

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form**

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determination for individual properties and districts. See instruction in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Bonnots Mill Historic District
other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number Roughly bounded by 580 ft., 600 ft., and 700 ft. contours, Missouri Pacific Railroad and Highway A [n/a] not for publication
city or town Bonnots Mill [] vicinity
state Missouri code MO county Osage code 151 zip code 65016

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this [] nomination [] request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property [] meets [] does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant [] nationally [] statewide [] locally.
(See continuation sheet for additional comments [])

Signature of certifying official/Title _____ Date _____

State or Federal agency and bureau _____

In my opinion, the property [] meets [] does not meet the National Register criteria.
(See continuation sheet for additional comments [])

Signature of certifying official/Title _____ Date _____

State or Federal agency and bureau _____

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is: _____ Signature of the Keeper _____ Date _____

[] entered in the National Register

_____ See continuation sheet [].
[] determined eligible for the

_____ National Register
See continuation sheet [].
[] determined not eligible for the

_____ National Register.
[] removed from the

_____ National Register
[] other, explain

_____ See continuation sheet [].

Bonnets Mill Historic District
Name of Property

Osage/Missouri
County/State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not count previously listed resources.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>98</u>	<u>17</u>	buildings
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>98</u>	<u>17</u>	Total

Name of related multiple property listing.

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

**Number of contributing resources
previously listed in the National Register.**

3

6. Function or Use

Historic Function
(Enter categories from instructions)

see continuation sheet

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

see continuation sheet

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY

AMERICAN MOVEMENTS/

Bungalow/Craftsman

OTHER/Open Gable

OTHER/I-House

OTHER/Gabled Ell

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation_limestone

walls_clapboard

roof_metal

other_wood

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

Bonnets Mill Historic District
Name of Property

Osage/Missouri
County/State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history

B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.

D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.

B removed from its original location.

C a birthplace or grave.

D a cemetery.

E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.

F a commemorative property.

G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Commerce

Periods of Significance

c. 1840-1942

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person(s)

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above).

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographic References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested

previously listed in the National Register

previously determined eligible by the National Register

designated a National Historic Landmark

recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey

recorded by Historic American Engineering Record

Primary location of additional data:

State Historic Preservation Office

Other State Agency

Federal Agency

Local Government

University

Other:

Name of repository:

Osage County Historical Society, Linn, MO

Bonnets Mill Historic District
Name of Property

Osage/Missouri
County/State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 48.5 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

15	590360	4270550	15	590470	4270460
A. Zone	Easting	Northing	B. Zone	Easting	Northing
15	590710	4270130	15	590490	4269950
C. Zone	Easting	Northing	D. Zone	Easting	Northing

[X] See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title see continuation sheet
organization The URBANA Group date September 1992
street & number 202 South Broadway, Suite 206, P.O. Box 1028 telephone (217) 344-7526
city or town Urbana state IL zip code 61801-9028

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
A Sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional Items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

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

name _____
street & number _____ date _____
city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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Function or Use

Historic Function

DOMESTIC/single dwellings
DOMESTIC/secondary structures
DOMESTIC/hotels
COMMERCE/TRADE/specialty stores
EDUCATION/schools
RELIGION/religious facilities
AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE/processing
AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE/agricultural field
AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE/agricultural outbuildings
INDUSTRY/PROCESSING/EXTRACTION/manufacturing facility
LANDSCAPE/natural features
TRANSPORTATION/rail-related
TRANSPORTATION/water-related

Current Functions

DOMESTIC/single dwellings
DOMESTIC/secondary structures
COMMERCE/TRADE/specialty stores
RELIGION/religious facilities
AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE/storage
LANDSCAPE/natural features

Narrative Description

The Bonnets Mill Historic District is composed of fifty-four properties which contain a total of ninety-eight buildings (forty-four main buildings and fifty-four outbuildings) that contribute to the architectural qualities and historic associations of the historic district. The boundaries also include seventeen buildings (nine main buildings and eight outbuildings) which would be non-contributing. One other property within the historic district contains the Dauphine Hotel and its two outbuildings already listed in the National Register. The contributing buildings and outbuildings range in date from c. 1840 to c. 1936, with non-contributing examples dating up to c. 1985. While alterations have occurred within the historic district, overall the town maintains its integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

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The town of Bonnots Mill, located near the confluence of the Missouri and Osage Rivers, is one of the oldest towns in Osage County and is a direct descendent of the first European settlement in the county. It is located approximately fifteen miles east of Jefferson City (see Figure 1). Formally established in 1852, the town grew to prominence as a center for commerce, agriculture, and transportation. Bonnots Mill continues to serve as a retail center for the surrounding agricultural hinterland, and is home to approximately 175 residents.

The buildings in the community are mostly residential, however, a small commercial area exists, as do several agriculturally-related buildings, two churches, and two school buildings. Nearly all of the buildings are either of brick or frame construction, and an unusual number retain standing seam or corrugated metal roofs. Most of the buildings may best be described as "vernacular." These vernacular buildings have no architectural style, although a few possess some stylistic ornamentation such as carved brackets, sawn shingles, or brick corbeling. Some of the buildings may only be generally classified as vernacular since their forms do not allow them to be identified under defined vernacular categories. Definable vernacular types include I-House, Double Pile, Open Gable, Four Square, Pyramidal Cottage, Gabled Ell, Bungalow, and Hall and Parlor. The town also possesses a Late Gothic Revival Methodist Church, a Tudor Revival influenced residence, and a Queen Anne influenced commercial building.

Topography has played a vital role in determining the growth of Bonnots Mill. Located with the confines of a hollow formed by steeply rising bluffs on three sides, with the river on the fourth side, development was severely constrained. The town basically grew until it literally ran out of room in the 1920s, and the present configuration is unaltered from that time. There is only one road out of town, which consists of a very steep grade until the top of the bluff is reached. These confining aspects have helped to create the compact community we see today (see Photo 1/12).

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Figure 1: Area Map

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The following building-by-building descriptions are organized by street, and are identified by reference numbers (see Figures 2 and 3). The building number appears first, then the building date and description with stylistic comments, followed by outbuilding descriptions, if applicable, then contributing status (C = contributing; NC = non-contributing). The building's historic name is given, if known. The current name, if applicable, appears in parenthesis. Outbuildings are underlined. Main building status is given first, separated with a semi-colon from outbuilding status.

#1 (Old Mill Road): Two story, Gabled Ell house constructed c. 1898. Limestone foundation; frame construction with clapboard wall treatment. Asphalt shingle, cross gable roof. Gable returns on all gables. Entrance in reentrant angle faces front (northeast). Another door faces front in recessed wing on northwest end elevation toward rear. 1/1 double hung sash. L-shaped, hipped roof porch with turned posts and balustrade. Wooden porch floor rests on stone supports. Bulkhead door on southeast. Enclosed rear porch. 1-1/2 story, summer kitchen joined to house by covered walkway at rear of house on south corner. One door faces front. Front porch of kitchen has hipped roof, turned posts, and lattice work. No gable returns on summer kitchen. Metal garage with gable roof and wooden swing doors. Large frame barn with vertical wood siding. Double wood doors on iron rollers in central facade. Square wood swing door off-center to left above double first floor doors. Another wood swing door in right bay at 1-1/2 story level. This building and its outbuildings would contribute to the historic district (1C; 3C).

#2 (Old Mill Road): 1-1/2 story, rectangular plan, Open Gable building constructed c. 1918. Concrete-faced foundation; frame construction with narrow artificial siding. Metal (corrugated) gable roof (original shingles under metal). Gable roof dormer with boxed ends and vents near apex on northwest and southeast elevations of building. Wide overhang on all eaves of roof, especially the dormers. Front entrance with sidelights and a 3-light transom in right bay of facade and 4-vertical/1 window in left bay; paired 1/1 in upper half story facade. Vent near apex of gable front. Plain drip molds over windows and door with modern shutters on windows. One story, semi-hexagonal bay on southeast elevation with 1/1 windows and hipped roof. Irregularly sized 1/1 windows on northwest elevation. Full facade concrete porch (modern) with iron posts supporting hipped porch roof. Pediment with boxed gable ends over concrete steps at entrance to porch. Gable extension at rear with chimney at ridge. Hipped roof enclosed porch at rear. Contributing, single car, gable roof, frame garage with metal roof and clapboard siding to southeast of dwelling (c. 1919). Pedestrian door and 2/2 window face west. Two sheds at rear--one is metal, 1970; the other is wood (neither are of sufficient size to count). This building and its garage would contribute to the historic district (1C; 1C).

#3 (Old Mill Road): One story, rectangular plan house constructed c. 1878 (altered to modern dwelling). Concrete-faced foundation; frame construction with artificial siding. Asphalt shingle, gable front roof. Historic house not recognizable with extensive modern additions and alterations. Semi-hexagonal oriel on

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Figure 2: Building Reference Number Map

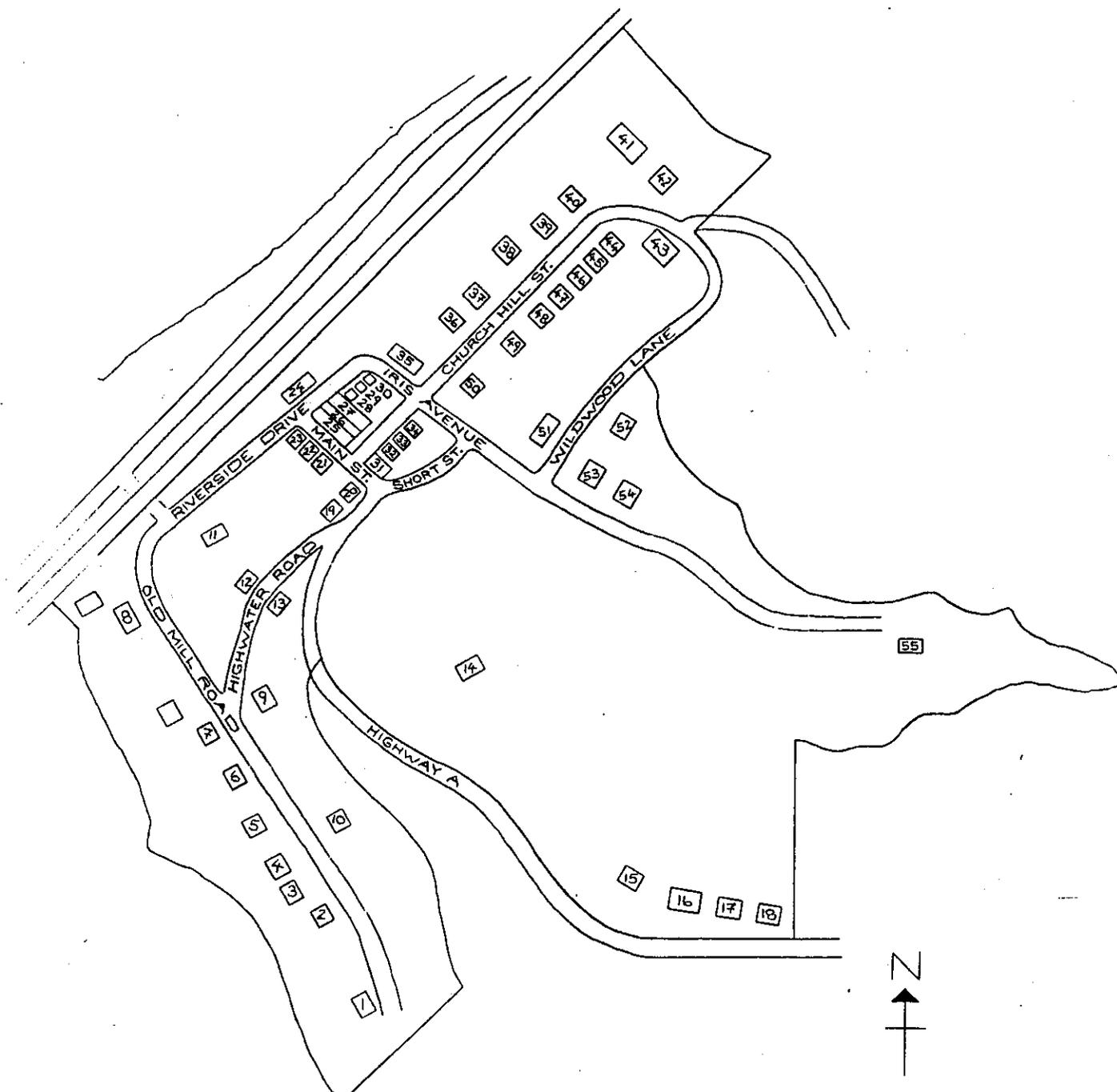
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Figure 3: Contributing Status Map



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Figure 4: Photoview Map

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southeast elevation. Asphalt shingle roof with shed roof at rear. Exterior end brick chimney on northwest elevation. Front entrance in left bay of facade; pair of modern 1/1 windows in right bay. Full facade, raised wooden deck. Wooden steps for access to deck. Plain iron railing. Fully exposed basement to front, with single car garage entrance with modern overhead door. Rectangular, gable front, secondary dwelling at rear of property. Rear shed addition. Asphalt shingle roof and artificial siding on walls. Entrance on east side. Irregular sized windows. The two buildings would be within the boundaries of the historic district, but would be non-contributing (1NC; 1NC).

#4 (Old Mill Road): 1-1/2 story, rectangular plan, house constructed c. 1905. Limestone foundation; frame construction with clapboard wall treatment. Metal (corrugated), gable roof. Central shed wall dormer with paired 1/1 windows. Door off center to left of facade. 1/1 window in left bay; 1/1 window set with narrow 1/1 flanking a larger 1/1 window in the right bay of the facade. 3/4 facade porch with hipped roof, turned posts and plain wood balustrade. Wooden porch floor supported by wood and brick supports. Side entrance (northwest) to porch via wooden steps with wood balustrade. Exterior end brick chimney on northwest end elevation and two small 1/1 windows on southeast end elevation. Lower shed roof rear wing. Low pitched, gable roof, shed with pedestrian door to northeast. This building would contribute to the historic district (1C; 1C).

#5 (Old Mill Road): 1-1/2 story, rectangular plan, Craftsman Bungalow (see Photo 2/12) constructed c. 1915. Frame construction and masonry foundation. Metal (corrugated), gable roof. Extended eaves of roof supported by forty-five degree angle brackets. Gable roof dormers with bracketed eaves and three 1/1 windows face southeast and northwest. Rectangular bays on southeast and northwest side elevations covered by extension of main roof eaves. Asymmetrical facade. Front entrance with sidelights and transom in right bay of facade with set of three 1/1 windows in left bay. Drip molds on all fenestration. Three plain Doric columns support shed porch roof. Wooden porch floor with plain wooden balustrade. Lattice work under porch. Rear enclosed porch. Two-car garage with two sets of double wooden swing doors. Window faces east. A small wooden shed at rear is not of sufficient size to be counted. The house and its garage would contribute to the historic district (1C; 1C).

#6 (Old Mill Road): 1-1/2 story, square plan, Bungalow constructed c. 1910. Limestone foundation; frame construction with artificial siding wall treatment. Asphalt shingle, side gable roof. Symmetrical facade. Doors in central bays of facade with 1/1 windows in left and right bays. Full-facade, front porch with four plain Doric columns (two central columns rest on pedestals) and plain wood balustrade; covered with shed roof off main roof. Southeast and northwest elevations with symmetrically placed fenestration. Awnings on some first floor fenestration. One-car, gable metal roof, garage to northwest of house with modern overhead garage door and artificial siding constructed c. 1970. Another outbuilding to northwest of dwelling at rear of property composed of two sheds back to back. Frame construction with metal roof and metal extension at rear. Pedestrian door off center to left with small square 2/2 window to right of facade (northeast). The house and its outbuilding would contribute to the historic district. However, the garage would be non-contributing (1C; 1C, 1NC).

#7 (Old Mill Road): Ferdinand Meyer House. 2-1/2 story, irregular plan, Open Gable (altered) house constructed 1908. Concrete foundation; frame construction with asbestos shingle wall treatment. Asphalt shingle, gable roof. Enclosed porch with iron posts and railing forms right half of facade on first floor. Front entrance in left bay of gable front section with paired 1/1 windows to right. Two 1/1 windows with plain wood surrounds on second floor of gable front section, and paired narrow windows in gable. Irregular semi-dexagonal oriel in left bay of first floor facade. Summer kitchen to southeast and dwelling was built separately and later connected. Rear interior brick chimney to northwest of ridge on gable upright toward rear of dwelling. Modern wood shutters on fenestration. Full-elevation, three-car carport adjoins dwelling on northwest elevation. Low pitched, gable roof, 1-car garage to northwest of dwelling. Frame construction, artificial siding, and metal roof. Barn with wooden swing doors and metal roof to northwest of garage. Shed roof, front extension with pedestrian entrance to east. Concrete block, shed roof outbuilding with sliding wooden door on iron rollers to northwest of barn. The house and its outbuildings are within the boundaries of the historic district, but the house and the shed would be non-contributing. The barn and garage would contribute to the historic district (1NC; 2C, 1NC).

#8 (Old Mill Road): Side gable, oversized (basically two story) delivery building (see Photo 3/12) set on concrete foundation constructed c. 1951. Two silos to southeast with modern loading equipment on top. Rear with lower, corrugated metal shed

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roof section; small, corrugated metal, shed roof appendage supported on posts attached to northwest elevation of rear section. Two 2/2 windows on southeast elevation and one 2/2 window on first floor. Double, wood swing doors in basement of northwest elevation on shed appendage. 1-1/2 story, rectangular plan outbuilding to right of delivery building at rear of lot. Corrugated metal, gable roof. Concrete foundation with concrete block construction. Symmetrical facade (northwest). Double wood swing doors face northwest onto concrete platform adjacent to overgrown secondary railroad tracks. One 8-light window on first floor and small 3/3 window in gable of southwest and northeast elevations. One 8-light window in center of southeast elevation. Large outbuilding on northeast side of Old Mill road is also part of the complex. Corrugated metal shed roof and vertical wood wall treatment. Three 1-car openings occupy the three left bays of facade (southwest). Two sets of double, vertical wood, swing doors in fourth and fifth bays from left of facade and two 2/2 windows in sixth and seventh bay. One, vertical wood, swing door in right bay of facade. Double, vertical wood, swing doors in left bay of southeast elevation with three 2/2 windows in bays to right. One pedestrian door in left bay of elevation with two windows on northwest elevation. Seven 2/2 windows on rear elevation (northeast). Interior brick chimney toward rear of outbuilding. The main structure and the rectangular plan outbuilding are outside of the period of significance. However, the large outbuilding would contribute to the historic district (1NC; 1C, 1NC).

#9 (Old Mill Road): Two story, rectangular plan, Pre-Classical I-House constructed c. 1885. Concrete parged foundation; frame construction with clapboard wall treatment. Corrugated metal hip roof with flared hip on rear wing. Symmetrical facade with central doorway and 2/2 windows in first and second floor, left and right bays. Small central hip roof porch with plain wood posts and plain wood balustrade. Lattice work under porch. Concrete steps to left of porch allow access to porch from northwest side; no access from the front. Bulkhead door to southeast of porch. Wood surrounds on all fenestration. Central, interior brick chimney at roof ridge. Low, one story recessed rear wing. Two-car attached garage to northwest of dwelling. Gable front, metal roof tool shed; part frame/part stone construction with pedestrian door facing southwest and small square 2/2 window facing northwest and southeast. The house (with its attached garage) and its outbuildings would contribute to the historic district (1C; 1C).

#10 (Old Mill Road): Two story, rectangular plan, house constructed c. 1900. Limestone foundation; frame construction with clapboard wall treatment. Metal (corrugated), shed roof one story wing toward road (southwest). Facade faces southeast. Entrances on southeast and northwest elevations. Interior brick chimney at roof ridge. Regularly spaced 1/1 windows. Two-car, frame garage to southeast of dwelling. Rear pedestrian door and northwest doorway, no fenestration. Garage entrance faces southwest with no car door. Hipped roof extension to southeast elevation and shed extension to northwest elevation. Summer kitchen on elevated basement with metal, gable roof to southeast of house. Central, wooden door faces southwest. Brick chimney to northwest of ridge toward front of building. This building and its outbuildings would contribute to the historic district (1C; 2C).

#11 (High Water Road): 1-1/2 story, rectangular plan, Bungalow (see Photo 4/12) constructed 1935-36. Concrete foundation; frame construction with brick wall treatment. Asphalt shingle gable roof with full-elevation, hipped roof extension to southwest. Extended eaves on gables with exposed end rafters. Gable roof dormer faces front (southeast). Four plain Doric columns support nearly full-facade, hipped porch roof; turned balusters. Three 1/1 windows and three pairs of 1/1 windows on northeast elevation. Corrugated metal, gable roof, summer kitchen to southwest of dwelling; Insul-brick wall treatment. Door faces northeast; small window in gable facing northwest in addition to other first floor windows. Large barn on hill behind summer kitchen. Corrugated metal, gable roof and large wooden swing door. Shed wing on southeast elevation. Concrete foundation; frame construction with clapboard wall treatment. 6-light windows face southeast. Door faces northeast in right bay of shed wing and in right bay of main building block. At base of slope to rear (northwest) of dwelling, large garage accommodates two cars via one wooden swing door and one corrugated metal swing door. Corrugated metal, gable roof and corrugated metal wall treatment. Pedestrian door and one 8-light window face northeast. Small frame shed with corrugated metal roof to northwest of dwelling is too small to be counted. This building and its three outbuildings would contribute to the historic district (1C; 3C).

#12 (High Water Road): Bonnots Mill School. One story, rectangular plan, Open Gable house (see Photo 5/12) constructed c. 1889. Limestone foundation; frame construction with narrow artificial siding. Asphalt, gable front roof. Slight gable returns at front and rear. Asymmetrical facade. Front door is off center to left of facade (northeast). Large 2/2 window with drip mold in left bay and smaller 1/1 window in right bay of facade. Four turned posts support metal, shed roof on full-facade porch; concrete

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porch base. Modern plain wood balustrade. Modern wooden wing at rear of dwelling with asphalt shingle roof, rear door, and two 4-horizontal/1 windows. Interior end brick chimney to northwest of ridge. This building would contribute to the historic district (1C).

#13 (High Water Road): Henry Dieckriede House. Two story, rectangular plan, Pre-Classical I-House (see Photo 5/12) constructed c. 1885. Frame construction with clapboard wall treatment. Standing seam metal, gable roof. Symmetrical facade. Two pairs of 1/1 replacement windows on first floor; three original 2/2 windows on second floor. Interior end chimneys on southeast and northwest of dwelling. Molded gable returns on all gables. Centered, nearly full-facade asphalt hipped porch roof supported by two plain Doric columns. Two pedestals frame porch entrance. Plain wood balustrade; lattice work under porch. One story gable wing at rear with shed roof extension. Gable dormer faces southeast. Large wooden shed with swing doors and asphalt shingle roof. Summer kitchen to southeast of dwelling at rear. Door faces rear of house with square 2/2 windows in southeast and northwest end elevations. Central interior, brick chimney toward rear of building. One-car garage to northwest of house at rear. This building and its three outbuildings would contribute to the historic district (1C; 3C).

#14 (Highway A): Henry Meyer House. Two story, Pre-Classical I-House constructed c. 1855. Limestone foundation; frame construction with asbestos shingle siding. Rectangular plan dwelling with standing seam metal, gable roof. Gable extension with shed wing at rear. All gables have returns. Symmetrical facade (northwest). Broad, central enclosed porch with metal roof, an early twentieth century alteration. Front entrance in center of facade, with sets of 1/1 storm sash on either side. Three 2/2 windows with drip molds on second floor of facade. Main block of building has 2/2 windows with plain drip molds. Semi-octagonal bay with 2/2 windows on southwest elevation. Toward rear of dwelling on southwest elevation, exterior end brick chimney. Rear gable extension has brick chimney at center of ridge, 2/2 window in gable, and two northeast facing windows. Shed wing with rear entrance and 1/1 window facing southeast and four windows facing northeast. Rectangular plan, 1 car garage, c. 1940, with modern overhead car door facing southwest at east of house. Vertical wood siding and asphalt shingle roof. Two story barn (c. 1920) on north side of access road leading from Highway A and 100 meters southeast of dwelling. First story is constructed of stone with wood veneer. Vertical wood swing door faces southeast. Second story is frame construction with vertical wood siding. Four small windows face southwest. Entrance on northeast elevation. Standing seam metal roof. One story, rectangular plan chicken house (c. 1920) southwest of two story outbuilding. Three horizontal two-light windows face southwest with vertical wood door facing northwest. Another vertical wood door and two horizontal two-light windows face southeast. Outhouse to northeast of house. This building and its four outbuildings retain a high degree of integrity and would contribute to the historic district (1C; 4C).

#15 (Highway A): 1-1/2 story, square plan pyramidal cottage constructed c. 1910. Frame construction with artificial siding. Hipped, corrugated metal roof. Gable front, wall dormers with pairs of 1/1 windows face northeast and southwest. Front entrance faces southeast in semi-hexagonal bay, off center to the left of the facade. Smooth wood cornice band below eave of roof and dormers. Summer kitchen faces northeast elevation of house. Incised porch on east corner. Artificial siding with small horizontal 2-light window facing southeast. This building and the summer kitchen would contribute to the historic district (1C; 1C).

#16 (Highway A): Ranch house with rectangular floor plan constructed c. 1970. Frame construction with artificial siding and brick veneer. Low pitched, asphalt shingle gable roof. Two adjoining front doors in recess off center to the left. Two 2-light sliding sash in right bay of facade (south) and a 5-light casement bay window in the left bay. Shutters on all facade fenestration. Garage addition to west elevation accommodates one car and has modern overhead car door. A pedestrian door also faces south in the garage addition. Two windows face east and one faces west. Stuccoed chimney to right of facade center at roof ridge. This building is within the boundaries of the historic district, but would be non-contributing (1NC).

#17 (Highway A): 1-1/2 story, rectangular floor plan, Open Gable house constructed c. 1910. Masonry foundation; frame construction with artificial siding. Gable roof with asphalt shingle. Front entrances in central facade bays. 1/1 window below narrow vent in gable facing front (south). Three simple wooden posts extending from wooden porch floor support asphalt shingle, hipped, porch roof. Plain wooden balustrade. 1/1 windows on all elevations. Door on east elevation at rear. Similar to building #18. The house retains a good degree of historic integrity, despite artificial siding. Gable front, one car garage with

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modern overhead car door faces south. Concrete and stone walls are recessed into the hill behind garage. Asphalt shingle roof. This building and its garage would contribute to the historic district (1C; 1C).

#18 (Highway A): 1-1/2 story, rectangular floor plan, Open Gable house (see Photo 6/12) constructed c. 1910. Masonry foundation; frame construction with asbestos shingle siding. Gable front, asphalt shingle roof with shed wing at rear. Brick chimney at roof ridge toward facade. Front entrances to left and right of facade center. Windows in left and right bays of facade. Three small vents in gable. Central bay entrance porch. Hipped roof supported by two narrow wooden posts. Wooden porch floor on stone base supports. Door with awning overhead faces front (south) in rear extension. Door on west elevation at rear. Awning over door supported by wooden posts rests on stoop. Storm cellar entrance also faces west. Similar to the adjacent building (#17). Retains a high degree of integrity. This building would contribute to the historic district (1C).

#19 (Highway A): Bonnots Mill United Methodist Church. One story, rectangular plan, Late Gothic Revival building (see Photo 7/12) constructed in 1915. Frame construction with clapboard wall treatment. Standing seam, metal roof. Gothic arched stained glass window centered in gable front (southeast). Modern, double swing door in projecting right bell tower with smaller Gothic arched stained glass window above. Bell tower with Gothic arches and plain wood railing to belfry on all four elevations. Seven ornate brackets support steeply-pitched, octagonal hip roof with belcast eaves. Finial at roof apex. One 1/1 Gothic arched window faces northeast in bell tower projection. Slight drip molds on all first floor fenestration. Another two 1/1 Gothic arched windows with frosted glass on main building block on northeast elevation. Three 1/1 windows with plain glass face northeast in basement with basement door in left bay. Asphalt shingle wall treatment on basement on northeast elevation extends around 1/5 of basement on rear (northwest) elevation. Brick chimney to left of roof ridge toward rear of building and exterior brick chimney to right of roof ridge on rear elevation. Circular stained glass window positioned low in rear gable with small rectangular vent above. 1/1 window on first floor in left bay (shed extension) and 1/1 window in basement. Three 1/1 Gothic arched windows with frosted glass on southwest elevation. This building would contribute to the historic district (1C).

#20 (Highway A & Main Street): Two story, rectangular plan commercial building constructed c. 1885. Limestone foundation; frame construction with aluminum siding. Asphalt shingle, gable roof. Door in left bay of facade (northeast). 6-light garage door in central bay with 1/1 window in right bay. One 3/3 window in right bay of facade on second floor with enclosed second floor porch extending from central bay to southeast elevation. Cutaway west corner of building with 2/2 window on first floor. Large vents in gables on side elevations. One 2/2 window and two paired 2/2 windows on second floor and no fenestration on first floor on northwest elevation. Two sets of paired 2/2 windows and one 3/3 window on second floor of southeast elevation with two 1/1 windows on first floor. Asymmetrical rear (southwest) elevation has two 2/2 windows on first and second floor. Interior brick chimney close to ridge near northwest elevation. This building would contribute to the historic district (1C).

#21 (Main Street): Bank of Bonnots Mill. Tall, one story, rectangular plan building (see Photo 8/12) constructed 1907. Brick construction on concrete foundation incised to resemble concrete block. Asphalt, shed roof. Three poured concrete steps lead to a small stoop; an iron pipe railing is on either side. Tall single light paneled double doors left bay. Three large light fixed sash right. Paneled/molded bulkhead space. Six transoms span the doors and fenestration, nearly the entire facade width; they are divided by wood mullions. Leaded purple (several shades) prison glass in transoms. The first, second, fourth, and sixth transoms have yellow glass "storm windows." The first floor fenestration and entrance section is framed with an elaborate surround of concrete foliated square panels, "spindles," and egg and dart molding. Raised central parapet panel with ledge and dentils beneath textured panel drops down in parapet with raised letters reading: "BANK". Concrete coping. End labels. Building painted red with cornice detail left white concrete. Running bond facade and seven course common bond side and rear elevations. Gutter of adjacent building to the northwest nearly touches parapet of this building; closely set. Two windows to the southeast include a large 1/1 window and a 2/2 window with plain window heads and double rowlock segmental brick arches. Stepped parapet on southeast elevation with tile coping. Small shed roof entrance bay over rear exterior entrance to basement, about four feet from rear door to the main floor, in effect partially concealing the rear door. Replacement 2-horizontal/2-horizontal sash on rear left (northwest) of building, with door to the right. Plain tall transom over door, all deeply recessed; double rowlock segmental brick arch. Boarded basement opening to the left. This building would contribute to the historic district (1C).

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#22 (Main Street): Haslag Saloon (currently Jim's Upholstery). 2-1/2 story, rectangular plan building with Queen Anne influence (see Photo 8/12) constructed c. 1890. Limestone foundation; frame construction with clapboard, sawn shingle, and brick veneer wall treatments. Narrow-width clapboard bay, first floor left, probably infills a former open bay between this building and building #21; appears to be a historic infill; single light pedestrian door in this bay. First floor altered to the right of this bay with running bond brick facing. Modern door flanked by modern large fixed sash. Modern pedestrian door to the right of this grouping. Second floor wood porch wraps chamfered northeast corner to the east, with a "cut out" wood balustrade and plain wood posts. Standing seam metal shed porch roof to corner gable projecting roof with sawn shingles. Boarded door opening central front. 2/2 double hung sash flank the former opening. All have drip molds and surrounds. Rectangular fixed sash above in main gable with plain surround and sawtooth cornice under molded drip mold. Plain raking cornice. Shingles in main front gable as on porch gable. Two windows face west on the second floor, with this building being about three or four feet from the corner restaurant building. A wood gate spans this space. The building retains a fairly high degree of integrity despite the unfortunate alteration of the main section of the facade. This building would contribute to the historic district (1C).

#23 (Main Street): Bonnot's Mill Hotel; Krautman's Store (currently Krautman's Korner Cafe). Two story, rectangular plan, commercial building (see Photo 8/12) constructed c. 1870. Foundation parged concrete over limestone. Gable and flat roofs, all of standing seam metal. Three part storefront composition. Left part: Two round arched lights on historic door, with two light transom framed by 2/2 windows with plain surrounds and drip molds. Middle part: Infilled with modern wood painted white as rest of building; single light door. Right part: Double historic doors with large lights and two panels each; 4 light transom; 2/2 windows flank with historic wood shutters. Drip molds and plain wood surrounds on all doors and fenestration. Second floor dominated by full facade porch with angle brackets at storefront space divisions. Porch in two parts with left 2/3 a separate section: wood slat balustrade, turned posts, and flat or slightly shed roof. Right 1/3 of porch with steeply pitched hip roof, turned posts and balustrade, carved corner brackets, and plain frieze. Third floor space evidently added later, but historic: pair of central 2/2 (shorter) windows and plain cornice. This space is shortened on left 1/3 where the roof changes to gable. Northwest elevation (facing railroad tracks) has a symmetrical arrangement, with blind first bay on first floor, 6/6 windows on other bays on the first and second floors. Board over third first floor window, under which a cellar entrance exists: low-pitched gable entrance projection of clapboard; vertical board door. One story wing to rear; standing seam metal roof and clapboard walls also. Large light door with panels and 2 light transom. Boarded window opening right. Small rear shed wing creates the last bay on this elevation; one opening covered with clapboard. Barn/livery stable to the rear: 1-1/2 stories, vertical wood siding, medium pitched gable roof, and small rear shed wing. This building and its outbuilding would contribute to the historic district (1C; 1C).

#24 (Riverside Drive): Meyer-Morfeld Milling Company (currently Backes Feed Company). 2-1/2 story, rectangular plan, commercial/ agricultural building (see Photo 8/12) constructed c. 1890. Limestone foundation; frame construction with pressed metal wall treatment. Standing seam, metal roof with two gable roof dormers. False front and signage on front projection. Slight shed roof behind false front with asphalt roof and central brick chimney. Elevated first floor entrance in second bay from right of facade (southeast). 2/2 windows in right and left facade bays. Three 2/2 windows on second floor. Set of double wood swing doors in left bay of basement in main building block and one vertical wood swing door in left bay of front projection basement with a small square 2/2 window in basement under door. Four-part folding door faces front in shed addition to northeast elevation. Southwest elevation has one 2/2 window in gable and on second floor with two 2/2 windows on first floor and in basement. Northeast elevation has a fan occupying rectangular fenestration in gable. Hipped roof extension to northeast elevation with modern sliding door on rollers. One door faces northwest off center to left in rear elevation with metal, shed roof door hood. 2/2 window to left of door in basement. One vertical wood swing door faces northwest in hip roof addition to northeast elevation. This building would contribute to the historic district (1C).

#25 (Riverside Drive): H. Dieckriede's Store (currently Eynard Cabinet Shop). Two story, rectangular plan, commercial building (see Photo 9/12) constructed c. 1885. Limestone foundation; 5-course common bond construction. Asphalt shed roof. Historic storefront with center recessed 1-light double doors with flanking 1-light display sash in recess and along main building line; large 1-light transoms above doorway and sash. Wood panel bulkheads and metal threshold plate. Four decorative metal pilasters and metal lintel with two rosettes and center light fixture attachment; header brick course above lintel. Pilasters marked "The Union Iron & Foundry Co., St. Louis." Second story with added triple 2/2 sash (concrete sill and no lintel) to

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southwest and single 2/2 to southeast (limestone lintel and sill). Decorative sign panel in brickwork above second story with decorative brickwork outline and plain brick in center. Corbelled brick cornice with drops and tile coping. Main Street elevation with exposed limestone basement. Slightly below grade center pedestrian wood door with similar door to right, both with triple rowlock segmental arches. Three 2-light basement sash alternate with entries; exterior stove chimney placed between right door and last sash. First story with three 2/2 sash with limestone sills. Second story with four sets of window openings: 2/2, added large triple sash (9/9, 4/9, 9/9), added 9/9, chimney, and 2/2. Simple corbelled cornice and tile coping. Rear elevation with exposed basement with two 2-light sash. First story with center 4-light and wood panel door with 2-light transom and double rowlock segmental arch; 2/2 sash to left of doorway with double rowlock segmental arch and limestone sill; raised wood panel pedestrian door to right of center doorway with concrete stairs set on concrete posts rising up to both entries. Second story with added triple sash (9/9, 9/4, 9/9) with concrete sill and no lintel to left; 2/2 sash with double rowlock segmental arch to right. "BON-TON" painted sign between stories. This building would contribute to the historic district (1C).

#26 (Riverside Drive): (currently Cote Sans Dessein Antiques). Two story, rectangular plan building (see Photo 9/12) constructed c. 1905. Frame construction with vinyl siding. Single light and wood panel door to right of facade with wood surround. 4-light original wood door with 2-light transom off-center to left of facade; 3-light "sidelight" to left of this entrance. Second story with large paired 8/8 sash in center, sash encompass entire width of elevation. Rear (southeast) elevation with asphalt shingle siding. First story with off-center 1-light and wood door with 2-light transom; second story with center 1/1 sash. Shed roof porch extends across rear elevation: south half enclosed with asphalt shingles and 4-light sash, wood panel door on side in corner; north half open with two posts. Concrete block terrace. Side elevations flush or common with adjacent buildings. Early example of infill construction as building is "squeezed" between two late nineteenth century commercial buildings. Apparently it was "closed in" in the early 1900s. This building would contribute to the historic district (1C).

#27 (Riverside Drive): Alex Verdote & Company (currently M & M Upholstering). 2 story, rectangular plan building (see Photo 9/12) built in 1858. 7-course common bond painted brick construction with limestone foundation and asphalt shed roof. Center multi-light double door with transom with flanking large 1/1 sash, smooth limestone lintels and sills. Second story with three sash: 1/1, smaller 2/2, 1/1; center 2/2 was originally a doorway, lower section now infilled above concrete sill. Applied wood balcony with wood deck and open wood railing in center. Decorative corbelled brick cornice with drops and two string courses below. Unusual egg and dart molded "coping." Sidewalk in front of building with wood hatch to basement. This building would contribute to the historic district (1C).

#28 (Riverside Drive): Voss Saloon. 1-1/2 story, rectangular plan building (see Photo 9/12) constructed c. 1890. Frame construction with wood siding; artificial siding on first floor. Asphalt shingle, front gable roof. Double single light and wood doors to south of facade with three very large 2/2 sash in center. Small single light wood pedestrian door to north of facade. Flat roof porch with five simple 2 x 4 posts; at-grade concrete pad. Watertable above elevated random limestone foundation. Main front gable with narrow wood siding, shallow overhang; gable roof continues over small 1 story addition on northeast elevation now integrated into main building by artificial siding. Concrete block chimney on northeast slope of roof. Northeast elevation with single small 1/1 sash in center; southwest elevation with three small sash set high on wall. Most original detailing obscured by siding. Rear (southeast) elevation with modern door centered under gable with gable porch supported on stone "columns" with solid stone balustrade. Single sash flank entry and to north in 1 story addition. Large rear outbuilding set on concrete foundation with metal side walls and wood double door entry on south elevation. Outbuilding sited on Church Hill Street lot line. This building and its outbuilding would contribute to the historic district (1C; 1C).

#29 (Riverside Drive): Two story, rectangular plan building constructed c. 1895. Frame construction with clapboard siding, concrete parged foundation, and standing seam metal, truncated hip roof. Center 1-light and wood door with simple wood surround and drip cap; paired 2/2 sash to right (southwest) and single 2/2 sash to left (southeast) with simple wood surround and drip cap. Second story with 2/2 sash to right and pedestrian 1-light and wood door to left as entry to small balcony of wood with a modern iron railing. Wood corner, frieze, and watertable boards. Overhanging open eaves. Center gable dormer with 2/2 sash; brick chimney to left. Side elevations with 2/2 sash on both stories with simple surrounds and drip caps. Wood bulkhead to rear of east elevation. Rear elevation with second story wood porch set on posts with access stairway; right half open, left half enclosed. Building elevation below porch with center pedestrian entry with flanking sash. Rear gable dormer.

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Corrugated metal and wood shed roof outbuilding in rear. This building and its outbuilding would contribute to the historic district (1C; 1C).

#30 (Riverside Drive): (currently the United States Post Office). Two story, rectangular plan Open Gable building constructed c. 1910. Asbestos shingle siding over frame construction with front gable asphalt shingle roof; stone foundation. Modern entry door to southwest with two wide 1/1 sash to southeast with simple wood surrounds and drip caps. Second story with two replacement 1-light sash with simple wood surrounds and drip caps; attic with single 4-light sash. Overhanging boxed eaves with end blocks; wood rake board. Iris Avenue elevation with two 1/1 sash on first story and two replacement 1-light sash on second story; similar details. Pedestrian 5-panel door to rear with gable hood on brackets. Rear elevation with at-grade pedestrian entry on right; second story enclosed porch. Wood sided, metal shed roof outbuilding with three pedestrian doors in rear. This building would contribute to the historic district (1C; 1C).

#31 (Church Hill Street): Dubrouillet's Store (currently Eynard Store). 2-1/2 story, rectangular plan, commercial building (see Photo 10/12) constructed c. 1875. Concrete foundation; frame construction with asphalt shingle siding and brick wall treatments. Corrugated metal, gable roof. Front door in central bay of main, gable front block facing northwest. Large bay windows with single rowlock sills in right and left bays of facade (northwest). First floor brick facade. Three 2/2 windows on second floor with small vent near apex of gable. Door also faces front in one story wing to northeast elevation. One story attached two-car garage with modern wood swing doors and vertical wood siding. False front above garage with vertical wood siding. Full-elevation, two story porch on southwest elevation. Four sets of paired 1/1 windows face south to right of elevation. Brick veneer with single rowlock cap extends halfway up wall of first floor. Eave of main roof extends over second floor of porch which has wood posts and wood slat open railing. Doors in first, second, fifth, and seventh bays of second floor of southwest elevation and 2/2 windows in third, fourth, sixth, and eighth bays from left of elevation with two enclosed right bays. Door faces northwest in enclosed second floor wing. Three 2/2 windows face northeast on second floor. Door faces northwest in second floor wing with one 2/2 window facing northeast. Interior, stuccoed chimney in metal hip roof. Recess in left bay of northeast elevation with one door facing southeast and a door or window facing northeast. Wood posts with wire on second floor balcony on northeast elevation. Southeast elevation has 2/2 windows in gable and on second floor. 4-horizontal/1 windows above shed roof addition but still on first floor face southeast. Shed roof extension centered on southeast elevation with door facing southeast. Pedestrian door in rear of garage addition. Metal roof on small shed with vertical wood siding to northeast of building, but is not of sufficient size to be counted. The main building would contribute to the historic district (1C).

#32 (Church Hill Street): One story, rectangular plan, altered Open Gable house (see Photo 10/12) constructed c. 1913. Limestone foundation; frame construction with vinyl siding. Corrugated metal, gable front roof. Large vent in gable. Interior brick chimneys in center and at rear of building at roof ridge. Door off center to right in facade (northwest) with 1/1 window to left of center. 1/1 windows in left and right bays of first floor. Full-facade modern porch with asphalt shingle, low pitched hip roof extending around 2/3 of northeast elevation as shed roof to accommodate extension. Concrete porch floor with iron posts and twisted iron balustrade. Insul-brick and three 2/2 windows on south elevation. Standing seam, metal roof on rear porch with turned posts and plain wood balustrade. Wooden porch floor with lattice work under porch. Small vent near apex of rear gable with door facing southeast in left bay of rear elevation. Bulkhead door on northeast elevation toward rear of dwelling behind extension. Modern alterations to this building including artificial siding, shed addition, and modern porch means that this building would not contribute to the historic district (1NC).

#33 (Church Hill Street): Two story, rectangular plan, Open Gable house (see Photo 10/12) constructed c. 1890. Limestone foundation; frame construction with clapboard wall treatment. Corrugated metal, gable roof. Front gable has vent and gable returns. Doors in left bay and in center bay to right of facade (northwest). 2/2 windows in right bay and in center bay to left of facade. Full facade, medium pitched, corrugated metal, hip roof. Four plain wood posts resting on wooden porch floor support porch roof. Several balusters remain in former turned balustrade to northeast and northwest elevation. Second story door off center to right of gable front allowed access to former balcony. 2/2 windows in right bay and off center to left on second floor facade. Two 2/2 windows on second floor in northeast elevation with no first floor fenestration. Two 2/2 windows on both first and second floors on south elevation. Interior brick chimney in center of elevation with exterior concrete block chimney toward rear of dwelling. Full-rear shed extension and porch with concrete block foundation and standing seam, metal roof. Rear

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(Southeast) elevation has gable vent, three 2/2 windows on first floor, and two 4-horizontal/4 windows on basement. Rear, modern wood door to north corner of dwelling. Also rear basement door. Two story outbuilding with standing seam, metal, shed roof at rear of lot. Vertical wood wall treatment on all elevations except southwest elevation which has corrugated metal. Partially blocked and overgrown entrance of one car width faces Short Street in left bay of outbuilding on first story of rear elevation. Old wood swing door on northeast elevation with 4/4 window on second floor. Two 4/4 windows on second floor of southwest elevation. This building and its outbuilding would contribute to the historic district (1C; 1C).

#34 (Church Hill Street): Cartier House. Two story, rectangular plan, Open Gable house (see Photo 10/12) constructed c. 1850. Limestone foundation; mostly frame construction with partial limestone construction; limestone and artificial siding. Corrugated metal, gable roof. Gable front has vent and gable returns. One 3/1 window in left bay and two paired 3/1 windows in right bay of second floor. Symmetrical first floor with door in center bay and 2/2 windows with shutters in right and left bays of facade (northwest). Full-facade, asphalt shingle, hip roof porch with plain wood posts, wood balustrade, and brackets. Concrete porch floor. 3/1 windows and bulkhead door on southwest elevation. Full-rear, one story, gable roof extension with rear entrance in left bay of main building block and 1/1 adjoining 1/1 windows. Door faces northwest in rear shed addition to southwest elevation. Adjoining 1/1 windows on shed addition. Two-car garage with corrugated metal shed roof and corrugated metal siding. No doors on car entrances. One square 2/2 window on both northeast and southwest elevations with three pedestrian doors on northwest elevation. This building and its outbuilding would contribute to the historic district (1C; 1C).

#35 (Iris Avenue): Dauphine Hotel (also currently Dauphine Hotel). Constructed c. 1840 with a historic addition built in 1879. Two story, six-bay main block with wings. Modified U-plan. Main building block and galleries have dressed limestone block foundation with cellar under northeast half of main block. Frame construction with clapboard wall treatment. Brick southwest wing has less depth than northeast wing. Facade entrances in second bay from right on the first floor and in the second, fifth, and sixth bays on the second floor. Full-facade two story gallery; similar rear gallery enclosed. Turned posts on first floor with original posts with chamfered upper portions on second floor. Medium pitched, gable roof with boxed returns extending over galleries at less steep pitch. Original wood shingle roof was replaced by a standing seam metal roof at the turn of the century. Mostly 6/6 and 2/2 windows. Medium pitched cross gable roof on north wing and hipped roof on south wing. One original outbuilding which was formerly a stable and chicken coop survives but is now used for storage. One modern, rectangular plan, garage also on the property. These three buildings were listed on the National Register of Historic Places on November 14, 1980 under Criterion A, B, and C for architecture, commerce, and transportation areas of significance (Not counted in accordance with National Register Bulletin 16A, p. 16).

#36 (Church Hill Street): 1-1/2 story, T-plan, Hall and Parlor house constructed c. 1880. Coursed limestone foundation; frame construction with clapboard wall treatment. Corrugated metal, gable roof. Similar to #37. Door in center bay of facade (southeast) with 1/1 windows in left and right bays. Doorway and facade fenestration have drip molds. 1/3 facade porch with metal, shed roof. Wooden posts support roof. Plain wood balustrade with lattice work under porch. Mostly modern 1/1 windows in fenestration. Wooden watertable and cornice band. Rear wing with artificial siding has porch facing southwest. Turned posts support main gable roof on rear wing which extends over porch. Side entrance and four 6-light windows in rear wing face northeast. Frame, two-car garage with artificial siding similar to that on rear wing; gable, asphalt shingle roof. Double, 2-light garage doors face northeast. Gable front shed faces southeast. Shed with artificial siding to southwest of house at rear of lot. Both sheds are of sufficient size to be counted. This building and its outbuildings would contribute to the historic district (1C; 3C).

#37 (Church Hill Street): One story, rectangular plan, Hall and Parlor house constructed c. 1875. Similar to #36. Rock foundation; frame construction with clapboard wall treatment. Standing seam metal, gable roof. Door in center bay of facade (southeast) with 2/2 windows in right and left bays. Central, gable roof porch with gable returns. Wooden porch floor on limestone supports extends as terrace to left of facade. Lattice work under porch. Gable returns on northeast and southwest facing gables. Interior brick chimney toward northeast elevation at roof ridge. Metal, lower shed roof wing on 2/3 of southwest elevation toward rear with 2/2 windows facing southwest and one 3/1 window facing southeast. Shed roof outbuilding with limestone foundation in poor condition to southwest of dwelling. This house and its outbuilding would contribute to the historic district (1C; 1C).

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#38 (Church Hill Street): Formerly two story, Open Gable house constructed c. 1890. Limestone foundation; frame construction and artificial siding. Metal, gable roof. Currently, in a state of ruin following a fire in November 1991 which destroyed most of the building (not counted).

#39 (Church Hill Street): One story, L-plan, Gabled Ell house (see Photo 11/12) constructed c. 1890. Limestone foundation; frame construction with clapboard wall treatment. Corrugated metal, gable roof with full-rear shed extension. Entrances face northeast and southeast in reentrant angle. L-plan porch accommodates reentrant angle and extends to gables. Most elevations have 2/2 windows. Large bay window with leaded transom in gable front wing. Turned posts and turned balustrade rest on wooden porch floor. Large vents in northeast and southeast gables. Interior brick chimney near reentrant angle at roof ridge of gable front wing. Bulkhead door faces front below first floor level of gable front wing. Rusting metal, shed roof outbuilding at rear of property; frame construction with asphalt shingle wall treatment. 2/2 windows face rear of dwelling and small square window faces southwest. This building and its outbuilding would contribute to the historic district (1C; 1C).

#40 (Church Hill Street): 1-1/2 story, T-plan, Hall and Parlor building (see Photo 11/12) constructed c. 1885. Limestone foundation; frame construction with clapboard wall treatment. Corrugated metal, gable roof. Symmetrical facade. Front door in center bay of facade (southeast) with 2/2 windows in right and left bays. Eastlake window of stained glass with geometric pattern in front door. Central porch with two plain Doric columns support metal, hipped porch roof. Wooden porch floor with lattice work underneath. 2/2 windows, some with drip molds. Door faces southwest on rear wing with modern window facing northeast at rear. Metal, gable roof, 1-car garage with shed extension to northeast of dwelling; frame construction with asphalt shingle wall treatment. Pedestrian entrance with wooden swing door faces southeast to right of car entrance. Frame, gable front, wood, 1-1/2 story outbuilding to west of dwelling with two southeast entrances and central, small square fenestration above. Gable front, one-story outbuilding with entrance facing southeast. This building and its three outbuildings would contribute to the historic district (1C; 3C).

#41 (Church Hill Street): St. Louis Parish Church. Two story, rectangular plan, church constructed in 1907. Concrete foundation; frame construction with asbestos shingle siding. Standing seam metal gable roof with gable returns on all gables. Cross gable roof with crucifix at apex on bell tower which continues to ground as front entrance projection. Vent with rounded arch faces northwest in bell tower. Sawn shingle detail on belfry may still exist under artificial siding. Interior brick chimney toward rear of main building block on southwest elevation. Symmetrical facade (southeast). Two paired, arched 1/1 windows above first floor, central entrance with modern double doors and enclosed archway in front projection. Circular window above that with "Star of David" design. Two arched 1/1 windows on second floor in right and left bays. Central porch with metal, shed roof supported by iron posts; iron railing to side elevations. Large crucifix with asphalt shingle, gable front hood to left of entrance. Five 8-light, round arch windows with frosted glass design on first floor face southwest with four 2/2 windows in basement. Two story rear wing extends southwest with 1/1 window facing southwest on second story. 1/1 window on first and second floor and door on first floor faces southeast in rear wing. Five 8-light, round arch windows with frosted glass design face northeast on main building block with one 8-light, round arch window facing northeast in rear wing. Modern 3-light door faces northeast in front projection. Two 1/1 windows on first floor and one 1/1 window on second floor face northwest in rear wing. Two rectangular basement windows on rear elevation (northwest). Drip molds over most fenestration and doors. No outbuildings. This building would contribute to the historic district (1C).

#42 (Church Hill Street): St. Louis Parish Church Rectory. Two story, L-plan, Double-Pile house constructed c. 1907. Limestone foundation; frame construction with asbestos shingle siding. Corrugated metal, gable roof with gable returns on all gables. Front door (bible and cross) off center to right of facade (northwest). Bay windows with transoms in right and left facade bays on first floor. Three 2/2 windows on second floor of facade. Wood surrounds and drip molds on fenestration of main building block. Side entrance toward rear on southwest elevation. Gable L-shaped porch starts on facade and continues around dwelling to southwest. Corrugated metal, hipped roof porch with wooden porch floor and turned posts. Concrete block supports porch floor. Shed roof wing at rear with small rear porch. Rear entrance faces southeast. 1/1 windows on first floor and 1/1 and 2/2 windows on second floor of rear elevation. Vent in rear gable. Rear fenestration has no ornamentation. Door on northeast elevation in rear wing of building. Low pitched, corrugated metal, gable front, one-car garage with rectangular plan

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and shed addition to east of dwelling. Concrete-faced foundation; frame construction with clapboard wall treatment. Double wooden swing doors face northwest. This building and its outbuilding would contribute to the historic district (1C; 1C).

#43 (Church Hill Street): St. Louis Parish School (currently Community Hall). 1-1/2 story, rectangular plan building constructed c. 1916. Concrete foundation; frame construction with asphalt shingle wall treatment. Standing seam, metal, front gable roof. Modern solid door off-center to left of facade (northwest) in front projection with horizontal 1/1 window above. Oversized hip roof door hood with wide wood frieze supported by turned posts set as angled braces; concrete stoop slightly above grade. 6/6 sash to south of front entrance and 4/4 sash to north with aluminum frame storm sash. Gable with two narrow 1/1 sash and louvered vent in apex; small wood cross on ridge. Narrow overhanging eaves return on front gable. Southwest elevation with exposed at-grade basement with pedestrian door at west end and sash to east. First story with four grouped sash at east end. Interior brick chimney on northeast elevation toward rear. Eight adjoining 4/4 windows on northeast elevation toward front of building with stepped wing toward rear. 3/1 window faces southeast in wing of rear elevation with two paired 4/4 windows on first floor of main building block. Boarded window and gable returns in rear gable. 2/2 window in basement off center to left with basement door off center to right. This building would contribute to the historic district (1C).

#44 (Church Hill Street): One story, square plan, Double-Pile house constructed c. 1920. Concrete foundation; frame construction with asbestos shingle siding. Asphalt shingle, gable roof continuing as shed roof at rear. Front entrances to right and left of facade center with 1/1 windows in end bays of facade. Asphalt shingle, central hipped porch roof has pediment with hexagonal detailing. Three turned posts support roof. Twisted iron balustrade with lattice work under wooden porch floor. Rear metal hip roof wing with door facing northeast. Interior brick chimney toward rear of dwelling in shed wing of main building block. 1/1 windows accommodate most fenestration. Shed roof garage to southwest of dwelling with wide, horizontal clapboard on facade with modern, solid wood, double swing doors. Vertical wood siding on northeast and southwest elevations. Pedestrian door at rear with small square window openings facing northeast and southwest in side elevations. This building would contribute to the historic district. The garage would be non-contributing (1C; 1NC).

#45 (Church Hill Street): Sisters' Convent. Two story, L-plan, Gabled Ell house constructed c. 1910. Limestone foundation; frame construction with composition shingles. Corrugated metal, gable roof with jerkinheads. Front door to right of facade center in front projection. Door faces front in reentrant angle in recessed left bay of facade. Door also in right bay of facade, but access is hindered by a porch swing. L-shaped porch with wooden porch floor, turned posts, and plain wood balustrade. Lattice work under porch. Fenestration has wood surrounds and drip molds. 2/2 window on southwest elevation toward rear of dwelling. Rear porch with turned posts and shed roof on right bay of rear elevation. Rear basement door and rear, basement level shed addition with large, modern, solid wood, swing door facing southwest. This building would contribute to the historic district (1C).

#46 (Church Hill Street): Two story, rectangular plan, house constructed c. 1890. Limestone foundation; frame construction with clapboard wall treatment. Corrugated metal, gable roof with vents in front and rear gable. Central brick chimney in main two story, front gable, building block. One story, shed roof wing wraps around southwest and southeast elevations with hipped roof on south corner. Front entrance in left bay of facade shed wing. 2/2 windows with wood surrounds and shutters in main two story building block while one story building component has mostly 1/1 windows. Door in right bay of rear elevation. No outbuildings. This building would contribute to the historic district (1C).

#47 (Church Hill Street): Two story, L-shaped, Gabled Ell house constructed c. 1917. Limestone foundation; frame construction with clapboard wall treatment. Corrugated metal, gable roof. Door faces front (northwest) and southwest in reentrant angle. Two paired 3/1 windows in left bay of first floor with mostly 2/2 and 1/1 windows with wood surrounds and drip molds occupying other fenestration. Porch on west corner of building in reentrant angle with corrugated metal, hip roof, turned posts, and plain wood balustrade. Exterior brick chimney on north elevation. Rear, first and second story, enclosed porches (screened). Outbuilding toward rear of lot with two corrugated metal, shed roof components. Insul-brick wall treatment. Various 6-light, horizontal and vertical windows. This building and its outbuilding would contribute to the historic district (1C; 1C).

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#48 (Church Hill Street): One story, rectangular plan, modern house constructed c. 1985. Concrete foundation; frame construction with clapboard wall treatment. Asphalt shingle, front gable roof. Door off center to left in facade (northwest) with 1/1 window with shutters in left bay. Semi-hexagonal bay in right facade bay with three 1/1 windows. Incised, 1/2 facade, front porch with wooden porch floor, plain posts, and plain wood balustrade. Door off center to right on southwest elevation with large 1/1 window to right and smaller 1/1 window to left. Mostly 1/1 windows occupy fenestration. Modern, full-rear, elevated deck extends around 1/2 of southwest elevation. Corrugated metal, shed roof garage to right of house near Church Hill Street. Concrete block foundation, vertical wood siding, and modern wood swing door. This modern building and its outbuilding are within the boundaries of the historic district, but would be non-contributing (1NC; 1NC).

#49 (Church Hill Street): Two story, rectangular plan, Pre-Classical I-house constructed in 1905. Frame construction with narrow artificial siding wall treatment. Corrugated metal, gable roof. Symmetrical facade with door in center bay of first floor with 1/1 windows with shutters in right and left bays of first floor. Three 1/1 windows with shutters on second floor. Brick chimney off center to left at roof ridge. Central porch with steeply pitched hip roof with shingle detail supported by four turned posts and ornate post brackets. Concrete porch floor with twisted iron balustrade. Northeast and southwest elevations similar with 1/1 windows. Full-width rear shed wing, one story with rear door facing southeast. Frame shed to right of house at rear of lot with pedestrian door in left bay. This building and its outbuilding would contribute to the historic district (1C; 1C).

#50 (Church Hill Street): 1-1/2 story, rectangular plan, Tudor Revival influenced house constructed c. 1936. Concrete foundation; brick wall treatment. Slate, steeply-pitched, cross gable roof. Single rowlock, segmental arch entry with recessed double rowlock segmental arch over door in left bay of facade (northwest). Concrete porch floor with two brick piers supporting steeply-pitched, gable front, slate porch roof. Paired 3/1 windows in front gable, and in the center and right facade bays. Exterior brick chimney with ornamentation faces front off center to right of facade. 3/1 windows with single rowlock sills. 12-light basement entrance on northeast elevation. Two outbuildings to left of house on northeast lot line. Two-car, frame garage with wide clapboard wall treatment. Corrugated metal, shed roof and car door openings face southwest. Frame outbuilding consisting of two adjoining corrugated metal, shed roof components. This building and its two outbuildings would contribute to the historic district (1C; 2C).

#51 (Wildwood Lane): One story, rectangular plan, modern house constructed c. 1965. Masonry foundation; frame construction with vertical artificial siding and brick veneer wall treatments. Asphalt shingle, gable roof. Interior brick chimney to left of facade center toward rear of dwelling. Walls of frame construction with vertical artificial siding except for facade (southeast) which has a brick veneer. Front entrance to right of facade center with two 16-light windows in left bay and two adjoining 12-light windows in right bay. Rowlock window sills on facade fenestration. Two-car garage forms part of basement. Access to garage is obtained from Iris Avenue by two modern overhead car doors on basement's southwest elevation. Rear entrance and 12-light windows on northwest elevation. Elevated wooden deck at rear faces northwest with access via wooden stairway. No fenestration on northeast or southwest end elevations. This building is within the boundaries of the historic district, but would be non-contributing (1NC).

#52 (Wildwood Lane): 1-1/2 story, rectangular plan, native rock dwelling constructed c. 1949. Frame construction with random limestone wall treatment. Asphalt shingle, gable roof. Two gable roof dormers face northwest and one faces southeast. Front entrance in right bay of facade with multi-light windows in a pair in the middle bay, and a set on the left end bay. Segmental arch with single rowlock brick trim. Single rowlock brick surrounds on all first floor fenestration. 1/1 windows with lug sills. Exterior end chimney on southwest elevation toward front. Rear shed extension constructed of concrete block, brick and wood. One large, low pitched, gable roof garage to northeast of dwelling. Vertical wooden siding. Asphalt shingle roof. Accommodates two cars accessible by modern overhead car door. While the house retains a high degree of integrity, neither the house nor the garage meet the fifty-year rule to contribute to the historic district (1NC; 1NC).

#53 (Iris Avenue): Two story, Four Square house constructed in 1923. Masonry foundation and construction with random limestone native rock wall treatment. Hipped, asphalt shingle roof. Gable roof dormer with boxed gable returns, asphalt shingle siding (Insul-brick), and a pair of 1/1 windows. Exterior end chimney on northwest elevation toward rear of dwelling. Front entrance in left bay of facade (southwest) with sidelights. Three piers of random limestone construction support hipped porch

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roof on full-facade porch. Porch also a random limestone solid rail. First floor fenestration extends up to eave of porch roof while second floor fenestration extends to eave of main hipped roof. Entrance on northwest elevation toward rear. Two rear entrances--one on first floor and one on second floor which opens onto elevated wooden deck. Deck only accessible from interior of building. Irregular window placement on rear elevation (northeast). This building would contribute to the historic district (1C).

#54 (Iris Avenue): Two story, square plan overall, I-House (Pre-Classical) with wings constructed c. 1880. Italianate influenced porch. Brick foundation; frame construction with narrow artificial siding wall treatment. Corrugated metal side gable main roof with one story gable roof wing at rear. Shed extension on southeast and northwest elevations. Rear additions accommodate kitchen and family room. Brick chimneys at ridge to left of facade center and at rear of dwelling in gable extension. Symmetrical facade. Front entrance in center of facade. Balcony with iron railing on second floor with access via door on second floor. Turned posts and engaged columns support balcony. Ornate wooden brackets. Porch on east corner of shed extension on southeast elevation. Rear hipped porch with turned posts. Summer kitchen behind dwelling. Frame construction with corrugated metal, gable roof. Pedestrian door faces southwest. Brick chimney toward rear of outbuilding. Shed addition to southeast elevation. Gable front, one-car garage to southeast of dwelling on the northwest corner of Iris Avenue and access lane to house. Corrugated metal, gable roof with two corrugated metal swing doors facing southeast. Modern double car garage with gable roof oriented north-south on northeast corner of Iris Avenue and access road to house. Concrete foundation; wide clapboard wall treatment with two overhead car doors in north gable facing house. On southwest side of Iris Avenue, four outbuildings and wood and wire fences form an enclosure. One 2 story barn parallel to Iris Avenue with corrugated metal, gable roof; oriented northwest-southeast. Concrete foundation; vertical wood siding and vertical wood swing doors on first and second floors. 2/2 windows with wooden sills. 1 story three-car garage to northwest with asphalt shingle, gable roof and rear, gable wing. Frame construction with wide vertical wood siding. Two 3-light, wooden car doors in left and center bays of facade (northeast). One modern, overhead car door in right facade bay. 3/3 window in northwest and southeast elevation. Tall 1 story, asphalt shingle, gable roof smoke house at rear of lot behind 1 story barn. 2/2 window on west elevation with horizontal 1/1 window on north elevation below vent in gable. Pedestrian door faces east. 1 story outbuilding with low pitched, asphalt, gable roof to south of 2 story barn. Vertical wood siding with wire mesh in openings facing southeast. Pedestrian, wood swing door on northwest gable with boarded rectangular window in gable. The buildings are part of the rural farmstead complex shown in Photo 12/12). The house retains a high degree of integrity, and would contribute to the historic district along with its outbuildings except for the modern double car garage (1C; 6C, 1NC).

#55 (Iris Avenue): Two story, rectangular plan house constructed c. 1885. Limestone foundation; frame construction with asbestos shingle wall treatment. Metal, gable roof with asphalt shingle, gable projections and enclosed front porch, shed roof addition. Brick chimney at center of main block of building. Two turned posts support low pitched gable roof entrance bay projection off the enclosed porch. Concrete porch base. No balustrade. Front entrance (south) in off center to right of facade. Another front entrance in recessed addition to east. Storm windows over original 2/2 windows at rear. Storm cellar added after construction of dwelling. Large frame garage with metal and wood wall treatment to west of dwelling. Low pitched metal roof. Accommodates three cars with two sets of swinging doors made of metal. Two pedestrian entrances to right and left of facade (north). Small frame shed with gable roof to northeast of house. Another outbuilding to north of dwelling across the creek. Shed outbuilding with rectangular plan with open shed addition to front (south). Frame and metal construction on limestone base. To the west of this building is a root cellar, constructed of limestone. Small retaining wall allows access via wooden door. Even though this house would not contribute to the historic district, its four outbuildings would be contributing (1NC; 4C).

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Narrative Statement of SignificanceIntroduction

The Bonnots Mill Historic District is eligible to the National Register of Historic Places with significance under Criterion A for Commerce and Criterion C for Architecture. Historically, the historic district represents a significant county commercial center. Situated near the confluence of the Missouri and Osage Rivers, and located along the tracks of the first railroad line in the state, Bonnots Mill was geographically destined to be a commercial center. Platted by Felix Bonnot in 1852, Bonnots Mill became a thriving community that served as a focal trading point for nearly all of Osage County during the later decades of the nineteenth and the first decades of the twentieth centuries. Architecturally, the Bonnots Mill Historic District retains excellent examples of late nineteenth and early twentieth century architectural stylistic influence and building types. With its commercial center and surrounding residential area with two churches and two school buildings, this small community retains a full range of building functions. Building types represented include the I-House, Open Gable, Four Square, Pyramidal Cottage, and Gabled Ell. Architectural style appears mostly on public or commercial buildings such as the United Methodist Church (#19) reflecting the Late Gothic Revival style or a commercial building on Main Street (#22) reflecting Queen Anne stylistic influence. The period of significance for the historic district, c. 1840 to 1942, represents the span of years from the earliest extant building in the historic district (the Dauphine Hotel, #35, c. 1840) to the arbitrary fifty-year cut-off date required by the National Register. While some of the buildings have undergone minor alterations, overall the historic district retains its integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

Historical Background

The town of Bonnots Mill is descended from two historically important villages. The first of these, Cote Sans Dessein, was located across the Missouri River in what is now Callaway County. The date of its founding is unclear, with most estimates being either the last years of the eighteenth century or the first years of the nineteenth. The first European settlement in the area, Cote Sans Dessein was begun as a trading post by French-Canadian fur traders for their dealings with the local American Indians, a populace that included the Osages, the Shawnees, and the Delawares. Throughout the history of Bonnots Mill and its antecedent villages, the Missouri and Osage Rivers have been essential to both their prosperity and their decline.

The fur trade was the first Anglo-European commercial enterprise in the territory, and retained its preeminent place in the local economy for decades. As water provided the only efficient means of movement at this time, river transportation was vital to the success of this trade. Beginning in the eighteenth century and continuing into the early nineteenth century, traders plied the river with a succession of craft including wooden canoes, keelboats, and mackinaw boats.¹ As upstream movement of these types of craft was slow, trading posts such as Cote Sans Dessein played essential roles in the provision of goods and services as well as in serving as wintering spots.

Cote Sans Dessein remained an active trading center and had a brief period of political prominence in the years 1821 and 1822. Shortly after Missouri's admission to the Union on August 10, 1821, the General Assembly undertook to select the site for the state capital.² The site was to be ". . . on the Missouri River within forty miles of the mouth of the Osage River."³ Because it was the largest settlement in the selected area, Cote Sans Dessein was the first choice for the new capital. Due to apparent legal problems with land titles, however, the site of present day Jefferson City was selected in 1822, and the new capital was laid out in that area.⁴

Sometime in the years between 1805 and 1810, the Missouri River began to change course and cut into the bank where the village of Cote Sans Dessein was located. This prompted the removal of many inhabitants to a new location across the Missouri.⁵ With their arrival across the Missouri River, the former residents of Cote Sans Dessein established the first white settlement in what would become Osage County.⁶ This community, known only as French Village, was located approximately one-quarter mile downstream from the site of present-day Bonnots Mill on land now covered by the Missouri River.⁷ The French-American Indian trade continued from the new location, as did trade between French Village and the remaining inhabitants of Cote Sans Dessein. French Village ". . . had huts ranged along the main road fronting the river, where at long

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intervals a boat from St. Louis landed, or canoes plied between there and the 'Hill-without-a-Cause' [Cote Sans Dessein] opposite."⁸

The importance of the availability of the rivers in the area as arteries of commerce cannot be overestimated. Both Cote Sans Dessein and French Village were almost completely dependent upon river traffic for trading. Improved river transportation meant more people and goods on the river, which meant more prosperity for the businessmen at river ports. It is, therefore, highly likely that the arrival of the steamboat on the Missouri was greeted with great enthusiasm by the inhabitants of these villages. The first steamboat to attempt passage up the Missouri was the Independence which, passing both villages on the way, proceeded as far as Chariton, near present day Glasgow, Missouri in the spring of 1819.⁹ In June of that year, an attempt was made by Major Stephen Long to take a fleet of four steamboats up the Missouri to the mouth of the Yellowstone River.¹⁰ Only one boat made it as far as Council Bluffs, two others turned back at a military post in Kansas, while the fourth steamboat, the Jefferson, ". . . struck a snag in Osage Chute, at the mouth of the Osage, and sunk; being the first steamboat of the many wrecked on the Missouri River."¹¹ In addition to this first wreck, the towns of Cote Sans Dessein, French Village, and Bonnots Mill were the locations for several other losses throughout the years, with documented steamboat wrecks as late as 1917.¹²

The first recorded business establishment at French Village (and therefore in Osage County) was a store owned by A. G. Bennett which opened in 1820.¹³ Captaine Bennett [sic] had a notable career running boats on the Missouri. It is not known how long he kept his store in French Village, or if he ran it himself, but by 1831 he was the captain of the Yellow Stone which became the first steamboat to reach Fort Union, at the western edge of what is now North Dakota, near the mouth of the Yellowstone River in 1832.¹⁴ In addition to this record-setting voyage, he was also captain of the vessel in the spring of 1833 as it carried Prince Maximilian of Weid-Neuweid and his hired artist Karl Bodmer up the Missouri.¹⁵ Through the Prince's journals and the renowned paintings of American Indians produced by Bodmer, this trip up river was immortalized and the products of these two men continue to be studied by scholars. Of special note to the study at hand, Jackson writes that on the second day out of St. Charles, "they passed the village of Portland, then the mouth of the Osage River, and stopped at Cote Sans Dessein, an old French village almost destroyed by the river. Here Captain Bennett went ashore to visit his family and returned with his wife and two half-blood Indian boys whom they were raising, to show them the boat."¹⁶

French Village had no school or church, but some religious instruction did occur. The home of one resident, Louis Leblanc, is known to have been the site for a church service conducted in 1839 by Ferdinand Helias, a Jesuit priest, with an attendance of about twenty-four people.¹⁷ In addition to intermittent services, a record exists of a priest dedicating a cemetery for French Village residents at the site of what would be Bonnots Mill.¹⁸ This site later became Koetting's lumber yard.

Steamboat transportation continued to play an important part in the life of French Village. According to C.J. Vaughan, "many of the earlier citizens of the town were investors in and promoters of steamship transportation. Closely allied with river navigation, the town has furnished many skilled pilots who have explored the 'Big Muddy' from source to mouth."¹⁹ In addition to Missouri River traffic, the Osage River was navigable by steamboat for two hundred miles upstream, thus providing French Village and later, Bonnots Mill, with additional advantages as a trading center.²⁰ Traffic on the river increased rapidly during the 1830's, from five regular boats in 1831 to fifteen or twenty by 1836 serving small river towns, the Santa Fe trade and the government military trade.²¹ By 1842, twenty-six steamboats were engaged in trade on the lower Missouri River, and by 1858, at least sixty regular packet boats were operating, along with another twenty or thirty others that came into the Missouri from other waterways.²² Packet boats carried the mail, along with passengers and freight and therefore would have made many stops including, by this time, the new town of Dauphine, later to be known as Bonnots Mill.

As was the case with Cote Sans Dessein, the Missouri River once again shifted its course and French Village slowly began to be encroached upon by the water. Over a period of years, people moved to higher ground in the nearby area. The end came for French Village during the flood of 1844 when the last resident, Augustus Menges, sought help to remove the contents of his store.²³

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The Establishment of Bonnots Mill

Although French Village was no more, its spirit of commercialism remained. When Felix Bonnot laid out the settlement that became Bonnots Mill, two businesses were already present, owned by Mr. King and Mr. Pinet, and consisting of a store and saloons.²⁴ During the 1830s, 1840s and 1850s, a sizeable influx of French emigrants into this area occurred, and in 1843 twenty-two families from France were living in the vicinity of where Bonnots Mill would take shape.²⁵ Among them was Felix Bonnot, who would strongly influence the fledgling community that would eventually bear his name.

Felix Bonnot was born in June, 1828, in Vallon, France. When he was about nine years old, he emigrated to America and stayed for a period of years in New Orleans. He was accompanied from France by his grandfather (Joseph Boillot), with whom he eventually made his way up the Mississippi, then the Missouri, finally settling in the vicinity of the future town, apparently in the late 1840s. By 1850, his widowed mother (Mrs. Rosalie Bonnot), a brother (Saul), and a sister (Philomine) had also arrived in the area.²⁶

On December 9, 1851, Felix Bonnot married Lucine Party.²⁷ She was born in France about 1832 to Victor and Delphine Party. Her family emigrated to America in 1843 and located in Osage County, about two miles from the area that was to become Bonnots Mill. After their marriage, Felix Bonnot purchased a farm on the current site of the town. The following year he laid out the town and built a flour mill and saw mill which was said to be the first steam powered saw mill established within what is now Osage County.²⁸

After the influx of new French settlers during the first half of the nineteenth century, a sizeable emigration from Germany occurred around the middle of the century. Osage County received a large share of these immigrants, and by 1889 half of the county's residents were German, compared to the French who made up only one-sixteenth of the population by this time.²⁹

A surviving plat of the town from 1858 shows four rectangular blocks with their long sides parallel to the Pacific Railroad track which runs northeast and southwest along one side of the town (see Figure 5). The four blocks are subdivided into eight lots each, with each lot having 30 front feet and running the entire width of the block to a depth of 105 feet. These narrow but deep lots are reminiscent of the French practice of dividing land into "long lots" which provide all parcels with frontage, and enough area in depth to provide ample space for food production. The state road titled "from Bonnots Mill to Vienna", follows approximately the route taken into the town today by State Highway A. Both Short Street and Church Hill Street are present on the plat but are not named. Two large blocks of land, as of 1858 not yet subdivided, are across the state road from the four blocks previously described.³⁰

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Figure 5: 1858 Plat Map

Source: Plat, "Town of Dauphin," Osage County Courthouse, Linn, Missouri, 1858

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The text accompanying the plat states that Felix Bonnot was the proprietor of the town, and that he named the town "Dauphine".³¹ Although some conflict exists among historical sources on why this name was chosen for the town, general agreement exists that it was named for a province in southeastern France.³² This fact, however, throws doubt on the claim that the town was actually named by Felix Bonnot. The Bonnot family came from Doubs County in northeastern France.³³ Several references suggest the name Dauphine was adopted by the French that had moved upstream from French Village in the 1830s and 1840s. According to Sarah Morris, "after the flood [1844], the remaining Frenchmen established Dauphine . . ." and that upon his arrival in the area, "Felix [Bonnot] settled in Dauphine . . ."³⁴ In her series of articles on early Osage County history, Hallie Mantle provides a list of ". . . early purchasers of land in the vicinity of Dauphine . . ." with dates ranging from 1834 to 1839.³⁵ A logical assumption is that the name Dauphine had been applied to the area which would become Bonnots Mill before the arrival of Felix Bonnot, but that he formalized both the name and the layout of the town in 1852.

History: Commerce

Whatever the provenance of the name, Felix Bonnot's arrival on the scene served to boost the commercial fortunes of the town. His timing could not have been better. Big changes were coming to this part of Missouri in the form of the railroad. The Pacific Railroad of Missouri was incorporated on March 12, 1849 and received \$2,000,000 in state aid funds raised through subscription on February 22, 1851.³⁶ On the second Saturday in March of that year, the Osage County Court held a special session devoted to considering the proposal to subscribe in the stock for the railroad; a decision to do so was made at this time, provided the railway followed a certain route.³⁷ According to Goodspeed's history, however, the preferred route was not selected by the railroad, so the county decided by vote not to provide aid to the railway.³⁸ Construction began on July 4, 1851 in Saint Louis, and by July 23, 1853 track had been extended to the town of Pacific, thirty-seven miles away.³⁹ The specific date when the tracks were laid through Bonnots Mill is not known, however, the railway was completed through the county in November, 1855.⁴⁰

The combination of river transport, rail transport, and both the saw and flour mills (which Bonnot established) provided the new town with commercial assets that quickly propelled it into the forefront of Osage County commerce. Along with commercial development, civic amenities began to appear. The post office was established by Felix Bonnot in 1857; he also established the railway depot in 1868 and served the town as the railroad agent.⁴¹ The station was named Bonnots Mill, and the town gradually became known by the same name. The post office was known as "Bonnots" from 1857 to 1869, as "Dauphine" from 1869 until 1892, and has since been "Bonnots Mill".⁴²

Building of the railroad station provided further impetus for the commercial development of Bonnots Mill, and the town was soon a major trading place for the county. It served as "the major shipping point for Linn, Loose Creek, Frankenstein, Vosholl and a large agricultural territory."⁴³ A description of the town in its heyday (c. 1870-c. 1930) is provided in the Osage County Memory Book:

Residents were witness to intense activity: farmers from an extensive area brought their produce, including livestock, to Bonnots Mill for shipment on the railroad; ties hewn by local people were stacked in huge piles along the track; passengers came into the town to board their trains, or got off and scattered to their destinations; traveling salesmen called drummers came daily on the trains to hawk their wares in Bonnots Mill or outlying communities; the mills in town stayed open long hours, transforming wheat and corn into flour and cornmeal for shipment elsewhere or for local distribution; heavy freight wagons pulled by oxen, mules or horses entered or left town daily.⁴⁴

Concurrent with the development of this trading activity, was the emergence of associated business establishments. The earliest extant business inventory is from 1860, and listed a town called "Bonnot's", in accord with the post office name at that time. The listing is slim, mentioning only Felix Bonnot's steam saw and grist mill, M. Tarty's boots and shoes business, and S. Thompson, dentist. Also included are J.L. Dodd as Justice of the Peace, and J.M. King as postmaster. No population figure is given for this date.⁴⁵

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The Civil War seems to have had little effect on the town. Although a Home Guard was established in the county (Felix Bonnot served in it), no record exists of military action near the vicinity of Bonnots Mill.⁴⁸ The only effect was probably a general slow-down in the level of business activity.

Public education arrived in the community at about this point. According to Hallie Mantle, Louis and Virginia Boillot sold one acre of land to School District No. 3, Township 44, Range 10 for \$5.00 on March 8, 1867. This school was just south of Bonnots Mill, and school directors were Felix Bonnot, John N. Steininger, and Victor Pinet.⁴⁷

By 1876, the town is listed in the Gazetteer as "Dauphine" [sic], and a population of 60 is recorded. By this time, the town had a daily stage to the county seat at Linn, and Bonnots Mill is noted as being a shipping point for grain and produce. The number of retail establishments had increased with two general stores, one associated with Felix Bonnot and one with William Ratekin. Upon the death of his mother-in-law in 1867, Felix Bonnot had left the milling business and purchased an interest in the general store previously owned by the deceased.⁴⁸ The town had two saloons (E. Burch and C.T. Tuero), and two blacksmiths (H.M. Cartier and Gustave Perry). Felix Bonnot is also listed as postmaster at this time.⁴⁹

Just three years later, the Gazetteer listed a population of 100 for Dauphine, with daily stage service to Linn and daily mail (Felix Bonnot continuing as postmaster).⁵⁰ Business interests had expanded as well with F. Boillot and X. Boillot, wagonmakers; Felix Bonnot, general store and Station Agent; H.M. Cartier, blacksmith; Dubrouillet and John X. Pinet, saloon; Gustave Perry, blacksmith, H. Dieckriede, general store; Victor Pinet, general store; Pinet and Meamber, lumber manufacturers.⁵¹ Felix Bonnot died May 16, 1880, and his widow, Lucine Bonnot, took over as postmistress and owner of his general store.⁵² Indications exist that another school was built by 1885 on the Maasen farm, and was later moved into town.⁵³ Two hotels were located in town by the 1880s: the Bonnots Mill Hotel (now Krautman's Korner Cafe, #23) and the Dauphine Hotel (#35, now run as a bed and breakfast). The Meyer-Morfeld Milling Company was established in 1887, remodeled in 1904, and equipped with a gas engine and updated machinery in 1908. By 1915, the mill had a daily capacity of 75 barrels of flour and 80 of meal.⁵⁴ Although part of the complex burned in 1951, the company is still in operation as a feed mixing plant (#24).

By 1893, the Gazetteer listed the population at 120. The town continued to expand commercially and contained three general stores owned by J. Boillot, H. Dieckriede, and J.C. Dubrouillet. The Dubrouillet Store is still in existence as a general store, now known as the Eynard Store (#35). Also in existence were two saloons (L.B. Boillot, F. Senevey), M. Koetting's lumber yard (which became one of the largest in the county), the Meyer-Morfeld Milling Co., J. Ruettgen and Co.'s grain and cattle business, H. Cartier's blacksmith shop, and Alexander Verdote's Dauphine Hotel (#35). W.S. Williams was the Railroad Agent and A.G. Berg was a doctor.⁵⁵ In addition, Goodspeed's history mentions L. Boillot's Bonnots Mill Hotel (#23), Frank Maire's livery stable, Antone Fork as a shoemaker, and L.J. Boillot as an extensive exporter of grains, lumber, and livestock.⁵⁶

Changes came to the rivers in 1900 when "the U.S. Corps of Engineers built a series of locks and dams in the area that successfully changed the course of the Missouri River near Bonnots Mill."⁵⁷ The river was channeled into a different course, and the Osage River was diverted into the now abandoned Missouri River channel. This had the effect of making Bonnots Mill an Osage River town as opposed to a Missouri River town.

The turn of the century saw an increasing level of development for the town with the establishment of the Bank of Bonnots Mill (#21) by Alexander Verdote in 1905. A prominent citizen, he also established a grain elevator, hardware store, and owned the Dauphine Hotel (#35).⁵⁸ Other townspeople involved in founding the bank included Joseph B. Dubrouillet, Mathew Koetting, Herman Dieckriede and Alfred A. Speer. A permanent bank building (extant today) was constructed in 1907.⁵⁹

The year of 1905 also saw the purchase of a tract of land near the top of the bluff for the site of the Catholic Church. Construction was completed in 1907 and the church became the St. Louis Parish Church of Bonnots Mill (#41); it remains a prominent landmark in the town. A parish school was begun in 1915 and the schoolhouse is extant today (#43). In 1916, the Methodist Church was dedicated, and is the only Protestant church in town (#19).⁶⁰

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According to the Osage County Centennial, "petition to incorporate it [Bonnots Mill] as a village was filed May 3, 1920, the trustees were Michael H. Voss, J.H. Dieckriede, Fred J. Meyer and Alex Verdot."⁶¹ Although the village filed a petition to disincorporate in 1924, it remained an active commercial center until the 1930s. Elderly residents interviewed in 1974 remembered trains stopping three or four times a day, with hundreds of people in town to patronize the mills, ship products, embark or disembark from trains or boats, or just to watch the trains and the vast numbers of cattle being shipped out.⁶² According to Harvey Buhr, a local businessman, the town continued to grow spatially until the 1920s, when, due to the confines created by river and bluffs, it literally ran out of room to expand any farther.⁶³

The coming of the automobile age brought with it the decline of river, and then railroad transportation. As Bonnots Mill was well oriented to water and rail, but poorly oriented to road transport due to difficulty of inland access, this shift in transport methods signaled the beginning of the end for the town's commercial preeminence. As business declined, establishments began to disappear. The Dauphine Hotel (#35) ended operations around 1930, the old mill burned in 1951, the railroad depot closed around 1970, and trains no longer stopped in Bonnots Mill. Public education disappeared from the town in 1951 due to a statewide consolidation movement. The parochial school continued until 1966. No schools exist in Bonnots Mill today.⁶⁴ The Bank of Bonnots Mill was moved to Loose Creek in the early 1970s and was renamed "Heritage Bank".⁶⁵

As commerce declined in the community, so did building construction. This has left the town remarkably unchanged from its heyday early in the century. The Bonnots Mill of today is a compact collection of tidy frame and brick buildings tucked into the hillside next to the Osage River and is still home to approximately 175 people. The two churches continue to operate, as does the Dubrouillet Store, now operating as the Eynard Store (#31), which has remained in one family for generations, and the Meyer-Morfeld Milling Company, currently the Backes Feed Company (#24). Also operating are upholstery businesses (#22 and #27), an antique shop (#26), and a restaurant (#23). The extant commercial buildings date from c. 1840 (Dauphine Hotel, #35) to 1910 (Post Office, #30). The continued presence of these establishments speaks of a place strongly dedicated to its past.

Architecture

The architectural features of Bonnots Mill provide a physical and visual record of both the early inhabitants' homelands, and of a developing American community. As the town was primarily settled by French and German immigrants, traces of their native culture found expression in the brick and frame buildings they constructed. As most of the extant buildings date from the late nineteenth century, few surviving examples of the earlier French influence survive. The flavor of their architecture does remain, however, in several buildings with full-facade second story porches, or galleries. The layout of the town, with long narrow lots, is also due to the initial occupance of the town by the French. The German influence makes itself known through the use of solid brick construction and as frame infill or "nogging."⁶⁶ Both cultures have contributed to the compact and tidy appearance of the town, as well as the placement of buildings against the sidewalk with no setbacks. The widespread use of metal roofs helps to create a visually impressive architectural array.

The development of the community directly relates to its transformation from agricultural origins to its growth as a commercial center. As with many railroad towns, the principal axes of commercial development were along the railroad and Main Street. The buildings which emerged along the principal commercial arteries were functionally related to streets by means of a very simple formula with long, narrow, rectangular buildings having one narrow side facing the street.⁶⁷ Retail stores dominated business along the main street. Two examples of the Shop-House form of commercial buildings are in evidence at Bonnots Mill (#22, #25). This form is characterized by first floor commercial enterprise and second floor domestic quarters.⁶⁸ The Shop-House persisted longer in small towns where less commercial development took place. The Bank of Bonnots Mill building (#21) is characteristic of another commercial building form found in small towns--the One-Part Commercial Block. The One-Part Commercial Block became popular in the mid-nineteenth century and consisted of a simple box form with a decorated facade displaying urban overtones.⁶⁹ Bank buildings that adopted this form tended to be taller and more embellished than their retail counterparts.⁷⁰ Indeed, in many small towns, the bank building was often one of the most architecturally significant buildings in

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town symbolizing wealth and success.⁷¹ While the Bank of Bonnots Mill building is small in scale, its ornamentation attests to this building pattern.

The spectrum of goods and services offered by small towns like Bonnots Mill was a function of their size and the size of their trade hinterland.⁷² Successful small towns were based on permanent business investments which linked local hinterlands into the regional and national economic system.⁷³ Bonnots Mill served a large agricultural hinterland and operated as a way station through which farm products could be sent to markets and as a distribution point for goods and services.⁷⁴ The importance of agricultural activity in the vicinity of Bonnots Mill is represented in the built environment by farmsteads. Several farmsteads are still evident in the historic district (#11, #14, #54, #55). These rural complexes consist of a farmhouse and several outbuildings related to the agricultural enterprise. As Bonnots Mill expanded, several of these farmsteads became part of the town while the functions of the complex and its outbuildings became more urban. No farming continues within the historic district.

As the town developed commercially, residential development was transformed as well. Additionally, the gradual absorption of the French and German cultures into an emerging American one is expressed through the adoption of vernacular building types. In his book, Folk Architecture in Little Dixie, Howard Marshall states that when German farmers settled in the central Missouri area, they adopted Anglo-American house types to ease their integration into the community.⁷⁵ Foremost among these was the I-House, a gable-roof building one room deep, two rooms wide, and two stories high, often with a central hall. In Common Houses in America's Small Towns, John Jakle states that "The I house symbolized prosperity and respectability both among farmers and among businessmen and professionals in the villages and towns. The rise of commercial agriculture associated with the development of regional railroad networks first accounted for the growing affluence."⁷⁶ Five I-Houses (#9, #13, #14, #49, #54) are in the historic district; some are among the oldest extant buildings. By the nineteenth century, the I-House form had evolved into three-bay (Pre-Classical I-House) and five-bay (Classical I-House) facade variations.⁷⁷ In Bonnots Mill, the I-Houses are all of the three-bay, Pre-Classical variation.

The other six vernacular building types distinguishable in Bonnots Mill are the Double Pile, Open Gable, Four Square, Pyramidal Cottage, Gabled Ell, and Hall and Parlor. Double Pile buildings possess a 4 room plan, with two rooms on either side of a central hall. These buildings are usually 3 to 5 bays wide and have either a side gable or hipped roof. The Double Pile Cottage form is "rooted in local nineteenth-century German building traditions with echoes of the Colonial French Creole common in Missouri before German settlement."⁷⁸ Two buildings in Bonnots Mill are classed as Double Pile (#42, #44). The Open Gable (or Gable Front) house type is a variant of the Double Pile house or cottage (two rooms deep), having the narrow, gable front portion of the building facing the street. In Bonnots Mill, nine examples of the Open Gable form exist (#2, #7, #12, #17, #18, #30, #32, #33, #34). The Pyramidal Cottage house type has a square floor plan and is only one story in height with a pyramidal or nearly pyramidal hipped roof. One Pyramidal Cottage can be found in Bonnots Mill (#15). The Gabled Ell vernacular type is characterized by an intersecting gable roof with ridge lines equal in height, and an L-shaped floor plan. The facade comprises a gable end and a perpendicular side wing which usually contains the entrance sheltered by a porch. The historic district contains four Gabled Ell houses (#1, #39, #45, #47). The Hall and Parlor houses (#36, #37, #40), are composed of a two room plan with no hallway. They are one, one-and-a-half, or two stories in height, and have three to five bay facades.

As Bonnots Mill continued to thrive commercially into the early twentieth century, its residential vernacular building types evolved. Examples of these house types include the Four Square and Bungalow. The Four Square house type is a two or two-and-one-half story building with a square perimeter, and a hipped roof often containing attic dormers. This house form has been associated with the central Corn Belt, and with the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.⁷⁹ One example exists in the historic district, somewhat unusual to Bonnots Mill for its native rock construction material (#53). Several houses (#5, #6, #11) display the characteristic low profile and extended eaves, large front porch with heavy porch posts, and small overall size (one to one-and-a-half stories) of the Bungalow style. Bungalows are associated with the early decades of the twentieth century, and are one of the first truly national architectural styles for residential buildings as they were constructed all over the country.⁸⁰

While the buildings of Bonnots Mill are overwhelmingly vernacular, a few display the prominent architectural styles of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The town contains an example of Late Gothic Revival architectural influence in the Bonnots Mill United Methodist Church (#19). This building, while still relatively simple in design, displays elements of the style through the Gothic-arched shape of the windows. The building housing Jim's Upholstery (#22) possesses a slight Queen Anne

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influence which is reflected in the 2nd floor porch, sawn shingles, and slightly varied roof line. The Dudenhoeffer home (#50) on Church Hill Street reflects a Tudor Revival influence in the building's steeply pitched multi-gable roof, recessed arch entrance, and window groupings.

In keeping with the straightforward Germanic nature expressed in most of the architecture, the buildings feature very little ornamentation. The Methodist Church has stained-glass windows, and the M&M Upholstery Shop building has its cornice line at the parapet enlivened with brick corbeling and dentils. The I-House on Iris Street (#54) is embellished with Italianate porch posts and brackets, as is the I-House on Church Hill Street (#49). The most ornamentation is found on the former Bank building. The first floor fenestration and entrance section is framed with an elaborate surround of concrete foliated square panels, "spindles," and egg and dart molding. Additionally, the cornice features unpainted limestone labels and central sign block reading "BANK." The building retains a very high degree of integrity, retaining even its extensive prism glass transoms in multiple shades of purple.

Four buildings in the historic district may be classified as modern or altered to modern (#3, #16, #48, #51). One of these has a historic core, and the other three were constructed outside the 50 year cut-off for the National Register.

Historic Highlights of Representative Buildings

Building #5

This c. 1915 Bungalow was first owned/occupied by Henry Dieckriede, a German immigrant who became an important businessman in Bonnots Mill. His general store (#25) was, at one time, one of the largest in the county. The building continues to serve as a residence.

Building #7

This irregular plan, Open Gable house was constructed in 1908. The first owner was Ferdinand Meyer, owner of the Meyer-Morfeld Milling Company in operation since 1887. Mr. Meyer lived here until his death in 1947. The building continues to serve as a residence.

Building #11

The two story, rectangular plan house now on this site was constructed in 1935-36. Previously, the property contained a boarding house owned by Henry and Annie Oidtmann. This is the only record of a boarding house found in the historic district. The present building serves as a residence.

Building #12: Bonnots Mill School

This one story, rectangular plan, Open Gable house was constructed c. 1889 as the Bonnots Mill School. The building was also used for the Methodist Sunday School by 1902. In later years, it became a residence, which is the current use today. This building is the only extant public school building in the historic district.

Building #13: Dieckriede House

This two story, rectangular plan I-House was constructed c. 1885. The first owner was H. Dieckriede, owner of the general store; this residence was later owned by Rudolph Mertens, proprietor of the Eynard Store (#31) on Main Street. The building still serves as a residence.

Building #14: Henry Meyer House

This two story, Pre-Classical I-House was constructed c. 1855 and is one of the oldest houses in the historic district. The presence of brick-nogged walls indicates Germanic building traditions, and this house is the only known extant example of this

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technique in the survey area. Between 1880 and 1890, the building served as the residence of a number of prominent townspeople: Lucine Bonnot (widow of Felix Bonnot), Victor Bonnot (their son), Lucien J. Boillot (the Boillots were prominent business people in the area), and Henry Meyer, who was the owner at that time of the Meyer-Morfeld Milling Company (#24). The building remained in use as the residence of the Meyer family for nearly 100 years, until 1988. It continues its historic function today, still serving as a residence.

Building #19: Bonnots Mill United Methodist Church

The church was built in 1915, on land purchased from Mary J. Boillot for \$550.00. Previously, the public school building was used for Sunday School, and a hall was rented for religious services. It was over a livery stable where horses were kept that were used to carry mail and passengers to and from Linn, Missouri. This hall was located where the Church is now. The bell and exterior paint for the Church were donated by Sears, Roebuck and Company and Montgomery Ward mail order houses. The Church was dedicated May 7, 1916. A new chimney was built in 1931 when a wood furnace was installed. An adjoining lot was purchased in 1946 from Mrs. Anna Haslag for \$150.00. An addition was made to the Church in 1955 for about \$1500. This building is one of two church buildings.

Building #20

Since its construction c. 1885, this building has hosted a variety of commercial enterprises and is currently a residence. The first owner was a blacksmith named H.U. Cartier who used the lower floor as a shop. This business is listed in Goodspeed's history published in 1889. The upstairs floor was then used as a meeting hall. The 1913 Osage County plat book shows a post office in this building, but by the 1920s, it was Frank Bauer's blacksmith shop. The upstairs floor was a dance hall in the 1920s and early 1930s. In 1932, the property was purchased by a mechanic named Darsey Perriguet who subsequently converted the blacksmith shop into a garage and gas station, and the upstairs into living quarters. The garage is no longer in business; the upstairs remains a residence.

Building #21: Bank of Bonnots Mill

The Bank of Bonnots Mill was established in 1905, with Alex Verdot serving as the first President. While originally located in what is now the Krautman's Korner building (#23), the present bank building was constructed in 1907. The bank was one of four in the county that survived the Great Depression. In the early 1970s, it became Heritage Bank, and a new main building was constructed in Loose Creek. The Bonnots Mill facility was open a few days a week as late as 1980, but is no longer in operation.

Building #22: Haslag Saloon

Built c. 1890, this building was a saloon owned by Pete and Bill Haslag around the turn of the century. During prohibition, a restaurant and small grocery operation occupied the building. It also served as a Knights of Columbus hall at an unknown time. The building now contains an upholstery shop.

Building #23: Bonnots Mill Hotel; Krautman's Store

The original portion of this building was constructed c. 1870 as a general store and saloon, with a Mr. Debrilliot [sic Debrouillet, Dubrouillet] possibly being the first owner. The upper floor was used as a residence. By 1889, Louis Boillot operated the lower floor as a saloon, the upper floor as the Bonnots Mill Hotel, with a one story addition to the west serving as a residence. In 1901, the property was purchased by Conrad Krautman, who ran a general store on the premises which was owned and operated by the Krautman family until 1980. A 1905 photo shows the Bank located in this building to the left of the store, and a barbershop to the left of the Bank. The area of the building containing these two services was enlarged with a second floor by approximately 1915. A small addition, made to the west of the earlier west addition, was used as a meat market. A livery stable was also associated with the store. The building continues its historic commercial function today, operating as a restaurant.

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Building #24: Meyer-Morfeld Milling Company

This c. 1890 building represents two important agricultural and commercial establishments in Bonnots Mill. The first was the Bonnots Mill Elevator, started by Alex Verdot, Theodore Heinen, and John Ruttgers who formed a business partnership in 1889. At some later time, the building housed a co-op for the Missouri Farmers Association where feed was sold. The Meyer-Morfeld Milling Company was begun in 1887. Henry Meyer and Adam Morfeld started business in Westphalia in 1878 and moved to Bonnots Mill in 1887. Fred Meyer (a son) purchased the Morfeld interest in 1898, and Henry Meyer (another son) bought out his father's interest in 1917. The Meyer-Morfeld Milling Company is still in operation as the Backes Feed Company, and today operates a feed mixing business in this building.

Building #25: Dieckriede Store

This building was constructed c. 1885 as a general store under the proprietorship of Henry Dieckriede. A description from around this time mentions a basement where sugar and salt were stored, and dry goods and groceries were sold on the first floor. In the rear, farmers could purchase harness, shovels, and other items. Shoes and clothing were available on the second floor. The building was later used as the Bon-Ton Dance Hall (perhaps a corruption of "bon temps", French for "good time"), with a stage on the first floor that was used for community theatre. Upstairs contained the local high school, which operated until the 1940s. The building is currently operated as the Eynard Cabinet Shop.

Building #27: Verdot Store

This building was constructed in 1858 for Felix Bonnot, and housed the original railway ticket and express office. It may also have housed the post office about the same time. Around the turn of the century, the building was owned by Alex Verdot and contained the business "Alex Verdot & Co." which dealt in grain, hardware, farm implements, buggies, wagons, tile, brick, fencing and other products. As motorized transport became popular, Alex Verdot was the first to handle gasoline and petroleum products in Bonnots Mill. Later, the building was used for the "Bonnots Mill Chickery," a chicken hatchery run by Alex Verdot's daughter, Lizzie. This establishment sold baby chicks to the farmers and ranchers of Osage and surrounding counties until the early 1970s. The building now houses M&M Upholstery.

Building #28: Voss Saloon

This building was constructed c. 1890 and operated as the Voss Saloon until 1943, offering rooms to rent upstairs. It then became a restaurant, and at some later period housed a barber shop. The building is still in use and functions now as a residence.

Building #31: Dubrouillet's Store; Eynard Store

This c. 1875 building is thought to be the oldest store in Bonnots Mill. Between the building's construction and 1926, it was owned by J.C. Dubrouillet, Henry Sampson, Herman Gove, and Henry Oidtmann, successively. August and Gertrude Eynard purchased the store from Henry Oidtmann in 1926. The store has been in the Eynard family since then, and is currently owned and operated by Mrs. Irene Mertens, the daughter of August and Gertrude Eynard. Located at the foot of the steep hill entering the town on Highway A, the building has survived three runaway truck crashes in 1973, 1978, and 1983.

Building #34: Cartier House

The original limestone construction of the building dates to c. 1850, making this one of the oldest buildings remaining in Bonnots Mill; it may have been the first house constructed in the new town. This building was the residence for Mr. Cartier, the blacksmith, and may have once served as the home and office of Dr. Mead.

Building #35: Dauphine Hotel

This building is one of the most historically important commercial buildings in the historic district. Early portions of the building appear to date from c. 1840, and the property was owned by Felix Bonnot from 1852-1858, therefore it could possibly have been the farm he purchased after his marriage. The 1858 transaction records mention a frame house. By 1879, the building had been enlarged to its present form; the owner at that time was Camille Dubrouillet (who may also have been the "J.C. Dubrouillet" that owned the Dubrouillet Store (#31) in 1893). On the 16th of October 1890, Alex Verdot received a warranty deed from Xavier and Zoa Pinet for the property. The Verdot family ran the Dauphine Hotel until the 1930s. The Hotel was a

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popular spot for lodging with traveling salesmen and others arriving in the town by boat or train. Three of Alex Verdot's daughters used the building as a residence until the last one died in 1970. The building was then purchased by a nephew who used it as a weekend house until 1979, when Dr. and Mrs. Robert Bregant acquired the property. The building has been undergoing restoration, and is operated as a bed and breakfast. It was placed on the National Register of Historic Places on November 14, 1980.

Building #41: St. Louis Parish Church

This church was constructed in 1907 on land purchased in 1905 from Edward and Mary Favier for \$6.00. This property is located on the top of the bluff overlooking the town and the river, as high ground was considered the proper place for a church. Matt Koetting was the builder, and the cornerstone was laid on August 25, 1906. The church was dedicated on July 17, 1907. Prior to the construction of the building, mass was periodically celebrated at the Dubrouillet (now Eynard) Store (#31). One of two churches in the historic district, the St. Louis Parish Church continues to be a community focal point.

Building #42: St. Louis Parish Church Rectory

This c. 1907 building has historically been the church rectory. When the property for the St. Louis Parish Church was purchased in 1905, a log house was already on the land. The log house was incorporated into the rectory and now serves as the kitchen. This building is now a residence, but no longer functions as a rectory.

Building #43: St. Louis Parish School

This building was constructed c. 1916 as the parochial school, one of only two school buildings in the town. The parish school was closed in 1966, and this building is now used as a community hall.

Building #45: Sisters' Convent

This c. 1910 building was used to house the Sisters of Divine Providence who arrived in 1932 to staff the parish school. The Ursuline Sisters took over in 1943, but the Divine Providence nuns returned in 1950 and remained until the school closed in 1966. The west side of the porch was enclosed and made into a chapel in 1950. The building is now used as a residence.

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UTM References

	Zone	Easting	Northing
E.	15	590160	4269820
F.	15	589960	4270150

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundaries of the Bonnots Mill Historic District correspond to the boundaries marked on the boundary map (see Figure 6). Starting at point 1, where the eastern edge of Wildwood Lane intersects the 600-foot contour line, proceed southeastwardly and then southwestwardly along the 600-foot contour. Proceed directly south at point 2 to intersect Highway A at the western edge of the residential lot of building #18 (point 3). Continue westward along the north edge of Highway A until the 580-foot contour is intersected (point 4). Then follow the 580-foot contour southeastwardly to point 5. Proceed southwest from point 5 along the western edge of the residential lot of building #1 until the 580-foot contour is again reached (point 6) and continue northwestward along the contour. Continue in a line, perpendicular to the railroad, from the most northerly point on the 580-foot contour until point 7 on the east edge of the Missouri Pacific railroad is reached. Proceed northeastwardly along the southern edge of the railroad tracks until point 8. Proceed upslope, perpendicular to the railroad, until the boundary intersects the westernmost point of the 700-foot contour (point 9). Continue along the 700-foot contour until point 10 where the boundary turns southwestward, parallel to the railroad, to intersect the junction formed by the southern edge of the light-duty road and the western edge of Wildwood Lane on the U.S.G.S. map (point 11). Proceed along the western margin of Wildwood Lane and return to the point of origin.

Boundary Justification

Physical features, the settlement pattern, and man-made features were all considered in the identification of historic district boundaries. The boundary includes the concentration of buildings which relate to the historic district's significance and retain historic integrity. Various contour lines are utilized on several different portions of the boundary where they appropriately encircle the historic resources. While the development of the Bonnots Mill community owes much to river transportation and commerce, the land to the north and west of the Missouri Pacific railroad tracks to the Osage River is excluded due to modern, albeit temporary, construction. The eastern edge of the Missouri Pacific railroad, excluding the tracks themselves, is used as a historic district boundary since rail transportation had a significant impact on the community during and after the period of river commerce; the track edge makes for a logical boundary. Man-made features, such as road margins and residential lot boundaries, are used as historic district boundaries when no natural boundary could be employed.

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Figure 6: Boundary Map

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Form Prepared by:

For The URBANA Group:

Alice Edwards, Preservation Planner

Susan Enscoe, Historical Geographer

Joseph Gallagher, Cultural Geographer

Karen Kummer, Architectural Historian

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41. lskjd

42. lsakdjf

43. sdjf

44. lsj

45. lsakdjf

46. lsdj

47. lskajf

48. kajsdh

49. sahj

50. slsadh

51. lskd

52. skdjf

53. kasjdh

54. lskadjf

55. lasj

56. lasj

57. ;ds

58. lksjdf

59. lsjdf

60. lskdj

61. jhds

62. sjh

63. ledfh

64. ledjf

65. kljfg

66.

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73. Jakle, p. 13.

74. #44, #45.

75.lasdj

76.sld

77.ls

78.lasd

79.aowwu

80.od



