

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 determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad Depot
other names/site number 0-12

2. Location

street & number 320 First Street N/A not for publication
city, town Boonville N/A vicinity
state Missouri code MO county Cooper code 053 zip code 65233

3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property	
<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	Contributing	Noncontributing
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input type="checkbox"/> district	<u>1</u>	<u> </u> buildings
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	<u> </u>	<u> </u> sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<u> </u>	<u> </u> structures
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	<u> </u>	<u> </u> objects
		<u>1</u>	<u> </u> Total

Name of related multiple property listing:
Historic Resources of Boonville, Mo. Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, 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. See continuation sheet.

G. Tracy Mehan III 3 August 89
Signature of certifying official G. Tracy Mehan III, Director Date
Department of Natural Resources and State Historic Preservation Officer
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

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:)

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Transportation: rail related

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Vacant: not in use

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(enter categories from instructions)

Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation Concrete
walls Brick
roof Terra Cotta
other Stucco

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

MISSOURI, KANSAS AND TEXAS DEPOT

SUMMARY: The Mission style Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad (MKT or Katy) Depot rests on a cast concrete foundation over its basement furnace room. A band of brick veneer wraps around the building below its window ledges, while the remainder of the frame exterior walls are covered with stucco. The roughly rectangular floor plan of the station is interrupted by a projecting bay on the facade and, on the rear elevation, an offset ticket office and record room. Terra cotta tiles sheath the gable roof of the MKT Depot. The roof extends at each gable end to form porticos which served as passenger and baggage handling platforms. Stepped and arched brick parapets at each gable end are supported by three arched columns which sit on concrete piers with brick quoins. All windows and doors, with the exception of the sliding freight doors, are covered with boards or plywood but are largely intact. The Missouri, Kansas and Texas Depot retains sufficient physical characteristics to convey integrity of workmanship, materials, and design, in addition to its integrity of location.

ELABORATION: The facade, or southwest elevation, is divided into nine asymmetrically arranged bays. The southernmost bay contains a wide, sliding, wooden freight door which opens into the baggage room. North of the freight door, a gabled dormer with arched and stepped parapet similar to those on the gable ends rises above a projecting bay which houses a telegrapher's station and the patrons' and trainmen's lobby. The parapet is covered with asbestos siding. Paired windows are set in the southwest elevation of the bay, while single windows in its northwest and southeast elevations provided an unobstructed view of the railroad tracks. North of the projecting bay a door with transom provided access to the general waiting room, which was lighted on this elevation by three single windows. A small, narrow window marks the men's rest room. Another door with transom and window on the north end of this elevation opens into the women's waiting room. Two chimneys pierce the roof. The southernmost chimney, shared by the ticket office and baggage room, rises from the ridge, while the northernmost chimney rises on the west side of the ridge and served the general waiting room and the women's waiting room.

The northwest elevation of the depot contains three symmetrically placed windows.

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The rear, or northeast, elevation is divided into eleven asymmetrically arranged bays. A single window opens in the rear elevation of the women's waiting room, while a smaller window is set in the exterior wall of the women's rest room. A door with transom and three windows provided access to the general waiting room on the rear elevation, as well as on the facade. Below the windows, concrete steps protected by a retaining wall lead down to the basement furnace room. The ticket office and record room project on the south end of the remainder of this elevation. Three windows open in the ticket office and two windows--one small sash and one larger one--light the record room. A single window is set in the abbreviated northwest elevation of the projecting ticket office.

A sliding wooden freight door opens on a raised baggage platform which extends across approximately one-half of the southeast elevation. A second freight door opens level with the portico platform. Both porticos, as well as the walk which ran between the station and the track, are brick laid in a herringbone pattern.

The stepped and arched brick parapets at each gable end are identical. Both are capped with cast concrete coping, and a circular, louvered vent outlined with bricks laid in a rowlock course is centered in each gable. The three arches are formed by four brick rowlock courses. Centered above the arches, the station name, Boonville, is proclaimed in cast concrete letters.

The MKT tracks ran on the southwest side of the station, but have been removed. To the southwest of the current station, the location of the previous depot, which was converted to a freight house, is marked by a wooden platform and ramp constructed of crossties.

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depots, such as the Boonville station, also reflected the railroad's assessment of the importance of the town. The construction of the brick veneered and stuccoed frame depot to replace a smaller frame depot implied satisfaction with business and some optimism for its continuance. For example, during the 1920s, the Boonville depot hosted eight trains per day, and Boonville also served as a district headquarters for the MKT.

Architecture

The Mission architectural style was only one of a number of revivals current in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. According to Lawrence Grow, in Waiting for the 5:05, Berthram Goodhue, architect for the 1915 California-Pacific Exposition, popularized the Mission form as appropriate for public buildings. One of the earliest examples was a San Diego railroad station influenced by Goodhue and constructed in 1914-1915. A number of railroads which served the land boom states of Florida and California adopted the Spanish Colonial or Mission styles for their stations. In addition, the St. Louis-San Francisco, Southern Pacific, and Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroads also constructed similar stations in Oklahoma, Texas, and Missouri. These were closer to the Mission style in construction, but, according to Grow, "more rough hewn and haphazard in design."¹

The Katy stations were built during what Grant and Hofsommer classified as the MKT's "Early Modern" period. The depots constructed circa 1910-1925 were functional and efficient stations, in contrast to the railroad's ornate "Late Victorian" stations which prevailed from circa 1870-1910. "Early Modern" Katy stations included the standardized station, or "class-depot"² and were utilized for country stations by most rail lines. Relatively inexpensive and quickly constructed, the standardized station was designed by the railroad's engineering department. Size and construction of the depot varied according to the relative importance of the town served. A small community with little passenger or freight traffic was served by a frame combination depot, while larger towns received a more substantial, standardized passenger depot and, occasionally, a freight house.

Despite Grow's attribution of the Mission style depots to Berthram Goodhue, four MKT depots north of the Red River on their "Missouri Lines" utilized the Mission style as early as 1910. Designed in the office of the Chief Engineer in St. Louis, the stations were constructed in Caddo and Osage, Oklahoma; Chanute, Kansas; and Boonville, Missouri. Blueprints for the Caddo depot were dated 1910, while the Boonville plans were drafted in July 1911.³ All four standardized depots employed terra cotta tiled roofs and a stepped and arched parapet supported by arched columns on one or both gable ends as the

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distinctive features. All four stations were also partially or completely stuccoed. Although standardized, the four depots possessed individual variations. The Boonville depot was the smallest of the four.

In the early 1950s, the Caddo depot was destroyed and, subsequently, the depots at Osage and Chanute were also razed. The Boonville MKT depot, which now faces an empty grade, is the only one of the four MKT Missouri Lines Mission style stations which survives and is the only example of this style of standardized depot constructed by the Katy railroad in Missouri.

¹Lawrence Grow, Waiting for the 5:05: Terminal, Station and Depot in America (New York: Main Street/Universe Books, 1977), p. 84.

²Walter G. Berg, Buildings and Structures of American Railroads: A Reference Book for Railroad Managers, Superintendents, Master Mechanics, Engineers, Architects, and Students (New York: John Wiley and Sons, 1893), p. 285; and H. Roger Grant and Donovan L. Hofsommer, "'Katy' Depots of Oklahoma: A Pictorial History," Chronicles of Oklahoma 52 (Fall 1974): 331-332.

³"Missouri Kansas & Texas Ry. Co., Passenger Station, Boonville, Chief Engineer's Office, St. Louis, July, 1911." Copy in Missouri Cultural Resource Inventory.

9. Major Bibliographical References

See continuation sheet

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

Specify repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of property Less than one acre

UTM References

A

1	5
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5	2	1	7	2	0
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4	3	1	3	8	2	0
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Zone Easting Northing

B

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Zone Easting Northing

C

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D

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See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification The boundary encompasses the single parcel of land that is occupied by the property and its immediate surroundings. The legally recorded lot lines that have been historically associated with the property retain integrity and form the limits of the boundary.

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Preservation Planning Section

organization Missouri Historic Preservation Program date May 9, 1989

street & number P. O. Box 176 telephone 314/751-5365

city or town Jefferson City state Missouri zip code 65102

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BIBLIOGRAPHY

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- Dyer, Robert L. Boonville: An Illustrated History. Boonville, Missouri: Pekitanoui Publications, 1987.
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- George, R.B., "The Katy Railroad Prototype Modeler," Katy Flyer 6 (June 1983): 5-9.
- Grant, H. Roger, and Hofsommer, Donovan L., "'Katy' Depots of Oklahoma: A Pictorial History," Chronicles of Oklahoma 52 (Fall 1974): 331-341.
- Grow, Lawrence, comp. Waiting for the 5:05: Terminal, Station and Depot in America. New York: Main Street/Universe Books, 1977.
- Henry, Robert Selph. This Fascinating Railroad Business. 3rd ed. New York: Bobbs-Merrill Company, 1946.
- McKenzie, M.J., "The 'Katy' Railroad St. Louis District, 1929 until 1937: 'As I Saw It.'" Typewritten copy in Missouri Cultural Resource Inventory.
- "Missouri Kansas & Texas Ry. Co., Passenger Station, Boonville, Chief Engineer's Office, St. Louis, July, 1911." Copy in the Missouri Cultural Resource Inventory.
- Sanborn Fire Insurance Company Maps. Boonville, Missouri. 1917 and 1929.
- Vyzralek, Frank E.; Grant, H. Roger; and Bohi, Charles, "North Dakota Railroad Depots: Standardization on the Soo Line," North Dakota History 42 (Winter 1975): 4-25.

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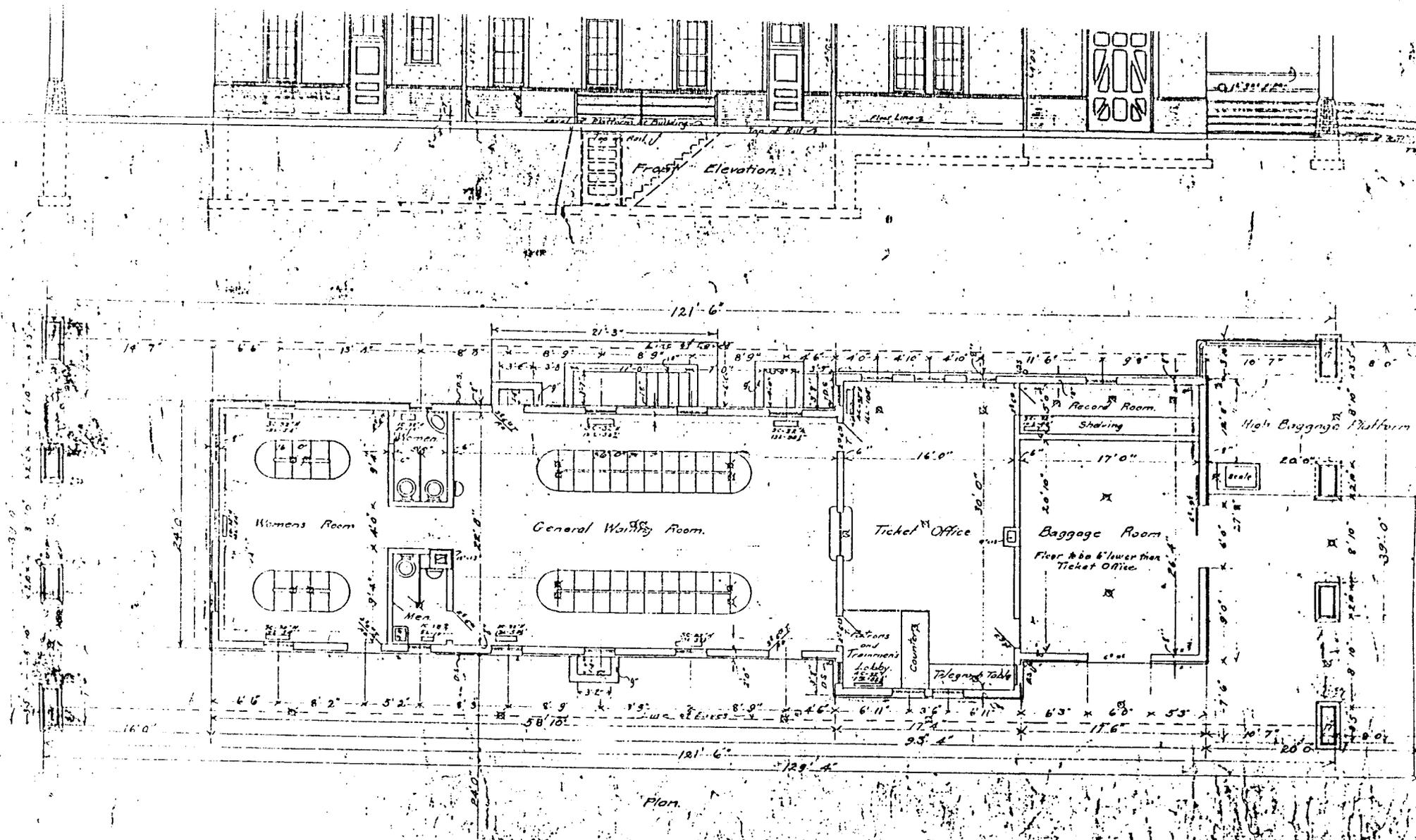
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VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The property lies within an undesignated parcel lying between Spring and Morgan Streets within the city of Boonville, Missouri. The boundary description delineates an area formed by the depot's brick paved platform and an adjacent wood freight platform. No lot or block numbers are assigned to this area.

Beginning at the northeast corner of a rectangular parcel of land roughly along Spring Street, then following south parallel Rupes Branch 315' to Morgan Street, then 100' along Morgan Street, then 325' northwest along First Street to the northwest corner, then east along Morgan Street 265'.



MISSOURI, KANSAS TEXAS RR DEPOT
 320 First Street
 Boonville, Cooper County
 (from July 1911 floor plan)

Photo Log:

Name of Property: Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad Depot

City or Vicinity: Boonville

County: Cooper County State: MO

Photographer: S. Mitchell

Date

Photographed: February 1989

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

- 1 of 7. View from SW
- 2 of 7. View from W
- 3 of 7. View from N
- 4 of 7. View from E
- 5 of 7. View from SE
- 6 of 7. View from S
- 7 of 7. View from N











BEONVILLE



