



A Sense of Place

BY JOHN BEAHLER

THE OLD PARLOR GAME, CHARADES, HAS A CONVENIENT CATEGORY FOR EVERYTHING: IS IT A PERSON, PLACE OR THING? HOW WOULD YOU ANSWER THAT QUESTION ABOUT MIZZOU? IS IT THE PEOPLE—FRIENDSHIPS THAT BEGAN IN CLUBS AND DORMITORIES, OR THE COMMON BOND FORGED WITH CLASSMATES STUDYING FOR A MATH 10 TEST? IS IT A PLACE, A CONGLOMERATION OF QUADRANGLES, STADIUMS, LIBRARIES, LABORATORIES AND CLASSROOMS? OR IS IT A THING—THE NOTION OF A HIGHER EDUCATION EXPERIENCE THAT TRANSFORMS PEOPLE AND SOCIETY? MAYBE MIZZOU IS ALL THOSE AND MORE. THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES TAKE A LOOK AT THE EVOLUTION OF THE CAMPUS AND ITS PAST, PRESENT AND FUTURE.

1839
Geyer Act establishes the University of Missouri in Columbia. Academic Hall dedicated July 4, 1843.



1870
MU becomes land-grant university, founds the College of Agriculture. Other offerings expanded to include law, medicine and engineering.



1901
Construction of Eckles Hall on the old Ag Campus signals the beginning of White Campus, which continues for six decades.



1840

1850

1860

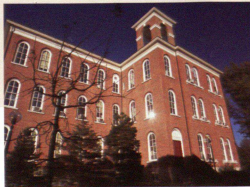
1870

1880

1890

1900

1910



1872
Switzer Hall built. Originally called Scientific Hall, Switzer remains oldest classroom building on campus.

1892
Fire destroys Academic Hall. MU launches first building boom with construction of the Red Campus and Jesse Hall.



LONG BEFORE BUSINESS GURUS coined the terms "micromanagers" and "Type A personalities," a textbook specimen existed in the person of Richard Henry Jesse. Jesse signed on as president of the University of Missouri in 1891. Within months, he saw the old Academic Hall burn to the ground on his watch.

Although Jesse wasn't a native Missourian, he quickly took a hard-headed, Show-Me approach and turned the catastrophe into an opportunity.

Jesse wouldn't recognize the campus today, but the rebirth that he launched formed the backbone of today's Mizzou.

Today, MU continues to work through the occasional natural disaster and celebrate its more than occasional architect-

tural successes. That history and growth are stamped on the face of today's campus. They are important parts of what make the University of Missouri a special place for generations of students and scholars.

While the ruins of Academic Hall were still smoldering, Jesse rushed to relocate University classes to buildings and churches around Columbia. He implored the state legislature for money to rebuild the campus. With cash in hand, he launched a construction program that was the genesis of an entirely new University.

Within a few years, a cluster of six new academic buildings was sprouting out of the wooded fields that once surrounded Academic Hall. Jesse was the hard-charging visionary who pushed

through the ambitious project, but to get it done he relied on the equally energetic M. Frederick Bell, a self-taught architect from Fulton, Mo., who designed the new buildings and supervised construction.

During the previous two decades, Bell had become something of the unofficial state architect for Missouri. He designed several state hospitals, reform schools and an "asylum for the insane."

What became known as Mizzou as the Red Campus was the high point of Bell's long career, but his dealings with Richard Jesse probably were his most colossal headache. Jesse, it seems, took an in-your-face approach to ramrodding through his construction project.

In a series of complaining and cajoling letters to the Board of Curators, President

1921
A lunch wagon parked on a vacant lot across from Jesse Hall becomes the nucleus of a beloved student hangout, The Shack.

1935
Mizzou gets Depression-era boost with a \$1.5 million construction program, including Walter Williams, Townsend and Stephens halls, new student health center, addition to Ellis Library and completion of Gwynn Hall.

1946
Work crews race to erect trailer parks and war-surplus barracks to meet housing demand of returning WWII vets. Enrollment triples to a record 10,236 students, and the fall semester begins two weeks late.

1952
North wing of Memorial Union completed nearly 30 years after the tower. South wing completed 11 years later.



1970
McAlester Park, north of Francis Quadrangle, becomes known as Peace Park following weeks of campus demonstrations protesting the Vietnam War.

1984
Kuhlman Court, which housed University offices in dilapidated residences near Brady Commons, is demolished. The site is now a grassy mall, still called Kuhlman Court.



2001
College of Business scheduled to move into Cornell Hall, its new home on the South Quad. Ground-breaking planned for Life Sciences Center and the Virginia Avenue garage.

1926
In the first football game at Mizzou's Memorial Stadium Oct. 2, Tigers tie Tulane 0-0 in the mud. The stadium and Memorial Union Tower are dedicated the following month.



1956
As construction of University Medical Center and School of Medicine near completion, a state-wide bond issue fuels a building boom: Fine Arts, Arts and Science, Geology, Veterinary Medicine and Electrical Engineering buildings; Brady Commons; Middlebush, Stanley and London halls; and a majority of MU's residence halls.



1988
Construction of Law School's Hulston Hall starts a building boom, including Reynolds Alumni Center, Anheuser-Busch Natural Resources Building, Clydesdale Hall veterinary teaching hospital, Lee Hills Hall, four parking garages; additions to the Chemistry Building, Eckles Hall and University Hospital; and extensive renovation of Townsend Hall.

1998
Completion of MU's fifth parking garage boosts the number of on-campus parking spaces to more than 20,000.



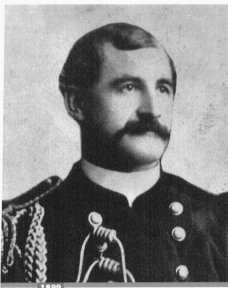
Detail from the south entrance to Stewart Hall

Jesse didn't miss a detail. He worried whether red or white mortar would look best against the red-brick walls of the new buildings. He groused that some of the bricks seemed "very soft and indifferent." He had an opinion about the type of fireproof door that should be installed. When a room in Swallow Hall turned out to be 4 inches shorter than the building plan specified, he fired off this salvo: "The difference is not great, but I think that the builders especially the supervisors should show more care. It is easy to lay off buildings with reasonable precision. It requires merely a little care."

But it was Emperor the elephant that truly gave Jesse fits. Emperor was a circus elephant who met his end near Liberty, Mo. Samuel Laws, who preceded Jesse as University president, bought the carcass, had it stuffed and displayed it in the museum of old Academic Hall.

During the great fire several years later, rescuers dragged and rolled Emperor out of the burning building to

The construction of Jesse Hall and the Red Campus was the professional pinnacle of M. Frederick Bell's architectural career. He also served as adjutant general of the Missouri state militia, built cabinets and furniture in his home workshop, and established the first telephone exchange in his hometown of Fulton, Mo.



safety. But what was President Jesse going to do with him now? The perfect place, Jesse decided, was in a new museum that would be built in what is now Swallow Hall, at the northeast corner of Jesse Hall.

That's where Emperor ended up for a time, but not until elephant-sized obstacles were overcome. The question was, how to get this enormous specimen through the museum door? Bell, the architect, suggested building a door surrounded by a removable wall.

Jesse's response was blistering: "To close that elephant opening as he suggests with a 9-inch wall to be pulled down and put back again every time a large specimen is to go into the Museum would draw upon us the wonder of posterity. . . . Think of the brick and mortar, and the dust and litter on those fine tessellated tile floors. . . ."

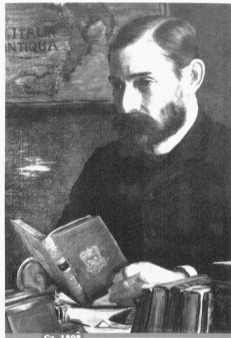
A hundred years later, Emperor is still hanging around Mizzou. His remains gathered dust for decades in the attic of LeFevre Hall, although they were trotted out from time to time for comparative zoology classes. Today, the few remaining elephant bones are displayed on the second floor of Stewart Hall.

Jesse and Bell didn't know it then, but they both were making their marks on posterity as a new campus grew out of the rubble of the ruined Academic Hall.

Bell has the distinction of designing Jesse Hall, a historic icon that has captured the hearts and memories of generations of MU students. But Jesse himself will be remembered as the no-nonsense president of a new sort of university that would flourish and grow with Missouri.

"It was when Jesse came in the 1890s that the University of Missouri began to change into the institution that we know," says Osmund Overby, professor emeritus of art history and archaeology. "There were many more academic departments oriented more specifically around their disciplines and with a much greater emphasis on research and graduate studies.

"That's the modern university. It was



During his term as president from 1891 to 1908, Richard Jesse helped rebuild the University after the disastrous fire of 1892. Jesse also laid the foundation for a modern University of Missouri.

created in Germany in the 19th century and came to this country in the 1880s and 1890s. Jesse was the one who brought it

**BUT IT WAS EMPEROR THE
ELEPHANT THAT TRULY GAVE
JESSE CONNIPTION FITS.
EMPEROR WAS A CIRCUS
ELEPHANT WHO MET HIS END
NEAR LIBERTY, MO.**

to Columbia," says Overby, who has studied the history of Mizzou's architecture since joining the MU faculty in the 1960s.

"It was a time, too, when the University began to grow in student population and, as a result, in faculty as well. There was a new emphasis on things like laboratories and libraries that started then, and

it's still pretty much the model. It's changed a lot as disciplines have grown and evolved and risen or fallen in the estimation of administrators, but the general conception is still pretty much the same."

Trained as an architect, Overby identifies three distinct sections of the Mizzou campus. First was the Red Campus, the red-brick buildings clustered around the Columns and Francis Quadrangle. Overby says these eclectic Victorian buildings draw on classical traditions.

Then, just after the turn of the century, the White Campus began building a block to the east, across what was then a busy residential neighborhood and on the grounds of the University's Vineyard and Horticultural Farm. "The White Campus is a very fine reflection of a movement that was becoming popular in this country for college and university architects, that's an English collegiate Gothic revival," Overby says.

With the White Campus, he says, the "architects are looking primarily to Oxford and Cambridge for their sources, because they think their deep history as institutions of higher learning is appropriate." The Gothic tower of Memorial Union, for example, was based on the design of the tower at Magdalen College at Oxford.

The two campuses reflect different building materials and technologies. Instead of brick, White Campus was built with native limestone blocks, much of it quarried from a nearby site that became Memorial Stadium.

"And the two campuses are quite different," Overby says. "The Red Campus is sort of open, and it's built like an American town, with separate buildings

pretty much lined up and open to the outside. The White Campus becomes much more enclosed and starts to shape more private courtyard spaces."

Perhaps, in a way, the different architectural styles reflect changing attitudes about higher education. The Red Campus was built on the Jeffersonian ideal that higher education was meant to serve the honest yeomen of a new and growing republic. The enclosed quadrangles of the White Campus reflected a growing specialization in sciences and academic disciplines.

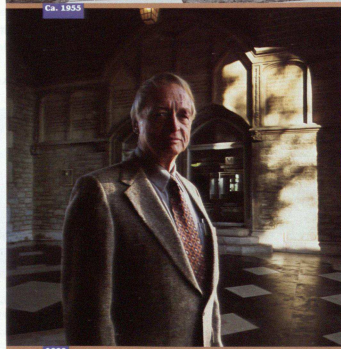
The third distinct phase was the post-World War II building boom, whose modern, utilitarian architecture signaled a democratization of higher education for everyone who could qualify.

The University saw steady but unspectacular growth through the 1930s. But as World

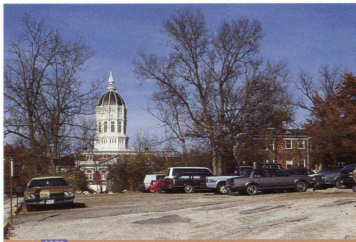
It took five decades to build MU's Memorial Union. Its Gothic tower was completed in 1926 and stood alone until the union's north wing, above right, was opened in 1952. Foundations of the south wing were started in the 1920s, but construction stopped when money ran out, and the south wing wasn't completed until 1963. The arched walkway beneath the tower still forms a central corridor for campus life. Osmund Overby, right, professor emeritus of art history and archaeology, has documented the architectural evolution of Mizzou.



Ca. 1855



2000



1991

Parking spaces, left, have always been—and still are—at a premium on campus. A new emphasis on high-rise garages has allowed green spaces to supplant much of that automotive sprawl. Now this area south of Jesse Hall is called the South Quad—an oasis of manicured lawn, walkways and gardens between the law school's Hulston Hall and the Reynolds Alumni and Visitor Center.



2000

War II ended, a flood of military veterans, bankrolled in part by GI Bill benefits, tripled enrollment overnight. In the fall of 1946, class registration had to be delayed for two weeks while the administration frantically dealt with the overload.

Mizzou struggled to meet the needs of its postwar population explosion with makeshift trailer towns for veterans and their families. Quonset huts and wooden barracks were trucked in from demobilizing military bases. Many of those "temporary" buildings lasted well into the 1970s, and the Veterinary Science Building remains today.

By the early 1950s, like many states

around the country, Missouri resolved to shore up its higher education infrastructure to meet exploding demand. The state passed a \$75 million bond issue for colleges and universities, and the bulldozers started rolling again on campus.

It led to one of the biggest building booms Mizzou would ever see, and it was the genesis of the third distinct "campus-within-a-campus" at MU. Built in a spartan modern style, it's called the Buff Campus, owing to the yellow-hued bricks used in its structures.

That was the period when a slew of new high-rise residence halls welcomed their first students. Giant buildings like Middlebush Hall, Arts and Science

Building, Electrical Engineering Building, Fine Arts Building and University Hospital opened. A few of the buildings during that period stuck with the older red-brick format, such as the new auditorium on the east side of Jesse Hall and its neighbor to the west, the College of Education's Hill Hall.

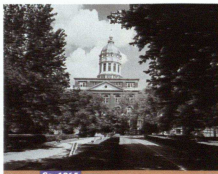
The modern style of architecture reflected a completely different point of view from the earlier Victorian and revivalist works. Modern architecture, Overby says, taught that those older forms were culturally bankrupt. The new architecture should be functional, have a machine-like efficiency and spurn any ornamentation.

If Victorian-style Jesse Hall is a Cadillac of buildings, then the modernist Arts and Science Building is a Volkswagon Beetle. Less generous historians compare that modern building style with the polyester leisure suit of the 1970s.

Modern architecture, Overby says, has a "wonderful sense of the arts serving in the most democratic kind of way. It was meant to be an architecture of the new political era of democratic governments. It was supposed to be an architecture that was as accessible to ordinary people with ordinary incomes as it was to rich elites."



Ca. 1917



Ca. 1965

For more than a century, Jesse Hall's elegant dome has dominated the skyline of Columbia. Formal gardens fronted the south face of Jesse around 1917, left. A half century later, right, a roadway ran to Jesse's front door, but not much else had changed. Today, pedestrians have the right of way on sidewalks that crisscross the area.

Detail from the Engineering Building East facing Francis Quadrangle on the south end of the building



In the ensuing decades, modern architecture has lost much of its luster. "We've lost our appreciation for those buildings entirely," Overby agrees, just as the previous generation had done with Victorian architecture. "Then in the '60s and '70s, people learned to love Victorian architecture again. That's just now beginning to happen with modern architecture of the postwar years."

Historians of the future will look back to the 1990s and say that Mizzou is now witnessing a fourth era of campus devel-

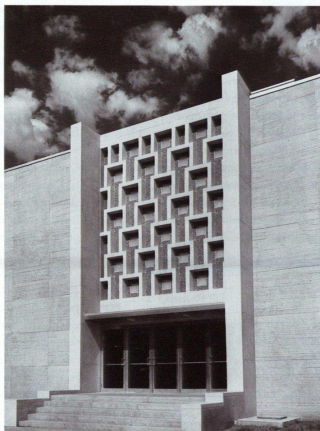
seen an enormous surge in construction since the 1990s. Thanks to state and federal appropriations, leveraged by gifts from private donors, MU in recent years has completed nearly \$140 million in new construction projects. These include the law school's Hulston Hall; the Donald W. Reynolds Alumni and Visitor Center; the Anheuser-Busch Natural Resources Building; the Black Culture Center; five parking garages; the Athletic Complex; a major laboratory addition to the Chemistry Building; the new veterinary medical teaching hospital, Clydesdale Hall; and the J-School's Lee Hills Hall.

Several more buildings are under construction. Cornell Hall, the future home of the College of Business, will open this year just as construction is expected to get under way on a new research building, the Life Sciences Center, which will bring scientists and students from several disciplines together under one roof. Another long-range campus priority is a performing

opment. Beginning in the 1970s, tight budgets for both the campus and for state government meant Mizzou struggled just to keep up with maintenance. Desperately needed buildings were on the drawing boards, but there wasn't enough money to build them.

That financial picture has brightened in the past decade, and the campus has

According to campus legend, the Agriculture Building, above right, was designed with no windows so students wouldn't be distracted during classes. Actually, that design was to maintain a constant temperature for research. In contrast, the new Anheuser-Busch Natural Resources Building, right, located just east of the Ag Building, features plenty of windows, open spaces and natural Missouri building materials.





Detail from the stone archway that joins Mumford and Waters halls

arts center.

Rather than creating another abrupt architectural departure, campus planners and designers have worked hard to layer all the new buildings into the historic and aesthetic context of campus.

Hulston Hall is a good example. It's the only building on campus that used a national competition to select the architect, and Hulston went on to win a national award for its design.

"It was Hulston Hall that reintroduced the idea of MU buildings having towers—short, stubby towers," Overby says. "That idea came right out of Francis Quadrangle.

"From certain directions, Hulston Hall is still very much a modern-looking building, with all the glassy parts of the library, which it faces the Arts and Science Building. But on the façade that faces the South Quad, the architects really rose to

the challenge of something big and strong and dignified and monumental to respond to that space."

Those architects had to have vision, because the South Quad wasn't in place when they started drawing up their plans. It was still a run-down block of storefronts and cinder parking lots that once was a bustling neighborhood known as Campustown.

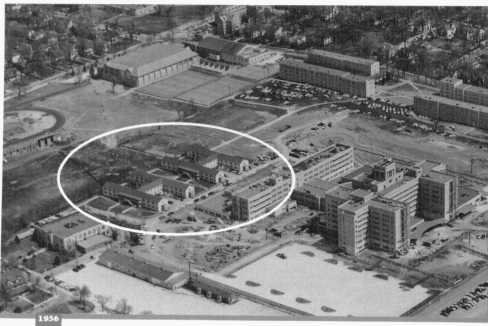
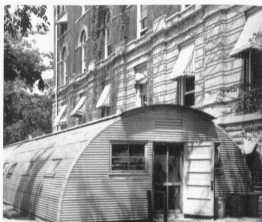
University planners were able to look that far ahead only because a decade earlier the campus decided that the key to positive change was a unified master plan that would plot the course of the future.

Mizzou took the decisive step of hiring an outside planning consultant named Jack Robinson in the early 1980s under Chancellor Barbara Uehling. The consultant's first advice: Define what the core campus is going to be, acquire that property and begin tying it all together as a unified campus.

Kee Groshong, BS BA '64, saw the before and after of that planning. He came to Mizzou as a student in the fall of 1958, and Groshong, now MU's vice chancellor for administrative services, went to work in the University's business office in 1965.

"At the time, it was difficult for many of us to imagine how it would be. Today, it's hard to walk out of Jesse Hall and

War-surplus barracks and Quonset huts that housed returning World War II vets made the campus look like "Fort Mizzou" in the late 1940s. Because of inadequate winter heating, some of these settlements earned nicknames like "Pneumonia Gulch" and "the Blue Campus." Although the situation was supposed to be temporary, some of the buildings survived for decades, below, the cluster of barracks east of Crowder Hall, circled. In 1983, Chancellor Barbara Uehling, right, climbed aboard a bulldozer with operator Richard Adams and demolished some of the last temporary buildings on campus to make way for the J. Otto Lottes Health Sciences Library.



look across the street and think at one time all you could see was storefronts and houses."

The plan is a work in progress. "You are continuously revising, updating and reprinting your plan. It is always a draft, because it's not done. It will never be done," Groshong says. "The plan just evolves, and frankly some projects have been on and off there a couple of times."

One of the first decisions—and one of

**"YOU ARE CONTINUOUSLY
REVISING, UPDATING AND
REPRINTING YOUR PLAN. IT
IS ALWAYS A DRAFT,
BECAUSE IT'S NOT DONE. IT
WILL NEVER BE DONE."**

the toughest—was to build multilevel parking garages and eliminate many small surface lots of asphalt or gravel that were scattered across campus. That opened the way to develop green spaces to tie the campus together. For example, the most recently completed garage, an 1,800-space structure on North Hitt Street, uses two acres of land to park the same number of cars that would require 15 to 20 acres of surface lots. A decade after switching to garages, MU has nearly doubled the number of available spaces to 20,000. It has the highest ratio of parking spaces to students and employees of any university in the Big 12 Conference.

It didn't come without controversy,

Before cars were the norm on campus, students could find everything from boarding houses and beer joints to cafés and jewelry stores within walking distance in the "Campustown" district, above right, just south of Jesse Hall on Conley Avenue. Those privately held parcels have been purchased and consolidated into the campus. Kee Groshong, right, once lived in the Campustown area as an MU undergraduate. Now vice chancellor for administrative services, Groshong saw the area transformed over the years from a bustling business district to a grassy mall called the South Quad.

though. Many faculty and staff complained bitterly when the small lots next to their office buildings disappeared. "That kind of commitment is a huge leap for most institutions except the most urban ones. And most universities are hitting that wall today," says Perry Chapman, an architect with Sasaki Associates and MU's current master planner.

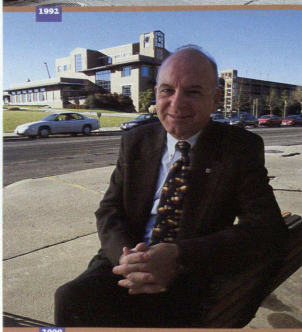
"They're out of room; they can no longer accommodate cars on surface lots because those properties are needed for other things, and they're forced to go to parking structures. I think what makes MU unique is the extent to which that has occurred here already and the size of the facilities."

But parking is only part, although a vital part, of all the complex issues that Chapman and campus planners must explore as they chart the future: transportation, pedestrian circulation, open space, building use, architectural infrastructure. They even think about what sort of vistas—the glistening dome of Jesse Hall, for instance—will greet visitors as they plan campus walkways.

One goal is to enhance the sense of place that a university can convey. "That sense of place is fundamental to the nature of the institution," Chapman says,

"with the idea of collegiality, social relationships, chance encounters and human contact that not only enriches campus life, but is a fundamental part of the learning process."

Another challenge is how to better connect the core of the campus with its periphery, what Chapman calls the "city-suburb" dichotomy. "With a large land-grant university like Missouri, and most large land-grant institutions, you have a large array of big facilities on the periphery that can't be well-integrated into the core of the campus. Athletic facilities. Parking facilities. Hospitals. They're just big objects sitting in the middle of a space, and usually they're surrounded by



cars. There's a whole change in scale and orientation.

"The challenge at Missouri, as in many places, is how do you knit the core with the periphery in a way that better integrates the activities at the edge of campus with those at the core?"

So how does Mizzou fare in its campus planning efforts compared to other large land-grant universities? "This is a campus that I think is remarkably well-integrated from the standpoint of its structure and its open spaces," Chapman says. "So the challenge is not only to maintain that

sense of spatial integrity, but to continue to enhance and improve it. It's a challenge I think MU has handled historically pretty well given the complexity of the institution."

There's another important aspect of planning, and that's planning for the upkeep of the buildings that MU already has. Mizzou might not be as huge as some of the gargantuan land-grant universities with 40,000 and 50,000 students, but with 23,000 students last fall, it's still a big place.

On the central Columbia campus alone there are 12.2 million square feet of offices, classrooms, labs, storerooms, athletic facilities, libraries and auditoriums. That's more than a third of a square mile under a roof. All that space takes lots of cleaning, patching, painting and plumbing to keep the state's investment shipshape.

A number of times over the years—when money has been tight even for such basics as paying professors and heating classrooms—that vital maintenance has been deferred, much like a homeowner might put off buying a new roof until the drips and drizzles can't be ignored any longer.

One of Mizzou's biggest challenges in the past decade has been to tackle the problem of deferred maintenance and repair. Now, the University each year sets aside in a special fund an amount equal to 1.5 percent of each building's replacement value.

That maintenance fund was an important component of the ambitious five-year plan initiated by former UM System President George Russell in 1993 to address critical funding issues. Maintaining the University's infrastructure was right up there with such priorities as faculty salaries, libraries and information technology.

Working with area legislators, Russell hammered out an agreement that called for the University and the state of Missouri to share the load. The UM System would reallocate money for building maintenance, and the General



1992



2000

Sometimes architects must look into the future. When the School of Law's Hulston Hall was completed in 1988, the graceful west face was partly obscured, above, by a ragtag collection of storefronts, parking lots, apartments and homes. Sisters Ruby and Jessie Cline owned the buildings sandwiched between parked cars. They lived in the building at right and rented apartments in the other. The architects knew, however, that one day those distractions would be gone and that Hulston Hall would frame the South Quad, below.

Assembly would begin making a separate line-item appropriation for the same purpose.

Before that budgeting change, the University asked the state each year to appropriate maintenance and repair money in the capital budget. "That was pretty much hit-or-miss. Some years you would get some; other years you didn't get any," Groshong says.

**ONE OF MIZZOU'S BIGGEST
CHALLENGES IN THE PAST
DECADE HAS BEEN TO
TACKLE THE PROBLEM OF
DEFERRED MAINTENANCE
AND REPAIR.**

"We did have some money we'd been setting aside out of the general operating budget already, but it wasn't nearly enough." Somehow the campus scraped together enough to fix the leakiest roofs, the windows that were the most rotten and tuckpointing that was in the worst shape.

MU wasn't the only university that was backed into that corner. In the early 1990s, deferred maintenance was—and still is—a major issue in higher education across the country. A national study at that time documented tens of billions of dollars in deferred maintenance at colleges and universities.

But with new help from the state, MU has been able to address the problem. First it cleared up a \$20 million backlog of repair projects, and now the campus is ahead in the maintenance game. Historic buildings that line the Quad are getting much-needed attention. Sagging foundations have been repaired; drainage problems and soggy basements are dried out. Roofs are replaced instead of patched; rotting windows are redone with energy-

saving retrofits.

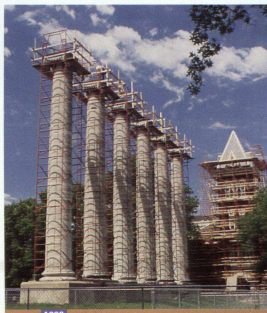
In fact, during 1996 and 1997, venerable Jesse Hall had its first-ever complete exterior makeover to the tune of \$4.5 million. Work crews scrubbed a hundred years of grime off the red-brick façade and scraped off 17 layers of paint. They cleaned and repaired dozens of stained-glass windows, and steam-cleaned the limestone block foundation. Crumbling staircases were repaired with new limestone slabs carefully matched to the original stonework.

"I would say that we probably have less deferred maintenance than any university, or we're in as good shape as anybody in terms of roofs, tuckpointing and infrastructure," Groshong says. "We're one of the few institutions in the country that have put this kind of plan together."

But MU's bootstrap program for building maintenance tells only half the story, Groshong says. "The other half of that equation is obsolescence—the need to do renovation. We have an overabundance of old buildings that are beautiful from the outside, but they're functionally obsolete." Mizzou is forging ahead with plans to renovate many of these historically significant buildings. (See "Heart and Soul of Old Mizzou" on Page 28.)

In coming years, the University will continue its work to blend the old with the new, the traditional with the modern. Planner Perry Chapman lauds MU for its efforts to quietly integrate the campus with the community.

University buildings, for the most part, don't tower over surrounding structures, but coexist on streets shared by town and gown. For instance, Chapman points to Eighth Street, a.k.a. Avenue of the Columns, which links MU's Columns with the historic columns that remain



The Columns are ready for at least another century. In 1998, the scaffolding went up and work crews completed preservation work—including water-shedding metal caps—on Mizzou's most venerable icon.

from one of Boone County's earliest courthouses.

"Suddenly you have this incredible civic dynamic, where these icons are sort of shaking hands with each other. That's quite marvelous," Chapman says.

"I think that a campus needs to distinguish itself by reflecting the environment it is in. It's a way of engendering a sense of loyalty to the institution and a sense of where the institution is." 🌟

PHOTO CREDITS: BNIM ARCHITECTS WITH ANDREW ALLEN, 27; LARRY BOHIM, 17, 22; BILL DENISON, 26; BOB HILL, 16, 19, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27; STEVE MORSE, 17; ALEX MACLEAN, 26-27; NANCY O'CONNOR, 17, 26, 27; STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF MISSOURI, COLUMBIA, 16, 18, 20; UNIVERSITY ARCHIVES, 16, 22; PUBLICATIONS FILE PHOTOS, 19, 20, 21; SOUTHERN, 17.

Seal of the state of Missouri, detail from the south wall of Stewart Hall

