

United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

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

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

For NCRS use only

received

date entered

1. Name

historic Westminster College Historic District

and/or common Westminster College Main Campus; Westminster College Old Campus

2. Location

street & number _____ not for publication

city, town Fulton _____ vicinity of _____ congressional district 9th

state Missouri code 29 county Calloway code 027

3. Classification

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

4. Owner of Property

name Westminster College

street & number _____

city, town Fulton _____ vicinity of _____ state Missouri 65251

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Westminster College

street & number _____

city, town Fulton _____ state Missouri 65251

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title An Archaeological Survey of Fulton, MO has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date 1980 _____ federal _____ state _____ county local

depository for survey records Missouri Heritage Trust

state Missouri

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2. Missouri State Historic Survey
Department of Natural Resources
Historic Preservation Program
P.O. Box 176
Jefferson City

State

Missouri 65102

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2. James M. Denny, Section Chief, Nominations-Survey
and State Contact Person
Department of Natural Resources
Historic Preservation Program
P.O. Box 176
Jefferson City

October 10, 1980

314/751-4096

Missouri 65102

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		date _____

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

Westminster College began its role in higher education 129 years ago when, on June 13, 1851, a committee appointed by the Board of the Fulton Presbyterian Church purchased a twenty acre site for the newly chartered Fulton College from H. S. Bailey, a trustee. Westminster College (main campus) still inhabits its original site at the southwestern edge of historic Fulton, Missouri.

Located near the former Boone's Lick Road, a major east-west artery for pioneer travelers, the town of Fulton is surrounded on all sides by the gently rolling Callaway County Hills. Fulton, and the surrounding area, was settled primarily by old stock Americans from Kentucky and Tennessee which provided it with a Southern culture.

The ten buildings in the proposed Westminster College Historic District occupy a hilltop site overlooking the town of Fulton to the north and east, Stinson Creek to the west, and Route F to the south. The campus is attractively landscaped with both old and new plantings -- trees, shrubs, and perennials.

The eight buildings and two memorials all included in the proposed historic district are described below (numbers refer to locations on the site plan map):

1. Hall of Science (1900-1901).

This building was designed by Theodore C. Link of St. Louis and constructed by Harley and Moyer of Sedalia. It is a T-shaped, two story Georgian Revival structure with full basement and attic. The building faces north. Its western side is set into a hill resulting in the western half of the basement being below grade and the eastern half above grade. The north facade has gabled projecting pavillions on either end which are flanked by fluted pilasters with Ionic capitals.

The basement is constructed of rock-faced limestone capped by a cut limestone water table. The remainder of the building is of buff colored brick laid in stretcher bond. The north facade is further decorated by precast concrete panels extending from the water table to the first floor window sills. Recessed geometric designs occur in these panels under each first floor window.

The entrance is enframed by a shallow terra cotta colonnaded porch, the frieze of which is decorated with "egg and dart" and "bead and reel" moldings above and acanthus leaves at the corners. "Hall of Science" is incised into the frieze. The portico is flanked by two plain columns with Ionic capitals. Behind each column against the wall are fluted pilasters with Doric capitals. Double doors of dark oak are paneled and surmounted by a transom decorated with fanlighted tracery.

First and second floor windows are mainly nine-over-nine light, double hung with plain lug sills and capped by Jack arches with keystones. The following exception occurs in window style: the second story windows over the central portico section of the facade are paired arched windows flanked by pilasters.

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The projecting gabled pavillions have small round windows centered in each of the gables at attic level. These windows are surrounded by a decorative egg and dart molding and have keystones at the compass points.

The exterior of the Hall of Science has retained its original appearance with only two minor alterations. In 1973, a small dormer centered on the north facade roof was removed and the original slate roof was replaced with asbestos shingles. Numerous interior changes have occurred to improve the building's suitability for classroom use.

2. Steam Heating Plant (1919-1920)

The steam heating plant is a square, buff-colored cut stone structure situated at the foot of the hill on the south edge of the campus. The top is surrounded by an iron railing and capped by a large chimney which rises above the height of the buildings on the hill.

A network of large underground tunnels was built in conjunction with the heating plant extending from the plant northward to include Washington West House.

Although some minor alterations occurred in 1929 and again in 1973, the plant remains essentially the same as when constructed, still efficiently heating Westminster Hall, Hall of Science, and the Gymnasium. At one time the plant also heated additional buildings, but only one of the two large boilers is operated at present due to the excess capacity of the plant for the number of buildings served.¹ However, steam pipes could be extended northward a few feet to provide renovated Re-Union Hall with an economical and energy efficient heat source.

3. The Columns ("Old" Westminster Hall) (1853-1854)

The original Westminster Hall was a Classical style, red brick three story building, 90' by 60' with a portico and six Corinthian columns. On September 10, 1909, "Old" Westminster Hall burned to the ground, but the white fluted Corinthian columns remained standing, and, at the urging of many alumni, these were preserved as a memorial to Westminster's historic past.

The columns have been restored twice. The first restoration occurred in 1921 as a memorial to World War I dead. The second took place in 1972 after one of the columns fell, and the material of the other five was noticeably crumbling. A major reconstruction took place in which the original cast iron capitals were mounted on new concrete shafts of the same dimensions as the originals.²

4. Westminster Hall (1909-1911)

Following the destruction of "Old" Westminster Hall by fire in 1909, architects Patton and Miller of Chicago, with General M. F. Bell as consulting architect, were authorized to draw up an overall campus plan as a guide to future construction. The resulting "grand plan" shows the then three remaining buildings -- Hall of Science (1901), Re-Union Hall (1903), and Washington West (1907). It also pictures the planned new Westminster Hall, Swope Chapel (built and later destroyed) and a gymnasium. Westminster Hall is the only building remaining which was built as a result of the "grand plan".³

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The present building is a T-shaped two story Neoclassical Revival structure with full basement and attic. The asbestos shingle roof is a combination of a low hipped roof on the rear portion of the "T", and a medium gable roof on the main section.

The high basement foundation is constructed of a combination of cobblestone below and buff brick laid in stretcher bond above and capped with a double band paneled limestone water table. The remainder of the building is constructed of buff colored brick laid in stretcher bond with the exception of the west end which is red brick laid in common bond.

The facade is thirteen bays wide with a center portico supported by six columns with Corinthian capitals and topped by a rectangular pediment with the words "Westminster Hall" incised into the stone. Twelve concrete steps flanked by black wrought iron railings lead to a triple door centered under the portico. Six pilasters topped with decorative limestone arches add to the visual attractiveness of the facade.

The windows on the first and second story are fixed, semi-circular, single light capped with double brick arches, and supported by plain limestone lugsills. Eyebrow windows occur in the attic portion of the building conforming in number and position to those on the first and second stories. A double cornice is decorated with small dentils above the attic windows and dentil-shaped modillions under the eaves.

A total renovation of Westminster Hall occurred in 1973-1974. The inside was gutted and rebuilt to conform to modern classroom and administrative needs. The exterior remains basically unchanged except for the following changes: original one-over-one light double hung windows were replaced by fixed, tinted glass; the red tile roof was replaced by asphalt; an enclosed red brick fire stairway with a metal door at ground level was added to the west end of the building.

5. Gymnasium (1928)

This building is a rectangular 80' by 150' structure with full basement. A small, one story wing occurs on the southwest corner of the building, and is used to house a weight room and janitorial shop.

The roof is covered in asbestos shingles. Exterior walls are of buff-colored brick. The facade (east elevation) is enhanced with Corinthian pilasters.

The gymnasium was designated a registered National Historic Landmark by the Department of the Interior, National Park Service, on May 23, 1968. The Landmark designation was due to the fact that Winston Churchill delivered his famous "Iron Curtain" speech in this building on March 6, 1946.

In 1971-72 the gymnasium underwent extensive renovation at a cost of \$300,000. The new windows and casings, new roof (asbestos shingles replaced the original slate roof) and new pool were underwritten by Mr. T. Whitmarsh.

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6. Swope Chapel Memorial (1967)

This memorial commemorates the site of the William Chrisman Swope Chapel, a Gothic, red brick cruciform building with buttresses. The chapel, completed in 1919, was demolished in 1967 due to structural difficulties, and Swope Chapel Memorial erected this site.

The memorial consists of two triangular dark brick columns approximately 6' tall. Each column has a copper roof surmounted by a lamp. A matching brick bench is located between the columns with a rose garden beyond. Young trees are planted on the remainder of the site.

7. Washington West House (1907)

This building is a two and one-half story Georgian Revival structure with full basement. The hipped roof faced with black asbestos shingles has a plain boxed cornice with decorated frieze that matches the trim of the front porch. Clapboard covered dormers with hipped roofs are centered in either side (north and south).

The basement foundation is constructed of plain coursed cut stone with wide cut stone watertable and quoins. Remaining exterior walls are constructed of red brick laid in stretcher bond with brick quoins decorating the corners.

The front (east) facade, which is three bays wide, has a large, one story central porch. The porch has a hipped roof with boxed cornice and decorated frieze, and is supported by Doric columns with rectangular paneled pedestals. The porch has been enclosed with plywood between the lower part of the columns and glass above and a central storm door. The entrance proper has a segmented transom and sidelights of leaded glass. Engaged Ionic columns surround the two panel door with original brass hardware.

The north facade features a porte-cochere which is similar in style to the east portico. Doric columns on brick pedestals support the hipped roof. Several steps lead to the porte screen/storm door which is decorated with ornate wooden grillwork.

Most windows are one-over-one light with cut stone lintels and sills with the following exceptions: above the front (east) portico is a section of projecting bay windows with a cut stone slipsill; the south facade has a similar section of bay windows on the first floor.

The exterior of Washington West House has retained its original appearance with only minor alterations. The house was painted buff to harmonize with other campus buildings in the summer of 1929.⁵ It was repainted (in the same color) periodically until 1978, when the interior was renovated for use as administrative offices, and the exterior was restored. The exterior restoration included the removal of the buff paint restoring the building to its original red brick.⁶ Other changes have included the storm enclosure of the front portico in 1968 and a new roof of asbestos shingle which replaced the original slate.

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8. Re-Union Hall (1903)

This building was designed by Theodore C. Link of St. Louis and constructed by Henry H. Moyer of Mexico, Missouri. It is a rectangular, 120' by 34', three story Georgian Revival style structure with full basement. Re-Union Hall faces east and occupies the highest point on the bluff overlooking Stinson Creek.

The raised basement foundation is constructed of broken course cut stone with limestone quoins. The balance of the building is buff brick laid in stretcher bond. A limestone watertable tops the foundation at the first floor windowsills and the third floor sills with the sills set into the beltcourse.

The well balanced facade (east face) is twelve bays wide with three windows on either side of the two doorways and four windows between. Windows correspond symmetrically in situation on all floors. However, split level windows are set in the stairwells directly above the front doorways which themselves split the basement/first floor level. The facade doorways, set partially in the raised stone foundation, are framed with limestone quoins. The upper quarter of the door surround is moulded trim. The doors themselves are presently modern steel and glass -- the only intrusion on the historic appearance of the building. Porticos with decks, supported by Corinthian columns and partial attached columns, were added to the two doorways in 1929.⁸ A decorative stone railing connects the two porticos, encloses the outside perimeter of each and encloses a terra cotta walkway between the porticos.

First, second and third floor windows are mainly nine-over-one light, double hung with cut stone lugsills. First floor windows have a crenellated limestone lintel, second floor windows are capped by brick voussoirs with keystone. The following exceptions occur in window style: split level facade (east) windows at one/half level are four-over-one light double hung, surrounded by sidelights and transom and capped by semi-elliptical arch radiating voussoirs with keystone; the west facade (overlooking Stinson Creek) contains a semi-circular projecting bay extending from the basement through the first floor level and containing French doors at the first floor level topped by four tall windows that rise to meet the wide plain boxed cornice of the roof.

The exterior of Re-Union Hall has retained its original appearance with only two notable exceptions. Front (east) porticos (described above) were added in 1929 in a general renovation of the campus buildings and grounds.⁹ Front doors original to the building were replaced by modern doors of steel and glass -- date unknown.

Re-Union Hall remained in continuous and active use until 1974 when it was evacuated and shut down. The building is presently used for storage, and its future remains in doubt. Recently, some administrators have suggested that Re-Union Hall be demolished and a modern building more suitable to campus needs be erected on the site.

9. Reeves Library (architect Jens. R. Larson of New York, ground broken June, 1950 and dedicated at 1951 commencement). This building is named after long-time English professor, Jeremiah B. Reeves whose family made a sizable gift to help build it.

The building is two story and rectangular in plan and constructed of buff brick

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(stretcher bond), capped with a hipped roof faced with asphalt shingles. It faces to the east. In 1980, the two story office area was removed from the rear to make room for a two story rectangular extension which will be the new western entrance to the library. Although this building is less than 50 years old, because it is architecturally compatible with the historic architecture of the Campus, inclusion as a contributing building is recommended.

10. Coulter Science Center (1967)

This irregular-shaped, red brick building, of modern construction, is an intrusion within the district.

CONDITION

The buildings included in this historic district nomination are all occupied and well maintained with the exception of Re-Union Hall (see above). All buildings are in excellent condition on the exterior except for Re-Union which needs minor repairs. Interiors of all historic structures have been extensively remodeled.

PRESENT STATUS

Westminster College continues to maintain its buildings and grounds in excellent condition. This has been accomplished, for the most part, through generous alumni gifts. There is no danger at the present time for any of the buildings' demolition with the exception of Re-Union Hall (see above). The area surrounding the Westminster College Campus is primarily residential.

FOOTNOTES

1. Interview with Jes Revels, Building Supervisor, Westminster College, July 22, 1980.
2. Interview with Tyke Yates, Director of Alumni Relations, July 23, 1980.
3. See enclosed photo of "Grand Plan."
4. Op. cit., Yates. July 16, 1980.
5. Lamkin, Charles Fackler. A Great Small College, A Narrative History of Westminster College, Fulton, Missouri. St. Louis: Horace Barks Press, 1946. p. 501.
(Westminster College Archives)
6. Westminster College Report, Vol. 64, No. 1, Winter 1979. Fulton, Missouri: Westminster College Press, 1979. (Westminster College Archives).
7. Interview with Mrs. Dorothy Canada, secretary to the President of Westminster, for 38 years, July 17, 1980.
8. The Westminster College Blue Jay for 1929, p. 84, shows a photo of Re-Union in which the porticos are not present. The 1930 Blue Jay, p. 66, shows a photo of Re-Union with recently constructed porticos. (Westminster College Archives).
9. Ibid.

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- 10. Parish, William E. Westminster College: An Informal History, 1851-1969.
Fulton, Missouri: Westminster College Press, 1971, p. 118.

8. Significance

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

Specific dates

Builder/Architect

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Westminster College Campus Historic District is significant for the quality of its early twentieth century collegiate architecture and campus setting; its leadership in early higher education in Missouri; its association with Winston Churchill's "Iron Curtain" speech in 1946; and for the many distinguished individuals associated with the history and development of Westminster College.

Westminster College traces its origins to February 18, 1851, when local Presbyterians under the leadership of the Rev. William W. Robertson founded Fulton College.

It is not surprising that Fulton's strongly Calvinistic Southern Presbyterians took such a leading role in the education of Missourians. Scottish Presbyterians from the Piedmont region moving west in great numbers were likely to continue their strong tradition of providing religious and educational leadership, for in the minds of devout Presbyterians, one does not exist without the other.

Fulton College continued its operation as an independent institution with local Presbyterian sponsorship until July 4, 1853. On this date the Presbyterian Synod of Missouri officially adopted the college and changed the name to Westminster. At the same time, the cornerstone was laid for the first permanent college building -- "Old Westminster Hall."

Throughout the 1850's Westminster prospered under the presidency of an energetic young minister, Samuel S. Laws. The highlight of Laws' tenure was the completion in February, 1854 of "Old" Westminster Hall, a classically styled red brick, three story building 90' x 60' with a portico and six Corinthian columns. On September 10, 1909, this building burned.² Although the building was a total loss, the elegant, fluted Corinthian columns remained standing. Under the strong urging of many alumni, the Board decided to preserve the columns "as a reminder of the historic past and a symbol of strength for the future."³

The Columns, in 1929, became an integral part of Westminster tradition when the Skulls of Seven, a senior honorary society founded in 1898, inducted the entering freshmen into the college by marching them through the Columns.⁴ In 1930, the graduating seniors also began their march to commencement ceremonies at the Columns. The tradition of the Columns continues today with each entering and graduating class.

By 1860, Westminster was highly prosperous, growing and seemed destined for continued success in the years ahead. But it was the eve of the Civil War, Fulton with its southern roots was strongly sympathetic to the Confederate cause, and tensions rose as Union troops occupied the area and instituted martial law. It was only through the herculean efforts

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of a small but dedicated faculty and a strict ban on political discussions that Westminster miraculously, was able to remain open throughout the war -- the only outstate college to do so.

"The years between the close of the Civil War and the turn of the century were difficult ones for Westminster as it struggled with divisions within Presbyterianism (which had been split asunder over war issues), a conservative pro-Southern constituency, and lean times economically for Missouri and the nation".⁵ In 1900 John Henry McCracken became president. During his four years as president he raised the money to build a much needed Hall of Science (1901) and a dormitory, Re-Union Hall (1903) on the Westminster hilltop campus. The Hall of Science, completed in April, 1901, was a Georgian Revival structure with laboratories for chemistry, physics, biology and geology.⁶ A new science center was built in 1966, and the old Hall of Science was closed down in the fall of 1967.⁷ The building reopened for classes in 1973, after a complete renovation restored it once again to academic usefulness.⁸

McCracken began raising funds for the construction of Westminster's first dormitory in 1900. At the same time, he was working vigorously for the reunion of the Northern and Southern Presbyterian Synods in support of the college.⁹

In a move to effect a reconciliation, the Southern Synod voted in 1900 for joint control of the college. Both Synods met at Westminster in February 1901, to work out the details.¹⁰ The memorial to this effort was to be Re-Union Hall which would site at the highest point of the campus, "a monument to the fraternal love of Presbyterians in Missouri."¹¹ It was dedicated in 1903 at Westminster's semi-centennial.

Re-Union Hall has served the campus dutifully throughout the years. When fire destroyed the school's administration building in 1909, local architect M. Fred Bell¹² converted the interior of Re-Union Hall to provide space for offices and classrooms.

Following World War II, Re-Union housed social clubs and overflow students from other college dormitories.¹³ It was refurnished in 1958 for use as a student center and office complex with the top floor still used as an overflow dorm.

Re-Union was evacuated and shut down in 1974. Though it is not now being used by the college, it is a solid structure and an important integral part of the campus which awaits renovation.

Following the 1909 fire which destroyed "Old" Westminster Hall, architects Patton and Miller of Chicago, with General M. Fred Bell as consulting architect, were authorized to draw up an overall campus plan.¹⁴ The "New" Westminster Hall, a Neo-Classical Revival style building, was completed in 1911, and is the only remaining structure that was part of the "grand plan".¹⁵

In 1904 David Ramsey Kerr succeeded J. H. McCracken as president of Westminster.

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The college's presidents had always been required to secure their own housing. However, when the Kerrs arrived nothing suitable could be found and the family had to occupy rooms in Re-Union Hall for two years. This unsatisfactory arrangement precipitated a move for a presidential mansion which was made possible by a legacy from the estate of Dr. Washington West of St. Louis. Washington West House, a red brick Georgian Revival building, was completed in time for commencement week of 1907.¹⁶

Washington West served as the residence of Westminster presidents until 1968, and during that time had many notable visitors. The most notable were Sir Winston Churchill and President Harry S. Truman on March 5, 1946,¹⁷ when Churchill's "Iron Curtain Speech" in the college gymnasium brought Westminster to international attention. In December, 1967, to a newly constructed house on college land located on South Westminster Avenue became the President's home and the President's office and the offices of other administrators were moved into Washington West.¹⁸

In 1920 the college began the construction of a new gymnasium. Financial problems delayed construction and the building was not completed until 1929. The gymnasium was the site of Winston Churchill's "Iron Curtain" speech in 1946. In 1968 the gymnasium was named a National Historic Landmark by the Department of the Interior.

The Columns, Westminster Hall, the Hall of Science, Re-Union Hall, the Gymnasium, Washington West House and their surrounding grounds have been the homes, offices, classrooms and playing fields of generations of students, many of whom have distinguished themselves and brought honor to their college and region. Forty of America's educational institutions have been headed by Westminster alumni. Graduates have achieved eminence in all fields, but particularly in business and medicine. The list of outstanding alumni includes: John R. Opel, president of IBM; Dr. Hoyt Gardner, president of the American Medical Association; Dr. Thomas Starzl, the first physician to transplant a human liver; and Dr. Wallace H. Coulter, inventor of the Coulter Corpuscle Counter.

A small, traditional, liberal arts college with a strong commitment to the liberal arts tradition, Westminster continues to serve its region and the nation by providing a quality education for young men and women. It remains committed to the maintenance and beautification of its historic buildings and campus as well as to its educational ideals.

Footnotes

1. Bell, Ovid. The First Presbyterian Church: Fulton, Missouri. Fulton: The Ovid Bell Press, 1961, p. 47. (Westminster College Archives).
2. Westminster Bluejay. Fulton: Westminster College Press, 1976, p. 6 (Westminster College Archives).
3. Parrish, William E. Westminster College: An Informal History, 1851-1969. Fulton: Westminster College Press, 1971, p. 14. (Westminster College Archives).
4. *Ibid.*, p. 7-8.

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5. Rice, John J. and M. M. Fisher. History of Westminster College, 1851-1903. Columbia, Missouri: E. W. Stephens Press, 1905, p. 316. (Westminster College Archives).
6. Op. cit., Parrish, p. 125.
7. Ibid., p. 128.
8. Ibid., p. 167.
9. Op. cit., Westminster Bluejay, p. 14.
10. Op. cit., Parrish, p. 100.
11. Ibid., p. 217.
12. Ibid., p. 255.
13. Ibid., p. 166.
14. Ibid., p. 105.
15. Ibid., p. 105.
16. Ibid., p. 105-106.
17. Op. cit., Rice, p. 356.
18. Op. cit., Parrish, p. 106, 110.

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3. Blue Jay. Fulton: The Ovid Bell Press, 1929. (Westminster College Annual).
4. _____ . 1930.
5. _____ . Fulton: Westminster College, 1976.
6. The Columns. Vol. XVI, No. 1 (Sept. 15, 1972). (Westminster Student Newspaper).
7. _____ . Vol. XVI, No. 5 (Oct. 13, 1972).
8. The Fulton Sun. Vol. XVI No. 51 (Friday, December 12, 1902). (Located in files of the Fulton Daily Sun-Gazette, 5th & Ravine, Fulton, Missouri).
9. Harland Bartholomew and Associates. Campus Development Plan: Part I--Space Use Analysis. Fulton: Westminster College, March, 1963. (Prepared for the Board of Trustees).
10. Lamkin, Charles Fackler. A Great Small College, A Narrative History of Westminster College, Fulton, Missouri. St. Louis: Horace Barks Press, 1946.
11. Parrish, William E. Westminster College: An Informal History, 1951-1969. Fulton: Westminster College Press, 1971. This is the primary source book and is indexed.
12. Rice, John J. and M. M. Fisher. History of Westminster College 1851-1903. Columbia, Missouri: E.W. Stephens Press, 1905.
13. Semi-Centennial Westminster College: Souvenir, Fulton, Missouri. Fulton: Press of Sun Printing, 1903.
14. The Fulton Sun. Vol. XVI No. 51 (Dec. 12, 1902). "New Residence Hall", p. 6.
15. Westminster College: Bulletins of Information. Series 10, No. 1, April 1910.
16. Westminster College Catalogue 1903-1904. Fulton: Press of the Gazette, 1904.
17. Westminster College Catalogue 1979-1980. Fulton: Westminster College.
18. Westminster College Report. Vol. 52 No. 6, Fall, 1967.
19. _____ . Vol. 56 No. 2, Feb., 1972.
20. Westminster College Report. Vol. 56 No. 6, June, 1972.
21. _____ . Vol. 56 No. 7, July, 1972.
22. _____ . Vol. 58 No. 3, March, 1973.
23. _____ . Vol. 58 No. 7, July, 1973.

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

WESTMINSTER COLLEGE HISTORIC DISTRICT

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 9 PAGE 2

24. _____. Vol. 59, No. 10, October 1974.

25. _____. Vol. 64, No. 1, Winter 1979.

The above can be found in the College Archives, Reeves Library, Westminster College, Fulton, Missouri.

INTERVIEWS

Canada, Mrs. Dorothy. Secretary to the President of Westminster, July 17, 1980.

Revels, Jesse. Director of Buildings and Grounds, Westminster College, July 22, 1980.

Yates, Tyke. Director of Alumni and Parent Relations, Westminster College, July 23, 1980.

ITEM NUMBER 10 PAGE 1

of Stinson Creek, thence up Stinson Creek north in the middle of the channel thereof with its meanderings to 475 links south of the line between the Southwest and Northwest quarters of said Section 17 to 7th Street; thence parallel to said line east along 7th Street to the place of beginning.

The Westminster College Historic District, bounded on the north, east and south by Fulton streets, and on the west by Stinson Creek, comprises the original college campus, defined in the Westminster "Grand Plan." In addition, the boundaries describe the visual entity of the wooded, landscaped campus.

9. Major Bibliographical References

1. Bell, Ovid. The First Presbyterian Church: Fulton, Missouri. Fulton: The Ovid Bell Press, 1961.
2. _____. A Short History of Callaway County. Fulton: The Ovid Bell Press, 1961.

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property 18 acres more or less
 "Fulton, Mo."

Quadrangle name _____ Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

UMT References

A	1 5	5 9 0 7 6 0	4 3 0 0 4 2 0	B	1 5	5 9 0 7 6 0	4 3 0 0 0 4 0
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
C	1 5	5 9 0 4 3 0	4 3 0 0 0 4 0	D	1 5	5 9 0 4 3 0	4 3 0 0 4 2 0
E				F			
G				H			

Verbal boundary description and justification The proposed historic district contains 18 acres, more or less, beginning 475 links South of the Northeast corner of the Southwest quarter of Section 17, Township 47, Range 9, thence running South 6.69 chains to along Westminster Avenue to Route F (Columbia Road), thence West along Route F to the middle of the channel

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

state	code	county	code
state	code	county	code

11. Form Prepared By

Warren Hollrah, Ann Stimble
 name/title 1. Eye Saunders and Karen Grace
 organization Fulton Heritage Committee and Missouri Heritage Trust date August 24, 1980
 street & number Westminster College telephone 314/642-3361
 city or town Fulton state Missouri 65251

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

state national state local

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

State Historic Preservation Officer signature Signed
 title Director, Department of Natural Resources and State Historic Preservation Officer date 16 Feb 82

For HCRS use only
 I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

Keeper of the National Register

Attest: _____ date _____

Chief of Registration

STATE OF MISSOURI
 DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
 WALLACE B. HOWE, STATE GEOLOGIST

7661 IV NW

(KINGDOM CITY)

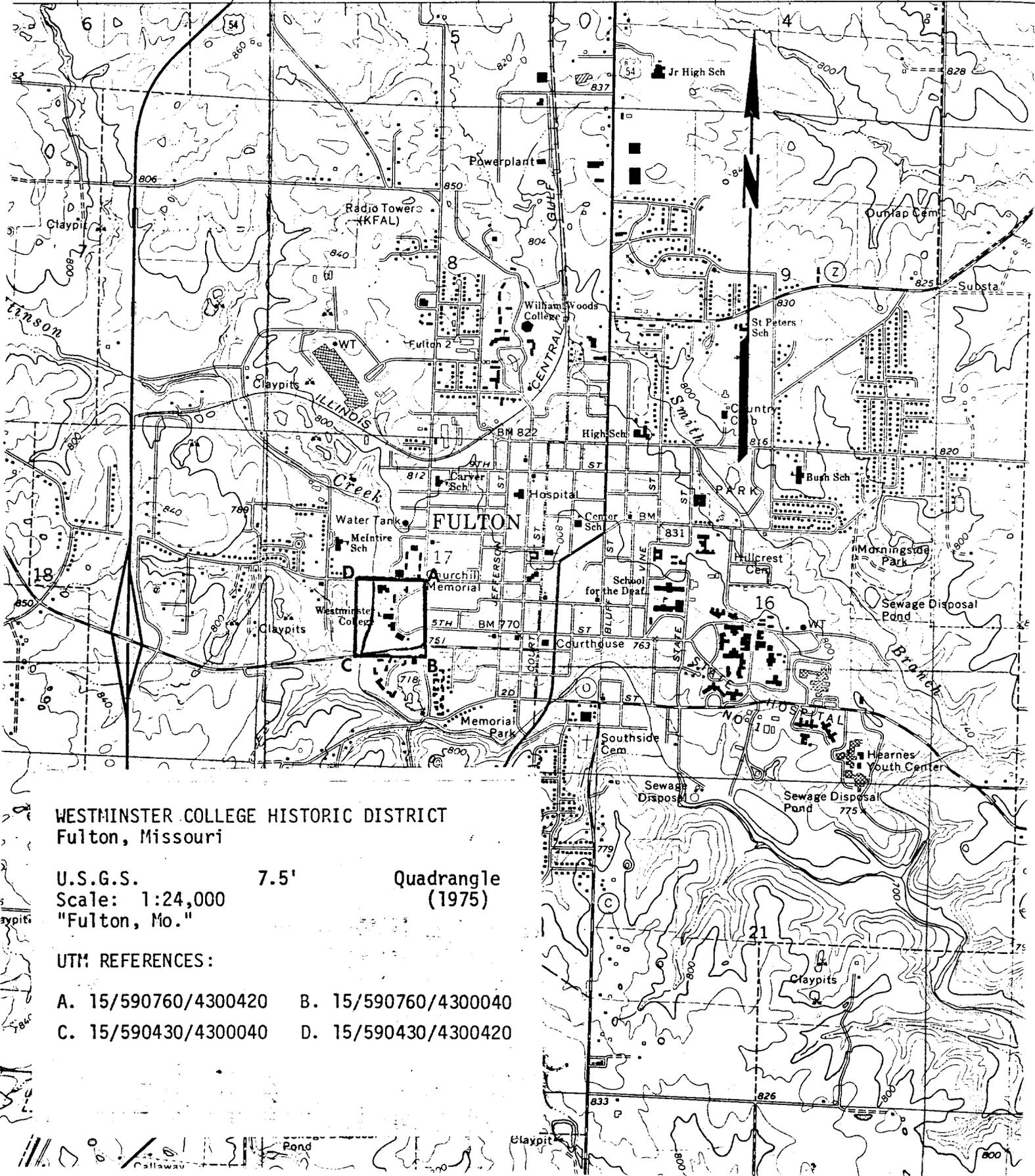
MEXICO 23 MI.
 MI. TO INTERSTATE 70 & U.S. 40

90

57'30"

91

93



WESTMINSTER COLLEGE HISTORIC DISTRICT
 Fulton, Missouri

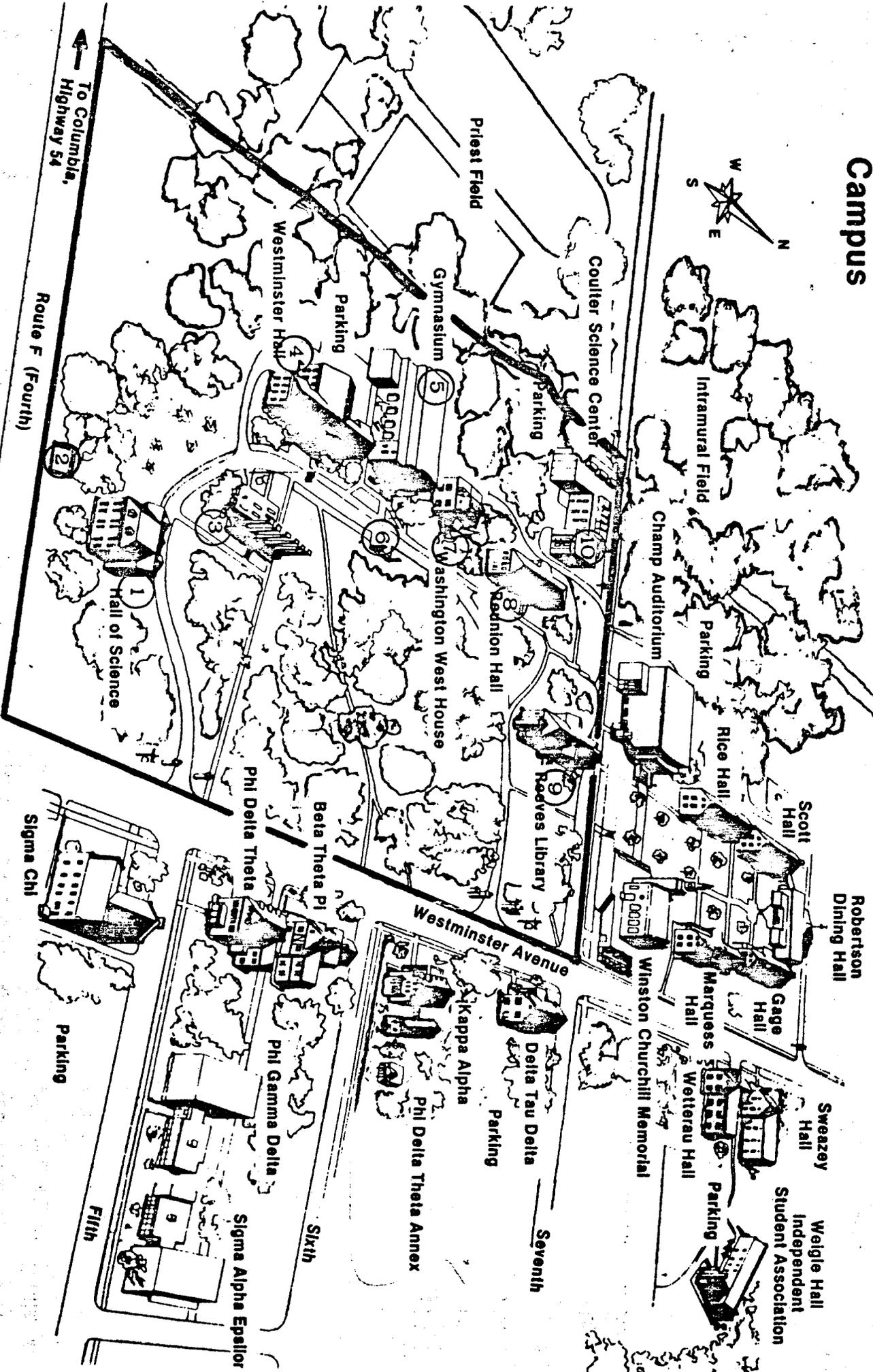
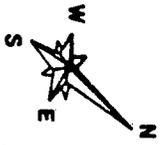
U.S.G.S. 7.5' Quadrangle
 Scale: 1:24,000 (1975)
 "Fulton, Mo."

UTM REFERENCES:

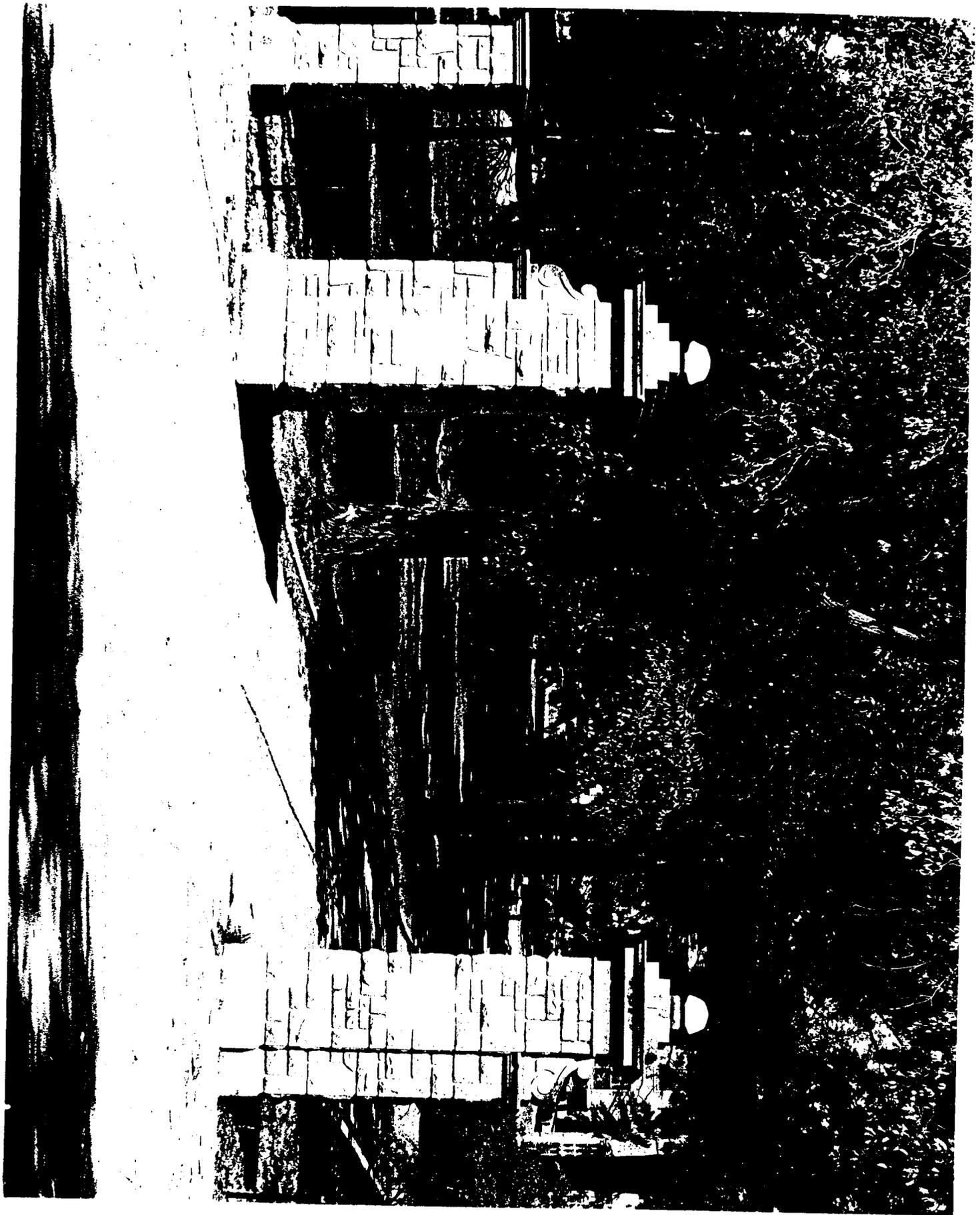
- | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|
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| C. 15/590430/4300040 | D. 15/590430/4300420 |

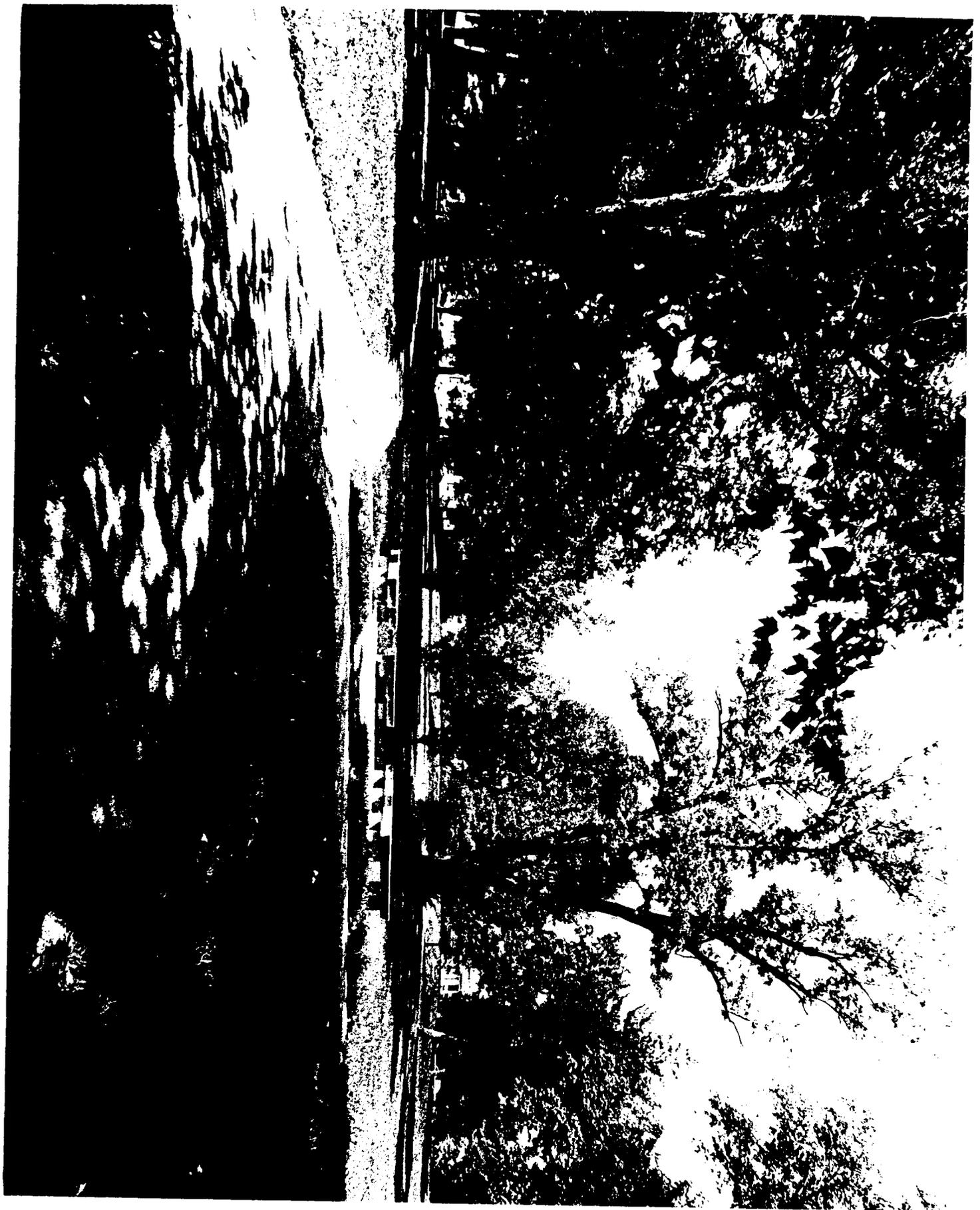


Westminster College Campus

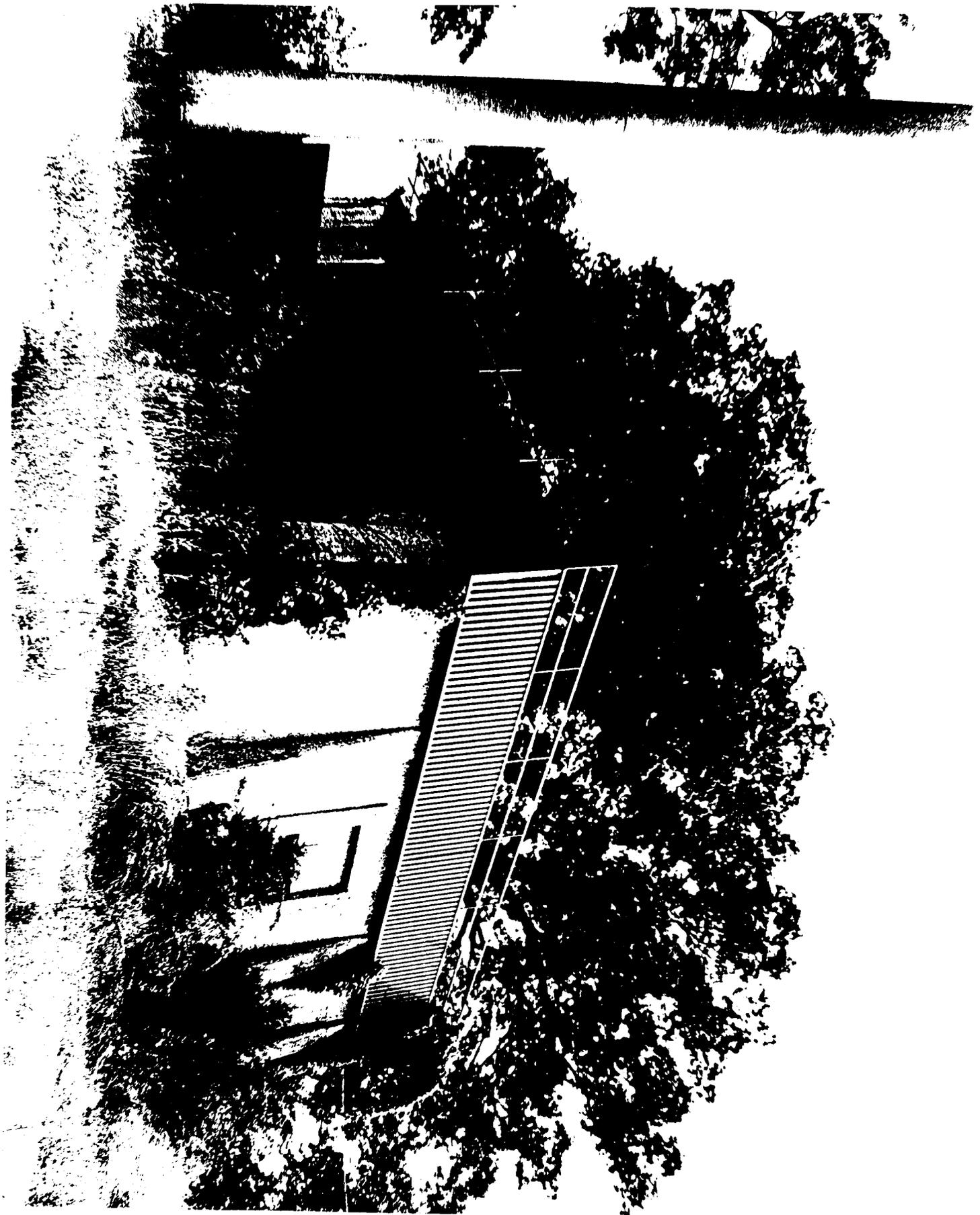


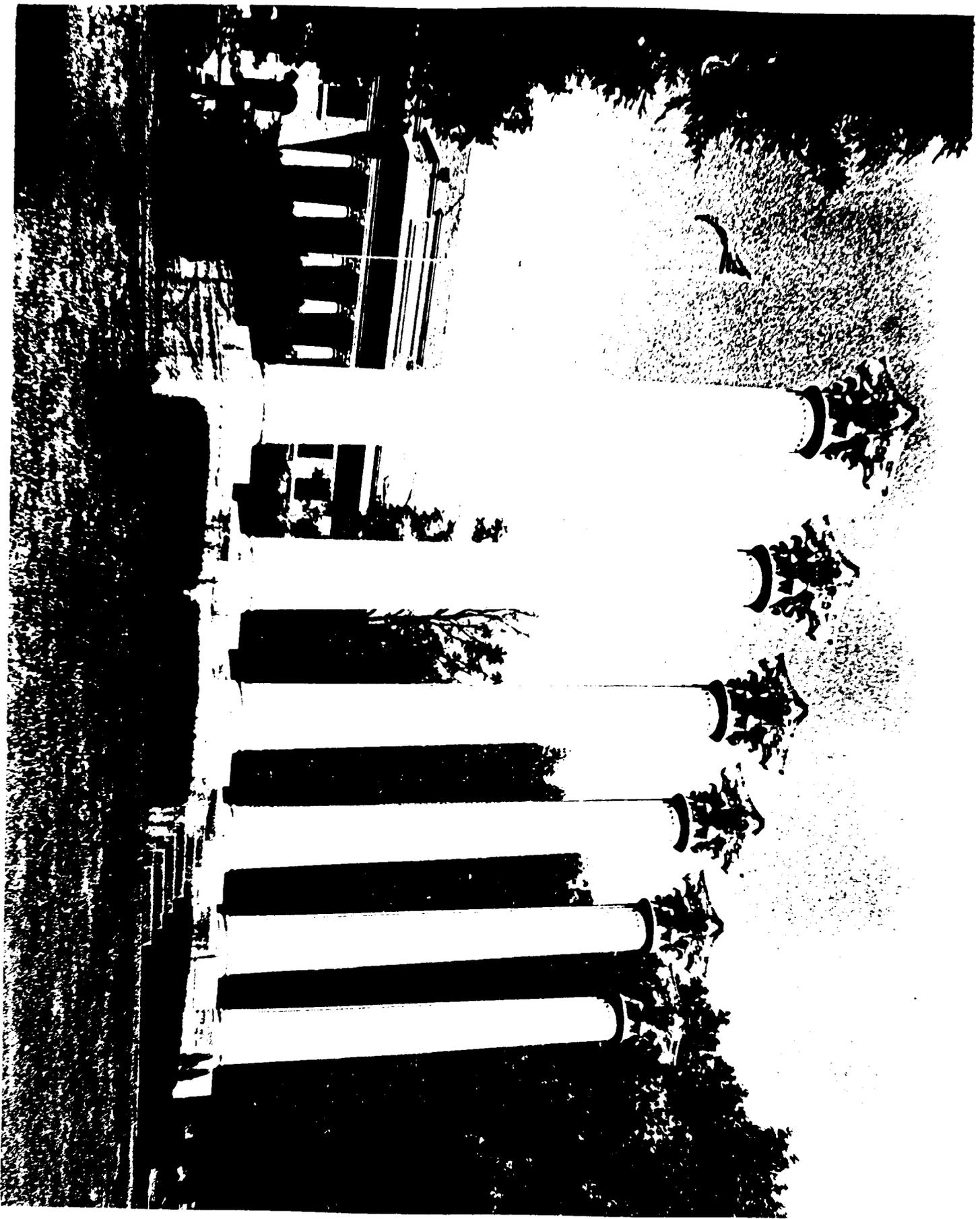




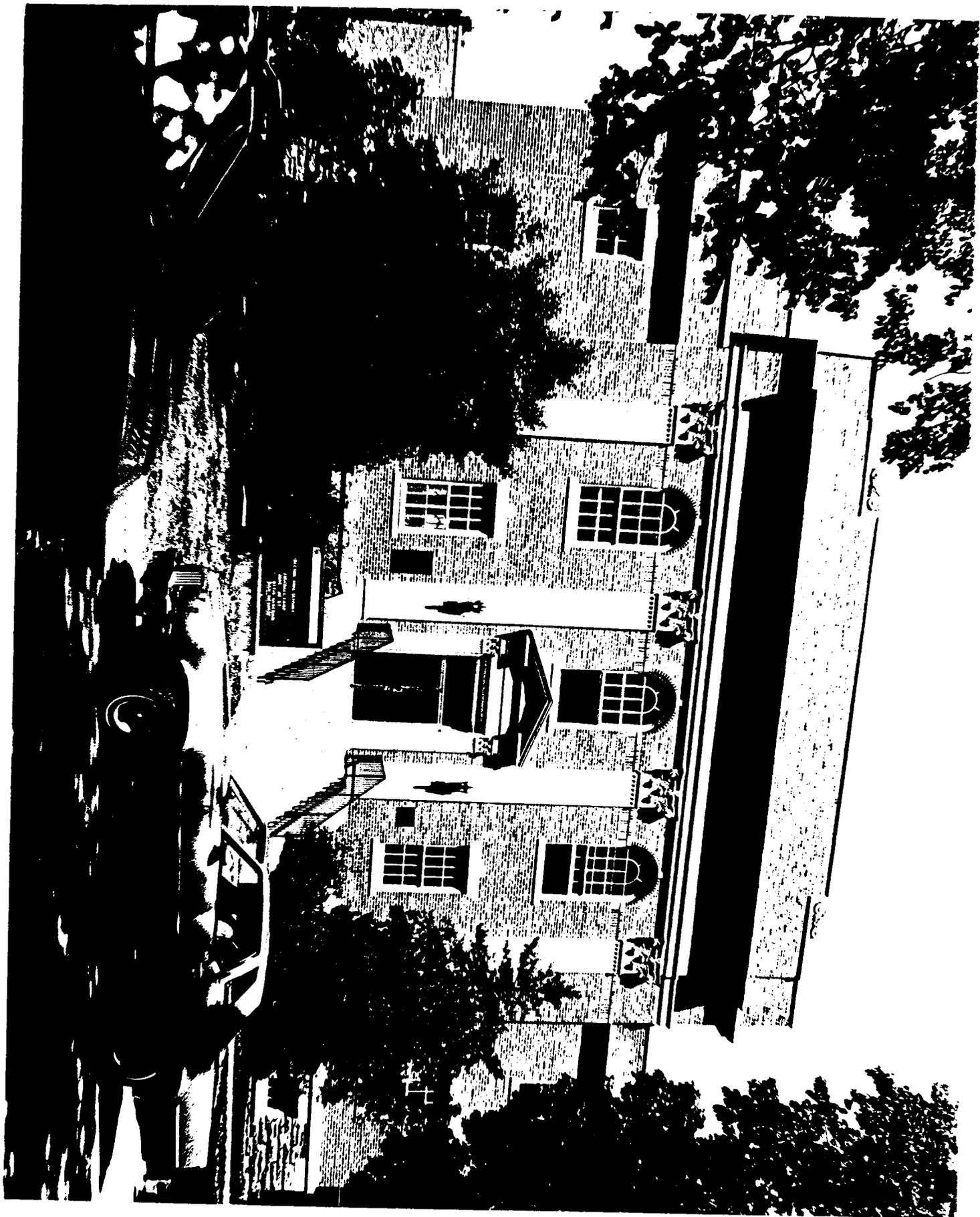


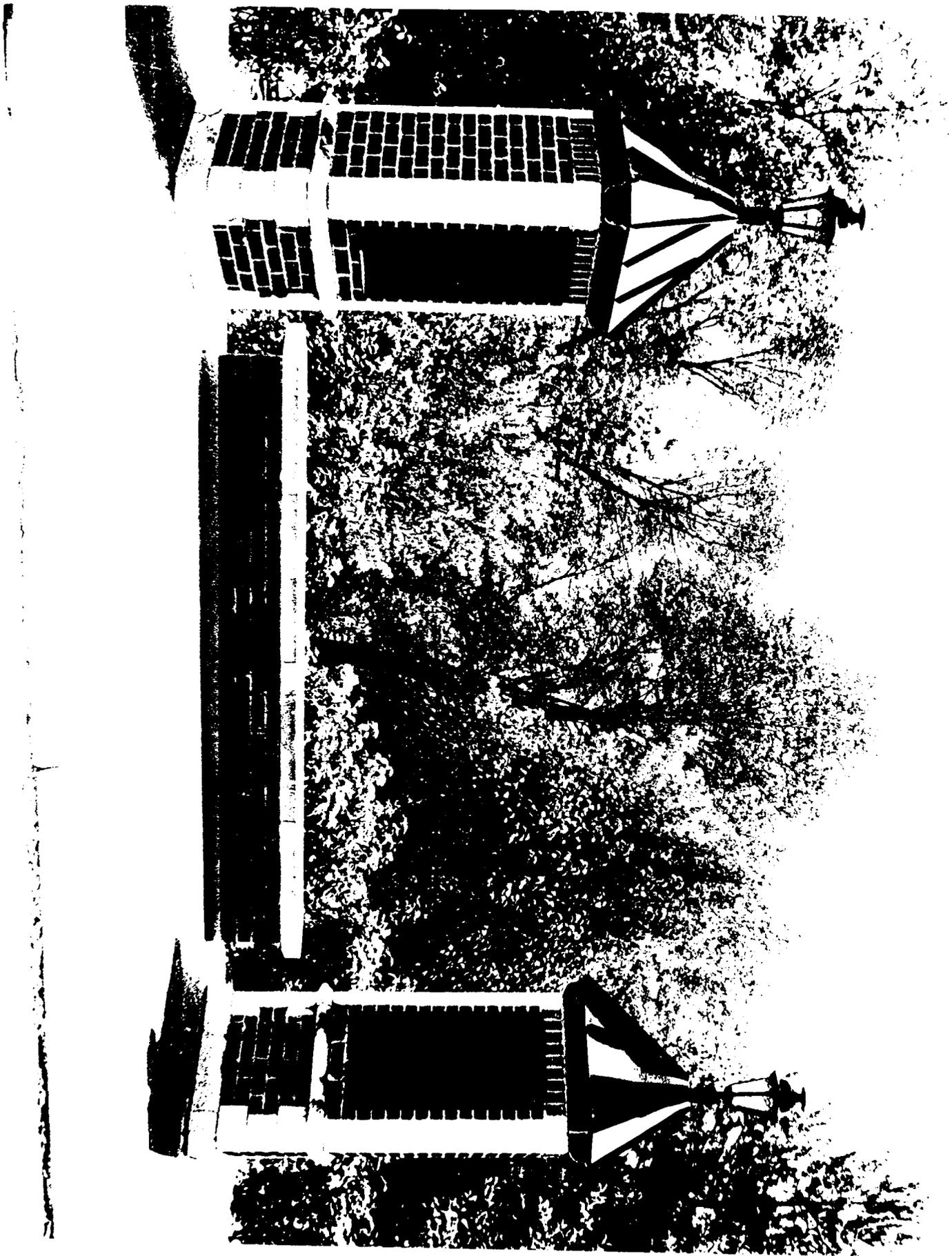


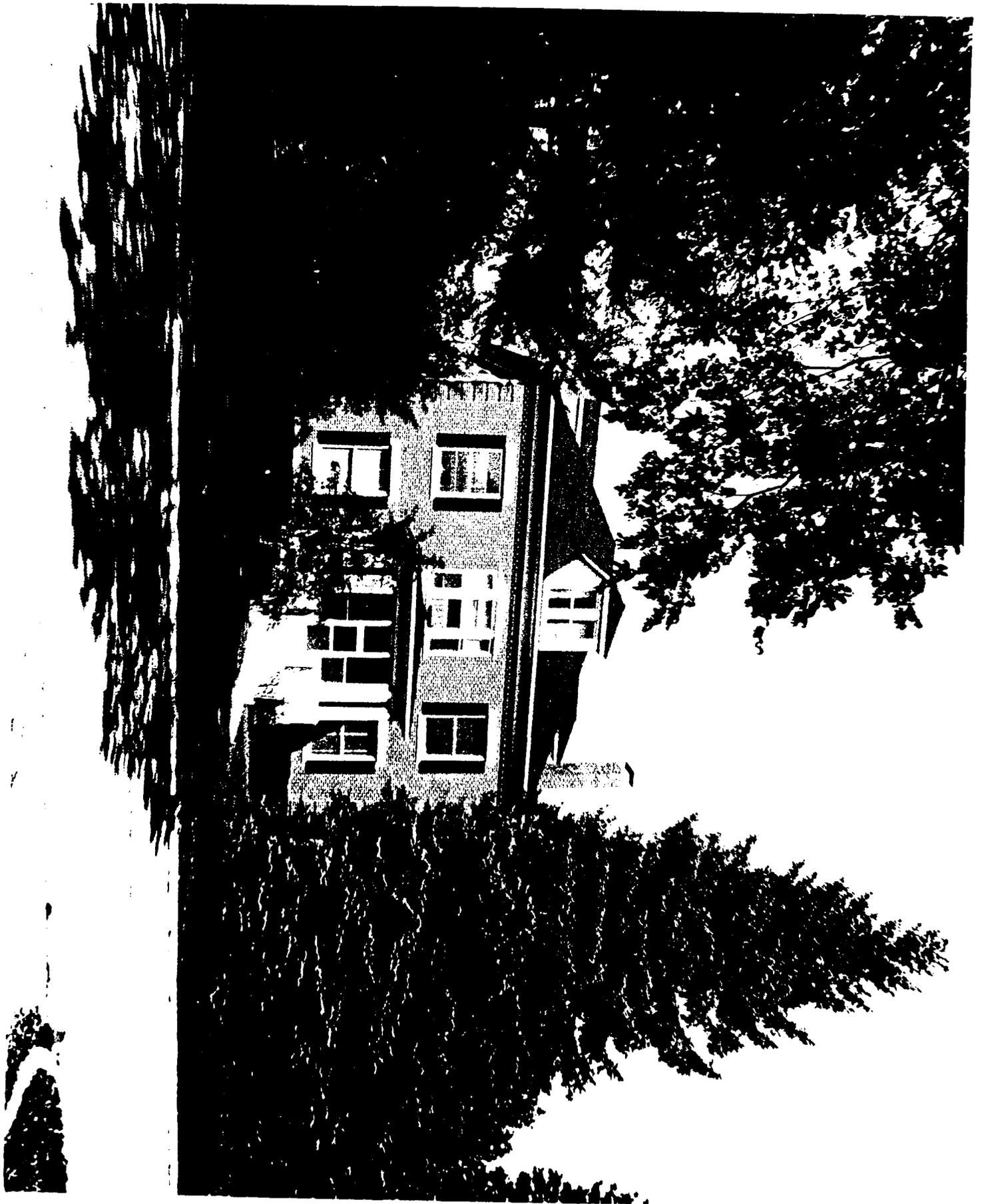


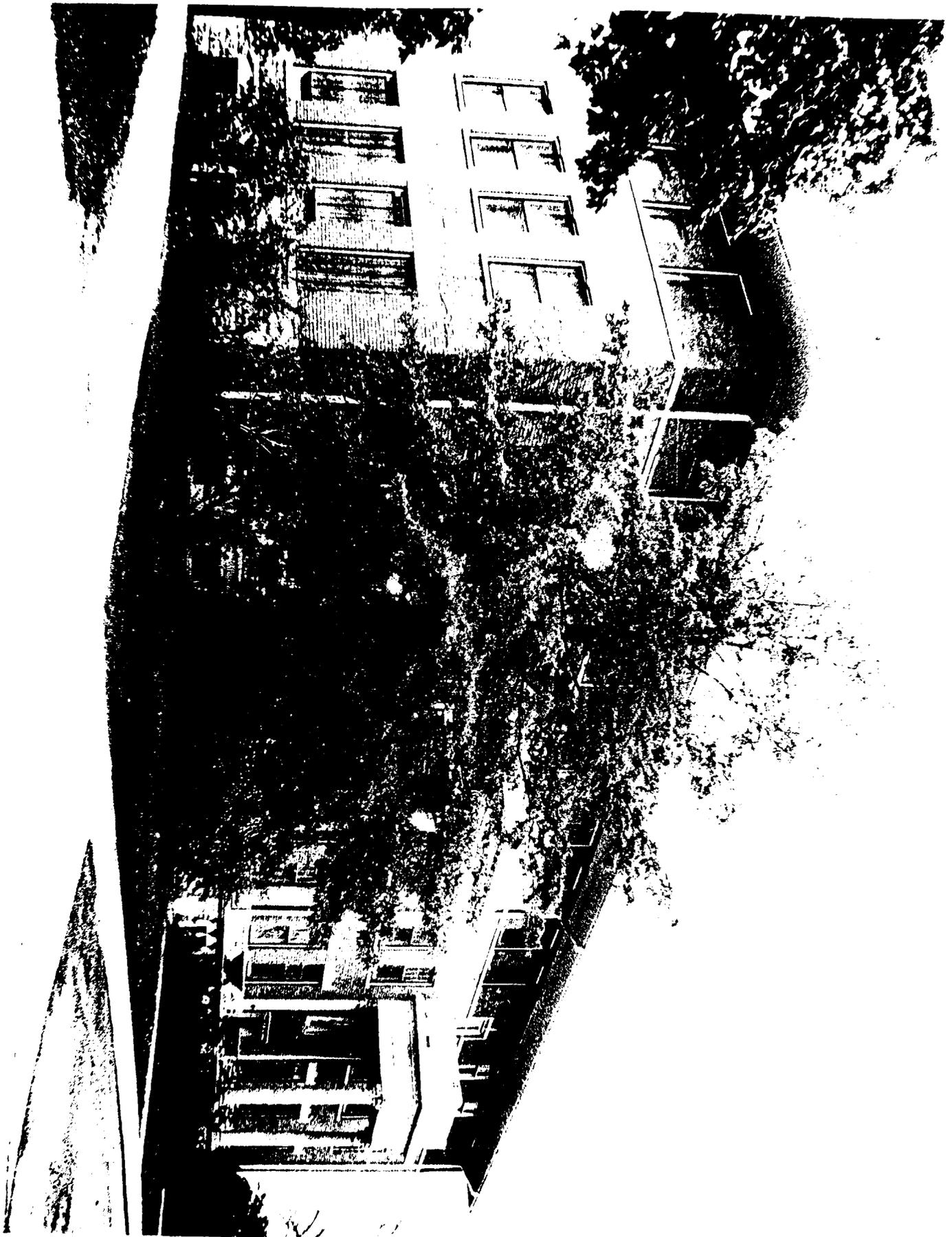














WESTMINSTER COLLEGE HISTORIC DISTRICT

#512

COUNTY :

Callaway

LOCATION :

Fulton, Mo.

OWNER :

Westminster College

ADDRESS :

Fulton, Mo. 65251

DATE APPROVED BY A.C. :

October 24, 1980

DATE SENT TO D.C. :

February 19, 1982

DATE OF REC. IN D.C. :

February 23, 1982

DATE PLACED ON NATIONAL REGISTER :

April 12, 1982

DATE CERTIFICATE AWARDED
(AND PRESENTOR) :

DATE FILE REVIEWED :

The Westminster College Campus Historic District is significant for the quality of its early twentieth century collegiate architecture and campus setting; its leadership in early higher education in Missouri; its association with Winston Churchill's "Iron Curtain" speech in 1946; and for the many distinguished individuals associated with the history and development of Westminster College.

WESTMINSTER COLLEGE HISTORIC DISTRICT
Fulton, Missouri 1 of 12

Photographer: Alan Sparks
July 15, 1980
Neg. Loc.: Westminster College
Fulton, Missouri 65251

View of "Grand Plan" for Westminster College,
1909.



WESTMINST
PATTON & MIL

WESTMINSTER COLLEGE HISTORIC DISTRICT
Fulton, Missouri 2 of 12

Photographer: Alan Sparks
July 15, 1980
Geog. Loc.: Westminster College
Fulton, Missouri 65251

View of Scott Gate and Lamkin Drive from
the East.



WESTMINSTER COLLEGE HISTORIC DISTRICT
Fulton, Missouri 3 of 12

Photographer: Alan Sparks
July 15, 1980
Neg. Loc.: Westminster College
Fulton, Missouri 65251

View of Westminster College Campus from east.



WESTMINSTER COLLEGE HISTORIC DISTRICT
Fulton, Missouri 4 of 12

Photographer: Alan Sparks
July 15, 1980
Neg. Loc.: Westminster College
Fulton, Missouri 65251

View of Hall of Science front facade from
North.



WESTMINSTER COLLEGE HISTORIC DISTRICT
Fulton, Missouri 5 of 12

Photographer: Alan Sparks
July 15, 1980
Neg. Loc.: Westminster College
Fulton, Missouri 65251

View of Heating Plant from Southwest.



WESTMINSTER COLLEGE HISTORIC DISTRICT
Fulton, Missouri 6 of 12

Photographer: Alan Sparks
July 15, 1980
Neg. Loc.: Westminster College
Fulton, Missouri 65251

View of the Columns from the East.



WESTMINSTER COLLEGE HISTORIC DISTRICT
Fulton, Missouri 7 of 12

Photographer: Alan Sparks
July 15, 1980
Neg. Loc.: Westminster College
Fulton, Missouri 65251

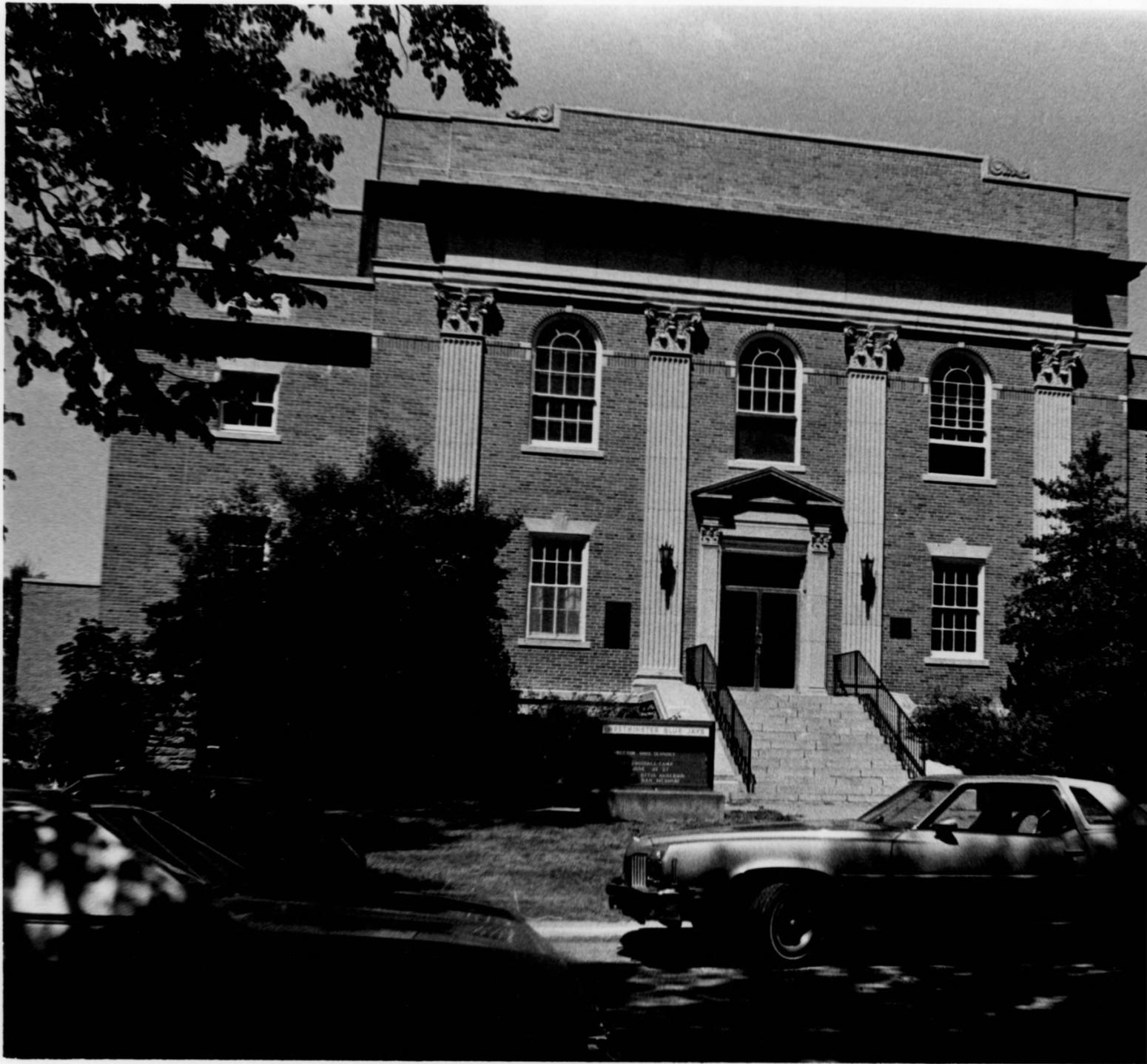
View of Westminster Hall front facade from
southeast.



WESTMINSTER COLLEGE HISTORIC DISTRICT
Fulton, Missouri 8 of 12

Photographer: Alan Sparks
July 15, 1980
Neg. Loc.: Westminster College
Fulton, Missouri 65251

View of Westminster Gymnasium from the East.
Front facade.



WESTMINSTER COLLEGE HISTORIC DISTRICT
Fulton, Missouri 9 of 12

Photographer: Alan Sparks
July 15, 1980
Neg. Loc.: Westminster College
Fulton, Missouri 65251

View of Swope Memorial Garden from the West.



WESTMINSTER COLLEGE HISTORIC DISTRICT
Fulton, Missouri 10 of 12

Photographer: Alan Sparks
July 15, 1980
Neg. Loc.: Westminster College
Fulton, Missouri 65251

View of Washington West House front facade
from east.



WESTMINSTER COLLEGE HISTORIC DISTRICT
Fulton, Missouri 11 of 12

Photographer: Alan Sparks
July 15, 1980
Neg. Loc.: Westminster College
Fulton, Missouri 65251

View of ReUnion Hall from the East. Front
facade.



WESTMINSTER COLLEGE HISTORIC DISTRICT
Fulton, Missouri #12 of 12

Photographer: Alan Sparks
July 15, 1980

Neg. Loc.: Westminster College
Fulton, Missouri 65251

View of Reeves Library from the east, front
facade.



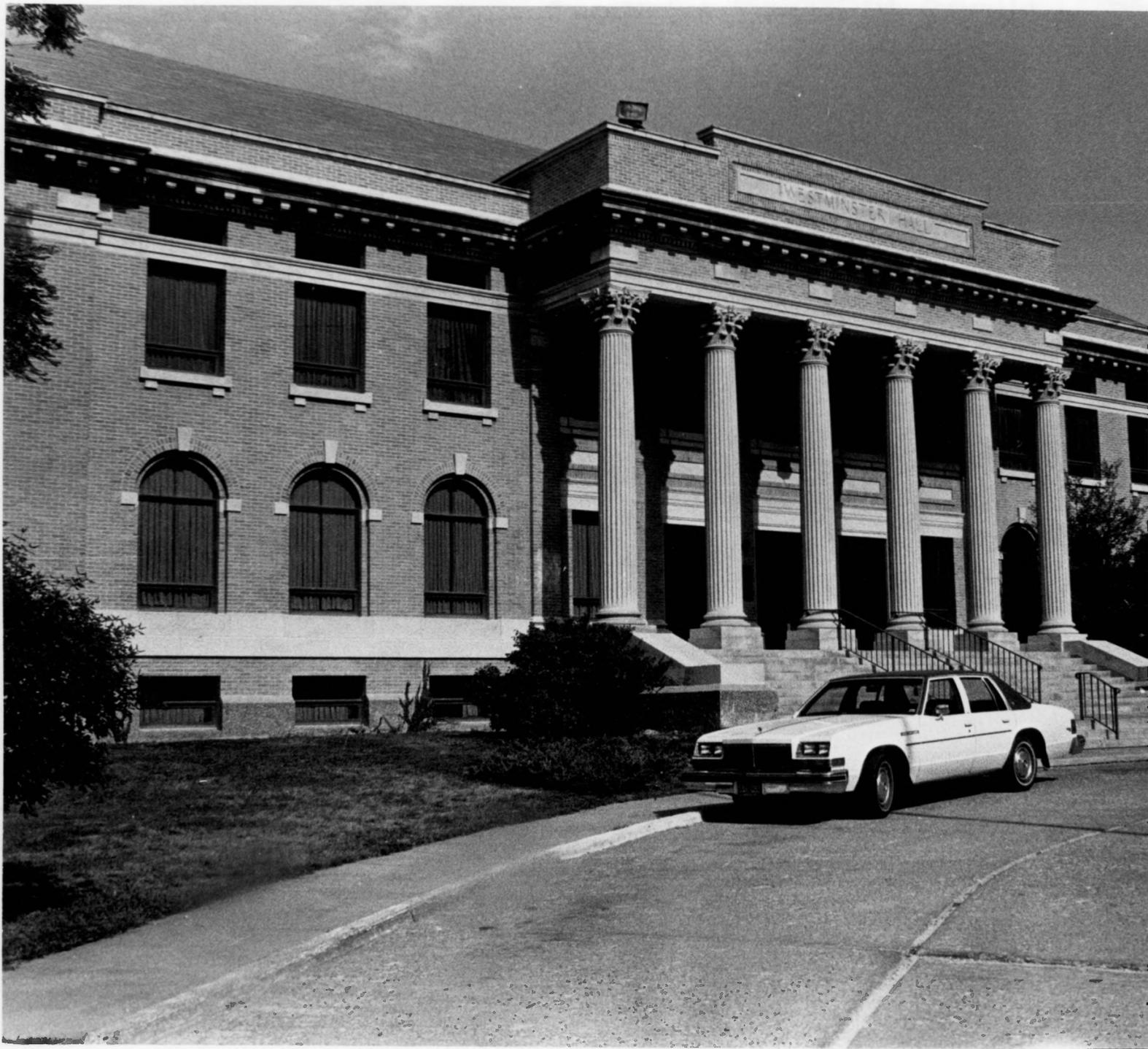
EXTRA
PHOTOS









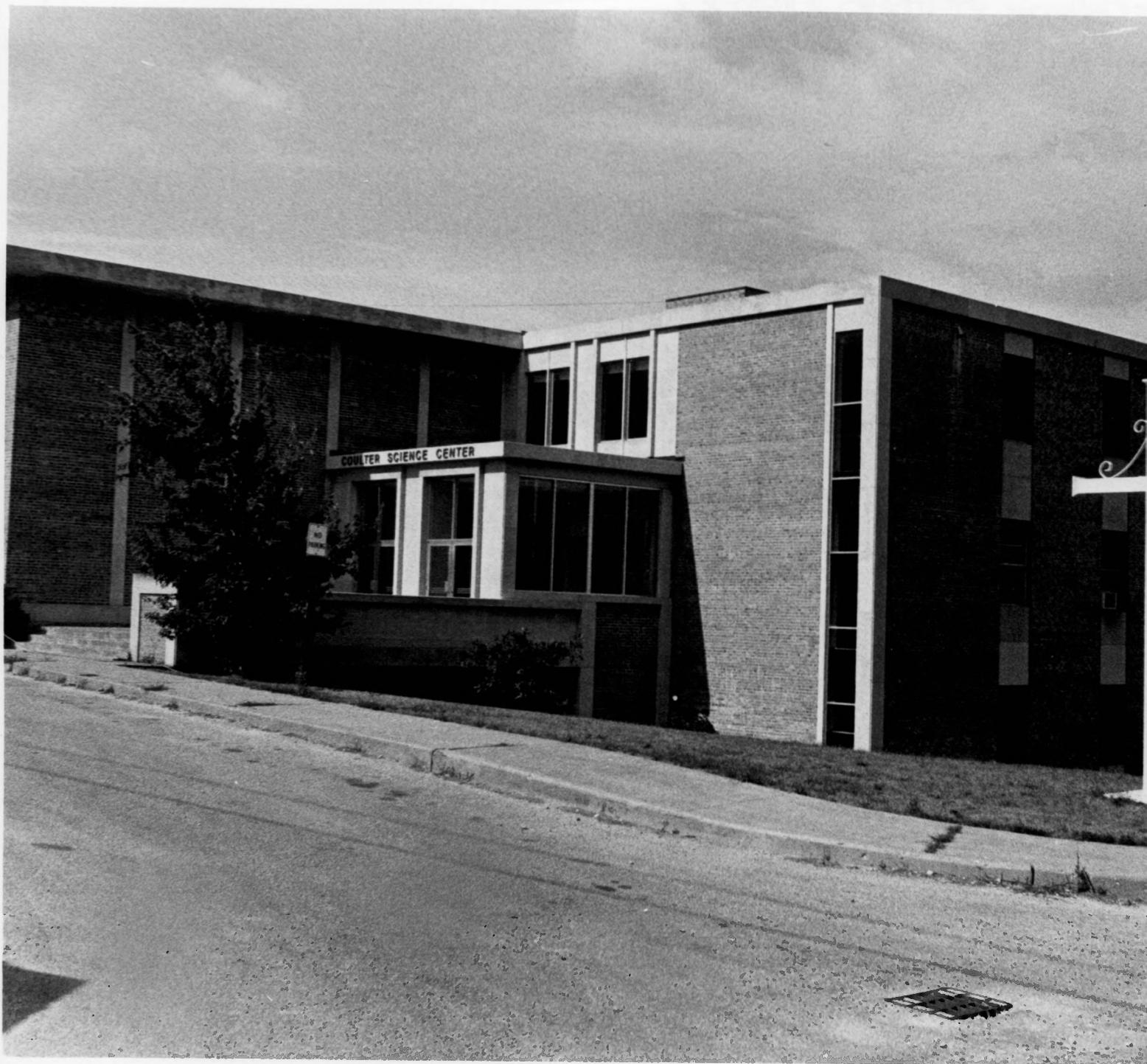






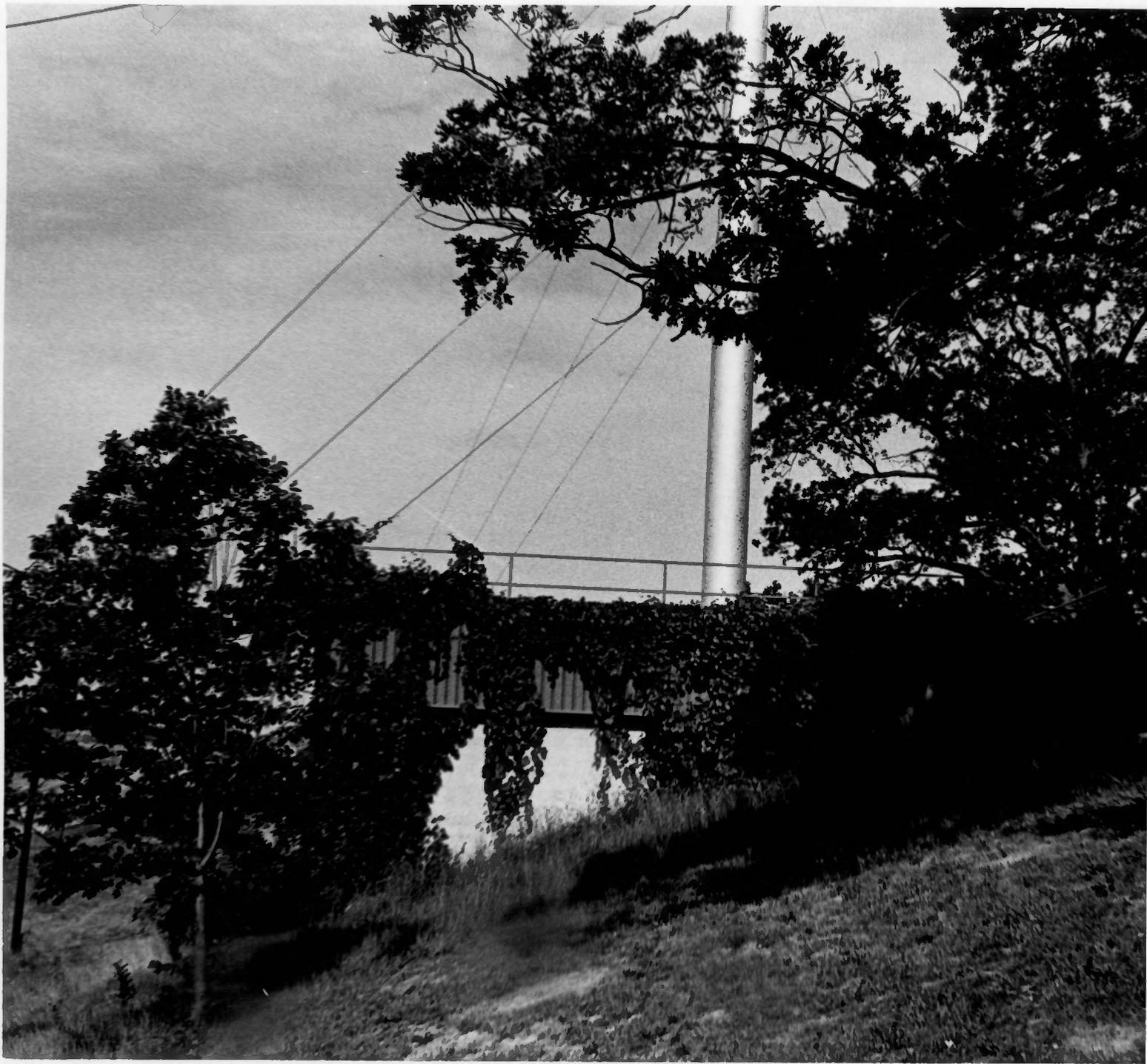






COULTER SCIENCE CENTER

NO PARKING

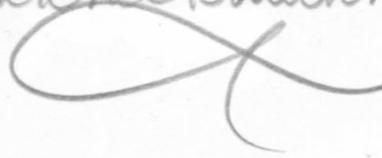




Rachael A. Peden ©



Westminster College Historic District, Social Science Building
ML Kusiak - May 19, 1969.

A large, stylized handwritten flourish or signature, possibly the initials 'ML', written in dark ink.

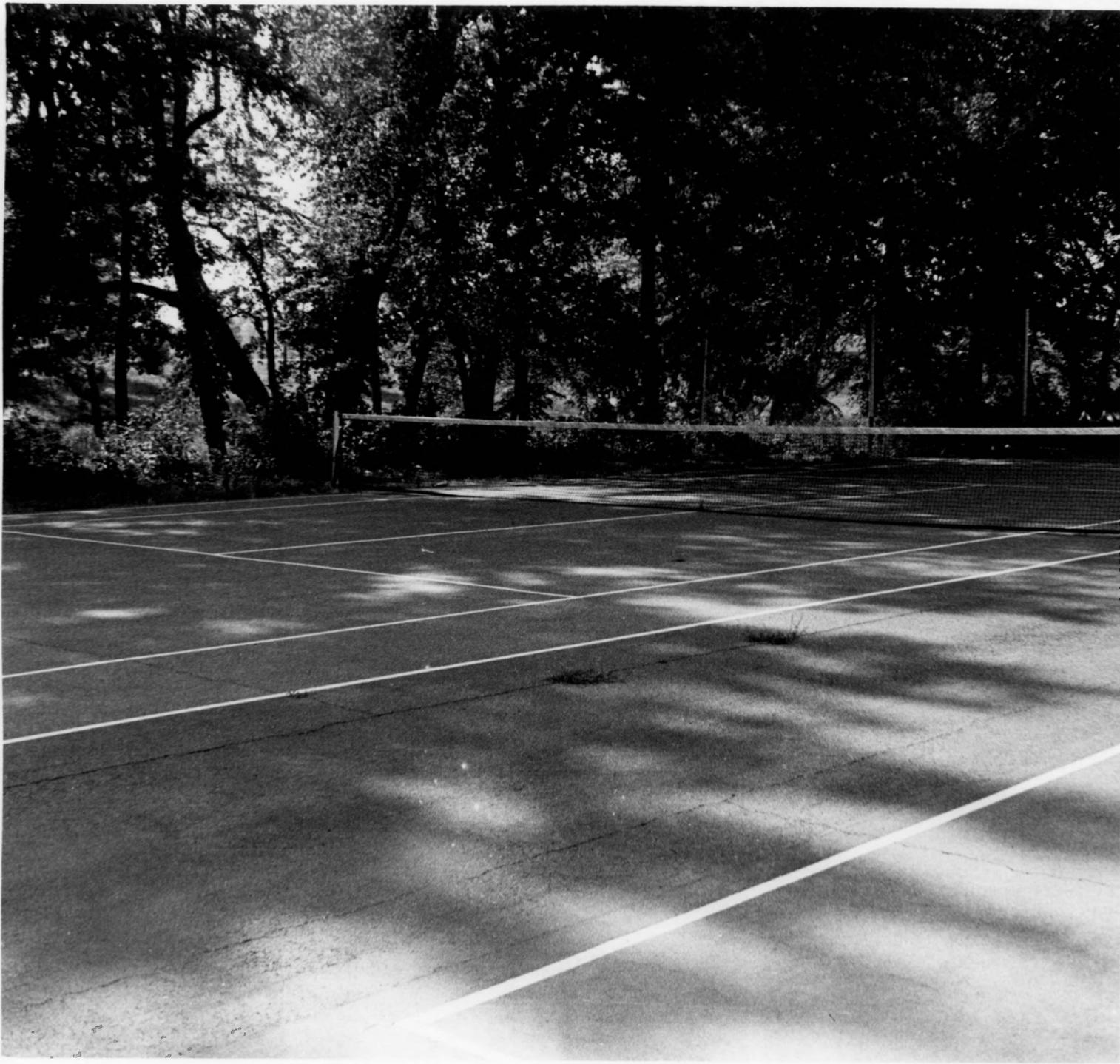














Westmunster College Historic District
Fulton, Callaway County

