

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

For NPS use only

National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form

received

date entered

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

1. Name

historic Boegel and Hine Flour Mill (Wommack Mill)

and/or common Wommack Feed Mill, Fair Grove Mill

2. Location

street & number East side of North Main Street south of intersection with  
MO Highway 125 (Fourth Avenue) not for publication

city, town Fair Grove vicinity of

state Missouri code 029 county Greene code 077

3. Classification

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

4. Owner of Property

name Fair Grove Historical and Preservation Society

street & number P. O. Box 115

city, town Fair Grove vicinity of state Missouri 65648

5. Location of Legal Description

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

street & number 940 Boonville

city, town Springfield state Missouri 65802

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Greene County Historic Society has this property been determined eligible?  yes  no

date 1982  federal  state  county  local

depository for survey records Greene County Courthouse

city, town Springfield state Missouri 65802

## 7. Description

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

The Fair Grove mill is located at the north edge of the

village downslope from the landmark Fair

**Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance**  
Grove Mound (elevation 1445') and beside Mill creek (elevation 1200'). It is sited some 200' east from North Main Street, an historic trade route until recently U. S. Highway 65. The foreyard is worn flat and solid from a century of team-and-wagon, tractor, and truck traffic. The grounds about the mill are shaded by native trees including hackberry, cedar, wild cherry, locust, elm, hickory, and box elder. The creek bed, some 25' north of the mill and 8' below the mill floor level at the north wall, is deeply entrenched, and contains the runoff even during flash floods. The site slopes sharply downward to the creek, so that the north part of the mill's first floor is high above the ground.

The mill building consists of a main block 30' X 40' (east-west axis), of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  stories. A 12' wide single story shed is attached to the entire south wall. Another shed room, 13' X 18', is on the north wall at the west end, opening to the front. It was the mill office. The gabled roof is covered with galvanized corrugated metal over cedar shingles of the type apparently original to the structure. Foundations are coursed limestone laid in lime and sand mortar (main block), formed creek gravel concrete (south shed), and concrete block pillars (office shed). Framing of the main block rests upon 8" X 10" oak sills, with an oak "sleeper" beam  $6\frac{1}{2}$ " X 10" along the center axis supported by three upright oak posts 10" X 11". rising 50" above heavy cut stone footings. This center-axis post-and-beam system is carried upward to the roof ridge, the whole connected in mortise and tenon joinery and fixed with wooden pegs. The center beam under the second floor is 8" X 10", supported on 6" X 8" posts. Wall framing is of 2" X 4" oak studs 20" on center, strengthened by 4" X 6" posts at 10' intervals and stiffened by 4" X 6" knee braces at the corners. Wall ledger plates at the floor levels are tripled 2" X 4"s supporting 2" X 8" floor joists upon which are laid 1" X 6" yellow pine flooring. (The original first floor flooring is severely worn, but was left in place when a new floor was lain. All framing members are oak.

Exterior siding is butt-edged vertical pine and cypress boards  $\frac{3}{4}$ " X 6" secured with both round wire nails and squared cut nails.

A 5'2" X 6'6" double door, the mill's main entry, is centered in the west wall. Flanking it on either side are single ranges of windows at first and second floor levels. A single window is centered in the gable of the third story. The office has a separate west-facing entry door. A back door in the east wall of the first floor is south of center, and is gained by concrete steps.

The only flue is in the office, indicating that only that room was heated (characteristic of such mills). The main block is ventilated at the roof peak by a galvanized flue, intended to draw off dust and heat.

The heavy frame of the structure supported a considerable weight of machinery. Through the front entry one looks ahead at the great buhr stones centered over the sleeper beam at the east end of the first floor. The stones are 42" in diameter; the rotating grindstone (runner) is 12" thick at the perimeter and 16" at the center. The stationary bedstone rests on a heavy rectangular planed wooden pedestal 5'4" X 6'2" X 2'. A well-crafted tub-like cover of tongue-and-groove staves bounded in wood and lined with galvanized tin is designed to encase the stones during operation. (A rubbing of what appears to be a makers mark on the top stone is included among the illustrations.) The vertical iron drive shaft extends downward into the basement where it was connected to the mill's drive system, much of which remains intact.

Other features of the mill and its contents include a concrete chute from the west front loading dock to the basement (27" X 50"), a dust chute protruding from the west gable peak, open stairs between floors on the north wall, a Great Western corn sheller in the basement floor, and grain

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elevator shafts rising through the floors at the north wall. On the second floor are a Nordyke and Marmon flour dresser, a grain hopper, a double scouring machine and leather and canvas elevator belts with tin conveyor cups. The dust collector hangs from the roof peak on the third level.

Outside the building close to the north wall are paired cylindrical grain storage silos of creek gravel concrete 6" thick, with flat caps of the same material. Each silo is 17' in diameter and 32' tall. Outside the southeast corner of the main block is the site of the 29' x 23' boiler and engine room, now gone. However, a well which served the boiler remains: a dug well lined with stone 31" in diameter and 12' deep.

The mill structure is extant in its entirety save for the steam-engine room. The front loading dock is gone, and is to be replaced (the coursed limestone foundation, congruous with the main foundation, is now complete). The building is in poor condition, although the frame is generally sound. Structural damage includes a section of the east foundation wall, which has been removed, along with the portion of the sill which rested upon it.

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BOEGEL AND HINE FLOUR MILL

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REVISION

Dates of Significance and Period of Significance

Introduction

As per the instructions of the National Register Re-audit, communicated to the Missouri Historic Preservation Program on June 11, 1987, a change in documentation in the Boegel and Hine Flour Mill is undertaken here. The dates of significance and period of significance of the nomination were not felt to have been adequate or justified in the original nomination. Since the nomination was not substantively reviewed by the National Register reviewers in Washington, D.C. this error in documentation was not discovered until the post audit period. This revision is submitted to rectify this deficiency in documentation.

8. Significance

Specific dates: "1883" presently listed; change to read "1883 - ca. 1930"

Justification of revision.

The Boegel and Hine Mill was constructed in 1883. The mill continued to operate until 1969. To extend the period of significance to this point would require extensive documentation defending the building's exceptional significance under Exceptional Criterion G; although this exceptional significance might exist it is not addressed within the documentation submitted in the nomination.

A date of ca. 1930 is chosen to terminate the period of significance. Before 1930 the facility was powered by steam and later by electricity. By 1930 the distribution of diesel fuel had become established in the region well enough to power the facility through a diesel generator. This change was a harbinger of the increasing integration of the region into the state and national mainstream. The mill therefore became more specialized functionally. In the final milling "episode" (as it was called by the nominators of this building) between ca. 1930-1969 the mill began to produce custom stock feeds as its flour and meal milling diminished. The switch in mill function proceeded apace through, the Second World War, according to the authors of the nomination.

The mill is signified in part by its being a locally significant social center (item 8, continuation pages 2-3). It is important that the allusions made within the text narrative of Item 8 to the mill being a social center coincide with its use before 1930. Though there can be little doubt the mill continued

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BOEGEL AND HINE FLOUR MILL

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to attract users in the final decades of its operation, the increased access to markets through expanding road networks from the 20s onward probably undermined its role as a social center (Rafferty 109-10).

The nature of Ozark agriculture changed from the 30s on as well. The diminishing number of what can be called diversified "general farms", requiring a local mill to process their farm products gave way to increasingly specialized farms (Rafferty 154).

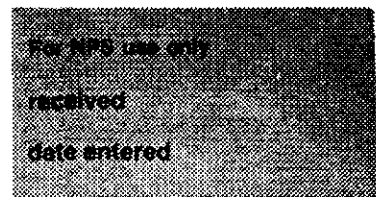
In summary, the mill was a significant local agricultural and social landmark through the last decades of the 19th and first third of the 20th centuries. It continued to play a significant, though diminishing, role on the local scene through the 60s. Its documented period of historic significance has been established within this revision to coincide with its having functioned as an integral component of the local social and agricultural scene.

References cited

RAFFERTY, Milton D. The Ozarks, Land and Life. Norman, OK: University of Oklahoma Press, 1980.

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<u>Population, Greene and Adjacent Counties</u>				<u>Percent increase in preceding decade</u>	
	<u>1880</u>	<u>1870</u>	<u>1860</u>	<u>1880</u>	<u>1870</u>
Greene	28,804	21,549	13,186	34	63
Dallas*	9,263	8,383	5,892	10	42
Lawrence	17,583	13,067	8,846	35	48
Polk	15,734	12,445	9,995	26	25
Webster**	12,175	10,434	7,099	17	47
Christian	9,628	6,707	5,491	44	22
<u>Missouri</u>				26	46

\*Dallas County is just north of Fair Grove  
\*\*Webster County is just east of Fair Grove

In the production of corn and wheat, the basis for the grist mill business, Greene County was among the top five counties of Missouri: third in corn acreage, fourth in wheat acreage, and third in the two combined. Three of the five, Saline, Franklin, and St. Charles, were fertile Missouri River counties. Shelby, the fourth, was slightly above Greene in corn acres but had only a tenth the wheat.

Missouri's Five Leading Corn and Wheat Counties, 1880<sup>4</sup>

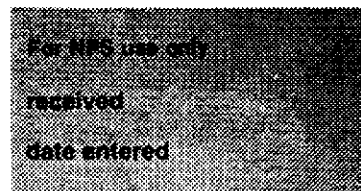
	<u>Corn Acres</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>Wheat Acres</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>Combined Acres</u>	<u>Rank</u>
Saline	101,800	1	60,152	2	161,952	1
Shelby	63,883	2	4,782		68,665	
Greene	59,055	3	48,199	4	107,2543	3
St. Charles	49,291		61,099	1	110,3902	2
Franklin	42,285		58,685	3	100,9704	4

In the early 1880's Greene County was already served by 26 flouring and grist mills. By 1893 (after the addition of the Fair Grove mill and perhaps others as well) the total number had been reduced to 13, despite increases in grain production (corn acreage, 1880-1900, up 39%, wheat acreage up 18%). Such a consolidation in milling reflects the decline and obsolescence of the small, rural, technologically crude mills, and the rise of more modern mills, bigger, technologically advanced, more conveniently located, and attuned to the new commercial orientation of producers. Of these, the Fair Grove mill was a middling example, somewhere between the relict, isolated old mills and the big new industrial flouring mills of Springfield, some dozen miles to the southwest. Eleven of the thirteen Greene County mills were, like Fair Grove, in towns. Ten of them, unlike Fair Gove, were also on railroads.

In the early part of the 20th century, the Fair Grove mill anticipated the high volume capacity of major merchant mills, and achieved something of its landmark appearance in its twin grain storage silos. Some 17 feet in diameter and 32 feet high, they had a combined capacity of 11,600 bushels. Unfortunately, the builders seem not to have understood the principles of proper construction and utilization. The silos were built of "Ozarks concrete," i.e., a little cement and much creek gravel, poured by hand, one ring at a time, producing a mass which shed water poorly and retained moisture. The first charge of wheat molded, and had to be sold for hog feed. The silos were never used again. Innovation can be risky; one may surmise both the

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disappointment of the owners and the I-told-you-so satisfaction of some traditionalists.<sup>6</sup>

The creek-side location, though picturesque and familiar, had a utilitarian purpose: to provide water for the engine boiler. A small spring-fed pond some 500 feet upstream was connected to the plant by underground pipe. In addition, a well also supplied water. Again, the use of a natural watercourse at the mill was traditional, the well innovative.

A steam engine system cost more than a hydraulic system of equal power. It could not normally be constructed with local materials and skills, and had to be purchased from outside. Nor could it be operated and kept in repair without new and specialized knowledge. But it had many advantages, chief of which were freedom in choice of millsite and protection from the vagaries of nature, especially flood, the nemesis of water mills. Nor would an engine fail in drought given adequate boiler water, which the Fair Grove mill seems to have had.

The engine drove several machines: a steel roller mill, elevators, gravity-feed refining devices for making white wheat flour, and a traditional buhr stone for the grinding of corn meal and other grains. Stone-ground meal was much preferred by Ozarks constituencies in order to prepare the ubiquitous cornbread, eaten twice a day or more by most families.<sup>7</sup> In addition the mill was equipped with a corn sheller, a flour sacker, scales, and a variety of accoutrements necessary for all the diverse operations of its tripartite mechanical system: boiler, engine, and mill. Of the equipment enumerated in a 1935 inventory, the buhr stone, sheller, flour scourer, flour purifier, dust collector, grain elevators, and drive shafts with iron and metal pulleys remain in place yet.<sup>8</sup>

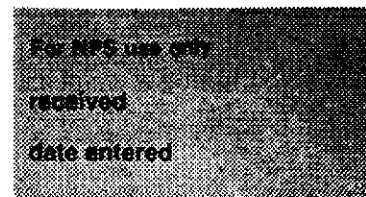
Fair Grove in the mid-1880's was the busy center for a well-settled and productive rural neighborhood. In addition to the mill the village offered the services of two blacksmiths, two livestock and horse dealers, a wagonmaker, a cobbler, a drugstore-hotel, a furniture store-hotel, a dry goods store and a general store. Baptist and Presbyterian ministers, a justice of the peace, a constable, a notary and an "engineer"—perhaps the operator of the mill engine—completed the list.<sup>9</sup>

Save for one smithy, the mill was the sole partnership among the businesses, doubtless a reflection of the relatively large investment which it required. Between 1883 and 1894 Boegel and Hine added four partners, one of whom, J. A. Long, became a half owner (in 1894 the mill was "Boegel and Long"). By 1912 three more investors had come in, perhaps buying out existing partners, and the firm was incorporated as the Fair Grove Mill and Livestock Company, indicating the addition of another important Ozarks agribusiness. In 1921 the Bank of Fair Grove purchased an interest; and six more individuals did the same in succeeding years until the penultimate owners, Clifford and Ethel Wommack, purchased it in 1943. Name changes after 1912 included "Fair Grove Milling Co." (1923), "People's Roller Mill" (1924), "King Mill" (after a new investor, T. F. King, 1926), and, finally, "Wommack Mill" (1943). How well (or ill) the investors were rewarded cannot be ascertained from available evidence; but certain it is the investment was an interesting and attractive one for many. With the possible exception of the bank, it was likely the most costly business in the community to own and run. It was the most complex and demanding to operate and manage, it offered the greatest total cash flow, and was among the most prestigious and downright entertaining to possess.<sup>10</sup>

Grist mills had always been peculiar centers of rural society in the United States, more even than the less frequent (and less frequented) rural schools and churches. In town the mill's monopoly on socializing was divided, of course; but it remained unique as a special gathering place. Waiting for one's turn at the mill prescribed frequent gathering in the mill's foreyard and sideyard of friends and neighbors at enforced, but pleasurable, leisure. Certainly it was pleasurable for children. Fred Williams, the young son of the "engineer" of the mill recalled in reminiscence that before he was five

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years old he crept among the great mule teams and loaded wagons to find his father firing the boiler. As he got older he brought wood to the boiler, stacked on the slope behind the mill and carted in a two-wheeled cart. Many men made a little extra money by selling cordwood to the mill, a supply of which was always to be seen on that slope. Young Williams was privileged to trap mink, skunk, and muskrat in the basement under the mill, where the creatures were attracted by grain fallen through floor cracks above (both Fred and the "varmints" were equally attracted to the crayfish in the creek). Fred recalled that his father used another product of the nearby woods in an unusual application of folk knowledge to modern industry. He gathered the big seed pods of locust trees and put them on top of the hot boiler, where they roasted. He then ground them to paste, which served as belt dressing for the long, flapping leather drive belts.<sup>11</sup>

The steam engine alone powered the mill until 1923, when an electric motor was added. Four years later a gasoline engine took over (perhaps the source of electricity proved unreliable). A few years later a diesel engine was purchased in Springfield to become the final power source (a sign over the front door still declares that the mill is "Caterpillar Equipped").<sup>12</sup>

In its final milling episode, a hammer mill was introduced to grind and custom mix stock feed for cattle, horses, hogs, and poultry. A mill employee once boasted that Fair Grove Custom Meal "would make roosters lay eggs with leather shells". The custom and merchant milling of flour and meal declined and disappeared after World War II. Clifford Wommack, the last owner, operated the mill until his final illness in 1969. After the Wommacks, the subsequent owner was to be not another miller, but the Fair Grove Historical and Preservation Society to which the family sold the building and two acres of land in 1984.<sup>13</sup>

After a century in Fair Grove, the mill has again become a center of community interest. The annual Fair Grove Ozarks Heritage Reunion has in recent years focused on the history and lore of the mill as well as upon the heavy financial demands necessary for its purchase and eventual restoration. The Historical Society plans to restore the steam engine and the buhr stones in order to grind flour and meal as historical demonstrations.

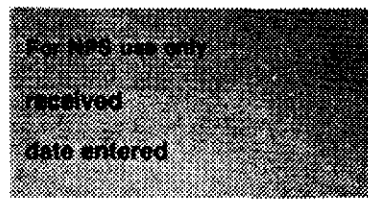
NOTES

1. Mill Abstract of Title, Fair Grove Historical and Preservation Society.
2. See Robert Flanders and Lynn Morrow, "An Overview of the . . . History of Greene County to 1930," in David W. Benn, et. al., An Overview and Management Plan for Cultural Resources in the Greene County Sewer District, 1981. Center for Archaeological Research, Southwest Missouri State University, Springfield, 1981.
3. The Tenth Census of the United States, 1880.
4. Ibid. Figures are for the 1879 crop year.
5. The Twelfth Census of the United States, 1900: Gazetteer of the New Southwest, St. Louis: United States Directory Publishing Co. 1880-81; and Greene County Gazetteer and Business Directory, A. O. Jennings, Publisher 1894
6. George Graham interview, May 1981.



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7. See Robert Flanders, Alley, An Ozarks Hamlet 1890-1925: Landscape, Economy, Society, Ozark National Scenic Riverways and Center for Ozarks Studies, unpublished monograph, pp. 11,12.

8. The 1934-35 mill ledger includes the following inventory, extant pieces of which are indicated:

1-40 H. P. Century motor with affixtures cost	516.00	
1-No. 3 J. B. Harding (sp.) hammer mill	570.00	
1-8 inch endless rubber belt 28 ft.	40.00	
1-42 inch N M (sp.) meal buhr worth	50.00	still in place
1-Great Western corn sheller	50.00	still in place
1-Ideal groups flour packer	50.00	
1-pair warehouse scales 2000 cap.	75.00	
1-pair small scales 600# cap.	10.00	
1-? separator	30.00	
1-milling separator	30.00	
1-double scouring machine	50.00	still in place
1-meal reel 8 ft.	25.00	
1-flour purifier (dresser)	25.00	still in place
1-dust collector	15.00	still in place
1-pair floor trucks	3.00	
1-telephone	5.00	
1-iron safe	10.00	
1-desk	2.50	
1-shafts 22 feet 2 inches long	50.00	still in place
3-drive belts 6 feet 8 inch rubber	21.00	
17-elevators	85.00	
5-5 inch belts rubber and leather	15.00	
1-wheat tester	12.50	
1-work bench with vice	2.00	
1-combination anvil vice and drill	3.00	
1-4 ton wagon scale	60.00	
—hand tools and wrenches	5.00	
15-cast pulleys	15.00	still in place
5-wood pulleys	5.00	still in place

9. Missouri State Gazetteer and Business Directory, 1885-1886. St. Louis: R. L. Poke.

10. Abstract of title. The volume of grain milled was substantial. In the season-end month of January, 1920, the mill produced 52,200# of "patent flour," 13,585# of corn meal, 14,750# of wheat bran, 6,750# of shorts, and 7,100# of "chops." Fair Grove Mill Ledger for January 1920.

11. Fred Williams interview, 1980.

12. Ethel Wommack interview, October, 1977; Fred Tracey, interview, November, 1984.

# 9. Major Bibliographical References

See continuation sheet

# 10. Geographical Data

Acreege of nominated property approximately 2 acres.

Quadrangle name "Fair Grove, Mo."

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UTM References

A 

1	5	4	8	6	6	9	5	4	1	3	7	1	8	0
Zone			Easting				Northing							

B 

Zone			Easting				Northing							

C 

Zone			Easting				Northing							

D 

Zone			Easting				Northing							

E 

Zone			Easting				Northing							

F 

Zone			Easting				Northing							

G 

Zone			Easting				Northing							

H 

Zone			Easting				Northing							

Verbal boundary description and justification

Refer to 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. Judy A. Post, Dan Manning: Fair Grove Historical and Preservation Society  
name/title 2 Robert Flanders, Center for Ozarks Studies, SMSU

organization Fair Grove Historical & Preservation Society date July 1, 1986

street & number Rt. 2, Box 23 telephone 417-759-7443  
417-836-5755

city or town Fair Grove state Missouri 65648

# 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

*Wayne E. Goss*

for Frederick A. Brunner, Ph.D., P.E., Director, Department of Natural Resources and title State Historic Preservation Officer date 9/25/86

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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Flanders, Robert. Alley, An Ozarks Hamlet, 1890-1925: Landscape, Economy, Society. Center for Ozarks Studies, 1985.

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Tenth and Twelfth Censuses of the United States, 1880 and 1900.

Oral Interviews

Graham, George 1981.

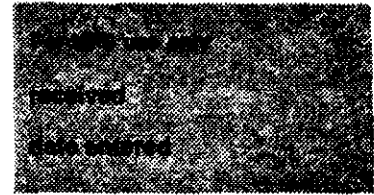
Tracey, Fred, 1984.

Williams, Fred, 1980.

Wommack, Ethel, 1977.

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Continuation sheet Boegel and Hine Flour Mill Item number 10 Page 1

Beginning at a point 46.2 feet East and 204.5 feet South of the Northwest corner of the Southeast Quarter (SE $\frac{1}{4}$ ) of the Northeast Quarter (NE $\frac{1}{4}$ ) of Section 29, Township 32 North, Range 20 West, thence South 91 feet thence S 74 E 137 feet, thence S 73 38' W 82.3 feet, thence East 322.4 feet, thence North 201 feet thence West 447.5 feet to the point of beginning, all being part of the Southeast Quarter (SE $\frac{1}{4}$ ) of the Northeast Quarter (NE $\frac{1}{4}$ ) of Section 29, Township 31 North, Range 20 West in Greene County, Missouri.

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2. James M. Denny  
Chief, Survey & Registration  
and State Contact Person  
Department of Natural Resources  
Historic Preservation Program  
P. O. Box 176  
Jefferson City, Missouri 65102  
Date: September 22, 1986  
Telephone: 314/751-5376

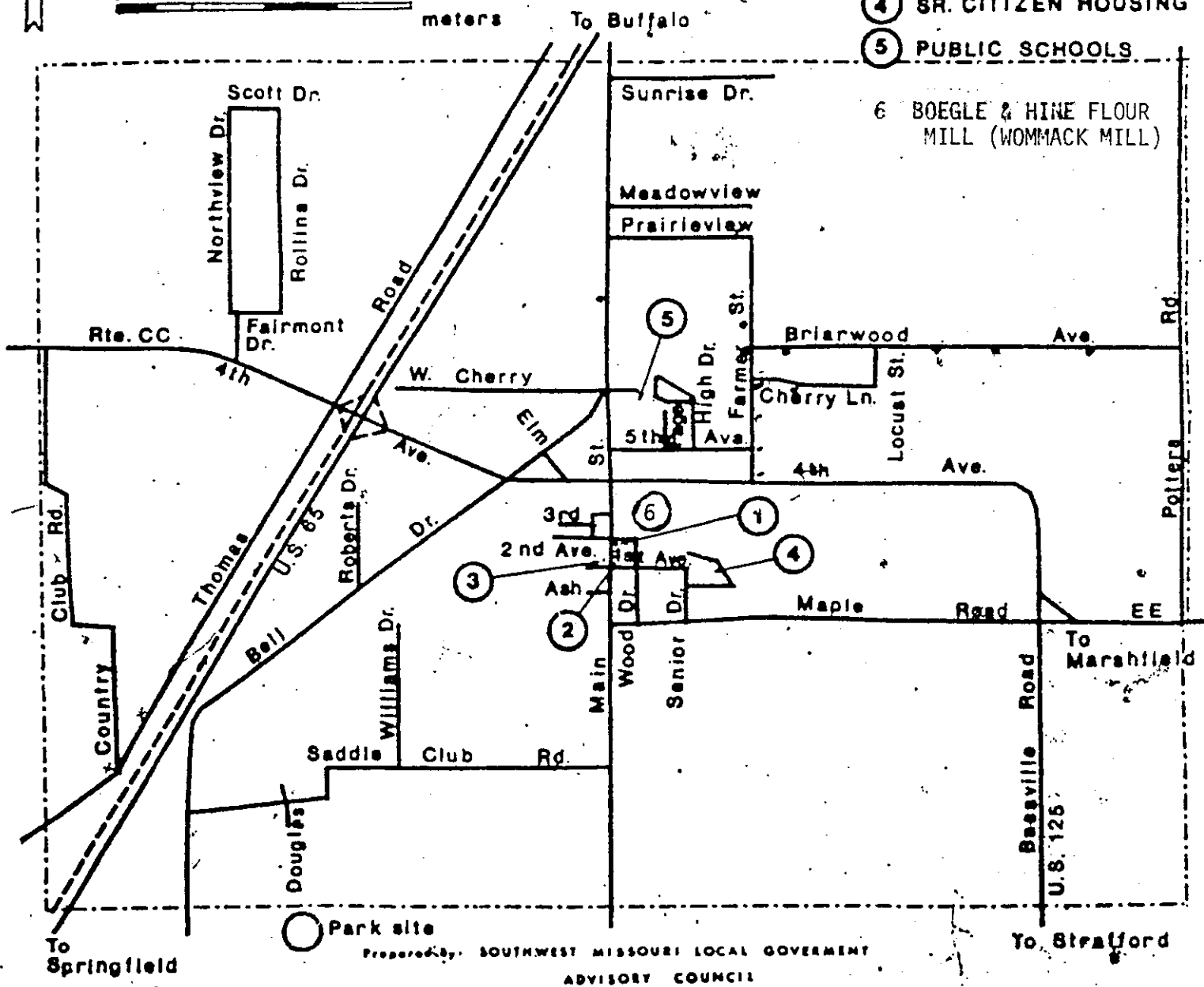
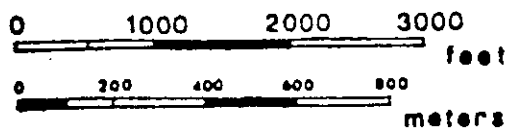
# FAIR GROVE

GREENE COUNTY

MISSOURI

LOCATION KEY

- ① CITY HALL (AM. LEGION)
- ② POST OFFICE
- ③ FIRE
- ④ SR. CITIZEN HOUSING
- ⑤ PUBLIC SCHOOLS
- ⑥ BOEGLE & HINE FLOUR MILL (WOMMACK MILL)

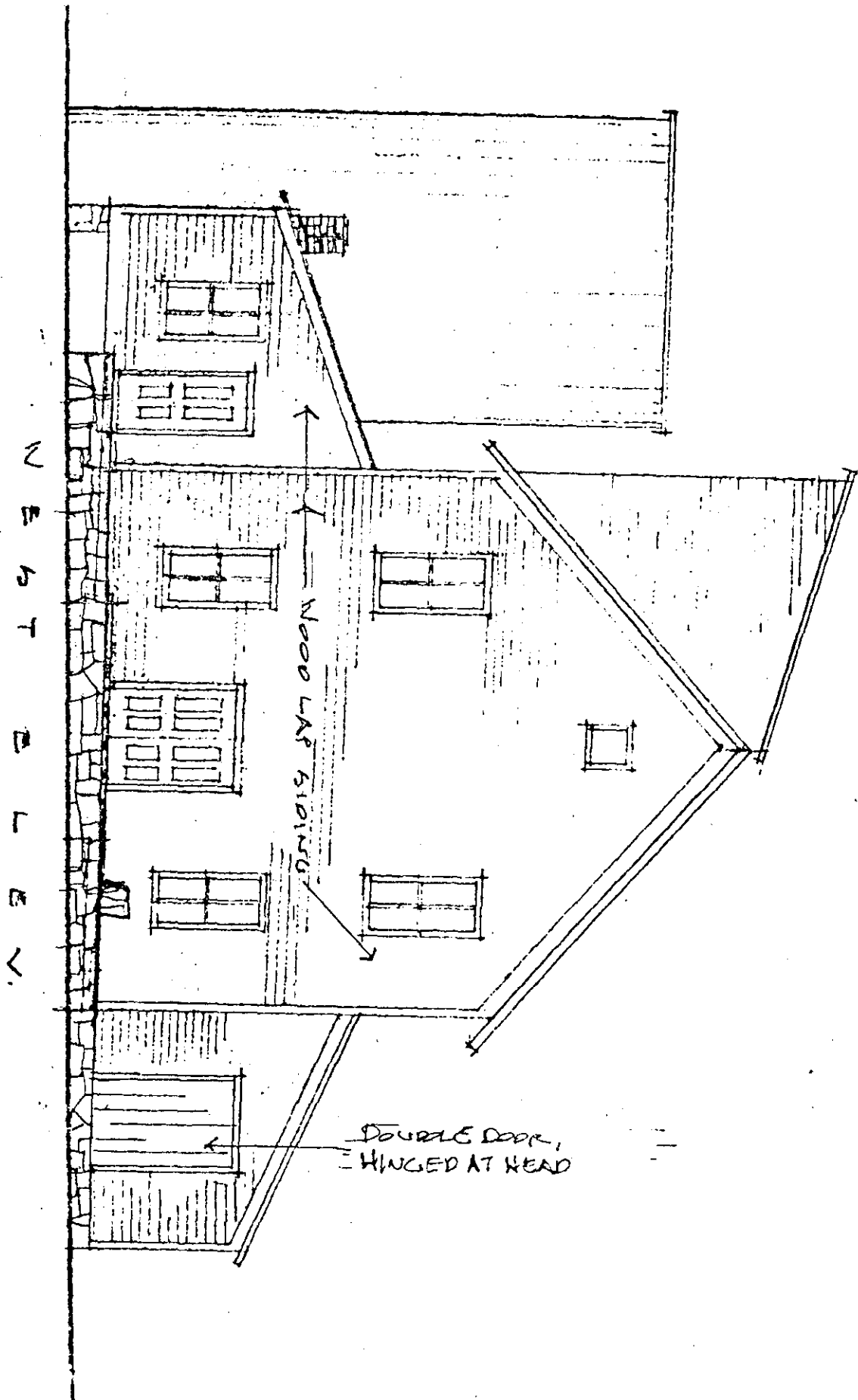


Prepared by: SOUTHWEST MISSOURI LOCAL GOVERNMENT  
 ADVISORY COUNCIL  
 APRIL 1977

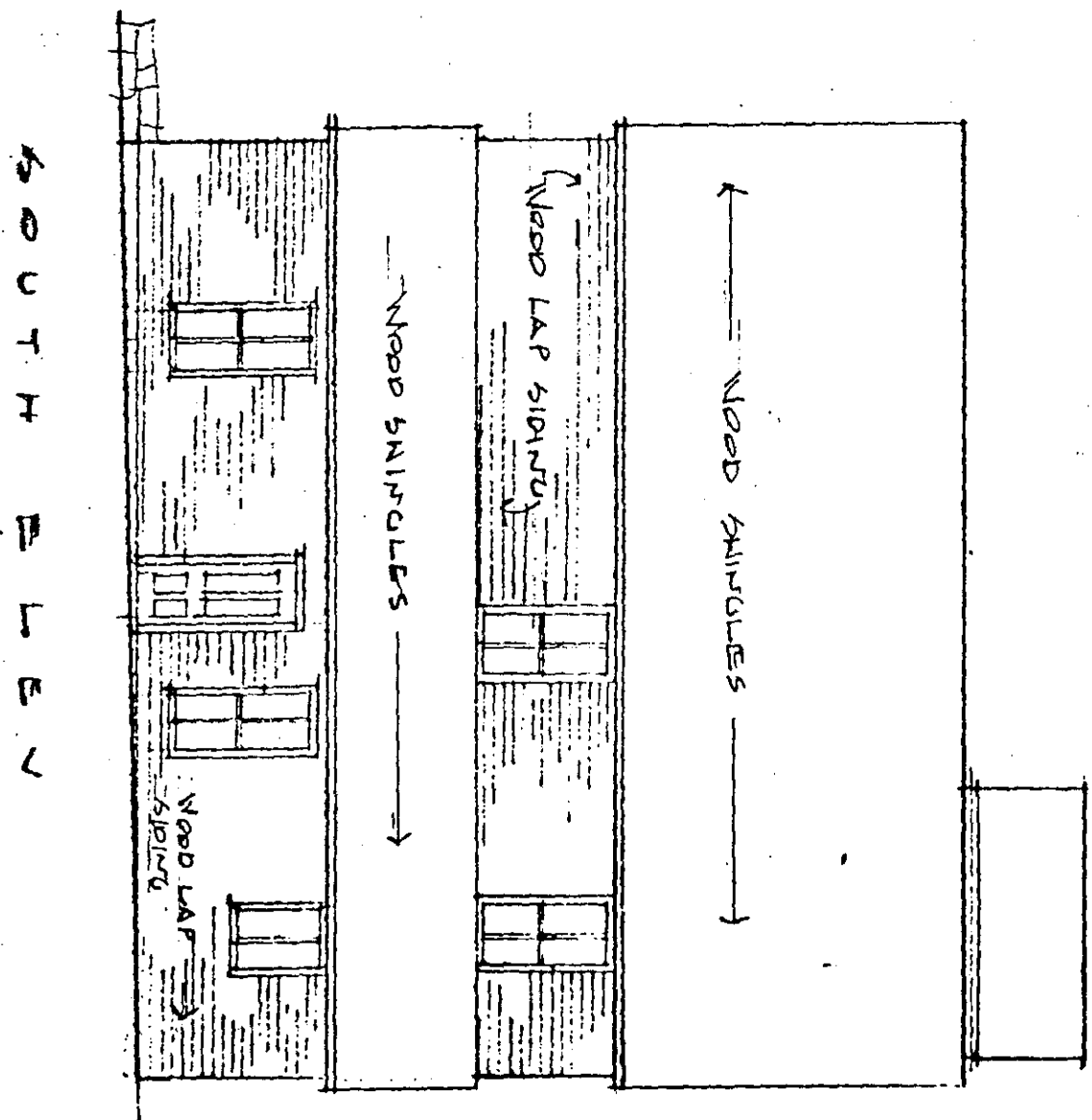
Boegel and Hine Flour Mill (Wommack Mill)  
 Fair Grove, MO

Figure: 1

Boegel and Hine Flour Mill (Mormack Mill)  
Fair Grove, Missouri  
Figure: 2

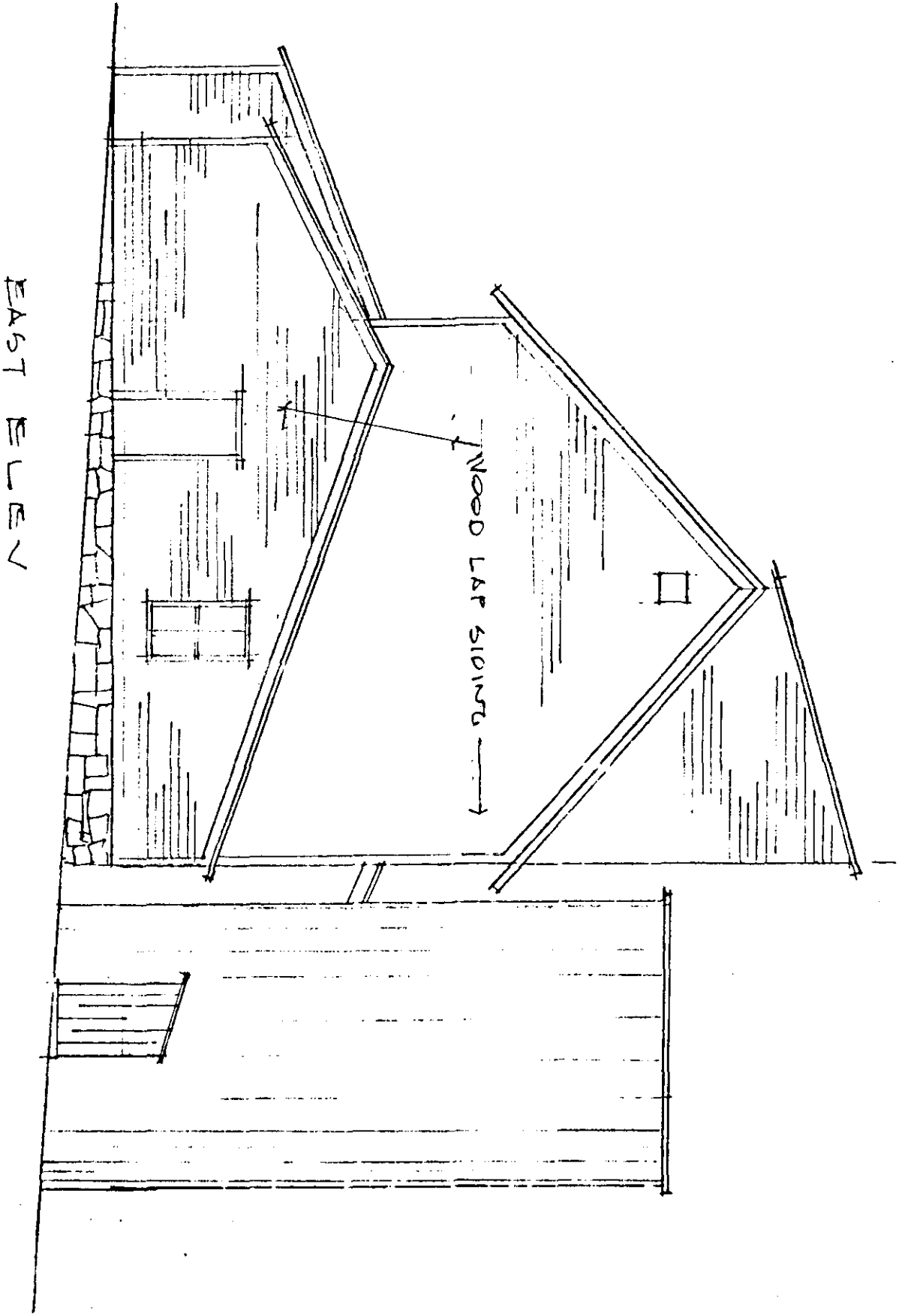


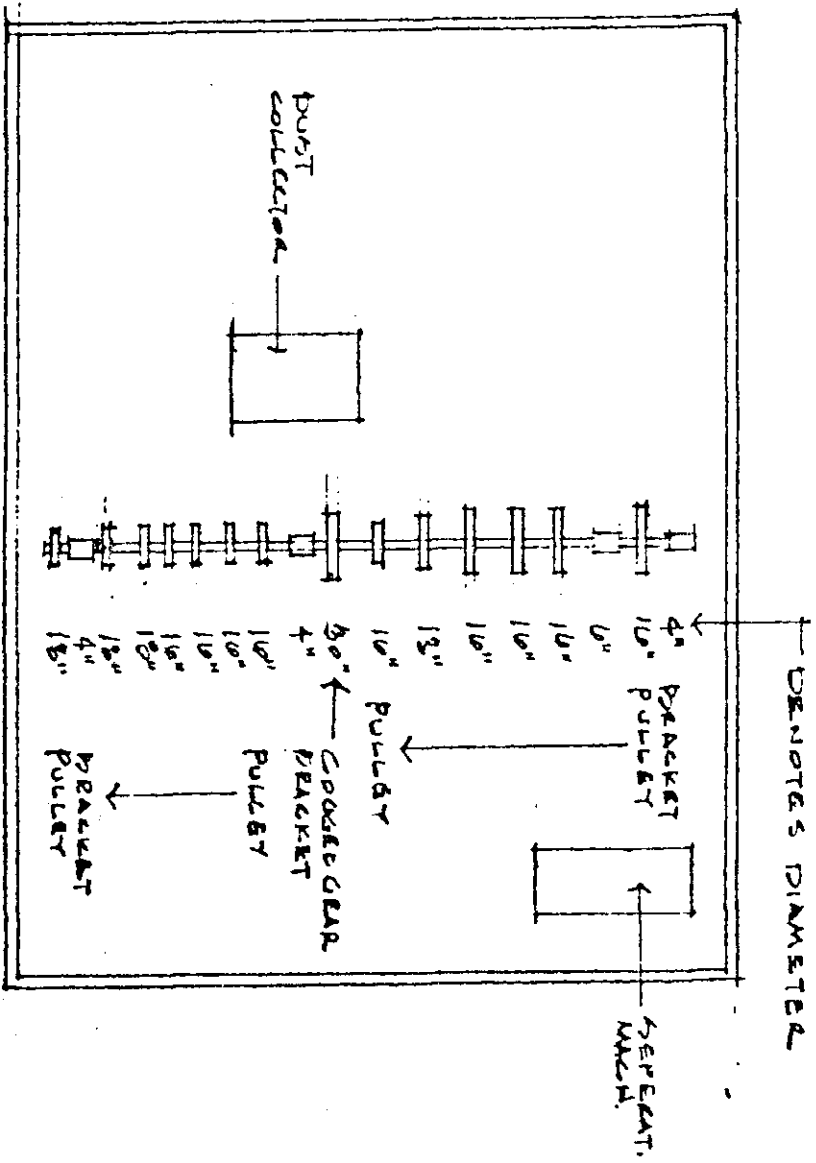
Boegel and Hine Flour Mill (Wormack Mill)  
Fair Grove, Missouri  
Figure: 3





Boegel and Hine Flour Mill (Wormack Mill)  
Fair Grove, Missouri  
Figure: 4



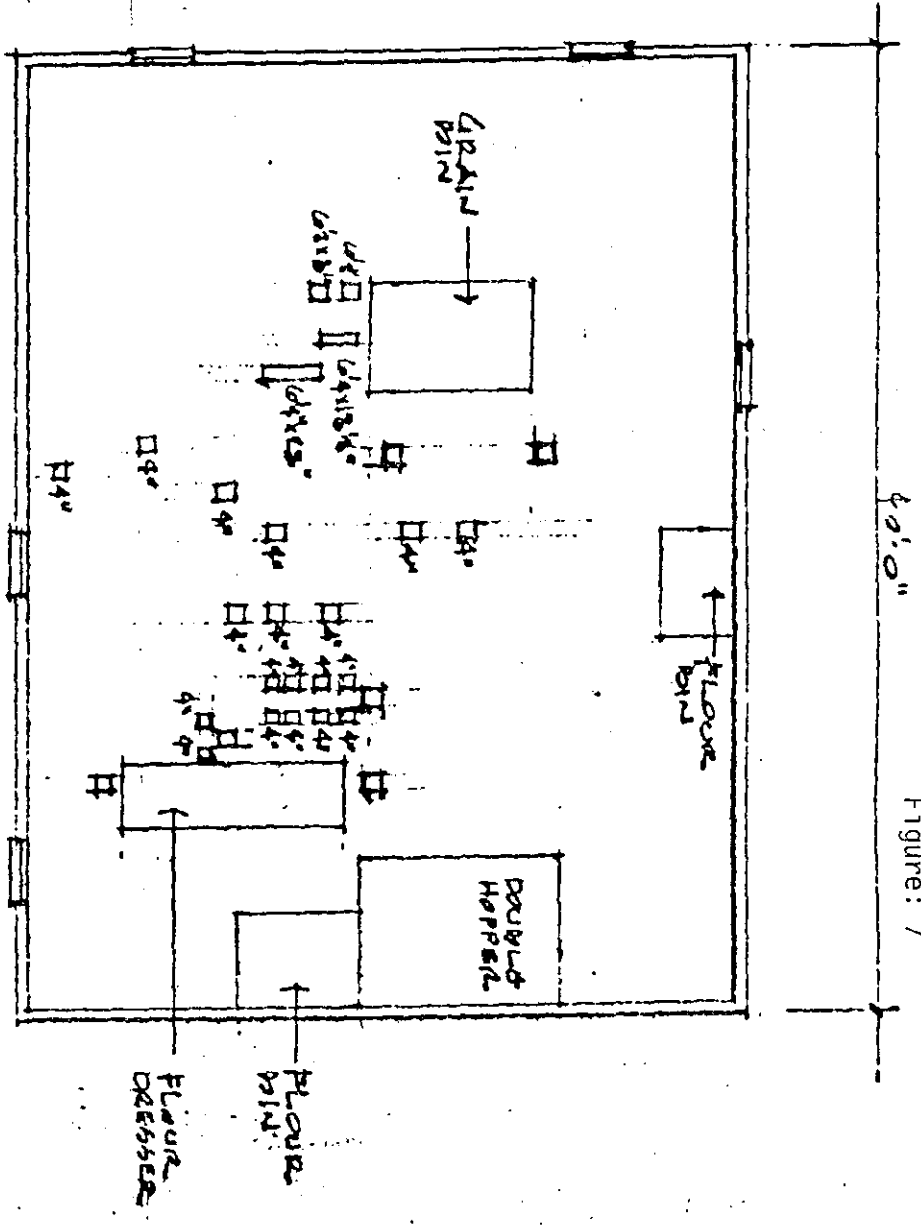


THIRD FLOOR PLAN 9/5" x 11'0"

Fair Grove Mill, July 1, 1986

Boegel and Hine Flour Mill (Womack Mill)  
Fair Grove, Missouri

Figure: 7



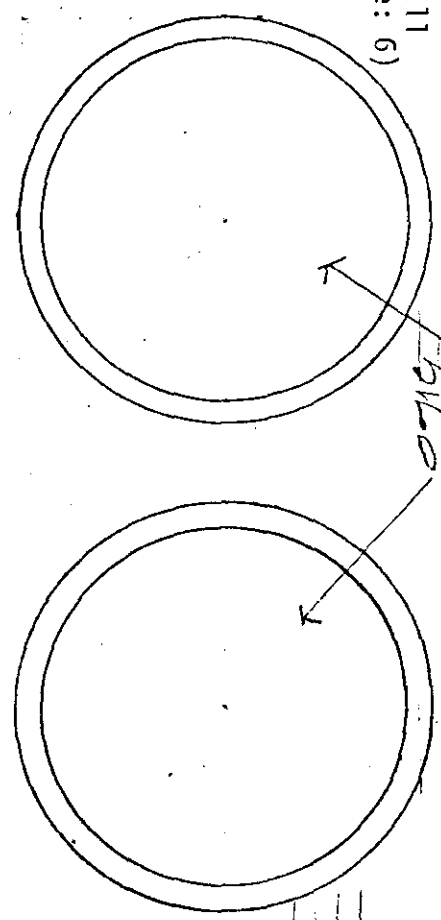
SECOND FLOOR PLAN 110'0" x 40'0"

Fair Grove Mill, July 1, 1986

Boegel and Hine Flour Mill  
(Mormack Mill) (Figure: 6)  
Fair Grove, Missouri

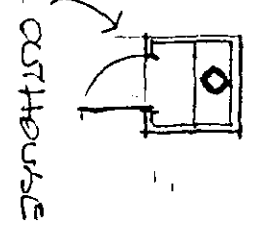
56'-0"

LOCK

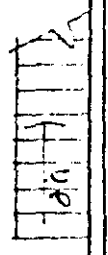


CONCRETE BINS

FIRST FLOOR  
PLAN 1/8" = 1'-0"



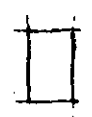
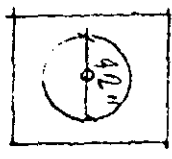
OSTHOUSE



ELEVATORS

40'-5"

BURR STONES

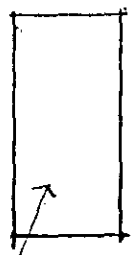


PULLEY MOUNT



STEAM ENGINE M.

ENGINE ROOM



BOLT MOUNT

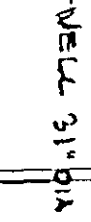
DIESEL ENGINE  
PLT

CHUTE TO  
GROUND FL.

#

#

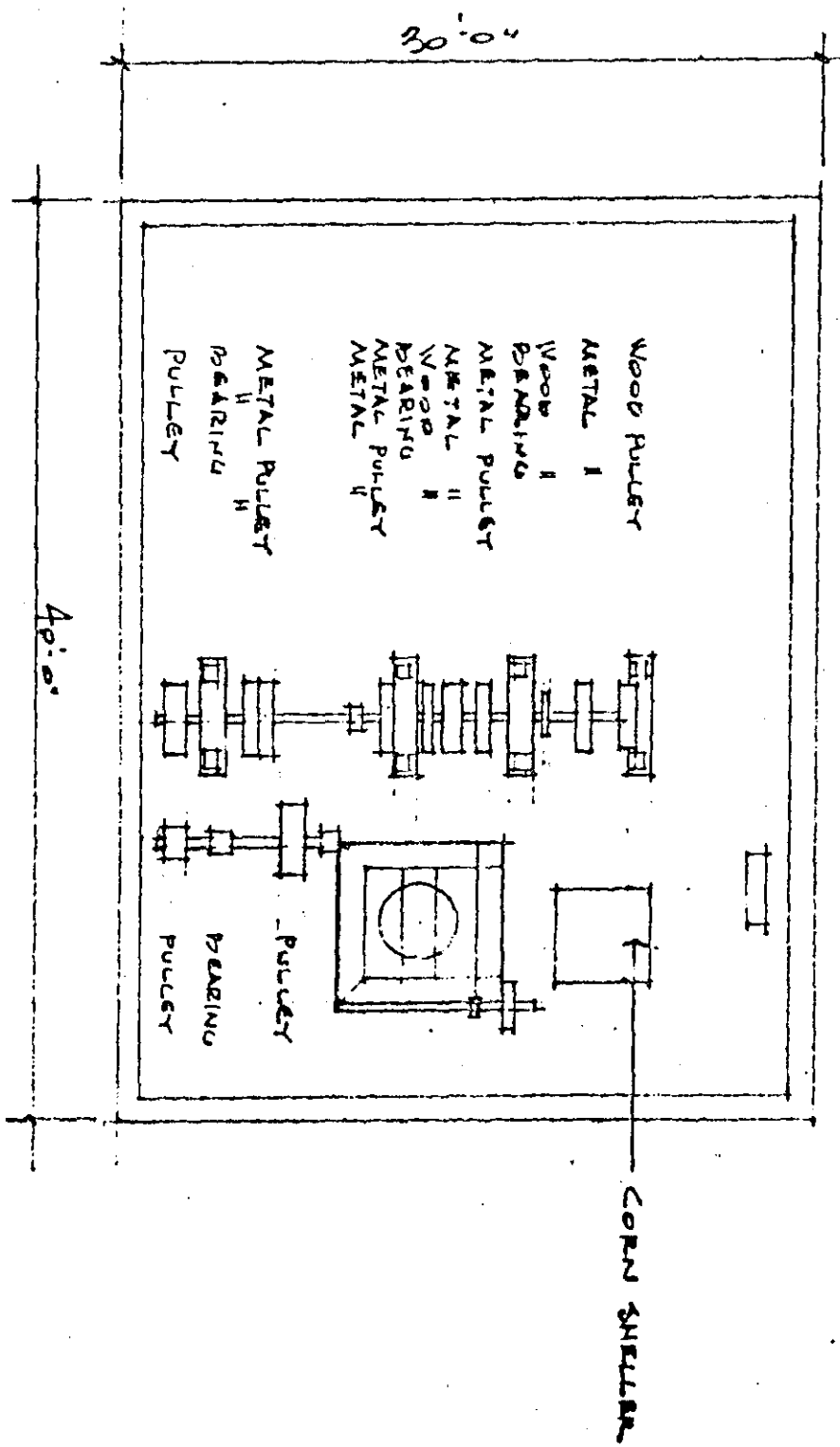
CHUTE



WELL 31" DIA

Boegel and Hine Flour Mill (Homack Mill)  
Fair Grove, Missouri

Figure: 5



BASEMENT FLOOR PLAN 1/2" = 1'0"

JOHN ASHCROFT  
Governor

FREDERICK A. BRUNNER  
Director



STATE OF MISSOURI  
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

Division of Energy  
Division of Environmental Quality  
Division of Geology and Land Survey  
Division of Management Services  
Division of Parks, Recreation,  
and Historic Preservation

DIVISION OF PARKS, RECREATION, AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

P.O. Box 176  
Jefferson City, MO 65102  
314-751-2479

September 28, 1987

Ms. Carol Shull  
National Register Branch  
Interagency Resources Division  
National Park Service  
1100 L Street, Room 6209  
Washington, D.C. 20240

Dear Ms. *Carol* Shull:

Enclosed please find a nomination revision for the Boegel & Hine Flour Mill, Fair Grove, Greene County, Missouri. This property was enrolled on the National Register on November 6, 1986.

Per the instructions of the National Register Re-audit, communicated to the Missouri Historic Preservation Program on June 11, 1987, a change in documentation in the Boegel & Hine Flour Mill is undertaken here. The dates of significance and period of significance of the nomination were not felt to have been adequate or justified in the original nomination. Since the nomination was not substantively reviewed by the National Register staff in Washington, D.C. upon submittal, this error in documentation was not discovered until the post-audit period. This revision is submitted to rectify this deficiency in documentation.

Should you have any questions regarding this revision in documentation please contact Hugh Davidson in our Preservation Planning section at 314/751-5377.

Sincerely,

DIVISION OF PARKS, RECREATION,  
AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Claire F. Blackwell".

Claire F. Blackwell  
Director  
Historic Preservation Program

CFB:hdm

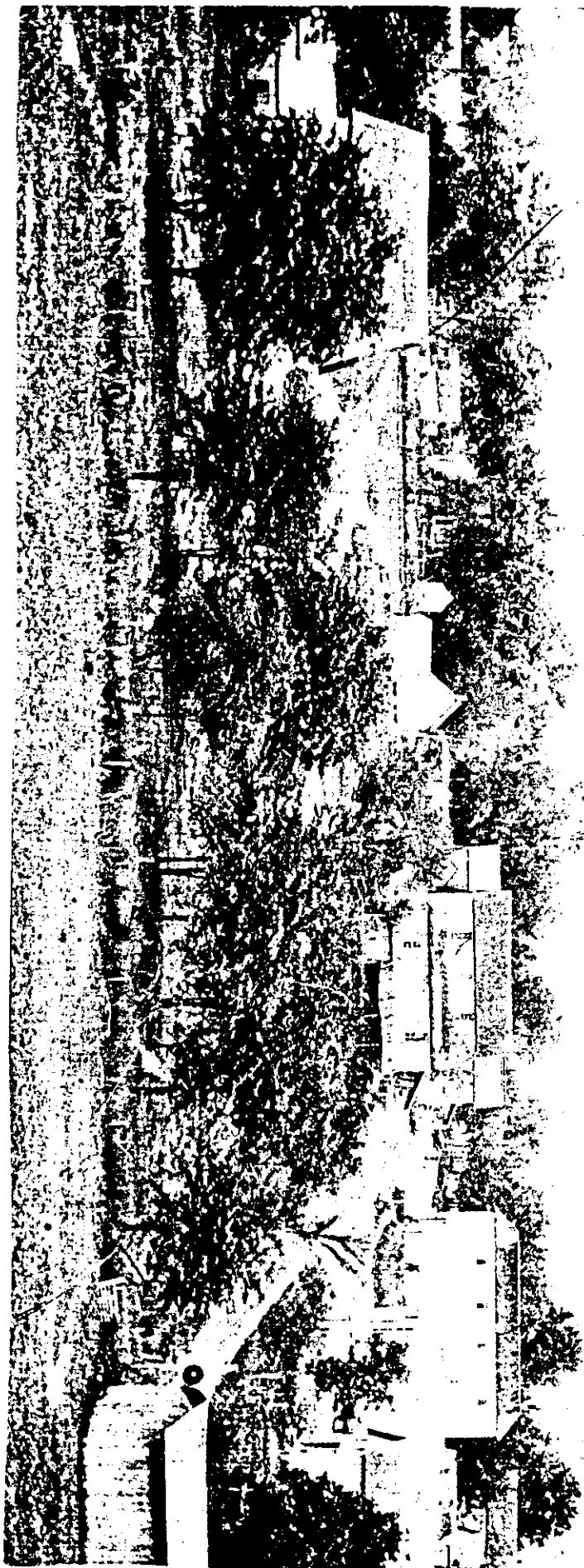
Enclosure: as stated

bcc: Transmittal book  
Nomination file ✓  
Reading file

Boegel and Hine Flour Mill (Wormack Mill)  
Fair Grove, Missouri

Figure: 9

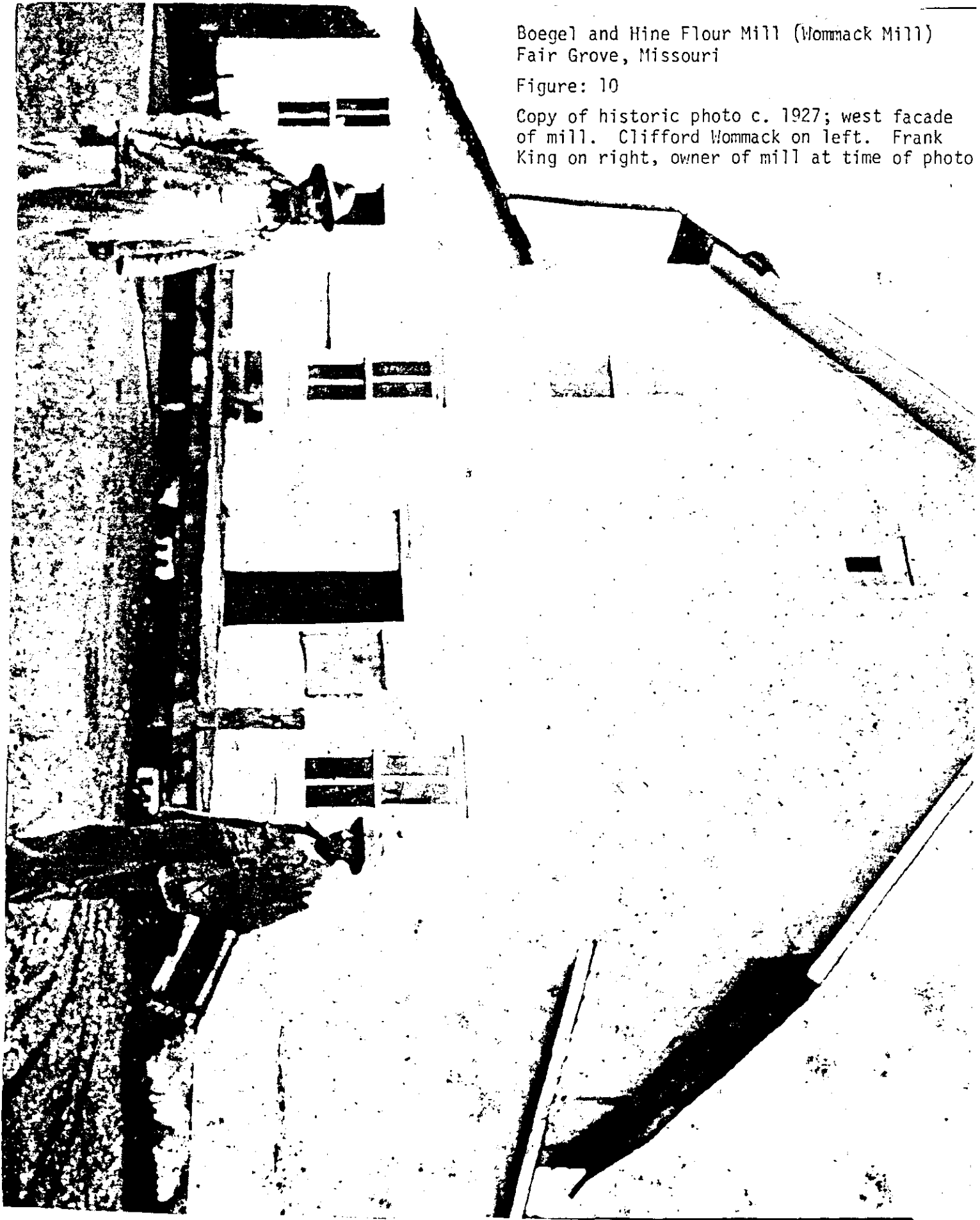
Oldest known picture of City of Fair Grove, Mo.  
(c. 1905) Note: Mill in left foreground



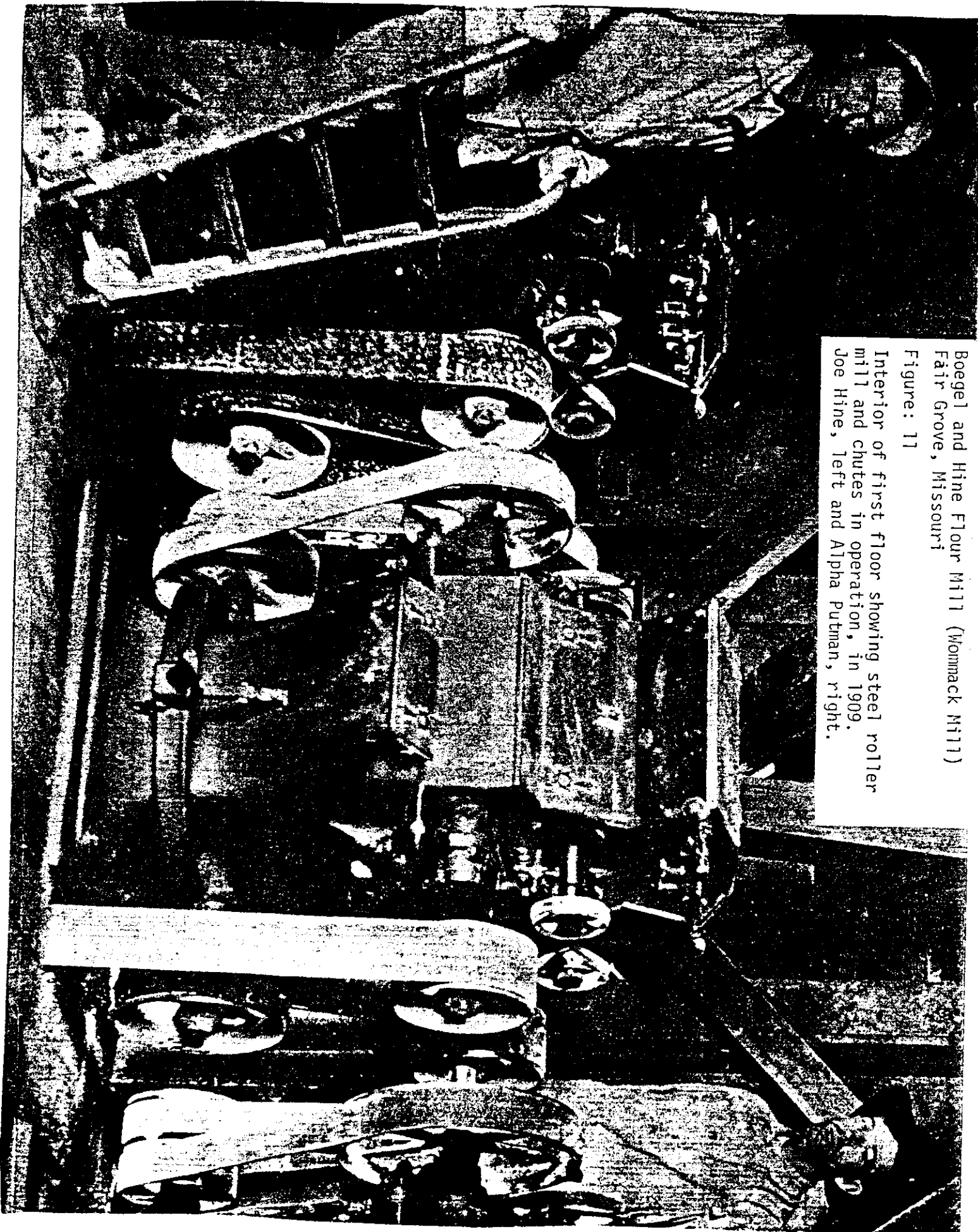
Boegel and Hine Flour Mill (Wommack Mill)  
Fair Grove, Missouri

Figure: 10

Copy of historic photo c. 1927; west facade  
of mill. Clifford Wommack on left. Frank  
King on right, owner of mill at time of photo



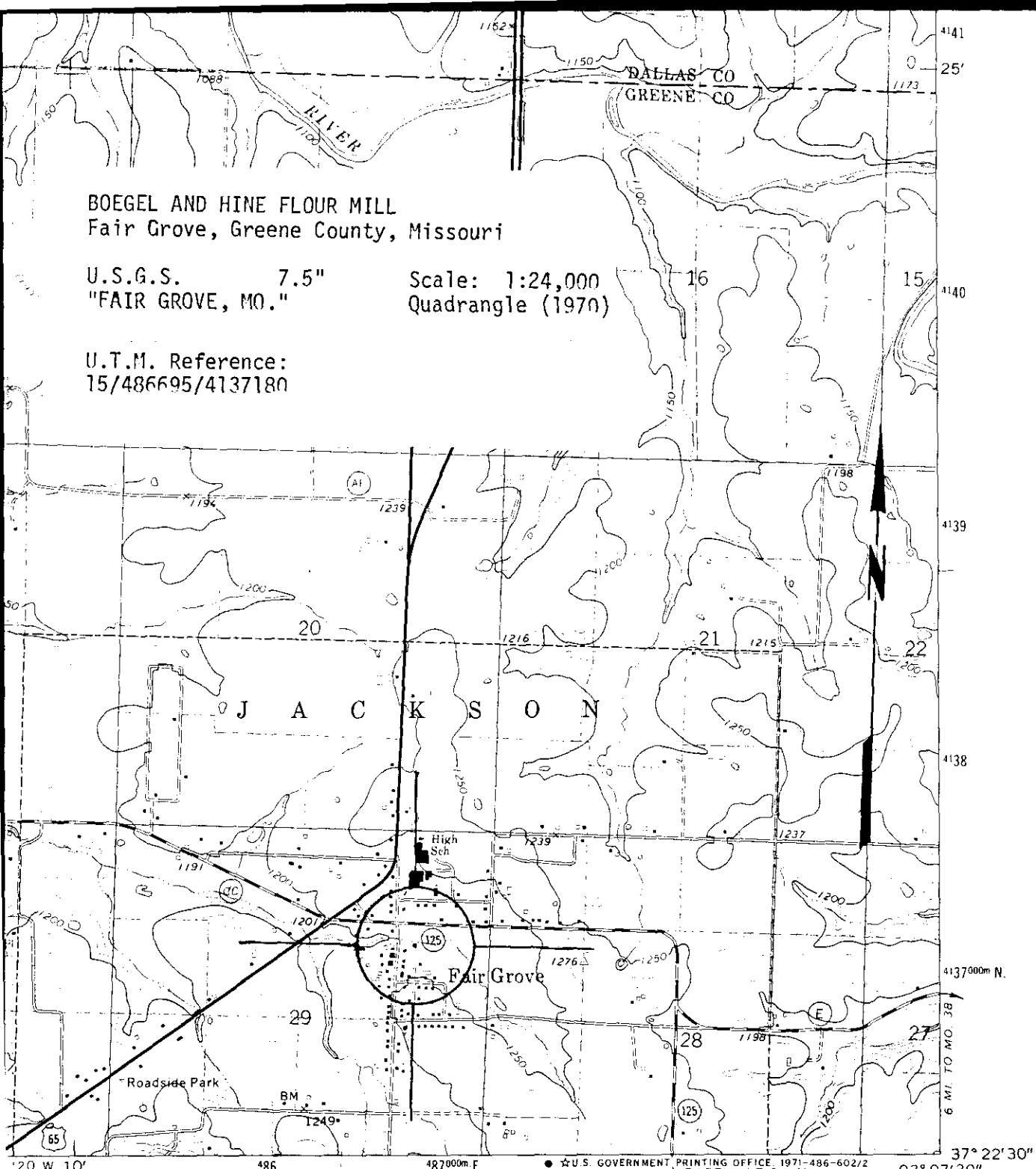




Boegel and Hine Flour Mill (Wommack Mill)  
Fair Grove, Missouri

Figure: 11

Interior of first floor showing steel roller  
mill and chutes in operation, in 1909.  
Joe Hine, left and Alpha Putman, right.



BOEGEL AND HINE FLOUR MILL  
Fair Grove, Greene County, Missouri

U.S.G.S. 7.5" Scale: 1:24,000  
"FAIR GROVE, MO." Quadrangle (1970)

U.T.M. Reference:  
15/486695/4137180

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1971-486-602/2  
BASSVILLE 2.1 MI.  
STRAFFORD 8 MI.

**ROAD CLASSIFICATION**

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| Primary highway, all weather,<br>hard surface   | Light-duty road, all weather,<br>improved surface |
| Secondary highway, all weather,<br>hard surface | Unimproved road, fair or dry<br>weather           |

-  U. S. Route     
  State Route



QUADRANGLE LOCATION

**FAIR GROVE, MO.**  
NW/4 STRAFFORD 15' QUADRANGLE  
N3722.5—W9307.5/7.5

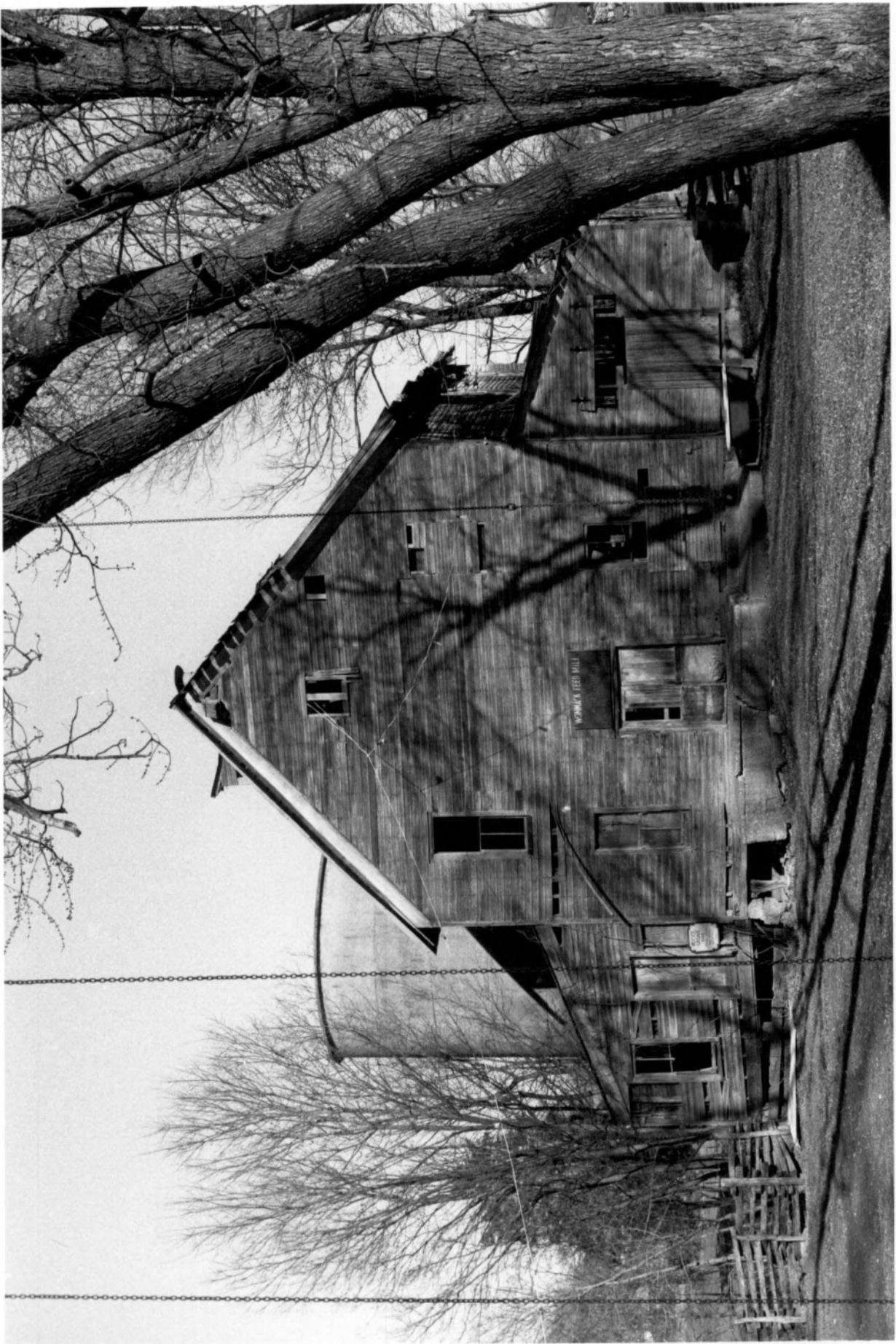
1970

AMS 7358 I NW—SERIES V879

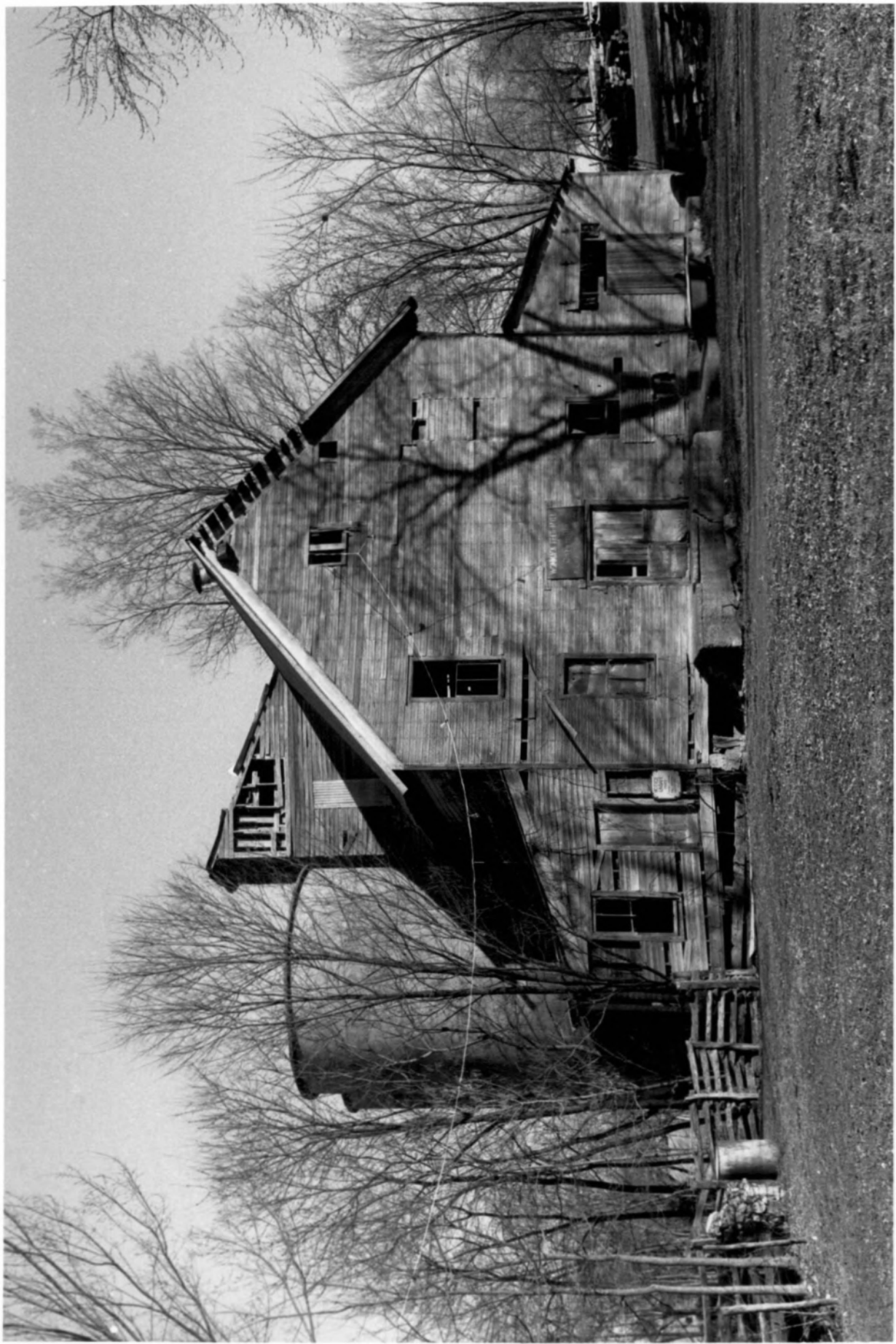
(STRAFFORD)  
7358 I SE

Name: Boegel and Hine Flour Mill (Wommack Mill)  
Location: Fair Grove, Mo.  
Photo Credit: Susan M. Strozewski  
Date: March 1985  
Negative filed at Fair Grove Historic and  
Preservation Society Archives  
Camera facing: East-south-east  
Photo #1 of 9

JO

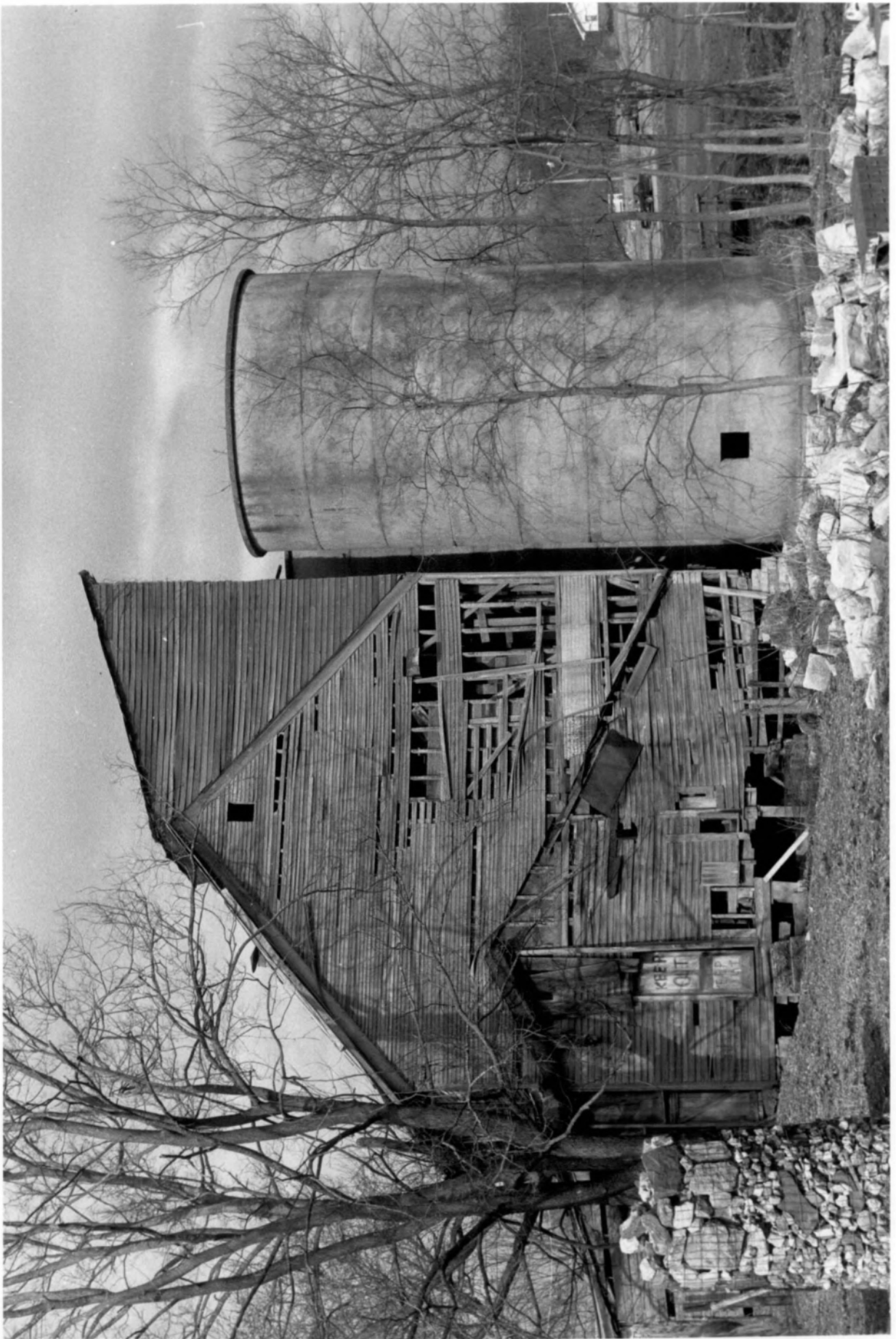


Name: Boegel and Hine Flour Mill (Wommack Mill)  
Location: Fair Grove, Mo.  
Photo Credit: Susan M. Strozewski  
Date: March 1985  
Negative Filed at Fair Grove Historic and  
Preservation Society Archives  
Camera facing: east-north-east  
Photo #2 of 9



OC

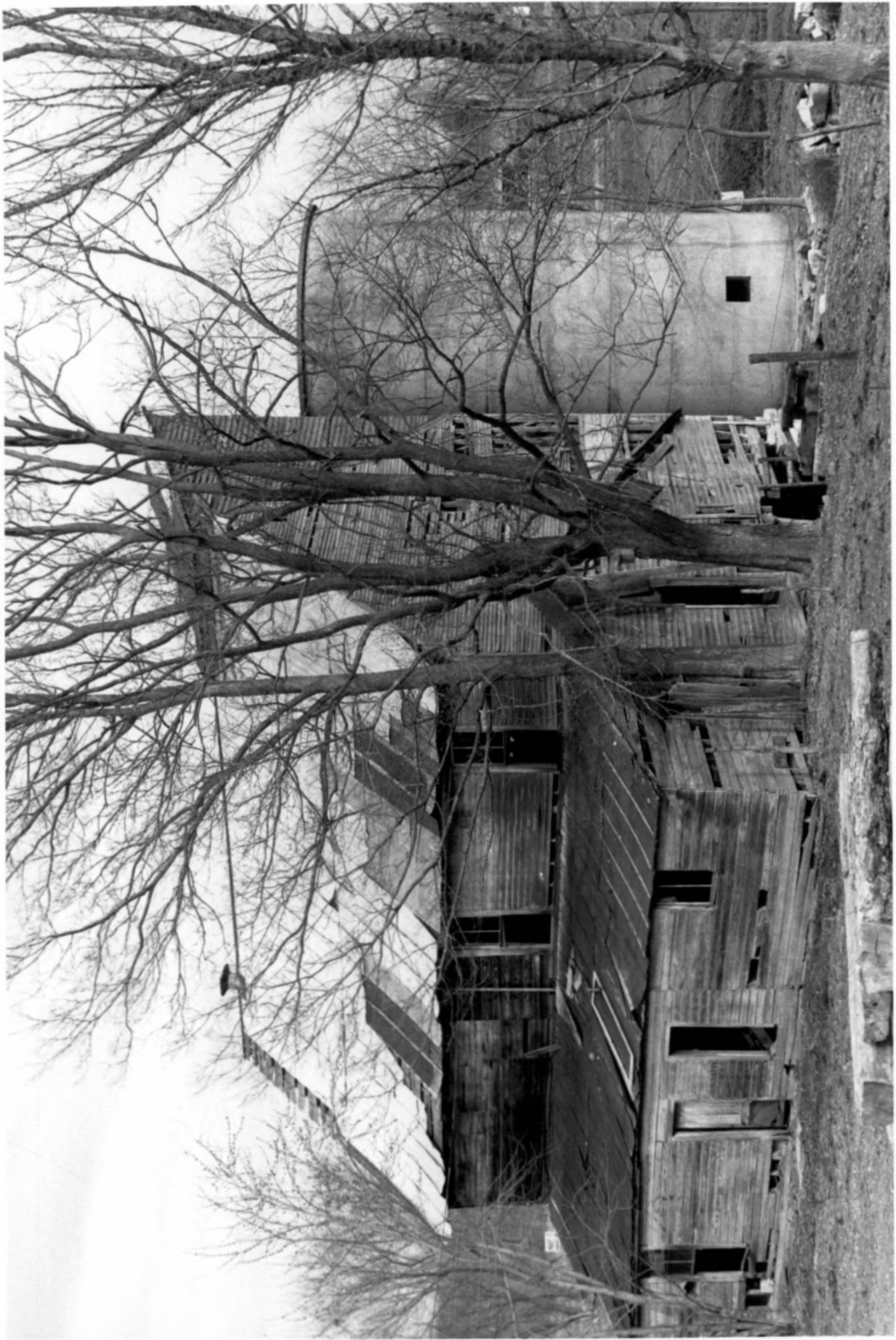
Name: Boegel and Hine Flour Mill (Wommack Mill)  
Location: Fair Grove, Mo.  
Photo Credit: Susan M. Strozewski  
Date: March 1985  
Negative filed at Fair Grove Historic and  
Preservation Society Archives  
Camera facing west  
Photo #3 of 9





Name: Boegel and Hine Flour Mill (Wommack Mill)  
Location: Fair Grove, Mo.  
Photo Credit: Susan M. Strozewski  
Date: March 1985  
Negative filed at Fair Grove Historic and  
Preservation Society Archives  
Camera Facing: north-west  
Photo #4 of 9

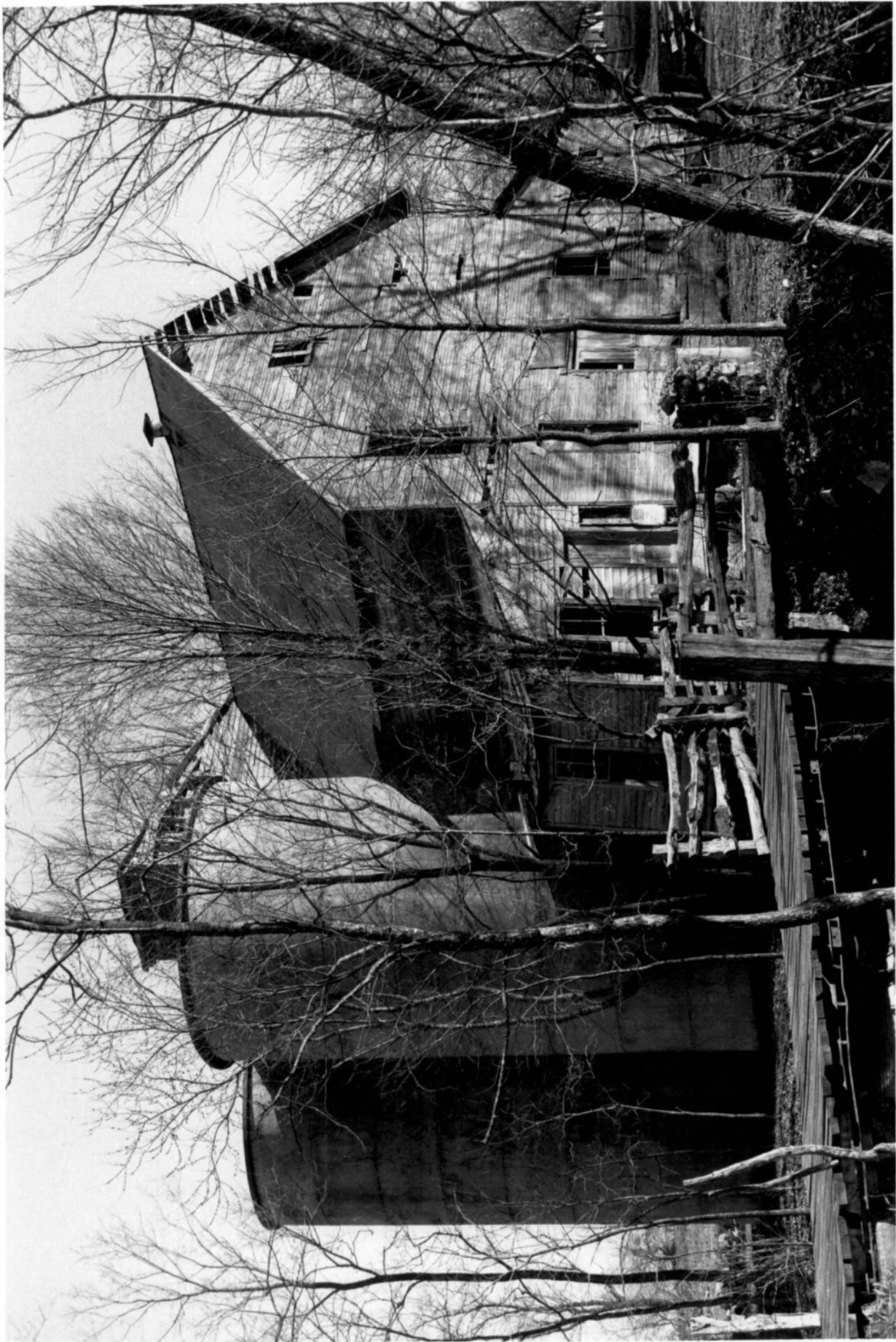
JO



Name: Boegel and Hine Flour Mill (Wommack Mill)  
Location: Fair Grove, Mo.  
Photo Credit: Susan M. Strozewski  
Date: March 1985

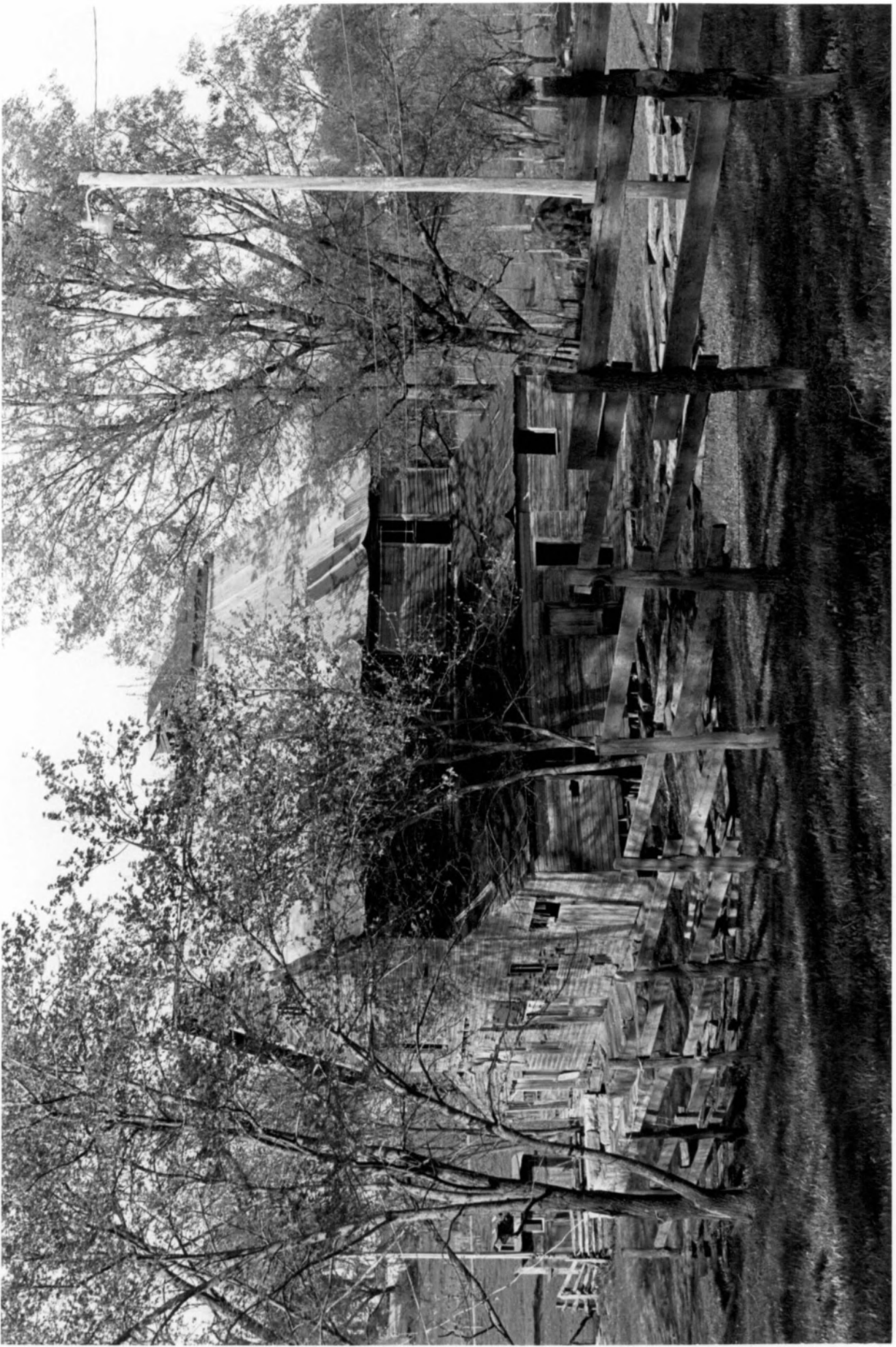
Negative filed at Fair Grove Historic and  
Preservation Society Archives  
Camera Facing: south-east  
Photo #5 of 9

JO



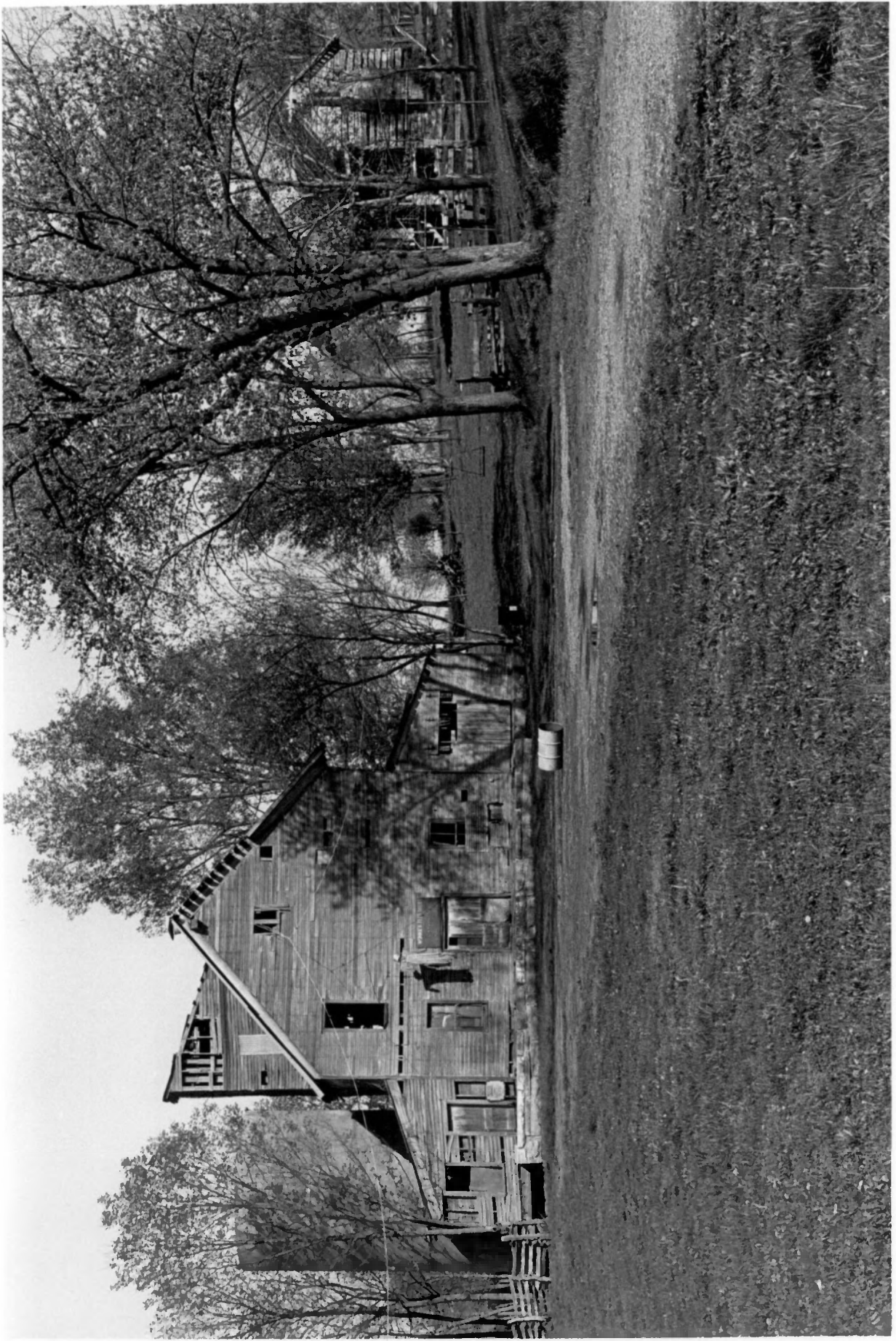
Name: Boegel and Hine Flour Mill (Wommack Mill)  
Location: Fair Grove, Mo.  
Photo Credit: Dale McCurry  
Date: March 1986  
Negative filed at Fair Grove Historic and  
Preservation Society Archives  
Camera facing: North-east  
Photo #6 of 9

JO



Name: Boegel and Hine Flour Mill (Wommack Mill)  
Location: Fair Grove, Mo.  
Photo Credit: Dale McCurry  
Date: March 1986  
Negative filed at Fair Grove Historic and  
Preservation Society Archives  
Camera Facing: east  
Photo #7 of 9

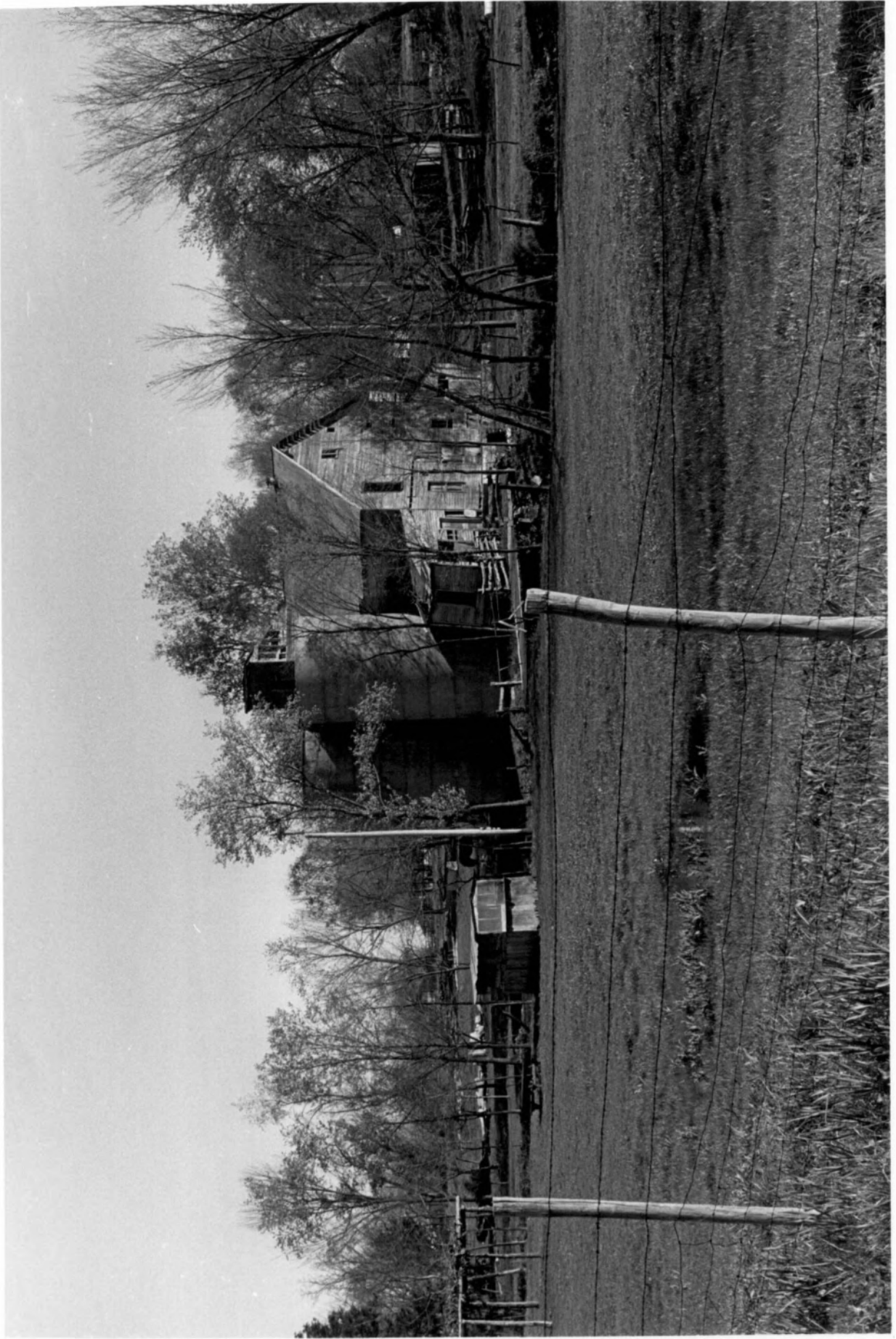
J.O.





Name: Boegel and Hine Flour Mill (Wommack Mill)  
Location: Fair Grove, Mo.  
Photo Credit: Dale McCurry  
Date: March 1986  
Negative filed at Fair Grove Historic and  
Preservation Society Archives  
Camera Facing: south-east  
Photo #8 of 9

50



Name: Boegel and Hine Flour Mill (Wommack Mill)  
Location: Fair Grove, Mo.  
Photo Credit: Dale McCurry  
Date: March 1986  
Negative Filed at Fair Grove Historic and  
Preservation Society Archives  
Camera Facing: south-west  
Photo #9 of 9

50

