

United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

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

1. Name

historic Hockaday, John Augustus, House

and/or common Hockaday House

2. Location

street & number 105 Hockaday Avenue not for publication

city, town Fulton vicinity of _____ congressional district #8 - Hon. Richard Ichor

state Missouri code 029 county Callaway code 027

3. Classification

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

4. Owner of Property

name Bobby and Delores C. Holt

street & number 105 Hockaday Avenue

city, town Fulton vicinity of _____ state Missouri 65251

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Callaway County Courthouse

street & number Recorder of Deeds Office

city, town Fulton state Missouri 65251

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title 1. Missouri Historic Sites Catalog has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date 1963 federal state county local

depository for survey records State Historical Society of Missouri

city, town Columbia state Missouri 65201

7. Description

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

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

SITE

Throughout its history the Hockaday House has been a landmark in Fulton, Missouri. It sits prominently on a hill overlooking the Stinson Creek and the original town of Fulton. During the summer months the house is well-shaded and although it is now situated close to other residences built to the south within the last 20 years, the north side of the lot is large, grassy and evokes a pastoral feeling. In addition, a city park, given to the city of Fulton by the Hockaday family, is located beyond the property line to the northeast. During the winter months, there is a clear vista that spans between the Hockaday House on the hill and the Tucker houses on the north end of Court Street at the other end of town.

EXTERIOR

This brick house was built using a fairly traditional form -- it is a vernacular I-house, two-stories high, one-room deep, with a three-bay facade and central hall. With its low hipped roof, denticulated cornice and fairly wide entablature board with bead and reel molding below, its visual appearance reflects the traditions of an ordered past, undoubtedly experienced and felt by the people who had the house built.

However, the house also reflects elements of the new Italianate style of architecture which had reached Missouri by the late 1850's. Elements of this newer style may be seen in the center gable on the primary (north) facade, the decorative eave brackets, the most characteristic feature of the Italianate style, and tall, narrow, segmental arch windows with ornamental cast iron lintels with rosettes at the corners, guilloche motifs in the friezes, and acanthus leaf brackets. The two-story high bay window on the east bay of the main facade continues the trend toward asymmetry; and this, along with the prominent, "picturesque" chimneys decorated with a sort of "petticoat" trim also reinforces the Italianate flavor of the building as opposed to the more austere Greek Revival style. The projecting double-door entranceway is topped by a balustrade which has a railing characterized by consecutive rings with quatrefoil cut-outs; this motif vaguely echoes the consecutive ring motif which can be seen on the window lintels of the north facade. The original doors are still in place and boast frosted glass panes bearing the initials "J A H" within a medallion. The segmental arch transom light is cranberry glass and is purported to be original. A colossal or two-story high portico with square piers has been added to the main face. The brick has been painted light grey by the present owners although in the past it has been painted white. The brick itself is laid in common bond and was made by slaves.

On the west facade false windows with louvered shutters can be seen which were made to match the windows on the rest of the house with their segmental arches and plain stone lugsills. The fact that the first story windows of this house are somewhat taller than the second story windows appears more evident on the west facade. These windows, as is the case with the other windows of the house other than those on the north side, do not have ornamental lintels.

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INTERIOR

The most prominent feature of the interior is the winding walnut staircase in the central hall which has 18 steps and a gracefully curving baluster with two turned balusters on each step and which ends in an octagonal newal post, which originally supported an elaborate lighting fixture. Along the wall, a walnut baseboard curves upward echoing the curve of the baluster. In the east front room there is a fireplace with a cast-iron mantel-piece which has been painted to imitate marble; a raised crest motif ornaments the area just above the fireplace opening. The original section of the house is higher than the additions; thus one must step down into the rear section of the house.

ADDITIONS AND ALTERATIONS

The house has had numerous additions and alterations since its original construction between 1863 and 1868. The two-story high portico which cuts into the entablature is probably the most obvious alteration of the main facade. Screen doors have been added to the double-door entranceway which have been "made to fit" by the addition of a wooden board over the doors. While making repairs to the paneling in the entrance hall, it was discovered that there may originally have been a second set of double doors behind the projecting double-door entranceway. Another possibility would be that the projecting entranceway itself may be an addition in which the original doors were moved, or which was added during the time that the original owners were still living in the house.

A one-story open porch has been added to the northeast corner of the house and several one-story brick additions have been added to the rear. The brick of these one-room additions was also laid in common bond. These rooms are exhibiting some structural problems as a number of sizeable cracks appear where mortar has come out and the foundations are also sagging. Although the segmental arch windows and doors of the additions are in accord with those of the main section of the house, the varying roof types and materials are not; gabled and flat roofs are used with either asbestos shingles or tin sheeting. There is also a one-story frame addition with wooden siding which connects with the open porch on the east side of the house. A basement with stone walls and a cement floor which contains the furnace and the old coal bin is located under the rear additions. The Holts have made several major repairs since they purchased the house from Westminster College in 1964. They have installed a new heating system, have repaired deteriorating brickwork and have made repairs on the roof. The plumbing system also required major renovation. A wall which had been added and which divided the kitchen, was removed by the Holts.

The narrow strip oak flooring was probably added late in the nineteenth century or possibly early in this century.

CONDITION

The rear additions are exhibiting structural problems with their sagging foundations and cracks along mortar lines. The flooring of the west front room is in poor condition and requires attention.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates 1863-present **Builder/Architect** John A. Hockaday, builder

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

Situated on a high hill, the Hockaday House exists as a significant historical and architectural landmark of that region of Missouri known as Little Dixie. With its spacious lawn and colossal portico with square piers, the grey structure looms over Fulton much as a Faulknerian character reminding the town of its southern heritage and its commitment to ideals rooted in history and expressed in a tenacious regional identity bent upon its individualism, its own uniqueness and its attachment to the South. The Hockaday family came out of the South to settle in Callaway County and eventually hosted, in their home, the one man who seemed to symbolize the best of the South and the defiant spirit of a life-style which had been anything but vanquished. Jefferson Davis came to Fulton in 1875 at a time when the bloody flag colored political rhetoric, when Confederate ideals were frowned upon by those in power, and when the tension between victor and victim was still being ameliorated. At the invitation of Fulton, a man associated with defeat and stripped of his U.S. citizenship for having been a traitor, was asked to lead the county's celebration of its "progressive" agrarian economy.

If the majority of citizenry viewed Davis in this perspective, the people of Callaway County and its county seat, Fulton, did not. To them, Davis was one of the last representatives of a past golden age.¹ It was appropriate that he should stay at the home of one of Fulton's oldest and most distinguished families; John Augustus Hockaday. The Hockadays travelled from Clark County, Kentucky in 1821 with their slaves to Ham's Prairie in what is now Callaway County. Typical of the many southerners who migrated to central Missouri prior to 1850, the Hockaday Family left respectable social positions in the South to seek greater opportunities in, what was by 1820, a quasi-frontier environment. Usually, the younger sons of respectable families, they were, in the South, left without landed inheritance and, therefore, sought land on the fringes of the South in the newly opened territories. Seeking material prosperity, they also attempted to re-create the mythical Southern society of impeccable manners, pastoral purity in an agrarian environment, and cavalier ideas which all served to soften the capitalistic spirit inherent in the desire for more land, servants and wealth.

As the Hockadays acquired more land in 1825, they built a log house which they soon covered with clapboards which sat on the hill just south of the present building. In 1821 Governor Alexander McNair appointed Irvine Hockaday as clerk of the circuit and county courts as well as treasurer of the newly formed Callaway County. During the 18 years he served in these positions, he also served as probate judge of the county and was the original stockholder and first president of the Western Bank of Fulton.² His family gave generous donations of land to the Methodist, Baptist, Christian and Presbyterian churches, for Mrs. Hockaday explained the family had great "...reverence and regard...for the Christian religion."³ Apparently, the family assumed partial responsibility for the moral indoctrination of the community; much as would a plantation owner insure the biblical training of his subordinates.

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John Augustus Hockaday, the builder of the house now being considered, was born on Hockaday Hill in May of 1837. He was educated at the local Westminster College and by 1860 he had established a law practice in Fulton, had become city attorney and had helped compose Fulton's first code of ordinances. In 1866 he served 10 days in the state senate until his defeated opponent challenged his credentials.⁴ It is possible that part of the challenge came from Callaway County's reputation as a strong-hold of confederate sympathizers and from the Hockaday's former association with them.

In 1860, Callaway was one of the largest slave-holding counties in Missouri with a slave ratio of 1 to 3.⁵ The predominance of immigrants prior to 1850 had come from Kentucky, South Carolina and Tennessee. From 1850 until the Civil War, a new surge of immigrants came from Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. Despite this influx of new settlers, the power structure remained in the hands of the older settlers who now controlled most of the economic and political advantages. This mixture of settlers influenced the position Callaway County would take on secession. As a whole, the county deplored secessionist tendencies and appealed to reason and a conciliatory view.⁶ The local leaders pointed out the economic dangers which would accompany secession.⁷

But, when President Lincoln asked for four regiments from Missouri to fight in the Union Army, the local newspaper announced, "We will not furnish troops to Mr. Lincoln, and that far we will rebel." The implication was that Callaway was recalcitrant not because it felt the South was justified, but because it believed the North to be unreasonable: "We have no use for northern fanatics.(the paper advocated the formation of) a central, or middle Confederacy....There is no hope now for a reconstruction of our government."⁸

Widely acknowledged as a haven for confederate sympathizers, Union troops moved into Callaway County in 1861 and were met by armed, local citizenry who resented martial law. Legend claims a temporary treaty was signed stating that the Union troops would not invade if the citizenry would peacefully disband. Thus, the county officials saw this treaty as their own truce - their own peace - and referred to their county thereafter as the Kingdom of Callaway. However, Union troops remained in Callaway and the local citizenry continued to aid the Confederate cause.⁹ It was not until 1868 that all Union soldiers had departed along with the censorship imposed by martial law. In their place remained members of Missouri's Radical Republican Party which disenfranchised many Confederate sympathizers and arbitrarily refused to accept Democratic votes from Callaway.¹⁰ Callaway county newspapers raged against the political status quo with a rage made all the more violent because of its impotence.¹¹ In 1868 when the state legislature refused to accept the county's representative, the paper reported: "The Kingdom of Callaway will run her own boat after this...." and added that a citizen of the Kingdom should not have to associate with Missouri legislators in any case.¹² The following year the Missouri Assembly added insult to injury and attempted to change the name of the county to Rodman. The local editors flared and compared Callaway to a cliff which must submit patiently, since there was no alternative, to vagabonds who wished to carve their names on it. Callaway was abused but would endure "...with the heroism of conscious dignity."¹³ It was the perspective of many who saw Callaway County as an isolated entity which must stand alone as a beleaguered outpost of Southern virtues.

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By 1872, voter restrictions had lessened and many of the "Old Guard" had returned to power. In Callaway County, apparently the county and local leaders believed their political and economic positions secure enough to risk inviting one of the most famous Confederates, Jefferson Davis, to Fulton. Hockaday, as a member of the Agricultural and Mechanical Society, set on a committee requesting Davis to come as guest speaker and promising him "...that not a single voice would be raised in opposition to his visit, but on the other hand 20,000 freemen will be present and extend to him a cordial welcome to our county and state."¹⁴ Davis accepted. He traveled to Fulton by private railway car, a trip described as "...a triumphal procession into the heart of Little Dixie with large crowds greeting the train at every station."¹⁵ Hockaday welcomed Davis into his home and 10,000 to 12,000 people cheered Davis. The towering tree under which Davis spoke was still called the Jefferson Elm in 1935 when it was destroyed by lightning.

The reception given to Davis evidenced the lingering devotion to the idea of the South and the Confederate cause. John Hockaday's association with the cause only temporarily deterred his political ambitions. By 1874 he was elected attorney general of Missouri and in 1877 he served as a member of the Board of Curators of the University of Missouri and as a Board of Managers of the State Lunatic Asylum at Fulton. When he died in 1904, he had also served as a commissioner for the Missouri School for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb and as a member of the Board of Trustees of Westminster College.

With Hockaday's death, the house passed to his son and then on to other family members until it was deeded to Westminster College in 1963 and then they sold it to Bobby Holt in 1964. The house remains appropriately, and yet ironically, dominating Fulton's southern landscape. With nostalgia, local people first point it out to tourists and relatives who visit the town; they refer to it as the "plantation." In interviewing Callaway citizens in 1972, Charles Kerr found that to many the Kingdom of Callaway myth includes two basic ideas: it brings about a feeling of security because the county is conservative and does not change lightly, and it symbolizes the independent spirit of their pioneer ancestors.¹⁶ In 1976 the Fulton telephone directory boasted that Callaway is the "...only county in the U.S.A. which seceded from both the North and the South during the Civil War and has not officially rejoined the United States to this very day."¹⁷

FOOTNOTES

1. Fulton Telegraph, November 1, 1878.
2. William S. Bryan and Robert Rose, A History of the Pioneer Families of Missouri (St. Louis: Bryan, Brand & Co., 1876), p. 340-341.
3. Ovid Bell, The First Presbyterian Church, Fulton, Missouri (Fulton, Mo.: Ovid Bell, 1948), p. 27.
4. Ovid Bell, Short History of Callaway County (Fulton, Mo.: Fulton Gazette, 1913), p. 7.

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5. Philip V. Scarpino, "Slavery in Callaway County, Missouri: 1845-1855," Missouri Historical Review, Vol. 71, No. 1, pp. 22-43.
6. Fulton Telegraph, July 12, 1850 and November 23, 1860.
7. Ibid. March 1, 1861 and April 5, 1861.
8. All quotes in paragraph from Fulton Telegraph, April 19, 1861.
9. I.S. William, "An Annotated History, The Christian Churches of Callaway County, Missouri Unpublished Senior paper, Missouri School of Religion Seminary, Columbia, Mo., 1965, p. 1.
10. William Parrish, Missouri Under Radical Rule, 1865-1870. (Columbia: University of Missouri Press, 1965), p. 99.
11. Fulton Telegraph, February 14, 1868.
12. Ibid.
13. Ibid. February 12, 1869.
14. Ibid. August 27, 1875.
15. William Parrish, "Jefferson Davis Visits Fulton," Kingdom of Callaway Bulletin, No. 25 (Oct., 1963), p. 2.
16. Charles Kerr, Politics and Ideology in the Kingdom of Callaway (Ann Arbor: University of Michigan Microfilms, 1972), p. 88.
17. Fulton, Missouri Telephone Locator (n.p.: Johnson Publishing Co., 1976), p. xxix.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Manuscripts

Western Historical Manuscripts

Bell, Ovid H. "Papers 1808-1923" 28 folders

10. Geographical Data

Acreege of nominated property Approximately 1 acre

Quadrangle name "Fulton, Mo."

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

UMT References

A

1	6	5	9	1	2	6	0	4	2	9	9	5	6	0
Zone	Easting				Northing									

B

Zone	Easting				Northing									

C

Zone	Easting				Northing									

D

Zone	Easting				Northing									

E

Zone	Easting				Northing									

F

Zone	Easting				Northing									

G

Zone	Easting				Northing									

H

Zone	Easting				Northing									

Verbal boundary description and justification The John A. Hockaday House is located in Township 47 North, Range 9 of the 5th Principal Meridan, and is contained within a 100 ft. sq. whose center is the above referenced UTM coordinate.

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

state code county code

state code county code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title 1. Phyllis Strawn, Priscilla Evans, Alice Fugate
organization Fulton Survey and University of Missouri - History Department date June 22, 1979
street & number 143 Arts and Science, History Dept. University of Missouri telephone 314/882-3892
city or town Columbia state Missouri 65211

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

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

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

title Director, Department of Natural Resources and State Historic Preservation Officer date

For HCRS use only

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

date

Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

United States Department of the Interior
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Hockaday, John A. "Papers 1864-1896"

_____ "Papers," WPA-HRS, 1935-1942, 2 folders.

Scrapbook, "Newspaper tributes to the memory of Hon. John A. Hockaday, Nov. 20, 1903"

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Minker, Edward R. "The Augusta Hockaday House, Fulton, Missouri" paper based on interview with Mrs. Augustus Hockaday for Professor Gaddis, Central College, Fayette, Missouri, 1951 22 pages.

Purdy, Vivian C. "John A. Hockaday" Dec. 5, 1960, 1 page.

Williamson, Hugh P. letter dated Nov. 10, 1960.

Newspapers

Fulton Telegraph. July 16, 1875, August 20, 27, 1875, May 19, 1876.

Fulton Missouri Sun. Nov. 27, Dec. 11, 1903.

Kansas City Missouri Journal. Nov. 21, 1903.

St. Louis Missouri Democrat. Nov. 22, 1903.

St. Louis Republican. Nov. 21, 1903.

St. Louis Missouri Star. Nov. 20, 1903.

A Story of One Hundred Years: Callaway Bank, Fulton, Missouri. (adapted from "A Story of Seventy Years: The Callaway Bank," Missouri Historical Review, April, 1928) privately printed, 1958.

An Illustrated Atlas of Callaway County, Missouri. Philadelphia: Edwards Brothers of Missouri, 1876.

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Marshall, Jack. "The Hockaday House," Kingdom of Callaway Bulletin, No. 25 (October 1963), 5-6.

Missouri: Mother of the West. Vol. III, IV. Chicago: The American Historical Society, Inc., 1930.

Parrish, William E. A History of Missouri. Vol. III 1860-1875. Columbia, Missouri: University of Missouri Press, 1973.

_____. "Jefferson Davis Visits Fulton," The Kingdom of Callaway Historical Society Bulletin, No. 25 (October 1963), 2-3.

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Chicago: George A. Ogle & Co., 1897, revised and reissued, 1919.

Williamson, Hugh P. The Kingdom of Callaway.

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Missouri, 1965.

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2. Missouri State Historical Survey
1980
Department of Natural Resources
P.O. Box 176
Jefferson City

state

Missouri 65102

Item number 11

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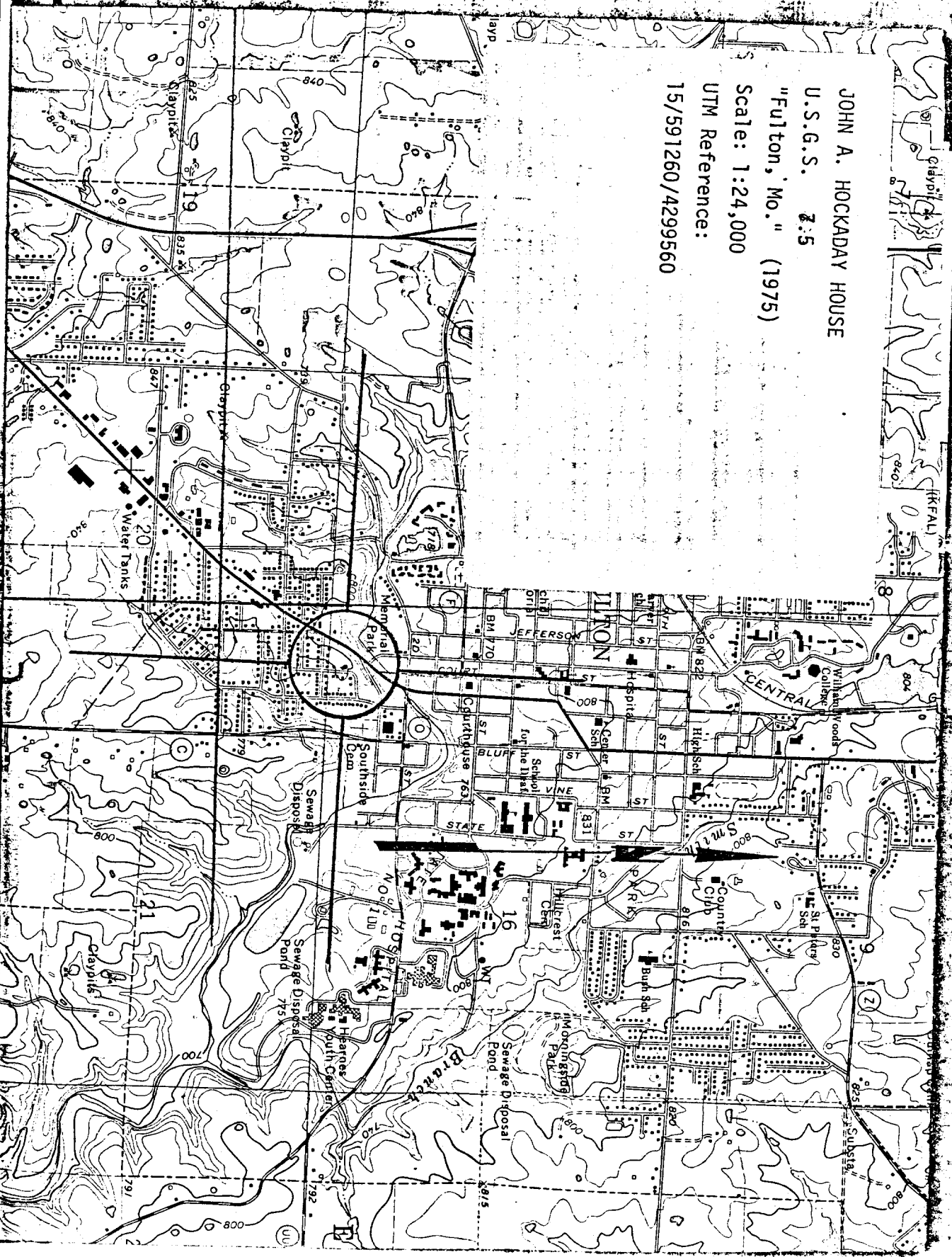
2. James M. Denny, Section Chief, Nominations-Survey
and State Contact Person
Department of Natural Resources
Historic Preservation Program
P.O. Box 176
Jefferson City

March 20, 1980

314/751-4096

Missouri 65102

JOHN A. HOCKADAY HOUSE
U.S.G.S. 2:5
"Fulton, Mo." (1975)
Scale: 1:24,000
UTM Reference:
15/591260/4299560

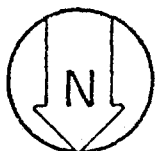


FLOOR PLANS

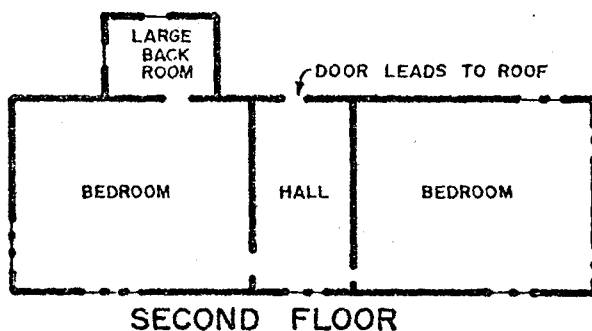
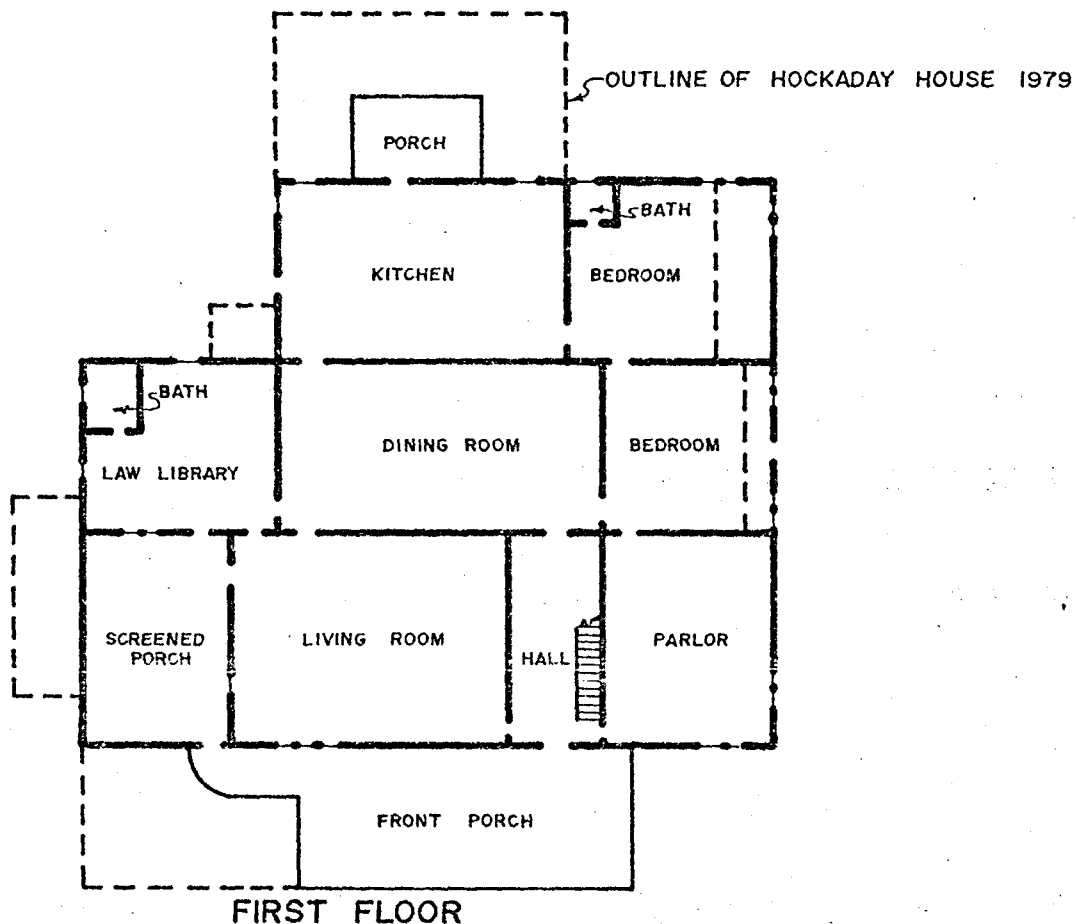
HOCKADAY, JOHN AGUSTUS (HOUSE)

105 HOCKADAY AVENUE

FULTON, MISSOURI



NOT TO SCALE



ADAPTED FROM A DRAWING BY EDWARD R. MINKER, 1951

HOCKADAY, JOHN AUGUSTUS, HOUSE

#446

COUNTY:

Callaway

LOCATION:

105 Hockaday Avenue
Fulton, Mo.

OWNER:
ADDRESS:

Bobby & Delores C. Holt
105 Hockaday Avenue
Fulton, Mo. 65251

DATE APPROVED BY A.C.:

April 25, 1980

DATE SENT TO D.C.:

June 16, 1980

DATE OF REC. IN D.C.:

June 18, 1980

DATE PLACED ON NATIONAL REGISTER:

September 17, 1980

DATE CERTIFICATE AWARDED
(AND PRESENTOR):

Given to Pat Steele: July 12, 1983
Presented:

DATE FILE REVIEWED:

Situated on a high hill, the Hockaday House exists as a significant historical and architectural landmark of that region of Missouri known as Little Dixie. With its spacious lawn and colossal portico with square piers, the grey structure looms over Fulton much as a Faulknerian character reminding the town of its southern heritage and its commitment to ideals rooted in history and expressed in a tenacious regional identity bent upon its individualism, its own uniqueness and its attachment to the South. The Hockaday family came out of the South to settle in Callaway County and eventually hosted, in their home, the one man who seemed to symbolize the best of the South and the defiant spirit of a life-style which had been anything but vanquished. Jefferson Davis came to Fulton in 1875 at a time when the bloody flag colored political rhetoric, when Confederate ideals were frowned upon by those in power, and when the tension between victor and victim was still being ameliorated. At the invitation of Fulton, a man associated with defeat and stripped of his U.S. citizenship for having been a traitor, was asked to lead the county's celebration of its "progressive" agrarian economy.

HOCKADAY, JOHN AGUSTUS HOUSE

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105 Hockaday Avenue

Fulton, Callaway County, Missouri

Photographer: Hank Koch

March 30, 1979

Neg. Loc.: 199 Westwood Ave.

Columbia, Missouri 65201

Primary facade, view to the North

NR2A



HOCKADAY, JOHN AGUSTUS HOUSE
105 Hockaday Avenue
Fulton, Callaway County, Missouri

2 of 4

Photographer: Hank Koch
March 30, 1979

Neg. Loc.: 199 Westwood Ave.
Columbia, Missouri 65201

Northeast corner of house, view to south-
west.



HOCKADAY, JOHN AGUSTUS HOUSE

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105 Hockaday Avenue

Fulton, Callaway County, Missouri

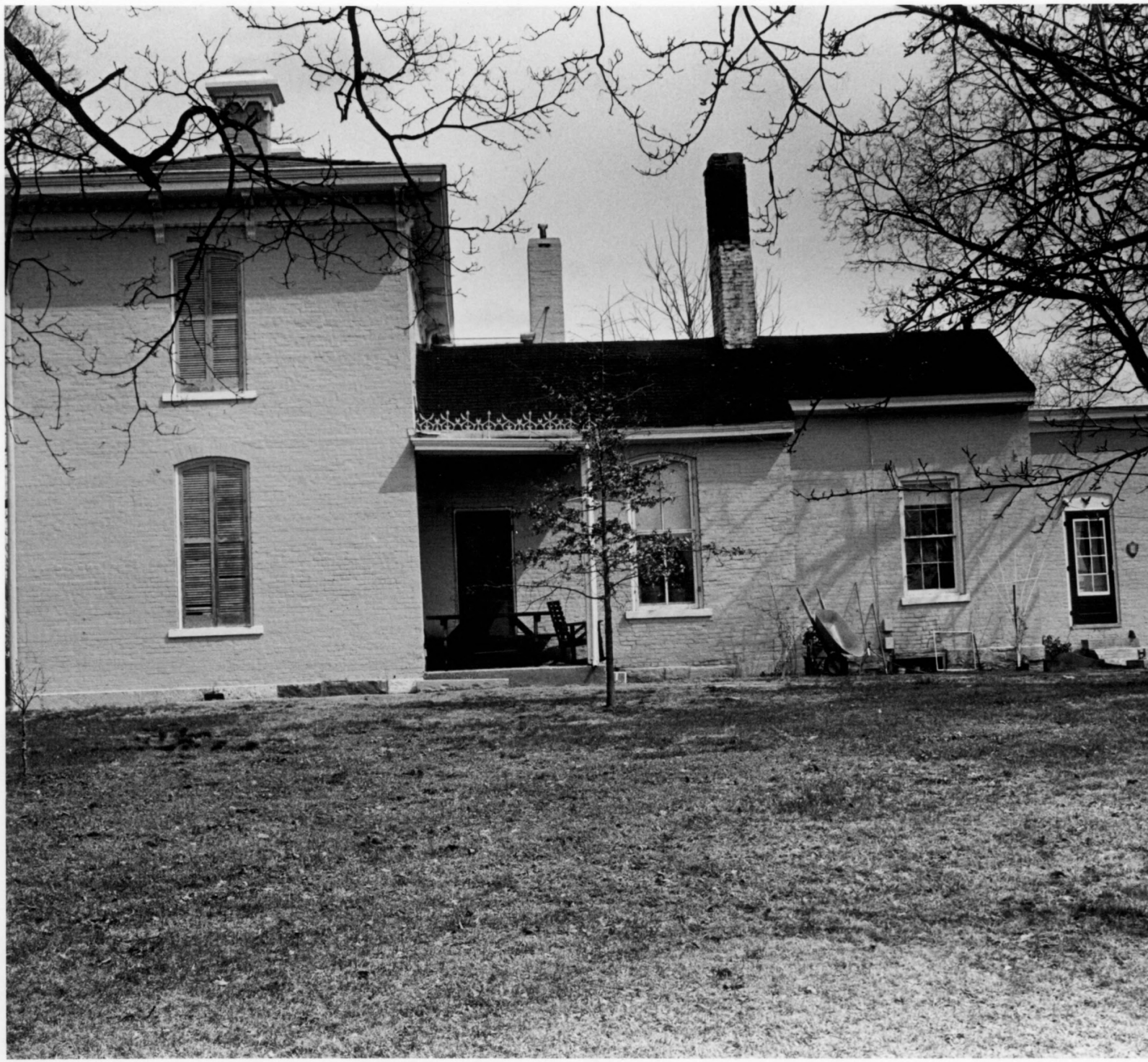
Photographer: Hank Koch

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West facade, view to East.



HOCKADAY, JOHN AGUSTUS HOUSE

4 of 4

105 Hockaday Avenue

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East facade, view to west

