

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

1. Name of Property

historic name Guitar, David, House

other names/site number Confederate Hill

2. Location

street & number 2815 Oakland Gravel Road [n/a] not for publication

city or town Columbia [n/a] vicinity

state Missouri code MO county Boone code 019 zip code 65202

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 [].)

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

9 August 1993
Date

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

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

Signature of the Keeper

Date

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
See continuation sheet [].

5 Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property		
		Contributing	Noncontributing	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	3	2	buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input type="checkbox"/> district			
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	0	0	sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	0	0	structures
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	0	0	objects
		3	2	Total

Name of related multiple property listing.

n/a

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register.

0

6 Function or Use

Historic Function

DOMESTIC/single dwelling
 DOMESTIC/secondary structure
 DOMESTIC/secondary structure

Current Functions

DOMESTIC/single dwelling
 DOMESTIC/secondary structure
 DOMESTIC/secondary structure

7 Description

Architectural Classification

Italianate

Materials

foundation stone
 walls weatherboard
 roof asphalt
 other 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

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.

Criteria Considerations

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.

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9 Major Bibliographic 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

Areas of Significance

Architecture

Periods of Significance

c.1859-1862

Significant Dates

n/a

Significant Person(s)

n/a

Cultural Affiliation

n/a

Architect/Builder

unknown

Primary location of additional data:

State Historic Preservation Office

Other State Agency

Federal Agency

Local Government

University

Other:

Name of repository: Missouri State Historical Society, Columbia, Missouri

10 Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 27 acres

UTM References

A. Zone Easting Northing
 15 560080 4314720

B. Zone Easting Northing
 15 560420 4314720

C. Zone Easting Northing
 15 560420 4314380

D. Zone Easting Northing
 15 560080 4314370

[] 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 Marie C. Nau

organization n/a

date 18 April 1993

street & number P.O. Box 3

telephone 417/732-2506

city or town Republic

state Missouri

zip code 65738

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed 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 FOP for any additional items)

Property Owner

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

name Miriam McCaleb revocable trust

street & number 2815 Oakland Gravel Road

telephone 314/474-5854

city or town Columbia

state Missouri

zip code 65202

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 1

Guitar, David, House
Boone County, MO

SUMMARY: The David Guitar House, 2815 Oakland Gravel Road, Columbia, Boone County, was constructed between 1859 and 1862 by a prominent local businessman and farmer. Its two stories, low pitched hipped roof with centered gable and broken pediment, tall slender windows with segmented arches and decorative crowns, decorative eave brackets, and single story front porch with square supports are all characteristics that identify the use of the Late Victorian Italianate style.¹ The original plan of the house is probably that of a two-story I house; two rooms wide and one room deep with a central hall. Additions, which house a gallery, dining room, kitchen, hallways, bedrooms, and bathrooms and which give the house an L-shape, obscure the I-form but do not detract from the original detailing which defined the house. Outbuildings currently number four; of these, two, the cookhouse and the smokehouse, are directly related to the house and its period of significance and represent ancillary buildings which would have been commonly associated with a farmhouse of its period. The house maintains historic integrity in many ways. The house remains at its original location. The house, especially the front I form, shows its original design, and many of its original materials. Although the land around it is no longer farmed, the house functions, and has always functioned, as it was originally intended, a single family dwelling. In addition, the house maintains a real historic feeling and flavor. The Guitar House is one of few remaining examples in the area of life in the mid to late nineteenth century and the preferred architecture of the time.

NARRATIVE: In February of 1859, David Guitar purchased 72.41 acres of land near Columbia, Missouri, for \$1087.50.² Guitar, an entrepreneurial business man, later increased his tract to 862 acres.³ Now situated on just under 27 acres, within the city limits, and neighbored by a school, a park, and several housing developments, the house still stands imposingly on a hill several hundred feet from the street. The approach to the building ascends and winds, and finally provides a full view of the two-story Italianate house. The landscape is very natural and is fairly unplanned. Trees, shrubs, and pleasantly overgrown fence rows combine to develop a setting. A formal garden was added by Ward Dorrance, owner from 1940 until 1953, and is an alteration to the setting. However, the garden area is not outstanding and does not take away from the setting and feel of the house. Indeed, there would have been a garden area which would have been tended by the Guitar family, but its form, design, or location is not now known. Mr. Dorrance also gave the house its locally known name "Confederate Hill," in reference to David Guitar's service

¹Virginia and Lee McAlester, A Field Guide to American Houses, pp. 211-214.

²David Guitar House, property abstract, pg. 31.

³Ibid., p. 46.

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as a captain for Confederate forces during the Civil War⁴. Although interior decoration is altered from what it must have been when David and Harriet Guitar and their ten children occupied the house, many of the most significant features remain: wood work, plaster decoration, fireplaces, window panes, as well as the original form of the building. In addition, the house has always functioned as a single family dwelling. Current owner, Miriam McCaleb, purchased the house along with her late husband, Harvey McCaleb, in June of 1956. Mrs. McCaleb and her son still live in and maintain the house and property.

The overall shape and plan of the two story house seems to have first been that of an I house and now takes an L form. The roof takes a low pitched and hipped form and is centered with a front facing gable and broken pediment. A central hall is flanked by living room and music room; a dining room, study, kitchen, bath, and gallery make up the rest of the first floor. Four bedrooms, a bath, and upper gallery occupy the second level. An unfinished basement exists under the dining room and study. A crawl space is under the kitchen.

The foundation of the house is of native stone and concrete; the kitchen, at the rear of the house, has a brick foundation. Outside wall construction is wood weatherboard. Roofing material is asphalt shingling, except over porches and the gallery which are roofed with sheet metal. The house is of frame construction.

Three porches and a two-story gallery currently exist. The front porch is single story in height. Relatively small, it covers the entry only, although its elevated base continues to the north front end of the house. Porch supports are square with beveled corners, and are used in pairs. Decoration is carved wooden brackets and arched forms; a balustraded balcony is above. The north stoop, added by the McCalebs, is small and covers only the entry way. Carved wooden decoration is patterned after spindles in the front balustraded balconies and other decorative elements of the front porch. The south stoop, also a later addition, is the smallest, the most simple, and lacks decoration. It is covered, is supported by plain square posts, and has simple railing. The two-story gallery of walnut is also on the south side of the house. Its form is that of the south stoop with square posts, simple railing, and no elaborate decoration.

Windows are tall, thin, with segmented arches at their tops, and pedimented with wooden decoration and brackets. Storm windows now obscure the arch form from the outside but it may be viewed from the interior. Many original glass panes remain which show wavy, thick, and irregular patterns. Equally thin and tall shutters also display slightly segmented arches. Windows in the L extension of the house, however, are not as long and thin but are more regular in shape. Tops of these windows are not arched, and, therefore, their shuttering is not arched. A three-sided bay window protrudes from the south front music room. Its windows are tall and narrow. Modest wooden decorative

⁴Col. William F. Switzler, History of Boone County, Missouri. 1882. pp. 482-483, records for the Sixty-first enrolled Missouri Militia roster.

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Guitar, David, House
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elements flank both sides of each window in the bay as well as above and below. The small balcony area above the bay does not display the spindled or balustraded decoration of the front center balcony. Rather, the balcony is not as high and has a railing with cut out oval and circular shapes. Another interesting window treatment is also seen at the front of the house. A small circular window rests in the center of the broken pediment area of the centered gable; it is surrounded by carved wooden linear decoration.

The thick front doors are the most developed of any at the house and are of heavy walnut. Although fairly plain, they do display linear paneled decoration. Small moveable metal pieces cover the key holes. A tripartite segmented arch window is seen above the double front doors. Wood pediment decoration rests above the window and double doors. Doors for the north and south entries are simple, and are not originals.

A total of four chimneys are evident from the outside; the two most prominent and decorative sit on either side of the centered gable. Set in brick, they roughly echo the motif of the arched front porch supports. Together they service several fireplaces. A total of eight fireplaces can be seen inside.

As mentioned before, the front portion of the house takes the I form of two rooms wide and one room deep with a central hallway. The entire house is a L shape. The first story has high ceilings and fireplaces in the front living room, music room, and dining room. These spaces correspond in the second floor to three bedrooms and their fireplaces. The front hallway has a particularly beautiful and grand U-shaped walnut staircase with carved newel post, spindles, and other decorative features. Except for the music room, floors in the front room are now carpeted. Two upstairs bedroom floors display wide pine boards with square nail heads still visible. A ceiling medallion and deep decorative molding, all of plaster, still exist in the music room. Fireplaces remain in the living room, music room, dining room, study, and in the four upstairs bedrooms although several are now closed. Mantels in three rooms are thought to be original. Noteworthy are the two cast iron mantles in the music room and bedroom directly above. Other rooms on the first floor include a back hallway and stairway, added by the McCalebs, laundry room, study, kitchen, and bath. The remaining second floor rooms include a fourth bedroom, and, added by the McCalebs, a closet, back hallway, bathroom, and stairway. The gallery on the south side of the L extension is on both stories of the house.

There are currently four outbuildings. They include a cookhouse, smokehouse, pigeon house, and garage. Two of these ancillary buildings which apparently date to the same general time period of the house are the cookhouse and smokehouse. They are both clearly associated with the house and appear to have been built during the period of significance. As David Guitar's house was a farmhouse, smaller associated buildings are to be expected. The smokehouse has a dirt floor and wooden pegs presumably used for hanging meat. All are currently used for storage.

Alterations and changes to the property have been made. Given the many owners, a complete list can never be known. As mentioned before, Mr. Ward Dorrance added the formal garden and pigeon house just to the south of the house. The

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garden has been maintained until recently. Mr. and Mrs. B.D. Walters, owners from 1953 until 1956, made significant changes in interior decoration. Wallpaper and paint was added to walls, new furniture was added, the kitchen was modernized, and three fireplace mantels were removed. Acquired by Harvey and Miriam McCaleb in 1956, the 1860s house had to be further updated to accommodate mid-twentieth century living. However, the McCalebs seemed especially aware of the historic and architectural importance of their house and attempted to limit changes. An upstairs bathroom was added as was a back hallway. A small rear stairway was enclosed. A large storage closet was also added to the rear of the second floor. Several cabinets were added in various areas of the house. Remodeling of the kitchen was done shortly after the house was acquired by the McCalebs. Due to rotting, the front porch was reinforced. Careful attention was paid to its original form and replication is said to be exact. Work to the north stoop was done by the McCalebs but wooden decoration of the front porch was patterned and duplicated. Storm windows were difficult to fit to the segmented arch shape of the original windows. Square windows were used. The arched tops of the original windows can be seen from the interior. Floor board heaters were added to upstairs rooms which had no heating mechanisms.

Deterioration to the David Guitar House seems minimal. As the house has been continually occupied as a single family dwelling, it has never lacked use nor stood empty. Certainly, changes have been made; those changes, for the most part, seem to be justified in that the house had to be liveable for its twentieth-century owners and occupants. Such changes have allowed for its continued use and, therefore, its preservation.

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SUMMARY: The David Guitar House, 2815 Oakland Gravel Road, Columbia, Boone County, is significant under Criterion C in the area of ARCHITECTURE. Constructed between 1859 and 1862, the house displays the distinctive characteristics of Late Victorian Italianate architectural style, which was particularly popular in America between 1850 and 1880¹. In addition, such residences were especially common in the developing towns and cities of the Midwest². The style of architecture represented in the Guitar House is very typically Late Victorian Italianate. Its low pitched hipped roof with overhanging eaves, decorative brackets, tall and slender windows with arched tops, single story front porch with square supports with beveled corners, and centered front gable are all distinct characteristics of the style. Additions to the rear of the house obscure the building's I-form but do not detract from the original detailing which defined the house as an example of Italianate style. Therefore, the Guitar House remains an excellent representative of its time and the then popular style of Italianate architecture.

NARRATIVE: Although there is insufficient information to pursue Criterion B significance, David Guitar, builder and first owner of the house, was a member of a family prominent in Columbia and Boone County, Missouri. His older brother, Odon, who served conspicuously with Union forces in central Missouri in the Civil War, has received more detailed study from local historians; Odon's house, "Eagle's Nest," was similar in style and detailing to the house constructed by his brother, but is no longer extant. David Guitar was a prominent business man and banker³ and, while his brother served the Union, David was commissioned a Captain in the Sixty-first Regiment of the Missouri Militia of the Confederate Army⁴. His house is the only remaining architectural representative of the Boone County family⁵.

In April 1825, Richard Cave "deposited in the General Land Office a certificate of the Register of the Land Office at Franklin in Missouri"⁶ for one hundred and sixty acres. This site, after changing in size and ownership, was purchased by David Guitar in February 1859. Guitar, then almost 33 years old, paid \$1087.50 for 72.41 acres⁷. Being an entrepreneurial business man,

¹Virginia and Lee McAlester, A Field Guide to American Houses, p. 212.

²Ibid., p. 212.

³Columbia Missouri Herald, Walter Williams, ed., pp. 65-66.

⁴History of Boone County, Missouri. 1882., Col. William F. Switzler, pp. 482-483.

⁵An Illustrated Atlas of Boone County, Missouri, p. 36.

⁶David Guitar House property abstract, p. 4.

⁷Ibid., p. 31.

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Guitar, David, House
Boone County, MO

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Guitar eventually increased his tract to 862 acres, "more or less"⁸. In 1903, Guitar sold his land and the Italianate style two-story farmhouse on it to Nathan King for \$21,960.00⁹. David Guitar died in Columbia, Missouri, on January 2, 1912¹⁰. Since then, the property has changed hands many times. In recent history, just under 27 acres, including the house, was acquired by Ward A. Dorrance in 1940¹¹. Dorrance dictated the tract size by the amount of money he had available and the land has since remained at this size. Mr. B.D. Walters and his wife, Lala, then purchased "Confederate Hill", so named by Dorrance in 1953.¹² The current owner, Miriam W. McCaleb, and her late husband, Harvey C. McCaleb, purchased the house and 27 acres in 1956.¹³ Miriam and her son still live in and maintain the house and property.

The building did not exist when David Guitar purchased the land. Current owner Miriam McCaleb reports that Guitar family members with whom she has spoken remember that the house was built before the Civil War. Therefore, the likely period of construction and the selected period of significance for the building ranges from the date of Guitar's purchase, 1859, until the date of his commission in the Confederate Army, 1862, when the house was probably completed.

The architect or builder of the house is not known. Quite probably the house had no such professional or master. Architectural pattern books were popular at the time and allowed many people to build houses with only the assistance of patterns and descriptive narratives. The style of architecture of the David Guitar House is very typical of the Late Victorian Italianate that was popular in America and in the Midwest at the time. The David Guitar House displays almost all of the features which characterized and identified the style. The house is two stories and has a low pitched roof with overhanging eaves and decorative brackets beneath¹⁴. Its front section windows are tall, narrow, and arched above with elaborate crowns. The subtype of the house is that of the centered gable, with a front gable projecting from the low pitched hipped roof. Variants and details listed by the McAlesters to which the David Guitar House conforms are as follows: window tops with segmented arches; pedimented crowns over windows; large eave brackets at the cornice, paired and

⁸property abstract, pg. 46.

⁹property abstract, pg. 10.

¹⁰Columbia Daily Times, obituary of David Guitar, January 2, 1912, p. 4.

¹¹property abstract, p. 98.

¹²property abstract, p. 104.

¹³property abstract, p. 108.

¹⁴McAlester, p. 211.

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decorative; a single story height front porch with square posts with beveled corners as supports, the most common type; and paired doors topped with elaborate enframements¹⁵. In addition, John Maass noted in The Gingerbread Age that Italianate houses often featured bay windows and that the "company rooms", generally those on the first floor, had the tallest ceilings and windows¹⁶.

According to the McAlesters, "Italianate style dominated American houses constructed between 1850 and 1880" and that it was "particularly common in the expanding towns and cities of the Midwest"¹⁷. Other authors supported these claims; Alan Gowans asserted that "during the 1850s the Italianate manner became the closest thing to a national style [in] the United States"¹⁸ and John Maass commented that "the Italianate villa was in vogue until the eve of the Civil War"¹⁹. The McAlester text stated that the Italianate movement "emphasized rambling informal Italian farmhouses, and that those constructed in the United States "generally followed the informal models of the Picturesque movement."²⁰ Further comments revealed that early Italianate style houses in America, built in the late 1830s, were "popularized by the influential pattern books of Andrew Jackson Downing published in the 1840s and '50s"²¹. The common examples that remain today usually date from 1855 to 1880. Indeed, as mentioned before, the use of a pattern book in the design and construction of the David Guitar House is a great possibility, especially as Guitar would have built his house when such resources were readily available and when the Italianate style was most popular. Several of Downing's publications still exist and many deal with the merit of the Italianate style²². For a farmer and business man in the developing Midwest, the direction of Downing was both affordable and produced attractive results.

The overall shape or plan of the David Guitar House is important as it is characteristic of the I house. Such houses, common in mid Missouri, are two

¹⁵Ibid., p. 212.

¹⁶John Maass, The Gingerbread Age, pp. 97-98.

¹⁷McAlester, pg. 212.

¹⁸Alan Gowans, Images of American Living, p. 322.

¹⁹Maass, pg. 97.

²⁰McAlester, p. 212.

²¹McAlester, p. 214.

²²A. J. Downing, Cottage Residences: A Series of Designs. Several other pattern books by Downing are also still available. The Italianate style is included in everyone of the remaining publications which I was able to study.

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stories high, one room deep, and two rooms in length. In addition, the Guitar house has a central hallway which serves as a central point in the interior because of the its grand staircase. As in the Guitar house, many I houses have some kind of rear addition, which is called an "ell", which is either one or two stories high. The I house has been described as "the farmer's mansion"²³ and, in the case of David Guitar, it certainly was.

Indeed, as the National Register requires, the David Guitar House displays high artistic values as a near perfect example of the Late Victorian Italianate architecture in the Midwestern United States in the mid-nineteenth century. The house is significant to the community of Columbia, Missouri, and Boone County because it is one of a few remaining architecturally historic landmarks.

²³Howard Wight Marshall, Folk Architecture in Little Dixie, p. 62.


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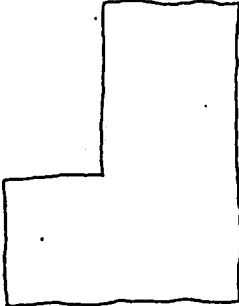
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Guitar, David, House
Boone County, MO

SKETCH MAP NOT DRAWN TO SCALE


PIGEON HOUSE


GARDEN


HOUSE


COOK-
HOUSE


SMOKE-
HOUSE


GARAGE/
SHED



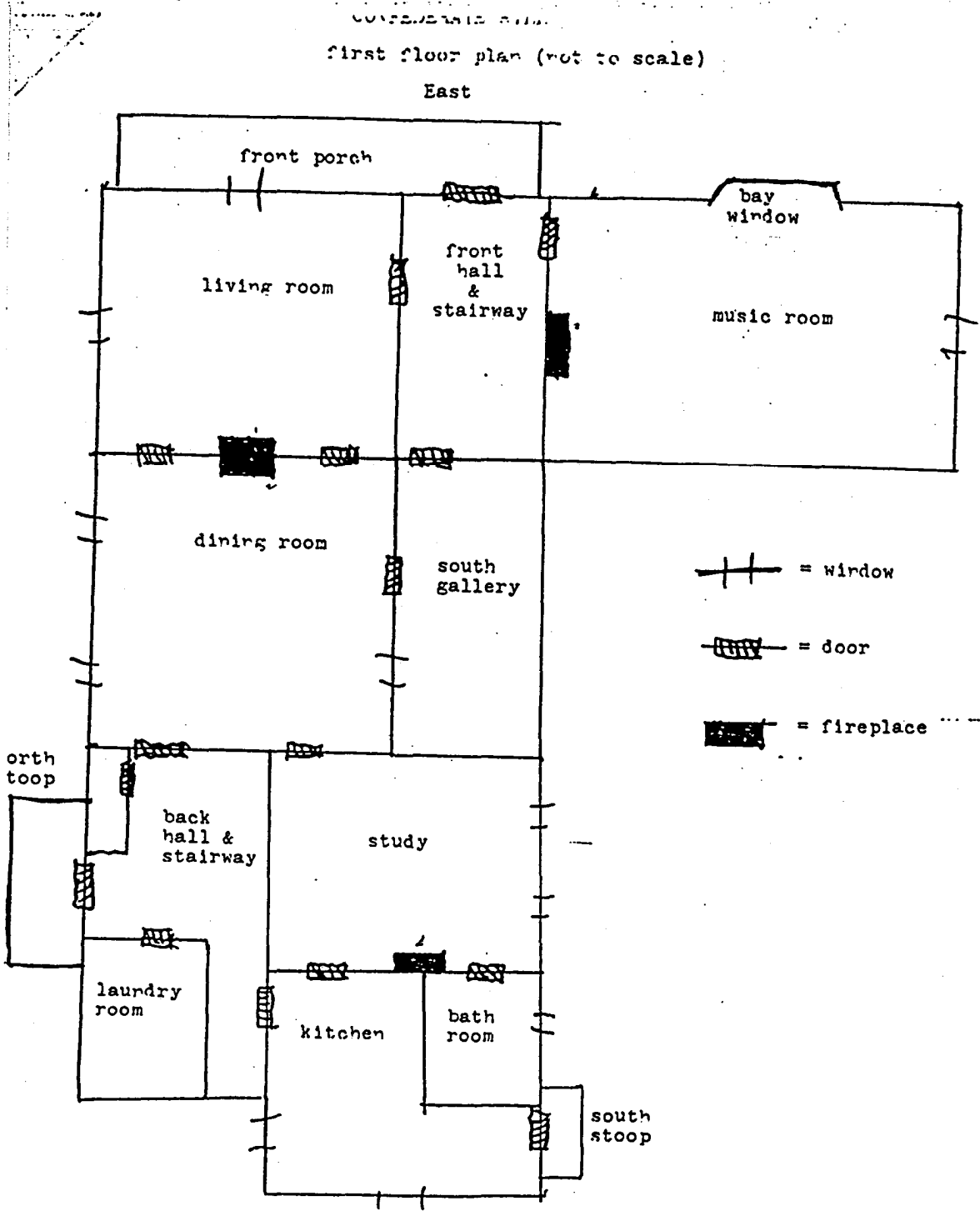
OAKLAND GRAVEL ROAD

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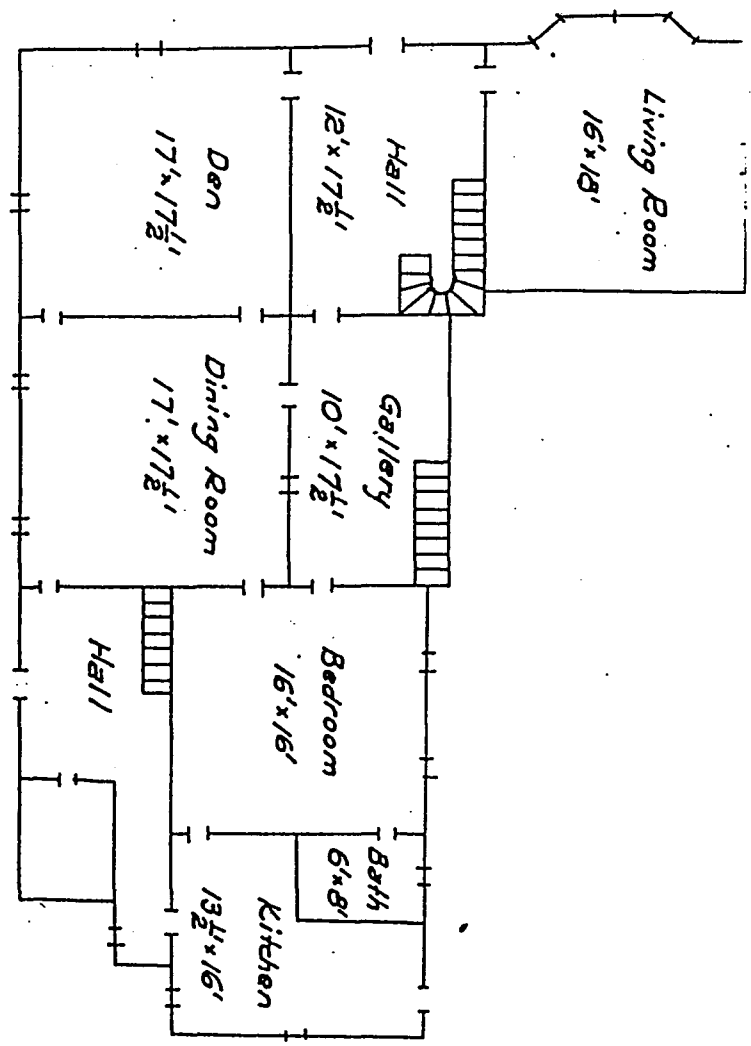
DRAWN BY HARVEY MCCALD FOR HISTORIC INVENTORY FORM - HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE

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Guitar, David, House
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FLOOR PLAN
GROUND FLOOR

DRAWN BY: W.O. LAMB

MODIFIED IN PHOTO ALBUM MADE BY THE WALTERS AFTER REMODELING, BETWEEN 1952 & 1956.

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An Illustrated Historical Atlas of Boone County, Missouri. Edwards Brothers, Philadelphia, 1875. 1991 reprint by the Genealogical society of Central Missouri.

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Marshall, Howard Wight. Folk Architecture in Little Dixie. University of Missouri Press, Columbia, Missouri, 1981.

McAlester, Virginia and Lee. A Field Guide to American Houses. Alfred A. Knopf, Inc., New York, 1984.

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Guitar, David, House
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Zimmerman, Mark J. Senior honors thesis: "Odon Guitar: Travails of a Nineteenth Century Missouri Conservative". University of Missouri, Columbia, April 24, 1972.

Photo album "Confederate Hill 1821-1955", by Charles Mar Pictures for Mr. and Mrs. B.D. Walters, now in the collection of Boone County History Museum, Columbia, Missouri.

Files: "John Guitar", "David Guitar", "Confederate Hill, Home of David Guitar". In collection of Boone County History Museum, Columbia, Missouri.

Front page photo and caption text, "Real Estate This Week", Columbia Missourian, November 17, 1991.

Files: "Information form: Historical Sites Survey", January 1960; "Information form: Historical Sites Survey", February 1960; architecture description form completed by Miriam McCaleb; Missouri State Historical Society, Columbia, Missouri.

Property abstract, prepared by Boone County Abstract Company, Columbia, Missouri, owned by Miriam McCaleb.

Front page photo, "Mid Missouri Real Estate Magazine", Columbia Board of Realtors, volume III number 22, February 7, 1988.

National Register Nomination, Historic Resources of Lexington, Lafayette county, Missouri, 1986.

The Columbia Daily Times, Columbia, Missouri. Obituary of David Guitar, pg. 4, January 2, 1912.

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Verbal Boundary Description:

The boundary of the nominated property, the David Guitar House, which consists of a parcel of land not defined by lot or block numbers within the city limits of Columbia, Boone County, is delineated by the polygon whose vertices are marked by the following Universal Transverse Mercator reference points:

- A 15/560080/4314720
- B 15/560420/4314720
- C 15/560420/4214380
- D 15/560080/4314370

Boundary Justification:

The boundary of the David Guitar House encompasses twenty-seven acres and consists of the original 1860s Late Victorian Italianate farmhouse; a smoke house and cookhouse, also thought to be contemporary with the house; and two noncontributing buildings, a garage and a pigeon house. The original parcel of land, purchased by David Guitar, was close to 900 acres and well outside of the limits of the city of Columbia. The current acreage is the only remaining part of the original tract. Its present size was dictated when the house and land was purchased by Ward Dorrance in 1940. Although the land is now inside of city limits and neighbored by a school and other houses, the house and its setting maintain a real historic feel, and the entire twenty-seven acres is included as the remaining portion of the original property associated with the farmhouse which still retains integrity.

MISSOURI
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
STATE GEOLOGIST

COLUMBIA QUADRANGLE
MISSOURI - BOONE CO.
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)

7592 11 SW 1/4
(HALLSVILLE)



17 MI. INTERCHANGE CITY
119 MI. MISSOURI

GUITAR, DAVID, HOUSE
2915 OAKLAND GRAVEL ROAD, COLUMBIA, MO.

- A: 15/560080/4314720
- B: 15/560420/4314720
- C: 15/560420/4314380
- D: 15/560080/4314370















