development spans more than a century. Situated along the top and sides of one of Hannibal's major bluffs, the district forms a distinctive visual unit. It contains 175 resources of which 148 (plus the 4 National Register properties) contribute to its character. The area encompassed by the district has long been considered the most prestigious neighborhood in Hannibal, and the district's fine collection of primarily 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century architecture includes four resources previously listed in the National Register. The oldest house dates from circa 1850 and the last house was built in 1939. District architecture ranges from simple cottages to palatial mansions. Because of the concentration of development in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, the predominant formal styles are Italianate, Queen Anne, Second Empire and Colonial Revival. With one exception, all of the primary resources were built prior to 1930 and only a few garages were constructed after 1950. Development in the Maple Avenue Historic District centered around Central School, one of the earliest public schools in Hannibal; the predominantly placed school site had been in continuous use for nearly 120 years. The present Central School was designed by renowned school architect William B. Ittner and dates from 1923. In addition to Hannibal's social elite, the neighborhood was a popular choice with the community's aspiring middle class and community leaders, ranging from business owners to managers and foremen representing most of Hannibal's commercial and industrial establishments. The period of significance, 1850-1950, brackets the years of construction.

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## Narrative Statement of Significance (continued)

### CONTEXTUAL DEVELOPMENT

Named for one of its major access routes, Maple Avenue, the residential district is located just west of the original Hannibal town plat which consists of the first seven blocks extending west from the Mississippi River. The 175 resources within the Maple Avenue Historic District consist of 113 single family residences, 13 double houses, three flats, one school, two churches, four carriage houses/stables, and 39 garages. More than any other neighborhood in Hannibal, the Maple Avenue Historic District is defined by its topography. The district is characterized by steeply sloping lots, cliffs, and undulating street patterns. The current Central School building at 906 Center Street is elevated on the hillside, and backs up to the face of a 40 foot cliff which is capped by the community's three most significant mansions:

- Rockcliffe (1000 Bird Street, listed on the National Register, 9/18/80) was designed by Barnett, Haynes and Barnett, as the grand Neoclassical mansion built in 1899-1900 for lumber magnate John J. Cruikshank Jr. It is located on the former site of the Sumner T. McKnight House (see below). It in turn had been built on the site of the former Adams style home of Edward C. McDonald, who had been one of Hannibal's earliest businessmen and attorneys. McDonald's Oak Hill farm was an early social center for the community and his large estate was subdivided in the mid-nineteenth century, to form what is now much of the Maple Avenue Historic District.
- Sumner T. McKnight House (1001 Hill Street) was built in 1877-78, as the elaborate, Italianate style home of a wealthy lumberman, by Hannibal's most prominent contractor, John Oliver Hogg. It was moved in 1898, 200 feet west, to accommodate the new construction of Rockcliffe and refinished as the home for J. J. Cruikshank's son, Charles A. Cruikshank and his new wife, Ella.
- Cliffside (8 Stillwell Place) is the 1913 Georgian Revival style mansion built for Wilson B. Pettibone, who made his fortune in lumber and was Hannibal's greatest philanthropist. It too is located on the site of an earlier mansion, the 1867 home of Cyrus O. Godfrey, who made his money in coal, and later the home of Richard H. Stillwell, who made his fortune in the meatpacking industry. Stillwell created the small subdivision and street, known as Stillwell Place, that encouraged the development of the northwestern corner of the district.

The Maple Avenue Historic District's unique architectural legacy reflects the social diversity of Hannibal. The district's extended development largely coincided with the city's development. Long the premier residential neighborhood, the Maple Avenue Historic District was the home of Hannibal's wealthiest families as well as those of more modest means. Historically, the district properties were associated with numerous community leaders who were instrumental in Hannibal's commercial and industrial development, and several individual properties appear to be eligible for individual listing under Criterion B. Some major nonresidential properties are included in the district and they, along with the homes of prominent citizens, contributed to its importance as a center of social activity. Despite the fact that Hannibal was a segregated community throughout the period of significance, the district included some racially mixed areas as well as a significant African-American church. The Eighth and Center Street Baptist Church (listed in the National Register, 9/4/80) also served as the city's first African-American school. Other major buildings in the district include the Pilgrim Congregational Church and, as noted above, Central School which was a focus. The district contains examples of numerous styles that were popular in Hannibal during its period of significance as well as the concurrent trend to modify older house designs with updated stylistic treatments. Garages were added to many properties until 1950, after which construction halted within the district for nearly two decades. The district includes designs by noted architects including the regionally recognized Barnett, Haynes and Barnett; Howard VanDoren Shaw; and William B. Ittner, as well as local architects. Many district buildings also have been identified as the work of local builders and contractors, and the Maple Avenue Historic District contains the best collection of work by Hannibal's most prominent contracting dynasty, led by builder John Oliver Hogg.

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Narrative Statement of Significance (continued)

Historical Development of Hannibal

Although fur trappers and explorers, including Zebulon Montgomery Pike, visited the Hannibal area at the turn of the nineteenth century, the United States did not survey this portion of the Louisiana Purchase until 1818, and few white settlers braved the arduous venture up the Mississippi River from St. Louis to reach the Hannibal area. About 1819, Moses Bates founded and platted the new community of Hannibal, in the river valley created by the mouth of Bear Creek and the Mississippi River. Hannibal still did not grow rapidly beyond his original plat, which extended west six blocks from the river; in part due to the topography of the area that surrounded this small valley with high hills and bluffs, as well as marshes at the mouth of the creek. In the meantime, the New Madrid Earthquake of 1811, which centered at New Madrid down river, allowed victims of that disaster to stake claims elsewhere, including in the Hannibal area. However, subsequent land speculation in the area and multiple claims on properties led to extended legal battles, clouding property titles and inhibiting growth until after the Civil War. This was especially true to the north and west of the original townsite, in what became known as the Broad Axe Tract (including the western edge of the Maple Avenue Historic District). By 1830, the official census only reported a population of 30 in the struggling community with settlement restricted to the wooded area between Bear Creek and Cardiff Hill to the north that was being cleared for the blocks laid out according to Bates' original plat. By the 1830s, some of the land disputes had been resolved, when the land from the original New Madrid Certificate, held by Thompson Bird, was quitclaimed to Stephen Glascock. He in turn filed at least three plats of Hannibal, replatting the area filed by Moses Bates, and by 1839, extending this area west to include 11 adjacent blocks plus a number of large outlots (each of which would later correspond to about a single city block). These outlots encompassed much of the area that would become the Maple Avenue Historic District. Settlers now began to move into the young community, and by 1840, more than 1,000 additional people lived in Hannibal. By 1850, that population would double.<sup>1</sup>

Because of the topography of Hannibal, the young settlement remained isolated except for poor roads that paralleled the river, or led overland to Palmyra, the Marion County seat to the northwest, and to New London, the Ralls County seat to the southwest. The steamboat line that Bates had established in 1825 proved to be a turning point in the survival of the community, because it provided the only reliable means of transportation for farmers to ship their produce down river to St. Louis, and allowed immigrants to land in Hannibal and resupply before heading further west. Hannibal's growth and early economy were based upon this river trade; with local products such as agricultural produce, flour, and pork shipped out via the steamboats, and virtually all other consumer products imported in through Hannibal, to be sent farther west. Throughout this early period in the community's development, the Palmyra Road remained the most important road. It entered the business district from the north, by what is now Mark Twain Avenue.<sup>2</sup>

By the mid-1850s, Hannibal's economy was undergoing a major transformation. Instead of simply shipping out the area's produce, the focus increasingly included the development of industries. In 1852, the construction of the plank road to New London provided significantly improved conditions for this farm-to-market road on the nearly flat route that paralleled Bear Creek along Broadway and Market Street.<sup>3</sup> In addition to the Port of Hannibal, construction of the Hannibal-St. Joseph Railroad "made the city attractive to industrial and business concerns who were eyeing the western trade."<sup>4</sup> In addition to the already successful wholesale grocery businesses, cigar making, and flourmills, a variety of other industries (rope, soap, candle, matchworks, carriage manufacturing and pork packing among others) became important in Hannibal during the 1850s, because of this easy access to transportation. Hannibal's most significant late nineteenth century industry, lumber, also began in this decade when J. J. Cruikshank established his lumber mill. Rafts of logs could now be floated down the Mississippi River to Hannibal, where they were processed into building materials and shipped to points west and south using the railroad.<sup>5</sup>

As industries developed, the population grew and commercial and professional businesses also expanded. During the 1850s, Hannibal's population nearly tripled. The 1860 census recorded 6,505 residents, with most of this early development still concentrated near the river and in the original townsite. While the original business district concentrated around Main (Second) and Hill Streets, at the river (listed on the National Register as the Mark Twain Historic District, 1/4/78), businesses now rapidly expanded south along Main, and ultimately up Market Street (later renamed Broadway from the river west, to what became "The Wedge" where Market and



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Broadway split at Maple Avenue). This commercial expansion separated the early residential development into two distinct areas, north and south of the commercial enterprises flanking both sides of Broadway. Much of this early development has been documented in the National Register, including Hannibal's principle mid-nineteenth century residential neighborhood (listed on the National Register as the Central Park Historic District, 10/7/82) and the commercial expansion along south Main Street and Broadway (listed as the Hannibal Central Business District Multiple Resource Nomination, 8/1/86). Although growth was stymied by the Civil War, the pace picked up quickly in the post-war years, with commercial development expanding along Main and Broadway, and industrial development extending south along the Mississippi River and the railroad, and west, near Bear Creek. Commercial expansion on Broadway helped define Hannibal's future growth patterns, separating the residential areas beyond the original townsite (the Central Park Historic District, listed 10/7/82) into two distinct areas on either side of this commercial thoroughfare; areas that would continue to expand in the late nineteenth century. As shown on the 1869 "bird's-eye" view of Hannibal, some settlers had already built homes and established a few small farms in the area to the west, especially in the blocks from Seventh to Tenth Streets, straddling Broadway. This included what is now the eastern portion of the Maple Avenue Historic District, which became the residential area north of Broadway beyond the Central Park neighborhood.<sup>6</sup> While Hannibal owes its early growth to river trade, it later became an important rail center. The Hannibal-St. Joseph Railroad was organized in the 1850s, and by the late 1860s the railroad's shops at Hannibal were constructing much of the line's rolling stock. The Hannibal-St. Joseph also became one of the first contractors to build Pullman cars, using the Hannibal shops. As the railroad lines expanded, a railroad bridge was completed at Hannibal in 1871, and by 1873, the railroad became part of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas (Katy) line. By 1882, the Union Depot was completed in Hannibal. Jointly owned by the Burlington, Wabash and the Katy, this facility provided a direct connection between the town and the eastern and western markets. In the late nineteenth century as commercial enterprises extended up Broadway to "The Wedge," the lumber industry also flourished in Hannibal. As early as the 1870s, a dozen different lumber companies reporting more than \$2 million in business annually were in operation in Hannibal. No trace of the lumbering industry exists there today, but Hannibal once was considered the fourth largest lumbering center in the U.S.<sup>7</sup>

By 1900, Hannibal's population on the eve of the Civil War had doubled, to 12,780. By this time, many of the accoutrements of late Victorian society had been acquired. Streetcar lines along Main Street and Broadway to "The Wedge" encouraged residential as well as business development, west of the original townsite in the area between Seventh and Section Streets (the western boundary of the Maple Avenue Historic District), especially now that the land disputes in the Broad Axe Tract were finally settled. Residential construction boomed, with the population shifting into the newer, undeveloped areas just west and south of the original townsite. Many community's leaders began using this as an opportunity to build larger and more elaborate homes in the area that became the Maple Avenue Historic District. The telephone service and the water company both began operations in 1879. In 1885, the municipal electric light and power plant was organized and funded. By the next year, the city had built a powerhouse, installed streetlights, and constructed 11 massive light towers which reportedly provided arc lighting for the entire city. The towers ranged from 75 to 125 feet in height and one was even positioned on top of the cliff at Tenth and Bird, behind the new Central School. (A public school district had been organized in 1866 and by 1882 Central School had a new building in the heart of what became the Maple Avenue Historic District.) The Free Public Library was established in 1889, and church congregations built many of the edifices that still grace the Hannibal skyline.<sup>8</sup>

During the first decades of the twentieth century, the industrial fabric of Hannibal completely changed. Shoe manufacturing was second to the lumbering industry in the late 1890s but it developed rapidly, converting from custom made shoes and cobblers into a factory-based shoe industry. With the turn of the twentieth century, shoe manufacturing replaced lumbering as the community's primary industry. Community leaders and the Business Men's Association encouraged this growth by providing factory sites, realizing that the lumbering industry was diminishing rapidly due to dwindling supplies of lumber and the direct rail connections from Minnesota and Wisconsin to western markets. In the first decades of the twentieth century, Hixson Shoes was joined by the Star Shoe Company, the International Shoe Company and the Bluff City Shoe Company, employing thousands of Hannibal citizens. None of

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these enterprises remains today, although the last factory building survived until it was burned in a spectacular fire in 2001. At the same time that the shoe industry was beginning to prosper locally, the Atlas Portland Cement Company opened operations in Hannibal. Cement manufacturing is a business that continues to be a major employer in Hannibal today. Hannibal's other manufacturing interests, encouraged by the success of the shoe and cement industries, expanded production in the early twentieth century.<sup>9</sup>

This industrial prosperity encouraged the rapid growth of the community, extensive construction of residences, and a surge in population; especially during the first decade of the new century, when the population increased nearly 50 percent to 18,341. After 1910, the pace of growth slowed considerably and peaked in 1930 with 22,761 recorded residents in Hannibal. Substantial residential construction occurred in the early decades of the twentieth century, often at such a pace that the most popular neighborhoods would subdivide larger lots to accommodate this growth, or replace older residences with newer, larger, and more stylish homes. In the 1920s, the local economy was strong, especially with the expansion of the railroad business and shoe factories, and as a result, residential construction boomed, especially for whole new neighborhoods of bungalows to accommodate the prospering working class in Hannibal. In 1923 alone, 60 new residences were built, a number that increased to 206 in 1926. Whole new subdivisions were added to the city in the 1920s. With the turn of the twentieth century, electric streetcars improved their service and the automobile would bring an urgent need for improved streets; both encouraged growth away from the city center. By 1909 the first oiled road had been completed, and in 1911, the city began encouraging homeowners to improve (i.e., pay for) the streets in front of their own homes with an asphalt pavement, curbing and gutters. By 1916, the city began assuming the responsibility of paving major streets, one block at a time (either with asphalt, concrete or brick) and in these first decades of the twentieth century, the city paved most streets in Hannibal. Hannibal also improved other aspects of its infrastructure: electrical and telephone service became commonplace; the waterlines extended to most residences; the school system expanded with new and larger buildings; a new city hall was built; streetlights replaced the tall arc light towers; and the 240 acre Riverview Park was created. Because of the economic crisis of the 1930s and World War II, construction slowed to a snails pace by 1930, and the town had assumed the proportions it would retain until the next big building boom in the 1950s.<sup>10</sup>

### Development of the Maple Avenue Neighborhood

Unlike most other neighborhoods in Hannibal, the Maple Avenue Historic District developed over an extended period. Its origins date from the early days of settlement while its characteristics changed as Hannibal developed. This residential neighborhood was originally rugged, hilly woodland. Much of the area was first claimed by Abraham Bird in 1819, while the western edge became part of the Broad Axe Tract, both claimed as New Madrid Earthquake Certificates, which led to years of disputed property titles that slowed development of the area. With the settlement of Bird's claims in the 1830s, by the transfer to Stephen Glascock, and the subsequent platting of the community (including the outlots that comprised this extension to the original townsite), settlers began to make improvements to the land in this area. Edward C. McDonald and his brother Angus had purchased large acreages in northeast Missouri as part of their fur trading enterprises, including securing Hannibal properties in 1839. Edward C. McDonald began practicing law in Hannibal and chose the property, known as Out Lot 78, at the top of the cliff on Bird Street as the site of his home, creating a 35-acre estate, which he named Oak Hill. He built a two-story, Adams style, brick mansion and fenced off his forested property to what is now Paris Avenue and Section Street. The site of his mansion is now the site of the current Rockcliffe Mansion (1000 Bird Street), at the northern edge of the Maple Avenue Historic District. In the decades leading to the Civil War, Edward and second wife, Susan Peake McDonald, made Oak Hill a social hub for the young community.<sup>11</sup> "where true hospitality reigned supreme, and was dispensed with all the lavish generosity which characterized ante-bellum ways."<sup>12</sup> While the area still remained relatively isolated, just beyond the Seventh Street line, which constituted the original townsite, other early settlers began building houses in the area, generally close to Market Street (what later became Broadway) and near Eighth Street.<sup>13</sup> Before 1846, the Brittinghams had constructed another large, Adams style residence along Market Street (now Broadway), between what is now Ninth and Tenth Streets (just outside the historic district boundaries, near the location of the Marion County Courthouse) and much of this property now forms one of the small subdivisions platted within the district.<sup>14</sup> When the local Baptist congregation split along racial

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lines in 1853, the African-American members (all free persons) purchased a small plot of land from Zachariah G. Draper at the east end of what is now the historic district. They built their first church building on the site that today still continues to serve as the Eighth and Center Street Baptist Church (722 Center Street), although the current building dates from 1872. Due to its steep topography and its distance from the relatively improved roads leading to the business district along the Mississippi River, the area was not attractive to potential farmers or residents, and the area beyond Seventh Street and north of Broadway, which became the Maple Avenue Historic District, remained isolated and relatively undeveloped until after the Civil War.<sup>15</sup>

None of these early buildings have survived, being replaced as the land use transformed into a residential neighborhood after the Civil War. However, the brick, Federal style house at 116 N. Ninth Street, which was built between 1850 and 1852, is still standing, the oldest known building in the district. While it is possible that portions of some of the other current houses also pre-date the Civil War, the next oldest house is the Ebert-Dulany House (1000 Center Street, listed on the National Register, 2/7/83) built in 1865. Only three other houses appear to date from the 1860s or earlier: 910 Center Street, 806 Bird Street, and 205 Dulany Street. With the area's proximity to the original townsite and the community's rapid growth immediately following the Civil War, it began to be more attractive to prospective homeowners, especially since it was adjacent to what was already Hannibal's premier neighborhood, and the focus of the young community's social life, Central Park (Central Park Historic District, listed on the National Register). Initially, development concentrated along Center Street and Bird Street, at the east end of the district.<sup>16</sup> But, by the 1870s, 10 additional homes had been constructed, many of them along or near the major access street that led up the hillside for which the district is named, Maple Avenue, laid out and platted in 1869 and 1870.<sup>17</sup> Even in the early years of the development of the neighborhood, the social diversity of the neighborhood was becoming apparent, since some of these homes were simple designs (such as the Italianate double house at 123-125 N. Maple Avenue), while others were built for some of the community's elite, such as: the non-extant Second Empire mansion built in 1867 for Cyrus Godfrey who had made his fortune in coal (current site of Cliffside, 8 Stillwell Place); the house built for the founder of Eagle Mills, George W. Hewitt (215 N. Maple Avenue); and the home of the merchant, Andrew Jackson Settles (225 N. Maple Avenue). Even Oak Hill changed ownership, and by 1870 the house had become the first location for Hannibal College. By 1877 this lucrative property would be redeveloped for wealthy lumberman, Sumner T. McKnight's new Italianate mansion.

In the 1880s and 1890s, more than 60 new homes would be built in this rapidly developing neighborhood, following the development pattern of the city, which experienced some of its most significant economic growth and community development during the same period. With the construction of streetcar lines along Broadway out to Maple Avenue, development spread throughout the entire neighborhood, and some of the older and larger properties, such as Brittingham's, were subdivided to provide smaller lots for development.<sup>18</sup> Houses varied drastically in size and complexity of design, reflecting the social diversity of those moving into the neighborhood, ranging from simple houses used by "white collar" workers and skilled craftsmen to the homes of many of the community's business leaders. As one of the growing neighborhoods, and one which was starting to supplant the Central Park area as the premier neighborhood for the community's elite, this area became the obvious choice for the construction of the new Central School building in 1882, (razed for a new school building in 1923, originally addressed as 829 Bird Street, this site is now addressed as 906 Center Street), perched high on the hillside between Center and Bird Streets. An annex to this building, built in 1893, served as the high school, until the construction of the new high school (non-extant) in 1904 on the southern boundary of the neighborhood, between Tenth and Eleventh Streets, along Broadway.<sup>19</sup> It was also during this same period in the neighborhood's development that another major edifice was finished in 1891, the Pilgrim Congregational Church (1100 Broadway). In 1891, Richard H. Stillwell, who made his fortune in meatpacking locally, purchased the old Godfrey home and readdressed it (as 8 Stillwell Place) as he developed an exclusive block of homes to the west, along a one-block extension of Maple Avenue that he created. Not only did this lead to the development of the stately homes along the street named for him, Stillwell Place, but it also provided easier access up to Hill Street, encouraging the development of the northern end of the neighborhood, along the backside of the hill top. As the century closed, on top of the cliff, J. J. Cruikshank Jr. moved the old McKnight house west 200 feet (to 1001 Hill Street) to make room for his new mansion,

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Rockcliffe (1000 Bird Street), for which he hired the distinguished St. Louis architectural firm of Barnett, Haynes, and Barnett. By the turn of the century, the character of the neighborhood had been well defined, with its focal points well established:

- Central School, which now served as both a grammar and high school.
- Two churches (Pilgrim Congregational and the earlier, Eighth and Center Street Baptist Church).
- Three cliff top mansions: Rockcliffe, McKnight (now Charles Cruikshank's) home, Godfrey (now Stillwell's) home.

In addition, a wide variety of housing was scattered throughout the neighborhood, both for the community's business leaders, as well as many of its "white collar" workers and skilled craftsmen. The neighborhood of the Maple Avenue Historic District now surpassed that of the older Central Park Historic District as the most popular in Hannibal. It was the premier location for Hannibal's elite, community leaders, and aspiring members of the middle class.

With the turn of the twentieth century, the neighborhood continued to develop, and, if anything, the prestige of the neighborhood increased, but the pattern of construction had begun to change, because of the population explosion during the first decade of the new century. Less desirable pieces of land on the steeply sloping hillsides, as well as side lots to older homes, were now the focus of new construction in the neighborhood. In the first two decades of the new century, 47 new homes were finished, transforming the neighborhood into a densely packed residential area. Because the area retained its prestige, the progeny of current residents also built in the neighborhood. Probably the best example of this is the first home for Benjamin and Harriet Hickman, finished in 1915 (1206 Bird Street), on the side lot of her father's house (John T. Holme, Jr. at 203 Maple Avenue). In some cases, successful businessmen, already residing in the neighborhood, built new and larger homes in this same neighborhood. One of the best examples of this can be seen in the homes of successful lumberman, Wilson B. Pettibone, who built his first house at 1128 Center Street around 1882. He built a larger home at 313 N. Fifth Street (in the Central Park Historic District) in 1890, only to return to the Maple Avenue neighborhood to build his consummate Georgian style mansion, Cliffside, in 1913 (8 Stillwell Place, on the site of the former Godfrey, later Stillwell, house). Because of the continuing demands for residential real estate in this neighborhood, not only were older homes being replaced and lots being subdivided, but many homeowners opted to make substantial alterations to their home's design, updating its image and often expanding its proportions, rather than moving outside the neighborhood to build a more modern home. Between 1900 and 1920, at least 20 homes had substantial façade alterations, and one additional home was totally reconfigured with a massive roofline change. Much of this work happened before 1913, as is evidenced by the wholesale renumbering of house addresses that occurred in the neighborhood in 1912.<sup>20</sup>

In the 1920s, despite the building boom in Hannibal, that resulted in complete new subdivisions of bungalows to the west of the Maple Avenue Historic District, little new construction would occur in this neighborhood, since space was at a premium. Only six new homes were finished, often squeezed onto subdivided lots created at the back or side of other houses. This included the Opp House at 210 N. Tenth Street, at the back of 926 Center Street, and the flat at 205-207 N. Tenth Street, on the side lot of the Ebert-Dulany House (1000 Center Street). The Beverly and Emma Hixson House (1112 Broadway) actually required the partial demolition (loss of the west wing) of her parents' home to the east. The home of pharmacist Frank G. Richards (1100 Center Street) had to be built on the side lot of 1114 Center Street. In most cases, these homes were also built on the north-south streets, where the land pitched steeply uphill along the facades of the houses. Even the school district, when needing to build a larger and modern school, still looked to the same location, because of the continued popularity of the neighborhood. As was characteristic throughout the history of the Maple Avenue Historic District, rather than move Central School to a new location, the old building was replaced in 1923 with a larger and grander edifice (now addressed as 806 Center Street) designed by the nationally recognized school architect, William B. Ittner.

The trend to modify and update house designs, which had begun at the turn of the century, continued in the neighborhood in the 1920s and 1930s, another indication of both the continued popularity of the neighborhood and the premium on residential real estate. Porch alterations continued to be popular, with at least nine newly styled porches added to homes in the neighborhood during this period. One house actually added a substantial addition, doubling its size, although it still remained a modest sized house (208 N. Eighth Street). In addition, in 1928, Benjamin and Harriet Hickman totally remodeled the lavish, Queen Anne style house of Spencer Carter

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(1116 Center Street), transforming it into the district's only example of Tudor Revival style, moving from their smaller home (just built around 1915) only a half block away at 1206 Center Street. Updating the design of homes not only included new porches, additions, and even complete new exterior treatments, but also included updating the appearance of the house with new siding, utilizing one of two new products created in the late 1920s: asphalt and asbestos shingle siding. In addition, homeowners made changes to accommodate the increasing popularity of the automobile. In 1913, Dulany Mahan had included a built-in garage in his new home, at 1001 Center Street, one of the earliest in the neighborhood, but numerous other homeowners would also build additions or convert a portion of their walk-out basements to garages. Other homeowners constructed detached garages, and between 1906 and 1950, 28 garages were constructed in the neighborhood.

Most of these additions and alterations had been finished before the onset of the Great Depression, when Hannibal's economy stagnated; but a few scattered improvements were made through 1950 before construction came to a near halt in the neighborhood. The appearance of the Maple Avenue Historic District had reached its zenith before the post-World War II building boom began, when newer neighborhoods on the periphery of the community became the more prestigious addresses. After 1950, changes in the district were substantially negative: due to the loss of social prominence and the resulting lack of maintenance; or destruction by fire; through condemnation; for parking lots; or as new commercial construction. Pioneering efforts to preserve the neighborhood focused on the acquisition of Rockcliffe (1000 Bird Street) in 1967, which had been closed since 1924, with the death of J. J. Cruikshank, Jr.; it is now operated as a major house museum. It would not be until the early 1980s, when the community began their historic preservation planning and nominations to the National Register of Historic Places, that some residents began to recognize the significance of this neighborhood, making attempts to preserve homes. However, the viability of the Maple Avenue Historic District is still threatened due to overall neglect (politely referred to as deferred maintenance), unsympathetic alterations, and siding.

## Neighborhood's Historical Associations

The Maple Avenue Historic District has been associated with many community leaders and other citizens as a premier neighborhood in Hannibal. From 1850 to 1950, the nominated neighborhood was home to a diverse population ranging from the wealthiest families to those of more modest means, a unique feature for Hannibal since other neighborhoods were more socially homogenous. The residents included members of the socially elite, industrial leaders, small business owners, professionals, contractors, foremen and store clerks. In addition, several neighborhood houses were the focus for social activities of the community's elite. The district includes the residence of the organizer of the local chapter of the Hannibal Women's Club (Anna Turner, 1004 Hill Street), part of a nationwide Progressive era movement dedicated to improving the lives of women and children. Because of this unique diversity and prominence over such an extended period of Hannibal's history, the Maple Avenue Historic District is especially significant in the social history of the community.

Despite the fact that Hannibal was a segregated community throughout this period of its history, the district included racially mixed areas. Several African-American residences are located at both the east and west ends of the district, including:

- the boarding house at 1219 Center Street
- a double house at 1223 Center
- the Henry Clay House at 1225 Center
- the tiny residence at 205 Dulany which pre-dates 1869
- the Margaret Campbell House at 208 N. Eighth Street

One property in the district has been utilized as a major African-American social and religious center continuously since 1853, when African-Americans acquired the property for their new Baptist church site. By 1872, the congregation built a new church building on the same property (722 Center Street), now known as the Eighth and Center Street Baptist Church. In 1903, they added a parsonage, addressed as 204 N. Eighth Street, behind the church building (listed together on the National Register). Before the public school system established a separate African-American school, the church also served as a school.<sup>21</sup> These properties help convey the social diversity reflected in the district's architecture, and they are particularly important since relatively few of the late nineteenth and early twentieth century buildings associated with Hannibal's African-American heritage are intact today.

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In addition, many of Hannibal's business owners resided in the Maple Avenue Historic District. While some of their business buildings are intact downtown, in many cases their residences constitute the only tangible evidence of important businesses in the early development of the community because of losses to fire, flood or redevelopment. For example, the residences of lumber and shoe industry magnates are the only tangible connection to those industries which were two major local employers. Lumbering enterprises had been replaced in the late nineteenth century by the shoe industry in Hannibal, and the last of the shoe company buildings burned in a spectacular fire in 2001. While it might be difficult to justify individual significance for many of the residences owned by Hannibal's most prominent businessmen, several of the houses are especially important and, with further documentation, may be individually eligible under Criterion B: Commerce or Industry. But in any case they are certainly an indication of the social prominence of the district. While the following list should not be considered exhaustive, many of the more obvious houses associated with significant persons in Hannibal's historical development are represented:

- The residence of Simeon F. Roderick (921 Center Street). Roderick was among the leading manufacturers and dealers of wagons and carriages in the region. He owned the local ice house and was one of the leading businessmen in the community in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Roderick also served as mayor from 1885 to 1888.
- Two houses (1015 Bird Street and 1000 Center Street, the Ebert-Dulany House already listed on the National Register) are associated with George W. Dulany, manager of the Empire Lumber Company. Dulany was instrumental in diversifying Hannibal's industrial base when decline of the lumber industry threatened the city's future.
- The residence of George Dulany's great-grandson, Daniel Dulany Mahan, at 1001 Center Street. Daniel Mahan is significant in Hannibal's history as a businessman and prominent attorney as well as the head of one of Hannibal's leading families in the early twentieth century.
- Rockcliffe (1000 Bird), the residence of lumber magnate, J. J. Cruikshank, Jr. (already listed on the National Register).
- The residence (1240 Bird Street) of Daniel H. Hafner, who became the local owner of the Goddard Wholesale Grocery Company, a major business in Hannibal at the turn of the century. He later served as vice president of the Hannibal Trust Company and president of the Hannibal Ferry Company, both important businesses in the community.
- The house built for Benton and Mary Coontz (1213 Bird Street), the parents of Admiral Robert E. Coontz, may not meet the standards for eligibility to the National Register under Criterion B for its association with the admiral, since it was his residence before he made significant contributions to American military history, but the house is significant for its association with his father, who was a major businessman in Hannibal as a leather dealer, steamboat agent, and especially as organizer of the street railway.
- The house commissioned by Sumner T. McKnight (1001 Hill Street), a wealthy lumberman from Minneapolis, who moved his family to Hannibal upon its completion.
- The residence of Benjamin F. Brown (107 N. Eighth Street), who published and managed several local newspapers and established the *Daily Post* in 1881, which became the *Courier-Post* five years later and is still in production today.
- The house of John T. Holme (203 N. Maple). Holme founded one of Hannibal's leading insurance and real estate businesses in 1868, which would survive well into the twentieth century, long after his death in 1909.
- The house at 220 N. Tenth, built for John J. Conlon, who operated one of the most extensive lumberyards in the region in the late nineteenth century. Conlon owned one of the largest lumbering operations in the Mississippi Valley as well as a massive dealership in lumber, lath, shingles, sash, doors, and blinds.
- Cliffside (8 Stillwell Place), for its association with Wilson B. Pettibone, who had also made his fortune in the lumber industry but became Hannibal's greatest philanthropist while residing at Cliffside.

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- The residence of George D. Clayton, at 9 Stillwell Place, who had purchased J. P. Richards' real estate and insurance business in 1883, and whose other successful business operations included the Clayton Building and Loan, which remained in operation until the late twentieth century. An important leader in the community, Clayton served on the board of several major community organizations, including the Home Savings and Loan Association, Levering Hospital, the Free Public Library, Hannibal Railway Company and the Retail Merchants' Association.

With further research and documentation, it is likely that Central School could be individually nominated under Criterion A: Education. The current school building replaced an earlier, 1882 school building on the site. Much of the residential development in the neighborhood concentrated around the Central School property and is still closely identified with the school. The school property extends dramatically up the hillside, with a large, sloping lawn extending from Center Street to the retaining wall and ridge below the school building that backs up to Bird Street. Central School had a significant and varied role in the community's educational history, since it was started as the first public school in the community in 1867 in a former church building at the corner of Fourth and Center Streets. This building also served as one of the city's four public grammar schools when it was moved to the current school property, within the historic district, in 1882. When an annex was added in 1893, this site also was utilized as the high school until Hannibal High School was built on Broadway, in 1904. In the 1910s, Central School also became the local junior high, as the public school system reorganized into elementary, junior high and high school. With the continued popularity of the neighborhood and the growing student population, in 1922 voters approved the construction of a new, modern school building on the same site as the old school. For their new building, the school board commissioned noted school architect William B. Ittner to design the imposing edifice, which still dominates the neighborhood. Atypical of most of Ittner's school designs, this building does not have projecting wings (the H-shape plan characteristic of his school designs) due to the steep topography and the narrow section of land at the top of the lot. Although the old school building no longer stands, having been replaced by the 1923 Central School building, the site has been in continuous use by Hannibal's public schools from 1882 through 2001, when Central School was closed permanently. Throughout most of the district's period of significance, and beyond, Central School remained an integral part of the neighborhood.

## Architectural Characteristics and Significance

The Maple Avenue Historic District is significant under Criterion C: Architecture. The district includes examples of the works of prominent architects from St. Louis and Chicago, as well as those of the major Hannibal designers and builders of the time. Many of the town's most significant architectural designs as well as a broad spectrum of residential styles popular in both the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries are represented by the district properties. The housing stock ranges from the community's most distinguished mansions to simple vernacular types. Because of the unique topography of the Maple Avenue Historic District, many of the houses are situated on steep lots, either elevated high above the street or with walk-out basement levels across the back of the house. Stone retaining walls, the cliff sides, and consequent irregular spacing of residences, as well as grand vistas of the riverfront and most of historic Hannibal, help characterize the neighborhood. This first generation of residences dated from the early days of the settlement of Hannibal. On the outskirts of the young settlement, Edward C. McDonald built a large home and estate in the 1830s, and others built smaller houses prior to the Civil War; but these early buildings were replaced later, when the land was subdivided to form many of the residential lots of the Maple Avenue Historic District. While some current houses might date from this antebellum period, the period of significance for the district dates from 1850 (with the earliest verifiable date of construction for an extant building). This coincides with the beginning of the district's transformation from property on the outskirts of the community, into an established, densely built, residential area. Although its popularity climaxed in the early twentieth century with the construction of the mansions of Rockcliffe (1000 Bird Street) and Cliffside (8 Stillwell Place), the Maple Avenue Historic District is unlike other Hannibal historic residential neighborhoods, because its continued popularity over several generations of owners meant that significant construction continued until 1950. Subdividing larger lots, moving or replacing earlier buildings with newer and more elaborate ones, as well as making major additions or modifications to the original design of houses, characterized the development of this neighborhood. The trend to modify original house designs (often with a larger porch, new wall treatments or different decorative details to update the style of the house) began as early as 1891, and coincided with much of the new house construction in the district.



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The district forms a distinctive visual unit. It occupies one of Hannibal's tallest bluffs, rising from the riverfront just seven blocks to the east. Its most significant buildings not only help characterize this neighborhood, but also distinguish it from other neighborhoods in Hannibal: the three mansions on top of the bluff; Central School with its expansive lawn rising to the stone retaining wall at the base of the school façade; and the two churches, which help define the boundaries of the district along Broadway and Center Street. Its major streets parallel the north side of Hannibal's major commercial artery (Broadway), and the district extends to the point where Market and Broadway split at Maple Avenue. It is adjacent to the Central Park Historic District, which was the premier neighborhood in mid-nineteenth century Hannibal social circles, but is easily distinguished from that area by vacant land and by the change in topography as the bluff which forms the Maple Avenue Historic District begins its steep rise between the two districts. The north side of the district, behind Hill Street, drops off drastically on the back side of the bluff, and still remains an undeveloped, wooded area; while Section Street, aptly named since it was a section line, separates the district from the smaller and less architecturally distinctive houses to the west. While other neighborhoods in Hannibal have a few retaining walls, the preponderance of retaining walls in the Maple Avenue Historic District helps distinguish this neighborhood's most unique feature, its hillside development.

The churches and school notwithstanding, the Maple Avenue Historic District primarily consists of single family residences, with double houses and flats scattered throughout, as well as a number of early garages, several carriage houses and small stables. Few such outbuildings are extant anywhere else in Hannibal. There is one example of a shotgun house (1225 Center Street) in the district, a style that was not very popular in Hannibal. Because of the fast pace of growth, double houses, which essentially have mirrored façade designs to accommodate two residential units, were popular and there are 13 in the district; but as rental properties most of these have been altered, usually with less sympathetic design treatments. Nonetheless, several nice examples remain including the vernacular design at 721-723 Center, the Folk Victorian building at 808-810 Center, the Italianate example at 900-902 Center, the brick Colonial Revival at 109-111 N. Maple Avenue, and the Craftsman style building at 205-207 N. Tenth. There are two buildings that seem to have been built as flats, both of which still retain a high degree of architectural integrity: the Italianate design at 1219 Center Street and the Colonial Revival design at 903-905 Center Street. While there are a number of American Four Square plan houses in the district, the total represents only about 10 percent of the houses in the district. Most of these American Four Square houses utilize Prairie style details (1009 Bird, 1229 Bird, 1236 Bird, 211 N. Eighth, 111 N. Ninth, 314 N. Section, and 426 N. Section) or Colonial Revival details (1012 Center, 723 Bird, and 1222 Hill). Especially rare in Hannibal are examples of carriage houses and residential stables, but the district includes four, each of which is quite distinctive: 124 N. Maple, 1000 Center, 1012 Center, and 1114 Center. As the automobile became popular, carriage houses and stables were often replaced with garages. Besides the additions made to lower levels to accommodate garages (such as the one at 1129 Bird Street), there are several examples of early garages that still retain their distinctive features, including their original doors, including three built between 1906 and 1913 (1015 Bird Street, 123-125 N. Maple Avenue, and 118 N. Ninth Street), and one built between 1913 and 1924 (807 Bird Street). There is also an excellent example of a brick, multi-bay garage, at 1212 Center.

House styles reflect the extended period of development in the district as well as most of the styles popular in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, with most representing styles popular in the late nineteenth century. However, the earliest style represented in the district is the Federal style, on the brick, two-story house at 116 N. Ninth Street, a simple, yet easily identifiable example of that style. Of the late nineteenth century styles, there is one nice example of a Stick style house (124 N. Maple), and three examples of the Shingle style, two of which (923 Center and 1019 Bird) are locally known as Kansas City "Shirtwaists" (a local term used for Shingle style houses that share features also found on Queen Anne houses) with the other being frequently confused for a Queen Anne design because of its round, corner tower (806 Center). There are also six examples of the Second Empire style, with its characteristic mansard roof, of which the Ebert-Dulany House (1000 Center Street, National Register listed) and the exuberant house at 1020 Center Street are the best examples. Most of the late nineteenth century houses in the district are examples of Italianate, Queen Anne or Folk Victorian. Italianate style houses were also popular in the Central Park Historic District, a trend that continued when residences moved farther west, into this newer residential area. Some of the Maple Avenue Historic District's 17 Italianate examples have been altered, often by removing the decorative brackets under the eaves or with later porch replacements. These were often early twentieth century alterations intended to update the appearance of the house.



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Among the best examples of the Italianate style in the district are: 1128 Broadway, 900-902 Center, 1219 Center, 807 Bird, 1015 Bird, 1234 Bird, and 1001 Hill. Of the 24 examples of the Queen Anne style, there are representatives of most subtypes, including a smaller cottage at 1004 Hill, a Half-Timbered example at 1021 Center, the elaborate home of J. O. Hogg at 1016 Center, the Free-Classic variant (915 Center, 3 Stillwell Place, and 9 Stillwell Place), the Spindlework subtype (911 Center and 809 Bird), and a very unusual example (909 Center). There are also several examples with the distinctive Queen Anne corner tower, all of which have been sided, except for the brick house at 816 Center. Of the other Late Victorian houses, most of these have less elaborate or vernacular plans but still utilize details characteristic of that era, such as the design of cottages (114 N. Ninth Street and 217 N. Tenth Street) and double house (808-810 Center Street).

As the twentieth century approached, simpler, cleaner lines became more popular, and the Colonial Revival style gained in popularity. The epitome of this style was the Neoclassical mansion at Rockcliffe (1000 Bird Street, listed on the National Register), but many other, less ostentatious examples also were built in the neighborhood. This style was popular for vernacular types, including: the flats built at 903-905 Center; the double house at 109-111 N. Maple Avenue; the American Four Square plan houses at 1012 Center Street and 1222 Hill Street; and the small cottages at 1212 Hill Street, 318 N. Section and 416 N. Section. It was also popular on larger homes in the district, including: one that gives the appearance of being built in stages, like New England farmhouses (914 Center), one formal design at 113 N. Maple Avenue, and two that are readily identified by their prominent colonnaded porches (912 Center and 1116 Hill Street). The district also includes two examples of the Georgian Revival variation of the Colonial Revival style: one, an impressive brick house at 800 Center Street, and the other, the elaborate Cliffside mansion at 8 Stillwell Place. Elsewhere in the district, the Colonial Revival style's popularity is also evident in numerous Colonial Revival porch alterations to Italianate and Second Empire style houses.

In the early twentieth century, construction slowed in the district, primarily because of the lack of space. But the early twentieth century styles, American movements, the Craftsman and Prairie styles, are well represented in the district. Most examples of the Craftsman style simply utilize the characteristic features, but the neighborhood does include one bungalow (210 N. Tenth Street) and two cottages (1215 Center Street and 1242 Bird Street). The two story house at 1112 Broadway is the best example of the use of Craftsman stylistic details on a two story house, and the two family flat, at 205-207 N. Tenth Street, is readily identified by its Craftsman knee braces supporting the shed entry roof and the vertical lights in the upper sashes of the windows. Prairie style houses liberally interpreted the style most often associated with Frank Lloyd Wright, usually by simply emphasizing the horizontal lines of the design, with simpler planes and wider eaves, such as is found at 1000 Hill Street, 1228 Hill Street and 1100 Center Street. This is also the case on the American Four Square examples within the district (111 N. Eleventh Street, 211 N. Eighth Street, 1009 Bird Street, 1229 Bird Street, and 1236 Bird Street). However, two impressive examples which are more strictly Wrightian in their influence are located at 1001 Center Street and 1206 Center Street. There is also an excellent Prairie bungalow at 1241 Bird Street which represents the Prairie style's emphasis on horizontal lines. As with the Colonial Revival style, the popularity of these two styles also can be seen on the numerous Craftsman and Prairie style porch alterations on the district's older homes.

In addition to these styles, the district includes at least two examples of other popular twentieth century styles. The Tudor Revival remake at 1116 Center Street appears to be the best example of that style in Hannibal. The last house built in the district, at 714 Center Street, is an early example of the Minimal Traditional style, which blends the Craftsman features and Tudor Revival rooflines with the more horizontal approach popularized after World War II in the Ranch style.

While the available Hannibal city directories identified 13 different architects and approximately 300 different construction contractors, most of these were only listed in one directory. Because of the categorization utilized in the directories, it was often difficult to distinguish general contractors from simple craftsman, especially in the earlier directories. While it is likely that many of these individuals worked on buildings in the district, only a few buildings have been identified as the works of architects and local builders. Four of the five buildings known to have been designed by architects actually were out-of-town commissions:

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- Rockcliffe (1000 Bird) was designed by the Saint Louis firm of Barnett, Haynes and Barnett.
- Central School (906 Center Street) was the work of renowned school designer, William B. Itner.
- Cliffside (8 Stillwell Place) was the commission of the famous Chicago architect known for his mansion designs, Howard VanDoren Shaw.
- The Pilgrim Congregational Church (1100 Broadway) was the design of W. B. Hartigan, about whom nothing is known except that he was not listed as a local architect.

The only building designed by a local architect is the Daniel Dulany and Sara Marshall Mahan House at 1001 Center. This house was designed by Ernest Schmidt, who was listed in the Hannibal city directories from 1897 through 1920. Schmidt was listed in the 1905 *Mirror of Hannibal* as one of the leading architects of the region, having designed "many of the city's most imposing and attractive residences and business structures."<sup>22</sup> Of the few buildings that can be identified as the work of local builders, most can only be associated with one or two buildings within the district:

- Joseph G. Velie built the Queen Anne style, 1101 Center around 1890 for James W. and Luellen Whaley. Velie lived from 1867 to 1918, and was born in Hannibal, growing up to work as a carpenter with his father, Alex Velie. The firm became known as Velie and Sons, and Joseph would later take his brother into a partnership. The 1905 *Mirror of Hannibal* associates Joseph Velie with many of the fine buildings and residences in town, but the Whaley house is the only one that has been identified in the district.<sup>23</sup>
- Courtney Brothers built the small cottage at 1100 Hill Street around 1902 for Professor Roy and Effie Glasgow, and the large, brick house for Professor R. B. D. and Emma E. Simonson at 1200 Hill around 1903-1904. The firm was only listed in the 1903, 1905, and 1907 city directories and it is not clear what happened to their business after that time. The 1905 *Mirror of Hannibal* complimented the young contracting firm, noting that they designed the new high school, as well as several commercial buildings downtown and additions for both the Star and Bluff City shoe companies. The brothers had been born in Hannibal in the 1870s and first opened a stationery and news store before forming their contracting business in 1898.<sup>24</sup>
- H. A. Riemann is known to have made the modifications including the elaborate porch for 919 Center and for 203 N. Maple. He probably built his own residence, a double house at 1005-1007 Bird Street. He also built the houses at 921 Center Street and 9 Stillwell Place. With his office in the 800 block of Broadway, Henry Riemann followed his father into the trade as a carpenter and builder. He and his family moved to Hannibal in 1882, where he first worked for other builders before starting his own business, becoming known for his residential construction, but like Courtney Brothers, he was only listed in a few city directories, 1901, 1903, and 1905.<sup>25</sup>

Only one of the recognized contractors is closely associated with the Maple Avenue Historic District, John Oliver Hogg (1825-1917). Hogg immigrated from Scotland to the United States in 1839 and initially settled in Wisconsin, where he worked as a contractor and helped build the circular staircase for the new state capitol. He and his wife moved to Hannibal in 1859, where he operated a planing mill on Bear Creek and became the railroad trestle builder (including those of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad) and general contractor. In 1877, he formed a partnership with the general contractor, Henry W. Shedd, which lasted until 1882, and then he formed a partnership with his son, A. W. Hogg, known as Hogg and Son. Arthur W. Hogg operated on his own after 1903, even building several homes, apparently a speculative venture, in the 1000 block of Bird since he is listed as the first resident at several addresses for a short interval. However, it is sometimes difficult to distinguish between work completed by Hogg and Son and that completed by A. W. Hogg alone since it was apparently not an exclusive arrangement. While it cannot be verified, except that porches were identified in the Hagood Index as one of the specialties of John Hogg, local lore has nicknamed the trend to update porch styles, especially in this district, as "Hogg and Shedd porches," and there may well be good justification for this since the Hogg contracting business existed from the 1870s through at least 1917. John's other son, James Oliver Hogg, became an architect. He worked in Hannibal for

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several years before opening a business in Kansas City and later was commissioned to design Hannibal's courthouse (located on Broadway, bordering the Maple Avenue district). Nomination of the Marion County Courthouse to the National Register is pending. While John Hogg was not formally trained as an architect, he is listed with his son as J. Oliver Hogg and Son under architects in the 1888 city directory. The Hogg family's construction business was quite busy in Hannibal and this district appears to contain the best concentration of their work, as well as their family's home.<sup>26</sup> Below are listed the works by the Hogg dynasty that are within the Maple Avenue Historic District:

- The elaborate Italianate mansion of Sumner T. McKnight (1001 Hill Street) was one of the Hogg's earliest designs. The McKnight House is one of three mansions that still grace the top of the cliff that caps the Maple Avenue Historic District. Finished in 1877-78, A. W. Hogg has reported that this was the work of the firm of Hogg and Shedd, according to the Hagood Index.
- Hogg and Shedd have been credited with building the Clarence A. and Elizabeth Kettering House (923 Center), an elaborate Shingle style house finished in 1893, even though other information shows that the partnership dissolved in 1882, so this may be the work of Hogg and Son instead.
- Between 1881 and 1885, Hogg also built his own home at 1016 Center, a large Queen Anne residence. Recently, Hogg's original porch was rebuilt as part of the historic rehabilitation of this house.
- Built between 1890-1891, the Pilgrim Congregational Church at 1100 Center has been identified as the work of Hogg and Son.
- The Georgian Revival house for James F. and Mary H. Davidson at 800 Center was finished in 1909 and has been credited to both Hogg and Sons, contractors and to A. W. Hogg.
- A. W. Hogg and Hogg and Sons have also both been credited with the construction of the Norman D. and Dean B. Frost House, a Prairie School design at 1009 Bird Street that was finished around 1908.
- A. W. Hogg and Hogg and Sons also are credited with building the Italianate house at 1015 Bird Street, completed around 1884, known as the George W. Dulany House. However, the Hagood Index identified it as being built for "Jordan" by Hogg and Son.
- The Queen Anne style house at 1019 Bird, known as the Richard R. and Mary Josephine McIntyre House, was apparently built by A. W. Hogg around 1897-98. Hogg may have built it as a speculative venture since city directories list him as the first resident in this house as well as an adjacent but now razed house at 1017 Bird. Another razed house at 1025 Bird also appears to have been built either by Hogg and Sons or A. W. Hogg.

Locally, the name of Hogg is recognized as one of the most famous of Hannibal's contractors and that family business was one of the most prolific in Hannibal. Even today, prestige is associated with having a house built by Hogg and the close association of the Maple Avenue Historic District with a wide variety of their residential projects as well as one of their church projects and the family residence greatly enhances the architectural significance of this district.

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END NOTES

In this narrative, buildings are referenced by their address, which is keyed to the base map of the district as well as the identifying reference utilized for the listing in the Appendix which follows this section, listing the known historical information for each building in the district. Since the Appendix is carefully footnoted, these End Notes for Section 8 do not repeat the references for each specific property. Rather, they only list additional sources of information not clearly identified with a specific address.

<sup>1</sup>Ruth Anton, *National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form: Mark Twain Historic District, Hannibal, Missouri*, January 1978, Prepared for the Hannibal Arts Council, Stored at the Missouri Cultural Resource Inventory, State Historic Preservation Office, Missouri Department of Natural Resources Jefferson City, Missouri; C. P. Greene, ed., *A Mirror of Hannibal Containing A Most Complete and Authentic History of the City from Its Earliest Settlement to the Present Day; Comprising Also A Most Perfect History of the Steamboat and Railroad Eras, and a Complete Geological Review of the Locality* by Thos. M. Bacon Editor, *A Word Picture of Hannibal: The Metropolis of Northeast Missouri*, By Sidney J. Roy, *Profusely Illustrated with Copperplate Reproductions of Views Taken Expressly for This Work, Portraying the Scenic Beauty of the Locality, Many of the City's Handsome Residences, and Numerous Other Attractive Features, A History of Commercial Organization, Giving a Correct Idea of the Commercial Resources of Hannibal and a Descriptive Summary of Its Many Enterprising, Influential and Prosperous Business Establishments, A Biographical Department Containing Family Biographies and Portraits of Two Hundred Leading Hannibal Citizens and Business Men, Containing Also Articles Contributed by Hannibal's Most Prominent Men and Women, Among Them Hon. W. A. Munger, Prof. R. B. D. Simonson, Revs. C. F. Drewes, Levi Marshall, C. B. Boving, C. J. Chase, E. P. Little, Jesse Chappell, Jas. Carlyon, Colonel John L. Robards, Mrs. P. D. Fisher and Mrs. Lyman P. Munger* (Hannibal, Mo.: C. P. Greene, 1905; Revised and edited by J. Hurley and Roberta (Roland) Hagood, Hannibal, Mo.: Hannibal Free Public Library, 1990), pp. 13-39, 42; J. Hurley and Roberta (Roland) Hagood, *The Story of Hannibal* (Hannibal, Mo.: Hannibal Free Public Library, 1976), pp.1-11, 13, 21-22, 32-33, 60-61; Esley Hamilton, *National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form: Hannibal Central Business District Multiple Resource Nomination, Hannibal, Missouri*, October 1984, Prepared for the Hannibal Arts Council, Stored at the Missouri Cultural Resource Inventory, State Historic Preservation Office, Missouri Department of Natural Resources, Jefferson City, Missouri; Esley Hamilton, *National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form: Central Park Historic District, Hannibal, Missouri*, October 1982, Prepared for the Hannibal Arts Council, Stored at the Missouri Cultural Resource Inventory, State Historic Preservation Office, Missouri Department of Natural Resources, Jefferson City, Missouri; and A. Ruger, "Bird's Eye View of the City of Hannibal, Marion Co., Missouri. 1869," Reproduced from an original lithograph in the Amon Carter Museum of Western Art, Fort Worth, Texas.

<sup>2</sup>Greene, *Mirror of Hannibal*, pp. 26-27, 37-39; Hagood, *The Story of Hannibal*, pp. 14, 23; Hamilton, *Hannibal Central Business District*; and Hamilton, *Central Park Historic District*.

<sup>3</sup>Anton, *Mark Twain Historic District*; Greene, *Mirror of Hannibal*, pp. 42, 51-54; Hagood, *The Story of Hannibal*, pp. 14, 23, 48; and Hamilton, *Hannibal Central Business District* and *Central Park Historic District*.

<sup>4</sup>Hagood, *The Story of Hannibal*, p. 48.

<sup>5</sup>Anton, *Mark Twain Historic District*; Greene, *Mirror of Hannibal*, pp. 42-45, 48-49; Hagood, *The Story of Hannibal*, pp. 31, 42, 48-49, 62, 71-73, 75-78; and Hamilton, *Hannibal Central Business District*; and Hamilton, *Central Park Business District*.

<sup>6</sup>Anton, *Mark Twain Historic District*; Greene, *Mirror of Hannibal*, pp. 42-51; Hagood, *The Story of Hannibal*, pp. 49-50, 63, 67-68, 75, 78; Hamilton, *Central Park Historic District*; and *Hannibal Central Business District*; and A. Ruger, "Bird's Eye View."

<sup>7</sup>Greene, *Mirror of Hannibal*, pp. 48-50, 60-81; Hagood, *The Story of Hannibal*, pp. 48-50, 63, 67, 71-79, 101; and Hamilton, *Hannibal Central Business District* and *Central Park Historic District*.

<sup>8</sup>Greene, *Mirror of Hannibal*, pp. 49-50, 106-118, 124-126. Hagood, *The Story of Hannibal*, pp. 61-62, 66-70, 80-87, 91, 94-95.

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<sup>9</sup>Anton, *Mark Twain Historic District*; Bev Darr, "Bluff City Factory Had Colorful History," *Hannibal (Missouri) Courier-Post*, 8 February 2002, p. 1A; Bev Darr, "Fire Destroys Old Shoe Factory," *Hannibal (Missouri) Courier-Post*, 8 February 2002, p. 1A; "Fire Claims Memories and Bricks," *Hannibal (Missouri) Courier-Post*, 9 February 2002, p. 4B; Elizabeth Grimsley, "Memories Are All That Remain," *Hannibal (Missouri) Courier-Post*, 9 February 2002, p. 1A; Hagood, *The Story of Hannibal*, pp. 89-90, 92-93, 100-104, 118-120, 128-135; Hamilton, *Hannibal Central Business District and Central Park Historic District*; and "Landmark In Ruins," *Hannibal (Missouri) Courier-Post*, 9 February 2002, p. 8B.

<sup>10</sup>Anton, *Mark Twain Historic District* and Hagood, *The Story of Hannibal*, pp. 161-165, 170-172, 177-184, 191-198.

<sup>11</sup>Hamilton, *Hannibal Central Business District and Central Park Historic District*.

<sup>12</sup>J. Hurley & Roberta (Roland) Hagood, *Hannibal Yesterdays: Historic Stories of Events, People, Landmarks and Happenings in and near Hannibal* (Hannibal, Mo.: Hannibal Free Public Library, 1992), pp. 165-166; and Marion County (Palmyra), Missouri, Circuit Clerk & Recorder Office, *Town Plats*, Book A, "Plat of Out Lots 73, 74 & Part of 75, Addition to Hannibal" By Henry Von Phul and Zachariah G. Draper (13 July 1853), p. 27.

<sup>13</sup>*City of Hannibal, Marion Co, Missouri, 1854* (N.p.: Hart & Mapother, 1854).

<sup>14</sup>"Plat of Out Lots 73, 74 & Part of 75, Addition to Hannibal" By Henry Von Phul and Zachariah G. Draper (13 July 1853), p. 27.

<sup>15</sup>*City of Hannibal 1854*; City of Hannibal, Missouri, Engineer's Office, *City Maps*, Book 1, "Haines Sub-Division of Out Lot No. 94, City of Hannibal, Mo.," By Diadama Wilson Haines (20 May 1869), p. 45; City of Hannibal, Missouri, Engineer's Office, *City Maps*, Book 1, "Plat of Buley's Subdivision of Part of Out Lot 70, Belonging to the Heirs of the Buley Estate in the City of Hannibal," By L. L. Lockling, C. E. (16 June 1869), p. 13; City of Hannibal, Missouri, Engineer's Office, *City Maps*, Book 1, "Plat of Survey of Blocks between Seventh Street & Maple Avenue & Market & Collier Streets by Authority of the City Council," By L. L. Lockling, Surveyor (31 October 1860), p. 11; City of Hannibal, Missouri, Engineer's Office, *City Maps*, Book 1, "Hunt's Subdivision of Out Lot 82 of the City of Hannibal," By F. R. Lockling, C. E. (September 1866)[Recorded 23 November 1907], p. 80; City of Hannibal, Missouri, Engineer's Office, *City Maps*, Book 1, "Plat of Subdivision of Out Lot 80 in the City of Hannibal, Marion County, Mo.," By F. R. Lockling, C. E. (21 October 1865), p. 78; City of Hannibal, Missouri, Engineer's Office, *City Maps*, Book 1, "Riverview Addition to the City of Hannibal, Mo." F. R. Lockling, C. E. (14 December 1865), p. 89; City of Hannibal, Missouri, Engineer's Office, *City Maps*, Book 1, "Subdivision of Out Lots 73, 74, 74½, 75, Hannibal, By Van Phul, McGill & Draper (13 July 1853) [Recorded 23 November 1907], p. 27; City of Hannibal, Missouri, Engineer's Office, *City Map*, Book 1; "Plat of Eighth [sic] Street Extended, Hannibal, Mo.," By F. R. Lockling, and C. A. B. Langdon, C. E. (19 May 1866), p. 134; Marion County (Palmyra), Missouri, Circuit Clerk & Recorder Office, *Town Plats*, Book 2, "Partial Subdivision of Out Lots 76, 77, & 78 in the City of Hannibal," By Angus W. McDonald (28 May 1859), p. 5; Marion County (Palmyra), Missouri, Circuit Clerk & Recorder Office, *Town Plats*, Book 2, "Riverview Addition to the City of Hannibal," By F. R. Lockling, C. E. (12 December 1865), p. 9; Marion County (Palmyra), Missouri, Circuit Clerk & Recorder Office, *Town Plats*, Book 2, "Sub-Division of Out Lot 81 of the City of Hannibal," By Josiah Hunt (7 November 1866), p. 20; Marion County (Palmyra), Missouri, Circuit Clerk & Recorder Office, *Town Plats*, Book 2, "Sub-Division of Out Lot 82 of the City of Hannibal," By Josiah Hunt (10 January 1866), p. 17; Marion County (Palmyra), Missouri, Circuit Clerk & Recorder Office, *Town Plats*, Book A, "Ganos Addition of Out Lots 97-98, Addition to Hannibal," By A. G. Ganos (20 June 1845), p. 21; Marion County (Palmyra), Missouri, Circuit Clerk & Recorder Office, *Town Plats*, Book A, "H. W. Collin's Subdivision," By B. R. Wardlaw (14 June 1856), p. 27b; Marion County (Palmyra), Missouri, Circuit Clerk & Recorder Office, *Town Plats*, Book A, "Hannibal," By Edmund Whaley, SMC, (24 May 1828), p. 18; Marion County (Palmyra), Missouri, Circuit Clerk & Recorder Office, *Town Plats*, Book A "Hannibal," By Stephen Glascock (17 April 1836), p. 17; Marion County, (Palmyra), Missouri, Circuit Clerk & Recorder Office, *Town Plats*, Book A, "Plat B," By L. L. Lockling, C. E. (13 April 1860), p. 38; Marion County (Palmyra), Missouri, Circuit Clerk & Recorder Office, *Town Plats*, Book A, "Plat C Part of Out Lots 10, 10½, 11, & 34 in the City of Hannibal," By Henry Von Phul and Heirs, Z. G. Draper (April 1860), p. 48; Marion County (Palmyra), Missouri, Circuit Clerk & Recorder Office, *Town Plats*, Book A, "Plat of Gore's Addition to the City of Hannibal," By Jonathan Gore [21 May 1858], p. 30;

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<sup>16</sup>"Bird's Eye View."

<sup>17</sup>City of Hannibal, Missouri, Engineer's Office, *City Maps*, Book 1, "Haines Sub-Division of Out Lot No. 94, City of Hannibal, Mo.," By Diadamia Wilson Haines (20 May 1869), p. 45; City of Hannibal, Missouri, Engineer's Office, *City Maps*, Book 1, "Plat of Buley's Subdivision of Part of Out Lot 70, Belonging to the Heirs of the Buley Estate in the City of Hannibal," By L. L. Locking, C. E., (16 June 1869), p. 13; and Marion County (Palmyra), Missouri, Circuit Clerk & Recorder Office, *Town Plats*, Book 2, "Haines' Sub-Division of Out Lot No. 94, City of Hannibal, Mo.," By Sidney P. Harris (19 May 1870), p. 38.

<sup>18</sup>City of Hannibal, Missouri, Engineer's Office, *City Maps*, Book 1, "Brittingham Sub-Division of Out Lot 72" (7 April 1892), p. 4; City of Hannibal, Missouri, Engineer's Office, *City Maps*, Book 3, "Park Place, Being an Addition to the City of Hannibal, Mo.," By F. R. Locking, C. E. (17 September 1887), p. 151; "Hannibal, Marion Co., Missouri" (Limited, N. Y.: Sanborn-Perris Map Co., 1890); "Insurance Maps of Hannibal, Missouri" (Limited, N. Y.: Sanborn-Perris Map Co., 1899); "Insurance Maps of Hannibal, Missouri Showing Lumber Districts" (Limited, N. Y.: Sanborn Map & Publishing Co., 1885); Marion County (Palmyra), Missouri, Circuit Clerk & Recorder Office, *Town Plats*, Book 4, "Lakenan's Subdivision of West Part of Out-Lot 71, Hannibal, Mo.," By F. R. Locking, C. E., (23 November 1890), p. 36; Marion County (Palmyra), Missouri, Circuit Clerk & Recorder Office, *Town Plats*, Book 4, "Mary M. Lakenan's Subdivision of a Part of Out Lot Numbered 70 in the City of Hannibal, County-Marion, State of Missouri," By David Dean, Surveyor (24 February 1886), p. 19; Marion County (Palmyra), Missouri, Circuit Clerk & Recorder Office, *Town Plats*, Book 4, "Park Place Being an Addition to the City of Hannibal, Mo.," By Wilson B. Pettibone and Sarah F. Paris (22 September 1887), pp. 28-29; Marion County (Palmyra), Missouri, Circuit Clerk & Recorder Office, *Town Plats*, Book 4, "Plat of L. T. and I. B. Brittingham Subdivision of Out Lot 72, Hannibal, Marion Co., Mo.," By Littleton T. and Irwin B. Brittingham, (7 April 1892), p. 42; Marion County (Palmyra), Missouri, Circuit Clerk & Recorder Office, *Town Plats*, Book 5, "Plat of the Sub-Division of Lots One (1) and Two (2) in Riverview Addition to the City of Hannibal, Marion Co., Mo. Said Subdivision to be Known and Styled As Stillwell Place" By Richard H. Stillwell, (13 July 1893), p. 1½; and Marion County (Palmyra), Missouri, Circuit Clerk & Recorder Office, *Town Plats*, Book 5, "Plat B (Out Lots 76-82) Rock-Hill, Bird, Center," By S. S. Watson & Heirs of E. C. McDonald (July 1893), p. 2 [Partition in Judgment, 4 December 1863, Suit 1799, Book 4, p. 267].

<sup>19</sup>Hagood, *The Story of Hannibal*, pp. 81, 94, 166 and "Insurance Maps of Hannibal, Missouri Showing Lumber Districts."

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<sup>20</sup>These changes are clearly evident on the 1913 Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps and substantiated by extensive research in the city directories as cited in the bibliography.

<sup>21</sup>Roberta and J. Hurley Hagood, comps., *Hannibal History Index*, 1976-present, Joint Collection of the University of Missouri Western Historical Manuscript Collection and the State Historical Society of Missouri Manuscripts, State Historical Society of Missouri, Columbia, Missouri (Microfilm, Hannibal Free Public Library, Hannibal, Mo.), "Schools" and "Missouri State Teachers Association, 3 Day Convention in Hannibal," *Hannibal (Missouri) Courier-Post*, 11 November 1911, In Hagood, *Hannibal History Index*, "Schools."

<sup>22</sup>Greene, *Mirror of Hannibal*, p. 161.

<sup>23</sup>*Ibid.*, pp. 154, 411.

<sup>24</sup>*Ibid.*, pp. 154, 293.

<sup>25</sup>*Ibid.*, pp. 155, 292.

<sup>26</sup>*Ibid.*, pp. 215, 219 and Hagood, *Hannibal History Index*, "Hogg."

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## Narrative Statement of Significance (continued)

### APPENDIX

#### Notes on Individual Buildings

The following section provides historical information as well as comments on the significance of each property in the district. The notes on history and significance were based upon the assessment of at least four types of information gathered about each property. First, historic maps helped provide basic time spans for the dates of construction and the basic features of the buildings. The most useful maps were the Sanborn fire insurance maps, printed for Hannibal at regular intervals, in 1885, 1890, 1899, 1906, 1913, 1924, and 1950, as well as the "bird's eye view" that illustrated individual buildings on a three-dimensional map that was published in 1869. However, the earlier maps did not include all areas of the district so that their usefulness in areas on the north and west ends of the district was limited.<sup>1</sup> The extensive collection of city directories that were published for Hannibal, beginning in 1859-1860, actually began listing occupants both by name and street as early as 1873 and was published regularly after that date. The directories made it possible to more precisely determine construction dates, names of occupants and their occupations by address. The only major difficulty occurred because of the renumbering of houses at several points during the development of the neighborhood, especially in 1912, but in most cases the fire insurance maps noted the address change on the 1913 map. For each address within the district, the information from these directories was recorded by volunteers during the most recent survey in 2001-2002. Complete information was compiled in a large notebook that will be housed at the Hannibal Free Public Library to aid with future research.<sup>2</sup> In addition, the current county assessor's file on each property was copied and used to evaluate materials, identify additions and alterations that might not be visible from the street, and in some cases aid in identifying the date of construction (especially of more recently built properties when such notations are more accurate).<sup>3</sup> The other source of information was the actual Historic Inventory Forms completed as part of the survey update during 2001 and 2002, which identified previous inventory forms, nominations and historic preservation certification applications for specific properties. Also as part of the 2001-2002 work, field notes were collected to verify the current condition of the architectural details on the buildings as well as alterations and replacement materials gathered about each of the district's properties.<sup>4</sup>

Based on the collation and assessment of this information, as well as other specific research, each property is listed below in the same order as the Individual Site Descriptions in Section 7. The information noted above is not individually footnoted since it would be repetitious for each property, but any additional sources of information about a specific property are footnoted.

#### BROADWAY

- 1100 **Pilgrim Congregational Church; 1890-1891; W. B. Hartigan, architect; Hogg and Sons, contractors. Contributing.**  
Rev. J. H. Harwood organized the Pilgrim Congregational Church on September 15, 1880, following the dissolution of the First Congregational Church. They worshipped at several locations before this building was constructed at a cost of \$13,775. The congregation dedicated this new building in 1891, but dissolved the congregation in about 1915. Then, the building served as the Knights of Pythias Temple from 1916 through 1946. Since Hogg and Sons, the major contractors in Hannibal at the turn of the century built the church, and it is one of the few known extant examples of their work, the building is especially significant in Hannibal's architectural history.<sup>5</sup>
- 1102 **Robert W. Cash House; 1890-1891. Noncontributing.**  
Until about 1895, this Free-Classic variant of the Queen Anne style was the home of Robert W. Cash, a local gunsmith who served as fire chief in 1885. About 1905, John A. and Hattie B. Knott purchased the house, residing there until 1916. Knott established the *Troy Free Press* in 1878 and bought the *Hannibal Morning Journal* in 1886. Knott's daughter, Elizabeth, and her husband, H. A. Stillwell, son of Amos J. Stillwell, lived in the house for many years. Harold Stillwell was president of Stillwell Cold Storage Company.<sup>6</sup>



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BROADWAY (continued)

1112 Beverly E. and Emma L Hixson House; 1921-1923. Contributing.

Garage; date unknown. Noncontributing.

The design of this house is especially noteworthy as one of the best examples of Craftsman-influenced design in the district. This house was built on the site of the west wing of the larger and older Milton Strong House next door at 1110 Broadway (transforming that house from a T-shaped to L-shaped plan, but it was recently demolished). Beverly Hixson had married Strong's daughter, Emma and after Mrs. Strong's death, the Hixsons built their new house. Hixson was the son of B. F. Hixson, the hardware store owner and mayor of Hannibal in 1861, and he continued to work in the family's business until it was purchased by Percy Hayden in 1927 at which time they also sold their home.<sup>7</sup>

1120 William H. Hunt House; c.1870. Contributing.

Garage; 1913-1924. Contributing.

A cashier of the Saving's Bank of Hannibal and a steamboat agent, William Hunt, purchased the lot in 1869 and was living here by 1873, but financial reverses forced him to sell his house and leave Hannibal in 1875. Among other early homeowners was John M. Patton who, as a contractor and mill owner, was a key figure in the construction of Hannibal in the late nineteenth century. In 1909, his widow sold the house to William J. Roth, who was president of Hannibal Trust Company and active in local real estate. William and Regina Roth resided in the house until the late 1930s.<sup>8</sup>

1128 First Wilson B. Pettibone House; c. 1882. Contributing.

Wilson Pettibone was one of Hannibal's greatest philanthropists, based upon his fortune made in lumbering, including the Hannibal Saw Mill and Hannibal Door and Sash Company. His legacy to the community includes Riverview Park, a wing of Levering Hospital, and the Pettibone School building, among other bequests. He moved into this home at the beginning of his career as a lumberman, having bought it from A. J. Settles who apparently erected the house as a speculative venture. This is the first of three W. B. Pettibone houses in Hannibal and one of two within the district, the other being his third home, the Pettibone Mansion at 8 Stillwell Place. He commissioned his second home in 1890 at 313 N. Fifth (in the Central Park Historic District), by which time his success allowed him to leave this more plebian house behind for a custom designed, three story Queen Anne home.<sup>9</sup>

CENTER STREET (Odd Numbers, South Side)

721-723 Double House; c. 1892-1893. Contributing.

The double house was built around 1892-1893 when it was first listed in the city directory and was used by a variety of tenants, mostly "white collar" or skilled laborers such as store clerks, bookkeepers, traveling salesmen, pipe fitters, and machinists. The tenants were most often married couples.

901 House; pre-1890. Contributing.

Because of the numbering changes on addresses along Center Street it is difficult to date the house, although it pre-dates the earliest fire insurance map to cover this area of town in 1890. The 1869 map of Hannibal shows a one story, end gabled house at this location, which possibly could be the projecting bay, but without physical investigation, it would be difficult to determine.

903-905 Flats; c. 1906-1913. Contributing.

This is a rare, extant example of the early version of an apartment building, especially one that retains most of its original exterior features. It was built on the back part of the lot between 1906 and 1913, since there was only a small shed on this site in 1906. The first listing in the city directory is in 1914, but address numbers changed drastically on Center Street in 1913 and it is difficult to track earlier listings.

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CENTER STREET (Odd Numbers, South Side, continued)

- 909 **John P. and Louisa Johnson House; 1893. Contributing.**  
**Garage; c. 1920. Contributing.**

This is an unusual Queen Anne style house and one of the least altered examples in the district. When built, this house was addressed as 829 Center Street. Louisa Johnson, called Johanna, bought this site in 1892. She was the wife of John P. Johnson, a railroad laborer who died in 1911. The house was completed in 1893 and Johanna resided in the house until 1927. The Rev. W. A. Waterman of the Pilgrim Congregational Church lived with them about 1911.<sup>10</sup>

- 911 **John Sr. and Priscilla Logan House, c. 1896. Contributing.**  
**Garage; 1986. Noncontributing.**

This brick Queen Anne house has a beautifully maintained spindlework porch. The house was originally owned by John and Priscilla Logan. He was living in this house when he and his sons, John Jr. and Harry K., opened a shoe business on North Main that later developed into Bluff City Shoe Company. John Sr. died in 1901 and that same year, Roberta Adelaide Gore, the widow of Joshua Gore, bought the house. She was responsible for the early expansions to the house. She resided there until 1918 when Ernest and Della Fowkes acquired the property. He was the freight agent for the Wabash Railway. His widow (after about 1928) lived in the house until 1946.<sup>11</sup>

- 915 **John A. Sydney House; 1892-1893. Contributing.**

John Sydney was the bookkeeper for the lumber company of Herriman and Curd at the time that he purchased the land and had his home built in 1892-1893. He soon became the assistant cashier for the Farmers' and Merchants' Bank. He resided in the house until 1923.<sup>12</sup>

- 919 **Rev. Daniel T. Denman House; c. 1893; 1906-1913 porch alteration by H. A. Riemann contractor. Contributing.**

Rev. Daniel T. Denman, pastor of the Fifth Street Baptist Church, purchased the property in 1892 and probably built the house the next year. He remained pastor until 1898, about which time he sold the property to Simeon F. Roderick, a carriage and wagon maker. S. F. Roderick was mayor of Hannibal from 1885-1888. The Rodericks lived in this house until their new home, next door on the west, was finished in about 1902. This house was then purchased by Dr. Edward T. and Anna Muldrow Hornback. Dr. Hornback had opened his practice in Hannibal in 1891, as an eye, ear, nose and throat specialist. His family remained in the house until 1946, but by then he was listed as vice president of the Farmers' and Merchants Bank. By 1939 their household had been joined by attorney Roger W. Hibbard and his wife Lucille, Hibbard, who resided in the house after the Hornbacks had gone.<sup>13</sup>

- 921 **Simeon F. and Marguerite E. Roderick House; c. 1902; H. A. Riemann, builder. Contributing.**

Simeon and Marguerite Roderick commissioned this house to be built while they were living next door at what is now 919 Center. It was completed about 1902 and they would continue to live in their new home until 1920. Simeon Roderick was one of the leading manufacturers and dealers of wagons and carriages in the area, including the "famous Staver vehicles," and at one time owned the local ice house. The house then passed through several hands before becoming the residence of William M. Crawford, who owned Smith's Funeral Home. He would live in the house from 1925 through at least 1950.<sup>14</sup>

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## Narrative Statement of Significance (Appendix continued)

### CENTER STREET (Odd Numbers, South Side, continued)

- 923 **Clarence A. and Elizabeth Kettering House; 1893; Hogg and Shedd, contractors. Contributing.**  
This is one of the works of Hogg and Shedd, the leading contractors in Hannibal at the time of construction; the fine interior woodwork and staircase are considered an outstanding example of J. O. Hogg's work. The house was built in 1893 for Clarence A. and Elizabeth Kettering. He owned the Kettering-Romberg Cigar Company, one of several in Hannibal at that time. In 1901, Kettering sold the home to Mary P. Loomis, a music teacher, who taught piano to local citizens. She was the wife of Byron A. Loomis, who opened a harness shop in 1905 and later worked at a department store. The couple lived in the house until 1913 when the home was sold to a grocer, George F. and Emma C. Castle. They lived in the house for seven years and the house changed hands several times before 1927 when Fred C. Burkey, a salesman for Sonnenbergs and Son, moved into the house. He resided there for many years, at least through 1950.<sup>15</sup>
- 1001 **Daniel Dulany and Sara Marshall Mahan House; 1913; Ernest Schmidt, architect. Contributing.**  
Designed by Ernest Schmidt, a local architect, this is one of the earliest examples of the Prairie style in Hannibal, a style begun by Frank Lloyd Wright and it is one of the few identified works of this local architect. Unlike other homes in the neighborhood, this was rather avant garde with much cleaner lines than the Late Victorian styles seen on surrounding houses. This home was completed in 1913 for the newlyweds Daniel Dulany and Sara M. Mahan. The grandson of one of Hannibal's leading families, the lumberman Daniel Dulany, Daniel Dulany Mahan became an attorney like his father. He and Sara would live in the home until 1929 when they moved to the new home they had built on the western edge of Hannibal at 2506 Laclede. Daniel Dulany Mahan died in 1936, but his wife retained ownership of the house until 1945, when she sold it to the First Christian Church. The church used it as a parsonage until 1992.<sup>16</sup>
- 1007 **Clarence B. and Della C. Parks House; c. 1917. Contributing.**  
According to fire insurance maps, this house was built between 1913 and 1924. It was first listed in the city directories in 1918 as the home of Clarence B. and Della Parks, who only lived in the house for a short time. Clarence Parks' occupation was first listed as a teller for the Hannibal Trust Company, but by 1920 he was simply listed as a salesman. By 1922, the tailor (of Lofquist and Company), John A. and Emma C. Lofquist moved into the house, remaining through 1927, when the occupants began changing frequently. This house was originally addressed as 1007½ Center Street, which should not be confused with the neighboring house, now demolished, that was addressed as 1007 Center Street.<sup>17</sup>
- 1009 **Double House; c. 1889-1892. Contributing.**  
**Garage; c. 1932. Contributing.**  
This Late Victorian design is especially significant as one of the most elaborate double houses in the district neighborhood. The house was apparently always used as a rental property with multiple tenants, most of whom appear to have been "white collar" workers (such as cashiers, clerks, traveling salesmen) or retirees and widows.
- 1021 **Lyman P. and Annie Jackson House; 1891. Contributing.**  
**Garage. c. 1913-1924. Contributing.**  
The extensive and unusual wood details especially on the interior and in the windows make more sense knowing that the original owners were Lyman P. and Annie Jackson. He was the manager for the multi-state operations for one of Hannibal's largest industries at that time, the Hannibal Door and Sash Company. The company manufactured many wooden decorative details in addition to windows. This house serves as an excellent reminder of the breadth of their work. The Jacksons lived in the house from 1892 through at least 1909. In the 1911-1912 city directory, Theodore G. and Alice Rendlen were listed as the new occupants of the house. Rendlen was the president of Rendlen Liquor Company and the Rendlens still owned the house in 1950, although Alice Rendlen had been a widow since the early 1920s.<sup>18</sup>

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CENTER STREET (Odd Numbers, South Side, continued)

1101 James W. and Luellen Whaley House; c. 1890; Joseph G. Velie, contractor. Contributing.

This house was probably built in 1890 for Oliver Whaley, who had a successful men's clothing store downtown. Whaley died in 1891. The house was occupied by his widow, Susan, and sons, James W. and George S. Whaley, although James W. was listed as the head of the household in the city directories. James W. Whaley was a teller for Farmers and Merchants' Bank, city treasurer, and secretary for Hixson Shoe Company before becoming partners with his brother in the Iron Clad Overall Company in 1901. In that same year, however, they moved to Washington State. In 1904 the house was sold to Theron B. and Mattie K. Parks. He owned the Parks Livery Company and was the fire chief in Hannibal. Parks resided in the house through 1937, but by 1914 it had been converted into a duplex used by a series of other couples over the years. *Mirror of Hannibal* (p. 411) lists the Theron B. Parks house as one of the accomplishments of Joseph G. Velie, who had started a partnership with his brother in 1892 and had worked with his father earlier, both in the construction business. Since *Mirror* was published in 1905 and often referred to then-current owners, and since the city directories clearly show Parks in this house from 1904 through 1937, it appears that Velie was the contractor, either in partnership with his father or with his brother.<sup>19</sup>

1103 Dr. Thomas and Alice R. Chowning House; 1889. Contributing.  
Garage; c. 1935. Contributing.

Frederick W. and Annie Lovett bought this site in 1889 and took out a large mortgage for the construction of the house just a week later. He was a bookkeeper for Pindell and Company, the millers. The Lovetts moved to St. Louis in 1900, selling their house to Dr. Thomas and Alice Chowning who had moved back to Hannibal, her home town, in 1892. The Chownings resided in the house until 1927. Dr. Chowning was noted in the *Mirror of Hannibal* (p. 391) as having been the doctor of many of the community's leaders. Because of his prominence in the community and their long-term residence in the house during its historic period, the Chowning name is most closely associated with the house.<sup>20</sup>

1115 Vincent and Rosa Strong House; May 1, 1886. Contributing.  
Garage; c. 1913-1924. Contributing.

Robert Robinson, the house painter and decorator, dated this house as he was installing a mantel. It was built at the rear of the lot with Milton Strong's house at 1110 Broadway (recently demolished) for his son, Vincent T. Strong, who died in 1919. Vincent, who served as president of the Milton Strong Dry Goods Company in downtown Hannibal, and his wife, Rosa, lived in the house until his death. John A. Stone's family owned the house from 1919 through 1936, although his wife, Ruby, was a widow by 1920. After 1922, Edward L. Stone is listed at this address.<sup>21</sup>

1119 Dick Milton and Grace C. Strong House; 1896. Contributing.  
Garage; c. 1913-1924. Contributing.

This house was built for Dick Milton Strong, a son of Milton Strong who had established a dry goods business in Hannibal in 1858. Dick Strong ran the business after the death of his brother in 1919 (who had lived next door at 1115 Center). Like his brother's house, Dick Milton's home was built on the rear of Milton Strong's lot and house, facing Broadway. The house was built as a double house and the east side was apparently always rented to various couples, usually business owners and supervisors. Grace Strong lived in the house at least until 1946, several years after her husband's death.<sup>22</sup>

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## Narrative Statement of Significance (Appendix continued)

### CENTER STREET (Odd Numbers, South Side, continued)

**1213 Eugene N. and Valean Arrowsmith House; c.1906. Contributing.**

Little is known about the history of this house because the city directories apparently overlooked this block after 1912 when the address numbers changed. However, the first occupant (in 1907) has been identified. This coincided with the fire insurance maps, which first added the building between the 1906 and 1913 revision. In 1907, the city directory listed Eugene N. Arrowsmith, the foreman at the cement plant, and his wife Valean. However, 1909 and 1912 each listed different occupants, Tony Fernandes, a fireman for MK and T Railway and Joseph Hildebrant, a machinist at the Meyers Planing Mill, respectively, with their wives. This probably indicates that the house was a rental property. It is an interesting example of the simpler Victorian buildings in the district and it shows how the changes of materials with new technologies led to home improvements, in this case asbestos siding, early in the neighborhood's history.

**1215 Fred and Emma Dreyer House; c. 1906. Contributing.  
Garage; c. 1943. Contributing.**

Little is known about the history of this house because the city directories apparently overlooked this block after 1912 when the address numbers changed, but they do identify the first occupant of the house in 1907. This coincided with the fire insurance maps, which first added the building between the 1906 and 1913 revisions. In 1907, the city directory listed Fred and Emma Dreyer at this residence. He was a cigar maker with J. D. Dreyer, one of several cigar makers in Hannibal at this time. They continued to live in this house through the 1912 listing, but it is unclear how much longer they owned the house.<sup>23</sup>

**1217 John E. and Catherine J. Reynolds House; c. 1908. Noncontributing.**

Little is known about the history of the house because the city directories apparently overlooked this block after 1912 when the address numbers changed, but they do identify the first occupant of the house in 1909. This coincided with the fire insurance maps, which first added the building between the 1906 and 1913 revisions. In 1909, the city directory listed a carpenter named John E. Reynolds and his wife Catherine. They were still listed at this address in 1912.

**1219 Boarding House; pre-1885. Contributing.**

This is one of the older buildings in the district neighborhood and a good example of the Italianate style utilized on a simpler plan building. It is also unusual in that it is of brick rather than frame construction. Little is known about the history of the house after 1912 because the city directories apparently overlooked this block after 1912 when the address numbers changed, but they do identify the earlier occupants. The first occupants, three single men, were listed in 1885. The fire insurance maps first depict this building in 1899 (the area was not included on the earlier maps). This is one of the few examples of a building that has historically housed more than two different occupants at a time. In this case it was frequently three separate individuals, although at times there were as many six unrelated people living in the house and, initially, many of these people were identified in the city directories as "colored." The individuals were a combination of widows, single men and, in some instances, couples. Except for the widows, who did not have occupations listed, most were identified simply as laborers, although one was listed as a porter. As a rare examples of a boarding house, this Italianate style building is a significant property in the district. As a building that was utilized by African-Americans, it also has special significance for its association with the ethnic history of Hannibal, especially for the period when the community was still segregated. Yet, this building seemed to be used by African-Americans in what was the edge of a Caucasian neighborhood.

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## Narrative Statement of Significance (Appendix continued)

### CENTER STREET (Odd Numbers, South Side, continued)

- 1223 Double House; pre 1884 or 1889-1891. Noncontributing.  
Garage; c. 1960. Noncontributing.**

Little is known about the history of this house after 1912 because the city directories apparently overlooked this block after 1912 when the address numbers changed, but they do identify the earlier occupants. Until recently, the house was addressed separately and identified with "D D" on the fire insurance maps, denoting two separate dwellings. While they were not listed in the 1873-74 city directory (which only listed by name) the first known occupants found in the next city directory, in 1885, were two single men. Louis Stretz was a packer at the Stillwell Pork House and Joseph C. Fields was a laborer at the Hannibal Saw Mill Company. In 1892-93 there were no listings for either side of the building, which may indicate that a new building was being constructed. The area was not included on the 1890 map, but by 1899 it was on the edge of the map, showing a portion of the building. Without further information, it is difficult to more precisely date the building than 1885. After the gap in coverage in 1892-93, the building was utilized by African-Americans, at least through 1907. For much of that time both sides were used by what was apparently the same family, James and Emma Sanders, Miss Jennie Sanders, and the widow, Silva Sanders, although the property was still addressed as two dwellings. This would add significance to the building since there were almost no African-Americans living within the neighborhood, due to segregation at this time. However, alterations to the front of the building overwhelm the façade and it is noncontributing for that reason.

- 1225 Henry Clay House; pre-1884. Contributing.  
Garage; 1995. Noncontributing.**

This is the only example of a shotgun house in the district neighborhood and one of the few known examples in Hannibal. Although first listed in the 1885 city directory as the home of Henry Clay, an African-American laborer, he was not listed in the first city directory in 1873-74, which only listed by name. He may not have been the first occupant of the house, but he is the first known occupant. The African-American occupants of the house changed frequently at least until 1912; most had occupations such as sorter, porter, nurse, and driver rather than the more typical listing of laborer. After 1912, the city directories disregarded this side of the 1200 block of Center Street and the occupants after that time are undetermined. In addition to its architectural significance, the house is important for understanding the ethnic history of Hannibal, especially since the house was built on the edge of what was a Caucasian neighborhood, at a time when Hannibal remained segregated.

- 1233 House; pre-1913. Contributing.**

Little is known about this house because of the address number changes that occurred in 1913, which make city directory research difficult and this area was not covered on the 1906 and earlier fire insurance maps. By 1913, when the next map was published, the house had already been built. Even so, it is obviously a late nineteenth century Folk Victorian design and one that forms the visual boundary of the historic neighborhood on Center Street. There was apparently always open land between this house and the next house to the east at 1225 Center, but originally two more houses were on the west. Those houses were removed when Grand Avenue was built in the mid-twentieth century and since that time, this has been the corner house on the block.

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Narrative Statement of Significance (Appendix continued)

CENTER STREET (Even Numbers, North Side)

- 714 Fred G. Stehman House; 1939. Contributing.  
Garage; 1939. Contributing.

A previous house on the site may have been built prior to 1869; a house is indicated on the site in the 1869 map of Hannibal. By the time fire insurance maps were published, the house was identified as flats. This coincides with the multiple occupants listed for each year through 1937. Although Fred Stehman, a telegraph operator, was living in this multi-family dwelling by 1923, it was first identified as a single family residence in the 1939 city directory. This was several years after Fred Stehman had married Ella. The 1939 construction date was based on the county assessor's records. The fire insurance maps were published in 1924 and revised in 1950, with the building change occurring in that period. The new, single family home is the only example of the Minimal Traditional style in the neighborhood. It is a transitional style that utilized low pitched roofs and at least one front facing gable, but unlike the Ranch style that became popular at the same time in the mid-1930s, it had boxed cornices and little eave overhang.

- 722 Eighth and Center Streets Baptist Church; 1872. Listed on the National Register.

The Eighth and Center Street Baptist Church was built in 1872 for a congregation that had split along racial lines in 1853 during a period of rising tensions prior to the Civil War. The African-American members originally moved into an earlier building which they constructed approximately where the parsonage is now. In addition to being one of the most notable buildings in Hannibal, the church is the principal historical landmark of the African-American population in Hannibal and helps define the east end of the historic district. It was used as a school for African-American children before the public schools provided a separate school in this segregated community. In 1911, when the Missouri Teachers' Association met in Hannibal, the African-American teachers met separately in this church.<sup>24</sup>

- 800 James F. and Mary H. Davidson House; 1909. Hogg and Sons, contractors. Contributing.

This imposing house at the corner of Eighth and Center Streets is the only example of the Georgian Revival style in the district. According to blueprints in the possession of the current owner, it was built in 1909 for James and Mary Davidson by Arthur W. Hogg, who had formed a partnership with his father, John Oliver Hogg in a business known as Hogg and Sons. Because of the prominence of this contracting firm, which also apparently designed some of the houses they built, this house is especially significant. An earlier dwelling on this site was demolished prior to 1900. James Franklin Davidson was a lawyer who served as a state representative and, from at least 1905 through 1912, served as president of the fledgling Bluff City Telephone Company, which had been organized in 1902.<sup>25</sup>

- 806 Charles and Katherine Walker House; 1890-1899. Contributing.

Because of the address numbering change that occurred in this area at least twice in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, it is not possible to track the owner prior to the 1911-12 city directory when Charles and Katherine Walker lived in this house. Apparently, this house was constructed between 1890 and 1899, since the residence depicted on the 1890 fire insurance map is positioned differently than the one on the 1899 map. Charles Walker had joined his father, Henry Walker in 1873 in the family pharmacy, which had been in operation in Hannibal since 1864. When his father died in 1898, Charles Walker continued the business and apparently was joined by his son by 1911-12 when the business name became Charles Walker and Son. By 1925, Katherine was a widow but continued to live in the house at least through 1929. By 1931, their son Charles J. Walker is listed as the occupant. He remained in the house after 1950, becoming an antique dealer during the depression.<sup>26</sup>

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## Narrative Statement of Significance (Appendix continued)

### CENTER STREET (Even Numbers, North Side)

- 808-810 Double House; c. 1896. Contributing.**  
It appears that this house was built around 1896, the first year that it appears in the city directory. This corresponds with the fact that the lot was depicted as vacant on the 1890 fire insurance map but appears on the 1899 map. The occupants of the house changed frequently, were usually identified as "white collar" workers, and were married. This is an unusual adaptation of Folk Victorian stylistic features on a double house, which resulted in a symmetrical design using a style that was inherently asymmetrical.
- 816 Thomas C. and Margaret Lamey House; 1906-1913. Contributing.**  
**Garage; 1924-1950. Contributing.**  
Because of the use of red brick and Free Classic details, this is one of the simplest Queen Anne designs in the district and probably the least altered. Due to the confusion created by address changes, it is not clear who the occupants of the house were before 1914. However, the fire insurance maps indicate that this house replaced an earlier house on the site between 1906 and 1913. This may explain the simplicity of the design since it was late for a Queen Anne style house. The first identified occupant was listed in the 1914 city directory. By that time the Lamey family, headed by Thomas C. Lamey, a mail carrier, was residing here. Lamey's wife Margaret was also listed at this location along with Thomas F. Lamey, who worked first as a clerk, then as a machinist for the Burlington Railroad. By 1920, Margaret Lamey was a widow but she continued to reside in the house through 1925, apparently at times with Thomas F. Lamey and his new wife, Geneva. By 1922, Ruth and Frank A. Dacey, a machinist for the C. B. and Q. Railway (and later for the Hannibal Car and Wheel Foundry), had moved into the house with Margaret Lamey, which may account for the second entry door in the tower. It is also about this time that the garage was probably built, given its Craftsman stylistic details. The Daceys remained in the house at least through 1950. By 1931, after Margaret Lamey was gone, they were joined by Russell and Josephine Kirkpatrick, owners of the Kirkpatrick Drug Store.<sup>27</sup>
- 900-902 Double House; c. 1883-1884. Contributing.**  
This is one of the early double houses built in the rapidly growing community and it is the best example of the use of Italianate stylistic details on the mirrored design of a double house. Dating buildings along this section of Center is normally difficult because of address number changes, but in this case the number only changed once. The first occupants of the house were recorded in the 1885 city directory with no listings in the 1881-82 directory. The occupants changed frequently, often just single men who were railroad dispatchers, machinists, merchants or bookkeepers. The area was not shown on the 1885 fire insurance map, but was drawn on the next map in 1890, helping verify the date of construction as sometime around 1883-1884.
- 906 Central School; 1923-1926; William B. Ittner Company (St. Louis), architect; Dean and Hancock (Sedalia), contractor. Contributing.**  
This is a highly unusual design for William Ittner who is nationally recognized for his school designs in the early twentieth century. Ittner was a Saint Louisan who graduated from the Cornell University School of Architecture in 1887, becoming well known as the consulting architect for the Saint Louis Board of Education and the designer of many of that school district's buildings from 1898 through 1914. During his tenure with that school board he developed the concept of an open plan, often in the form of an H or E-shape, but placed an emphasis on amenities that made the school more



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CENTER STREET (Even Numbers, North Side)

efficient and functional as an educational institution, including much improved internal systems (plumbing, heating, ventilation, and lighting). Central School is an unusual, late design for Ittner, whose later career included school commissions in a multi-state region around Missouri as his fame increased. One of the reasons for the variation of the normal H or E-shaped plan is the topography of the Central School site, with the steep sides of the bluff and only a narrow section of land on the ridge adjacent to Bird Street. However, the Classical Revival design is still recognizably an Ittner product, with the imposing entrance bay and flanking wings at each end. In this case, however, the end wings do not project forward and are actually stepped back from the main façade. The interior layout maintains the concept of the open plan, with classrooms overlooking the broad lawn and Center Street to the south.

In addition to being significant for its association with the architect, William Ittner, Central School is also one of the key buildings in the Maple Avenue Historic District because of its importance to the neighborhood and its prominence in the educational history of Hannibal. The current school building replaced an earlier, 1882 school building on the same site. Much of the residential development in the neighborhood centered around the school property and is still closely identified with Central School. In 1867, Central School became the first public school in the community. It was located in a former church building at the corner of Fourth and Center Streets (demolished in 1883). When the school board decided to build a new Central School in 1882, it moved to this location as one of four public grammar schools. In 1893, an annex was added, doubling the size of the school so that the west wing could serve as Hannibal High School. Until 1904, when the new high school was completed on Broadway, the Central School property served both as grammar and high school. In 1910, Central School became both grade school and the local junior high, as the public school system reorganized into elementary, junior high and high school. With the continued popularity of the neighborhood and the growing student population, in 1922 voters approved the construction of a new, modern school building on the same site as the old school. Completed in May, 1926, it cost \$174,000. The current building was in use as a public school until 2001, when it was permanently closed and the property sold. While built as a grade school, it had also served as the junior high from the 1930s until 1959 when the new junior high school was built. In 1970, kindergarten through third grade was moved from Central School and it became a middle school. Although the old school building no longer stands, having been replaced by the 1923 Central School building, the site was an important part of the Hannibal public school system for 120 years. In 2001, the Central School building was permanently closed and the property sold. Its development also paralleled the development of the neighborhood, within which it was prominently and centrally located.<sup>28</sup>

910 **Charles C. Rhoades House; pre-1869. Contributing.**

This building was completed prior to 1869, although the exact construction date is undetermined. By 1873-74, the city directory lists Charles C. Rhoades as the occupant. Whether Rhoades was the original occupant is undetermined. He would remain in the house at least through 1885 when he was again listed at this location, along with three other Rhoades, Charles M., Howard C. and Wilson G. Rhoades. There was no listing at this address in 1888 and in 1892-1893 D. P. Flinn, a mining engineer had replaced the Rhoades, possibly an indication that the expansion of the house to its T-shape plan (indicated on the 1890 fire insurance map) occurred during this break in occupancy. Flinn's widow Frances is listed at this location from 1894 through 1903. The odd proportions of the front bay relative to the gable end make more sense when realizing that this was a much earlier, one story home, onto which was applied late nineteenth century design features. This practice of modernizing homes as styles and materials changed was a characteristic of the district.

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## Narrative Statement of Significance (Appendix continued)

### CENTER STREET (Even Numbers, North Side)

912 **William M. and Gladys Hawkins House; 1906. Contributing.**

This is one of the most substantial brick houses in the district. It is unusual architecturally because of the bowed bay and the distinctive Colonial Revival details. It was built for William M. and Gladys A. Hawkins about 1906. It replaced a smaller, 1 ½ story frame house, built in the early 1880s. William Hawkins was the chief clerk of the Burlington Railroad in Hannibal at the time of construction. By 1914, Hawkins no longer worked for the railroad and his job began to change frequently, although the family remained in the house through 1927. From 1929 through 1937, the house was vacant before being occupied by a string of short-term occupants.

914 **Seibel House; 1906. Contributing**

**Garage; c. 1906-1913. Contributing.**

This house is an example of a simple Colonial Revival design. It is unusual since it emulates the appearance of progressive additions commonly found on many New England colonial era homes by creating a gabled section at the front of the house and attaching it to a hipped roof section as well as putting the small back porch on the side. Also like the original New England counterparts, ornamentation is minimized on the clapboard house. It was built at one time, in 1906, for the Seibel family who had already lived on the property in a smaller, one story dwelling. The two brothers, Edward H. and Charles A. Seibel were in the cigar manufacturing business. Initially, the household also included Phillipina, the widow of Edward M. Seibel, as well as at least one other family member, Miss Clara E. Seibel. In 1902, the Seibel brothers opened Hannibal's only exclusive gent's furnishing store and shortly thereafter, Charles A. Seibel and his wife, Lucile became the occupants of the house. They lived in the house through 1914, followed by a series of other small families. From 1935 until at least 1950, the occupants were Edward L. and Dess K. Seibel. The property is unusual since it also includes a garage, built between 1906 and 1913, that is supported on the back by stilts because of the steep slope of the backyard uphill to the narrow alley behind Central School. The hilly topography characterizes this neighborhood and at that time, garages were placed on the rear of the property where they were accessed by alleys rather than driveways because of the terrain. The Seibels' garage illustrates how residents sometimes adapted to the topography and to their need to accommodate rapidly changing technologies such as automobiles.<sup>29</sup>

918 **Oliver Whaley House; c. 1883-1884. Contributing.**

This house was built for Oliver Whaley, a partner with J. W. Pitts in a clothing business. His two adult sons, George S. (clerk for Whaley and Pitts) and James W. (a teller at the Farmers and Merchants Bank) also lived here. This is one of the few area houses with a domestic servant (Laura Tate, an African-American) listed in the city directory. In addition, the household included two women identified as boarders, Melissa Shimer and Emma Turner. The Whaleys were first listed at this address in 1885 and again in the next directory in 1888. Since there was no listing in the prior directory of 1881-82, it appears that the house was built in the interim. By 1892-93, Benjamin H. Williams had moved into the house, remaining at least through the canvassing for the 1897-98 directory. He managed a dry goods business initially known as Williams and Company, but later called Williams-Voorhis Dry Goods Company and, later still, Williams Mercantile. He had the distinction of owning the building that started the most destructive fire in Hannibal's history, where his business was located on South Main. From 1903 through 1922, the Habermeyer family lived in the house, headed by John L. Habermeyer, an engineer for the Burlington Railroad. Through 1912, his household included Charles J. Habermeyer, who also worked for the railroad, and Clara, Edith, and Matilda Habermeyer, all single women. Clara was a teacher at the North School. In 1925, Robert Christian and his wife Lillian moved into the house; he died around 1930. His widow continued to live in the house, at times with other tenants, through at least 1950.<sup>30</sup>

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Narrative Statement of Significance (Appendix continued)

CENTER STREET (Even Numbers, North Side)

922-924 Double House; c. 1896. Contributing.

This house is significant as one of the district's several double houses. This house also exemplifies the attempt to update residences by utilizing more "modern" popular stylistic features on the porches. The double house was the home for a series of occupants, usually couples who were middle class workers such as undertakers, bank cashiers, teachers, physicians, and merchants. It is notable that the building served as the home in 1903 for the families of two notable members of the community, Robert Young, the manager of Parks Music House, an important business in downtown Hannibal, and Robert B. D. Simonson, the superintendent of schools. The Simonsons had been the first occupant of the east side of the house, but by 1905 had finished their new home at 1200 Hill Street, also in the historic district. The Youngs lived in the west side from 1903 through 1907, but moved to 1237 Bird by 1909.<sup>31</sup>

926 George A. Collins House; 1870. Contributing.

The home had been built for George A. Collins who came to Hannibal in 1862 and two years later opened a successful book and stationery business at 110 N. Main. In 1885, the city directory not only lists George Collin at this address, but a boarder, Mary Leach, who was a teacher at the West End School, as well as Irene Smith, an African-American domestic servant. That year's directory apparently took more pains to list all occupants, so it is unclear if either of these women resided in this house for long. In 1895, Collins sold his business to Charles McCann, who worked for him since 1879, but Collins continued to live in the house until 1900 when James M. and Mary F. Nickell purchased the property. A livery stable owner, he was listed by the more prestigious title of stockman in the city directories. He also served as the city marshal and county collector. The Nickell family continued to live in the house through 1913. Wiley D. and Emma Davis, who also had a livery company, then occupied it for a few years before it became the property of Michael R. Butler. His wife's name was listed variously in the city directories as Mamie J., Nanna J., Anna J., Nannie J., and Nancy J. Butler, and she continued to reside in the home after his death in the late 1930s.<sup>32</sup>

1000 Ebert-Dulany House; 1865. Listed on the National Register.

Carriage House; c. 1865. Contributing.

This 1865 brick, Second Empire style house was listed on the National Register for both its architectural significance as one of the most outstanding post-Civil War houses in Hannibal. It was also listed because of its significant associations with William C. Ebert, who brought the *Courier*, the current newspaper back to Hannibal and who owned a major printing operation in the post Civil War era. Although Ebert had commissioned the house, financial setbacks forced him to liquidate his properties and in the mid-1880s the home was purchased by George W. Dulany, a key figure in diversifying Hannibal's industrial base when the decline of the lumber industry threatened the city's future at the turn of the twentieth century. His family continued to live in the house until 1917. The carriage house (not included in the original nomination) is the most significant remaining example of a carriage house in the district, since most stables were removed to build twentieth century garages.<sup>33</sup>

1012 House; c. 1896. Contributing.

Carriage House; pre-1899. Contributing.

This is a good example of an American Four Square design utilizing Colonial Revival stylistic details and it is one of the few properties that retains its old carriage house. The house appears to have been first occupied by Otto P. Lambert, a traveling salesman for the Hannibal Saw Mill and Allen E. Dent, a lawyer who had recently become a widower, since his wife died in 1895. In March 1896, Dent had just moved to Hannibal from Green City in Sullivan County where he had

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### CENTER STREET (Even Numbers, North Side)

been superintendent of schools for two years and assistant county attorney for a year. This was apparently just a temporary residence for him, as it was for other occupants before 1914 when Dr. Edward H. Bounds moved into the house. He and his wife, Lina, continued to live in the house. As a widow, she resided in the house from 1925 at least through 1946.

**1016 John Oliver and Jemina T. Hogg House; c. 1881-1885; J. O. Hogg, builder. Contributing.**

John Oliver Hogg built this house at some point between 1881 and 1885. The first listing of a house at this address appeared in the 1885 city directory; the previous directory was published in 1880. A major contractor in Hannibal, Hogg was responsible for constructing bridges for the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railway and later for construction of the Pilgrim Congregational Church (1100 Broadway in this district), the Fifth Street Baptist Church, and the 1904 Marion County Courthouse (designed by his son James O. Hogg), as well as a number of homes in Hannibal, including several in this district. He had formed a partnership in 1877 with Henry W. Shedd to do general contracting and as his sons grew to maturity, they joined him in the firm that became known as Hogg and Sons in 1882. He also had a major planing mill in Hannibal. This house is especially significant for its association with him, not only as its builder but also as his residence from the mid-1880s through 1914. He died in 1917. An exuberant example of his work, this house is one of the most elaborate Queen Anne designs in the district as well.<sup>34</sup>

**1020 Jesse H. and Elizabeth Bullock McVeigh House; c. 1881-1885. Contributing.**

This elaborate, Second Empire style house was built for Jesse H. and Elizabeth Bullock McVeigh in the early 1880s. It is one of the only houses in the neighborhood for which the 1885 city directory lists two servants, both African-Americans, George Turner and Antonia Ellis (who was identified as the cook). Jesse H. McVeigh (b. 1824) came to Hannibal in 1867 and organized a lumber business with brothers Daniel M. and William H. Dulany. The business was later reorganized as the Empire Lumber Company, one of the major lumbering operations in Hannibal in the nineteenth century, when the lumber companies characterized much of the industry of the town. The firm grew rapidly and provided lumber for a multi-state area and its birth marked the beginning of the lumbering industry in Hannibal. McVeigh had been elected presiding judge of the county court prior to 1905 and was one of the founders of the Hannibal National Bank. He served as vice president after the bank's reorganization in 1903 through at least 1909. He married his second wife, Elizabeth Bullock of Hannibal in 1877. McVeigh died in 1910.<sup>35</sup>

**1100 Frank G. and Agnes V. Richards House; c. 1924. Contributing.**

This is one of the few examples of a Prairie style house in Hannibal. While a number of houses in the district utilize some Prairie style details, few actually exemplify the style. Besides the Richards House, the other good example of this style in the district was built a decade earlier for Daniel Dulany and Sara Mahan, a block away at 1001 Center. However, the Richards House utilizes common red brick and is set deep into the lot to emphasize its horizontal character. It was built on what had been the side yard of 1114 Center Street, the house to the west. The Richards House was built for Frank G. and Agnes V. Richards in about 1924. Frank Richards was born in Hannibal in 1867, the son of one of Hannibal's early influential citizens, Joshua P. Richards. In 1894 he opened a pharmacy with William Nolin, under the name Nolin and Richards, but by 1897 Richards had assumed full control of what became a successful business. By 1905 it had become well known for its soda fountain which could seat 60 people. Richards also was a leading member of the Retail Merchants Association and later became vice president of the Farmers' and Merchants' Bank, a position previously held by his father. Shortly after building this house, apparently for his retirement, Frank Richards died. From 1927 through 1942, his widow Agnes Richards resided at this address.<sup>36</sup>

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## Narrative Statement of Significance (Appendix continued)

### CENTER STREET (Even Numbers, North Side)

- 1114 Samuel F. and Stella F. Schultz House; c. 1902. Contributing.**  
**Carriage House; pre-1899. Contributing.**  
This house was built in the Queen Anne style around 1902 on the site of an earlier house. Later it was "modernized" by changing the porch to a full-width Colonial Revival style. The house was built for Samuel and Stella Schultz who continued to live in the home after 1950. Samuel Schultz was the son of Harold C. Schultz who had founded a furniture store in Hannibal in 1864, which the son was operating by the time he built his new home. In 1917, he sold the business to Avery-Burch who successfully operated the store well into the latter part of the twentieth century. Behind the house is one of the few remaining carriage houses in the neighborhood which apparently was built for the original house on this site, probably in the 1880s when the house was first listed in the city directories, but at least before 1899 when it appeared on the fire insurance map. It is one of the most interesting designs since it has unusual, corner sliding doors as well as a undulating roofline created by the gabled wall dormers in the hipped roof.<sup>37</sup>
- 1116 Benjamin H. and Harriet Hickman House; constructed between 1881 and 1885; remodeled c. 1928. Contributing.**  
This two story, Tudor Revival style house is the only example of this style in the neighborhood, and one of the few examples in Hannibal. It was originally built in the early 1880s (on the site of an earlier house) as a lavish Queen Anne style house for Spencer M. Carter, president of Hannibal National Bank and the owner of both the Empire and Eagle Mills. It was redesigned with a completely new exterior for Benjamin and Harriet Hickman around 1928, at which time it was converted it into the impressing Tudor Revival style house that it is today. Hickman was a partner in a successful insurance and real estate business with his father-in-law John T. Holmes, Jr., known as Holmes and Hickman. The couple had moved from the smaller home (1206 Center) built behind Holmes' house across the street to the west.<sup>38</sup>
- 1206 First Benjamin H. and Harriet H. Hickman House; c. 1915. Contributing.**  
This Prairie style house was built around 1915 to serve as the home of Benjamin and Harriet Hickman. She was the daughter of John T. Holmes Jr. and this house was built at the rear of the Holmes property at 203 Maple Avenue for the couple. When they remodeled 1116 Center Street around 1928 and moved across the street from the Holmes family, the house was occupied by Baxter B. and Mary V. Bond. Baxter Bond was president of Bankers Bond and Securities. The Bonds occupied the house until after 1955. Both Bond and Hickman were successful bankers and financiers and Hickman had become a partner in his father-in-law's insurance and real estate firm, Holmes and Hickman. Because of its unusual shape with its deeply recessed entry bay and its distinctive Prairie style features, this house is very significant to the overall character of the historic district.<sup>39</sup>
- 1212-1214 Double House; c. pre-1885. Contributing.**  
**Garage; c. 1913-1924. Contributing**  
This double house was apparently built prior to 1885 when it first appeared in the city directory, which helps explain the tall narrow windows. It was apparently always utilized by two families, who were usually skilled laborers (such as steamfitters, carpenters, contractors, barbers, miners, etc.) or salesmen and foreman with local businesses. At some point in the early twentieth century, probably before 1913 when the area was first included on the fire insurance map, an addition was built on the back and the front porch was restyled with Craftsman features. This double house is significant in the district as an example of the double house type which featured mirrored facades and it also exemplifies the practice of updating house styles in the early twentieth century by changing the front porch. Between 1913 and 1924, the present large, brick, four bay garage was built on the back part of the lot. Over the years this garage has been used for commercial automotive repair, but it is not clear whether this was its original use.

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719-721 Double House; c. 1908. Contributing.

This large double house with Colonial Revival features was occupied by a variety of married couples, who usually stayed in the house for several years. The husbands held positions such as molder at D. T. Stove Company, foreman with the International Shoe Company, auctioneer, master mechanic for an electric company, and embalmer in the family funeral home.

723 Robert N. and Nellie H. Mason House; c. 1908. Contributing.

When Robert and Nellie Mason moved into their new house in 1908, he was a travelling salesman but he soon became the proprietor of his own business, Mason's Smoke House and Bowling Alley, a venture that must not have succeeded since he returned to sales by 1916 and the next year the couple moved out of the house. From 1920 through at least 1950, this was the Lampton residence. Clarence Lampton was a machinist for the Hannibal Car Wheel and Foundry Company, but by the mid-1930s, Vallie Lampton was a widow employed as a bookkeeper for the Bowles Clothing Store.<sup>40</sup>

801 Frank L. and Bertha L. Kelly House; c.1896. Contributing.

The first occupant of this house appears to have been Edward V. Morawety, whose occupation was listed as "meats." Morawety was only listed in the city directories for one year, however. From 1901 through 1920, the president of Hannibal Commercial College, Frank Kelly, and his wife, Bertha, resided in the house.<sup>41</sup>

803 House; c.1884. Contributing.

The occupants of this house changed frequently, but the city directory does not list this address before 1885, when four men, Edward (cigar maker), George C. (city clerk and auditor), George V. (grocery clerk) and J. E. Moore (cigar packer) resided in the house with the widow Mary E. Hatcher. Later occupants were a variety of family groups including single men, married couples, and other combinations of unmarried adults with the same last name, possibly siblings or adult children with a widowed parent. The adult men were employed in a variety of positions: messenger for the express company, fish and produce seller, store clerk, traveling salesman, electrician, janitor for the YMCA, and salesmen for local businesses. The one unmarried woman who resided in this house was employed as a stenographer for the railroad.<sup>42</sup>

807 Frederick R. and Maria Lockling House; c.1884. Contributing.

Garage; 1913-1924. Contributing.

This house was not listed in the city directories until 1885, but there is a house on this site on the 1869 map that has the same shape, bays, and hipped roof. This indicates that the house could be older than the mid-1880s, by which time construction has been verified. Frederick R. Lockling first arrived in Hannibal in 1862 when he joined the Enrolled Missouri Militia, serving for two years fighting against the "bushwhackers" Porter and Quantrill. He was a civil engineer who had already distinguished himself by laying out railroads, an irrigation ditch for the water supply of Denver, Colorado, and levees and ditches in Arkansas. He served as city engineer from 1865 until 1870, during which time he also served as surveyor and road commissioner of Marion County. In 1871 he was the city assessor and then he served as engineer for the narrow gauge railroad between Sullivan and Bedford, Indiana until 1880; he was also the engineer in constructing the St. Louis and Council Bluffs road. He left the area from 1880 to 1882 to work in Colorado on projects

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BIRD STREET (Odd Numbers, South Side)

but returned to Hannibal in 1882 to serve as the U. S. clerk in the construction of the U.S. courthouse and post office in Hannibal. In 1886 he was again city engineer, but reportedly was "run out by Democrats" in 1895. He married Maria Stuart in 1854; her widowed mother, Mary C. Stuart, lived with them until 1892. His sons, Paul P. (secretary and treasurer of the Duffy Trowbridge Stove Manufacturing Company in Hannibal) and Frederick S. (a billing clerk for the C. B. and Q. Railroad) also lived in the house, at least through 1897. Frederick R. Lockling was still listed at this address in 1901 as employed as a civil engineer. By 1903, Edward and Clara Morawitz had moved into the house. He was an officer in the Hannibal Ice and Cold Storage Company and ultimately became its president. By 1931, Clara was listed as a widow in the city directories, but remained in the house at least through 1950.<sup>43</sup>

809 **Elizabeth Riedel House; c.1899. Contributing.  
Garage; 1924-1950. Contributing.**

An earlier 1 ½ story end gabled house existed on this site as indicated by the 1869 map and earlier city directory listings, but the fire insurance map of 1890 depicts a different building. In the 1897-98 directory there was no listing at this address, but in 1901 the directory lists Jacob and Eva Fuchs in the house that year and the next. The fire insurance map in 1899 indicates the new house. By 1903, Elizabeth Riedel, widow of George Riedel (the owner of the successful City Brewery until his death in the 1892) moved into the house with two of her children. She resided in the house until 1922. Since the Fuchs only lived there a short time, historically the house is more closely associated with Elizabeth Riedel. Although it has not been confirmed, since her daughter's name was Anna and since Dr. Arthur B. and Anna Blue moved into the house with her in 1914, continuing to reside there at least through 1950, it is likely that this was her daughter.<sup>44</sup>

1001-1003 **Henry A. and Ernest H. Riemann Double House; c.1884. Henry A. Riemann, builder (attributed) Noncontributing.**

The first occupants of this double house in 1885 were Henry A. and Ernest H. Riemann, who continued to live here until 1894-95. Henry was a contractor and builder in a firm known as Barnum and Riemann, and as such was probably the builder of this house, while Ernest was a clerk who worked first at Wellman's grocery and later at E. C. Castle. In each city directory, for those years, there is also listed another occupant, once the depot night watchman and once a stone mason. In 1897-98, new occupants moved into the building and, although they changed regularly, the new tenants usually stayed for a period of years. They were generally families, such as the one headed by the widow Mary Smiley or by the builder, George League. The Smiley family remained through 1916 and the League family through 1912. William Youse and his wife lived in the west side from 1914 through 1922, during which time he plied his trade as bookkeeper, including a stint as city clerk and auditor. The east side was occupied by a miller for Eagle Mills, Charles and Martha Valentine from 1922 through 1931. After these long term occupants, both sides of the double house became the short term residence for a variety of couples, including a barber, bookkeepers, a grocery manager, a railroad clerk, a pharmacist, and an embalmer. As was common during the Great Depression, this building was apparently divided into four apartments in the mid-1930s.<sup>45</sup>

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1005-1007 Double House; c. 1887. Contributing.

This double house was first listed in the 1888 city directory as the residence of two men, John T. Lowe, a molder and J. Thomas Lowe, a policeman. The occupants changed frequently and were usually listed in only one city directory. They often were unmarried individuals or family groups. They included lumberman, journalist, gas inspector, office clerk, engineer, cigar maker, carpenter, watchman, tailor, bartender, salesman and watchmaker. Several of the single occupants were women, including Miss Nellie Harville who was a stripper for Lee Harville's cigar manufacturing business in 1914, Miss Geneva Hall who was employed at the International Shoe Company, and Mrs. Ruby Byland who was the director of women's projects for the W.P.A. in 1937. One of the longest occupants, Frances W. and Robert M. Clayton, lived in the west side from 1923 through 1931, during which time Robert continued to work with his father in his insurance and real estate business, George D. Clayton and Sons, and served as city mayor pro tem at least twice. In the mid-1930s, between 1931 and 1935, the couple moved into 3 Stillwell Place where they resided until their deaths.<sup>46</sup>

1009 Norman D. and Dean B. Frost House; c. 1908; Hogg and Sons, contractors. Contributing.

This American Four Square house with Prairie School stylistic details was built by Arthur W. Hogg of Hogg and Sons, a significant contracting enterprise in Hannibal. This circa 1908 house was built for Norman D. and Dean B. Frost who was the general foreman at the cement plant in Hannibal, although the couple apparently only lived there a short time. The Frosts are listed as the occupants in the 1909 and 1911-1912 city directories. The house replaced an earlier house on this site. The property then became the home of Henry and Ida Jenkins. Jenkins was superintendent of the International Shoe Company. By 1920 it was the home of railroad engineer Albert W. Larrison and his wife Ella. They remained in the house until the late 1940s, by which time Ella was a widow.<sup>47</sup>

1015 George W. Dulany House; c. 1884. Contributing.  
Garage; 1906-1913. Contributing.

This house was apparently built for George W. Dulany, who was local manager of the Empire Lumber Company which was the family business. He apparently lived in this house until 1888, when he moved into a much larger house at 1000 Center Street which he purchased from William C. Ebert (Ebert-Dulany House, listed on the National Register 2/17/83). While residing at 1015 Bird Street, Dulany was a young man just beginning his career but he became an important figure locally, active in shoe manufacturing and as a patron of the YMCA. After he relocated, the house was used by a series of short term occupants before 1909 when it became the home of Eva and James T. S. Hickman, who was the treasurer of the Hannibal Trust Company. They live in the house until 1927. In 1929, it became the home of Margaret and Marguerite Solan. Margaret was the widow of George Solan and Marguerite was a teacher at Hannibal High School. They resided in the house through 1939 and Mrs. Margaret Solan remained there through 1946.<sup>48</sup>

1017 Garage; 1999. Noncontributing.

This garage is built on the foundation of the A. W. Hogg House, which had been demolished. The property is now part of 1019 Bird.



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BIRD STREET (Odd Numbers, South Side)

- 1019 **Richard R. and Mary Josephine McIntyre House; 1897-1898. A. W. Hogg, contractor and builder, attributed. Contributing.**  
The Hogg family probably built this house as a speculative venture. When Nancy Hogg purchased the lot in 1896, A. W. Hogg lived next door and the subject house was listed as his residence in the 1897-98 city directory. It is also likely that he served as his own contractor and builder since he was the leading contractor in Hannibal at the time and responsible for a number of homes in the neighborhood. Because of a gap in the city directories, it is unclear when the McIntyres moved into their new home, but they were listed in the 1901 directory and until 1918. Richard McIntyre was a grocer (and later a traveling salesman) who was active the Business Men's Association and Labbinnah Club.<sup>49</sup>
- 1129 **Perry W. and Susan Hawes House; c. 1890. Contributing.**  
Although the first listings at the original address of this house (216 Maple) are domestic servants, they are probably addressed from the back of another house, given the size of this house. The probable first occupants of the house were the proprietor of the coal yard, Perry W. Hawes and his wife, Susan, who lived in the house from at least 1892 through 1912. It is not clear how much longer they may have lived in the house or who the other occupants have been because of several changes to the street address of this house.
- 1213 **Benton and Mary Coontz House; 1874. Contributing.**  
This house was built for Benton Coontz who was involved in many aspects of Hannibal's business segment as a leather dealer, steamboat agent, printer, and organizer of the street railway, as well as mayor in 1877. Benton and Mary Coontz were the parents of Admiral Robert E. Coontz (1863-1935), who grew to adulthood in this house. The house may have been built for Sophia Bunker, the wife of mining inspector C. O. Godfrey, but she lost it in a foreclosure in 1874 and it was purchased by Coontz. He also lost the home in another foreclosure in 1883 and the house changed hands frequently before being purchased by Albert Aronson in 1893. He was a dealer in hides, wool, pelts, and tallow, but he died four years later, leaving the house to his son, Louis, who continued the business. The family remained in the house until 1932.<sup>50</sup>
- 1215 **James W. and Ora Treat House; c. 1886. Contributing.**  
This is one of the few Second Empire style houses in the neighborhood and it was apparently built around 1886 for James W. and Ora Treat. James was the son of Cornelius Treat and the secretary/treasurer of the C. A. Treat Manufacturing Company, which cast railroad wheels and other related items. When James died in 1900, the local banks closed in his honor. After his death, his widow continued to reside in the home through 1937 and even undertook a major renovation to the house around 1910.<sup>51</sup>
- 1229 **House; 1913-1924. Contributing.**  
It is not clear when this house was built or its first occupant because of address changes in this area of Bird Street, although fire insurance maps indicate that it was built between 1913 and 1924. In 1923, the first known occupants of the house were Ida M. and Kenneth R. Lampton, who operated a chocolate shop. By 1925, master mechanic Thomas E. and Mary J. Paradise had moved into the house, but they are only listed again in the 1927 directory. By 1929, D. Paul and Thelma Richart had moved into the house. He was an engineer for the state highway department and they resided in the house at least through 1950.<sup>52</sup>

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### BIRD STREET (Odd Numbers, South Side)

**1237 First United Methodist Church Parsonage; c.1884. Contributing.**

The original occupants of this house appear to have been Harvey L. Swift, a foreman at Empire Lumber Company and a widow, Martha J. Shields, but by 1888 the house was vacant. By 1892, George and Emilie Treat had purchased the house, moving just three doors from his brother (1215 Bird). The Treats remained until their retirement house was completed on adjacent land (part of their original lot) in 1907. While living in the house at 1237 Bird, Treat was vice president of the C. A. Treat Manufacturing Company, which manufactured railroad wheels and was a major employer in Hannibal. Robert and Ethel Young had moved into the house by 1909 and remained through 1916. He was the manager of Parks Music House, an important business in Hannibal's commercial district, which afforded local citizens with access to musical instruments not readily available in other small communities. From 1918 and at least through 1950, the First United Methodist Church utilized the house as their parsonage. Because the house changed appearance after the Treat's moved out, and to avoid confusion with 1241 Bird, this house is named for the parsonage which is also the name that most local residents used since it spanned nearly 40 years of the building's early history.

**1241 George B. and Emilie Treat House; c.1907. Contributing.  
Garage; 1913-1924. Contributing.**

This Prairie style cottage was built as the retirement home of George and Emilie Treat (see 1237 Bird). He had been the vice president of C. A. Treat Manufacturing Company, a business started by his father, which made railroad wheels. They lived in the house until 1923. By 1925, it was the home of Russell H. and Ada Matson. Russell Matson operated the Will DeGaris Drug Company. The couple lived at this address through 1942.

**800 Double House; c. 1884. Noncontributing.**

City directory research identifies occupants of this house as early as 1885, making the likely date of construction 1883 or 1884. It was used by a series of short term occupants, often widows during its early years, especially on the east side. Earl and Alma Rigg lived in the house from 1922 through 1946, during which time he usually made his living as a shoe worker at the International Shoe Company. Because of confusion over numbering, research did not identify occupants in the other half of the house, which had originally been addressed as 800 and 802 Bird Street. At some point it became a single-family residence.

**804 Robert L. and Hazel H. Hart House; 1886-1887. Contributing.**

The first known occupant in 1888 was Benjamin B. Wright, a molder for Duffy-Towbridge Stone Manufacturing Company, but the occupants changed frequently and it may have been rental property. In 1924, fire insurance maps depict an L-shaped plan with a large porch on the southwest corner. Earlier maps indicated an L-shaped plan with a small front porch inside the L. Since Robert and Hazel Hart moved into the house in 1923, and were the first long term occupants of the house, remaining at least through 1950, they are probably responsible for its current appearance. Since the visual appearance of the house is historically associated with the Harts, and not earlier occupants, it is named for them.<sup>53</sup>

**806 House; pre-1869. Contributing.**

This house must be one of the oldest houses in the district since it is clearly shown on the 1869 map of Hannibal. Around 1918, postal carrier Alexander Turner and his wife, Bessie, moved into the house. The Turners continued to live in the house at least until 1950, the longest known residents. The Turners were likely responsible for the early twentieth century façade renovation.

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### BIRD STREET (Even Numbers, North Side)

**814 Fred and Carrie Bassen House; pre-1899. Contributing.**

The earliest occupants identified by the city directories were Fred and Carrie Bassen in 1914. Because of street renumbering, the names of the first occupants of the house were not undetermined for this nomination. The Bassen family resided in the house until 1935. Meanwhile, in 1922, Frank L. and Bertha Kelley also began living at this address. Fred Bassen had emigrated from Germany and was among the first group of shoemakers in Hannibal, operating from 1872 to 1900 before disposing of his business and establishing a cigar and tobacco store. He and other early shoemakers were influential in developing Hannibal's important shoe manufacturing industry. Frank Kelley was the founder of the Hannibal Commercial College in 1898, serving as its president for many years, including his tenure in this house. between 1922 and 1931. Locally, he was known as Professor Kelley.<sup>54</sup>

**820 Double House; c. 1891. Contributing.**

This house may have been used as rental property since the occupants changed frequently, with the first ones listed in the city directory in 1892-93. Most of these were "white collar" workers including a dentist, a land agent, a city editor, and at least one traveling salesman.

**828 William L. Hance House; 1883-1884. Noncontributing.**

The first occupants of this house included William L. Hance, a conductor for the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad and later the St. Louis and Hannibal Railroad. During the 1880s, his household included three single Hance women, two of whom were teachers. He lived in the house through 1897-98. Occupancy changed frequently until 1929 when Delmar W. and Josephine Rhino moved into the house. He was a printer for the *Courier-Post*. The couple resided here at least through 1950.<sup>55</sup>

**1000 Rockcliffe Mansion; 1898-1900; Barnett, Haynes and Barnett (St. Louis), architects. Listed in the National Register.**

For a century, this mansion has been a focal point of the district. Designed by George Barnett, the renowned architect with Barnett, Haynes and Barnett of St. Louis, the mansion was under construction from 1898 to 1900, commissioned to serve as the new home of John J. Cruikshank, Jr. Cruikshank had taken over his father's lumber business in 1867 and retired in 1897, turning the largest lumber business in the region over to his sons. His new home was built on top of the cliff that is the highest point in the neighborhood, overlooking the Mississippi River and most of Hannibal. Before construction could begin, the Sumner T. McKnight House, which would be remodeled for his son, Charles A. Cruikshank, then running the family business, had to be moved off the site and west about 200 feet (today addressed as 1001 Hill Street). Before the McKnight House had been built on this site, it was known as Oak Hill, the location of the McDonald's farm and the site of an 1830s era, Adams style mansion for lawyer and land developer Edward McDonald. The opening reception for Rockcliffe was a grand affair with 700 guests, an orchestra, and dancing. The home became the social center for the community's elite, including hosting a party for Samuel Clemens. Although J. J. Cruikshank, Jr. died in 1924 and the house was closed, it remained in the family until 1967, when three local couples purchased the property, complete with most of its interior décor for the benefit of the community. It is operated today as a house museum.<sup>56</sup>

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## Narrative Statement of Significance (Appendix continued)

### BIRD STREET (Even Numbers, North Side)

- 1234 **Wesley H. Loomis House; pre-1873. Contributing.**  
Built prior to 1873, this is one of the oldest houses in the district. By 1873, the house was occupied by Wesley H. Loomis, a coal operator, who remained in the house until 1895. Just as he was elected judge of the Tenth Judicial Circuit, David H. Eby and his wife, Sarah, moved into the house, remaining through 1914 before moving into the new home they had built next door to the west on what had been part of this lot.<sup>57</sup>
- 1236 **David H. and Sarah E. Eby House; 1915. Contributing.**  
Built in 1915 on what had been the side yard of 1234 Bird where the Ebys had been living, this became the final home for David Eby, now practicing again as an attorney, and his wife, Sarah. He would reside in the house until his death in 1940, and Sarah remained until her death a few years later.<sup>58</sup>
- 1238 **Warren J. and Anna W. Dakin House; c. 1890-1891. Contributing.**  
This house was built as the residence of the assistant cashier for the Hannibal National Bank, Warren Dakin and his wife, Anna, who resided in the house from 1892 until 1918. It then became the residence of Helen and Richard A. Dittmar, who was the superintendent of the cement plant. They resided in the house through 1923. From 1924 through 1935, it was the home of Charles A. Cruikshank, manager of Cruikshank Lumber. From 1939 through at least 1950, it served as the home of Gladys and Lester Dickson. He was the sales manager for Citizens Gas Company.<sup>59</sup>
- 1240 **Daniel H. and Bess Mason Hafner House; c. 1890-1891. Contributing.**  
The first occupant of this house, M. E. Hueston, was only listed once in the city directories. By 1894-1895, Daniel H. and Bessie Hafner had moved into the house. He was the local owner of the Goddard Wholesale Grocery Company while in this and in later years, house, he served as vice president of the Hannibal Trust Company and president of the Hannibal Ferry Company, as well as one of the leading members of the Retail Merchants' Association. However, Bessie was a widow by 1909, but she and the children lived in the house until 1923. Daniel H. Hafner, Jr., their son, who had become assistant manager of Goddard Grocery, moved into the house with his wife Sara in 1920 and that may explain the alterations that occurred to the house (on the back) that are shown on the fire insurance map of 1924, as well as the two separate front entries. In 1922, an employee of International Shoe Company, Fred Hulse and his wife, Bess, also began living in the house, remaining until 1931. It is possible that this was the widow Bess Hafner or her daughter, also named Bess, but research has not clarified the relationship. After D. H. and Sara Hafner moved out, the house remained a duplex, with a variety of tenants sharing the space with the owners.<sup>60</sup>
- 1242 **Fred L. and Ann L. Wilson House; c. 1904. Contributing.**  
**Garage; c. 1920. Contributing.**  
Because the address numbers changed, it is difficult to precisely date the house and its first occupants. Listed at 1222 Bird (which is what was probably renumbered as 1242 Bird), beginning in 1905, is C. Martin Waelder, a printer for Stoddard Printing Company. From 1907 through 1912, Fred and Martha Kansteiner resided at this address with Fred operating the hardware store started by his father, William Kansteiner. Then, the address numbering changed (at the same time this property also was first covered by the fire insurance maps) and from 1914 through 1935, Fred L. and Ann L. Wilson lived at 1242 Bird. Fred Wilson started as a traveling salesman for Goddard Grocery Company, but in 1918 had started working with the Stillwell Candy Company and then in 1923 had his own name on the business, Wilson Candy Company. Even if they were not the first owners of the house, the Wilsons were the ones most closely identified with it during the period of significance.<sup>61</sup>

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## Narrative Statement of Significance (Appendix continued)

### BIRD STREET (Even Numbers, North Side)

1244 **Walter and Elizabeth S. Norton House; c. 1913. Contributing.**

Based upon the city directories, there was probably a previous house on this site that was used as apartments, since this property would be the only location for any buildings addressed as 300 through 308 N. Section. The current house was historically addressed as both 300 N. Section and 1244 Bird on the fire insurance maps, but the multiple listings for 300-308 Section ended in 1912 and the single family of Walter and Elizabeth S. Norton were first listed in the 1914 city directory. Walter was identified as retired, except in 1916 when he was listed as a carpenter. By 1931, Elizabeth was a widow, last listed in the 1939 city directory. In the next directory, 1942, Alice E. Norton was the occupant.

### HILL STREET (Odd Number, South Side)

1001 **Sumner T. McKnight House; constructed 1877-78; moved west 200 feet in 1898; Hogg and Shedd, contractors. attributed. Contributing.**

**Garage; c. 1930. Contributing.**

This is the most elaborate example of the Italianate style in Hannibal and one of a trio of mansions that sit atop Oak Hill where it commands a view of much of Hannibal. Originally the house was located 200 feet east (1000 Bird) where it had been built on the site of an 1830s era, Adams style mansion for lawyer and land developer Edward McDonald. It was probably designed by John Oliver Hogg, the most prominent contractor in Hannibal in the late nineteenth century and built by he and his partner, H. W. Shedd. It had been commissioned by Sumner McKnight, a wealthy Minneapolis lumberman, who moved his wife and children to Hannibal when it was completed. They lived in the house until they returned to Minneapolis in 1884. It then became the residence of Robert and Alice Elliott, who owned the Elliott-Wyman Wholesale Grocery, but they moved back east for family and business reasons at the turn of the century. J. J. Cruikshank, Jr., who owned the adjacent property to the west, decided he wanted to build his new mansion at this location, which meant moving the McKnight House, for which he hired James A. Roland, a local man who specialized in moving houses. The move required a new foundation, much of which is exposed on the south and west sides of the house because of the steep slope. After relocating the house, it became the home of Charles A. Cruikshank (J. J.'s son and now the manager of the family lumber business) and his wife, Ella. They remained in the house until 1924 when Rockcliffe was closed following the death of J. J. Cruikshank. This house was then remodeled into two units, one for the widow and second wife of J. J. Cruikshank, Annie L. Cruikshank, and the other for his newly wed half-sister, Helen Cruikshank and Milton Knighton. He was president of White Star Laundry. The Knightons owned the property until their deaths, at which time it was donated to the Hannibal Arts Council. The Council removed the partitions in 1985 and utilized the home until selling it recently for a private residence again.<sup>62</sup>

### HILL STREET (Even Numbers, North Side)

1000 **Frank T. and Annie R. Hodgdon House; 1910. Contributing.**

Frank T. and Annie R. Hodgdon lived in this house from 1911 through 1950 when he died. He had started out as a cashier at the Farmers' and Merchants' Bank but eventually became president while living in this house. He was also president of the Hannibal Mutual Loan Association, which started in 1913 in the old F. and M. building. He served as the last president of the streetcar company, which closed in 1927 and he helped direct the Mark Twain Centennial Celebration in Hannibal in 1935.<sup>63</sup>

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## Narrative Statement of Significance (Appendix continued)

### HILL STREET (Even Numbers, North Side)

- 1004 **Asa and Anna Turner House; c. 1883. Contributing.**  
In this case, the significance of the property to the historic district is premised on the importance of Anna Turner, who purchased the property in 1883 from Cyrus O. Godfrey and resided in the house until she died in 1910. Her husband was a land agent for Cyrus Godfrey's coal mining firm. Annie Turner founded the Hannibal Women's Club in 1895, with the object of promoting philanthropic and intellectual advancement. In Hannibal, the organization attracted most of the prominent women in the community. Initially constituted as a study group, the organization also sought to improve the quality of life in the community. Projects included the creation of playgrounds for children at local parks and schools. Representatives of the local group helped organize the State Federation the next year and became part of a larger movement that was an important part of the Progressive Movement nationally.<sup>64</sup>
- 1012 **Eliza T. Brown House; c. 1872. Noncontributing.**  
Samuel and Georgiana Barnes purchased this house in 1871 from Cyrus O. Godfrey and it passed to other family members until 1890, when it was sold to Louis E. Turner, who lived next door with his parents. Neither Barnes nor Turner appear to have ever lived in this house, but used it as rental property. The first identified occupant was from 1914 through 1916, Mrs. Lottie Piatt, a widow and a teacher at the high school. By 1918, Mrs. Eliza T. Brown, another widow, moved into the house, remaining through 1935. As the longest known historic resident of the house, it is identified with her. Because of recent alterations which probably would make the house unrecognizable even to her, however, it is considered noncontributing to the district.<sup>65</sup>
- 1100 **Roy and Effie Glasgow House; c.1902; Courtney Brothers, builders. Contributing.**  
This house was built for Roy and Effie Glasgow, but by 1905 they no longer lived in their new house and the residents changed several times before Miss Anna Porter moved in around 1918. She resided in the house through 1937.<sup>66</sup>
- 1106 **William B. and Helen Mounce Jones House; 1904. Contributing.**  
**Garage; c. 1975. Noncontributing.**  
William B. Jones, the apparent original owner, was the general agent for the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad. Jones and his wife sold the house in 1908, however, and moved to Cheyenne, Wyoming. By 1911, the Jones family had returned to Hannibal and lived next door at 1100 Hill. They returned to this house by 1914, and his occupation fluctuated until 1925 when he began Jones Motor Service, a filling station that he operated in the Wedge (approximately Broadway at Maple). The couple lived at this address through 1942.<sup>67</sup>
- 1112 **Dr. Harry R. and Edith Neeper House; c. 1895. Contributing.**  
**Garage; c. 1994. Noncontributing.**  
Dr. Harry R. Neeper, a dentist, came to Hannibal in 1889 and apparently built this house in 1895. He and his wife, Edith, lived here until 1909, when Adolph (who had a drygoods business downtown) and Bertha Landau bought the property for their home. The Landau family resided here through 1939, by which time Bertha Landau was a widow.<sup>68</sup>

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Narrative Statement of Significance (Appendix continued)

HILL STREET (Even Numbers, North Side)

1116 Charles H. and Lois M. Northam House; c. 1901. Contributing.

This house is apparently the second house on the site, replacing one built for Arthur L. Chamberlain in 1897 that the original edition of the 1905 *Mirror of Hannibal* shows as a different house than the current one. Chamberlain lost his house in a foreclosure in 1903 and Charles H. Northam, the cashier (manager) of the German American Bank, and his wife Lois, bought the property for \$1,000. The Northams took out a mortgage for \$4,000 in 1901 and probably built the new house at that time. Charles Northam died soon thereafter, and in 1913 his widow sold the house to Evan M. Jones, who was secretary/treasurer of McIntyre-Jones Lumber and Coal Company. Jones and his wife, Mary, lived in the house for many years. As a widow, Mary Jones sold the house in 1947. The fire insurance maps incorrectly drew this house without the bays and without the porch, although they are obviously historic, if not original to the house.<sup>69</sup>

1200 Robert B. D. and Emma E. Simonson House; c. 1903-1904; Courtney Brothers, builders. Contributing.

This house was built around 1903-1904 by the Courtney Brothers, local contractors, for Professor Robert B. D. and Emma Simonson. Robert Simonson had served as the superintendent of public schools in Hannibal since 1892, but the couple moved out of town in 1907. From 1909 through 1942, the house belonged to Charles T. and Sadie M. Hays. C. T. Hays was a lawyer who became a judge in the 10th circuit court district in the 1920s.<sup>70</sup>

1208 Eugene H. and Clara S. Price House; c. 1908. Contributing.

Garage; c. 1920. Contributing.

In 1920, Eugene Price retired as manager of the trust department of the Farmers' and Merchants' Bank to become the manager of ILM Shoe Company, but he had retired by 1925. By 1923, Eugene and Clara Price had created an apartment in their house, for added income, which was utilized by at least three different couples from 1923 through 1946. By 1935, Clara Price was a widow and she remained in the house at least until 1950. The house is named for them as the long term residents although the first listing in the city directory in 1905 had James and Mary Cash at this address. There was no listing at this address in 1907 and the Prices had moved in by 1909. It is possible that the earlier listing was for a different property since the address numbers changed in confusing ways for this section of Hill Street, especially since the address was not listed in the 1907 directory.<sup>71</sup>

1212 House; c. 1890. Contributing.

Garage; 1980. Noncontributing.

Because of numerous renumberings of the houses on Hill Street in this area, it is very difficult to tell exactly when it was built or who were the occupants, but city directory research identifies the first occupants of most of the houses in this section of Hill as dating back to the mid-1890s. The fire insurance maps did not include this area until 1913, by which time the house had already been built.

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## Narrative Statement of Significance (Appendix continued)

### HILL STREET (Even Numbers, North Side)

- 1214 Lewis L. and Blanche A. Rich House; c. 1884. Noncontributing.  
Garage; 1930. Contributing.**

Although numerous renumberings of the houses on Hill Street in this area make it difficult to identify the occupants of this house before 1914, it appears that the house was built around 1884 for a carpenter, Lewis L. Rich and his wife Blanche. They would live in this house until 1914 when the occupants began to change frequently. From 1922 through 1931, William and Gertrude McKnight lived here and from 1935 through 1942, Edmund E. Drake, who was the department manager at Sonnenberg's, and his wife Mary M. are listed in the city directory at this address.<sup>72</sup>

- 1216 House; c. 1910. Contributing.**

Because of numerous renumberings of the houses on Hill Street in this area, it is difficult to identify the early occupants or determine exactly when it was built. The fire insurance maps did not include this area until 1913, by which time the house had already been built.

- 1218 Edward and Bennie H. Drescher House; c. 1918. Contributing.**

Either there was an earlier house on this site that dated back to 1892, or the city directory listings actually reference 1216 Hill which is directly behind this house. The present house was built around 1918 for Edward and Bennie H. Drescher. Edward Drescher had a dry goods store in downtown Hannibal in the late 1890s, but had apparently retired from the business and died around 1922. This house was apparently a retirement home for the couple. As a widow, Bennie Drescher remained at this address through 1931. By 1935, Elgin T. and Julia Fuller moved into the house, staying until at least 1942. Fuller was an attorney who served as city attorney in the mid-1930s.<sup>73</sup> The only alterations to this house appear to be storm windows, a storm door and a new metal chimney cap.

- 1222 George W. and Edna S. Brashears House; c. 1908. Contributing.  
Garage (listed as 1299 Hill on map); c. 1913-24. Contributing.**

This house was built around 1908 for George W. and Edna S. Brashears. George Brashears was a merchant who had joined with his brother, J. B. Brashears, to start a successful clothing business in New London, Missouri, which they moved to Hannibal in 1899. Brashears Brothers was one of the top clothiers in the community and George Brashears was a prominent member of the Retail Merchants' Association, before they decided to build their new home on Hill Street. The couple lived in the house at least through 1918 before selling to John Robert and Daisy Scyoc who worked for Hannibal Motor Company and later had his own battery and electric service. As a widow after 1929, Daisy Scyoc remained in the house for 10 more years, along with Karl C. Bostwick, who was a salesman for Standard Printing, and his wife Leona. They are listed at this address through 1942.<sup>74</sup>

- 1228 Dr. John S. and Elizabeth P. Howell House; c. 1908. Contributing.**

This house was built for Dr. John S. and Elizabeth P. Howell. He was an eye, ear, nose, and throat specialist. Elizabeth Howell, widowed by 1929, remained in the house until 1942.



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Narrative Statement of Significance (Appendix continued)

DULANY STREET

205 House; pre-1869. Contributing.

This small, one story brick house appears to be the original house on this site and which is depicted on the 1869 map of Hannibal, at a time when there were only a scattering of houses on the hills beyond the original townsite which ended at Sixth Street. Because early Hannibal directories only listed individuals by name without rather than by address, it is difficult to track residents before 1894-1895 when August Kamp was living in the house. By 1903, Byron Lakenan, a janitor was residing here. He was the first of a number of residents to be identified as African-American in the directories. The house was sometimes listed as 208 ½ Eighth Street, behind another early home that was also occupied by African-Americans, probably because of the proximity to the Eighth and Center Street Baptist Church (722 Center Street). Although the enclosure of the front porch has compromised its integrity in recent years, it is still easily identifiable as an early residence, one of the oldest in the district. Its simple, vernacular design is an important part of the history of the district which developed from such simple, early, scattered houses into the compact neighborhood with a variety of late nineteenth and early twentieth century styles. Since this was a Caucasian neighborhood in a segregated community, this small house, along with the main house on Eighth Street and the church have additional significance in the history of Hannibal's large African-American community.

NORTH EIGHTH STREET (Odd Numbers, West Side)

107 Benjamin F. and Lelia Bell Brown House; c. 1904. Contributing.

This house was built for Benjamin and Lelia Brown around 1904, with one side used for Jane Brown, the widow of William H. Brown, at least through 1911-1912. This probably accounts for the two entries to the house. After that time, Benjamin and Lelia Brown continued to live in the house through 1937. He was a partner with Thomas B. Morris in starting the *Daily Post* in 1881, which became the *Courier-Post* (which remains the local newspaper today) five years later. By the time they built their new home, Benjamin Brown was the business manager of the *Morning Journal*, a competitive newspaper. He is listed in the city directory in this position through 1914 and after that date as the proprietor and publisher of the *Hannibal Label Press*, another local paper, published by the *Courier-Post* Publishing Company in later years. After the Browns moved out, the house was used as apartments.<sup>75</sup>

211 House; c. 1906-1913. Contributing.

This house was built between 1906 and 1913 on the site of an old stable that was originally associated with the properties at 801 and 803 Bird Street. This is a good example of one of the later houses in the neighborhood, which had to be built on available land, the side yards of other houses. It is also a good example of the use of Prairie style detailing on an American Four Square house plan.

NORTH EIGHTH STREET (Even Numbers, East Side)

204 Parsonage for Eighth and Center Street Baptist Church; 1903. Listed on National Register with church building.

This two story brick house was added to the Eighth and Center Street Baptist Church property in 1903 as the church's parsonage. It is attached to the north side of the 1872 church building (which is addressed as 722 Center Street and discussed elsewhere in this nomination). It is included in the National Register listing of the church, which is the most significant local landmark for the African-American community of Hannibal, having been the site of a church since the pre-Civil War era.

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## Narrative Statement of Significance (Appendix continued)

### NORTH EIGHTH STREET (Even Numbers, East Side)

208 **Margaret Campbell House; North half pre-1873; South half and new façade, c. 1931-1934. Contributing.**

Margaret Campbell, who was identified as the widow of Peter Campbell, initially occupied this one story, end gabled house. She continued to live in the house through 1905. In the next city directory, in 1907, Benjamin O. Campbell is listed as the occupant and identified as having a lunch counter operation at 205 Market. He is still listed in 1909, and was again listed at this address in the 1927 and 1929 city directories, as well as the 1929-1930 *Colored Directory*. Even while Margaret Campbell was listed in the house, it may have been shared with boarders, although it is more likely that the additional listings in the early directories are actually occupants of 205 Dulany which was previously addressed as 208 ½ Eighth Street, since it was located on the back part of this lot. At least through 1937, this had traditionally been the home of African-Americans, highly unusual in what was a segregated community. Its location next to an African-American church increases the significance of this house as well since it created a small enclave for African-Americans in what was a Caucasian neighborhood.

212 **Ernest A. and Helen Roderick House; c. 1904. Contributing.**

This house was built around 1904 for Ernest and Helen Roderick. It is one of the large Queen Anne houses that help characterize this district. Ernest Roderick was the son of S. F. Roderick, one of Hannibal's most prominent citizens and one of the leading manufacturers and dealers in wagons and carriages in the region. Ernest Roderick had just given up his position as traveling salesman for agricultural implements to re-enter his father's business in 1904 when he married Helen Davenport. In 1905 he was elected mayor of Hannibal. The Rodericks lived in the house through 1911-1912 when it became the home of Robert W. and Buelah Currier. Robert Currier operated a Buster Brown Shoe store in Hannibal through 1923. They shared their home with their son, John R., and his wife, Minnie B. John Currier became a partner in the business, which became known as Currier and Son. John and his wife Minnie Currier lived in the house through 1925.<sup>76</sup>

### NORTH NINTH STREET (Even Numbers, East Side)

114 **Eldridge and Arabelle Bailey House; c. 1889-1891. Contributing.**

This house was built between 1889 and 1891 for Eldridge and Arabelle Bailey. Bailey, who died around 1896, was a foreman in the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad shops. His widow resided in the house for a short period of time after his death, but by 1901 it had changed hands, becoming the residence of Samuel Schultz. Schultz owned a furniture and carpet store. In 1903 and 1905, Charles and Bertha Mueller lived in the house. He was a machinist who operated a bicycle shop and was the only mechanic in Hannibal during the early days of the horseless carriage. Then in 1907 it was listed as the home of Fred N. and Carrie Buchanan. He was an employee of the International Shoe Company. The couple resided in the house at least until 1950.<sup>77</sup>

116 **James P. Moore House; 1850-1852. Contributing.**

Based upon the current research of houses in the district, this is the oldest and the only pre-Civil War house still standing, built when most of this part of Hannibal was not yet settled or developed and only scattered homes existed in the area. This Adamesque house was built for James P. Moore between 1850 and 1852, information in the abstract files indicates. It was initially part of a larger lot that was subdivided by Eldridge and Arabelle Bailey after they moved into the house. They then built and moved into the house next door at 114 N. Ninth. As a widow, Arabelle Bailey kept this house until 1905, apparently as a rental property since early city directory listings show a store clerk, Byron and Mary Loomis, in the house.

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NORTH NINTH STREET (Even Numbers, East Side)

- 118 Dr. Ulysses S. and Helen H. Smith House; c. 1913. Contributing.  
Garage; c. 1913. Contributing.

Built around 1913 for Dr. Ulysses Scott and Helen H. Smith, this is an excellent example of a brick, Four Square plan house, in this case one that combines the broad wide eaves associated with the Prairie style with the Colonial Revival porch columns. It even retains the original garage, one of the oldest true garages in the neighborhood as well as one of the few with its original doors. Dr. Smith was an eye, ear, nose and throat specialist, but the couple only lived in the house through 1918. By 1920, Charles E. and Jennie V. Morse had moved into the house. Charles Morse worked for the C. B. and Q. Railroad. He died around 1940, but his widow was still listed in the house in 1942. At times, the couple apparently took in lodgers, the first in 1923 being Edith M. and Edgar A. Parks who owned Parks Music House Company and then a music teacher, Mrs. Ruth Wheeler (the widow of James Wheeler), who lived in the house from 1937 through 1942.<sup>78</sup>

- 120 Edward M. Holmes House; c. 1885. Contributing.

This brick, Second Empire style house was originally built in about 1885 for Edward M. Holmes, a cigar manufacturer. Holmes sold the house in 1888 to Thomas Conlon, who ran a livery stable on Center Street in downtown Hannibal. At the various addresses assigned this house, the early city directories listed domestic servants as well as the family and apparently the servant, Carlson Tillie, survived the transition to the new owners, being listed in both the 1885 and 1888 directories. By 1901, Alice Conlon was a widow but she continued living in the house, apparently dividing it into a duplex since other occupants also are listed through 1914. After 1914, the house again became a single family dwelling, but its occupants changed frequently. Despite its deteriorated condition and the enclosure of a porch, this house is one of the least altered examples of the Second Empire style in the neighborhood and quite an imposing house, a testament to the success of the early businessmen who owned it.<sup>79</sup>

NORTH TENTH STREET (Odd Numbers, West Side)

- 205-207 Two Family Flat; c. 1922. Contributing.

This two family flat was built around 1922 on the back of what was by then Alfred and Mabel Schnitzer's home, but was historically the residence of two of Hannibal's early leaders and is historically known as the Ebert-Dulany House (1000 Center Street). It was utilized as a rental property for a variety of occupants, generally "white collar" workers such as an inspector for the post office, salesmen, office clerk, and an insurance agent and their families. It is a good example of the use of Craftsman stylistic details on a simple residential flat, especially the knee brace supported roof over the doors and the three vertical lights in the upper sashes of the windows. It is also important in the district as an example of the later residential construction in what was still a popular neighborhood, which required the use of the back and side yards of what had originally been larger properties.

- 213 Herman and Mary Schultz House; c. 1889-1891. Contributing.

This small, one story frame house was built around 1889-1891 for Herman and Maria Schultz. It is a good example of the smaller vernacular houses that are scattered throughout the district neighborhood. He had apparently retired by the time that they built this house and died around 1914. Mary Schultz lived in the house through 1931, but had been joined in 1922 by Hattie Hubbard, a dressmaker. Hattie Hubbard continued to live in the house through 1929.

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NORTH TENTH STREET (Even Numbers, East Side)

- 210 **John W. and Annie L. Opp House; c. 1922-1927. Contributing.**  
This house was built on what had previously been the back yard of 926 Center Street at some point between 1924 and 1927. The first listing at this address was Mrs. Alpha Zinn in 1923, but it was identified as a rental and on the 1924 fire insurance map the lot was empty. In 1925, Edward Schneider, a real estate agent and his wife Dela lived at this address, but it is unclear if they are living in this new house or at the back of the 926 Center Street house. John and Annie Opp moved into the house in 1927. He was a dentist and the couple resided in the house through 1939. This is the only Craftsman bungalow in the district and it is well preserved, retaining its original exposed eaves, clapboard, and even the old wooden storm windows over the 4 x 1 windows. In addition, this is one of the examples of later houses built in what was still a popular neighborhood, when land was at a premium and larger properties were subdivided to allow the construction of additional homes on their back/side yards.
- 218 **House; c. 1883-1884. Contributing.**  
This small Folk Victorian cottage was apparently built around 1883-1884 since it first appeared in the city directory in 1885 as the residence of William S. Snyder, the assistant cashier of the Farmers' and Merchants' Bank. He was also listed as a notary public and there was a domestic worker in the house, Gussie Shipman. However, by the next city directory in 1888 the occupants had changed, and they continued to change frequently throughout its early history. It served as the home for traveling salesmen, a life insurance agent, and a wagon maker and their families, with the osteopath, Dr. John A. and Julia Bell being the longest residing of the early residents, from 1914 through 1925.<sup>80</sup>
- 220 **John J. and Mary E. Conlon House; c. 1883-1884. Contributing.**  
**Garage; c. 1950. Contributing.**  
Built around 1883-1884 for John J. and Mary Conlon, this Italianate house is situated on the southeast corner of Tenth and Bird Streets, directly across the street from the cliff and below Rockcliffe, J. J. Cruikshank's mansion at 1000 Bird, but it faces west and south, not north toward Cruikshank's. John J. Conlon operated one of the most extensive lumberyards in the region, in direct competition with Cruikshank's operations. John J. Conlon's father, John Conlon, had first worked for Cruikshank's lumber operations before starting his own successful lumber operation in Hannibal, the business that his son had continued to manage. At the time that John J. and Mary Conlon moved into their new home in 1885, the Conlon and Son lumber operation was a large yard taking up a full block at Ninth and Broadway and one of the largest lumbering operations in the Mississippi Valley, as dealers in lumber, lath, shingles, sash, doors, and blinds. The family lived in this house from 1885 through 1946, although Mary was a widow after 1925. The Italianate features on the house and its stepped façade, as well as its large porches make this a nice example of the Italianate style in the neighborhood, despite the fact that it was recently sided in vinyl. In addition, the property retains one of the older detached garages in the district, apparently built around 1950.<sup>81</sup>

NORTH ELEVENTH STREET (Odd Number, West Side)

- 111 **House; c. 1906-1911. Contributing.**  
This is a nice example of the use of Prairie style features on a brick American Four Square plan house. Little is known about the history of this house except for the fact that the lot was originally the back of 1101 Center Street in 1906 and that by 1913, the fire insurance map shows the house built on the site. This house is nearly identical to the house at 211 North Eighth Street and is also very similar to other Four Square designs in the neighborhood, obviously a popular form and style. It also may be an indication of the use of the same builder, although that has not been documented.

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NORTH MAPLE AVENUE (Odd Numbers, West Side)

109-111 Double House; c. 1899-1906. Contributing.

This double house is positioned prominently, at the base of the hill where the residential area north of Broadway begins and where the major access from Broadway is located, on Maple Avenue. Built between 1899 and 1906, this is a simply designed double house, but it is the only one in the district constructed of brick. It is also an excellent example of the Colonial Revival style that became popular after the World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago in 1893. While not Neoclassical in the style that dominated the fair, the building utilizes the symmetry on the façade, a pediment (but in the form of a broad dormer) and a colonnaded porch as well as the dentil course to reference Classical Revival motifs. This double house was utilized by a number of married couples, usually for longer spans of time than other double houses in the neighborhood. The men were skilled laborers such as railroad engineers, truss makers, tailors, service station attendants, office workers, real estate agents, business managers, inspectors, farmers and pastors.

113 Chester and Rachel Carter House; c. 1913; Contributing.

Although in very poor condition, this house is unique in the district, the only example of the more formal, Classical Revival style popularized by the Chicago Exposition of 1893 and the only example of a parapeted flat roof, more often associated with townhouses. It was built around 1913 as the retirement home for Chester and Rachel Carter. Chester Carter had moved to Hannibal in 1878, purchasing an interest in the firm of Loomis and Snively, dealers in petroleum products, as well as cement, plaster, salt, and hair. This firm became Standard Oil Company's western agents and was renamed Consolidated Tank Line Company. However, in 1891 Chester Carter and his son E. C. Carter (who already lived next door at 117 N. Maple) formed an independent company known as Hannibal Oil Company, that served the surrounding areas in Missouri, Iowa, and Illinois with high grade burning oil, gasoline, lubricating oils, and greases. Without careful inspection of the interior, it is not clear if the house was built as a two-family house, but it is known that by 1916, Mary and John Mulvihill (who worked for the Hannibal Car Wheel Company) also resided in the house with the Carters. With the next city directory, all of the occupants had changed again, although one of the two families was Elsie and Milton G. Carter, he being Chester Carter's nephew as well as a traveling salesman for his company. The other occupants were Helen and Richard A. Dittmar (the superintendent of the cement plant). The occupant listings in the directories continued to change from 1920 through 1925, but in 1927, Louis and Geneva H. Quirk moved into the main address (113, not 113a). His profession changed several times, from manager and then owner of a local oil company, to the vice president of a milk products company, and later to auditor for the state of Missouri. He resided in the house at least through 1950, although he apparently remarried in the mid-1930s since the wife's name was subsequently listed as Jean B. Quick. The other occupants (at 113a N. Maple) changed frequently.<sup>82</sup>

117 Egbert C. and Grace Carter House; c. 1898. Noncontributing.

Garage; c. 1913-1924. Noncontributing.

Built around 1898, this two story frame house was originally the home of Egbert C. and Grace Carter. Egbert Carter was the son of Chester and Rachel Carter and became a partner with his father in the Hannibal Oil Company (see entry at 113 N. Maple), which became the National Refining company between 1905 and 1907 when E. C. Carter took over management of the family business. He and his wife continued to live in the house through 1916, although he is listed in the 1914 and 1916 city directories as working at the cement plant. From 1918 through 1946, this was the home of Margaret and George W. Rendlen, who worked in his father's dry goods business initially, but worked with Hannibal Poster Advertising Company by 1920. By 1925, Margaret Rendlen was a widow. Because of the number of visual changes that occurred when aluminum siding was added to the house, the house is noncontributing to the district. The corrugated siding, a later addition, also makes the detached garage noncontributing.<sup>83</sup>

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NORTH MAPLE AVENUE (Odd Numbers, West Side)

123-125 Double House; c. 1873-1884. Contributing.

Garage; c. 1906-1913. Contributing.

This Italianate house was originally built sometime between 1873 and 1884. Its first listing in the city directory was 1885. Apparently, it was always a two family rental residence whose tenants changed frequently. They were usually skilled laborers or "white collar" workers (tanners, carpenters, machinists, engineers, railroad employees, bookkeepers, journalists, store clerks, and office workers prior to 1950). The property was updated between 1906 and 1913, changing the small Italianate front porches over each entry to a Colonial Revival, colonnaded full-width porch, and adding a garage. This house is a prominent building in the historic district since it is located at a major intersection, Maple and Center, but it is also important as an example of how architectural styles in the district changed in the early twentieth century with the addition of new porches to update the house's image and the construction of garages to accommodate the growing ownership of automobiles. In this case, the early construction of a garage on what was a rental property is an indication that the occupants were more affluent, even though they were not home owners.

203 John T. Holmes House; c. 1883-1884; porch alterations attributed to H. A. Riemann. Contributing.

This two story, brick Italianate style house was built sometime prior to the publication of the 1885 city directory, probably in 1883 or 1884 since it was not listed in the 1881-82 directory. John T. Holmes, Sr. and his adult sons and daughter were listed as the occupants in the 1885 and 1888 directories, along with their servant, Lena Green. Florence Holmes was teaching at Central School (906 Center Street), Frank Holmes was working as a clerk, and John T. Holmes Jr. was working as a bookkeeper for the Bluff City Lumber Company. However, by 1892-93, John Jr. had joined his father's insurance and real estate business which had been in operation since 1868 and would continue to be an important part of Hannibal's business community for more than a century. The family lived in the house until 1952, but after the death of John T. Holmes Sr. in 1909, it became the sole residence of John T. Holmes Jr. and his wife, Luna, whom he had married around 1903. This house is not only significant for its association with one of the community's important business families, but also because it is a prominent example of how many Italianate houses were remodeled in the early twentieth century by replacing the porch with a more modern style porch, in this case, a larger, Prairie style porch. Also, a portion of this lot was utilized to build a Prairie style house for his daughter, Mary, and her new husband, Benjamin Hickman (1206 Center St.), a common practice in the early twentieth century when the district remained a popular location, but available land was at a premium.<sup>84</sup>

207 John W. Mounce House; 1880. Contributing.

Garage; c. 1927. Noncontributing.

Built in 1880, this two story brick building is one of the best remaining examples of a Second Empire style house in the district. Although it too has had porch alterations, they are more in keeping with the original style of the building. It was built for James H. Doyle who was a conductor on the M. K. and T. Railway and later on the Missouri Pacific. He moved to Hannibal after the Civil War and relocated to Sedalia by the mid-1880s, where he owned a hotel. He did not sell his Hannibal house until 1890, apparently using it as rental property until then. He sold the house to John William Mounce, who came to Hannibal in 1874 to work for Hixon Lumber Company. Mounce later became an officer in the Hannibal Saw Mill, which later became the North Missouri Lumber Company, one of Pettibone's operations (see 8 Stillwell Place). Mounce later became vice president of Hannibal National Bank. For a period of time around 1910, his daughter, Lena, and her husband, Dr. Isaac Hill, moved into the house with him, and it is likely that the porch was altered then to provide a separate entry. Although not married at the time that he purchased the house, Mounce apparently had remarried by 1901 to Frances C. Mounce, but she is not listed in the city directories after 1912 and J. W. Mounce died in 1917. The Hills lived in the house at least through 1931. Since Mounce was the first significant owner, and it is unclear whether Doyle even lived in the house, the house is named for Mounce.<sup>85</sup>

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## Narrative Statement of Significance (Appendix continued)

### NORTH MAPLE AVENUE (Odd Numbers, West Side)

- 215 **George W. and Ann M. Hewitt House; c. 1874. Noncontributing.  
Garage; post-1950. Noncontributing.**

This house was built in 1874 for George W. and Ann M. Hewitt. He founded the Eagle Mills with S. M. Carter who lived across the street at 1116 Center Street. Three years later the Hewitts sold the house to A. J. Settles, who lived next door at 225 N. Maple Avenue and in 1878, he in turn sold it to John S. Bush, a stockbroker and his wife, Martha. They sold the property to John O. Farmer in 1882, a proprietor of the Bluff City Hardware downtown. He, and later his wife, Lillian, lived in the house at least through 1912 as the first long term owners, and also were the first owners listed as residents in the city directories, and consequently the house is named for them. From 1914 through 1918, John A. and Ruby E. Stone are listed at this address and he was an assistant cashier at the Hannibal National Bank. From 1920 through 1927, Edith and Gardner Brockenbrough, who was a clerk in the Court of Common Pleas, lived in the house. Then in 1929, Charles and Hattie Campbell moved into the house. He was a carpenter, but by 1939 she was a widow, and she resided in the house at least through 1950.<sup>86</sup>

- 225 **Andrew J. Settles House; c. 1872. Contributing**

Andrew Jackson Settles, a partner with James Plowman in a dry goods store, built this house around 1872. His sons, Andrew, Jr. and Emmett V., kept the house in the family through 1927 when Emmett V. Settles' widow Odelia was last listed in the city directory. Emmett and Odelia Settles had lived in the house since 1903 and Emmett Settles had a career in insurance and real estate. Wilson N. Pettibone and his wife, Marguerite, occupied the house from 1930 to 1937. Ethel P. Parks, a music teacher associated with Parks Music Company, and later Edgar A. Parks, as well, lived in the house, at least through 1950. This is a nice example of the Second Empire style that was popular in the neighborhood during the late nineteenth century. The porch was altered in 1910, a characteristic of this district which must have kept contractors busy creating more stylish porches. In this case, the replacement porch reveals Colonial Revival features.<sup>87</sup>

### NORTH MAPLE AVENUE (East Number, East Side)

- 124 **Andrew G. Brown House; 1884. Contributing.  
Carriage House; pre-1899. Contributing.**

This rare example in Hannibal of a highly unusual Stick style house with a massive square tower and distinctive roof details is prominently placed in the neighborhood at the corner of two major streets, Center Street and Maple Avenue. In addition the property contains a rare, extant example of a carriage house. The house was built for Andrew G. Brown who had a variety of businesses during the time he owned this house, but he lost the house in 1897 due to the financial reverses associated with the Brown and Robertson Implement and Transfer Company. It was purchased by the Matthew and Maria Quirk family, who owned and lived in the house until 1936. In 1936, they leased it to Henry and Hilda P. Kastner, who bought the property seven years later, continuing to live in the house at least through 1950. Quirk had a variety of positions, first as a foreman for the Burlington Railroad and later as a telegraph operator.<sup>88</sup>

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Narrative Statement of Significance (Appendix continued)

STILLWELL PLACE (Odd Number, West Side)

- 3 **Thomas B. and Lydia Louden House; 1895. Contributing.  
Garage; c. 1925. Contributing.**  
This imposing brick, Queen Anne style house was built for Thomas B. and Lydia J. Louden in 1895. Louden was a partner in the livery business with his father-in-law, John Fry. By 1897, Louden had changed the name to T. B. Louden Livery. In 1903 he sold the business to R. A. Curts and two years later it was reported to be the largest livery in the area with over 80 head of horses and an extensive line of up-to-date carriages. This house had been commensurate with that business and after selling the livery and retiring for a short period, Louden became the vice president of Carlile Meat Company. The Loudens lived in the house until their deaths. Thomas Louden died between 1914 and 1916, while Lydia Louden died in 1930. The house was vacant for a short period before becoming the residence of Robert M. and Frances W. Clayton in the early 1930s, moving from the flat at 1007 Bird Street. Robert Clayton had joined his father in the insurance and real estate business in 1906. Frances Clayton lived in the house as a widow after 1942. The position of this house on what has remained a more spacious lot and its architectural detailing, especially its varied roofline features and striking fanlight windows, make this one of the more impressive Queen Anne houses in the neighborhood and an indication of the wealth that Louden acquired from his livery business. The small garage is one of the few remaining early examples of garages, especially one that retains its original doors.<sup>89</sup>
- 7 **John C. and Elizabeth West House; 1904-1905; Wally and Walters, contractors. Contributing.  
Garage; c. 1913-1924. Contributing.**  
This large, brick, two story Colonial Revival house was built by Wally and Walters for John C. and Elizabeth West in 1904-1905. John C. West was a traveling salesman at the time the house was built but became the manager of the Miller Shoe Company that ultimately carried his name as well. He and his wife resided in the house for many years. She outlived him (he died around 1940) and she lived in the house until 1942. Although the porch is a recreation of the period porch, it is done well, and the house retains many of its unique architectural details, including the bowed bay, Palladian style dormer, and oriel window.<sup>90</sup>
- 9 **George D. and Mamie M. Clayton House; c. 1892-1893; H. A. Riemann, builder. Contributing.**  
This 2 ½ story Queen Anne style house was built as the residence of a young couple, married in 1887, George D. and Mamie M. Clayton. It was constructed around 1892-1893 and was the location of a dinner for Samuel Clemens in 1902 during his last visit to Hannibal. Clayton started his career as a clerk for a local dry goods business but in 1883 had purchased the real estate and insurance business of Judge J. P. Richards, a successful business that was still in operation nearly a hundred years later. He also opened the Clayton Building and Loan in 1895, which was in operation at least through 1979. Even by 1905, Clayton was one of the leaders of the community, serving as the secretary to the Home Savings and Loan Association, as a member of the board for Levering Hospital, and a member of the board of directors for the Free Public Library. He also served as a director of the Hannibal Street Railway Company and was active in the Retail Merchants' Association. The couple continued to live in the house for many years and by 1923 the house was occupied by their son, George D. Clayton, Jr. and his wife Marietta. The son joined the family business and from 1947 through 1950, he served as mayor of Hannibal. George and Marietta Clayton lived in the house until about 1976.<sup>91</sup>



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Narrative Statement of Significance (Appendix continued)

STILLWELL PLACE (Even Number, East Side)

- 8 Cliffside; 1913; Howard Van Doren Shaw (Chicago), architect. Contributing.  
Garage; 1913-1924. Contributing.

Built between 1911 and 1913, Cliffside is a large Georgian style home designed by Chicago architect Howard Van Doren Shaw. Shaw, the architect of several homes for millionaires in Chicago's northern suburbs, was designed with English country estates in mind. It was the third home of Wilson B. Pettibone in Hannibal and it was the second house on the site, the first being the large Second Empire style house that had been built for Cyrus C. Godfrey in 1867; Godfrey had made his fortune in coal. After he had moved to St. Louis, Congressman Alfred Lamb lived in the house for a few years before selling it in 1891 to Richard H. Stillwell, who had made his fortune in meatpacking locally. It was Stillwell who subdivided the western half of the plot and created a new street. Stillwell Place was an extension of Maple Avenue to Hill Street, where he sold lots for large homes on the brow of the bluff that had formed the location of an old quarry. He was responsible also for readdressing the house site as 8 Stillwell Place (It had previously been known as 1018 Bird Street.). Although plans for Wilson B. Pettibone's new home on the site had been drawn in 1911, the old Stillwell home was not demolished until 1912 and Cliffside was not finished until 1913. Besides being the one of the most palatial residences in Hannibal and within site of the other, Rockcliffe, it is significant as the home of the most important philanthropist in Hannibal's history, Wilson Pettibone, who had made his fortune in the lumber industry. He gave many generous gifts to the citizens of Hannibal during his lifetime, especially while he was living in this mansion, including: 400 acres of land for the scenic Riverview Park; land and substantial financial support for the old Levering Hospital; furnishings for a new orphans' home; over \$200,000 to build a new school to replace the North School (which had burned in a fire); 80 acres of land that still serves as a community youth camp on the Mississippi River; playgrounds for a number of the schools; and funds for improving and paving a number of Hannibal streets; and improvements to the public library. Although not his most monetarily generous donation, it was one of Pettibone's most appreciated contributions when he personally guaranteed the accounts of 3,000 Hannibal school children when their savings bank failed at the beginning of the Great Depression. Although the house has been remodeled once as a nursing home, more recent owners were able to restore much of the home's original splendor.<sup>92</sup>

SECTION (Even Number, East Side)

- 314 Frank T. and Emma R. Yotter House; c. 1913. Contributing.

It appears that this house was built around 1913 since it is first listed at this address in 1914 and is shown on the 1913 fire insurance map for the first time. The owners from 1914 through 1925 were Frank T. and Emma R. Yotter. He was a brick mason, which may account for some of the masonry details, including the continued use of segmental arched brick lintels, the full height brick porch posts, and the brick sills. It seems likely that he at least was involved in the masonry portion of the construction of his home, although there is no documentary evidence to support this.

- 318 Harry A. and Dora M. Drake House; c. 1913. Contributing.

This house was built for Harry A. and Dora M. Drake about 1913, since they are first listed in the 1914 city directory and located on the 1913 fire insurance map. Harry (Sr.) was the freight agent for the Hannibal and St. Louis Railway. Even after Harry died in the early 1930s, Dora Drake continued to live in the house, at least through 1942. However, it appears that she may have remarried since the next occupant of the house in 1946 is Frank W. and Dora M. Foster. He had a service station known as Foster Oil Company, but by 1950 Dora was a widow. During World War II she apparently worked as a housekeeper and after the war as a nurses' aide.

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## Narrative Statement of Significance (Appendix continued)

### SECTION (Even Number, East Side)

- 416 **Dr. Louis C. and Mildred M. Kingsbury House; c. 1924. Contributing.**  
This simple Colonial Revival cottage was built about 1924 as the home of Dr. Louis C. and Mildred M. Kingsbury. He was an osteopath according to the 1925 city directory. However, by 1927 it was the home of Robert V. and Isabel Hogg who were also listed in 1929. The house was vacant during the 1931 canvassing, but by 1935 Sidney L. and Ruth T. Monroe had moved into the house. He was an electrical engineer at the International Shoe Company and they remained in the house past 1950.
- 418 **Edwin R. and Ella Williamson House; c. 1913. Noncontributing.**  
This frame, American Four Square house was built about 1913 for Edwin R. and Ella Williamson. Williamson had retired by 1914, although by 1916 he had a second career as an insurance agent. By 1918 the house was vacant. In 1920 and 1922, the city directory lists M. Roy and Blanchett Mount at this address, he being the manager of Avery-Burch Furniture, a retail business in downtown Hannibal. Then from 1923 through 1942, a C. B. and Q. locomotive engineer, R. Frank Caldwell and his wife, Nellie, lived in the house.<sup>93</sup>
- 426 **Henry R. and Amy B. Wenkle House; c. 1913. Contributing.**  
**Garage; c. 1965. Noncontributing.**  
This house was built for Henry R. and Amy B. Wenkle. Henry Wenkle was an engineer for the Burlington, later the C. B. and Q. Railroad. He continued working until 1931, but apparently died in the early 1930s because by 1935 Amy Wenkle is listed as a widow. She remained in the house at least through 1950. The Wenkle House is the only property in the historic district to only have one owner during the period of significance for the district.<sup>94</sup>

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End Notes

<sup>1</sup>"Hannibal, Marion Co., Missouri" (Limited, N. Y.: Sanborn-Perris Map Co., 1890); "Insurance Maps of Hannibal, Marion County, Missouri" (New York: Sanborn Map Co., 1913 and 1924 corrected to 1950); "Insurance Maps of Hannibal, Missouri" (Limited, N. Y.: Sanborn-Perris Map Co., 1899); "Insurance Maps of Hannibal, Missouri," New York: Sanborn Map Co., 1906); "Insurance Maps of Hannibal, Missouri Showing Lumber Districts" (Limited, N. Y.: Sanborn Map & Publishing Co., 1885); and A. Ruger, "Bird's Eye View of the City of Hannibal, Marion Co., Missouri. 1869," Reproduced from an original lithograph in the Amon Carter Museum of Western Art, Fort Worth, Texas.

<sup>2</sup>*The Baldwin and Freeman Hannibal Missouri ConSurvey Directory*, Master Edition. Vol. 1, no. 42 (Hannibal, Mo.: Baldwin ConSurvey Co., 1937); Elliot C. Bennett, comp., *Bennett's Hannibal City Directory, for 1879-80* (Hannibal, Mo.: Hannibal Printing Co., 1879); *Burch & Polk's Hannibal City Directory 1873-74* (Detroit: Tribune Printing Co., 1873); *Colored Directory Hannibal Missouri, 1929-30* (Hannibal, Mo.: Eugene Lucas, [1929]); *Davidson & Co.'s Hannibal City Directory* (Hannibal, Mo.: Stone, Davidson & Co., 1885); *Ed. Smith & Co.'s Hannibal City and Marion County Directory, 1894-95* (Des Moines, Iowa: Ed. Smith & Co., 1894); Hackman and Carter, comps., *Hackman & Carter's 20th Century Hannibal City Directory 1901* (Quincy, Ill.: Hackman & Carter, [1901]); *Hackman & Wallin's Hannibal City Directory 1905* (Quincy, Ill.: Hackman & Wallin, [1905]); *Hallock & Hawley's New Hannibal City Directory for 1875-76* (Hannibal, Mo.: Hallock & Hawley, 1875); *Hallock's Hannibal Directory for 1877-78* (Hannibal, Mo.: W. S. Hallock, 1877); *Hannibal City Directory for 1859-60* (Hannibal, Mo.: H. Fotheringham, 1859); *History of Hannibal and City Directory 1871-72* (Hannibal, Mo.: Chas. Banzhaf & John J. Ransom, 1871); S. H. Honeyman, comp., *Hannibal City Directory for 1866* (Hannibal, Mo.: Winchell, Ebert & Marsh, 1866); *Leshnick's Hannibal City Directory 1922* (Peoria, Ill.: Leshnick Directory Co., 1922); *Leshnick's Hannibal City Directory 1923* (Peoria, Ill.: Leshnick Directory Co., 1923); *Polk's Hannibal City Directory 1925* (Chicago: R. L. Polk & Co., 1925); *Polk's Hannibal (Marion County, Mo.) City Directory 1935* (St. Louis: R. L. Polk & Co., 1935); *Polk's Hannibal (Marion County, Mo.) City Directory 1939* (St. Louis: R. L. Polk & Co., 1939); *Polk's Hannibal (Marion County, Mo.) City Directory 1942* (St. Louis: R. L. Polk & Co., 1942); *Polk's Hannibal (Marion County, Mo.) City Directory 1946* (St. Louis: R. L. Polk & Co., 1946); *Polk's Hannibal (Marion County, Mo.) City Directory 1950* (St. Louis: R. L. Polk & Co., 1950); *Polk's Hannibal Missouri City Directory 1927* (Chicago: R. L. Polk & Co., 1927); *Polk's Hannibal (Missouri) City Directory 1929* (St. Louis: R. L. Polk & Co., 1929); *Polk's Hannibal (Missouri) City Directory 1931* (St. Louis: R. L. Polk & Co., 1931); *R. E. Hackman & Co. Hannibal City Directory* (Quincy, Ill.: R. E. Hackman & Co., [1912]); *R. E. Hackman's Hannibal City and Marion County Directory 1909* (Quincy, Ill.: R. E. Hackman, 1909); *R. E. Hackman's Hannibal City Directory* (Quincy, Ill.: R. E. Hackman, [1914]); *R. E. Hackman's Hannibal City Directory 1907* (Quincy, Ill.: R. E. Hackman, [1907]); *R. E. Hackman's Hannibal City Directory 1911-12* (Quincy, Ill.: R. E. Hackman, [1911]); *R. E. Hackman's Hannibal City Directory 1916* (Quincy, Ill.: R. E. Hackman, [1916]); *R. E. Hackman's Hannibal City Directory 1918* (Quincy, Ill.: R. E. Hackman, [1918]); *R. E. Hackman's Hannibal City Directory 1920* (Quincy, Ill.: R. E. Hackman, [1920]); *Simmons & McConnell's Hannibal City Directory! 1881-82* (Hannibal, Mo.: Simmons & McConnell, 1881); *Stone's Hannibal City Directory for 1892-3* (Hannibal, Mo.: H. N. Stone & Co., 1892); *Stone's Hannibal City Directory for 1897-8* (Hannibal, Mo.: H. N. Stone & Co., 1897); *Stone's Hannibal City Directory* (Hannibal, Mo.: H. N. Stone & Co., 1888); *W. H. McCoy's Hannibal, Mo. City Directory, for 1895-96* (Keokuk, Iowa: W. H. McCoy, [1895]); and Charles R., Wallin, comp., *R. E. Hackman & Co.'s Hannibal City Directory 1903* (Quincy, Ill.: R. E. Hackman & Co., [1903]).

<sup>3</sup>Marion County (Hannibal), Missouri, Assessor's Office, *Taxation Records*.

<sup>4</sup>Karen Bode Baxter and Volunteers for Marion County Historical Society, "Maple Avenue Historic Survey, Update." Architectural/Historic Inventory Form, Prepared for Marion County Historical Society, June 2001, Stored at the Missouri Cultural Resource Inventory, Missouri Historic Preservation Program, Jefferson City, Missouri.

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<sup>5</sup>Roberta and J. Hurley Hagood, comps., *Hannibal History Index*, 1976-present, Joint Collection of the University of Missouri Western Historical Manuscript Collection and the State Historical Society of Missouri Manuscripts, State Historical Society of Missouri, Columbia, Missouri (Microfilm, Hannibal Free Public Library, Hannibal, Mo.), "Architects", "Churches: Congregational", and "Streets: Broadway"; and Esley Hamilton, "Historic Survey of Hannibal, Missouri," Architectural/Historic Inventory Form, Prepared for Landmarks Commission, June 1979, Updated for Hannibal Arts Council, August 1982, Stored at the Missouri Cultural Resource Inventory, Missouri Historic Preservation Program, Jefferson City, Missouri.

<sup>6</sup>J. Hurley and Roberta (Roland) Hagood, *The Story of Hannibal* (Hannibal, Mo.: Hannibal Free Public Library, 1976), pp. 68, 79, 91, 115, 147 and Hamilton, "Historic Survey."

<sup>7</sup>Hagood, *Hannibal History Index*, "Builders"; Hagood, *The Story of Hannibal*, pp. 92-93, 173, 181, 227; and Hamilton, "Historic Survey."

<sup>8</sup>Hagood, *Hannibal History Index*, "Architects", "Buildings: Broadway", and "Hannibal Savings Bank"; Hagood, *The Story of Hannibal*, pp. 76, 99, 104; and Hamilton, "Historic Survey."

<sup>9</sup>Hagood, *Hannibal History Index*, "Buildings: Broadway"; Hagood, *The Story of Hannibal*, pp. 69, 77, 104, 108, 110-111, 118, 127, 136, 141, 146, 147, 158, 166, 170, 179, 198, 218, 238, 303; and Hamilton, "Historic Survey."

<sup>10</sup>Hagood, *Hannibal History Index*, "Buildings: Broadway" and Hamilton, "Historic Survey."

<sup>11</sup>Bev Darr, "Bluff City Factory Had Colorful History," *Hannibal (Missouri) Courier-Post*, 8 February 2002, p. 1A; Bev Darr, "Fire Destroys Old Shoe Factory," *Hannibal (Missouri) Courier-Post*, 8 February 2002, p. 1A; "Fire Claims Memories and Bricks," *Hannibal (Missouri) Courier-Post*, 9 February 2002, p. 4B; Elizabeth Grimsley, Memories Are All That Remain," *Hannibal (Missouri) Courier-Post*, 9 February 2002, p. 1A; Hagood, *Hannibal History Index*, "Buildings: Broadway"; Hagood, *The Story of Hannibal*, pp. 100, 303; and Hamilton, "Historic Survey"; and "Landmark In Ruins," *Hannibal (Missouri) Courier-Post*, 9 February 2002, p. 8B.

<sup>12</sup>Hagood, *Hannibal History Index*, "Buildings: Broadway" and Hamilton, "Historic Survey."

<sup>13</sup>C. P. Greene, ed., *A Mirror of Hannibal Containing A Most Complete and Authentic History of the City from Its Earliest Settlement to the Present Day; Comprising Also A Most Perfect History of the Steamboat and Railroad Eras, and a Complete Geological Review of the Locality by Thos. M. Bacon Editor. A Word Picture of Hannibal: The Metropolis of Northeast Missouri, By Sidney J. Roy, Profusely Illustrated with Copperplate Reproductions of Views Taken Expressly for This Work, Portraying the Scenic Beauty of the Locality, Many of the City's Handsome Residences, and Numerous Other Attractive Features. A History of Commercial Organization, Giving a Correct Idea of the Commercial Resources of Hannibal and a Descriptive Summary of Its Many Enterprising, Influential and Prosperous Business Establishments. A Biographical Department Containing Family Biographies and Portraits of Two Hundred Leading Hannibal Citizens and Business Men. Containing Also Articles Contributed by Hannibal's Most Prominent Men and Women, Among Them Hon. W. A. Munger, Prof. R. B. D. Simonson, Revs. C. F. Drewes, Levi Marshall, C. B. Boving, C. J. Chase, E. P. Little, Jesse Chappell, Jas. Carlyon, Colonel John L. Robards, Mrs. P. D. Fisher and Mrs. Lyman P. Munger* (Hannibal, Mo.: C. P. Greene, 1905; Revised and edited by J. Hurley and Roberta (Roland) Hagood, Hannibal, Mo.: Hannibal Free Public Library, 1990), pp. 292, 392; Hagood, *The Story of Hannibal*, pp. 102, 113, 141, 199, 218, 300; Hamilton, "Historic Survey"; and "Mayors of Hannibal," n. d., Hannibal History Vertical File, Hannibal Free Public Library, Hannibal, Missouri.

<sup>14</sup>Greene, *Mirror of Hannibal*, pp. 161, 183, 292, 442, 458 and Hagood, *The Story of Hannibal*, pp. 102, 141, 300.

<sup>15</sup>Greene, *Mirror of Hannibal*, p. 186; Hagood, *Hannibal History Index*, "Hogg Family" and "Hogg & Sons"; Hamilton, "Historic Survey"; "In the Early Days, Hannibal Was a Tobacco Center," *Hannibal (Missouri) Courier-Post*, 30 June 2001, p. 6B, Reprinted from "Special Edition," *Hannibal Courier-Post*, 1938.

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<sup>16</sup> Hagood, *Hannibal History Index*, "Architects", "Dulany, Daniel", and "Dulany Family"; Hagood, *The Story of Hannibal*, pp. 65, 77, 84, 90, 94, 96, 115, 141, 154, 158, 183, 188, 194, 239, 303; Esley Hamilton, "Dulany Historic District," National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form, Prepared for Hannibal Arts Council, Hannibal, September 1982, Stored at the Missouri Cultural Resource Inventory, Missouri Historic Preservation Program, Jefferson City, Missouri; and Esley Hamilton, "Dulany-Mahan House," Historic Preservation Certification Application Part 1—Evaluation of Significance, September 1982, Stored at the Missouri Cultural Resources Inventory, Missouri Historic Preservation Program, Jefferson City, Missouri.

<sup>17</sup> Hagood, *The Story of Hannibal*, pp. 137, 159, 178.

<sup>18</sup> Greene, *Mirror of Hannibal*, p. 483 and Hamilton, "Historic Survey."

<sup>19</sup> Greene, *Mirror of Hannibal*, p. 411; Hagood, *The Story of Hannibal*, pp. 79, 92, 93, 95, 234; Hamilton, "Historic Survey"; and *Souvenir Album*.

<sup>20</sup> Hagood, *The Story of Hannibal*, pp. 113, 120, 143 and Hamilton, "Historic Survey."

<sup>21</sup> Hagood, *The Story of Hannibal*, pp. 93, 99, 100, 104, 134, 145 and Hamilton, "Historic Survey."

<sup>22</sup> Hagood, *The Story of Hannibal*, p. 151.

<sup>23</sup> Greene, *Mirror of Hannibal*, pp. 440-41; Hagood, *The Story of Hannibal*, pp. 133, 300; and "In the Early Days."

<sup>24</sup> "Decorative Brick Prime Feature of Church," In "Hannibal Arts Council 4th Annual Historic Architectural Tour, Hannibal, Missouri, Sunday May 2, 1982," Special Section, *Hannibal (Missouri) Courier-Post*, 28 April 1982, p. 4, Missouri Room, Architecture, Historic, Vertical File, Hannibal Free Public Library, Hannibal, Missouri; Hiawatha Crow, Esley Hamilton, and James M. Denny, "Eighth and Center Streets Baptist Church," National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form, November 1979, Stored at the Missouri Cultural Resources Inventory, Missouri Historic Preservation Program, Jefferson City, Missouri; Hagood, *Hannibal History Index*, "Schools"; "Missouri State Teachers Association, 3 Day Convention in Hannibal," *Hannibal (Missouri) Courier-Post*, 11 November 1911, In Hagood, *Hannibal History Index*, "Schools"; and "Progress Shown in Hannibal by Negro Churches," *Hannibal (Missouri) Courier-Post*, 30 April 1938, sec. 8, p. 20.

<sup>25</sup> Hagood, *Hannibal History Index*, "Hogg Family" and "Hogg & Sons"; Hagood, *The Story of Hannibal*, p. 104; and Hamilton, "Historic Survey."

<sup>26</sup> "Artist's Touch in Senger Home," *The Quincy (Illinois) Herald-Whig*, 24 August 1975, p. 1E, Missouri Room, Architecture, Historic, Vertical File, Hannibal Free Public Library, Hannibal, Missouri and Hagood, *The Story of Hannibal*, pp. 115, 116, 133, 239, 303.

<sup>27</sup> Hagood, *The Story of Hannibal*, p. 172.

<sup>28</sup> "Central Elementary's Last Day," *Hannibal (Missouri) Courier-Post*, 26 May 2001, p. 7A, Superintendent of Schools Private Collection, School File, John Bringer, Hannibal, Missouri; Greene, *Mirror of Hannibal*, pp. 222-23; Elizabeth Grimsley, "Central's Faculty Finds Buried Treasure," Weekend Edition, *Hannibal (Missouri) Courier-Post*, 2 June 2001, p. 9A, Missouri Room, Schools Vertical File, Hannibal Free Public Library, Hannibal, Missouri; Elizabeth Grimsley, "School's Out, Permanently," Weekend Edition, *Hannibal (Missouri) Courier-Post*, 2 June 2001, p. 1A, Missouri Room, Schools Vertical File, Hannibal Free Public Library, Hannibal, Missouri; Hagood, *Hannibal History Index*, "Schools"; Hagood, *The Story of Hannibal*, pp. 61, 81, 94, 122, 138-139, 140, 166, 199, 232, 280; "Hannibal Schools Growing in 1908," In "1838 Anniversary Edition 1998, 150 Years, The Hannibal Courier-Post," Section I: "Hannibal as History," *Hannibal (Missouri) Courier-Post*, 25 August 1988, p. 2, Missouri Room, Hannibal History Vertical File, Hannibal Free Public Library, Hannibal, Missouri; "Hannibal Schools Rank Well with Best Ones in the Land," In "75th Anniversary and Industrial Number," *Hannibal Morning Journal*, [1913], p. 4; Danny Henley, "Only One Time Capsule Offers Historical Insights," *Hannibal (Missouri) Courier-Post*, 24 May 2001, p. 1A, Superintendent of Schools Private Collection, School

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<sup>31</sup>Hagood, *The Story of Hannibal*, pp. 93, 94, 106, 122.

<sup>32</sup>Hamilton, "Historic Survey."

<sup>33</sup>Greene, *Mirror of Hannibal*, p. 233; Hagood, *The Story of Hannibal*, pp. 93, 99, 100, 104, 105, 110, 118, 121, 142, 161; Hamilton, "Historic Survey"; Esley Hamilton and James M. Conny, "Ebert-Dulany House," National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form, September 1982, Stored at the Missouri Cultural Resources Inventory, Missouri Historic Preservation Program, Jefferson City, Missouri; "House Undergoing Restoration Work," In "Hannibal Arts Council 4th Annual Historic Architectural Tour, Hannibal, Missouri, Sunday May 2, 1982," Special Section, *Hannibal (Missouri) Courier-Post*, 28 April 1982, p. 8; Missouri Room, Architecture, Historic, Vertical File, Hannibal Free Public Library, Hannibal, Missouri; and *Souvenir Album*.

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<sup>38</sup>Greene, *Mirror of Hannibal*, p. 122; Hagood, *The Story of Hannibal*, pp. 60, 67, 83, 84, 93, 100, 102, 110, 122, 167, 178 and Hamilton, "Historic Survey."

<sup>39</sup>Hagood, *The Story of Hannibal* pp. 112, 231, 238, 241 and Hamilton, "Historic Survey."

<sup>40</sup>Greene, *Mirror of Hannibal*, p. 423.

<sup>41</sup>Hagood, *The Story of Hannibal*, p. 142.

<sup>42</sup>Ibid., p. 133.

<sup>43</sup>*Portrait and Biographical Record of Marion, Ralls and Pike Counties, Missouri, Biographical Sketches of Prominent and Representative Citizens of the Counties Together with Biographies and Portraits of All the Presidents of the United States, 1789 Through 1892* (1895. Reprint with corrections and index, New London, Mo.: Ralls County Book Co., 1982), pp. 315-17.

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<sup>45</sup>Hagood, *The Story of Hannibal*, p. 264.

<sup>46</sup>Ibid., pp. 84, 102, 106, 110, 111, 131, 150, 161, 162, 185, 213, 221, 226.

<sup>47</sup>Hagood, *Hannibal History Index*, "Hogg Family" and "Hogg & Sons" and Hagood, *The Story of Hannibal*, pp. 107, 140, 182.

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<sup>50</sup>Hagood, *The Story of Hannibal*, pp. 30, 67, 70, 73, 74, 82, 169, 194, 198, 200, 300; Hamilton, "Historic Survey"; and "Mayors of Hannibal."

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<sup>53</sup>Ibid., p. 98.

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<sup>57</sup>Greene, *Mirror of Hannibal*, pp. 332, 335 and Hagood, *The Story of Hannibal*, pp. 70, 113.

<sup>58</sup>Ibid.

<sup>59</sup>"Utility's Development through Nearly Eighty Years, Has Been Notable," In "City's First Gas Plant Built in 1859," *Hannibal (Missouri) Courier-Post*, 30 June 1938, p. C18 and Hagood, *The Story of Hannibal*, pp. 113, 118, 143, 226, 241.

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<sup>61</sup>Greene, *Mirror of Hannibal*, p. 432 and Hagood, *The Story of Hannibal*, pp. 60, 102, 108, 288.

<sup>62</sup>Hagood, *Hannibal History Index*, "McDonald, Edward", "Hogg Family", and "McKnight, Sumner Thomas"; Hagood, *The Story of Hannibal*, pp. 49, 68, 75, 76, 77, 80, 104, 106, 110, 111, 113, 135, 143, 194, 226, 246, 253; and Hamilton, "Historic Survey."

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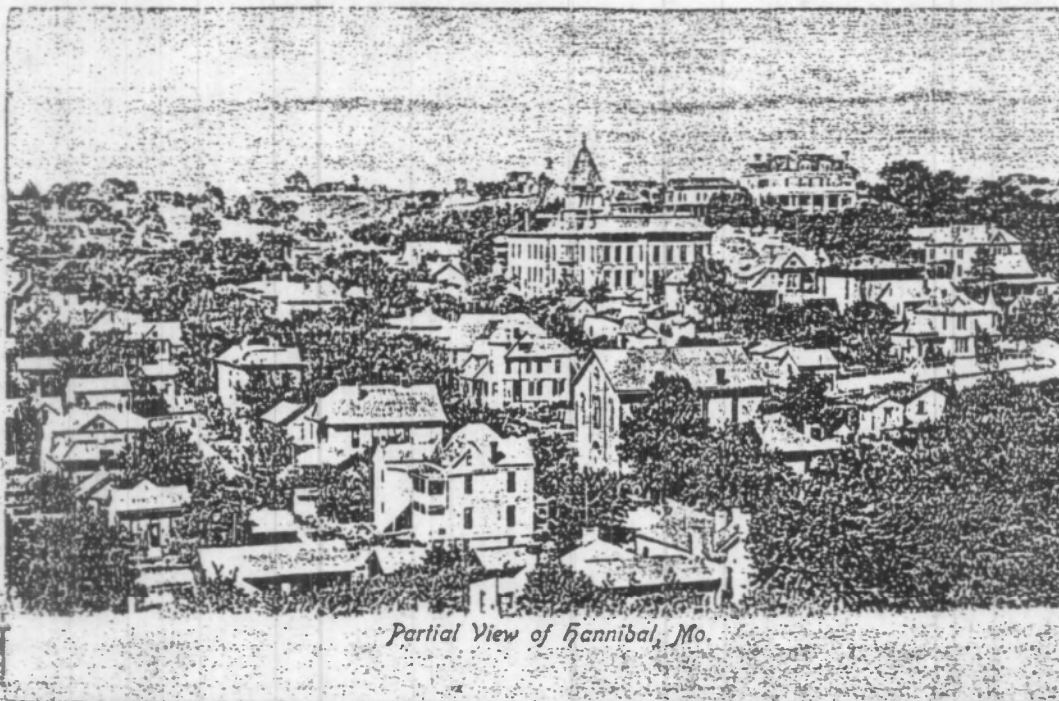
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Bird's Eye View, looking northeast at Maple  
Avenue Historic District, circa 1902 (top photo)

*Courtesy of Steve Chou, Private Photo Collection  
Hannibal, Missouri*

View from cliff, looking southeast at the City of  
Hannibal and the Mississippi River, circa 1903



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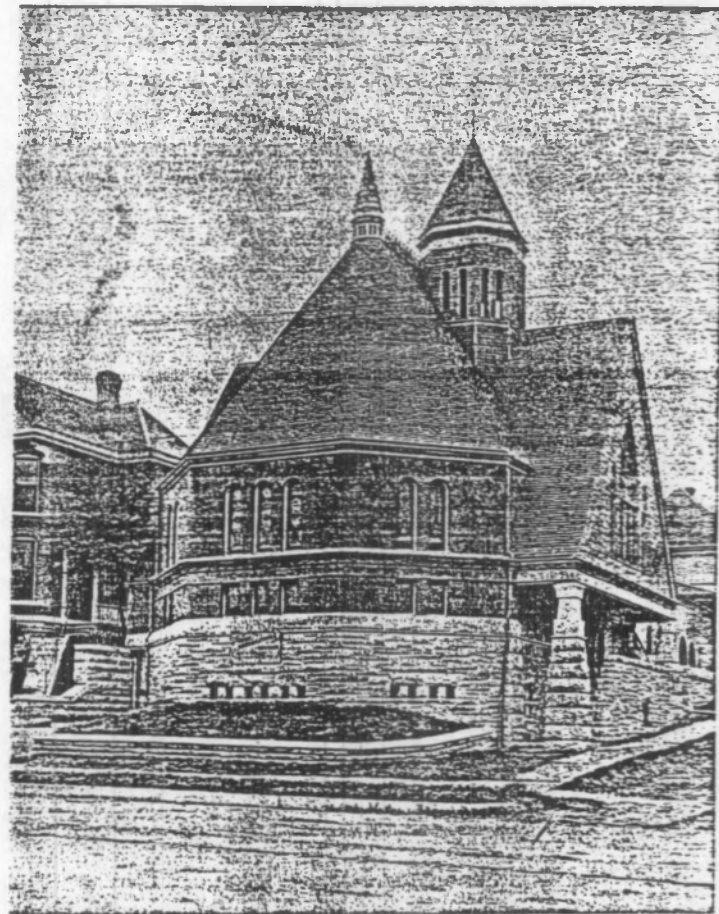
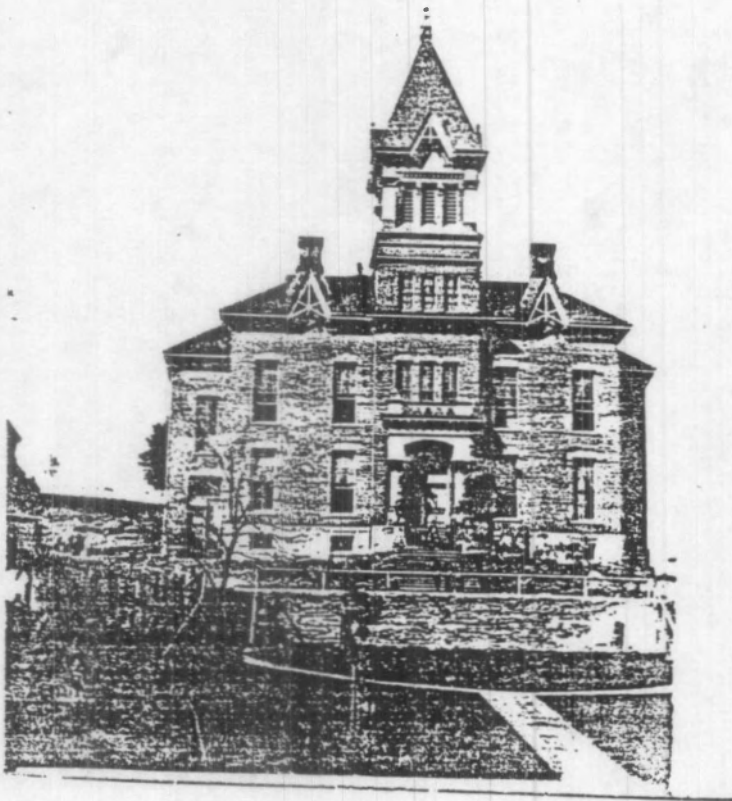
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Central School (first building on site, non-extant)  
circa 1885 (left photo)

*Courtesy of Steve Chou, Private Photo Collection  
Hannibal, Missouri*

Pilgrim Congregational Church,  
circa 1900 (right photo)





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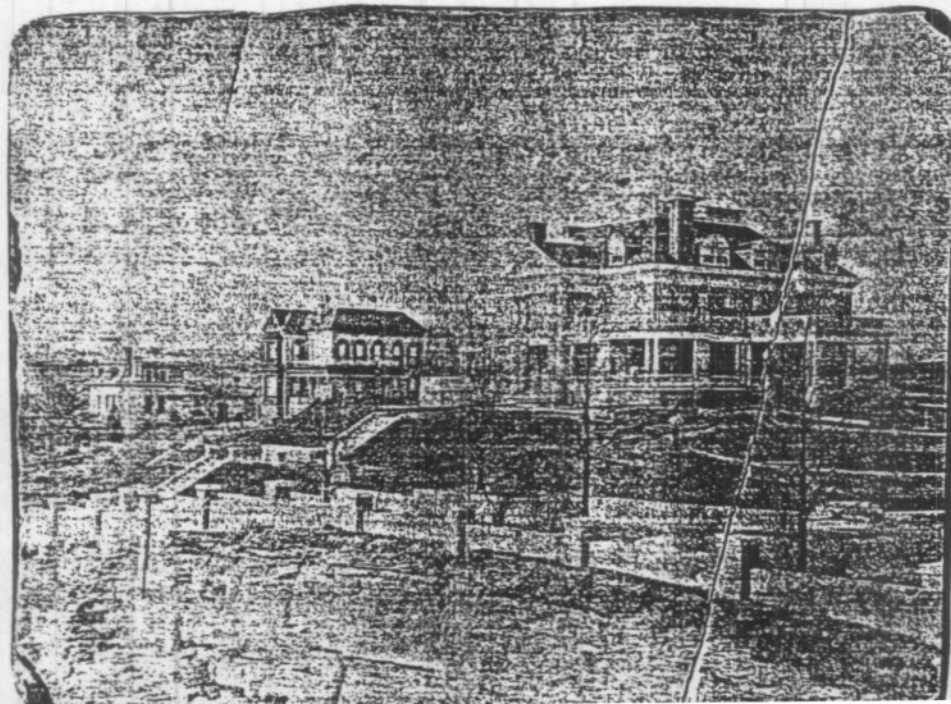
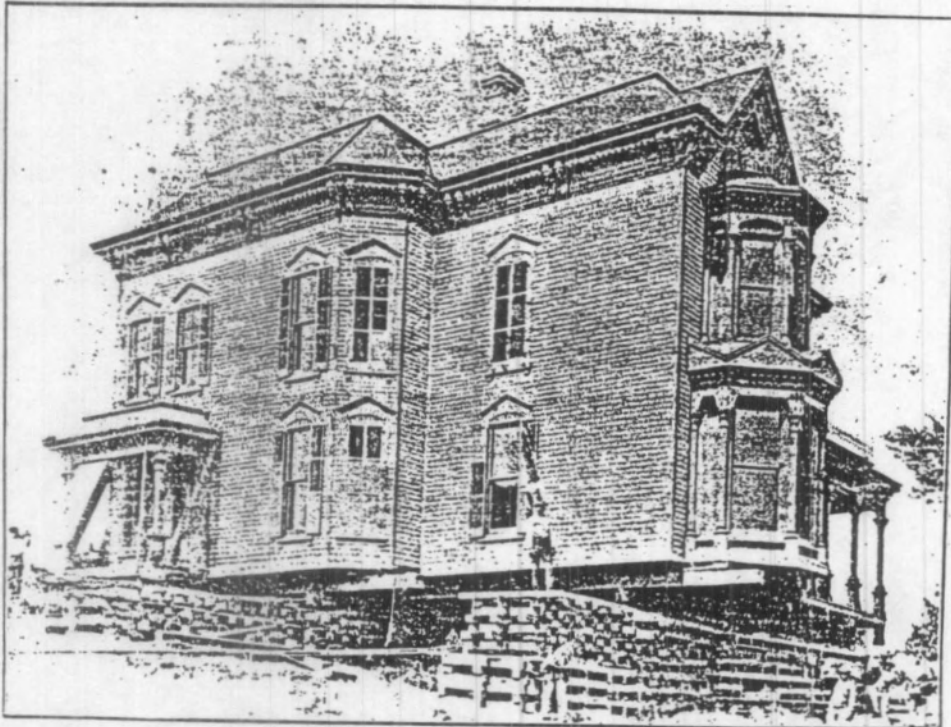
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Moving of McKnight House in preparation for Rockcliffe  
circa 1898 (top photo)

*Courtesy of Steve Chou, Private Photo Collection  
Hannibal, Missouri*

View of Stillwell (non-extant), McKnight, and Cruikshank Estates  
circa 1905 (lower photo)



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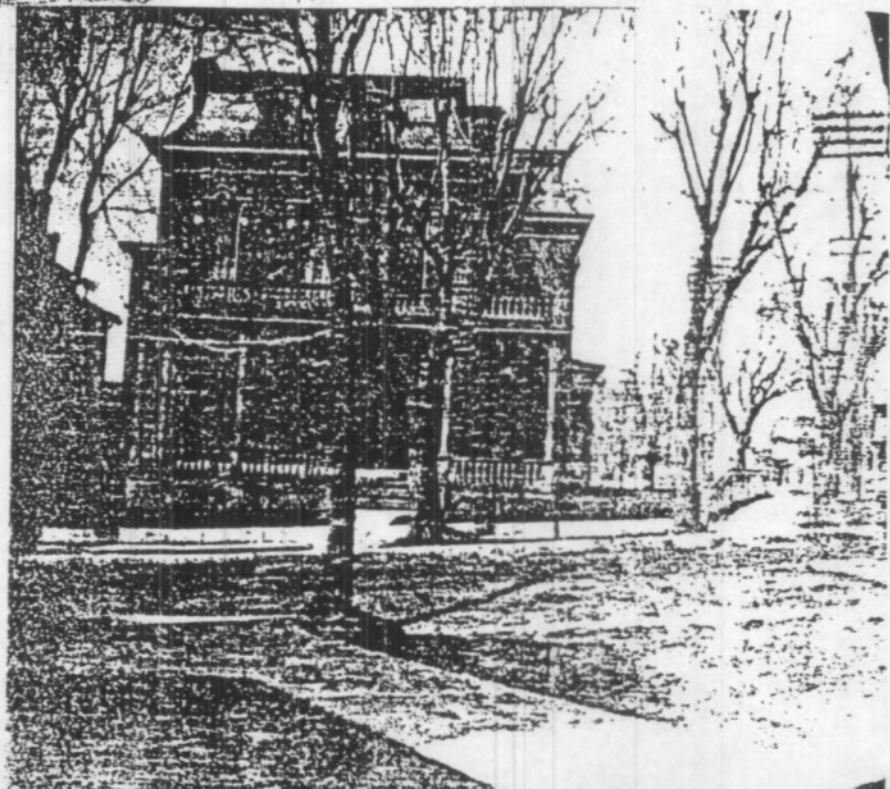
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View of Stillwell Place (non-extant) &  
Early Subdivision, circa 1905 (top photo)

*Courtesy of Steve Chou, Private Photo Collection  
Hannibal, Missouri*

View of Andrew J. Settles House, 225 N. Maple  
circa 1900 (lower photo)





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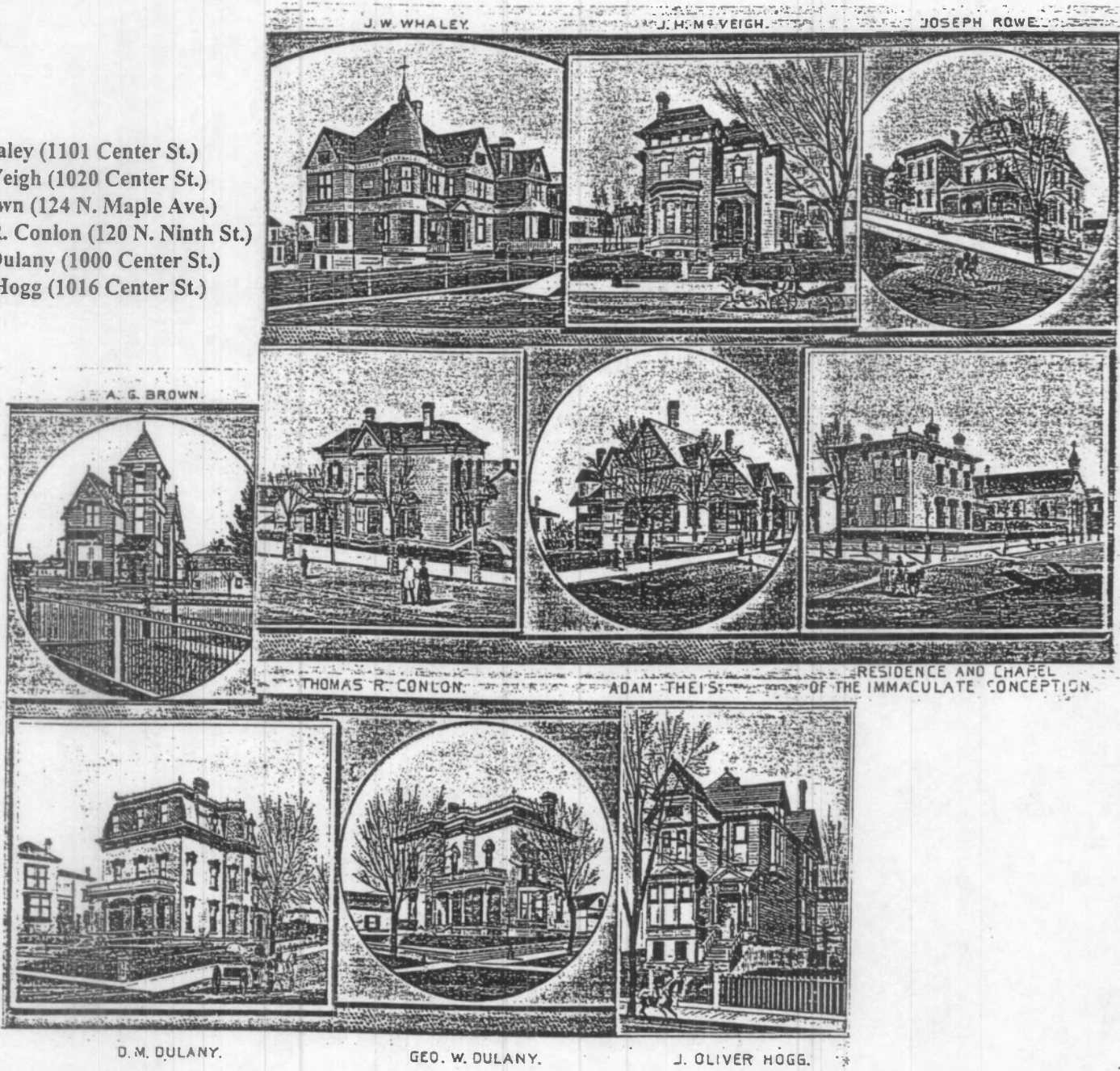
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Images of Buildings from the *Souvenir Album of Hannibal*  
Published in 1891, photos referenced by caption

Courtesy of Steve Chou, Private Photo Collection  
Hannibal, Missouri

- J. W. Whaley (1101 Center St.)
- J. H. McVeigh (1020 Center St.)
- A. G. Brown (124 N. Maple Ave.)
- Thomas R. Conlon (120 N. Ninth St.)
- Geo. W. Dulany (1000 Center St.)
- J. Oliver Hogg (1016 Center St.)



D. M. DULANY.

GEO. W. DULANY.

J. OLIVER HOGG.

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**Verbal Boundary Description**

See *Maple Avenue Historic District, Hannibal, Marion County, Missouri* map for a visual delineation of the historic district. The heavy dashed line denotes the boundaries of the historic district.

**Boundary Justification**

Boundaries were selected based upon historic residential land use, the highest density and the integrity of the resources. Beyond the district boundaries there is a marked change in land use, with commercial buildings along Broadway. They were also visually distinct on the east end because of vacant land, where buildings have been demolished between the Maple Avenue Historic District and the Central Park Historic District (already listed on the National Register). Topography delineated the northern boundary, where the ridge on top of the cliff drops back downhill on the back portion of the lots between Hill and North Street, so that there are no buildings along this section of North Street and the land is undeveloped. To the northeast, the boundary was defined by the separation of neighborhoods, with the area to the north known historically as Douglasville, a separate African-American neighborhood. In addition, the western boundary of Section Street has historically been the boundary of this development. The historic district boundaries comprise an area slightly smaller than the traditional boundaries of the neighborhood because of the demolition of buildings along Broadway and at the east end of the district.



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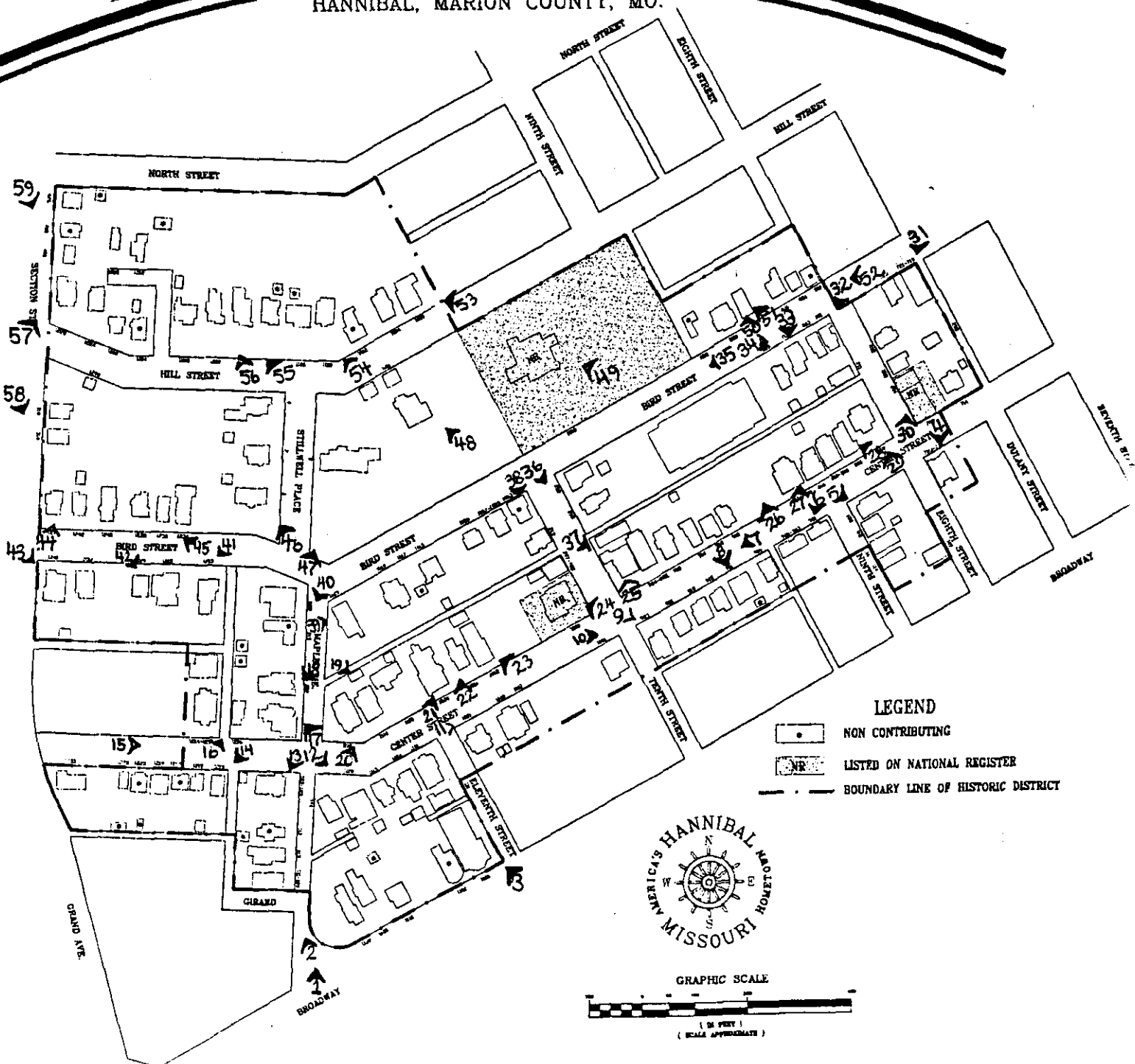
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Historic District Map Showing  
Streetscape Photo Locations

Drawn by Crane Engineers & Surveyors  
Hannibal, Missouri

## MAPLE AVENUE HISTORIC DISTRICT HANNIBAL, MARION COUNTY, MO.



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## Photo Log

*Note: Photo #s are keyed to the Historic District Map and are numbered in progression as if walking down one side of the street at a time, beginning with Broadway at Maple Avenue, followed by Center, Bird, then Hill Streets. North/South streets, which generally have fewer buildings, are numbered from the angle viewed as approached along the primary East/West streets (i.e. after the photographs for the north side of the 1000 block of Center Street, is the photograph looking north onto Tenth Street). Roll and frame numbers are indicated as 1-18, etc.*

### Information common to all photographs listed below:

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Marion County, MO  
Negatives with Marion County Historical Society, Hannibal, MO 63401

#### Photo #1:

1-18, North side of Broadway from Maple Avenue, looking northeast  
Frank Salter, photographer, April 2001

#### Photo #2:

1-17, West side of Maple Avenue, looking north northwest from Broadway  
Frank Salter, photographer, April 2001

#### Photo #3:

3-3, Broadway, looking at church (1100 Broadway) and northwest up the west side of N. Eleventh Street  
Karen Bode Baxter, photographer, March 2002

#### Photo #4:

3-5, Center Street, looking south at 721 Center Street toward 107 N. Eighth Street  
Karen Bode Baxter, photographer, March 2002

#### Photo #5:

1-4, East side of North Ninth Street, looking southeast from Center Street  
Frank Salter, photographer, April 2001

#### Photo #6:

1-3, South side of Center Street, looking southwest from N. Ninth Street  
Frank Salter, photographer, April 2001

#### Photo #7:

3-16 South side of Center Street, looking west southwest from 909 Center Street  
Karen Bode Baxter, photographer, March 2002

#### Photo #8:

3-14, 911 Center Street, looking southeast  
Karen Bode Baxter, photographer, March 2002

#### Photo #9:

3-10, 923 Center Street, looking east  
Karen Bode Baxter, photographer, March 2002

#### Photo #10:

2-24, South side of Center Street looking east from 1001 Center Street  
Frank Salter, photographer, April 2001

#### Photo #11:

3-37, South side of Center Street, looking east from 1021 Center Street  
Karen Bode Baxter, photographer, March 2002

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## Photo Log (continued)

Photo #12:

2-20, South side of Center Street looking southeast from Maple Avenue  
Frank Salter, photographer, April 2001

Photo #13:

2-19, West side of N. Maple Avenue, looking southwest from Center Street  
Frank Salter, photographer, April 2001

Photo #14:

1-16, South side of Center Street looking west-southwest from garage just west of N. Maple Avenue  
Frank Salter, photographer, April 2001

Photo #15:

2-18, South side of Center Street looking east from Section Street  
Frank Salter, photographer, April 2001

Photo #16:

3-29, 1206 Center Street, looking northeast  
Karen Bode Baxter, photographer, March 2002

Photo #17:

1-19, West side of N. Maple Avenue looking north from Center Street  
Frank Salter, photographer, April 2001

Photo #18:

4-21, 207 N. Maple Avenue, looking southwest  
Karen Bode Baxter, photographer, March 2002

Photo #19:

4-20, 1114 Center Street (Carriage House), looking east  
Karen Bode Baxter, photographer, March 2002

Photo #20:

2-21, North side of Center Street looking northeast from N. Maple Avenue  
Frank Salter, photographer, April 2001

Photo #21:

3-33, 1020 Center Street, looking north  
Karen Bode Baxter, photographer, March 2002

Photo #22:

3-35 or 36, 1016 Center Street, looking north  
Karen Bode Baxter, photographer, March 2002

Photo #23:

2-23, North side of Center Street looking west from 1012 Center (near N. Tenth Street)  
Frank Salter, photographer, April 2001

Photo #24:

3-9, Looking northwest up N. Tenth Street from Center Street  
Karen Bode Baxter, photographer, March 2002

Photo #25:

1-0, North side of Center Street looking northeast from N. Tenth Street  
Frank Salter, photographer, April 2001

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## Photo Log (continued)

Photo #26:

3-15, Central School, 906 Center, from Center Street looking northwest  
Karen Bode Baxter, photographer, March 2002

Photo #27:

1-2, North side of Center Street looking northeast from N. Ninth Street  
Frank Salter, photographer, April 2001

Photo #28:

3-7, 806 Center Street, looking west northwest  
Karen Bode Baxter, photographer, March 2002

Photo #29:

1-5, 800 Center Street, looking northwest  
Frank Salter, photographer, April 2001

Photo #30:

3-4, N. Eighth Street looking northeast from Center Street  
Karen Bode Baxter, photographer, March 2002

Photo #31:

3-17, South side of Bird Street looking southwest from Dulany Street  
Karen Bode Baxter, photographer, March 2002

Photo #32:

2-2, Looking south at the west side of N. Eighth Street from Bird Street  
Frank Salter, photographer, April 2001

Photo #33:

4-14, 807 Bird, looking south  
Karen Bode Baxter, photographer, March 2002

Photo #34:

1-20, South side of Bird Street, looking east from the back of Central School  
Frank Salter, photographer, April 2001

Photo #35:

3-20, Showing back of Central School and cliff from Bird Street looking west  
Karen Bode Baxter, photographer, March 2002

Photo 36:

2-6, East side of N. Tenth Street, looking southeast from Bird Street  
Frank Salter, photographer, April 2001

Photo 37:

4-19, 210 N. Tenth Street, looking east  
Karen Bode Baxter, photographer, March 2002

Photo 38:

2-5, South side of Bird Street looking southwest from 10<sup>th</sup> Street  
Frank Salter, photographer, April 2001

Photo 39:

3-21, South side of Bird Street looking east from Maple Avenue  
Karen Bode Baxter, photographer, March 2002

United States Department of the Interior  
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Continuation Sheet

Maple Avenue Historic District  
Marion County, MO

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**Photo Log (continued)**

Photo 40:

2-7, West side of Maple Avenue looking southwest from Bird Street  
Frank Salter, photographer, April 2001

Photo 41:

2-11, South side of Bird Street, looking southwest from alley west of Maple Avenue  
Frank Salter, photographer, April 2001

Photo 42:

4-26, 1229 Bird, Looking south southeast  
Karen Bode Baxter, photographer, March 2002

Photo 43:

3-28, South side of Bird Street looking southeast from Section  
Karen Bode Baxter, photographer, March 2002

Photo 44:

1-14, North side of Bird Street looking northeast from Section  
Frank Salter, photographer, April 2001

Photo 45:

2-10, North side of Bird Street looking northwest from alley west of Maple Avenue  
Frank Salter, photographer, April 2001

Photo 46:

2-9, West side of Stillwell Place, looking northwest from Bird Street  
Frank Salter, photographer, April 2001

Photo 47:

1-8, East side of Stillwell Place, looking northeast from Bird Street  
Frank Salter, photographer, April 2001

Photo 48:

4-3, 1001 Hill Street, looking west  
Karen Bode Baxter, photographer, March 2002

Photo 49:

1-21, North side of Bird Street on top of cliff looking west at 1000 Bird toward 1001 Hill  
Frank Salter, photographer, April 2001

Photo 50:

2-3, North side of Bird Street looking north northeast from 814 Bird  
Frank Salter, photographer, April 2001

Photo 51:

4-15, 814 Bird Street, looking northwest  
Karen Bode Baxter, photographer, March 2002

Photo 52:

3-18, North side of Bird Street looking west from N. Eighth Street  
Karen Bode Baxter, photographer, March 2002

Photo 53:

4-4 North side of Hill Street looking west from 1000 Hill  
Karen Bode Baxter, photographer, March 2002

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National Park Service

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Maple Avenue Historic District  
Marion County, MO

## Photo Log (continued)

Photo 54:

2-15, North side of Hill Street looking northwest from 1100 Hill Street  
Frank Salter, photographer, April 2001

Photo 55:

4-7, North side of Hill Street looking northwest from 1112 Hill Street  
Karen Bode Baxter, photographer, March 2002

Photo 56:

4-8, 1116 Hill, looking northwest  
Karen Bode Baxter, photographer, March 2002

Photo 57:

4-10 North side of Hill Street looking east from Section  
Karen Bode Baxter, photographer, March 2002

Photo 58:

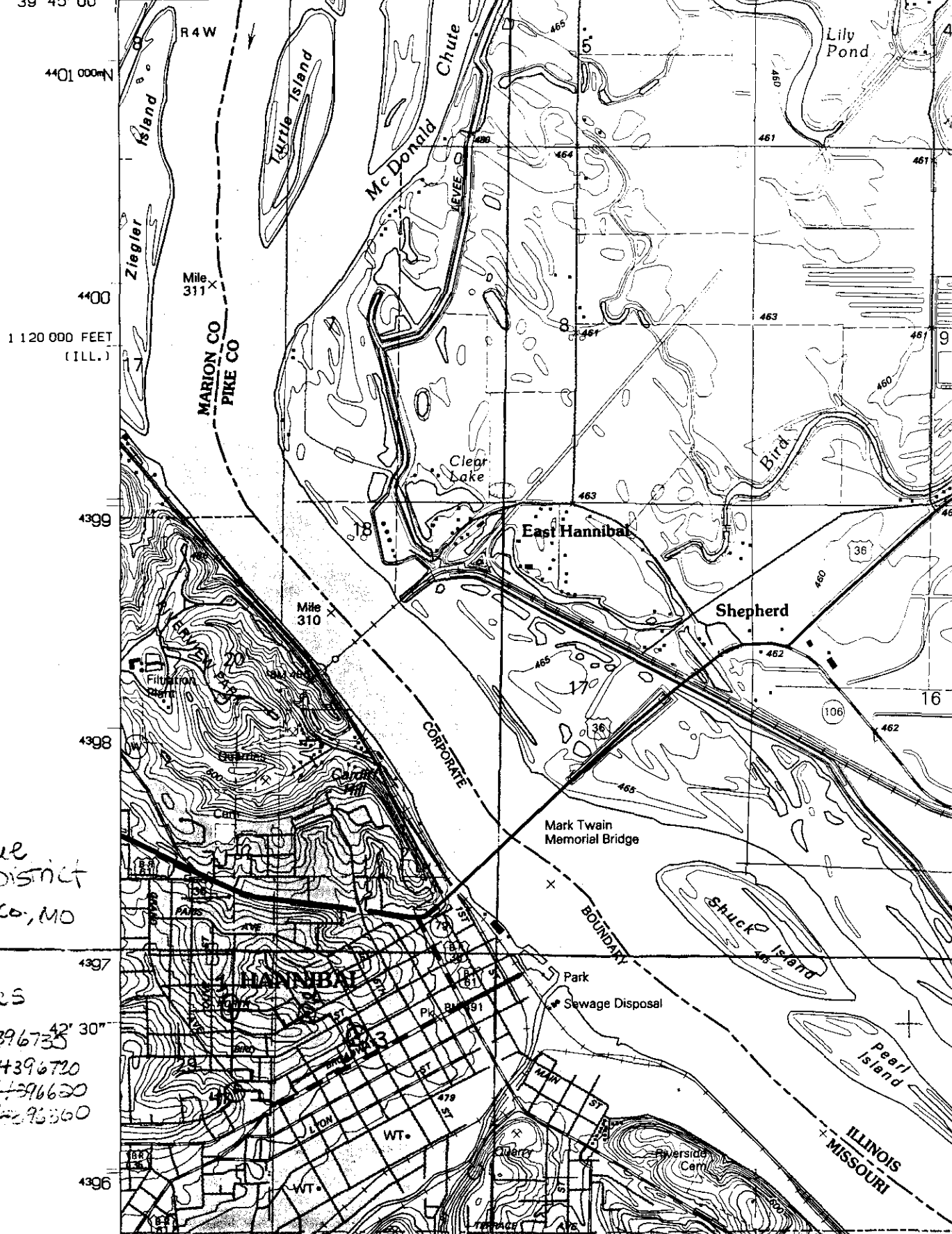
2-13, East side of Section looking south from Hill Street to Bird Street  
Frank Salter, photographer, April 2001

Photo 59:

2-12, East side of Section looking southeast from North Street  
Frank Salter, photographer, April 2001

UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

91° 22' 30" 040 1 960 000 FEET ( ILL. ) 041 000mE 042 20' 00"



HANNIBAL EAST QUADRANGLE  
MISSOURI-ILLINOIS  
7.5-MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)

Maple Avenue  
Historic District  
Hannibal, Marion Co., MO

- UTM References
- 1. 15/639800/4396735
  - 2. 15/640150/4396720
  - 3. 15/640570/4396630
  - 4. 15/639820/4396560





