

## Note about the Historic Resources of Boonville, MO MRA

The following districts were listed on the National Register of Historic Places as part of the Historic Resources of Boonville, MO MRA. Please note that while numerous properties are mentioned in the attached document, only the following are officially listed:

- District A, Page 7 of this pdf, Bookmark 1.
- District B, Page 10 of this pdf, Bookmark 2.
- District C, Page 13 of this pdf, Bookmark 3.
- District D, Page 21 of this pdf, Bookmark 4.
- District E, Page 33 of this pdf, Bookmark 5.
- District F, Page 44 of this pdf, Bookmark 6.
- District H, Page 49 of this pdf, Bookmark 7.

- Cathy Sala  
Administrative Assistant  
September 2018

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National Park Service

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

1. Name

Historic Resources of Boonville, Mo.  
historic (Partial Inventory: Historic and Architectural Properties)

and or common

2. Location

Approximately 850 acres lying in T49N, R17W, Sections 25, 26, 35 and 36 in  
street & number Cooper County within the city limits of Boonville. \_\_\_ not for publication

city, town Boonville \_\_\_ vicinity of Congressional District #4 - Hon. Ike Skelton

state Missouri code 29 county Cooper code 53

3. Classification

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

4. Owner of Property

name Multiple Ownership (N/A)

street & number

city, town \_\_\_ vicinity of state

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Cooper County Recorder of Deeds, Cooper County Courthouse

street & number High & Main Streets

city, town Boonville state Missouri 65233

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title 1. Friends of Historic Boonville City Survey has this property been determined eligible? \_\_\_ yes \_\_\_ no

date 1979-1980 \_\_\_ federal \_\_\_ state \_\_\_ county  local

depository for survey records Friends of Historic Boonville, c/o Historic Survey Office

city, town Boonville state Missouri 65233

## 7. Description

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

### Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

[The original Boonville multiple resource area nomination, "Historic Resources of Boonville, Missouri", was prepared in 1983 and nominated 451 properties (387 contributing and 64 noncontributing resources), composed of eight districts and 51 individual buildings or sites. On February 28, 1983, seven of the districts were listed on the National Register of Historic Places; one four-property district (District G) was returned for substantive reasons and the 51 individual properties were returned for a variety of technical and substantive reasons. One of these individual properties, the Roeschel-Toennes-Oswald Property was later listed on July 7, 1983. This document encompasses revisions to the original cover document which provide a framework for the nomination of 19 of the original 51 properties and records the loss of 15 buildings that has occurred since the 1983 listing. The revised resource count now stands at 339 contributing resources and 62 non-contributing. Two of the contributing resources are structures and one is a site; the remainder are buildings. All properties are referenced by the nomination's original numbering system.]

The current city limits, with the exception of the extension at the southwest corner, forms the boundaries of the multiple resource area of Boonville, Missouri, and includes both public and private properties. The north boundary of the multiple resource area, probably its most significant geographical and historical feature, is the Missouri River. Nestled in the heart of Missouri and the Boone's Lick Region, the city developed along the river between two small creeks: Rupes (or Roupes) Branch (west) and Reams Branch (east). The early town depended on river trade, and this accounts for how the commercial district evolved from a wharf area along the river and spread south along Main Street. Residential growth followed the two creeks south, and extended inwards to the commercial center. Fine homes were also built at the south end of Main Street and scattered occasionally through the downtown section. Streetscapes followed the natural rolling terrain and bluffs along the river. At present, Highways 40 and Route 5 run north to south through the multiple resource area.

The settlement developed steadily from its founding through the 1830's with settlers from the Tidewater areas. By the 1840's and 50's a heavy influx of German immigrants found the community acceptable for both their agricultural and commercial needs. Experiencing prosperity and growth in the years before the Civil War, Boonville's economy suffered during the war years due to its location and strong North/South sympathies. The late 60's, 70's and 80's saw renewed growth in population and building. These developments are reflected heavily in the cultural resources remaining in the area. Frontier log cabins, the Federal-Greek Revival homes and business houses, the Missouri German building tradition, and the later Italianate and Victorian residential and commercial properties all continue to be a part of this community. Periods of community growth and decline from the period around the turn of the century to present are evident in building trends. However, due to fine early construction and a long lineage of both Southern and German families and traditions, the City of Boonville's growth has not destroyed areas of high concentrations of architectural and historical cultural resources. With

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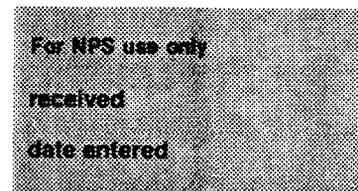
properties surviving from the early settlement dates, it is possible to find almost every style and period represented within the boundaries of the multiple resource area.

Three hundred thirty-nine properties, which span over a century, from the 1820s through the 1930s contribute to Boonville's historic character. Commercial properties along Main Street and the several side streets include hotels, wholesale and retail businesses, restaurants, offices, and banks; however, the majority of the nominated properties are residential, a number of which have been converted into multi-family use. Other properties include a school, two jails, seven churches, a theatre, a factory building, parts of the Kemper Military School and College Campus, and the Missouri Training School for Boys. Several public buildings include the Cooper County Courthouse and the Boonville City Hall. A brick street and a cobblestone street are the only structures included in the nomination. A city park, located in District E, is the only site.

The City of Boonville, serving as a commercial and political center, was originally platted on a grid plan with the named streets running northeast to southwest and the numbered streets running northwest to southeast. As a beginning point for the Santa Fe trade route, commercial traffic came both from the river and from the South as the southern parts of the county began to be settled. The main access to the community still remains north to south, however the river bridge now serves automobile traffic and secondary roads as well as Rt. 5 which extends southward into the county. Both the Missouri, Kansas and Texas and the Missouri Pacific Railroads serviced the community with the railroad bridge and the tracks running north to south through the western section of the area. Tracks also run east to west along the riverfront. The original plat has varied by the closing of several alleys and by the addition of east and west Boonville sections. There are also numerous additions to the south edges. The density of the original area has been altered by the steady growth of the community. In the residential areas, what were once large lots and yards have been sold to make way for the construction boom of the 1919-30' period. New commercial structures were built in the downtown section as the town center expanded, but for the most part this streetscape remains the same as from the 1920's. The area of most severe damage and loss has been at the original end of the downtown area. Once fine large homes were built in this area; however, as the commercial needs grew, these homes were razed or severely altered to meet new requirements. One large park and several neighborhood parks create the needed open spaces. The once densely developed wharf and Water Street areas are now losing numerous residences due to neglect and abandonment.

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Boonville represents a wide range of building types and styles. Several early log structures remain as well as numerous examples of a heavy frame or half-timber construction. These are now covered with some type of siding. Stone construction is limited to the ruins of a brewery complex\*, the cellars, the jail, and one residence. Stone is, however, the common foundation material. Workmanship varies from the use of fieldstone to the vermiculated, dressed and coursed stone of the brewery. Stone was also used for decorative motifs such as ornate lintels and in several retaining walls. Frame structures comprise a great number of residences, however, there is a strong building tradition in brick. Several brickyards were in or near Boonville at an early date and supplied the great demand. Most commercial buildings and an unusually large number of residences and outbuildings are brick. This long tradition has carried over to the structures of the 1910-30's period and creates a visually cohesive quality. The later buildings also used the newer materials, such as molded concrete blocks, poured concrete, and stucco. Plans also varied, but several early plans are quite common. The Southern tradition of the dog-trot cabin still remains and can often be seen modified into the central hall plan. Another tradition that evolved in this area was the use of the piano nobile plan. Eastern, via St. Louis, influences may be detected in the 2/3rds plan, especially when set into the rowhouse motif. The condition of the buildings in the multiple resource area ranges from excellent or good to fair with a few exceptions which are in poor to deteriorating condition.

Styles within the area vary greatly and afford examples of almost every period. As mentioned, the early log structures represent the early history of the region. Several Federal buildings survive; however, the majority of them have been razed. The period of transition from Federal to Greek Revival and the Greek Revival period have some fine examples, including large, impressive residences, small one-story residences and the fine commercial example at Thespian Hall. Several churches and three residences (E-81, O-36 and O-38) represent the Gothic style. Progressing into the 1870's, there are excellent examples of the Italianate style in both residential and commercial construction. This commercial style carried on into the use of cast metal cornices, lintels, and columns. This style also developed into Victorian motifs seen on numerous downtown properties. The period of prosperity just before and after the turn of the century allowed for ornate Queen Anne/Eastlake homes and cottages. It is at this point where the strong brick building

\*The ruins of the Haas Brewery complex are not included in the current nomination effort, however, the Missouri State Historic Preservation Office hopes to pursue nomination at a later date. As a result, references to the brewery found in the original cover document have been retained.

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tradition is most evident, since numerous homes were built on a Queen Anne plan, only in brick and with the ornate exterior texture transposed from frame shingling to brick patterns and terra cotta panels. The Prairie style reached Boonville in only a small number of homes, but these few homes are fine examples. The Bungalow style and its compliment, the Box style, followed in great profusion, yet there are classic examples of each of these. The use of the segmental arch, a Missouri German motif, was so strong that it continued to be used in the Bungalows of the 20's. Because of the continued use of brick and certain architectural motifs, this later style for the most part does not constitute an intrusion. The streetscapes, in fact, are generally more cohesive due to their presence. The wide, tree-lined streets form lush settings for the residential areas. Early structures sit close to the sidewalk, while later ones sit back, often on gentle embankments in large, deep yards. The pleasant mix of large and small residences gives a complete view of the economy and established a scale to the community.

As a result of the sturdy German building tradition, the workmanship is of high quality. The designs are generally symmetric and sometimes severely simple, yet classical affinities are done to scale and proportion, millwork is richly articulated and ornate brickwork and metal details are exquisitely accomplished. Buildings of later styles continue the tradition of well established design and yet use the Eastlake, Romanesque, or Bungalow motifs to high standards. Several colored glass windows and doors remain to remind the viewer of another aspect of the high quality of the architecture and craft tradition of Boonville.

The multiple resource area contains four large residential districts, two campus districts, and one commercial district, and 20 outlying properties. Altogether, the present document nominates 339 significant properties. Within each district, certain unique qualities exist, and a brief statement of significance citing specific properties will precede each district description.

No archaeological sites are included within the nomination due to the fact that no reconnaissance archaeological survey was conducted. One recorded pre-historic archaeological site, which is already listed on the National Register of Historic Places, lies within the multiple resource area, but is not part of this nomination effort due to the pre-historic nature of its significance. It is the Harley Park Archaeological Site, Archeological Survey of Missouri #23-CP-66, consisting of four mounds dating from the Woodland period. General observations and historical information, however, indicate the area is rich in archeological material both pre-historical and historical. Several mounds can be easily detected. Historical sites include the area near Hanna Cole's Fort, the Civil War battlefield, and the wharf area. The Haas Brewery could also yield rich historical archeological information. With this evidence of archeological sites lying within the boundaries of the multiple resource area,

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it is obvious that further study is needed. A complete reconnaissance and/or intensive survey of the area is essential to the complete history of Boonville and such a study is recommended.

This nomination is the result of a local architectural/historic survey conducted by the Historic Survey Office of the Friends of Historic Boonville, Inc. from June 1979 through June 1980, and funded by a federal Historic Preservation Fund grant on a 50-50 match basis. It was administered by the Missouri Department of Natural Resources, Historic Preservation Program. The Historic Survey Office staff included James Higbie, Coordinator/Historian; Linda Harper, Architectural Historian; and Robert Dyer, Research Assistant. Sharon Korte, Survey Committee Chairman, and members of the committee aided the survey by doing photography, research and other volunteer activities. All properties within the city limits, except the southwest corner, were surveyed. The area between West and Bell Streets, and Water to Walnut Streets was surveyed with a block by block, house by house survey. Areas outside this rectangular concentration were surveyed by a windshield study with specific properties intensively researched. Archeological testing was not deemed feasible with the time and funds provided. Copies of the complete survey are located at the Missouri Department of Natural Resources, Historic Preservation Program, and with the Friends of Historic Boonville, Inc.

DISTRICT A

District A is located in the West Central section of the multiple resource area and lies with the boundaries as follows:

Beginning at the southwest corner of Vine and Second Streets and extending east along the south edge of Vine Street to the southwest corner of Vine and Third Streets, then south to the southeast corner of Lot 35, Mack's Addition, then crossing Third Street to the southwest corner of Lot 22, Mack's Addition, then north along the west boundary of Lot 22 and the south half of Lot 23 of Mack's Addition, then east along a line running parallel to Center Street and dividing Lot 22 in half to the alley, then south to the southeast corner of Lot 22 along the east boundaries of the south half of Lot 23 and Lot 22, and continuing south across Center Street then east approximately 60' along the south edge of Center Street, then approximately 150' south on a line running parallel to Third Street and dividing the 314 and 318 Center Street properties, then west to a point 150' south of the southeast corner of Third and Center Streets, then north to the southeast corner of Third and Center Streets, then west across Third Street, then south along the west side of Third to the northwest corner of Third and Spruce Streets, then west approximately 190', then south to the southeast corner of Lot 10 of Porter's Addition, then along the south boundary

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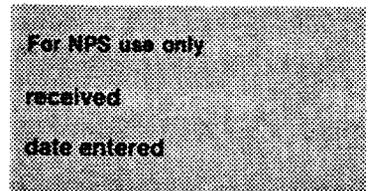
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of said lot and continuing approximately 675' to a point, and then north approximately 660' to a point, then northeast 620' to the southwest corner of Vine and Second Streets, or the beginning point. (NOTE: Boonville's grid plan was plotted on a northwest to southeast, northeast to southwest angle; however, for simplification in verbal boundary descriptions all districts are described with northwest as north, northeast as east, southeast as south, and southwest as west.)

This concentration of properties is tied together due to the numerous associations, directly or indirectly, with the Kemper Military School and College. The four buildings (36, 7, 8 and 9) making up the quadrangle of the campus are afforded primary significance, as well as #18, which has long been a part of the campus. Both #17 and #19 have been a part of the campus at various times. Primary significance is also given to #16 for the historical merit of the house, as the residence of J. Cosgrove. The two remaining residences complete the cohesive quality of the neighborhood. Therefore, these structures form a tight, cohesive unit having both architectural and historical merit. Numbers given correspond to those on the district plan. The district contains a total of 15 contributing resources and four intrusions; no demolitions have occurred since the preparation of the original nomination.

1. Stables, Kemper Military School and College Campus, c. 1900. The one and one-half story structure is rectangular in shape, has a gambrel roof and is capped by a cupola.
2. Johnston Field House and Pool Annex, Kemper Military School and College Campus, 1923-1925. This large two-story brick structure has a one-story ell to the south and an imposing Neo-Classical primary facade.
3. Cannon Headquarter/Garage, Kemper Military School and College Campus, 1900-1910. This small rectangular brick building has a red tile, hip roof.
6. "D" Barracks, Kemper Military School and College Campus, 1916-1918. A four-story brick, U-shaped structure, this building has a one-story central section and an ornate classical one-story porch over the primary entrance.
7. "A" Barracks, Kemper Military School and College Campus, 1909. A red tile, hip roof caps this three and one-half story brick structure. It is embellished by Flemish gables and projecting entrance bay.

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8. Kemper Administration Complex, Kemper Military School and College Campus, 1842-1904. The original brick structure has been altered and added onto several times to create this U-shaped complex. It varies from one to three stories, has numerous rooflines, and illustrates several styles.
9. Math Hall, Kemper Military School and College Campus, 1905-06. This two-story brick, rectangular building has ornate Flemish gables to each facade.
11. Power Plant, Kemper Military School and College Campus, 1920. The two-story central section of this brick building has flanking one-story wings. The fenestration has been altered and there is an addition.
13. Blakefield Residence, 601 3rd Street, 1890. Continually altered and remodeled, the large two-story frame residence is now sheathed with vinyl siding. The basic Queen Anne plan remains. There is a garage addition.
14. Reese Residence, 303 Center Street, 1887. Two and one-half stories in height, the brick residence retains its original Queen Anne plan and affinities, including decorative hoodmolds and a double leaf entrance.
15. Lamar Residence, 305 Center Street, 1858-1860. Now covered with stucco, the one-story, gable roofed brick structure has a one-bay porch over its entrance.
16. Darby Residence, 309 Center Street, 1858-1860. The two and one-half story brick structure has received several alterations and additions. It has a rectangular bay at the southwest corner and a circular tower at the southeast corner.
17. Dillender Residence, 302 Center Street, 1895. Built in the Queen Anne style, the residence retains gable brackets, decorative terra cotta panels, fishscale shingles, and Eastlake millwork. Turned posts support a simple front porch.
18. Bertha Hitch Hall, 310 Center Street, c. 1854. Accented by end chimneys, gable end parapet walls and a gable porch cap, this two-story brick structure is built on an L plan and has had several additions to the rear.
19. Kusgen-Melkersman Residence, 314 Center Street, 1890-1910. Queen Anne in style, this two and one-half story brick structure is embellished by projecting bays, fishscale shingles, ornate hoodmolds, and an Eastlake porch.

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Intrusions within the district include the following:

4. Academic Building, Kemper Military School and College Campus, 1939. Large grouped windows accent this two-story brick building.
5. Dormitory, Kemper Military School and College Campus, 1950's. Built on an L plan, this three-story brick structure has a double leaf entrance and elevator tower at the southeast corner.
10. Science Building, Kemper Military School and College Campus, 1941. A three-story brick building, it has a transom and sidelights surrounding the entrance.
12. Garage, Kemper Military School and College Campus, c. 1900, 1970. The original small rectangular brick structure has been altered by the addition of a large metal building to the east.

DISTRICT B

District B is located in the central section of the multiple resource area and basically extends north to south along 4th Street. Its boundaries are delineated as follows:

Beginning at the northeast corner of 4th and E. Spring Streets and running south along the west boundary of Lot 240 of Hanna and Wyan's Addition, across the alley and then east along the north boundary of the Hain lot 135' to a point, then south 100' and across Chestnut Street to a point 135' east from the southeast corner of Chestnut and 4th Streets, then east approximately 45' to the alley, then running along the west side of the alley 350' southeast to Vine Street, then 180' along the south side of Lot 7, Hendrick's Addition, to the northeast corner of Vine and 4th Streets, crossing Vine Street, then extending approximately 240' along the east side of 4th Street to the northwest corner of Lot 9, Mack's Addition, crossing 4th Street, then running west along the south boundary of Lot 19, Mack's Addition, to the southwest corner of said lot, then north along the east side of the alley, across Vine Street, continuing up the alley along the west boundary lines of Lots 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 of the Wooldridge Addition, then east along the north boundary of Lot 5 for 10', then north across Chestnut Street and continuing .100' and across the alley, then 15' west along the south boundary of Lot 265 of Hanna's Addition, then north approximately 90' on a line parallel to the west boundary of said lot, then east 60' on a line parallel to the north boundary of said lot, then 60' north on a line parallel to the west boundary of said lot, then east along the north boundary of said lot and Lot 264, Hanna's Addition, continuing across 4th

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Street to the northeast corner of 4th Street, or the beginning point. (NOTE: Boonville's grid plan runs northwest to southeast and northeast to southwest; however, to simplify the verbal boundary description, northwest will be listed as north, northeast as east, southeast as south, and southwest as west).

The central focus of this area is architectural, with its inner core being a group of five Classic Box residences of a high stylistic quality (#5-9). Adding to this streetscape are a number of residences in various styles; however, their density and distance from the street create a pleasant, integral atmosphere. Of special interest are the Hain house (#18) which is listed as a primary structure due to its construction, the Coulter house (#20) with its historical association to a prominent merchant family, the Christ Church Episcopal (#23) for its historical and architectural merit, and the Jackson residence (#13) with its association to an early educational facility of the area. Connecting each element and creating an early 20th Century atmosphere is the brick section of 4th Street (#25). Buildings included in this district present a pleasant blend of old and new, illustrate the economy of a later generation of wealthy families, and create a uniquely cohesive unit. The district now contains a total of 21 contributing resources and two intrusions; two demolitions have occurred since the preparation of the original nomination and are identified by an asterisk.

1. Dukes Residence, 403 4th Street, 1900-1910. Typical of the Queen Anne style this frame two-story structure has an irregular plan and a textured surface.
2. Carl-Hamby Residence, 409 7th Street, 1910-1917. This two-story frame Box style house was built as a duplex and is accented by a one-story front porch.
3. Bloss Residence, 415 4th Street, 1910-1917. Built in the Queen Anne style, this two and one-half story frame structure has been covered with vinyl siding, but retains its irregular gable roof line, chamfered bays, and an oval stained glass window.
4. Hittner Residence, 417 4th Street, 1910-1917. A hip roof with wide eaves caps the two-story brick Box style house which has ornate arched hoodmolds.
5. Windsor Residence, 501 4th Street, c. 1910. Built of buff colored brick, the residence is two and one-half stories with a tiled hip roof, a one-story porch, and a porte-cochere and is embellished with Classical motifs. An outbuilding is associated with the property.

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6. Hofstedler Residence, 503 4th Street, 1920-1925. Red tile, hip roofs cap the two and one-half story brick residence, the three dormers, the one-story porch and the attached garage. The large entrance has sidelights. A window on the south has a stained glass transom.
7. Short Residence, 515 4th Street, 1908. This two and one-half story, stuccoed, Box style house has a belcast hip roof and a one-story Classical porch which wraps around the southeast corner of the structure.
8. William Woods Funeral Service, 517 4th Street, 1909-1910. This classic Box style house is two and one-half stories, brick, and has a hip roof. An ornate porch extends to form a porte-cochere.
9. Smith Residence, 525 4th Street, c. 1915. Bay windows, dormers, classical motifs and a one-story porch all accent this two and one-half story, frame, Box style house with a belcast hip roof.
12. Wiemholt Residence, 603 4th Street, c. 1870's-1880's. Ornate metal hoodmolds accent the two-over-two windows of this one-story, brick, L-shaped residence. There are end chimneys.
13. Jackson Residence, 607 4th Street, 1840. The two-story brick, L-shaped, gabled structure has been stuccoed. Several additions to the east and west have been made.
14. Taylor Residence, 613 4th Street, pre-1900. The gable end of the one-story, frame structure is to the street. A pent porch and two entrances are to the south. It has several additions.
15. Jackson Residence, 617 4th Street, pre-1900. The vernacular one-story frame house has the gable end to the street, an integral porch and entrance on the southeast, and six-over-six windows.
16. Schrader/Jackson Residence, 621-623 4th Street, 1925-1929. Hip dormers and a hip roof cap this two and one-half story brick veneer duplex. It has a one-story porch and two entrances, each with a transom.
17. Angelo Residence, 625 4th Street, 1842, 1870. The two-story, brick structure originally had end chimneys. The entrances are inset and accented by stained glass transom and sidelights. There is an ell to the rear and a later frame addition to the north.
18. Hain Residence, 412 6th Street, 1836-1840. The one and one-half story log front section has an elongated frame ell composed of several additions. It has a gable roof and is clapboarded.

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19. Sombart Residence, 500 4th Street, 1930. Stucco, brick and half-timbering accent this English Tudor Cottage. It is two stories with an irregular roof line.
20. Coulter Residence, 510 4th Street, 1892. Remodeled several times, the structure now has a tile, hip roof. It is two and one-half stories, brick, and has a two-story brick and frame porch and a double leaf entrance.
- \*21. Hickam Estate Property, 514 4th Street, 1840's. Built with heavy timber construction this one-story residence had a gable roof and asbestos siding. It had end chimneys, a boxed cornice and a dog trot plan. (Razed 9-81)
22. Hickam Estate Property, 514 1/2 4th Street, 1910-1917. This one and one-half story brick structure has a belcast hip roof and is accented by segmentally arched lintels.
23. Christ Church Episcopal, 4th and Vine Streets, 1844-1846. Built in a Gothic style, the brick structure has a central bell tower, buttresses, and a new addition to the northeast corner. The pointed arch openings are filled with stained glass.
- \*24. Christ Church Episcopal Parsonage, 413 Vine Street, 1870, 1908. This two and one-half story frame structure had a hip roof and was covered with asbestos siding. It was extensively remodeled in 1908. (Razed 7-86)
25. 4th Street, 400, 500 and 600 Blocks, c. 1913. This length of street is laid in brick in a running bond and is edged with limestone gutters on the west edge.

Intrusions in the district are the following;

10. Tutt Residence, 311 Vine Street, 1950. Sheathed in brick veneer, the one-story, gable roofed structure is built in a ranch style.
11. Hittner Residence, 314 Vine Street, 1930's. A vernacular structure, the brick and frame house has a gambrel roof and pent dormers.

DISTRICT C

Located in the northeast, corner of the multiple resource area, this large residential district, District C, is delineated as follows:

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Beginning at a point 60' east of the northeast corner of E. High and 4th Streets, on the south boundary line of Lot 93, Old Town, crossing High Street to a point 60' east of the southeast corner of E. High and 4th Streets, along the north boundary of Lot 118, Old Town, and extending 40' east along the north boundary of said lot and Lot 119, Old Town, then south 150' along a line parallel to the east boundary of Lot 118, Old Town, then west 100' along the north side of the alley, across 4th Street, continuing along the north side of the alley and the south boundaries of Lots 116 and 117, Old Town, and across the alley, then south across the alley and along the east side of Lot 162, Old Town, across the alley and 45' along the north boundary of Lot 215, Old Town, then 150' south on a line parallel with the east boundary of said lot, and across the alley, then 45' along the north boundary of said lot 230' to the northeast corner of said lot, and then south 150' along the east boundary of said lot, crossing E. Spring Street, then 60' south on a line parallel to 4th Street, then 60' west along a line parallel to E. Spring Street, then 90' on a line parallel to 4th Street, then west 40' along the south boundary of Lot 265, Hanna's Addition, across the alley and along the south boundaries of Lots 266 and 267 of Hanna's Addition to the southwest corner of Lot 267, then north along the west boundary of said lot, across E. Spring Street, continuing along the west boundary of Lot 228, Old Town, and across the alley, then across 3rd Street, then west along the south boundary of Lots 218 and 219, Old Town, continuing across the alley to the southeast corner of Lot 220, Old Town, then west along the south boundary of said lot for 45', then north on a line parallel to the west line of said lot and across the alley, then west along the south boundary of Lot 220, Old Town, to the southwest corner of said lot, then north along the west boundary of said lot, continuing across Morgan Street and along the west boundary of Lot 166, Old Town, and across the alley, then west along the south boundary of Lot 110, Old Town, to the southwest corner of said lot, then north along its west boundary to its northwest corner, then east along the north boundary of said lot to its northeast corner, then north across High Street to the southwest corner of Lot 100, Old Town, and continuing north along the west boundary of said lot, then east along the north boundary of Lot 100, Old Town, continuing across the alley, along the north boundary of Lots 99 and 98, Old Town, across 3rd Street, along the north boundaries of Lots 97, 96, 95 and 94, Old Town, across 4th Street and 60' along the north boundary of Lot 93, Old Town, then 150' south along a line parallel to 4th Street to the beginning point.

Basically a residential district, there is only one commercial property (#25). Another (#26) was originally built as a neighborhood grocery, but has been converted into a residence. Many of the homes are large and a great number of them are now divided into rental units. The streetscapes are accented by wide, tree-lined streets and structures vary in style and construction. Most blocks are of equal density with the majority of buildings sitting back from the

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street in large deep lots. Those along the north side of High Street have a grand view of the river and Howard County. Several residences sit on high embankments revealing the original rolling terrain upon which Boonville was platted. This district also exemplifies the many speculative houses built in this community. Two basic neighborhoods, High Street and Spring Street, are connected by several groups of these houses (30, 31, 32; 36, 37, 38, 39; and 52, 53 and 54). Other areas within the community also have small groups of the speculative houses, but for the most part they lie outside of districts. They add a common element to each neighborhood and a unifying factor to Boonville as a whole. Examples include three houses in the 500 block of 3rd Street, three houses in the 900 block of E. Morgan, three in the 800 block of E. Spring, and four in the 600 block of Spruce Street. This district now contains 61 contributing resources and seven intrusions; two properties have been lost since the preparation of the original nomination and are identified by an asterisk.

1. Renison Residence, 209 E. High Street, 1900-1910. This one-story vernacular structure is frame with asbestos siding and a cross gable roof.
2. Chandler/Burg Residence, 213 E. High Street, 1910-1917. Covered with clapboarding, the one and one-half story frame, L-shaped structure has a gable roof with a gabled wall dormer embellished with fishscale shingles.
3. Hunt/Siebold Residence, 215 E. High Street, 1885-1892. Built on a dog trot plan with end chimneys, this one-story, L-shaped house is frame with asbestos siding and a cross gable roof.
4. Mersey Property, 219 E. High Street, c. 1880's. A frame, L-shaped house sheathed with asbestos siding and having a cross gable roof. It has several additions to the rear.
5. Childers, Sr., Residence, 227 E. High Street, 1892-1900. Typical of the Queen Anne style, the two and one-half story brick house has an irregular plan and roofline. Eastlake porch, polygonal bays, stained glass windows, fishscale shingles, and stickwork vergeboard accent it.
6. Schnetzler Residence, 301-303 E. High Street, 1929. Built as a duplex, the two-story brick structure is symmetrical and is in the Box style.
7. Renken Residence, 307 E. High Street, 1924-1926. This one and one-half story Bungalow is brick accented by stucco and half timbering. It has a gable roof and windows are six-over-one or four-over-one.

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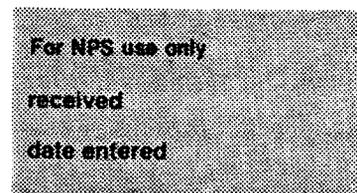
13

8. Terrell Residence, 311 E. High Street, 1880's. Featuring ornate label hood moldings and attenuated windows, the brick, one-story building has a cross gable roof and several additions to the rear.
9. McFarland/Knedgen Residence, 315 E. High Street, 1920-1929. This one-story brick house was remodeled in 1929 to a two-story duplex in a Box style with a hip roof.
10. Malone Residence, 319 E. High Street, 1918. The only example of this Bungalow style, the one and one-half story building is brick with a cross gable roof and has large block framework on the porch.
11. Schmidt Residence, 323 E. High Street, 1915. This is one of two structures in Boonville which exemplify the Prairie style. It is two and one-half stories, brick, and has a belcast hip roof.
12. Moore Residence, 401 E. High Street, 1880's. Italianate in style, the one-story frame building has asbestos siding and an irregular roof line. Several additions are to the rear.
13. Kline Residence, 200 E. High Street, 1885-1890. This vernacular one-story, frame structure has Italianate affinities, is sheathed in asbestos siding, and has a cross gable roof.
14. Nichols Residence, 204 E. High Street, 1885-1892. A gambrel roof caps the one-story, frame structure. There are several additions. A large two and one-half story vertical board and batten, gable roofed barn is to the rear.
15. Holmes Property, 208 E. High Street, 1829-1843. Greek Revival in style, the one-story frame, gabled roofed building has a new porch.
16. Holmes Property, 212 E. High Street, 1829-1840. Rear rooms are log; front piano nobile plan section is brick. Small residence to rear.
18. Zelno Residence, 218 E. High Street, 1900-1917. The vernacular one and one-half story, frame structure is sheathed in weatherboard and is capped by a hip roof.
19. Hirlinger Residence, 308 E. High Street, c. 1922. The two-story Box style house is brick with a hip roof and has a one-story hip roofed porch.

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20. Calvert Residence, 312 E. High Street, c. 1911-1912. Asbestos siding covers this one and one-half story, frame, vernacular building. It has a gable roof, a pent dormer, and a pent roofed porch.
21. Patterson Residence, 314 E. High Street, 1869. Accenting the two-story, L-shaped, brick residence is a two-story frame Victorian porch. The interior millwork uses a different wood in each room. There is a large frame barn to the rear.
22. Wooldridge Residence, 316 E. High Street, 1920's. A hip roof and dormer cap the two and one-half story, brick, Box style residence. It has a one-story front porch.
23. Smith Property, 400 E. High Street, 1900-1910. Built on a Queen Anne style, this two-story, brick residence has a truncated hip roof and is accented by a chamfered bay and a stained glass window.
24. Boonville Daily News Property, 406-408 E. High Street, 1910-1917. Built as a duplex, the two-story brick residence continues the Missouri German motif of segmentally arched windows even though it is constructed in a Box style. It has a truncated hip roof.
25. Boonville Sheet Metal, 210 4th Street, 1900-1910. The gable roofed, one and one-half story brick building has Missouri German affinities. There are additions to the north and south.
26. Williams Residence, 205 E. Morgan Street, 1880's. A one-story brick building with ornate projecting hoodmolds and a frame storefront has been converted to a residence. There are several additions to the rear.
27. Andrew Rental Property, 207 E. Morgan Street, 1840's-1860's. An outstanding example of both the Missouri German style and the piano nobile plan, the two-story, brick building has a gable roof.
28. Smith Rental Property, 213 A & B E. Morgan Street, 1860's. Built on a dog trot plan with end chimneys, the one-story frame, clapboarded residence is embellished with a Classical entrance and an Eastlake porch.
29. Davis-Mayo Rental Property, 215-217 E. Morgan Street, 1900-1910. Originally built as a duplex, each side is symmetrical. It is one and one-half stories, brick, and has a hip roof and an Eastlake porch.
30. Sensabaugh Residence, 215 3rd Street, 1900. This Queen Anne Cottage is one and one-half stories, clapboarded, and has a truncated hip roof.

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31. Thoma Residence, 213 3rd Street, 1900-1910. Asbestos siding covers this one and one-half story frame, Queen Anne cottage. It has a truncated hip roof and an addition to the rear.
32. Brengarth Residence, 211 3rd Street, 1900-10. The frame one and one-half story Queen Anne cottage is covered with asbestos siding and has a truncated hip roof. There are several additions to the rear.
33. Guffy Residence, 209 3rd Street, 1915. Featuring an Eastlake porch and a pent dormer, the one and one-half story, asbestos covered residence has a hip roof and pent addition.
34. Catlett Property, 205-207 3rd Street, 1915. Built as a duplex, each side repeats the other. This two-story, brick hip roofed residence exhibits both Missouri German and Queen Anne motifs.
35. Higbee Residence, 203 3rd Street, 1911-1917. A one and one-half story vernacular structure with Queen Anne and Missouri German affinities, this brick residence has two gable wall dormers on the south facade, two on the east, and one to the north. It has a belcast, cross gable roof and a one-story molded concrete block porch on the east facade. An ell projects to the west.
36. Boggs Residence, 202 3rd Street, 1892-1900. A vernacular structure, it is one story, frame, and has a cross gable roof and several additions. It has been covered with asbestos siding.
37. Hill Residence, 204 3rd Street, 1892-1900. Asbestos siding and brick veneer cover the one-story, vernacular structure. It has a cross gable roof, a hip roof ell, and a pent roofed addition.
38. Brimer Residence, 206 3rd Street, 1892-1900. The vernacular structure features a cross gable roof, asbestos siding, a hip roofed ell and two additions.
39. Krause Residence, 208 3rd Street, 1892-1900. A one-story frame house sheathed with asbestos siding, it has a cross gable roof, a hip roofed ell and an addition.
40. Huckabay Residence, 210 3rd Street, 1885-1892. This one-story frame, asbestos covered house is vernacular in style and has a hip roof and a porch over the entrance with transom.

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41. Knabe Rental Property, 303 E. Morgan Street, pre-1849. A gable roof caps this two-story brick and frame residence. Vernacular in style, it has had several additions and alterations.
42. Browning Property, 305 E. Morgan Street, 1885-1892. Built on an L plan and in a vernacular style, the house is two stories, frame, and covered with asbestos siding. It has a gable roof.
44. Bishop/Packham Residence, 313 and 313 1/2 E. Morgan Street, mid-1800's. This two-story, L-shaped structure has a cross gable roof, is sheathed with composition siding, and has Greek Revival affinities.
- \*45. Catlett Property, 210 1/2 E. Morgan Street, late 1850's. A gable roof capped this Missouri German style, one and one-half story brick structure. (Razed 10-86)
- \*46. Catlett Property, 210 E. Morgan Street, 1839. Covered with composition siding, this structure was built on a piano nobile plan and was probably heavy timber construction. It had a gable roof. (Razed 10-86)
47. Hasselbalch Residence, 212-214 E. Morgan Street, 1890's. The one and one-half story structure was built as a duplex with both Queen Anne and Missouri German affinities. It is brick with a truncated hip roof.
48. Bittner Residence, 218 E. Morgan Street, 1900-1910. Covered with composition siding, this one-story frame, vernacular house has Queen Anne affinities. The clapboarded structure is capped by a hip roof with two pent roofed additions to the south. A dormer to the north is filled with fishscale shingles.
49. Bezoni Residence, 226 E. Morgan Street, 1837. This one-story, frame, vernacular structure is covered with asbestos siding and built on a T plan. The cross gable roof appears to have had end chimneys originally. Pent roofed porches extend to the north, south, east, and west and there are several additions.
50. Jackson Residence, 307 3rd Street, 1910-1920. Iron ridge cresting accents the cross gable roof of this one-story frame structure which has Queen Anne affinities. There are several additions to the rear.
52. Dubovich Property, 304 E. Morgan Street, 1890-1900. This Queen Anne house is two stories, has a gable roof, and has been covered with vinyl siding.

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53. Linhart Residence, 308 E. Morgan Street, 1890-1900. Vinyl siding obscures the Queen Anne details of this two-story house. It has a gable roof. A large addition is to the rear.
54. Lacy Property, 312 E. Morgan Street, 1890-1900. The two-story frame structure has a gable roof and is sheathed in asbestos siding which obscures most of the Queen Anne detailing.
55. Putnam/Wiehe Residence, 314 E. Morgan Street, 1836-1839. Gable end splayed parapets accent the gable roof of this early Missouri German residence. It is two stories, brick, and is irregular in plan due to the additions to the rear.
56. Kosfield/Bullman Residence, 213 E. Spring Street, 1860's. The L-shaped brick structure has two stories and a cross gable roof. It has several additions. A massive stone wall is to the front.
57. Cooper Residence, 301 E. Spring Street, 1860's. Greek Revival in style, the two-story, L-shaped, gable roofed structure has vinyl siding, end chimneys, and entrance with transom and sidelights.
58. Ruhlman/Rapp/Welsch Residence, 307-309 E. Spring Street, 1880's. Built as a duplex, the two-story, brick structure has Italianate affinities. It has a truncated hip roof.
59. Penick Residence, 311 Spring Street, 1840. The two and one-half story structure is built on a 2/3rds plan in the Greek Revival style. It is brick with a gable roof. The one and one-half story brick, gable roofed summer kitchen remains to the east of the house.
60. Atkins Property, 319 E. Spring Street, 1840's. Built on the 2/3rds plan, the residence has Greek Revival affinities and is accented by ornate metal lintels. It is two stories and brick with a low pitched hip roof. There are several additions. The two-story brick summer kitchen is now connected to the house.
62. Travis Property, 300 E. Spring Street, 1840's-1850's. Resembling a row house, the three and one-half story structure is built on a 2/3rds plan with an exposed basement. The gable roof is accented by parapet walls. The brick walls of this Greek Revival house have been stuccoed.
66. Hammers Residence, 310 E. Spring Street, 1850's. This Greek Revival, frame, one-story residence retains its nine-over-six windows and Grecian Ear moldings. It has a gable roof and several additions to the rear.

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67. Zoeller Residence, 312 E. Spring Street, 1860's. The piano nobile house is of brick construction with a gable roof. It is Missouri German in style.
68. Gantner Residence, 312 1/2 E. Spring Street, 1900. This two-story frame house resembles the shotgun plan. It has asbestos siding and a gable roof.
69. Hanna/Tibbs Residence, 314 E. Spring Street, 1840's-1850's. The structure is a composite of several additions forming the piano nobile plan. It is brick; the north facade is laid in Flemish bond. The roof is gabled.
70. Zoeller Property, 318 E. Spring Street, c. 1850. This piano nobile, Missouri German brick structure has a gable roof accented by a molded brick cornice. Additions, c. 1910, added Queen Anne affinities.

Intrusions include the following:

17. Mullett Residence, 216 E. High Street, 1921. A one and one-half story bungalow, the frame structure is stuccoed and has a gable roof.
43. Cook Estate Property, 309-311 E. Morgan Street, 1930's. Built as a duplex, this vernacular two-story brick veneer structure has a hip roof.
51. Herman Residence, 300 E. Morgan Street, 1940's. The Bungalow style residence is one and one-half stories, brick, and has a gable roof.
61. Twenter Property, 408-410 3rd Street, 1920's. The two-story Box style, duplex is brick with a hip roof and has a two-story porch.
63. Travis Property, 302 E. Spring Street, 1960's. This is a mobile home.
64. Travis Property, 304 E. Spring Street, 1960's. This is a mobile home.
65. Tuley Property, 308 E. Spring Street, 1963-1964. This is a one-story frame ranch style house with wood siding and a gable roof.

DISTRICT D

District D, the Central Business District, is located in the central part of the multiple resource area extending north to south and is defined by the

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following boundaries (to simplify the verbal boundary description, northwest is listed as north, northeast as east, southeast as south, and southwest as west):

Beginning at a point 135' east of the northeast corner of High and Main Streets on the south boundary of Lot 88, Old Town, and extending south across High Street to a point 135' east of the southeast corner of High and Main Streets, then running east along the south side of High Street 150', then south 140' along the west side of the alley, then 105' west along the south boundary of the public square, then south across Court Street continuing 75' along the east boundary of Lot 154, Old Town, then east across the alley and continuing 90' through Lot 153, Old Town, on a line parallel to E. Morgan Street, then south along the east boundary of said lot to its southeast corner, then west along the south boundary of said lot and continuing across the alley, then south across E. Morgan Street and along the east boundary of Lot 173, Old Town, and across the alley to the northeast corner of Lot 208, Old Town, then east across the alley and along the north boundaries of Lots 207 and 206, Old Town, then south along the east boundary of Lot 206, then west along the south boundaries of Lots 206 and 207, Old Town, and across the alley to the southeast corner of Lot 208, Old Town, then south across E. Spring Street continuing along the east boundary of Lot 237, Old Town, to its southeast corner, then west along the south boundaries of Lots 237 and 236, Old Town, to the southwest corner of Lot 236, then south across the alley, along the west boundary of Lot 259, Old Town, across Chestnut Street and 210' along the east side of Main Street to a point 140' north of the northeast corner of Main and Vine Streets, then east 180' on a line parallel to Vine Street, then south along the west side of the alley to Vine Street, then west 180' to the northeast corner of Main and Vine Streets, continuing across Main Street, then south across Vine Street extending 35' along the east boundary of Lot 5, Hendrick's Addition, then west 90' on a line parallel to Vine Street, then 35' south on a line parallel to Main Street, then 90' along the south boundary of said lot and extending across the alley, then 70' south along the west side of the alley to the southeast corner of Lot 14, Mack's Addition, continuing 100' along the south boundary of said lot, then 140' north on a line parallel to 4th Street, then 100' east along the north boundary of Lot 6, Hendrick's Addition, to its northeast corner and across the alley, then north across Vine Street to the southwest corner of Lot 4, Hendrick's Addition, continuing along the west boundary of Lots 4, 3, 2, and 1, Hendrick's Addition, across Chestnut Street and continuing 105' along the east side of the alley and across the alley to the southwest corner of Lot 238, Hanna and Wyan's Addition, then west across the alley and along the south boundary of Lot 239, Hanna and Wyan's Addition, then north along the west boundary of said lot and across E. Spring Street, then west along the south boundary of Lot 232, Old Town, then north along the west boundary of said lot, then east 60' along the north boundary of said lot, then north across the alley and 150' on a line parallel to 4th Street, then east 120' along the north

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boundary of Lots 213 and 212, Old Town, and across the alley, then north across Morgan Street to the southwest corner of Lot 157, Old Town, and extending along the west boundary of Lots 157 and 120, Old Town, and across High Street to the southwest corner of Lot 91, Old Town, then west across the alley and 120' along the south boundary of Lots 92 and 93, Old Town, then north 150' on a line parallel to 4th Street to the alley, then east along the north boundary of said lots, continuing across the alley and the north boundary of Lot 91, Old Town, then south approximately 70' along the east line of Lot 91, then east 90' across Lot 90 on a line parallel to High Street continuing across Main Street to the west side of Lot 89, Old Town, then north along the west boundary of said lot and across the alley, then east along the south boundary of Lot 52, Old Town, and the west half of Lot 53, Old Town, then south across the alley and along a line parallel to High Street to a point 135' west of the northwest corner of High and Main Streets, or the beginning point.

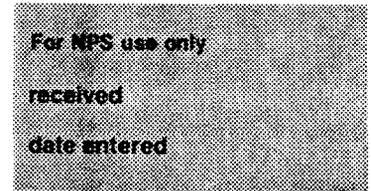
Extending down Main Street and along the 400 and 500 blocks of the cross streets from High to Vine, the Central Business District is a complex grouping of a variety of building styles. Generally sharing interior common walls, most buildings are two stories; however, a few three-story buildings give a break to the eye. Several of the very old structures were modernized in the late 1800's by the addition of cast metal store fronts and trim, and again in the 1920's and 30's when white glazed brick, block glass and sharper and more classical lines were added. One common feature which adds a distinct cohesive quality to this district is the general use of brick as a construction material; another is the use of the three-bay facade. Several structures have been included which are currently sheathed in metal or another covering because the original facade remains unaltered beneath and the building is in restorable condition (#6, 13, 75, 91). Together, historical and architectural merits join to form the significance of this district. This district now contains 84 contributing resources and 15 intrusions; four buildings have been lost since the preparation of the original nomination and are identified by an asterisk.

1. Shaler Property, 409 E. High Street, 1820's-1880's. Built in several sections, the building exhibits Federal, Greek Revival and Missouri German affinities. It varies from two to three and one-half stories, is brick, and has both gable and hip roofs. A long double ell extends to the rear.
2. Stock and Thoma Machine Shop, 413 E. High Street, 1850's. This elongated brick two-story structure has some Missouri German affinities and a turn of the century facade. It has additions to the east.
4. W.J. Cochran Construction Co., 416-422 E. High Street, 1900-1910. Vernacular, with Missouri German affinities, this two-story brick structure has had several additions and alterations.

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5. Corner Lounge, 203 Main Street, 1900-1910. A projecting metal cornice and iron hood molds accent this two-story brick, Italianate building. The first story has been altered.
6. Geiger's Furniture and Appliance, 205 Main Street, 1870's. The projecting ornate metal cornice is extant, the remainder is sheathed in metal siding. The brick structured first story has been altered.
7. Stegner Property, 209-211 Main Street, 1870's. A tall parapet wall with an ornate cornice caps this two-story brick structure. It has been cleaned and the first story has been altered.
8. Boonville Cable TV, 213 Main Street, 1870's. A two-story brick building, this structure is accented by a metal cornice and corbelled brick work. The first story remains virtually intact.
9. Conway and Blanck Attorneys, 215 Main Street, 1870's. The first story of this two-story brick building has been greatly altered. The building is capped by a metal cornice and corbelled brickwork.
10. Missouri Power and Light Co., 217 Main Street, 1900-1910. A two-story brick structure with a crenelated parapet. The first story remains intact.
11. Johnston's Paint Store, 219-221 Main Street, 1870's. These Italianate two-story brick structures have projecting metal cornices, three bays each with pedimented lintels, and first stories with large glass storefronts.
12. Essers Sales Co., 223 Main Street, 1870's. Typical of the Italianate style is the ornate projecting cornice, and columns and beams of the storefront. The structure is brick and rises two stories.
13. Palace Restaurant and Cocktail Lounge, 225 Main Street, mid-1800's. The two-story brick structure has been sheathed with wood siding, however, the original facade remains beneath and is restorable. It has a gable roof.
- \*14. Spencer Property, 229 Main Street, early 1800's, 1910, 1940. This structure had been altered several times, only one wall of the original section remained. It was two stories, brick, and had some Classical affinities. (Razed 4-89)

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15. Koonze Residence, 404 E. Morgan Street, 1844, 1909. A hip roof with dormers accent the two and one-half story brick structure. Its original section is to the south. The structure has been much altered from its original form.
16. J & S Sales, 420 E. Morgan Street, pre-1875. The two-story brick structure has a gable roof and a 1920's front facade. The side wall retains a turn of the century painted wall advertisement.
17. Higbie Property, 426-428 E. Morgan Street, 1882. This three-story brick structure has ornate hoodmolds, a gable roof, and two cast iron storefronts.
18. Personal Finance and American Family Insurance, 301-303 Main Street, pre-1869. White glazed brick now covers the two-story primary facade. The first-story cast iron storefront remains partially intact.
19. Baker Floral Co., 305 Main Street, 1870's. A projecting wood cornice, ornate hood molds and the original storefront accent this two-story brick structure.
20. Hirlinger's Office Supply, 307 Main Street, pre-1869. A projecting cornice and corbelled brick work add Italianate affinities to this two-story brick structure. The first story has been altered.
21. Gmelich and Schmidt Jewelry Co., 309 Main Street, 1870's. This two-story brick structure remains in its original condition including an ornate cornice, an iron advertising sign and an elaborate stained glass transom and canopy.
22. Sunnyday's Fashion Shop, 311-313 Main Street, 1920. A new front facade was added in 1920 to the two-story brick building. It has a stepped parapet and large glass storefront.
23. Boonville Music Co., 315 Main Street, 1870's. Cast and pressed metal form an ornate cornice with "The Phoenix" name. The first story of this two-story brick structure has been sheathed with metal siding.
24. Camelot Shop, 317 Main Street, 1859. A corbelled brick cornice and pedimented lintels accent the three-story brick structure. The first story has been slightly altered.
25. Radio Shack, 319 Main Street, 1859. The building repeats 317 Main Street with the cornice and lintels. The first story has been altered.

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26. Geiger Property, 321 Main Street, 1859. Only the primary facade remains with its corbelled cornice and pedimented lintels, however it is integral to the streetscape.
28. The Other Place, 325 Main Street, 1859. The first story of the three-story brick structure with corbelled cornice and pedimented lintels has been altered.
29. J.C. Penney Co., 329 Main Street, 1914. Stone veneer covers this three-story structure which has Classical affinities.
30. Ross Interiors and Sims Shoe Repair, 417-419 E. Spring Street, 1910. The cast iron storefront remains intact on this two-story, brick building. Terra cotta and ashlar brick decorate the parapet.
31. A-Z Barber Shop, 415 E. Spring Street, 1860's-1870's. Italianate in style, the two-story brick structure has a corbelled cornice and pedimented lintels. The first story has been altered.
32. Medical Arts Pharmacy, 413 E. Spring Street, 1860's-1870's. Capped by a parapet with a corbelled cornice, the two-story brick structure has pedimented lintels. The first story has been altered.
33. Nelson Memorial Methodist Church, 407 E. Spring Street, 1915-1917. Gothic in style, the one and one-half story stone structure is embellished by corner towers and large stained glass windows. A new large addition is to the rear.
35. Shipman's Barber Shop, 408 E. Spring Street, 1850's. Probably originally built as a residence, the first story has been altered for commercial purposes. It is two stories, brick, and has a cross gable roof.
36. Smith Property, 410 E. Spring Street, 1900. This one-story, brick structure with a low hip roof, has both Queen Anne and Missouri German affinities.
37. Smith Residence, 412 E. Spring Street, 1860. Missouri German in style, the structure is one story, brick, and has a gable roof.
40. United Missouri Bank, 401 Main Street, 1914. Beaux Art motifs accent this one-story stone and concrete building.

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41. Family Shoe Store, 407 Main Street, 1870's, 1920's. White glazed brick was added to the primary facade of this two-story brick structure. Classical affinities and a block glass transom accent it.
42. Mode-O'Day Frock Shop, 409 Main Street, 1870's. The two-story structure is brick with Italianate motifs including a projecting cornice and pedimented stone lintels. The first story has been altered.
43. Fashion Fair, 411 Main Street, 1870's, 1930's. The third story was added in the 1930's. The structure is brick.
44. Long's Drug Store, 413 Main Street, 1870's, 1930's. A corbelled brick cornice and third story were added in the 1930's. The first story now has stone veneer.
46. Knights of Pythias Building, 415-417 Main Street, 1920. Built on a Neo-Classical style, the first story had two storefronts. The three-story structure is brick with stone veneer and accents.
47. Dr. Kronk's Office, 419 Main Street, 1870's. This two-story brick structure has a corbelled cornice and arched windows. The first story has been altered.
48. Stein House, 421 Main Street, 1870's, 1930's. The third story was added in the 1930's. The building is brick and has Missouri German affinities. The first story has been altered.
49. Boonslick Senior Center, 423 Main, 1870's, 1930's. Vernacular with Missouri German affinities, this building is brick, two stories and retains its first-story storefront.
52. Paradise Donuts, 501 Main Street, 1880's, 1914. The north section was added onto in 1914 to form the present structure. It is two stories, brick and has Missouri German affinities.
53. Hittner Furniture, 505 Main Street, 1914. Vernacular with Missouri German affinities, this structure is two stories, brick, and has a gable roof.
54. Benson Building Materials, Inc., 511 Main Street, 1905-1910. The U-shaped brick building has a two-story central section with a stepped parapet.

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55. Sears Roebuck & Co., 521 Main Street, 1915. This two-story building has buff brick on the first story and red brick at the second-story level. The first story has two entrances.
56. First Presbyterian Church, Main and Vine Streets, 1833, 1904. The buff brick structure built in a Spanish Baroque style has corner towers and classical motifs. Adjoining it to the rear is a two-story brick structure with a hip roof.
57. Oerly/Plumlee Residence, 408 Vine Street, pre-1885. This Missouri German, one-story brick house has a cross gable roof and several additions to the rear.
58. Allen/Kenney Property, 412 Vine Street, 1880's. A one-story brick building, it has Missouri German affinities, a cross gable roof, and an Eastlake porch.
59. Cunningham Property, 414 Vine Street, 1850's-1860's. An L-shaped plan and cross gable roof define this one-story brick Missouri German residence. It has end chimneys. There is an early brick outbuilding to the rear.
60. Burns Photography, 601 Main Street, 1881. This elongated, three-story brick building has Missouri German detailing.
61. Thespian Hall, Main and Vine Streets, 1855-1857, 1901. A National Register site, the two-story brick structure is a fine example of the Greek Revival style.
- \*62. Holsum Bakery Property, 518 Main Street, 1892. Accented by Queen Anne detailing, this two-story brick residence had a truncated hip roof with ridge cresting and a polygonal tower. (Razed 7-80)
64. Gordon's Jewelry, 408 Main Street, 1870's. A two-story brick structure, it is Italianate in style with a projecting cornice. The first story has been altered.
65. Foster's Drug Store, 406 Main Street, 1885-1892. This two-story brick building has Missouri German affinities. The first story has been altered.
67. Stephanie's Steak House, 402 Main Street, 1860's. Missouri German in style, this three-story brick structure has a corbelled cornice and segmentally arched windows. The first story has been altered.

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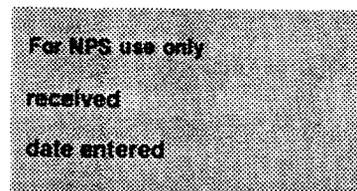
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68. Boonville Abstract Co., 400 Main Street, 1860's. A corbelled cornice and segmentally arched windows accent this three-story brick Missouri German building. The first story has been altered.
69. City Taxi, 504 E. Spring Street, 1890. Vernacular with Missouri German details, the structure is two stories and brick.
71. City Hall, 6th and Spring Streets, 1910-1917. A one-story grey brick building, it has Neo-Classical motifs.
72. Alteration Shop, 326 Grand Street, 1915. Several additions help to form this building. It is brick, one story, and has a parapet.
73. Million Insurance Agency, 513 E. Spring Street, 1900-1910. A corbelled cornice gives the two-story brick structure Missouri German affinities. The first story has been altered.
74. Coast to Coast Total Hardware Store, 328 Main Street, 1870, 1904. Featuring a corbelled cornice and brick pilasters, this two-story brick structure has been altered on the first story. A later addition to the rear repeats the Missouri German motifs.
75. Brownsberger's Clothing Store, 324 Main Street, 1860-1870, 1970's. The two-story brick building is sheathed with metal siding, however, the original Italianate facade with a projecting cornice is extant beneath and is restorable.
76. Montgomery Ward Catalog Sales Agency, 322 Main Street, 1870's. It features a projecting cornice. The fenestration has been altered. A 1976 rehabilitation was sympathetic to the two-story brick building.
77. Judy's Gift Shop/Bantrup Residence, 320 Main Street, 1870's. Italianate in style, the two-story brick building features an ornate metal cornice. The first story has been altered.
78. Janie's Fabric/Brokmeyer Residence, 318 Main Street, 1870's. An ornate metal cornice caps this two-story brick Italianate structure. The first story has been altered.
79. P.N. Hirsch & Co. Department Store, 316 Main Street, 1860-1870's. It is housed in two storefronts. Both are brick, two stories, and have projecting, bracketed cornices. The first story has been altered.

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80. Wooldridge & Wooldridge, Attorneys, 312 Main Street, 1850-1860. This Missouri German three-story brick building has a corbelled brick cornice. The first story has been altered.
81. Stevens TV & Appliance, 310 Main Street, 1870's. This two-story brick building has an Italianate primary facade and an L-shaped addition which extends to the south alley. The first story is altered.
82. Rome Pizzeria, 308 Main Street, 1870's. The two-story brick Italianate structure features a projecting cornice, pedimented lintels and a first-story cornice.
83. Dr. Ward's Office, 306 Main Street, 1870's. A projecting cornice, pedimented lintels and a first-story cornice accent this two-story brick Italianate structure.
84. Marguerites, 304 Main Street, 1870's. Italianate in style, the two-story brick structure has a projecting metal cornice, pedimented lintels, a first-story cornice and its original cast metal storefront.
85. Western Auto, 300-302 Main Street, 1860-1870's. This business is housed in two storefronts; a three-story brick Italianate with cast metal facade motifs and a two-story brick Neo-Classical building which has been covered with stucco. The recent first-story alteration, metal sheathing and large windows, extend across both facades.
- \*88. Snapp Property, 514 Morgan Street, pre-1850. A molded brick cornice, a frame porch, and a pent rear addition were features of this one-story, brick building. (Razed 6-87)
- \*89. Snapp Property, 516 E. Morgan Street, pre-1845. This two and one-half story brick residence was accented by Flemish bond on the north and east, a double end parapet, and molded interior millwork. It was built in two sections and had a gable roof. (Razed 6-87)
90. Mersey Property, 525 Morgan Street, mid-1800's. A denticulated cornice and segmentally arched windows accent this two-story hip roofed brick building.
91. Cooper County Recorder, 523 E. Morgan Street, mid-1800's. Currently sheathed with stucco, the original three-bay facade is extant as well as a denticulated cornice. The two-story brick structure could be rehabilitated.

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92. Chevron Finance Corporation, 521-521 1/2 E. Morgan Street, mid-1800's. The two-story brick property has a denticulated cornice and three-bay second story. The first story has been slightly altered.
93. Victory Cleaners, 519-519 1/2 E. Morgan Street, mid-1800's. Accents on this two-story brick structure include a dentil cornice, pedimented lintels, and a classical entrance. There is an addition to the rear.
94. Shryack-Givens Grocery Co., 515 E. Morgan Street, 1880. This large two-story Italianate brick structure has a cast metal first-story storefront. The building extended to Court Street where the facade echoes the primary facade. In 1975, it was rehabilitated with careful attention to exterior details and styles.
95. Dr. Frasier's Office, 513-513 1/2 E. Morgan Street, 1840's-1850's. A boxed cornice caps the two-story brick structure which has pedimented lintels on the three-bay second story. The first story has been altered.
96. Weyland's 2nd Hand Store, 511 E. Morgan Street, mid-1800's. Gable end parapets and a denticulated cornice accent the two-story brick, Missouri German structure. Carved wreaths form the ends of pedimented lintels. The first story has been altered. There are additions to the rear.
99. Rains Property, 501 E. Morgan Street, 1892. A fine example of cast iron architecture, this two-story brick and iron structure features classical motifs.
100. Downtown Appliance, Inc., 216 Main Street, 1917-1929. The L-shaped, one-story brick structure has facades facing Main and Court Streets.
101. Cooper County Abstract and Insurance Co., 214-214 1/2 Main Street, 1910. Built in a Neo-Classical style, this two-story brick and concrete structure has entrances to Main and Court Streets.
102. Cooper County Courthouse, 200 Main Street, 1911-1912. Classical motifs accent this three-story stone building, of which the first story acts as a heavy raised basement level.
103. Hotel Frederick, 510 High Street, 1905. A large three-story brick structure with Romanesque Revival motifs, it has a large section added in the 1920's.

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Intrusions include the following:

3. Clark's Service Center, 423 E. High Street, 1950's. This one-story frame structure is sheathed with tile blocks.
27. Wee Discount Stores, Inc., 323 Main Street, 1860. This two-story brick structure has been severely altered by a change in fenestration and white glazed brick veneer.
34. Methodist Church Parsonage, 314 4th Street, 1959-1960. This frame structure is a tri-level style.
38. Mid-Missouri Savings and Loan Association, 416 E. Spring Street, 1970. Built in a vernacular style, the one-story structure is formed of prefab concrete.
39. MFA Insurance Office, 420 E. Spring Street, 1870's, 1914. The original brick, two-story structure has been severely altered by changing fenestration and surface texture.
45. Popp's Upholstery, 417 Trafficway, 1885. The one-story structure is a series of brick additions which have been severely altered through the years.
50. Snider Property, 417 Chestnut Street, 1880's-1890's. This two-story brick and frame structure has some Missouri German affinities. It appears to be severely altered.
51. Taylor Property, 419-421 Chestnut Street, 1925-1929. Featuring two storefronts, the structure is one story and built of brick.
63. National Bank of Boonville, 412 Main Street, 1885. Stone veneer has severely altered the two-story brick structure. New additions form a large ell to the rear.
66. C. Hamby's Shoes, 404 Main Street, 1930's. White metal tiles cover this two-story structure.
70. Kluck's Hallway Club, 508 E. Spring Street, 1930's. A two-story buff brick structure built in a vernacular style.
86. Western Auto Storage, 508 E. Morgan Street, 1940's. This vernacular, one-story, brick structure has a sawtooth cornice.

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87. Western Auto Storage, 510 E. Morgan Street, 1940's. This vernacular, one-story, brick structure has a sawtooth cornice.
97. Malone & Korte Co., 509 E. Morgan Street, mid-1800's, 1970. This brick, two-story structure has been severely altered; only a boxed cornice remains of the original facade.
98. Beltz Barber Shop, 505 E. Morgan Street, mid-1800's, c. 1920's. A vernacular, two-story, brick structure, its primary facade has been severely reworked.

DISTRICT E

This large, irregular shaped district is in the northeast section of the multiple resource area and is basically residential. High, Morgan and Spring Streets form the highest concentrations with properties along 6th, 7th, and 8th Streets linking the district together. The boundaries of this district are as follows:

Beginning at the southwest corner of Lot 76, Old Town, and extending south across High Street to the northeast corner of Lot 130 and along its east boundary line to the southeast corner of said lot and south across the alley to the northwest corner of Lot 142, then east along its north boundary, across the alley, and 60' along the north boundary of Lot 141, Old Town, then south 150' on a line parallel to the east/west boundary lines to the south boundary line of said lot, then west 60' to the southwest corner of said lot and west across the alley to the southeast corner of Lot 142, Old Town, then south across Morgan Street to the northeast corner of Lot 185, Old Town, and south along its east boundary and across the alley to the northeast corner of Lot 196, Old Town, then east across the alley and along 50' of the north boundary of Lot 195, Old Town, then south 150' on a line parallel to the east/west boundaries, then west along the south boundary of said lot 15', then south across Spring Street and 150' along the east boundary line of 814 E. Spring Street, then west 230' on a line parallel to Spring Street and across 8th Street and continuing along the south boundary lines of Lots 244, 245, 246, 247, Old Town, across 7th Street, and across the south boundary lines of Lots 241, 242, and 243, Old Town, to the southwest corner of Lot 241, then north along the west boundary of said lot, across Spring Street, along the west boundary of Lot 204, Old Town, across the alley to the southeast corner of Lot 176, Old Town, then west along the south boundary to the southwest corner of said lot, then north along the west boundary of said lot, then east along its north boundary 45' then north across Morgan Street and continuing north 75' on a line parallel to 6th Street through Lot 151, Old Town, then west 45' on a line parallel to Morgan Street to

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the west boundary of Lot 151, then north along the west boundaries of Lots 151 and 122, Old Town, and across High Street to the southwest corner of Lot 85, Old Town, then west across 6th Street, and along the south boundaries of Lots 86, 87, and 45' of Lot 88, then north 150' on a line parallel to the east/west boundary lines, then 45' east along Lot 88 and along the north boundaries of Lot 87 and 35' of Lot 86, then north across the alley and 40' on a line north which parallels the east boundary line of Lot 55, Old Town, then 55' east on a line which parallels the south boundary line and across 6th Street to the west boundary line of Lot 56, Old Town, then north along this line 40', then east on a line which parallels the south boundary through Lots 56 and 57, Old Town, then 80' south along the east boundary of Lot 57 and across the alley, then east along the north boundaries of Lots 83, 82, 81, 80, 79, 78, 77, and 45' of Lot 76, Old Town, crossing both 7th and 8th Streets, then south on a line parallel to the east/west boundaries of said lot 150', then west 45' along the south boundary of said lot to its southwest corner or the beginning point.

Buildings within this large district are linked by location, setting, a common sense of design and a strong sense of place and association. For the most part, the area is residential, many houses are rental properties. Three churches (#60, 68, and 96) and several commercial structures help give a variety to function and style. Bell Park (#18) forms a pleasant green space as well as an area from which to realize the importance of High Street and its terrain. Large fine homes of distinguished merchants and civic leaders are located throughout this district with high concentration of these on High, Morgan and Spring Streets. Due to size, the district conveys a variety of style as well as construction material.

The early streetscapes were filled with this variety: the Thacher Residence #16, the Stammerhohn Residence #10, and the Kirby Residence #75 represent the brick buildings; the Lauer Residence #19 and Waibel Residence #92 are built of log construction; the Jones Residence #23 is probably of heavy timber construction; and the Cooper County Jail #62 is a stone building. Boonville's overall prosperity through the years, which allowed for a continuing update of new styles, and streetscape development patterns form a district which is cohesive due to its dissimilarity. Streetscapes are a pleasant mix of Missouri German, vernacular, Italianate, Queen Anne and bungalows. The variety of textures, materials, and proportions are linked by the common sense of settings, rhythm, and a cohesive sense of neighborhood. The pivotal structures, both architectural and historical, within the neighborhoods form another link in the integrity and sense of place of this district. District E now contains 87 contributing resources and 20 intrusions; one building has been demolished since the preparation of the original nomination and is identified by an asterisk.

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1. Dyer Residence, 513 E. High Street, 1870. A one-story, Missouri German, brick structure, it has additions to the rear. Alterations have converted it to a duplex.
2. Popp Residence, 515 E. High Street, 1880's. This brick one-story residence has Missouri German and Queen Anne motifs.
3. Stewart Residence, 519 High Street, 1880's. Built as a one-story brick house, the top one and one-half stories were added in 1900-1910. It has a hip roof and Queen Anne affinities.
4. Edwards Residence, 523 High Street, 1880's. This frame one-story Queen Anne residence has additions to the rear and was rehabilitated in 1978.
5. Williams, Reeseaman & Tate Law Offices, 527 E. High Street, 1880's. A brick, one-story Queen Anne cottage, it was rehabilitated in the 1970's.
6. Simmons-O'Brian Residence, 105 6th Street, pre-1869. The vernacular, one-story brick structure had a bay window added between 1885 and 1892. It has a gable roof.
8. Burns Residence, 104 6th Street, c. 1855. A huge interior fireplace accents this one-story frame vernacular structure. It has a gable roof.
9. Schler Residence, 106 6th Street, 1896. This one and one-half story frame Queen Anne cottage has a hip and gable roof and has been covered with asbestos siding.
10. Stammerjohn-Cline Residence, 603 E. High Street, 1825-1830. Originally facing 6th Street, this two-story brick residence had Federal qualities. It now faces High Street.
11. Hendrickson Residence, 605 E. High Street, 1900. A Queen Anne cottage, it is frame with a cross gable roof and retains many of its details.
12. Verts Residence, 611 E. High Street, 1896. This two and one-half story Queen Anne is frame with a hip and gable roof. Most of its details have been removed.
13. Holmes Residence, 617 E. High Street, mid-1800's. Built in several sections, the two-story brick Italianate front section was added in 1881-1883.

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14. Rennison Residence, 623 High Street, 1890's. Queen Anne in style and plan, many of the details of this two-story frame house have been removed.
15. Williams/Kemper House, 701-703 High Street, 1898. Recently restored, the two and one-half story Queen Anne residence is frame. Ridge cresting accents the roof line.
16. Thacher Residence, 713-715 High Street, 1840's, 1866. The earlier east section is a one and one-half story brick, and is accented by lemish bond brick work and a Federal style fireplace mantel. The west section is a two-story, brick, Italianate structure.
17. Windsor Structure, 717 E. High Street, 1903. This is a two-story frame, Queen Anne style structure with a hip and gable roof. It has been covered with asbestos siding.
18. Bell's View Park, E. High Street. An open city lot serving as a city park since the 1880's. It affords a grand view of the Missouri River.
19. Lauer Residence, 811 High Street, 1830-1833. The one-story structure was originally a one-room log cabin. Frame sections have been added to the east and north. It has a gable roof.
20. Geiger Residence, 602 High Street, 1913. This two and one-half story brick Box style house has a gable roof and some Prairie affinities.
21. Gould Residence, 608 High Street, 1920's. A Bungalow, this one and one-half story frame house is stuccoed and has a hip roof.
22. Robinson Residence, 612 High Street, 1905. Built as a Queen Anne cottage, the one and one-half story frame house now has asbestos siding.
23. Jones Residence and Office, 616 High Street, 1820. Two chimneys on each end accent this two-story structure which is probably of heavy timber construction. It has a gable roof and one-bay porch.
25. Christ Residence, 622 High Street, pre-1850. The one-story frame (or log) structure has several additions to the rear.
26. Downs Residence, 704 High Street, 1890's. This two and one-half story frame Queen Anne structure has a hip and gable roof, and has been covered with masonite siding.

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28. Low Residence, 712 High Street, 1904. The top section of this two and one-half story Queen Anne frame residence has been converted into an apartment.
29. Hirsch Residence, 714 High Street, 1920. Built in the Prairie style, the residence is two and one-half stories, brick, and has a hip roof.
30. Bell Residence, 724 High Street, 1886. An example of the brick Queen Anne style, it has two and one-half stories and two corner towers accented by terra cotta panels. A large addition is to the west and south.
32. Schuster Residence, 212 6th Street, 1833. This one-story frame vernacular structure has a gable roof, sits close to the street, and adjoins 216 6th Street.
33. Eagon Residence, 216 6th Street, 1830's. This one-story frame vernacular structure has a gable roof, sits close to the street and adjoins 212 6th Street.
34. Becker Residence, 218 6th Street, pre-1885. Built on a central hall plan, the one-story frame structure has several additions to the rear.
35. Kraus Residence, 222 6th Street, pre-1880. Built on a 2/3rds plan, the one-story structure is frame with a cross gable roof.
36. Cochran Residence, 607 E. Morgan Street, 1869. Missouri German and Classical details accent this one-story brick structure.
37. Brownsberger Residence, 611 Morgan Street, 1869. The second story was added before 1885. The structure is brick with a hip roof and Missouri German and Italianate affinities.
38. McAllister Residence, 615 Morgan Street, 1869. This one-story structure is brick, has a cross gable roof and is built on a 2/3rds plan.
40. Thacher Funeral Home, 629 Morgan Street, 1886. A large two and one-half story brick Queen Anne structure, it retains most of its details. A large original carriage house is to the rear.
43. Shipley Residence, 205 7th Street, pre-1900. This vernacular one and one-half story residence is frame and has a gable roof and a one-bay porch.

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46. Morton Residence, 703 Morgan Street, pre-1869. This one and one-half story brick structure has a cross gable roof and Missouri German affinities.
47. Smith Residence, 707 Morgan Street, 1892-1898. A one and one-half story frame Queen Anne cottage, it retains all of its surface texturing and details.
48. Leonard Residence, 711 Morgan Street, 1855. Several additions and alterations now form a two and one-half story brick Italianate residence. It has a hip roof and ornate glasswork, including a large stained glass window.
49. Tate Residence, 719 Morgan Street, 1888. A mansard roof caps this Queen Anne structure. It is brick and has ornate hood molds.
50. Vaughan Residence, 723 Morgan Street, 1920. A fine example of the Bungalow style, it is one and one-half stories, brick, and has a tile roof.
51. Dedrick Residence, 200 8th Street, c. 1920's. This one and one-half story brick bungalow has a hip roof and segmentally arched windows.
52. Bishop Residence, 204 8th Street, c. 1857. Parts of this structure may be heavy timber construction. It is one story and has a gable roof.
53. Hurt Residence, 208 8th Street, 1899. This one and one-half story Queen Anne cottage is brick and has a hip and gable roof.
54. Kempf Residence, 210 8th Street, 1890's. This Queen Anne cottage is brick, one and one-half stories, and has a hip and gable roof.
56. Lowe Property, 803 E. Morgan Street, 1900. A one and one-half story brick Queen Anne cottage, the structure has segmentally arched windows and a hip and gable roof.
57. Stretz Residence, 805 Morgan Street, 1865-1869. Missouri German and classical details accent this two-story brick, gable roofed structure.
58. Kirchner Property, 807 Morgan Street, c. 1870's. This vernacular one and one-half story frame house has Classical affinities.
60. Morgan Street Baptist Church, 811 Morgan Street, 1884. This brick Gothic style structure has a corner tower. A vestibule and rear chapel were added in 1928.

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61. Robertson Property, 6th and Morgan Streets, 1870's. This large three-part brick structure has received several alterations. One section has recently been cleaned.
62. Cooper County Court Property, 612-614 Morgan Street, 1847-1848, 1871. The two-story, stone jail is the west section. In 1871, a two-story brick residence with Classical affinities was built. Both are under a gable roof.
63. Cooper County Jail Barn, 614 1/2 Morgan Street, 1878. The one-story frame, gable roofed barn is sheathed with board and batten siding.
64. Jones Property, 618 Morgan Street, 1875. Italianate in style, this two-story brick structure has a truncated hip roof.
65. Cooper County Community Center, 622 Morgan Street, 1890-1900. This two-story frame structure is built in the Queen Anne style.
66. Dobson/Welliver Residence, 626 Morgan Street, 1876-1883, 1900. A one-story brick structure, it has a cross gable roof and appears as a Queen Anne cottage. It is a duplex.
69. Baker-Chitwood Residence, 718-720 Morgan Street, 1920's. This two-story, brick structure has a hip roof, a one-story porch and is built in the Box style.
70. Pyles Residence, 800 E. Morgan Street, 1910. A Queen Anne cottage, the residence is one and one-half stories and brick. It has a hip and gable roof.
71. Miller Residence, 808 Morgan Street, 1890-1910. The one and one-half story brick structure is built in the Queen Anne style and retains most of its details.
72. Letzring/Lewis Residence, 810-812 Morgan Street, 1916. Built as a duplex, it is one and one-half stories, brick, has a hip roof, and continues the tradition of segmentally arched windows.
73. McKenzie Residence, 609 Spring Street, 1909. A brick Queen Anne structure, it is two and one-half stories and has a gable and hip roof. Stained glass windows are extant.
74. Friedrich Property, 615 Spring Street, 1860's. This vernacular structure is a one-story, brick, has a gable roof, and has Missouri German affinities.

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75. Kirby Residence, 617 Spring Street, 1844. Built in the Federal style, the two-story brick residence has a gable roof and several additions to the rear. It sits close to the street and is in the process of being restored.
76. Meredith Residence, 623 Spring Street, 1901. This two and one-half story, brick structure is built in the Queen Anne style.
77. Duren Residence, 629 Spring Street, c. 1900. A hip and gable roof caps this two and one-half story brick Queen Anne structure. It has a large one-story porch.
79. Davis Residence, 719 E. Spring Street, c. 1910-1917. Bungalow in style, it has a gable roof, is brick and has one and one-half stories.
80. Schupp Residence, 721 Spring Street, 1890-1900. This one and one-half story brick, Queen Anne cottage has a mansard type roof and has been converted into apartments.
81. Potthast Residence, 727 Spring Street, 1877-1880. A Gothic, one and one-half story frame structure, it has a large one-story porch. It retains the gable end decoration and ornate bay window.
83. Boehm-Kinney Property, 310-12 8th Street, 1924. This two and one-half story brick structure has been altered from a commercial property into a Box style duplex.
86. Lang Residence, 801 Spring Street, 1878. Italianate in style, the structure is two stories, brick, has a belcast hip roof and bracketed eaves.
- \*87. Tenneyson Residence, 803 Spring Street, 1840's-1860's. This small vernacular style residence was frame or possibly log. It was one story and had a gable roof. (Razed, 1987)
89. Catlett Rental Property, 815-817 Spring Street, c. 1900. Accented with Missouri German motifs, this duplex is one and one-half stories and brick.
90. Remington/Creighton Offices, 610 Spring Street, 1900-1910. A brick Queen Anne style residence, it is two and one-half stories and has a hip and gable roof. Recently rehabilitated, the front porches are to be restored.

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91. Midwest Investment, Inc. Property, 614 Spring Street, 1892. A fine example of Queen Anne architecture, this two-story frame house retains both its interior and exterior details.
92. Waible Residence, 616 Spring Street, 1833-1848. The rear three rooms of this one-story structure are log; the later front section is brick and has Missouri German affinities.
93. Smith Property, 620 Spring Street, 1830's-1850's. The one-story, gable roofed structure is log and frame and originally served as the summer kitchen to 616 Spring Street. It has been converted into a rental unit.
94. Ambrose Residence, 622 Spring Street, 1920-1925. A fine example of the Bungalow style, this brick residence is one and one-half stories and has a tile covered gable roof. A small smokehouse to the rear is contemporary to the residence.
95. Small Residence, 630 Spring Street, 1840-1850. This Greek Revival structure is brick, one story, has a gable roof and a large ell to the rear. A large board and batten barn is associated with the property.
96. United Church of Christ, 7th and Spring Street, 1887-1888, 1915-1916. Built in the Gothic Revival style, the brick structure has a large central bell tower. Addition to the rear was constructed in 1915-1916.
97. United Church of Christ Parsonage, 706 Spring Street, 1903. A brick Queen Anne residence, it has two stories, a hip and gable roof, and a later one-story porch.
98. Esser Residence, 710 Spring Street, 1900-1910. Built of brick and in a Queen Anne style, the residence is two and one-half stories and is accented by leaded and stained glass windows.
100. Long Residence, 716 Spring Street, 1870-1880's. This two-story brick structure has a hip roof and is Italianate in style. It has several additions to the rear.
101. Cooper County Head Start Center, 726 Spring Street, 1900-1907. Typical of the Queen Anne style, this two-story brick residence has chamfered bays, fishscale shingles, and terra-cotta panels.
102. Dreisoerner-Michaelis Residence, 409 8th Street, pre-1910. This one-story brick structure has a cross gable roof and Queen Anne affinities.

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104. Brady Residence, 800 Spring Street, 1890-1910. This one-story Queen Anne brick structure has segmentally arched windows.
105. Twillman Residence, 804 Spring Street, 1900-1910. A cross gable roof caps this one-story frame Queen Anne cottage. It has additions to the south.
106. Hess Residence, 808 Spring Street, 1850-1860. This two-story, frame Greek Revival residence has a hip roof and several additions to the rear.
107. (Secondary) Boillet Residence/Esser Residence, 812 E. Spring Street, c. 1900-1910. One-story, brick residence constructed in vernacular interpretation of Queen Anne. Facade, on north elevation, distinguished by projecting bay. Facade porch has been partially enclosed and screened. Gable ell extends to the south and a side porch on the east elevation of the ell has been enclosed.
108. Gerhardt Residence, 814 Spring Street, 1890-1910. This Queen Anne cottage is one story with a hip and gable roof and several additions to the rear.

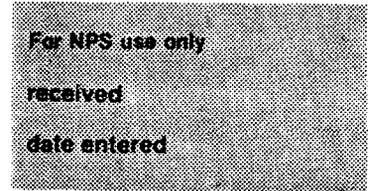
Intrusions in the district include the following:

7. Mersey Property, 104 6th Street, 1925-29. Built as a commercial property, this one-story, molded concrete block structure has been converted to a duplex. It has a gable roof.
24. Selck-Wilkerson Residence, 620 High Street, 1936. This one and one-half story brick bungalow has a gable roof and a large side porch.
27. Hitt Residence, 708 High Street, 1940's. A gable roof caps this one-story brick cottage.
31. Kraus Residence, 208 6th Street, 1935. This one-story vernacular structure is frame and has a gable roof.
39. Armory, 625 Morgan Street, 1948. Built of brick tile, the structure is one story and has a barrel vault roof.
41. Oswald Rental Property, 621 Court Street, 1940's. A one and one-half story brick structure with a gable roof, it has an addition on the south.
42. Oswald Residence, 209 7th Street, 1948. A vernacular, one-story structure, it is brick and has a gable roof.

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44. Mustion Residence, 212 7th Street, 1920's. Built as a duplex, the one and one-half story brick, gable roofed structure has bungalow detailing.
45. Sloan/Hain Residence, 214-216 7th Street, pre-1900. Originally two structures, they have been joined by a front porch and both have Ozark Rock veneer.
55. Low Rental Property, 218 8th Street, 1960's. This two-story brick and frame structure has a hip roof. The first story is a garage area with apartment above.
59. Bird Property, 809 Morgan Street, pre-1885. This two-story brick and frame structure has been severely altered.
67. Oswald Residence, 630 Morgan Street, 1930's. A one and one-half story brick structure with a gable roof. It has bungalow affinities.
68. St. Peter and Paul Catholic Church, 7th and Morgan Streets, 1973. A large, T-shaped, brick structure, with Georgian affinities.
78. Church Hall, 322 7th Street, 1955. A two-story brick structure, it has a corbelled brickwork cornice.
82. Boehm Residence, 315 8th Street, 1930's-1940's. A one and one-half story frame bungalow, it has a gable roof and a large patio to the north.
84. Wesselman Residence, 314 8th Street, 1959. Cape Cod in style, the structure is one and one-half stories, frame, and has a gable roof.
85. Martin Residence, 316 8th Street, 1959. This one-story ranch type house is frame with a hip roof.
88. Kenney Property, 813 Spring Street, 1884. This one and one-half story frame structure has been severely altered.
99. Ginter-Wiemholt Residence, 714 Spring Street, 1950's. Built as a duplex, this one and one-half story brick structure has a gable roof and bungaloid affinities.
103. Schwartz Residence, 402 8th Street, 1870's. This one-story frame Queen Anne cottage was moved to this site.

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DISTRICT F

District F, which extends basically north and south along 6th and 7th Streets, is in the East Central section of the multiple resource area and is basically residential. Its boundaries are delineated as follows:

Beginning at the southwest corner of Lot 4, Ormrod's Addition, and extending south along the west boundaries of Lots 5, 6, and 7, Ormrod's Addition, and across Vine Street to the northwest corner of Lot 9, Ormrod's Addition, then east along the north boundary of said lot, then south along its east boundary and 40' of Lot 10, then east across the alley and 180' along a line parallel to Locust Street, then south along the west side of 7th Street 125', then east across 7th Street continuing 150' on a line parallel to Locust, then south 60' on a line parallel to 7th, then west 50' on a line parallel to Locust, then south 65' on a line parallel to 7th Street to the north side of Locust Street, then west along the north side of Locust, across 7th Street, along the south boundary of Lot 10, Hoagland's Addition, and across the alley, then south across Locust Street and continuing along the west side of the alley to the southeast corner of Lot 6, Hoagland's Addition, and west along the south boundary of said lot to its southwest corner, then south across Arch Street and along the west boundaries of Lots 5, 4, 3, 2, and 1, Hoagland's Addition, then east along the south boundary of Lot 1 90', then south across Spruce Street and continuing south 50' on a line parallel to 6th Street, and through Lot 20, Rice Addition, then east 100' along the south boundary of said lot to its southeast corner, then south along the east boundary of Lots 20, 19, 18, 17, and 16, Rice Addition, then west along the south boundary of Lot 16, then north along the west boundary of Lots 16, 17, 18, 19, and 20, Rice Addition, then west across 6th Street to the southwest corner of 6th and Spruce Streets, then north across Spruce Street, then west 180' to the east side of the alley, then north along the east side of the alley to Locust Street, across Locust Street continuing north along the east side of the alley to Vine Street crossing Vine Street and continuing north 140' along the east side of the alley, then east 180' on a line parallel to Vine Street, continuing across 6th Street, then north 50' along the west boundaries of Lots 4 and 5, Ormrod's Addition, then 160' east on a line parallel to Vine Street to the alley, then south 75' along the east boundary of Lots 4 and 3, then 160' west along the south boundary of Lot 4 to the southwest corner, or the beginning point.

An extremely cohesive district, this residential area creates a definite sense of time and place. The setting is generally large Italianate homes set back on large lots along a tree lined street. The similarity of style is related to a high quality of workmanship and an intense use of brick. This common building material is also used for structures of other styles which also appear in this area. Continuous development along these streets added a variety of styles

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including Greek Revival (#4, 12, and 26), Missouri German (#16, 19, 23, 25, 27, 36 and 43), a large number of Queen Anne structures, the original Gothic detail of the Foursquare Church (#24), and the mansard roof of the Maplewood Apartments (#38). Setting, workmanship and design all join to give a strong sense of neighborhood. The historical element of the lives of several important figures aid the visual aesthetic qualities in projecting a cohesive neighborhood atmosphere. This high level of homogeneity is not disturbed by the inclusion of two brick cottages dating to the 1930's. They are fine examples of the cottage style which developed in Boonville and are found scattered throughout the community. Within a few years they will be eligible for inclusion and because of their place in this neighborhood they are therefore a part of this district rather than listed as intrusions. The small number (5) of intrusions do not affect the associations of units or the effect of the whole. A brief description of each property follows and will further exemplify the integral and cohesive quality of this district which now contains 37 contributing resources. Three buildings have been demolished since the preparation of the original nomination and are identified by an asterisk.

1. Gann-Ruddell Residence, 747 6th Street, 1840-1870, 1906. This two and one-half story brick structure has undergone several additions and alterations and now appears with both Italianate and Queen Anne motifs. It has a hip and gable roof and a circular corner tower.
- \* 2. Snider Residence, 735 6th Street, 1870-1880's. Italianate in style, this two-story brick structure had a low hip roof and a bracketed eave. (Razed, 1987)
3. Weed Residence, 731 6th Street, 1897. A two and one-half story brick, Queen Anne residence, it has a gable and hip roof and a one-story front porch.
4. Neimeyer Residence, 727 6th Street, 1860-1870's. This one-story brick building has a cross gable roof and is accented by a Greek Revival entrance.
5. Arnold Residence, 721 6th Street, 1900-1910. A gable and hip roof caps this two and one-half story brick Queen Anne structure, which retains most of its distinctive detailing.
6. Glass Residence, 715 6th Street, 1884. This two-story brick Italianate residence has a low hip roof, bracket eave, and ornate first-story porch.
8. Bechtold-Reed Residence, 711 6th Street, 1871. Built on the 2/3rds plan, this Italianate structure is brick, two stories, and has ornate hoodmolds. The porch has been altered.

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9. Melton Property, 703 6th Street, pre-1892. This two-story brick structure has a gable roof and ornate porch and eave details which may be Gothic in style.
11. Windsor Residence, 619 6th Street, 1905. This two and one-half story brick Queen Anne structure has a gable and hip roof and a one-story porch.
12. Embry Residence, 615 6th Street, 1853. Greek Revival details include a classical inset entrance, window lintels and bracketed eaves. Built on a 2/3rds plan, the residence is one story and brick with several additions to the rear.
13. Davis-Tuttle Residence, 611 6th Street, 1885-1892. This one-story brick Queen Anne cottage is accented by chamfered bays and a circular bay with a bell shaped roof.
14. Fowler Property, 524-530 Vine Street, 1860's. This vernacular two-story brick residence has a gable roof and sits close to the street. It has been altered through the years.
15. Gygr-Gas Service, 518 Vine Street, 1847. This large one and one-half story brick structure has been altered and has several additions. It has some Missouri German affinities and is historically significant as well.
16. Doty Property, 515 Vine Street, 1870's-1880's. Originally a hotel, the two and one-half story brick structure has a large addition to the north and has been converted into apartments. It is Missouri German in style.
19. Harris-Linhart Residence, 525-527 6th Street, 1850's. Missouri German in style, the two story brick structure has been altered through the years. It is capped by a gable roof and accented by an ornate scalloped vergeboard.
- \*21. Friedrich Property, 519 6th Street, 1860's. This L-shaped, one and one-half story brick residence was Missouri German, but had an ornate Eastlake front porch. (Razed, 1986)
- \*22. Stegner Property, 510 6th Street, pre-1885. Although this structure had several additions, it formed a shotgun plan. It was one story, brick, and had a gable roof. (Razed, 1988)
23. Stegner Property, 512 6th Street, 1860's. This Missouri German residence has a cross gable roof and is a one-story brick building.

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24. Foursquare Gospel Church, 600 6th Street, 1852, 1956. Originally this structure had a fine Gothic facade, however, in 1956 a large frame section was added. The structure was retained in the district due to its strong historical merit.
25. Heyssel Residence, 606 6th Street, 1860's. A fine example of Missouri German architecture, the L-shaped, one-story structure is brick and has several additions to the rear.
26. Haun Residence, 612 6th Street, 1846-1848. This Greek Revival brick one-story residence has a large rear ell and two bays added to the front. It has a gable roof. There is a small outbuilding.
27. Miller Residence, 624 6th Street, 1860. Missouri German in style, the brick structure is one story and L-shaped with a cross gable roof.
28. Huecker Residence, 607 Locust, 1930's. This buff brick one and one-half story cottage is accented by red brick. It has a gable roof.
29. Humfield Residence, 609 Locust, 1930's. Built in the cottage style, this one and one-half story brick structure is capped by a gable, red tile roof.
30. Creason-Perry Residence, 615 Locust Street, 1850's-1860's. The one-story frame structure has a gable roof and is sheathed with composition siding. It has several additions to the rear and is divided into apartments.
31. Hayes Residence, 627 Locust Street, 1892-1900. Queen Anne in style, the two and one-half story frame structure has a later porch and additions to the west and north.
32. Twenter Property, 611-613 7th Street, 1922-1925. The two-story frame structure is a duplex. It has a hip roof and is built in the Box style.
33. Earhart Residence, 609 7th Street, 1899. This brick Queen Anne cottage is one and one-half stories and is accented by a rectangular tower with pyramidal roof.
34. Hilden Residence, 605 7th Street, 1899. A Queen Anne cottage, this brick structure is one and one-half stories and has a hip and gable roof.
35. Lucas Residence, 614 7th Street, pre-1892. This vernacular one-story frame structure has a gable roof.

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36. Elbert Residence, 622 7th Street, 1868. Missouri German details, including segmentally arched windows, accent this one-story brick structure.
38. Maplewood Apartments, 702 6th Street, 1892. The mansard roof of this two and one-half story brick structure gives it a Second Empire style. It has several additions and a new porch.
39. Ross Residence, 708 6th Street, 1870's-1880's. Italianate in style, the two-story brick residence has a low hip roof with bracketed eaves and a large ell to the rear.
40. Myer Residence, 712 6th Street, 1882. A truncated low hip roof caps this two-story brick Italianate structure.
41. Lammers Residence, 720 6th Street, 1870's. Bracketed eaves, a low hip roof, ornately panelled entrance and one-story porch accent this two-story brick Italianate residence.
42. Wooldridge Property, 800 6th Street, 1870's. Built on a 2/3rds plan, the two-story brick structure has decorative ridge cresting on its truncated hip roof.
43. Wilkerson Residence, 806 6th Street, 1870's. A large gable end parapet linking end chimneys accents this one and one-half story brick Missouri German residence.
44. Geiger/Loesing Residence, 810 6th Street, 1870's-1880's. This vernacular one and one-half story brick structure has Missouri German and Queen Anne affinities. It has a gable roof.
45. Miller/Brandes/Turner Residence, 814 6th Street, 1872-1875. This one and one-half story brick structure had a large rear addition built in 1917-1929. The newer gable roof was also added.
46. Smith/Whitehorse Residence, 818 6th Street, 1850's-1860's. Missouri German in style, the one-story, brick structure has a gable roof and several additions to the rear. It sits close to the street and has a large stone retaining wall.

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Intrusions in the district include the following:

7. Glass Building, 715 1/2 6th Street. This one-story brick vernacular commercial building was constructed circa 1940. It has stepped parapets capped with tile coping. Its facade is at street level, while the remaining elevations are partially underground.
17. J. E. Gleason House, 521-523 Vine Street. A Box style duplex, the two-story William-Oswald Residence was constructed circa 1925. Red brick extends from the raised basement to the first story's woodwork window sills. The remainder of the house is clad with buff brick.
18. Frank Hirlinger House, 525-527 Vine Street. A two-story vernacular brick duplex constructed circa 1915, the Hirlinger House retains a parapet capped by a corbelled cornice. The one-story porch is supported by brick columns and the flat roof of the porch is encircled by a wooden balustrade.
20. Beatrice Friedrich House, 523 6th Street. By 1929, a circa 1917 tin shop had been converted into a two-story brick residence with recessed corner porch and a corbelled parapet. In 1977, additional changes included replacement of windows, substantial interior alterations, and the removal of a rear balcony.
37. Zimmerman House, 616 Locust. A circa 1935 two-story vernacular dwelling constructed in buff brick, the Zimmerman House features large shed dormers on the facade and the rear elevation.

DISTRICT H

This historic district, District H, lies to the east of the city proper but within the city limits. It is in the East central section of the multiple resource area. All the buildings are located on property owned by the State of Missouri. The district included only a small section of land actually used by the Missouri Training School for Boys and its boundaries are outlined as follows:

Beginning at the southeast corner of E. Morgan Street and Reformatory Drive and extending east 190' along Morgan Street, then south at a right angle 225' on a line parallel to Reformatory Drive, then east at a right angle and on a line parallel to Morgan Street 565', then south at a right angle and on a line parallel to Reformatory Drive 615', then west at a right angle and on a line parallel to Morgan Street 2115', then north at a right angle and on a line parallel to Reformatory Drive 845' to a point where the Group Home Drive meets Morgan Street, then east at a right angle and along Morgan Street 1540' to the beginning point.

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District H, or the Missouri Training School for Boys District, is cohesive as a unit both because of the historical connection of each element and due to its geographic location and setting. Architectural similarities, such as a common building material (brick), and the general large scale of the structures also add to the homogeneity of this area.

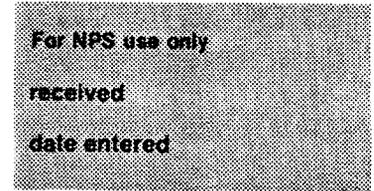
Established in 1887, the school has had a constant period of development. Though the majority of buildings are vernacular due to size and institutional function, several examples of the prominent styles are evident and include the Second Empire Administration Building (#4); several Queen Anne buildings, including the Group House (#1) and Stone, Stephens and Dockery Cottages (#10, 11, 12); and Bungalow affinities are evident on the Superintendent's Residence (#5). This constant development has continued and has therefore caused numerous new buildings to be erected within the complex; these are listed as intrusions. The campus area is noted for its gentle rolling terrain, large scattered hardwoods, and a general quadrangle complex. This quadrangle area and a group of work buildings to the north form the two basic groupings of buildings. A factor effecting the cohesive quality of this district is the use of brick construction and high quality workmanship and design. In the period before 1930, all of the buildings except #4 were built by labor of the incarcerated youths. All the bricks were burned at the School's brickyard and the millwork was furnished by the School's carpentry shop. Since the School's policy originally was self-sufficiency, the buildings vary as to function and include an administration building, dining hall, and dormitories, as well as work buildings: laundry, carpentry shop, barn, etc. Within the district this high degree of dissimilarity of function is balanced by the common factors already discussed and only reinforces this district based on a campus quality as an integral unit and cohesive section of the multiple resource area. The district now contains 14 contributing resources and nine intrusions; two buildings have been demolished since the preparation of the original nomination and are identified by an asterisk.

1. Group House #14, 1028 E. Morgan, pre-1900. Queen Anne in plan and affinities, the two and one-half story brick structure is capped by a large mansard roof. The wraparound porch has been altered and several additions are to the west.
4. Administration Building, MTS Campus, 1890. Originally built in a Second Empire style with an ornate towered mansard roof, the structure had its roof removed in the 1930's as a WPA project. It has a large multi-section ell to the rear.
5. Superintendent's Residence, MTS Campus, 1910-1917. This two and one-half story brick residence has Queen Anne and Bungalow affinities.

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6. Francis and G Cottage, MTS Campus, 1892, 1938-1939. This two-story brick structure was built in three sections but in the same design and material. Ornate brick work accents the windows, entrances and cornice.
7. Dining Hall, MTS Campus, 1890's, 1905. Built in several stages and with several additions to the rear, this is a two-story brick structure with three entrance towers and an irregular roof.
8. Laundry, MTS Campus, 1910, 1915. The one-story brick building has been altered and has a large side addition. It is vernacular in style.
10. Stone Cottage, MTS Campus, 1894. Built in a Queen Anne style, this two-story brick structure originally had an ornate gable roof. It was altered to a flat roof in 1939.
11. Stephens Cottage, MTS Campus, 1896. The original ornate gable roof was altered to a flat roof in 1939. The two-story brick structure is in the Queen Anne style.
12. Dockery Cottage, MTS Campus, 1902. This two-story brick Queen Anne structure had an ornate gable roof. It was altered to a flat roof in 1939.
- \*14. Storage Building, MTS Campus, 1910-1917. A gable roof capped this one and one-half story brick rectangular shaped building. (Razed)
15. Commissary, MTS Campus, 1910-1917. This large two-story vernacular structure was remodeled as a WPA project. Several changes have occurred in the fenestration. It is brick with a gable roof.
16. Storage Garage, MTS Campus, 1888. The original structure on the campus, this two and one-half story brick structure has a hip roof and the fenestration has been altered.
18. Boiler House, MTS Campus, 1910, 1949. An L-shaped structure, the one-story, hip-roofed building has a walkout basement level and a large brick smoke stack.
19. Carpentry Shop, MTS Campus, 1899-1900. This one and one-half story vernacular brick building has a gable roof and a walkout basement level.
23. Barn, MTS Campus, 1890's, 1931. This large one-story brick building has a gable roof and an exposed basement level. It was extensively reworked in 1931.

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Intrusions within this district are as follows:

2. Chapel, MTS Campus, 1958. This one-story brick structure is modern in appearance and has a secondary chapel added to the southeast.
3. D. Barton Cottage, MTS Campus, 1949. Vernacular in style, the one-story brick, T-shaped structure has a walkout basement area.
9. Staff Cottage, MTS Campus, 1950's. This L-shaped, brick, two-story structure has concrete accents at the entrances.
- \*13. Greenhouses, MTS Campus, 1915, 1961. This L-shaped structure had a gable roof and was built of brick and glass. (Razed)
17. Garage, MTS Campus, 1950's. This is a one-story, gable roofed brick structure with a sliding garage entrance and single leaf entrance.
20. Garage, MTS Campus, 1950's. A pent carport is to the north and a concrete block addition is to the east of this one-story brick structure.
21. Brick Outbuilding, MTS Campus, 1950. A small brick one-story building, it has a gable roof and two south entrances.
22. Stables, MTS Campus, 1950's. Built of both brick and frame, the building has a gable roof.
24. Slaughter House, MTS Campus, 1950. Vernacular in style, the one-story brick structure has a gable roof and frame holding pens to the west.
25. New Maintenance Building, MTS Campus, 1977. Capped by a gable roof, the one-story metal Butler-type building has several garage entrances.

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**OUTLYING SITES**

In addition to the above districts, 20 outlying properties contribute to Boonville's architectural and historic significance as follows (see individual registration forms for additional information). Property numbers are as assigned within the original nomination submission, however, property names have often been changed to reflect the historic name.

3. Roeschel-Toennes-Oswald Property, 515 West Spring Street (Listed on National Register July 7, 1983)
5. Albert Gallatin Blakey House, 226 West Spring Street
8. Fessler-Secongost House, 119 West Morgan Street
10. Hamilton Brown Shoe Company Building, First Street
12. Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad Depot, 320 First Street
13. Meirhoffer Sand Company Office Building, 201 Second Street
14. Meirhoffer House, 120 East High Street
16. Cobblestone Street, 6th and Spring Streets
24. Andrews-Wing House, 733 Main Street
27. Sumner Public School, 321 Spruce Street
28. St. Matthew's Chapel A.M.E. Church, 309 Spruce Street
30. William S. and Mary Beckett House, 821 Third Street
32. Wilbur T. and Rhoda Stephens Johnson House, 821 Main Street
36. Juliet Trigg Johnson House, 1304 Main Street
38. Josephine Trigg Pigott House, 1307 Sixth Street
39. Andrew Gantner House, 1308 Sixth Street
42. John S. Dauwalter House, 817 Seventh Street
44. Thomas Nelson House (Forest Hill), 700 Tenth Street
45. Morton-Myer House, 1000 Eleventh Street
48. Duke and Mary Diggs House, 1217 Rural Street

The following properties, among those originally nominated as outlying sites, have been officially determined eligible for National Register listing. They are not included in this nomination due to the objections of the owners.

9. MKT Railroad Bridge, 1930-1932. A metal truss bridge with five spans, it sits on concrete piers and crosses the Missouri River connecting Howard and Cooper Counties. Determination of Eligibility, 1982.
19. Phoenix-American Cob Pipe Factory Building, Second and Vine Streets, 1912. Clean, crisp lines typical of factory construction embellish the three-story brick structure. It has one-story additions to the north and west. Determination of Eligibility, 1982.

## 8. Significance

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

Specific dates

Builder Architect

### Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

[The original "Historic Resources of Boonville, Missouri" item eight proposed four contexts based on the general theme of transportation in Boonville and discussed the significance of the resources in relation to those contexts and their approximate dates:

1. Wagon and Keelboat Eras in Boonville, 1800-1826
2. Steamboat Era in Boonville, 1826-1870
3. Railroad Era in Boonville, 1870-1924
4. Highway Era in Boonville, 1924 to present

While transportation was identified as the major theme in substantiating the significance of the selected historic resources, a number of subsidiary themes were also discussed as they related to and were dependent on the larger transportation contexts. Historically, the development of these subsidiary themes, such as commerce, ethnic heritage, religion, and industry, were not always restricted to specific transportation contexts and often overlaid the chronological boundaries established by the larger contexts. An activity or endeavor, such as commerce, which developed during an earlier era of transportation, continued without reference to the decline of the earlier context and the precedence of subsequent forms of transportation, in a linear rather than an interval development. The revised documentation expands two contexts: Steamboat Era in Boonville, 1826-1870 and Railroad Era in Boonville, 1870-1924 so as to provide a stronger framework to individually nominate properties associated with German ethnic heritage, black history, and 20th century industrial development.

The original nomination contained minimal discussion regarding architectural significance, insufficient to nominate properties individually to the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C. The revised documentation adds additional architectural context at the end of the item 8 using current property type analysis requirements for multiple property nominations so as to individually nominate a number of properties that fall into one of the three property types: Gothic Revival Residences, Queen Anne residences, and Vernacular Brick Buildings. Expanded discussion regarding other architectural styles found in Boonville has not been added due to a lack of outlying properties representing these styles; they are well represented in the districts already listed on the National Register of Historic Places.]

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The Boonville multiple resource nomination which includes 415 properties within the present day boundary of the city is significant for a number of reasons. Boonville's early history should be viewed not only as a microcosm of the early American frontier experience but as the prime example of a small Boone's Lick frontier town grown to commercial importance by the continued expansion of America's borders during the first half of the 19th century.

Indeed, Boonville's importance during her infancy resulted from her development as both a key riverport on the Missouri River and as the beginning point and chief outfitting center for goods traveling to the southwest over the Santa Fe Trail. This important dual role stems primarily from the ability of the early citizenry to capitalize on the development of western commerce and American expansionism. Likewise, a century later the spirit of capitalizing upon the latest mode of transportation - the automobile - influenced the building of the Missouri River Road Bridge that brought to the city its last great continuing era of prosperity.

Boonville's initial and later growth periods can be attributed to her ability to meet the determinants deemed necessary for town growth in Central Missouri.<sup>1</sup> Designated as the seat of government for Cooper County, surrounding towns in both Cooper and Howard counties were regarded as satellites relying upon her stability. This sense of stability resulting from a developed riverport facility also offered a market for agricultural products that were produced in the area. The added element of being inhabited by a large "southern" population fostered the development of numerous private institutions of learning which can be considered as sustaining determinants.

These together with a railroad connection and the founding of the Missouri State Training School in the 1890's further helped to sustain the city during the second half of the 19th century, despite the decline and eventual cessation of the river trade. Fortunately, the city maintained its great wealth, demonstrated by the founding of new banking institutions, but experienced only a slight growth in population.

During the first two decades of the 20th century Boonville experienced a state of dormancy with a population increase of only 300 people, yielding a total population of 4,700. Civic leaders at this time determined that any future growth would be directly related to the ability to attract large industrial concerns who desired to utilize her location on a major developing interstate highway that was to traverse the nation. That the foresight and efforts of these dedicated citizens were correct and successful may be seen by 1924, when the city had already attracted two large factories and the Boonville Road Bridge which became the U.S. Highway 40 Missouri River crossing. This renewed

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importance was capitalized upon. The city catered to travelers by developing numerous gas stations and motels, at the cost of expanding the Main Street commercial district by razing a number of Boonville's finest larger residences.

To best understand the significance and interplay of history and architecture upon the growth of Boonville, four eras, based upon the various changes in the mode of transportation have been utilized.

WAGON AND KEELBOAT ERA 1800-1826

The area which includes Boonville and her environs was inhabited by a prehistoric aboriginal culture designated by archaeologists as the central Missouri Hopewell (Middle Woodland) culture that dates from 100BC to 500AD. The remains of this culture are evidenced by the burial mounds that survive in Boonville's Harley Park<sup>2</sup> (a National Register site). By the beginning of the 19th century and the advent of the coming of the Euro-American, the Boonville area possessed no known Indian villages, but rather was frequented by roving bands of Sauk and Fox Indians.

The first white inhabitants in the area, Nathan and Daniel Boone, were sons of the intrepid explorer, Daniel Boone. In 1806, the Boone brothers began producing salt from Boone's Lick approximately 10 miles northwest of Boonville. In 1808, Col. Benjamin Cooper and his family settled north of the Missouri River and became the first permanent settlers in the area. Shortly thereafter the Cooper family was recalled to the Loutre Island settlement by territorial governor William Clark. During the winter of 1810 Cooper returned with a company and resettled the area around his cabin.

Among this party, the widow, Hannah Cole and her nine children and Stephen Cole, with his wife and five children, decided to leave the group and settle on the southern bluffs of the river in an area that was later to be known as Boonville. Their word of the attractive qualities of the loess soil, good water and abundance of game, soon attracted additional settlers. Difficulties with the Indians, however, necessitated their banding together and in 1814, the Hannah Cole homestead was fortified for the collective protection of all. Skirmishes and isolated attacks continued throughout the war resulting in the deaths of at least ten settlers.<sup>3</sup>

Upon the conclusion of the War of 1812, and prior to the development of Boonville, additional settlers arrived by keelboat, pirogue or via the Boone's Lick Trail by wagon and began to settle the area round Rupes Branch. By 1817, this area contained a ferry landing, a grocery and two boarding houses surrounded by a number of log cabins which extended up at least to the present day Morgan Street.<sup>4</sup>

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This small settlement, however, played a secondary role to the emerging town of Franklin, located directly across the river in the Howard County Bottoms. Franklin, rapidly developed into an active riverport and played an important role in the early development and commerce of the Boone's Lick region. By 1822, a trade route to Santa Fe opened and Franklin became a major western trade center. In 1826, however, Missouri River floods brought an end to the short lived boom town of approximately 2500 inhabitants and many of the townspeople moved to Boonville and began anew to build their homes and businesses.<sup>5</sup>

Boonville, named for Daniel Boone,<sup>6</sup> was laid out as a town in 1817 by Charles Lucas and Asa Morgan with the first lots being sold in 1819. To insure that the county seat of the newly formed Cooper County would be located at Boonville, the developers donated fifty acres of land in the new city to the recently appointed county commissioners on the condition that proceeds from the sale of land be used to build a courthouse on the public square and a county jail. Following the flooding of her sister city, Franklin, Boonville experienced her first substantial growth in population and commerce and became the largest port west of St. Louis as well as the new departure point of the Santa Fe Trail.

The settlers of the early development period hailed mostly from the states of Kentucky, Tennessee and Virginia. Boonville at this time was considered the westernmost point of civilization and the beginning of the frontier and, for the most part, the homes of these early settlers were composed of log or heavy timbered construction often in the Federal style of architecture. Unfortunately no known example of the earliest log homes exist, but a few heavy timbered examples built by prominent citizens still survive. The Robert P. Clark house (E-23), 1820, was built by Clark Asher for his residence and served as the first meeting place of the Cooper County Circuit Court.

In Boonville the tradition of using brick as a building medium originated quite early with the founding of Marcus Williams' brickyard in the early 1820's.<sup>7</sup> The earliest documented structure in this mode is the Ballantine House, (D-1), constructed between 1822-26. Boonville's earliest documented brick residence is R.P. Clark's second residence, (E-10), built in 1825.

THE STEAMBOAT ERA 1826-1870

Boonville prospered as a result of the rapid settlement of the Boone's Lick region of central Missouri, but continued to be overshadowed by Franklin. From 1817 until 1826, Franklin reigned as the political and commercial center of central Missouri. In 1826, however, a series of disastrous Missouri River floods began which forced the eventual relocation of Franklin's population and

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businesses to new towns or already established ones. Located across the river from the older settlement, a river port, and county seat, Boonville was the most qualified by geography and economy to receive a large share of Franklin's commerce.

Between the years 1826 and 1870 Boonville grew from a small frontier settlement into a prosperous boom town as a result of the development of riverport facilities and her involvement in the Santa Fe Trail trade. In May 1819, the Independence, the first steamboat to navigate the Missouri River above St. Louis, arrived in Franklin, initiating a tentative commerce. By 1827, the year after the first major flood in Franklin, German author Gottfried Duden noted: "Steamboat navigation on the Missouri River is not very flourishing as yet"<sup>8</sup>. Four years later, Franklin's demise was effectively accomplished, while Boonville capitalized on its more secure location on the opposite river bank. A natural landing was provided by Rupe's Branch, which cut through the river bluffs to the river, while the town was located on the summit of these bluffs and protected from Franklin's fate.<sup>9</sup>

As a result, Boonville emerged as an obvious beneficiary of the infant steamboat trade. By 1831, as many as four to six steamboats daily were loading and unloading cargo at the wharf, with goods being transported up the bluff to the main commercial district over a cobblestone road (0-16). The Missouri River trade proved to be profitable as well as hazardous, and the rate of increase was consistent, if not spectacular. In 1842, twenty-six steamboats engaged in the lower river trade, while, by 1858, sixty packets were regularly employed on the river. In addition, thirty to forty tramps, or transient boats from other waters, made one or two excursions per season into the Missouri River commerce. Merchants such as Jacob Wyan, William H. Trigg, Isaac Lionberger (C-62), Thomas M. Campbell, and Judge C.H. Smith accumulated large fortunes from their wholesale and retail trade establishments and soon branched into other endeavors. In fact, the number of commercial enterprises was so great that Boonville became the most active riverport west of St. Louis. According to W.A. Sombart, whose family owned and operated the Sombart Milling Company and a number of other mills, "the river business was at its height . . . between 1865 to '72."<sup>10</sup>

Located astride the junction of two major overland trails, Boonville gained additional commercial stature from this trade as Franklin declined. By 1830, Boonville was the new heir to the western terminus of the Boone's Lick Trail and, more significantly, a major rallying point on the already thriving Santa Fe Trail. Although a sporadic, illegal trade with Santa Fe existed before 1821, that year Captain William Becknell organized an expedition into the New Mexico province ostensibly to gather horses, mules, and "wild animals of every description that might be for the advantage of the company."<sup>11</sup> Becknell

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found a newly independent Mexico eager for trade and, on his return, also discovered a shorter route which became, with some individual variations, the Santa Fe Trail.<sup>12</sup>

While Independence also capitalized on the decline of Franklin and became the organizing point for traders departing Missouri on the Santa Fe Trail, Boonville remained the principal starting point on the overland trail for many. The value of goods in the trade, while not especially important for the state as a whole, was significant for Boonville and the Boone's Lick region. The average annual increase in profits was forty percent, although on some trips traders could realize one hundred percent profit from their goods. Its prosperity in the wholesale trade assured by its participation in the steamboat and overland trades, Boonville also became a principal shipping point and commercial center of southwest Missouri and northern Arkansas. By 1854, there were sixty-four manufacturing concerns valued at \$687,720 in Boonville. This commercial and manufacturing prosperity was reflected in a pre-Civil War building boom in residential, civic, commercial, and religious buildings.<sup>13</sup>

Populated in her infancy by settlers from the south, the city, which was incorporated in 1839, developed distinct southern traditions of architecture, culture and education, which exist to the present day. The Thomas Nelson home (O-44) which was the site of one of George Caleb Bingham's studios, and many Greek Revival homes (C-59, C-60, F-12), along with numerous public buildings appeared, some of which were to become the epitome of the style. Thespian Hall (1857), currently included on the National Register of Historic Places was to serve as library and cultural center where plays, concerts, dances, and meetings could be held. The traditional Southern belief in private education was realized through the development of at least nine institutions of learning. Once hailed as an educational center in Missouri, only Kemper Military School (District A) founded in 1844, survives as a reminder of this past importance. Buildings from three other colleges, Adelphai (B-13), Cooper or Haynes Institute (F-8), and Megquier Seminary (F-38), also survive and are presently being used as apartment houses.

Throughout Boonville numerous smaller homes echoed the motifs of the larger Greek Revival residences and are represented by the Holmes property, (C-15), Hammers Residence, (C-66), and the Small Residence, (E-95). Contemporary with the Greek Revival and subsequent Italianate styles, the Gothic Revival was less popular and, consequently, less prolific than either. The scarcity of surviving examples in Boonville strongly suggests that the style, regarded as more appropriate for rural dwellings, was not widely adopted, although the few representatives faithfully blend local traditions with the more standard Gothic characteristics. (see Additional Architectural Context).

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The distinct Piano Nobile type is also well represented in Boonville. While it is believed that the mode was brought to the city by southern craftsmen or merchants who had seen the type elsewhere, the topography of the city probably had as much to do as anything with the development of the style. As a result of 19th century road grading to reduce the effects of inclines and declines characteristic of the river bluff topography, a few existing structures were altered to the style by the exposing of the basement level. Significant examples of this style are the Holmes property (C-16), Catlett property (C-46), Zoeller residence (C-67), Hanna residence (C-69), Zoeller property (C-70), and the Rector-Boller house which was recorded on the National Register of Historic Places, but destroyed by fire in 1979. The homes of the common man, which comprised the majority of the early dwellings, were built in vernacular forms using log (C-46, E-19, E-87), frame (B-18, B-24, E-8), and brick construction methods.

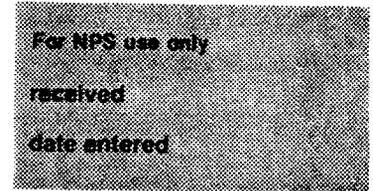
Beginning in the 1840s, a large population of German immigrants settled in Boonville, probably attracted by the writings of Gottfried Duden. In 1825, in his Report on a Journey to the Western States of North America, Duden wrote of "the fertility of Howard County, in which Franklin lies."<sup>14</sup> Immigrants lured by the promises implicit in his narrative found Franklin dying or destroyed and might have gravitated to neighboring towns, such as Boonville. The influx of German immigrants into Boonville and the Boone's Lick area was only part of a larger German migration to the United States. In Missouri, the German born population increased from 45,319 in 1850, to 88,487 in 1860. After 1860, however, the number of immigrants substantially declined. By 1883, the German population of Boonville and vicinity was "numerous" and highly regarded as "industrious and economical."<sup>15</sup> According to A.D. Howard, who authored a paean on "The Resources and Advantages of Boonville," the Germans entered "largely into every pursuit . . . [and] every trade and interest of our city; among the most enterprising and thrifty, we believe, that a better class could not be selected from the whole 'German Empire.'"<sup>16</sup>

The Germans brought to Boonville and other Missouri towns a culture rich in architecture, business, and agriculture. The German personality, characterized by frugality and strict family ties, helped to develop the city along staid, conservative lines and tended to dominate the service and trade oriented professions in the city. A number of agriculturally inclined immigrants developed vineyards, and wine gardens on the fringes of the city which was responsible for the Boonville claim to being "the Vine Clad City." With the onset of the Civil War, the German population remained staunchly Unionist and defended and ruled the city as the Boonville Home Guards. As a result, animosities developed against "the Dutch" which in some cases continued until after World War I.

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In the field of construction, the German craftsmen brought a number of traditions from Europe or from the Eastern settlements where they may have previously stopped which were adapted to and combined with already prevalent forms. The earliest German settlers built half-timbered or stone houses which recalled medieval or Renaissance designs. In the counties on the lower Missouri River and especially those south of the river, which corresponded to the areas of much of the German settlement, outcroppings of stone suitable for construction were abundant. Most stone employed was some variety of limestone, such as dolomite, known locally as cotton rock. Where cotton rock was not available, other stones were substituted. The jail section of the Cooper County Court Property (E-62) was constructed of a hard, gray limestone in 1847 and 1848. The Boonville Wine Company, portions of which were constructed in the 1850s but which exists only as a ruin, was built of sandstone, which was more easily worked than limestone, but more porous and, therefore, less desirable. Stone construction was seldom used in the larger Missouri-German towns but was popular in rural areas.<sup>17</sup> In Boonville, stone was the most common foundation material, but the architectural survey conducted from 1979 to 1980 identified only one historic stone residence. In 1856, Andrew Gantner, a prolific brick and stone mason and brickmaker who arrived in Boonville two years earlier, constructed his own house of sandstone (0-39).

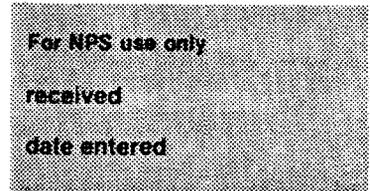
The most visible construction tradition which the German settlers brought to Boonville and other Missouri communities was the tradition of building in brick. A history of brick construction existed in the state from at least 1804 and was the result of easy access to clay suitable for brickmaking in most parts of the state. In addition, in cities and towns brick construction was relatively less expensive, as compared with rural areas where both wood and stone were more readily available. In 1829, Boonville possessed at least "nine good brick buildings," and, by 1836, I.N. Bernard operated a brick factory in the town. Many of the German immigrants and craftsmen were from areas, such as northern Germany, where a strong history of brick construction existed, and their influence on the brickmaking industry in Boonville and Cooper County was quickly apparent. In 1850, four brickmakers resided in Cooper County. Only one was German. By 1860, ten of the thirteen brickmakers in the county were German and, by 1869, there were five brickyards in Boonville: Grider and Company, Charles Scherholtz, Schultz and Mier, Claus Stammerjohn, and Charles Wassman and Brother. In 1877, the brickmakers of Boonville produced approximately 2,200,000 bricks.<sup>18</sup>

Unlike the stone and half-timber constructions, the German-built brick houses were based on contemporary German designs. Most houses were apparently built by craftsmen who tended to construct the forms and styles with which they were most familiar. The sources for German details were primarily German vernacular tradition and the Rundbogenstil ("round arch style"), or German Romanesque

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Revival, introduced on the American east coast circa 1845. In their new setting, however, these craftsmen tended to modify and simplify their traditional designs to meet American conditions and emulate American characteristics. Consequently, German details, such as segmentally arched window and door heads, were applied to American plans in an uncertain vernacular amalgam on hundreds of buildings from the early 1830s until the end of the 19th century in what Charles van Ravenswaay has described as the "Missouri-German area."<sup>19</sup> Examples of the style in pure form were well represented throughout Boonville and appeared singly, or in neighborhoods (F-25, 26, and 27). German details also appeared on earlier structures in the form of alterations, as well as on formal architectural styles, such as Italianate, Queen Anne, Box, and Bungalow, and persisted on Boonville structures into the 20th century. (see Additional Architectural Context).

As the city's population grew throughout the Steamboat era, the need developed for the construction of various houses of worship. The earliest churches, both of which were built in the 1840's, are the Presbyterian (D-56) and Episcopal (B-23). The Episcopal church, built in the Gothic Style, is significant in that it is the oldest church of that faith west of St. Louis in continuous operation. In subsequent years every major denomination has been represented by the construction of a church building.

The peace and prosperity of the city ended in 1861 when the Civil War brought dissention between friends, neighbors and family. Senator George Graham Vest, a Boonville resident, argued the case for the secession of Missouri from the Union and later served in the Confederate government. The first of the two Battles of Boonville was fought on June 17, 1861, on the eastern fringes of the city. This battle, credited with being the first of the Civil War fought in Missouri, was the first Federal victory in the state. It is significant in that it gave the Federal forces complete control of the Missouri River and served as an urgently needed psychological victory for the northern states following the fall of Fort Sumter. On the local level, it marked the beginning of a domination of the city by Federal forces. On September 13, 1861, the Second Battle of Boonville was fought on the fairgrounds between the Boonville Homes Guards and Confederate forces. Breastworks were set up and defended by the Home Guards. Following two attacks the Confederates realized that the breastworks could not be taken and decided to withdraw and united with General Sterling Price's army in Lexington, Missouri.

Following the Civil War, the black population of Boonville increased dramatically, from approximately 400 in 1865 to over 800 by 1875. The increase was at least in part the result of a statewide movement by blacks from rural areas to towns in search of increased opportunities, a search which many blacks eventually continued to the state's cities, such as St. Louis and Kansas City.

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Boonville's black population continued to increase until 1900, when it reached 1,111. After 1900, an equally steady decline began, to 910 in 1910 and 815 in 1920. In 1930, the black population increased slightly, to 933, but the decline resumed until, in 1980, the population dropped to 725.<sup>20</sup>

Boonville's black resources have been incompletely documented and virtually no written record remains of the history of Boonville's black population. East Boonville was platted in 1857 as a separate town and its inhabitants were traditionally black. Despite the establishment of the segregated community, blacks lived in Boonville, as well, and the city directory for 1876-1877 lists a number of residents on High, Morgan, and Spruce Streets, for example, with the notation "(col)."<sup>21</sup> However, the most conspicuous symbols of the accomplishments and ambitions of Boonville's blacks were their public buildings.

On January 11, 1865, the Missouri constitutional convention, elected in the Radical election sweep in November 1864, passed an ordinance which required immediate emancipation of the state's remaining slaves. In the spring of 1865, the General Assembly rescinded an 1847 constitutional amendment which forbid the education of Missouri's blacks. The following year the Assembly enacted a series of measures which were intended to establish and fund black schools in each township or city. In April 1866, the first public school for blacks was opened in Kansas City. The Kansas City school's first teacher, J. Milton Turner, transferred to Boonville in the fall of 1866 to take charge of their school for the new freedmen. The first black school in Boonville, the Elias Buckner School, met in a house on the northwest corner of Fourth and Spruce Streets. When this building was destroyed by fire, it was replaced by the Sumner Public School, constructed in 1915 and 1916 by James William Jones (O-27). In 1939, a third building, also named the Sumner School, was constructed in East Boonville.<sup>22</sup>

In 1787, the black members of St. George's Church in Philadelphia withdrew from that church because of discrimination and organized the Free African Society. From this group the Bethel Church developed as an autonomous church. In 1816, the leaders of the Bethel Church and a number of other independent African Methodist churches met in Philadelphia to form a new denomination, the African Methodist Episcopal (A.M.E.) Church. Missouri was originally part of the Indiana Conference of the A.M.E. Church, formed on October 2, 1840. The Missouri Conference was authorized in 1852 by the General Conference of the A.M.E. Church "'to embrace all the churches in the slaveholding states of the West and Southwest'" and was formally organized on September 13, 1855.<sup>23</sup> However, few independent black churches of any denomination existed in the state before the Civil War and, as late as 1856, no A.M.E. churches were established west of St. Louis.<sup>24</sup>

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St. Matthew's Chapel A.M.E. Church was established on Spruce Street between Third and Fourth Streets by 1869, according to the city directory of that year, and was also listed in the same location in 1876. However, according to an inscription on the present building, its founding date was 1881. The current structure was completed in May 1892, also according to an inscription stone. The establishment of St. Matthew's Chapel A.M.E. Church was part of a general movement for separation which blacks favored after the Civil War. A separate church permitted a degree of independence and self-determination not permissible in an integrated body and represented for many blacks a natural extension of their freedom. Before and after the Civil War, black preachers provided social leadership for their communities. The black church also served beyond its religious purposes as a community center. Usually located in the heart of the community, the building was typically used for community meetings and for recreational and social activities and provided some measure of security from intrusion.<sup>25</sup>

RAILROAD ERA 1870-1924

While national railroad fervor struck Missouri before the Civil War, the only railroad completed prior to 1861 was the Hannibal and St. Joseph. Construction during the war was almost nonexistent, but by the end of the war, the five major and two minor rail lines represented 810 miles of track in the state. After the Civil War, railroads--especially railroad main lines--became the main determinants of growth in Central Missouri, according to historian Stuart Voss. The conviction that a rail connection was the only certain determinant for survival became an obsession or "railroad mania" in post-Civil War Missouri, as the towns and counties of the state subscribed over seventeen million dollars to instate railroads.<sup>26</sup>

With the arrival of the Pacific Railroad in central Missouri by 1861 and its completion to Kansas City by 1865, a number of new towns, such as New Palestine and Bunceton, were established and a more competitive trade market resulted. Believing that Boonville's role as a major river port would be retained with or without a railroad, and also believing that Boonville's prominence among cities would naturally attract a railroad, the citizens of Boonville were apathetic about securing a Pacific branch line from Tipton for the city. A direct result of this failure was the increase in competition that developed from those central Missouri towns that had sought and gained a railroad. Had Boonville seized the opportunity to encourage the railroad at an earlier date her ensuing development may have been at a similar or greater rate than Kansas City.

Despite their earlier reluctance, the citizens of Cooper County and of Boonville finally regretted their earlier decision and joined other central

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Missourians in the effort to attract railroad contractors. Work on grading a branch line from Boonville to Tipton began before the Civil War, but actual construction was not begun until after the war. Boonville citizens subscribed \$100,000 for the completion of the branch line, and, by 1868, the Osage Valley and Southern Kansas Railroad was in operation and provided Boonville with a connection with the Pacific Railroad's main line. In 1876, the line was acquired by the Pacific's successor, the Missouri Pacific and, in 1903, was extended to Jefferson City.

The citizens of Cooper County and Boonville also attempted to secure two additional rail connections. Despite the passage of a \$350,000 bond issue, the right-of-way for the Louisiana and Missouri River Railroad was graded but no tracks were laid. The voters were more successful with the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad (MKT), however. In 1870, Cooper County approved a \$270,000 bond issue for construction of the MKT Tebo and Neosho line. Plans called for the connection of the line south of the Missouri River with a line through Franklin and Hannibal to create a direct route to Chicago. On May 31, 1873, the line reached Boonville and, on January 9, 1874, the MKT railroad bridge at Boonville, an essential link in the Chicago plan, was completed. Originally a branch line, in 1893, when the Missouri, Kansas and Eastern tracks were completed from Franklin to St. Louis, the line through Boonville became the MKT main line.

The MKT bridge completed in 1874 was a swing span. In 1896, the bridge superstructure was replaced. The present railroad bridge, a lift span, (determined eligible 1982) was constructed in 1931 and 1932, sixty-five feet downstream from the first structure. At the time of its construction, the 408 feet long lift span was the longest railroad lift span in the country.<sup>27</sup>

During this era the city began to take on a new shape and form by the replacing of many of the early log and frame commercial buildings with well designed brick structures in the Italianate Style (District E). In the late 1860's lawyer and railroad builder Col. Joseph L. Stephens founded the Central National Bank (D-85) and later purchased Thespian Hall. William H. Trigg, Boonville's original banker and financier in 1818, constructed the W. H. Trigg & Company building, presently known as the Shryack-Givens building (D-94).

While Boonville's commercial district took on a new form so did the city's residential areas. Following the Civil War a great many brick Italianate residences were built to serve as the homes of wealthy merchants. In 1866, M.J. Weitheirmer (E-16), constructed an addition to his existing Federal structure in the Italianate style. Merchants such as William Johnson (F-41), Frank Lionberger (F-39) and others erected stylish Italianate structures on the fashionable Sixth Street. These homes and others formed the nucleus for a neighborhood characteristic of that style (District F).

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By the 1880's, however, the Italianate style began to lose its importance to the Queen Anne style. The Queen Anne style was introduced in America in the mid 1870s and, whatever motivations urged its adoption, it was eagerly embraced by large sections of the American middle classes. In small towns, especially, the style was the enthusiastic choice of the professional and mercantile classes, such as physicians and bankers. As early as 1881, architectural bulletins referred to a "'craze for Queen Anne.'"<sup>28</sup> Another journal showed unintentional insight in its scorn for the widespread dissemination and proliferation of the style: "'Apart from the picturesque appearance of these buildings and their supposed popularity there is comparatively little to recommend them.'"<sup>29</sup> The Queen Anne style was popularized and widely distributed to Midwest carpenter-builders through professional publications and was easily adapted to local building traditions. For example, in areas with a tradition of building in brick, such as Boonville, there were large numbers of brick Queen Annes. In 1886, two fine structures in this style, the residences of C.C. Bell (E-30), and Charles A. Sombart (E-40) appeared and marked the beginning of the reign of this style that spanned thirty years. Queen Anne architecture was soon incorporated into the home of both the aristocratic and the working class Boonvillian with examples being constructed in either frame or brick. These homes, both large and small, appear through the city and serve as a visual reminder of a building boom around the turn of the century. (see Additional Architectural Context).

Even while Queen Anne residences were being constructed in quantity a new style known as the Box made its appearance. Although never attaining as wide an occurrence as the Queen Anne residence, Box residences appear throughout the city with the finest examples being built in the 500 block of Fourth Street between the years 1908 and 1925. Among the homes in this neighborhood were the residences of Eugene Windsor (B-5), a wealthy realtor and owner of Chouteau Springs, a popular mineral water resort southeast of the city, and Max Schmidt (B-8), the son-in-law of Lt. Governor Gmelich.

Although never attaining the full level of its past prominence, the city of Boonville continued to prosper. In 1870, gaslights had been installed on Main Street. By 1883, a privately owned water works was in operation. In 1900, a project began to pave the city streets beginning with Main Street.

Many of Boonville's outstanding citizens were of this era: William Muir Williams (E-48), the brother of Walter Williams, founder of the first school of Journalism at the University of Missouri, attained the position of Missouri Supreme Court Judge while his son, Judge Roy D. Williams (E-15), was appointed to the Missouri Appellate Court. John Cosgrove (A-16), served as U.S. Representative. "Judge" J. R. Rutherford, (O-36), a local attorney, left Boonville to co-found the Jehovah's Witnesses. In the field of politics, Lon V. Stephens (F-26) became Governor in 1897, while Jacob Gmelich served, (C-11), as Lieutenant Governor under Herbert Hadley's administration.

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In 1887, Boonville was fortunate to be chosen as the site of the Missouri Training (Reform) School (District H). Between 1890 and 1910 numerous buildings on that campus appeared, most of which survive to the present.

In his study of the development and growth of central Missouri towns, Voss noted that railroad branch lines usually served to drain resources, in contrast to the presence of a main rail line, which enhanced resources and incited growth. Until 1893, when the MKT through Boonville was extended to St. Louis and became the MKT main line, Boonville was served only by branch lines. In 1876, in their history of Cooper County, Henry C. Levens and Nathaniel M. Drake lamented the transformation in the economy wrought by the railroads and Boonville's lost opportunity to secure an early main line connection. They pointed to the lack of improvements, the insignificant increase in population and wealth, and the city's lost ascendancy as a commercial center, "before the Missouri Pacific railroad was built . . ." <sup>30</sup> For example, the value of manufactured goods in Cooper County between 1860 and 1880 increased only slightly, from \$525,445 to \$624,788. Boonville's failure to prosper, as Levens and Drake defined prosperity, was simply attributable to the new economy built on the railroad: ". . . it is for the want of manufacturies." <sup>31</sup>

Despite, or in contradiction to, the gloomy assessment provided by Levens and Drake, Boonville still boasted an impressive array of mercantile and manufacturing concerns. In 1876, Boonville possessed a cement factory, three potteries, a tobacco factory, woolen mill, three flour mills, a machine shop, two gun shops, three breweries, four bakeries, a marble yard, four brickyards, four wagon and two carriage shops, four plow factories, a sawmill, ten blacksmith shops, three lumber yards, and a number of orchards and vineyards. A furniture factory and a foundry were not operating. In addition, there were a number of retail establishments, a steam ferry, ten saloons, seven wine gardens, two restaurants, and one national and one state bank. Population growth remained unspectacular, however. From 1860 to 1875, the number of inhabitants only increased by 1,104, from 2,596 to 3,600. By 1900, the population of Boonville had reached only 4,400. <sup>32</sup>

In 1876 Levens and Drake had admonished Boonville residents that the post-Civil War economy as defined by the railroad equated prosperity with manufactures. Nearly thirty-five years later, although the city had achieved a measured level of stability, its growth remained minimal. In 1911, the citizens of Boonville contributed subscriptions which totaled \$40,000 and succeeded in luring C.O. Strutz's Phoenix-American Cob Pipe factory from Washington. The subscriptions financed the erection of a building at Second and Vine (determined eligible 1982). Within five years the pipe factory employed 150 workers and Boonville boasted the self-proclaimed title of "Corn Cob Pipe Capital of the World."

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A second major industry was realized in November 1921, with the tentative opening of the Hamilton-Brown Shoe Company plant. Local subscribers again funded the construction of the \$216,000 building, completed in 1919 and 1920 by W.J. Cochran and Sons. By 1927, Hamilton-Brown was the largest single employer of Boonville workers, with over two hundred people earning a weekly payroll of \$3,000.<sup>33</sup>

Since 1860, the boot and shoe industry had been a significant component in Missouri's industrial development. In that year, the industry ranked fourth in value of manufacturers in the state. In 1890, however, "extensive development" in the boot and shoe industry began and large amounts of capital were invested.<sup>34</sup> Over the next ten years, the amount of capital required for production of one hundred dollars of product declined more than one-half, from \$76.70 in 1890 to \$37.18 in 1900. During the same period, the value of products manufactured increased \$6,412,198, while the capital required increased only \$471,064. By 1909, the fifty-nine establishments which manufactured boots, shoes, cut stock, and findings employed 17,396 workers, more than any other Missouri industry. The industry's pronounced growth was also reflected in its national ranking. In 1899, the Missouri boot and shoe industry ranked eighth among the states. By 1904, it was fourth, and, by 1909, it was ranked second in the country.<sup>35</sup>

From its introduction in Missouri, the boot and shoe industry had been centered in St. Louis. The W.M. Johnson and Sons shoe manufacturing facility, founded in 1886 and operated until 1907 in Boonville by William M. Johnson and his sons Wilbur T. and W. Morris, was the exception rather than the rule. In 1900, the boot and shoe manufacturing establishments in St. Louis accounted for 78 percent of the value of products manufactured in that industry in the entire state, and, by 1904, St. Louis still retained twenty-two of the thirty-seven boot and shoe factories in Missouri. As early as 1899, some relocation from St. Louis into the rest of the state and into neighboring states had begun. Primarily an effort to obtain cheaper labor, the major moves began after 1906 and continued to increase after World War I. By 1928, the five largest St. Louis shoe companies had established plants in fifty-six small towns within a two hundred mile radius of St. Louis, employing over 30,000 workers.<sup>36</sup>

The Hamilton-Brown partnership was formed on March 11, 1872. In their first year of business, sales totaled \$225,000. By 1880, sales had increased to \$1,500,000, and, by 1910, the Hamilton-Brown Company was the largest shoe company in the country. One of ten Hamilton-Brown plants in Missouri, the Boonville factory was the second largest shoe factory outside of St. Louis. By 1927, the Boonville facility was operating at only one-fourth of its capacity. The average daily output of the factory was 1800 pairs of thirty-one different styles of women's and children's shoes.<sup>37</sup>

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After 1910, the Bungalow style of residence was introduced in Boonville. In many cases Missouri-German motifs, such as the use of the segmentally arched opening were carried through into this style. Built mostly to serve as the dwellings for workers who were employed by two factories, a small number of classic examples may be found (E-50, E-94).

**HIGHWAY ERA 1924-PRESENT**

The second decade of the twentieth century witnessed Boonville's last era of prosperity, which was, in a sense, a continuation of the previous era. The Highway Era began with the completion of the Boonville Road Bridge (0-15; determined eligible 1982), the U.S. 40 Missouri River crossing. The bridge allowed cross country traffic to enter Boonville on Main Street. Numerous cafes, motels, and gas stations were constructed to serve this traffic, often at the cost of the razing of many of the larger Main Street residences. The established commercial buildings along the route also changed as first story storefronts were modernized and white paint was liberally applied.

Today (1982) with a population that approaches 8,000, Boonville enjoys the advantages of being a small industrial/agricultural city with one state institution, a private educational institution, an airport, and a developing port authority. Highway 40, although still extensively used, has given way to Interstate 70, which borders the southern extremity of the city. The combination of Boonville's location on major land, river, and rail routes, so reminiscent of the aspects that brought the original prosperity to Boonville, again places the city on the verge of a new era of importance.

The history of the city as described above and an intensive architectural survey served as a the basis for the discussion and planning which has gone into the decision making process for the determination of district boundaries and outlying sites. A board, comprised of the historic survey staff and committee members in conjunction with the president of the Friends of Historic Boonville, based their decisions on a combination of factors. District lines were determined through the representation of highly concentrated architecturally and historically significant structures, the core of which was extended to the limits of its concentration. Special attention was also paid to the existence of neighborhoods based upon a prevailing style of architecture and, in some cases, a sense of scale. Outlying sites, however, were chosen not only for their architectural/historical significance, but for their being representative of relatively unspoiled properties fundamental to the development of Boonville.

It is the expressed belief of all who had a part in the work leading up to this sizable National Register nomination that our work will greatly assist the

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movement toward the restoration of Boonville's varied architectural resources. In recent years the movement begun by the Friends of Historic Boonville has included the restoration of both the Cooper County Jail Barn (1972) and Thespian Hall (1975-1976). A third Friends property, the Rector-Boller House, also on the National Register, was destroyed by fire in the process of restoration. The restoration of the Williams-Kemper House, an excellent example of Queen Anne architecture, was funded by the Enid and Crosby Kemper Foundation.

The Historic Survey of Boonville uncovered a wealth of information that has already been utilized by local planning agencies. The City of Boonville is currently engaged in a comprehensive plan that will address issues fundamental to its future development. Survey information has been made available to both the city and the city planning firm that has contracted to develop the comprehensive plan, and assurances have been made that issues involving historic preservation will be addressed. The city also plans to use this information in conjunction with a Community Block Grant Development program which plans to both renovate a maximum of twenty-five dwelling units and purchase abandoned structures for demolition.

#### ADDITIONAL ARCHITECTURAL CONTEXTS

Although residents of Boonville constructed their dwellings and other buildings in a variety of architectural styles, including Greek Revival, Italianate, and Bungalow, a vital vernacular tradition was evident in some degree in most examples. A local preference for building in brick was the most visible and persistent vernacular tradition, and brick examples of most stylistic types, including Gothic Revival and Queen Anne, were constructed. In addition, standardized pattern book or catalogue details were applied to vernacular and folk forms and plans--frequently years after the original construction--to suggest popular contemporary styles. Therefore, the characteristics of an architectural style may dominate a building, but the influence of vernacular techniques and influences was also usually expressed in all but the most high style construction.

#### Vernacular Brick Buildings

Description: The proliferation of brick structures in Boonville, both vernacular and high style, has been attributed to the presence of German craftsmen and artisans in the town after the 1840s. A tradition of building in brick in Boonville existed from the earliest settlement of the town, with an early brickyard established by the 1820s and the earliest brick structure, the Ballantine House (listed 1983), constructed between 1822 and 1826. In

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addition, the German immigrants brought to Boonville and the "Missouri German area"<sup>38</sup> their own strong tradition of brick construction, which they introduced into their own dwellings and businesses and, eventually, into the buildings they constructed for others. By 1860, ten of the thirteen brickmakers in Cooper County were of German origin, and an unknown number of German artisans and craftsmen, such as Andrew Gantner and John Henry Stretz, lived and worked in Boonville.

Although a number of "Missouri-German" structures were identified in the original "Historic Resources of Boonville, Missouri" nomination, no inclusive description or definition of Missouri-German architecture exists, and at least one authority studiously avoided the construction of a definition or typology, citing the lack of extensive fieldwork.<sup>39</sup> However, German immigrants brought to Missouri and other areas definite vernacular and stylistic features and details which they modified and simplified to meet American conditions and adapted to American vernacular plans.

The earliest extant brick buildings constructed by German immigrants in Missouri displayed an austere interpretation of Klassicismus, a variant of the Neoclassical style which was interpreted in the United States in the Federal style. Features which distinguished Missouri examples of Klassicismus included a symmetrical facade, straight lintels, and double doors. The restrained design was often relieved by brick dentiling below the eaves, lights over doors, decorative wood trim, and hand carved doors.<sup>40</sup> By the 1850s, Klassicismus had been supplanted by evolving German vernacular traditions, which emphasized the Rundbogenstil, or German Romanesque Revival, which was widely favored in the German states in the 1830s and 1840s and was transplanted to the American east coast by the 1850s. The Rundbogenstil, or "round arch style," was characterized by rigid composition, repetition of elements, and emphasis on structure.<sup>41</sup> All the characteristics of the Rundbogenstil are consistent with both American and German vernacular plans and traditions, which emphasized simplicity of design and austere planer surfaces. Deliberate or inevitable assimilation and acculturation also contributed to a convergence of building traditions and interpretations. Vernacular plans represented by the Boonville examples include two-thirds plan, hall and parlor, and central hall. Most vernacular structures built by German craftsmen employ some form of segmentally arched door or window headers and are constructed of brick. In Boonville and other German settled areas, these details do not appear until some assimilation has occurred.<sup>42</sup>

Significance: The Vernacular Brick Buildings of Boonville are significant in the area of ARCHITECTURE. All but one of the nominated examples located outside of historic districts are residences, and the one commercial example, the Meierhoffer Sand Company Office Building, is similar in scale to the

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residences, which are rectangular and constructed on a central hall or hall and parlor plan. The Vernacular Brick Buildings represent the tradition of building in brick in Boonville which dates from the 1820s and 1830s, was continued and modified by German immigrants in the 1850s and 1860s, and persisted into early twentieth century vernacular architecture. At some point in their construction, all the nominated examples also display the segmental arch, which has been identified as an architectural feature employed by German artisans in the Missouri-German cultural area, although systematic fieldwork has not confirmed scholarly speculation.

Registration Requirements: Individually eligible Boonville Vernacular Brick Buildings were constructed from circa 1850 to circa 1917, although earlier and later examples survive in two already listed historic districts, the High-Morgan-Spring Street District and the Sixth Street District. Under Criterion C, Vernacular Brick Buildings must retain integrity of design, materials, and workmanship. Plans must be interpretations of common vernacular forms, such as central hall or double-pen variants. Ell or rear T additions commonly occur, as in most vernacular construction. Occasional embellishments, such as projecting bays or wood ornamentation, may suggest secondary stylistic influences. Scale and detailing, however, must be restrained to retain the simplicity of design and austere surfaces which define the property type.

**Gothic Revival Residences**

Description: The Gothic Revival style was contemporary with both the Greek Revival and the Italianate styles but was less frequently applied to houses than either of the two competing styles. Domestic application of the Gothic Revival style was never widespread, in part because Andrew Jackson Downing and other advocates championed the style as rural, suited to the natural landscape. The two Boonville examples which lie outside a historic district, for example, were on the outskirts or outside the limits of the town when originally constructed. Additionally, in the Southern states and those border areas with active Southern traditions, Greek Revival dwellings monopolized pre-war construction, while the Civil War and Reconstruction severely curtailed building in the declining years of the Gothic Revival.

All three Boonville representatives of the Gothic Revival style as interpreted in domestic architecture were constructed circa 1857-1877, or in the later years of the style's prevalence. All three possess the distinctive details and features of the style which identify them as predominantly Gothic Revival. The characteristic verticality of the style is conveyed by steep roofs and centered cross gables. Other features include complex massing and picturesque silhouettes, decorative wood ornamentation, and one-story bay windows.

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Although wood was the preferred medium of expression of the style, two of the Boonville examples are constructed of locally favored and produced brick. Also, both brick examples utilize the arched lintel which is a consistent device in Boonville construction.

The three surviving examples of domestic Gothic Revival architecture have received varying degrees of maintenance, although all retain the most distinctive original elements of their style. The most common alteration has been to the entry porch, which was either removed or replaced. All three residences remain single family dwellings.

Significance: The Gothic Revival residences of Boonville are significant in the area of ARCHITECTURE. They embody the distinctive characteristics and details of the Gothic Revival style, as well as local adaptations and traditions of construction common to most periods and styles. Finally, the comprehensive architectural survey of Boonville identified only three surviving examples of domestic Gothic Revival architecture in the town.

Registration Requirements: Under Criterion C, Gothic Revival residences must retain integrity of design, materials, and workmanship. Features which identify the structures as having been built during their period of significance must be retained, such as the effect of verticality, their complex massing, and the dramatic silhouette. Additions may not obscure these features, although additions to a secondary or rear elevation may be allowed. In addition, stylistic details which invoke the feeling or historic sense of the structure, such as one-story bay windows and decorative wood ornamentation, must also be displayed.

Queen Anne Residences

Description: In contrast to the Gothic Revival style houses which preceded them, surviving examples of Queen Anne dwellings indicate that the style was as prolific in Boonville as it was in most other small American towns. Contributing examples are located in Districts B, C, E, and F (listed 1983), with Queen Anne the predominant architectural style in District E, the High-Morgan-Spring Street District, which included the residences of many of the town's merchants and civic leaders.

The first Queen Anne residences were constructed in America in the 1870s and, by 1881, architectural publications referred to the enthusiasm for the style as a "craze."<sup>43</sup> Although professional journals increased their scorn for the proliferation of Queen Anne construction, the picturesque style remained the choice of small town merchant and professional classes from the 1880s to

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approximately 1910 and was the dominant style of domestic building for much of this period. Numerous nebulous motives and compulsions have been proposed to explain the introduction of the Queen Anne style in America and its rapid ascendancy in the post-Civil War decades. Whatever reasons attended its creation and continuance, however, several identifiable factors assisted its dissemination. Architectural periodicals conveyed the style to the carpenter-builders of the Midwest, and rail transportation distributed the pre-cut details and dimension lumber for its construction and embellishments.

The Queen Anne style in Boonville coincided with the period of transition, revision, and exuberance in central Missouri which resulted from the resumption of railroad construction following the Civil War. By the 1870s, with the secure establishment of their long deferred rail connections, Boonville anticipated a period of prosperity which was never completely realized. The first two Boonville Queen Annes were constructed in 1886, and presaged a building boom in which the style was prominently represented. Queen Anne residences were favored both by members of the merchant and professional establishments and by aspirants, such as the sons of established entrepreneurs and small merchants. Examples range from elaborate, multi-storied residences to smaller, one and one-and-one-half story cottages.

The Boonville Queen Anne residences located outside the boundaries of established districts are all later examples of the style, constructed from 1894 to 1903. They still retain and display many of the distinctive characteristics which defined the style from its inception. Complex hip roofs with lower cross gables accent the irregular massing, which is sustained by cross axes, projecting wings and bays, and porches or porte-cocheres which are incorporated into the main mass of the dwelling. Decorative spindlework, bay windows, and variation in wall texture achieved with patterned wood shingles and terra cotta panels are among the distinctive elements of the style which are also employed, although relatively little wood detailing is present on the brick structures.

Significance: The Queen Anne residences of Boonville are significant in the area of ARCHITECTURE. All the Queen Anne residences located outside of National Register historic districts are examples of what McAlester and McAlester identified as the most common Queen Anne subtype, hipped roof with lower cross gable. This subtype comprised over one half of all Queen Anne houses and was adaptable to a variety of structures, ranging from small cottages to more elaborate, multi-storied residences. The individually eligible Boonville examples, as well as the contributing buildings included in four districts, also reflect the period of optimistic anticipation which accompanied the establishment of rail connections with two major railroads.

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Supplanting the dominant Greek Revival and less prevalent Italianate styles, the Queen Anne residences convey Boonville's faith that progress and expansion would attend the belated redirection of their economic hopes from the river to the rails. The Boonville examples preserve many of the distinctive characteristics and details associated with the Queen Anne style, as well as local traditions of construction which are common to most Boonville buildings.

Registration Requirements: Under Criterion C, Queen Anne residences must retain integrity of design, materials, and workmanship. Boonville Queen Anne residences were constructed from 1886 to circa 1905 by members of the professional or mercantile classes of the town and employed the form and features usually associated with the American interpretation of the style. A wide range of features are associated with Queen Anne structures, such as the irregular massing common to most late Victorian architectural styles, and the eligible Boonville residences must employ the hipped roof with lower cross gables as a distinctive identifying element. The use of brick as a construction medium limited the use of wood detailing, although some wood or terra cotta may provide textural variation in some examples. The Boonville Queen Anne residences also are more restrained in their ornamentation because they are relatively late examples of the style, although all must retain spindlework, primarily on their integral porches, and display either additional decorative trim at the eaves or patterned wood shingles at their gables. Alterations may not obscure or detract from these features, although additions to a secondary elevation, such as an enclosed porch or a minor shed addition, may be allowed.

<sup>1</sup>Stuart F. Voss, "Town Growth in Central Missouri, 1815-1880: An Urban Chapparral, Part 1," Missouri Historical Review 64 (October 1969): 65. "Initially, a town arose because it possessed at least one determinant, such as being the seat of government or a center of trade, which gave it an advantage over the villages in the surrounding rural countryside. Once born, the towns grew in two ways. The expansion of the determinant responsible for its formation might carry the town along by itself. But such expansion of a single determinant usually meant growth at a rather slow rate. More successful towns increased their growth rate by adding other elements, for example, the river port town that received the county seat found its possibility for expansion broadened. The next level of growth occurred when a town within a region gained a monopoly or domination over the determinants involved. A river port with a county seat and state and private institutions, which became the intersection of key land transportation routes and the terminal for trunk line railroads, found its population and wealth increasing rapidly."

<sup>2</sup>Harley Park Archaeological Site, (Archaeological Survey of Missouri Number 23-CP-66). National Register of Historic Places Inventory Nomination Form.

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<sup>3</sup>Henry C. Levens and Nathaniel M. Drake, A History of Cooper County, Missouri, (St. Louis, 1876), p. 22-33.

<sup>4</sup>History of Howard and Cooper Counties, Missouri, (St. Louis: National Historical Company, 1883), p. 656.

<sup>5</sup>Ella Johnson, "The Economic Development of the Boonslick Country as Reflected in the Missouri Intelligencer", A Graduate Thesis, University of Missouri, 1931, p. 88.

<sup>6</sup>"Judge Roy Williams Research on Boon(e)villes Climaxes with the Discovery of Nine so named", Boonville Daily News, September 11, 1968, p. 1.

<sup>7</sup>Henry C. Levens and Nathaniel M. Drake.

<sup>8</sup>Gottfried Duden, Report on a Journey to the Western States of North America and a Story of Several Years along the Missouri (During the Years 1824, '25, '26, and 1827. An English Translation, James W. Goodrich, general editor (Columbia: State Historical Society of Missouri and University of Missouri Press, 1980), p. 190; and Roy D. Williams, "Franklin," in Early Day History of Boonville and Environs (n.p., n.d.), p. 2.

<sup>9</sup>Robert L. Dyer, Boonville: An Illustrated History (Boonville, Missouri: Pekitanoui Publications, 1987), pp. 16-20.

<sup>10</sup>"Early Day Boating and Milling," Boonville Advertiser, "Souvenir Bridge Number," June 27, 1927, p. 3; J.B. Barnes, Short Historical Sketches of Boonville and Vicinity (Boonville, Missouri: n.p., 1928), p. 11; and W.F. Johnson, History of Cooper County, 2 volumes (Topeka: Historical Publishing Company, 1919; reprint ed., Fort Worth: VKM Publishing Company, 1976), Volume 1, pp. 84-87.

<sup>11</sup>Johnson, 1:90.

<sup>12</sup>Ibid.

<sup>13</sup>Susan Kay West, "Thespian Hall, Boonville, Missouri: A Sense of Heritage, 1835-1976" (Ph.D. dissertation, University of Missouri-Columbia, 1977), pp. 20 and 23; F.F. Stephens, "Missouri and the Santa Fe Trade," Missouri Historical Review 10 (July 1916): 238, 248-249; Levens and Drake, p. 130; Charles van Ravenswaay, The Arts and Architecture of German Settlements in Missouri: A Survey of a Vanishing Culture (Columbia: University of Missouri Press, 1977), p. 498; and Stuart F. Voss, "Town Growth in Central Missouri,

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(January 1970): 208.

<sup>14</sup>Duden, p. 54.

<sup>15</sup>A.D. Howard, The Resources and Advantages of Boonville, Cooper County, Missouri (n.p.: Advertiser Steam Print, 1883), p. 9; and Mark Wyman, Immigrants in the Valley: Irish, Germans, and Americans in the Upper Mississippi Country, 1830-1860 (Chicago: Nelson-Hall, 1984), pp. 49-50 and 63.

<sup>16</sup>Howard, p. 9.

<sup>17</sup>Ravenswaay, p. 179.

<sup>18</sup>West, p. 19; Writers' Program of the Works Projects Administration in the State of Missouri, compiler, The WPA Guide to 1930s Missouri, new foreword by Charles van Ravenswaay and new introduction by Howard Wight Marshall and Walter A. Schroeder (Lawrence: University Press of Kansas, 1986), p. 188; Ravenswaay, pp. 221 and 224; and "Historical. Cooper County," Boonville Weekly Eagle, September 7, 1877, p. 1; and Ravenswaay, p. 223.

<sup>19</sup>Writers' Program, p. 185; Oszuscik, p. 17; Ravenswaay, p. 107; Idem., "Architecture in the Boon's Lick Country," Bulletin of the Missouri Historical Society 6 (July 1950): 501; and Henry-Russell Hitchcock, Architecture: Nineteenth and Twentieth Centuries, Pelican History of Art, edited by Nikolaus Pevsner, 1st integrated edition (New York: Pelican Books, 1971), pp. 55 and 137.

<sup>20</sup>Dyer, pp. 150 and 229.

<sup>21</sup>Beasley's Boonville Directory, for 1876-7 (Hannibal, Missouri: James W. Beasley, 1876).

<sup>22</sup>A History of Missouri, Missouri Sesquicentennial Edition, 5 volumes, William E. Parrish, general editor (Columbia: University of Missouri Press, 1971-1986), Volume 3: 1860-1875, by William E. Parrish, pp. 160-162; Dyer, p. 133.

<sup>23</sup>Emory Stevens Bucke, general editor, The History of American Methodism, 3 volumes (New York: Abingdon Press, 1964), 2:526-528 and 533.

<sup>24</sup>Ibid, 2:533; and Gaston Hugh Wamble, "Negroes and Missouri Protestant Churches Before and After the Civil War," Missouri Historical Review 61 (April 1967): 321.

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<sup>25</sup>Beasley's Boonville Directory, for 1876-7; Gunnar Myrdal, "The Negro Church in the Negro Community," in Hart M. Nelson, Ratha L. Yokley, and Anne K. Nelson, The Black Church in America (New York: Basic Books, 1971), p. 85; and Wamble, p. 345.

<sup>26</sup>Stuart F. Voss, "Town Growth in Central Missouri, 1815-1880: An Urban Chapparral, Part 3," Missouri Historical Review 64 (April 1970): 341; and Parrish, pp. 205-207.

<sup>27</sup>Barnes, pp. 7-9 and 13; Dyer, p. 141; and "A Preliminary Report upon the Comprehensive Plan, Boonville, Missouri," prepared by Harland Bartholomew and Associates, St. Louis, Missouri, July 1966.

<sup>28</sup>Sadayoshi Omoto, "The Queen Anne Style and Architectural Criticism," Journal of the Society of Architectural Historians 23 (March 1964): 33; and Mark Girouard, Sweetness and Light: The 'Queen Anne' Movement, 1860-1900 (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1977), pp. 208-215.

<sup>29</sup>Omoto, p. 34.

<sup>30</sup>Levens and Drake, pp. 130-133; and Stuart F. Voss, "Town Growth in Central Missouri, 1815-1880: An Urban Chapparral, Part 3," p. 341.

<sup>31</sup>Levens and Drake, p. 133; and Voss, "Town Growth in Central Missouri, 1815-1880: An Urban Chapparral, Part 3," p. 342.

<sup>32</sup>E.J. Melton, Melton's History of Cooper County, Missouri (Columbia: E.W. Stephens Publishing Company, 1937), p. 138; and Dyer, p. 150.

<sup>33</sup>Boonville Advertiser, "Souvenir Bridge Number," June 27, 1927, p. 42.

<sup>34</sup>U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Office, Twelfth Census of the United States, Taken in the Year 1900: Manufactures, part 3, Special Reports on Selected Industries, p. 753.

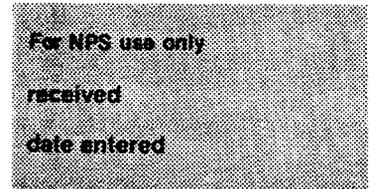
<sup>35</sup>Ibid., pp. 745 and 753-754; Idem., Bureau of the Census, Thirteenth Census of the United States Taken in the Year 1910, volume 9, Manufactures, 1909: Reports by States, with Statistics for Principal Cities, pp. 636, 644-645, and 653.

<sup>36</sup>Johnson, 1:422; U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Census of Manufactures, 1914, volume 1: Reports by States with Statistics for Principal Cities and Metropolitan Districts, p. 788; and Rosemary Feurer, "Shoe City, Factory Towns: St. Louis Shoe Companies and the Turbulent Drive for Cheap Rural Labor, 1900-1940," Gateway Heritage 9 (Fall 1988): 5.

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<sup>37</sup>Floyd Calvin Shoemaker, Missouri and Missourians: Land of Contrasts and People of Achievements, 5 volumes (Chicago: Lewis Publishing Company, 1943), volume 2, p. 557; Horace B. Davis, Shoes: The Workers and the Industry (New York: International Publishers, 1940), p. 75; Boonville Advertiser, June 27, 1927, p. 42; and "Hamilton Brown Has Factory Going Here," Central Missouri Republican, November 10, 1921, p. 3.

<sup>38</sup>van Ravenswaay, Art and Architecture of German Settlements in Missouri, p. 107.

<sup>39</sup>Idem., p. 4.

<sup>40</sup>Erin McCawley Renn, "An Introduction to Nineteenth Century Missouri German Architecture," in Osmund Overby, comp., Vernacular Architecture Forum, Tenth Annual Meeting, St. Louis, Missouri, May 10-13, 1989: A Guide to the Tours (Columbia, Missouri: Missouri Cultural Heritage Center, 1989), p. 66.

<sup>41</sup>Renn, p. 67; and Hitchcock, p. 55.

<sup>42</sup>Oszcusik, p. 18.

<sup>43</sup>Omoto, p. 33.

# 9. Major Bibliographical References

See continuation page.

# 10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property 850 acres

Quadrangle name 1. Boonville, 2. Billingsville,  
Cooper Co., Mo.

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000  
7.5' Quadrangles

A 

1	5	5	2	1	1	0	0	4	3	1	4	0	4	0
Zone	Easting				Northing									

B 

1	5	5	2	1	1	0	0	4	3	1	3	5	4	0
Zone	Easting				Northing									

C 

1	5	5	2	2	5	2	0	4	3	1	2	5	3	0
Zone	Easting				Northing									

D 

1	5	5	2	3	3	4	0	4	3	1	3	2	0	0
Zone	Easting				Northing									

E 

1	5	5	2	4	1	2	0	4	3	1	3	2	0	0
Zone	Easting				Northing									

F 

1	5	5	2	4	1	2	0	4	3	1	4	6	2	0
Zone	Easting				Northing									

G 

Zone	Easting				Northing									

H 

Zone	Easting				Northing									

### Verbal boundary description and justification

See continuation sheet.

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

state	code	county	code
state	code	county	code

# 11. Form Prepared By

1. Linda Harper, Architectural Historian, Historic Survey Office  
name/title James C. Higbie, Historian/Coordinator, Historic Survey Office

organization Friends of Historic Boonville date May, 1980

street & number P. O. Box 1776 telephone 816/882-7977

city or town Boonville state Missouri 65233

# 12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national  state  local

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

State Historic Preservation Officer signature *Eric B. Schulz*  
G. Tracy Mehan, III, Director, Department of Natural Resources  
title and State Historic Preservation Officer date 23 January 1990

For NPS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

date

Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

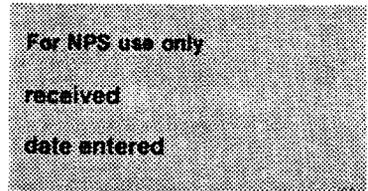
date

Chief of Registration

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Verbal boundary description and justification

All National Register of Historic Places eligible properties included within the "Historic Resources of Boonville, Missouri (Partial Inventory: Historic & Architectural Properties)" are encompassed within an irregularly sided hexagon. Point A is located at the intersection of the western section line of Section 35 (T49N R17W) and the southern bank of the Missouri River. The boundary then traverses southward for 1650' to the intersection of West End Drive and the Santa Fe Trail Road, designated Point B. The boundary then traverses southeastward for 5500' to the intersection of Main and Popular Streets, designated Point C. The boundary then trends northeastward for 3500' to the southeastern-most edge of the Morton-Myer House property line at approximately 1000 Eleventh Street, designated Point D. From this point the boundary runs directly east to intersect the city limits 2500' to the east, designated Point E. Following the course of the eastern city limits the boundary ends at the southern bank of the Missouri River approximately 4700' north of Point E at Point F. Total acreage encompassed within the boundaries totals approximately 850 acres; the original nomination cover document stated the acreage at 3262 acres, this figure is an overestimate and incorrect. The boundaries of this registration effort do not preclude the existence of National Register of Historic Places eligible properties within the incorporated city limits of Boonville or proximate portions of Cooper County that could, by amendment, be incorporated into this documentation at a future date. The current boundaries have been generated to encompass only those properties identified and evaluated in reference to the National Register criteria that can be forwarded to the Keeper of the National Register without owner objection.

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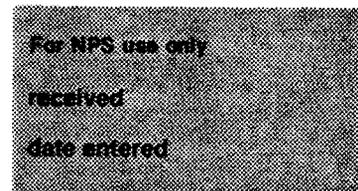
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2. Revision by  
Steven Mitchell  
National Register Historian and State Contact Person  
Department of Natural Resources  
Division of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation  
Historic Preservation Program  
P. O. Box 176  
Jefferson City, Missouri 65102  
Date: May 5, 1989  
Telephone: 314/751-5368

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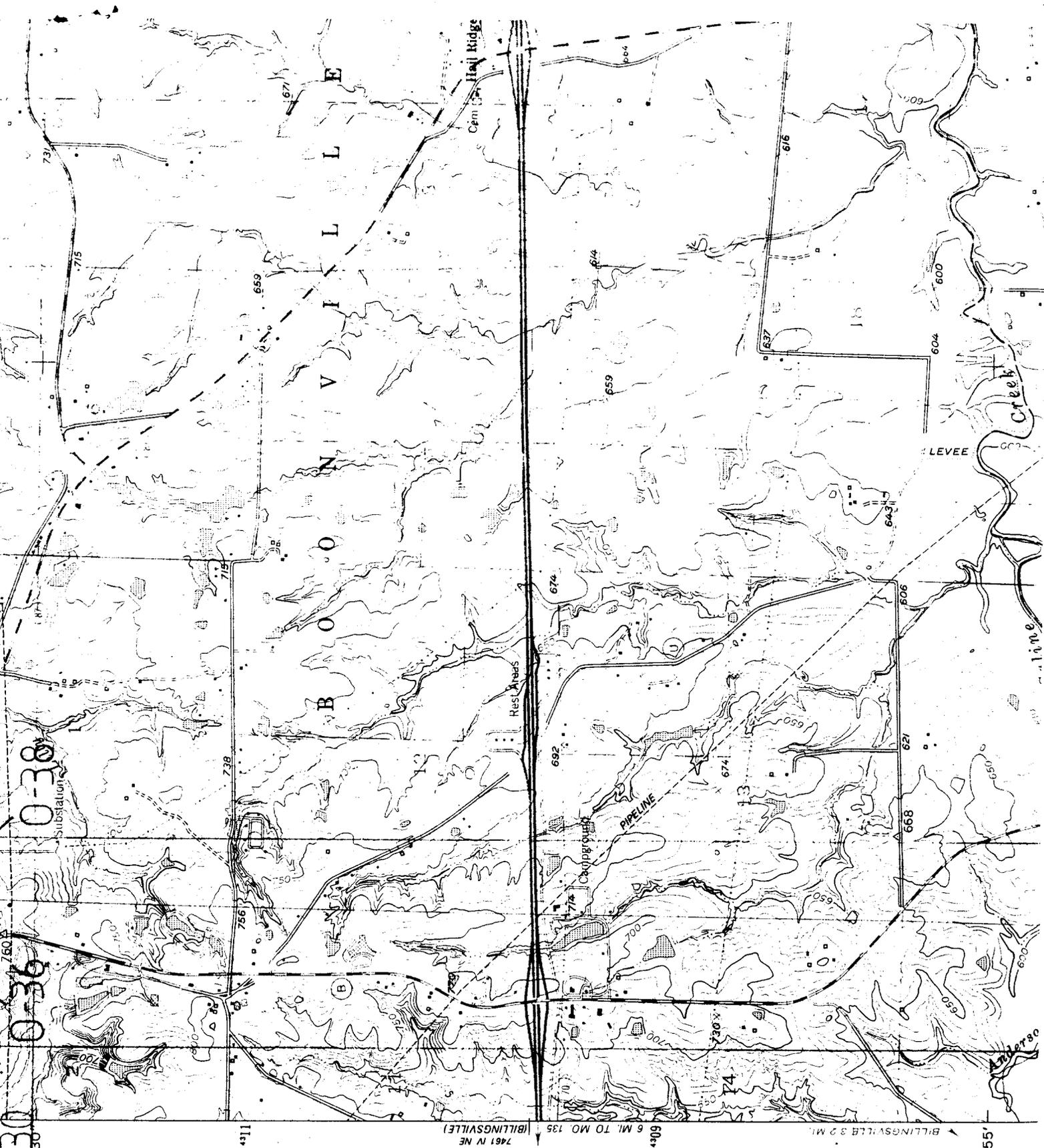
Historic Resources of Boonville, Mo.  
UTM References for individual properties  
[MRA revision, 1989]

Boonville, Mo. 7.5' Quadrangle  
Billingsville, Mo. 7.5' Quadrangle

<u>No.</u>	<u>Property Name</u>	<u>UTM Reference</u>
0-5	Albert Gallatin Blakey House	15 521420mE 4313640mN
0-8	Fessler-Secongost House	15 521600mE 4313875mN
0-10	Hamilton Brown Shoe Company Building	15 521660mE 4313800mN
0-12	Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad Depot	15 521720mE 4313820mN
0-13	Meierhoffer Sand Company Office Building	15 521625mE 4313920mN
0-14	Meierhoffer House	15 521625mE 4313940mN
0-16	Cobblestone Street	15 522140mE 4314160mN
0-24	Andrews-Wing House	15 522300mE 4313430mN
0-27	Sumner Public School	15 522180mE 4313320mN
0-28	St. Matthew's Chapel A.M.E. Church	15 522140mE 4313320mN
0-30	William S. and Mary Beckett House	15 522060mE 4313160mN
0-32	Wilbur T. and Rhoda Stephens Johnson House	15 523340mE 4313280mN
0-36	Juliett Trigg Johnson House	15 522520mE 4312580mN
0-38	Josephine Trigg Pigott House	15 522630mE 4312640mN
0-39	Andrew Gantner House	15 522665mE 4312660mN
0-42	John S. Dauwalter House	15 522620mE 4313250mN
0-44	Thomas Nelson House	15 522980mE 4313700mN
0-45	Morton-Myer House	15 523320mE 4313220mN
0-48	Duke and Mary Diggs House	15 523120mE 4314380mN



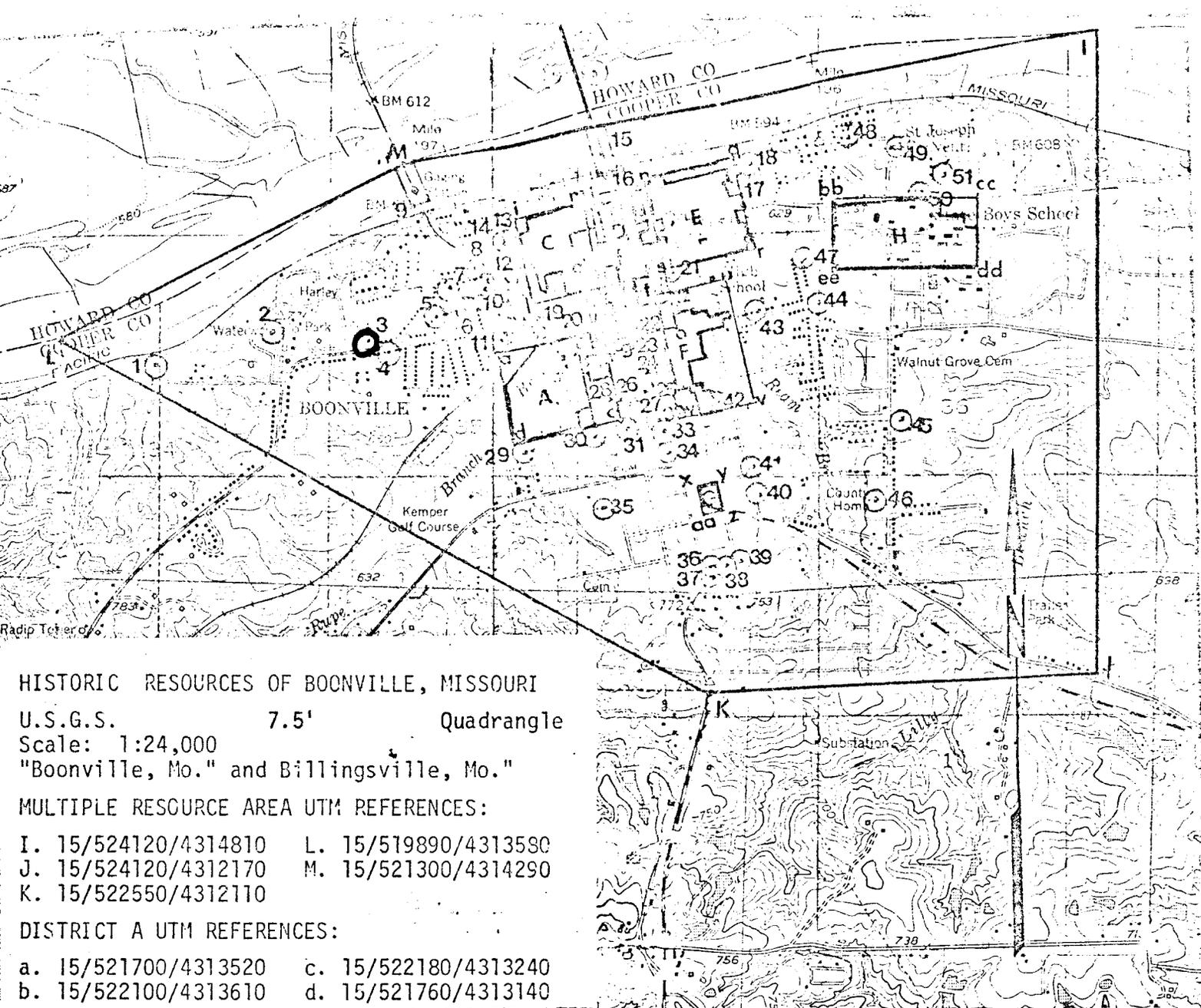




0-30  
57-30  
0-36  
0-38  
Substation

C 15 522520 4312530 D 15 523340 4313200  
 E 15 524120 4313200 F 15 524120 4314620

utm references for individual  
 properties on cont. pg. 10.1



**Photo Log:**

Name of Property: **Historic Resources of Boonville, MO MRA**

City or Vicinity: **Boonville**

County: **Cooper County** State: **MO**

Photographer: **S. Korte, J. Higbie, L. Harper**

Date Photographed: **Fall 1979**

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

- 1 of 37. District A, Kemper Administration Complex, view from SE.
- 2 of 37. District A, Kemper Administration Complex, view from N.
- 3 of 37. District A, Bertha Hitch Hall, view from NW.
- 4 of 37. District B, Windsor Residence, view from NE.
- 5 of 37. District B, Hain Residence, view from NW.
- 6 of 37. District B, Christ Church Episcopal, view from SW.
- 7 of 37. District C, Schmidt Residence, view SW.
- 8 of 37. District C, Streetscape, view looking SW, 200 blk. of 3<sup>rd</sup> St.
- 9 of 37. District C, Cooper Residence, view from SW.
- 10 of 37. District C, Travis Property, view from NW.
- 11 of 37. District D, Schaler Property, Commercial Hotel, view from SW.
- 12 of 37. District D, Streetscape, view looking NW, 200 blk. Main St.
- 13 of 37. District D, Streetscape, view looking NW, 400 blk. of Spring St.
- 14 of 37. District D, Streetscape, view looking NE.
- 15 of 37. District D, Streetscape, view looking NE, 300 blk. Main.
- 16 of 37. District D, Streetscape, view looking SE, 500 blk. of Morgan.
- 17 of 37. District D, Streetscape, view looking NE.
- 18 of 37. District D, Cooper County Courthouse, view W.
- 19 of 37. District E, Streetscape, 500 blk. of High St.
- 20 of 37. District E, Williams-Kemper House, view looking NE.
- 21 of 37. District E, Bell Residence, view looking SW.
- 22 of 37. District E, Streetscape, view looking E.
- 23 of 37. District E, Cooper County Court Property, view from NW.
- 24 of 37. District E, Kirby Residence, view from SW.
- 25 of 37. District E, Streetscape, view looking W, 600 blk of Spring St.
- 26 of 37. District E, Tenneyson Residence, view from SE.
- 27 of 37. District E, Ambrose Residence, view N.
- 28 of 37. District E, Hess Residence, view from N.
- 29 of 37. District F, Embry Residence, view from E.
- 30 of 37. District F, Haun Residence, view from SW.
- 31 of 37. District F, Streetscape, view from NE, 6<sup>th</sup> and Locust Sts.
- 32 of 37. District F, Maplewood Apartments, view from NW, corner of 6<sup>th</sup> and Locust.
- 33 of 37. District F, Streetscape, view looking S, 6<sup>th</sup> St.

Name of Property: **Historic Resources of Boonville, MO MRA**

City or Vicinity: **Boonville**

County: **Cooper County** State: **MO**

Photographer: **James Denny**

Date Photographed: **July 1982**

- 1 of 50. District B, view from SE, #4 on corner, #3 to its right.
- 2 of 50. District B, Hofstedler Residence, view from NE.
- 3 of 50. District B, William Woods Funeral Service, view from NE.
- 4 of 50. Weimholt Residence, view from NE.
- 5 of 50. District B, Leona Taylor Property, view from SE.
- 6 of 50. District B, Mike Angelo Property, view from NE.
- 7 of 50. District B, Mike Angelo Property, view from SE.
- 8 of 50. District B, Hain House, view from SW.
- 9 of 50. District B, Coulter Residence, view from SW.
- 10 of 50. District C, Mersey Property, view from SE.
- 11 of 50. District C, Jack Childers, Sr. Residence, view from SW.
- 12 of 50. District C, Streetscape, view looking N, 300 blk. of High St.
- 13 of 50. District C, Streetscape, view looking N, 300 blk of High St.
- 14 of 50. District C, W.L. Holmes Property, view from NE.
- 15 of 50. District C, Russell Patterson House, view from N.
- 16 of 50. District C, John Andrews Property, view from SE.
- 17 of 50. District C, Charles Smith Property, view from SE.
- 18 of 50. District C, Terry Davis Property, view from SE.
- 19 of 50. District C, Laura J. Bezone Residence, view from NE.
- 20 of 50. District C, Laura J. Bezone Residence, view from E.
- 21 of 50. District C, Jack Hasslebach Property, view from SW.
- 22 of 50. District C, Eleanor Penick Residence, view from S.
- 23 of 50. District C, Eleanor Penick Residence, view from SE.
- 24 of 50. District C, Gerald and Betty McMillan Residence, view from S.
- 25 of 50. District C, Streetscape, view from NE, 300 blk of Spring St.
- 26 of 50. District D, Streetscape, view from SE, W side of 200 blk. of Main St.
- 27 of 50. District D, Streetscape, view from SW, W side of 300 blk. of Main St.
- 28 of 50.
- 29 of 50. District D, Streetscape, view from SE, W side of 300 blk. of Main St.
- 30 of 50. District D, Streetscape, view from SW, NE corner of Main & Spring Sts.
- 31 of 50. District D, Streetscape, view from NE, W side of 400 blk. of Main St.
- 32 of 50. District D, First Presbyterian Church, view from SE.
- 32a of 50. District D, Vine St.
- 33 of 50. District D, Boonville City Hall, view from SW.
- 34 of 50. District D, Streetscape, NE corner of Main and Morgan Sts.
- 35 of 50. District D, Cooper County Abstract & Insurance Co., view from NW.
- 36 of 50. District D, Hotel Fredreick, view from SW.
- 37 of 50.
- 38 of 50.
- 39 of 50.
- 40 of 50. District H, Group House #14, view from NE.
- 41 of 50. District H, MO Training School Campus Administration Building, view from NW.
- 42 of 50. District H, MO Training School Campus Superintendents Residence, view from NW.
- 43 of 50. District H, MO Training School Campus Francis G. Cottage, view from NW.
- 44 of 50. District H, MO Training School Campus Dining Hall, view from SW.

- 45 of 50. District H, MO Training School Campus Dining Hall, view from N.
- 46 of 50. District H, MO Training School Campus Dockery Cottage, view from SW.
- 47 of 50. District H, MO Training School Campus Streetscape, view from NW.
- 48 of 50. District H, MO Training School Campus Storage Building, view from NW.
- 49 of 50. District H, MO Training School Campus Commissary, view from W.
- 50 of 50. District H, MO Training School Campus Boiler House, view from NW.







BERTHA HITCH HALL















FSPR





Three arched windows on the second floor of the leftmost building.

CONWAY  
&  
BLANCK  
LAWYERS

Boonville  
CABLE TV

Three arched windows on the second floor of the middle building.

GEIGERS  
FURNITURE & APPLIANCES

RUSCH

FURNITURE



MEDICAL ARTS  
PHARMACY  
PRESCRIPTIONS

SHOE REPAIR

Colony  
PAINTS  
1925 INTERIOR

SHOE  
REPAIR





WESTERN AUTO

ROME  
PIZZARIA

ZEPHYR  
COLOR

MAYTAG

















NO PARKING  
BETWEEN  
SIGNS  
POLICE  
CARS ONLY



















NO  
PARKING  
TWO FEET  
FROM CURB

LOCAL









WILLIAM WOOD















































**muralo**  
QUALITY PAINT  
JOHNSTON PAINT CO.

PAINT  
**JOHNSTONS**  
GALLERIES  
PAINTS  
PAINT CO.

Moore  
**PAINTS**  
JOHNSTON  
PAINT CO.



BAKER FLORAL CO.

MELTNER & SCHMIDT

Simpson's

40  
5  
87

ch



PENNEY CO.

Wee discount



SP-10

Coast to Coast

WARD'S

THE VERY PLACE

Coast to Coast  
STORAGE



KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS BUILDING

COCKTAILS  
Stein House  
CAFE  
BEER & DRINKS

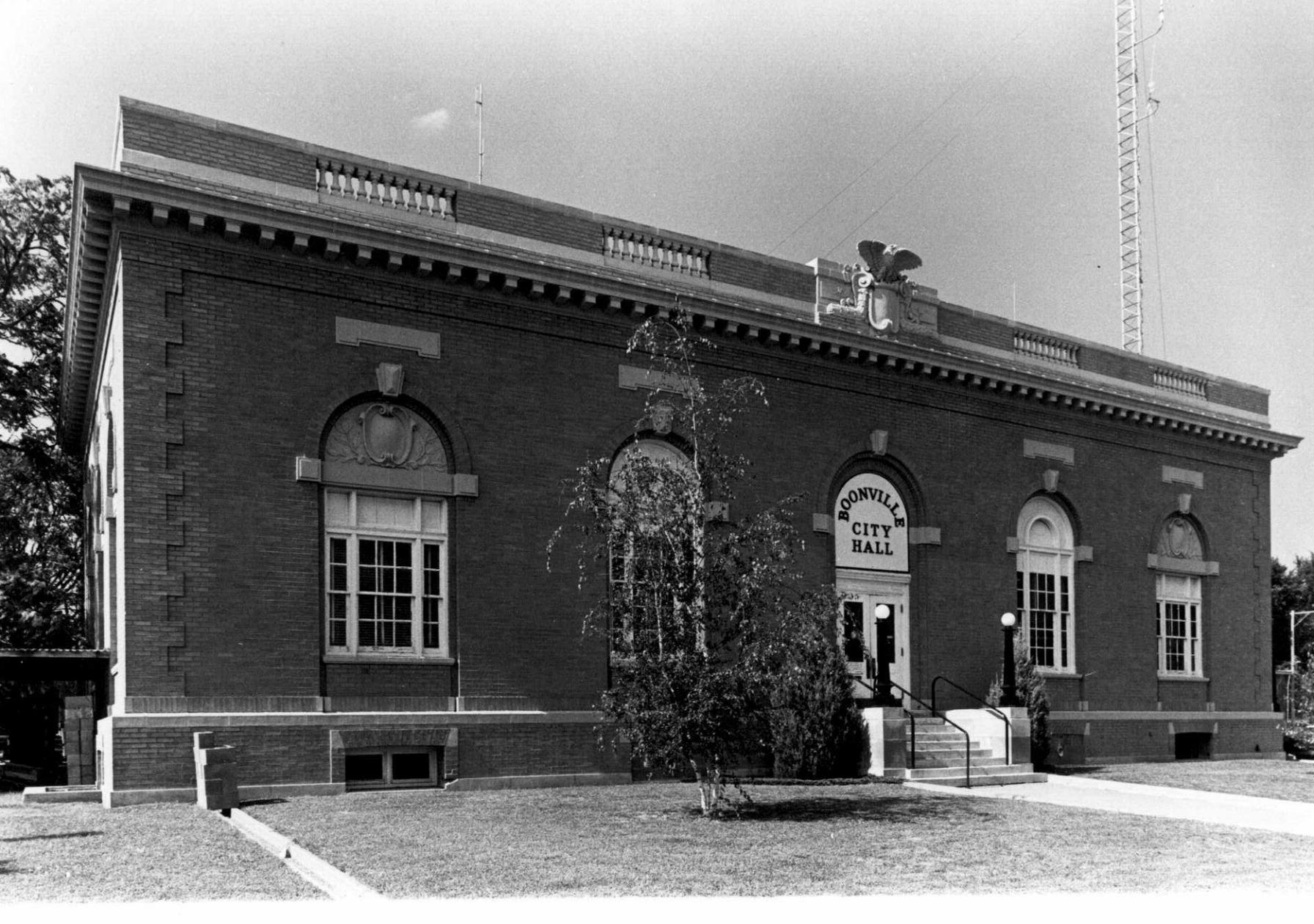
PENNY POST

TRAFFICWAY

DATSUN







BOONVILLE  
CITY  
HALL



Your  
MONEY'S  
WORTH

40  
5  
87



NO  
PARKING  
THIS  
SIDE

COURT  
COUNTY  
ABSTRACT

ONE WAY



FREDERICK  
HOTEL  
CAFE

40  
5  
87  
ALPH LLMAN  
AVE  
PHENS  
BOB MAIN ST.

R. SUDRY

Frederick





















