

2016 Re-survey
Rocheport, Missouri,
Historic District
Report

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Chalfant Consulting
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Acknowledgements

Completion of this project would have been impossible without the assistance of many people. The staff at the Missouri State Historic Preservation Office graciously answered questions and provided suggestions. Boone County Assessor's office map specialist, Jeff Davis, provided maps, a list of property owners, and explanations. The staffs of the State Historical Society of Missouri in Columbia and the Missouri State Archives in Jefferson City assisted with a search of their collections for information about Rocheport. Completion of the History of Rocheport sections would have been impossible without their help. The Friends of Rocheport's work to complete the original survey and nomination of the Rocheport Historic District to the National Register of Historic Places as well as the books they have produced about the history of Rocheport proved invaluable.

Re-Survey Objectives

The following report provides the findings of a reconnaissance level architectural/historical re-survey for the Wireless Asset Group, LLC., of all buildings, structures, sites, and objects within the Rocheport, Missouri, Historic District. The primary objective of the re-survey was to identify those buildings, structures, sites, and objects that are contributing resources to the Rocheport Historic District and those buildings, structures, sites, and objects that are non-contributing resources to the Rocheport Historic District. The project was completed by Rhonda Chalfant, Ph.D., of Chalfant Consulting, in 2016. Dr. Chalfant meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for Architectural Historian/Historian per the requirements of the Missouri State Historic Preservation Office (MO-SHPO).¹

Between 1971 and 1973, inventory forms for the Missouri State Historical Survey of Rocheport were completed. The inventory forms, however, only identified those buildings that were considered by the preparers to be of historic importance.² In 1976, a nomination to the National Register of Historic Places was prepared for the Rocheport Historic District. The nomination identified as contributing 91 resources on a map and briefly described 78 buildings, 2 structures, and 1 object dating between 1830 and 1930. The period of significance was identified in the nomination as 1800 through 1899, but buildings outside the period of significance were identified as contributing buildings. The nomination did not survey non-contributing buildings and did not include all historic structures, objects, and sites within the district. The nomination was approved and the Rocheport Historic District was placed on the National Register of Historic Places on October 8, 1976.³

Since the original survey was completed and since the Rocheport Historic District was placed in the National Register of Historic Places, standards for completion of architectural/historic surveys and National Register nominations have become much more stringent, requiring more information about the properties, more documentation of information provided, and the inclusion in the survey of non-contributing properties, as well as structures, sites, and objects. In addition, standards for placement of communication towers within sight lines of historic properties have been implemented. As a result, a reconnaissance level re-survey of the Rocheport Historic District needed to be completed.

Within the Rocheport Historic District, Chalfant Consulting inventoried 152 properties and identified a total of 62 contributing resources; 57 of these were contributing buildings, three were contributing structures, one was a contributing site, and one was a contributing object. In addition, Chalfant Consulting identified the Rocheport Cemetery as an important element in the city's history and documented it on a Cemetery Survey Form. The inclusion of the Rocheport Cemetery makes the total

¹ "Standards for Professional Architectural and Historical Surveys," 26 February 2016, dnr.mo.gov/shpo/minsurvgl.htm, accessed 3 March 2016.

² Patricia Holmes, Rocheport Historic District survey (Washington, D.C.: U. S. Department of the Interior/National Park Service, 1973). Hereafter cited as Rocheport Historic District survey.

³ Dorothy Caldwell, Rocheport Historic District nomination to the National Register of Historic Places (Washington, D.C.: U. S. Department of the Interior/National Park Service, 10-08-1976). Hereafter cited as Rocheport Historic District nomination.

resource count 153. The re-survey also identified 90 non-contributing resources; of these, 89 were non-contributing buildings and one was a non-contributing structure. Eight of the 57 contributing buildings were identified as potentially eligible for individual listing in the National Register of Historic Places, and one of the three contributing structures was considered potentially eligible for individual listing. Outbuildings such as sheds, small barns, and garages were listed and described on the inventory forms with the primary resources they accompany. The outbuildings were identified as contributing or non-contributing, but they were not a part of the overall resource count. A total of 83 outbuildings were identified. Thirty-one of the outbuildings were identified as contributing and 52 were identified as non-contributing. The status of the outbuildings is further discussed on the inventory forms and their status is also identified on the Property Table in Appendix B and on the map identifying the status of the properties as contributing or non-contributing.

The re-survey project required preparation of an inventory form for each property and at least one photograph of each property. In addition, the project required a formal report detailing the project. The report includes the re-survey objectives; the methodology used; a geographic description of the survey area and a justification for the boundary of the survey; a history of Rocheport; a discussion of tourism in Rocheport; a discussion of historic architecture in the survey area; a bibliography; and appendices including figures showing historic maps and photos; a table listing the numbers assigned to each property, the historic name (if applicable) and address, the status as contributing or non-contributing, the names and addresses of current owners; a photograph log and the photos; and the inventory forms and the Cemetery Survey Form. A copy of the map submitted with the original nomination showing those properties that have since been demolished is included. A second map shows those properties that contribute to the 1976 Rocheport National Register nomination. A third map identifies those buildings potentially eligible for individual listing in the National Register of Historic Places. A fourth map shows the addresses of all properties within the resurvey area and their status as contributing or non-contributing resources. A fifth map identifies a recommended boundary change for the Rocheport Historic District.

Methodology

The reconnaissance level re-survey was completed according to the guidelines established in *National Register Bulletin 24: Guidelines for Local Surveys: A Basis for Preservation Planning*, *National Register Bulletin 15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*, and the Missouri State Historic Preservation Office's "Standards for Professional Architectural and Historic Surveys."⁴

Background Research:

In March and April 2016, Chalfant Consulting conducted a review of the existing Rocheport Historic District inventory forms, and the existing National Register of Historic Places nomination for the Rocheport Historic District. Much of the information about the contributing resources in the re-survey comes from inventory forms for the Rocheport Historical District survey that were completed in 1971-1973 by Patricia Holmes with help from Dorothy Caldwell and S. J. Raiche.⁵ The nomination to the National Register of Historic Places was completed in 1976 by Dorothy Caldwell, assisted by interns C.R. Thomas and Maryellen McVicker and working under the supervision of Dr. Osmund Overby, Professor of Art History and Archaeology at the University of Missouri.⁶ The survey and nomination documents also provided brief information about the history of Rocheport and about the contributing resources.

In addition to using material from the previous survey and the Rocheport Historic District National Register Nomination, Chalfant Consulting conducted research about Rocheport's history at the State Historical Society of Missouri's manuscript collection and photo collection and at the Missouri State Archives. City Directories for Rocheport are not available, but the *Missouri State Gazetteer* for the years 1867, 1881-1882, and 1894-1894 were consulted.⁷ Sanborn Insurance Maps for Rocheport are not available.⁸ However, Boone County Atlases for 1875, 1898, and 1917 were consulted, as were

⁴*Guidelines for Local Surveys: A Basis For Preservation Planning*, National Register Bulletin No. 24 (Washington, D. C.: U. S. Department of the Interior/National Park Service, 1985), hereafter cited as *Guidelines*; *How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*, National Register Bulletin No. 15 (Washington, D. C.: U. S. Department of the Interior/National Park Service, 1991, hereafter cited as *Criteria*); "Standards for Professional Architectural and Historical Surveys" (Jefferson City, MO: Missouri State Historic Preservation Office), hereafter cited as *Standards*.

⁵ Rocheport Historic District survey, 1973.

⁶ Rocheport Historic District nomination, 1976.

⁷*Missouri State Gazetteer, 1867; Missouri State Gazetteer, 1881-1882; Missouri State Gazetteer, 1893-1894.*

⁸ A search of the State Historical Society of Missouri, Columbia, MO; the Missouri State Archives, Jefferson City, MO; the Missouri Valley Room, Kansas City Public Library, Kansas City, MO; the ProQuest Sanborn data base, and the Missouri State Historic Preservation Office, Jefferson City, MO were consulted in search of the Sanborn Insurance Maps for Rocheport. None of these facilities had the maps; it is possible that Rocheport's small size and population during the 1880s-1920s when the maps were produced meant that maps were not made for Rocheport.

contemporary maps of Rocheport provided by the Boone County Assessor's office and contemporary maps accessed from Google Maps.⁹

Prior to the review of literature, a research plan was developed and submitted to the Missouri State Historic Preservation Office. Following approval of the research plan, field work was begun. A preliminary drive-through assessment was completed. This was followed by a pedestrian inventory of the Rocheport Historic District.

Field Research:

All buildings, structures, sites, and objects within the historic district were recorded using digital photography. Field notes were taken throughout the survey to record architectural features such as windows, exterior materials, roof and foundation materials, and chimney placement, as well as descriptions of outbuildings associated with the resources. Field data was recorded on Missouri Architectural/Historic Inventory Forms. The Rocheport Cemetery was recorded on a Cemetery Survey Form.

Establishing Significance:

The National Park Service guidelines for assessing eligibility for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places were used to determine whether individual buildings, structures, sites, and objects were contributing or non-contributing. The areas of significance and guidelines for assessing eligibility used in the original survey and nomination do not conform to the areas of significance and guidelines for eligibility now accepted by the National Park Service.¹⁰ When the original Rocheport Historic District Nomination was done, the preparers were only required to check potential areas of significance from a list provided on the form. The preparers were not asked to explain the areas of significance or why a particular resource exemplified that area of significance. The original nomination identified eight areas of significance, specifically architecture, commerce, communications, exploration/settlement, industry, military, politic/government, and transportation. Because of the changes in the guidelines for assessing eligibility now require more explanation, the information given in the original nomination was compared with the current National Park Service areas of significance and guidelines; resources were then evaluated according to current standards to determine areas of significance and present contributing or non-contributing status.

⁹*An Illustrated Historical Atlas of Boone County, Missouri* (Philadelphia: Edwards Brothers, 1875), hereafter cited as 1875 Plat Map; *Plat Book of Boone County, Missouri* (Philadelphia: Northwest Publishing Company), hereafter cited as 1898 Plat Map; *Standard Atlas of Boone County, Missouri* (Chicago: George Ogle, 1917); Boone County, Rocheport, Property Inventory Maps (Columbia, MO: Boone County Assessor's Office, 2015); "Google Maps, Rocheport, MO," <http://www.google.com>.

¹⁰*How to Complete the National Register Registration Form*, National Register Bulletin (Washington, D. C.: U. S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 1997), 37-51; *Criteria*, passim.

Areas of Significance:

The primary area of significance for the re-survey of the Rocheport Historic District is CRITERION C: ARCHITECTURE, and buildings are primarily considered contributing or non-contributing based on their architectural integrity. A related criterion, CRITERION C: ENGINEERING, is an area of significance for three contributing structures—the Katy Trail Tunnel, the stone curb and guttering on the west side of Central Street, and the stone curb and guttering on the east side of Central Street.

Individual properties are interesting because of their association with commerce, African American history, transportation, industry, education, economics, and with individuals important to Rocheport's past. These factors are noted in the discussion of each resource on the inventory form. If the property is potentially eligible for an individual listing in the National Register of Historic Places, the association is discussed as a criterion of significance in the narrative description of the individual resource provided on the inventory form.

One contributing property, the location of the demolished Swanstone House whose storm cellar and outbuildings are still standing on the lot that faces east on Columbia Street between First Street and Second Street, and one non-contributing property, the Rocheport Park at Columbia Street and First Street, have the potential to reveal information about the past. However, no preliminary archaeological investigations of these sites have been done. Additional study is needed to determine whether the storm cellar, the location of an early privy, or the location of an early garbage dump might reveal information about the Swanstone family, their habits, and information about life in nineteenth century Rocheport. Additional study is needed to determine whether any evidence of the lumberyard located on the lot now used as the Rocheport Park could reveal any information about early Rocheport. The Rocheport Cemetery, inventoried on a Cemetery Survey Form, also has the potential to yield information about Rocheport's past, but an archaeological investigation of the cemetery has not been done. Additional research is needed to determine whether any unmarked graves are present in the cemetery.

Period of Significance:

The National Park Service guidelines for assessing eligibility for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places were also used to establish the period of significance for the Rocheport Historic District. The original Rocheport Historic District nomination form indicated centuries to be checked and asked for specific dates that were significant, but did not require an explanation or justification of why a particular date was significant. The preparers of the original Rocheport Historic District nomination indicated the period of significance as between 1800 and 1899, and identified specific dates as 1804, 1822, and 1836, but offered no explanation of those dates.

The original Rocheport Historic District nomination actually includes buildings, structures, and one object from the period between c. 1830 and c. 1930.¹¹

This re-survey changes the period of significance to c. 1830 through 1945, a date that includes the earliest extant buildings in Rocheport and the 1935-1940 buildings. The end date of 1945 was chosen because it is identified with the end of the difficulties of the Great Depression and World War II as well as with significant changes in lifestyle and construction. After World War II, attitudes and lifestyle changed drastically in the United States. The U. S. economy boomed. The returning military men and women were offered opportunities to attend college because of the G. I. Bill; college education meant enhanced economic opportunities for the returning veterans. The increased use and availability of the automobile allowed for more travel, and the improved roads further enhanced mobility. The advent of television created a not only a new form of entertainment, but also an avenue for advertisers to encourage the purchase of consumer goods.

In addition, the housing market and low interest G. I. Loans created a surge in building, but often in plans and styles of houses different from those of preceding decades. The changes are seen particularly in the increase in the use of the ranch house, generally with its attached garage and an interior space in which to watch television. Most of the houses built in Rocheport after the period of significance are ranch houses, clearly different from those built in previous decades. Some of the new buildings are in the New Traditional styles that attempt, with varying degrees of success, to replicate historic styles. Newly developed construction techniques and materials such as aluminum and vinyl siding and vinyl windows also influenced housing construction.¹² These materials are widely used in houses in Rocheport built after the period of significance.

Preparation of the Final Re-survey Report:

The final re-survey report consists of five parts. The first part provides background on the process of the re-survey and includes a "Table of Contents," "Acknowledgments," "Survey Objectives," "Methodology," and "Geographical Description and Boundary Justification."

The second part of the re-survey provides background on the city of Rocheport itself and includes a "History of Rocheport," and a discussion of "Tourism in Rocheport." Relevant illustrations are provided in the Figures section and keyed to the Figure Log provided in Appendix A.

¹¹ Rocheport Historic District nomination.

¹² Allen Winkler, "World War II Home Front, www.gilderlehrman.org, describes the changes in culture and lifestyle that included increased opportunities for women and blacks, increased mobility caused by greater use of automobiles and the advent of television. Virginia Savage McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses*, Rev. Ed. (New York: Knopf, 2015), 589, 602-603, 613, here after cited as McAlester, Rev. Ed., provides an excellent discussion of changes in housing styles and construction techniques following the war, and links these to changes in culture and lifestyle.

The third part of the re-survey report includes a discussion of “Architecture in the Survey Area.” This part of the re-survey report provides a background on the re-survey. It includes a discussion of vernacular architecture as it applies to the historic buildings in Rocheport and a description of the plans or forms and the styles of the historic buildings in Rocheport. Illustrations of plans and styles are provided in the Figures and keyed to the Figure Log provided in Appendix A; although not all resources are illustrated in the Figures, enough examples are provided to give an understanding of the plans and styles used in Rocheport. Changes to properties within the Rocheport Historic District, including a discussion of those buildings that have been lost since 1976 and what has replaced those resources, a brief discussion of the nature of the changes in historic buildings prior to 1976, and a brief discussion of the nature of the changes in individual buildings since 1976 is provided in this section. In addition, both changes prior to 1976 and changes since 1976 are noted on the inventory forms submitted in Appendix D of the current project. This part of the report ends with a discussion of architecture in Rocheport after 1945, the end of the period of significance for the re-survey.

The fourth part of the re-survey report includes a brief explanation of the inventory forms that moves beyond the explanation given in this section of the report with specific reference to the addresses of individual properties. The fourth part of the survey report contains the individual inventory forms and the Cemetery Survey Form.

Information required on inventory forms:

Each resource is identified on an inventory form that includes information about the ownership and location of the resource—the owner’s name and current address, the city name, county name, street address of the resource, the GPS coordinates, and township, range, and section location. The historic name, use, and date of resource are provided, as is the original owner, architect, and builder, if known. The current use and name of the resource are given. The resource’s status as contributing or non-contributing to the district is indicated. The potential to be individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places is also indicated. The architectural details of buildings, including the type (plan or form), style, shape, number of stories, roof type, roof material, chimney placement, structural system, exterior wall cladding, foundation material, basement type, front porch type and placement, window configuration, and dates of changes to the original building are identified on the form.

A reconnaissance level survey does not require an extensive history of the resource and its ownership, but a brief narrative history of the resource is required to explain the significance of the resource, discuss changes to the resource, and if necessary, comment on the contributing or non-contributing status. A narrative description of the environment, giving the GPS coordinates and considering natural features such as terrain and plantings and a discussion of outbuildings, including number, contributing or non-contributing status, type, roof type, wall cladding, roof material, and fenestration is provided. A narrative description of the building that includes plan, style, wall cladding, roof type and material, fenestration and window configuration is given.

Sources of information about the building are listed on the inventory form as well as being listed in the bibliography provided with the report.

The information required to complete the inventory forms requires research, but some sources of information normally used in completing inventory forms are missing for Rocheport. Rocheport did not have city directories that would have provided names of residents or business owners in the past. Sanborn Insurance Maps that show building footprints and contain details about construction materials and number of stories for buildings are not available for Rocheport.¹³ The 1898 and 1917 Plat Maps show only a few individual buildings, primarily public buildings and stores but not individual homes. As a result, it is difficult to determine the date when some of the buildings were built, especially if they were not listed on the Rocheport Historic District survey. The inventory forms completed between 1971 and 1973 and the nomination of the Rocheport Historic District have provided useful information.¹⁴ Real estate listings, which generally include the date a building was built, provided some assistance in clarifying the construction dates of some of the houses whose age was not apparent from a visual inspection, as did discussion with realtors with access to information about the buildings.¹⁵

Addresses and Mapping the Inventory Forms:

The re-survey attempts to plot the buildings on a map and to locate the buildings by street address and to identify inventory forms in a systematic manner. Numbered streets are listed first, followed by named streets in alphabetical order. Individual resources are listed in numerical order, for example, 101, 102, 103, etc., as though an observer were walking along the street and viewing the resources on both sides of the street. In this re-survey, the resources on the numbered streets are listed from west to east, and the resources on the named streets are listed from south to north. A problem arises in the listings, however, for the placement of the resources along the street and street addresses themselves in Rocheport do not always follow a consistent numerical sequence. Thus, although the resources are listed and numbered in the order they appear on the streets, the address numbers may seem awry.

Another difficulty with the addresses involves inconsistencies in address. For example, the buildings at 604 Pike Street and 700 Pike Street seem out of order or incorrect, but the addresses are verified by the Boone County Assessor's office.

Yet another difficulty with the addresses occurs because several resources have the same address. Four resources on Howard Street have the address 00000 Howard Street. Two

¹³ See footnote 8 for a listing of repositories consulted in searching for Sanborn Maps.

¹⁴ Rocheport Historic District survey; Rocheport Historic District nomination.

¹⁵ www.trulia.com; Columbia Realty; www.zillow.com; www.xome.com; www.forsalebyowner.com; Scott

resources on Central Street have the address 00000 Central Street. Two buildings on Central Street have the address 301 Central Street. These addresses are clarified on the map by using the address followed by the inventory form number.

The inconsistencies of the addresses can be seen on the map of the Rocheport Historic District.

Because of the confusing nature of some addresses, a description of the location of each resource is provided on the inventory form, as are GPS coordinates.

A further explanation of the address issues is provided in the “Explanation of Inventory Forms” section of this report.

Information required on the Cemetery Survey Form:

The Rocheport Cemetery is identified on the Cemetery Survey Form by its address; GPS coordinates; township, section, and range; and acreage. Included in the description of the cemetery are the number of graves, a listing of various types of structures, a listing of materials from which markers are made, and a listing of decorative carvings used on markers. The dates of the first burial and the most recent burial are included. Information about the condition of the cemetery is included, with information about damage, threatened damage, and repair methods being used, if any.

Limitations on photographing property:

Clear photographs of each resource are required to accompany the inventory forms. The MO-SPHO strongly recommends that surveyors not go onto private property to photograph resources. Some of the properties in Rocheport are not clearly visible from the street because of the hilly terrain, such as those at 102, 103, and 104 Gaw Street and the Briggs Pond Bed and Breakfast and Retreat at 604 Pike Street. One resource, the house and outbuilding at 101 Gaw Street, shown on a Google Map of Rocheport, sits far back from the road and is not visible at all from the public road. The narrow streets in Rocheport make it difficult to provide a direct front view of larger resources, such as the building at 204 Clark Street, without trespassing on neighboring properties. Dense vegetation, even in winter, obscures a clear view of some properties, such as the buildings at 901 First Street, 206 Gaw Street, 406 Clark Street, and the Briggs Pond Bed and Breakfast and Retreat at 604 Pike Street. Distance from the street also makes some of the buildings, such as the building at 100 Howard Street, difficult to photograph. In one instance, the house at 801 Second Street, a privacy fence around the front of the building obscures much of the façade from the street. As a result of these limitations, some photographs are taken at unusual angles or only show a portion of the resource. In other instances, two photographs of a resource are presented, with each photograph showing the resource photographed from a different angle. More precise details about the limitations of the photograph are provided on the inventory forms for the affected property.

The fifth part of the re-survey report is contained in a series of appendices. Appendix A includes a figure log and figures showing historic maps and historic images as well as contemporary images. Appendix B includes a table providing a list of inventoried properties indicating each resource's status as contributing, non-contributing, and previously listed, as well as the name (if applicable) and address of each resource, the plan or form of each resource, the style of each resource, and the names and addresses of current property owners and addresses. Appendix C is a photograph log identifying inventory numbers, addresses of resources and detailing camera angles for each photograph. Appendix D contains an explanation of the inventory forms and the inventory forms themselves. In addition, several maps of the district are included. One map is a copy of the map submitted with the original nomination for the Rocheport Historic District that designated resources identified in that nomination as well as indicating those that have been demolished since 1976. Another map shows properties that contribute to the 1976 Rocheport Historic District. A third map shows resources potentially eligible for individual listing on the National Register of Historic Places. A fourth map shows property addresses, and recommended status as contributing or non-contributing of buildings, structures, sites, and objects, as well as the status of outbuildings. A fifth map shows the proposed boundary changes to the Rocheport Historic District.

Photographs:

Photographs of the inventoried properties were printed in black and white on 5" by 7" archival photo paper and labeled in pencil according to Missouri State Historic Preservation Office standards. Information on each photograph includes the project name and number, photograph number; the name (as applicable for historic buildings) and address including street address, city, and state. A photograph log that identifies the name of the photographer, the dates of the photograph, the inventory form number, the address, and the camera angle keys the photographs to the inventory forms and photographs. Digital photographs were formatted as JPG files, color images, and labeled according to Missouri State Historic Preservation Office standards.¹⁶

Documentation:

Following the standards of the National Park Service, the sources used in the re-survey document are identified in the text with footnotes and at the end of the document in a bibliography. Sources used in the preparation of inventory forms are also identified on individual forms.

Presentation:

Digital copies of the re-survey document were provided to Wireless Asset Group, LLC., and to MO-SPHO. Hard copies were presented to MO-SHPO, to the city of Rocheport, and to the Friends of Rocheport Museum.

¹⁶*Guidelines*, 35-36.

Geographical Description

The Rocheport Historic District is located in the city of Rocheport, Missouri, which is on the west border of Boone County, Missouri, at the point where Moniteau Creek and the Missouri River meet. Boone County is located in central Missouri, and is bordered by Randolph and Audrain Counties on the north, Callaway County on the east, and is separated on the south from Cooper, Moniteau, and Cole Counties by the Missouri River, and on the west from Howard County by Moniteau Creek. Rocheport is located in Township 48 North, Range 15 West, Section 1 of Boone County (Figure 1).¹⁷ The city occupies 0.27 miles or approximately 173 acres.¹⁸ The region surrounding Rocheport is part of Missouri's Northern Plains, and borders the Ozark Highlands.¹⁹ The area is hilly and heavily timbered; the soil is alluvium near the river and loess inland from the river.²⁰ Both the stands of timber and the fertility of the soil would increase Rocheport's economic position as a market town in an agricultural region.

Moniteau Creek surrounds Rocheport on the north and west sides. The Missouri River surrounds the city on the south. The city originally developed close to the waterways. The two waterways come together just south of Howard Street and Moniteau Street in Rocheport. Some of the land along Moniteau Creek and the Missouri River is low and subject to flooding. Bluffs rise on north side of Moniteau Creek and along east side of Missouri River. These bluffs influenced growth of Rocheport as they created a natural site for a ferry and a harbor.

The city is roughly triangular in shape. The GPS coordinates, taken on the northeast corner at 304 Gaw Street are 38.982797, -92.559332; on the southeast corner on the Katy Trail are 38.976545, -92.559560; and at the west edge of Rocheport at 102 Second Street are 38.979119, -92.568614.²¹

The city was platted into blocks approximately 264 feet east to west by 347 feet north to south in a grid pattern with streets marking the blocks. Alleys approximately seventeen feet wide run east and west between the numbered streets. Each block was divided into eight lots, each approximately 132 feet east to west by 93 feet north to south.²² Each lot was large enough for a dwelling and utilitarian objects such as clotheslines or pumps, and structures such as grape arbors, as well as outbuildings such as privies, sheds, barns or summer kitchens, storm cellars, and perhaps vegetable gardens or fruit trees.²³ Some lots would later be divided into smaller lots; for example, some of the lots in the 100 and 200 block of Central Street were divided into narrow lots for business buildings. Other lots would be divided into smaller lots for the construction of homes.

¹⁷ 1875 Plat Map, 15.

¹⁸ "Rocheport, Missouri," <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rocheport>, Missouri.

¹⁹ Howard Wight Marshall, *Folk Architecture in Little Dixie* (Columbia: University of Missouri Press, 1981), 2.

²⁰ Walter Williams, *The State of Missouri* (Columbia, MO: E. W. Stephens, 1904), 335.

²¹ Google Maps, Rocheport, MO. <http://www.google.com>.

²² 1875 Plat Map, 15; 1898 Plat Map, 13; Map of Rocheport provided by Boone County Assessor's Office, May 2016.

²³ Some of these elements remain. Sheds, barns, privies, storm cellars, and pumps are extant on some of the properties. Garden areas, fruit trees, and grape arbors are not as readily apparent.

The 1875 plat map shows a “commons” area near the river, with Water Street (or Walter Street) running east and west along the north edge of the commons, and two unnamed streets south of Water Street at the east edge of town. The numbered streets—First Street (or Main Street), Second Street, Third Street, and Fourth Street—were platted to run east and west from Moniteau Creek to the city limits on the east side of town. Nine streets running north to south extended from the commons to the city limits line north of Fourth Street (Figure 2).²⁴ Over the years, the area south of First Street has been subject to flooding. As a result, most of the buildings once occupying this area have been demolished; the 1898 Plat Map shows only twenty-seven buildings in the area south of First Street and east from Moniteau Creek to the western city limits (Figure 3).²⁵ The 1951 and 1993 floods caused further damage to the area south of First Street.²⁶ A current Google Map shows only a cluster of five buildings south of First Street near Moniteau Creek, a llama barn on Central Street south of First Street, picnic shelter and basketball court on Columbia Street south of First Street, the Mt. Nebo Baptist Church at 801 First Street, and a house at 805 First Street.²⁷

The Rocheport Historic District encompasses approximately 177 acres and includes the 173 acres constituting the entire city limits of Rocheport as the city existed in 1976 when the original nomination was completed, as well as an additional 3.7 acre area in Howard County to the west that includes the MKT Railroad tunnel and a portion of the Katy Trail with a bridge over Moniteau Creek; the Katy Trail is a Missouri State Park. The additional area in Howard County includes an approximately 3.7 acre section that begins approximately 1625 feet south of the northwest corner of Rocheport, extends 875 feet to the west of the western city limits, then moves 187 feet south, and then returns 875 feet east to the western city limits.²⁸

Boundary Justification

The boundary of the survey area was set by the National Register of Historic Places nomination for the Rocheport Historic District in 1976.²⁹

²⁴ 1875 Plat Map, 15.

²⁵ 1898 Plat Map, 13.

²⁶ Photograph #019513, Photograph collection of the State Historical Society of Missouri, shows Rocheport during the floor of 1951; “Great Flood of 1951,” <http://en.wikipedia.org> and “Flood of 1951,” mri.usd.edu, both provide information about the floods of 1951-1952 and 1993.

²⁷ <http://www.google.com>, accessed May 2016.

²⁸ Rocheport Historic District nomination, Sect. 10.

²⁹ *Ibid.*

History of Rocheport

The history of Rocheport reflects, in part, the relationship between the natural environment and technology, and the tension between existing transportation technologies and newly developing transportation technologies. Rocheport was situated on a major trail that provided access to central Missouri. In addition, the river provided transportation options, and Rocheport became a shipping center before the use of steamboats on the Missouri River. When steamboat technology advanced, Rocheport developed further as a shipping center, and its businessmen built factories to process goods and warehouses to hold them for shipping. With the beginning of the railroads through Missouri, Rocheport, which had been bypassed by railroad lines, experienced a decline in trade. When a railroad line finally reached Rocheport, both trade and travel increased. Road construction continued through the steamboat era and the railroad era. However, twentieth century highway construction bypassed Rocheport, further limiting the city's growth. Throughout much of the town's history, the picturesque location of Rocheport along the Missouri River bluffs has made the town a tourist destination. Ready access by the means of transportation available at the time, whether steamboat, stagecoach, railroad, or automobile, has made tourism a part of Rocheport's economy. The interest in historic tourism and the creation of the Katy Trail State Park during the late twentieth century enhanced Rocheport's contemporary economy.³⁰

The area that would become Rocheport is located at the confluence of Moniteau Creek and the Missouri River. The area was described by Lewis and Clark in their exploration of the Missouri River that began in 1804. They reported seeing pictographs on the limestone bluffs above Big Manitou Creek, later called Moniteau Creek. They also discovered salt licks and springs a few miles up the creek, found evidence of buffalo, and hunted bear.³¹

Within a few years, settlers, some of whom had received New Madrid land grants, came to the area.³² They found that the land was fertile, with plentiful trees, deposits of clay, and a great deal of fish and game. Most early settlers followed one of the routes of the Boone's Lick Trail, which ran from St. Charles to the Boone's Lick area of central Missouri. Historian David Sapp notes that the main branch of the Boone's Lick Road was a few miles north of the river crossing at Thrall's Prairie and another branch went through the area that would become Rocheport.³³ By 1816, a settlement had grown up on Thrall's Prairie near the Missouri River and Moniteau Creek north of the eventual site of Rocheport.³⁴

³⁰ Tourism in Rocheport will be discussed in a separate section of this document.

³¹ Meriwether Lewis and George Rogers Clark, *Expedition up the Missouri*, Vol. I (Kindle Books), n. pag.

³² William Foley, *A History of Missouri, Vol. I: 1673-1820* (Columbia: University of Missouri Press, 1971), 170-172; William Switzler, *History of Boone County* (St. Louis: Western History Company, 1882), 998; John Crighton, "Rocheport was serious business rival for Columbia," *Columbia Tribune*, undated article in Rocheport, Missouri, vertical file at State Historical Society of Missouri, Columbia, MO, accessed March 2016.

³³ David Sapp, *Mapping the Boone's Lick Road*, monograph (2013), 32, 45, <http://booneslickroad.org>, accessed April 2016.

³⁴ Floyd Shoemaker, *Missouri and Missourians*, Vol. I (Chicago: Lewis, 1943), 587.

The geography of the area created opportunities for entrepreneurs. Near the point where Moniteau Creek flows into the Missouri, the river narrows slightly and the bluffs separate. By 1819, John Gray had taken advantage of these natural features and established a ferry there.³⁵ The ferry helped increase overland travel from the area that would soon become the site Rocheport to areas farther into central Missouri and other points to the west.

Despite the importance of overland trails to the settlement of central Missouri, the major factor that led to Rocheport's establishment was the availability of other forms of transportation. The settlers found Moniteau Creek deep enough to be navigable by shallow draught boats such as flat boats, according to Crighton.³⁶ The forests near the creek provided wood that was used to build flatboats which could be used to ship goods such as agricultural products, hides, and furs down the Missouri River to the markets in St. Louis and even as far south as New Orleans. Many flatboats plied the river, but flatboat travel was somewhat limited because of the difficulties of moving upstream. Not until the invention of the steamboat and the adaption of steamboat technology to the treacherous waters of the Missouri did Rocheport begin to grow.

Lillie Franklin notes that the natural port formed by the bluffs along the river was the factor that most influenced Rocheport's future.³⁷ The limestone bluffs jutted into the Missouri River and formed an area of calm, deep water. The area was separated from the flood plain and so was accessible throughout the year. In 1819, the first steamboat traveled up the Missouri River from St. Louis to Franklin, Missouri. Following the initiation of steamboat traffic up the Missouri River, the advantages of the port at Rocheport were recognized, and by 1820, a steamboat landing and a warehouse for goods had been established there.³⁸ Goods could now be shipped from warehouses in St. Louis to Rocheport, and goods from Rocheport could be shipped not only east to St. Louis and south to New Orleans, but also west to the newly opened territories.

By 1825, lots were being sold in the small village which had been established near the port. Geographer Russell Gerlach notes that most of the settlers of the area were Old Stock Americans, chiefly from Kentucky, Virginia, and Tennessee. Some of these settlers brought their Southern plantation culture and slaves with them.³⁹ The area, along with other counties surrounding the Missouri River, was so intensely populated by settlers from the South that it was called "Little Dixie."⁴⁰ The organizers of Rocheport were both careful and proactive in their determination to encourage permanent residents and discourage real estate speculators. Crighton notes that businessmen and mechanics who agreed to locate in Rocheport were given free building lots as an inducement to settle and open businesses there.

³⁵ Crighton.

³⁶ Ibid.

³⁷ Lillie Franklin, "Rocheport, Missouri: An Illustration of Economic Adjustment to Environment," *Missouri Historical Review*, XIX (October 1924), 3-4.

³⁸ Switzler, 998.

³⁹ Russell Gerlach, *Settlement Patterns in Missouri* (Columbia: University of Missouri Press, 1986), 19.

⁴⁰ Marshall, 1.

Recipients of the lots were given one year in which to erect a building, at the minimum abuilding at least eighteen by twenty feet.⁴¹

In 1832, William Gaw, John Ward, Abraham Barnes, and Lemon Parker filed a formal plat of Rocheport.⁴² The Original Plat extended from the east side of Howard Street to the west side of Lewis Street and from the Missouri River to the south side of Third Street. Settlement continued throughout the 1820s and 1840s. During that time, many German immigrants moved into the area following the 1829 publication and wide circulation of Gottfreid Duden's *Reise nach dem Westlichen Staaten*, which provided a favorable report of the land along the Missouri River and the freedom of the United States.⁴³

Overland road transportation would appear to have increased and improved during Rocheport's early years. Franklin notes the Rocheport Road, following a ridge along the Missouri River, linked Rocheport to the area to the north.⁴⁴ Road development occurred very slowly. By 1827, a postal road existed from Fulton to Columbia, Rocheport, and Boonville.⁴⁵ That same year, the old Boone's Lick Trail was surveyed and its official route identified. Maps of Missouri from 1827, 1836, and 1845 show the Boone's Lick Road from Columbia to Rocheport, but do not show other roads from Rocheport, making the exact routes of these other roads difficult to ascertain.⁴⁶

The establishment of roads did not, however, necessarily mean that overland transportation was satisfactory. Although over four hundred miles of road were built in Missouri during the first five decades of the nineteenth century, historian Perry McCandless notes most roads were in such poor condition they could not be profitably used for commerce.⁴⁷ Further complicating the issue of usable roads is the fact that while many rural residents wanted more roads connecting the small towns to nearby river ports, they were generally unwilling to levy taxes to pay for such roads.⁴⁸ Thus, the river remained the preferred means of transportation if the destination could be reached by water, for river travel was much cheaper, was more comfortable than stagecoach travel over bad roads, and offered better accommodations than roadside inns.⁴⁹

Despite the limits of overland transportation, Rocheport became a trade center for residents in a twenty-five mile radius.⁵⁰ Merchants opened retail establishments to provide the goods needed and desired by residents; area residents came to Rocheport to purchase the goods they could not produce themselves. Rocheport's position on the river meant its merchants had access to products not as readily

⁴¹ Crighton.

⁴² Crighton; Switzler, 178.

⁴³ Gerlach, 20.

⁴⁴ Franklin, 7.

⁴⁵ Shoemaker, 590.

⁴⁶ Maps of Missouri, 1827, 1936, 1945, <http://www.mapsofus.org/Missouri>, accessed May 2016.

⁴⁷ Perry McCandless, *A History of Missouri, Vol. II: 1820-1860* (Columbia, University of Missouri Press, 1971), 140.

⁴⁸ *Ibid.*, 141.

⁴⁹ Shoemaker, 599-601, 603.

*⁵⁰ Franklin, 6.

available in other small market towns in Boone County, such as Woodlandville and Everett, located northeast of Rocheport, and Midway, located east of Rocheport.⁵¹ Atherton explains the relationship between raw materials, industry, and merchants by noting that the while the merchant's primary purpose was to sell merchandise, the mercantile class helped to develop industry as they traded locally manufactured goods on the eastern markets and established credit there. The regular arrival of the steamboats drew spectators from the area who viewed the products being loaded and learned of the most profitable crops and products to produce and sell. The spectators also viewed the products brought in by steamboat and developed an interest in the products for sale from the cosmopolitan Eastern markets.⁵²

A cycle of trade is evident here: merchants displayed goods that created a sense of need or desire that prompted people to purchase these goods, and the people produced more goods to sell in order to make more money with which to purchase more goods. The effect of steamboat driven trade can be seen in the industries and shops that developed in Rocheport, especially near the creek and river. The town became a major shipping point for locally raised hemp, corn, wheat, oats, rye, tobacco, and other produce as well as agricultural products such as bacon, lard, and animal hides. Factories to process crops, forest products, and other natural resources were built. Despite a population of fewer than four hundred in 1830, Rocheport was an industrial center; two wool carding machines operated, as did a steam saw mill, five brickyards, two tan yards, two rope walks, two blacksmiths shops, two tailor shops, and a tobacco processing factory. Boats, plows, and wagons were manufactured. A saddlery opened to further process the leather into usable goods. The clay deposits were used to manufacture pottery and bricks.⁵³ The money made by the owners and employees of these industries could be spent at the eight stores offered Rocheport residents a variety of goods.⁵⁴

The area near the Missouri River and Moniteau Creek was the location of Rocheport's earliest business district. This area is near the present Moniteau Street and south of the present First Street/Katy Trail. Franklin identifies an early warehouse built at "the mouth of the Moniteau" in 1820, and Switzler confirms this as one of the oldest commercial concerns in Rocheport.⁵⁵ Switzler identifies the first merchant as having a "log store-house on Moniteau Street north of the 1882 location of Star Mills, but acknowledges that some sources say this store first was located at the foot of Main (First) Street "on ground since washed away by the river."⁵⁶ Building warehouses, factories, and stores in close proximity to the port was a practical choice. Rocheport grew as steamboat trade increased, and by 1835 rivaled Columbia in importance to Boone County's economy.⁵⁷ However, a severe flood in 1844 wiped out many of these buildings, including the markethouse, which according to Switzler, was rammed by a

⁵¹ 1875 Plat Map, 5.

⁵² Louis Atherton, *The Pioneer Merchant in Mid-America* (New York: De Capo, 1969), 10-13.

⁵³ Crighton; Franklin, 8-9.

⁵⁴ Switzler, 1001.

⁵⁵ Franklin, 4; Switzler, 998.

⁵⁶ Switzler, 999.

⁵⁷ Switzler, 1000.

steamboat. Switzler also wrote that water was over the counters in the business buildings facing the river.⁵⁸

In the 1840s and 1850s, Rocheport was a thriving, prosperous community. Its easy accessibility by steamboat resulted in its being selected as the site of the state's Whig Party convention, which drew important representatives from the Whig Party to campaign for William Henry Harrison and John Tyler. Despite the flood on the Missouri River in 1844 that destroyed several warehouses in Rocheport, the town continued to grow, and by 1847, Rocheport had dry goods stores, general stores, saddlers, blacksmiths, tailors, brick yards, and other businesses. Steamboat traffic through Rocheport increased, and in 1850, over fifty steamboats made five hundred scheduled landings at Rocheport.⁵⁹ That year, Rocheport's population was approximately 600.⁶⁰ During the 1850s, Rocheport continued to grow as a market center, and Moses Barth, one of its merchants, advertised goods from New York and Philadelphia in Columbia newspapers.⁶¹ These advertisements created further interest among consumers for both the goods available and for Rocheport as a place to shop.

Over the years, Rocheport developed the social amenities considered essential for a civilized, cultured society. Four denominations—Methodist Episcopal, Christian, Baptist, and Presbyterian—organized congregations and erected church buildings. A public school had been established. A Masonic lodge was organized in 1843, and an Oddfellows lodge chartered in 1858.⁶² On the eve of the Civil War, Rocheport's population was 735.⁶³ The nature of settlement in Missouri is evident in the fact that Rocheport was considered a major commercial center. Historian Floyd Shoemaker notes that according to the 1860 census, Rocheport ranked thirtieth in population in Missouri.⁶⁴

When the war began, most Rocheport residents sympathized with the southern forces. Evidence of the strength of Rocheport's southern sympathies before and during the war can be seen in elections following the war, when only 25 men from Rocheport could prove their wartime loyalty to the Union and be registered to vote.⁶⁵ The war affected Rocheport badly. Switzler described the devastation the war brought to Rocheport. The town was occupied at various times by Union forces and Confederate forces, with each group creating devastation that encouraged reprisals by the other group. William "Bloody Bill" Anderson and his guerilla troops considered Rocheport to be a center of their operations in central Missouri. Two major incidents involving river traffic occurred at Rocheport during the war when Anderson and his men attacked steamboats on the river. Anderson's men also stole a great deal of

⁵⁸ Switzler, cited without page number by Bill Book, "Gone—and almost forgotten," *Columbia Tribune*, 10 January 2013.

⁵⁹ Switzler, 1001; Franklin, 5.

⁶⁰ Switzler, 1001.

⁶¹ [Columbia] *Missouri Weekly Sentinel*, 21 April 1853.

⁶² Switzler, 1008-1011; Dorothy Caldwell, 12.

⁶³ Franklin, 9.

⁶⁴ Shoemaker, 813-815.

⁶⁵ Switzler, 498; "Constitution of 1865—Drake Constitution," *The Civil War in Missouri*, civilwar-mo.org. According to the 1866 Missouri Constitution, men had to swear they never served with or assisted Confederate forces in order to hold public office, teach, preach, or vote.

property from Rocheport residents. At various times Union and Confederate troops set fires that burned portions of Rocheport; buildings destroyed included those in one of the town's business blocks, the public school, and the Presbyterian Church.⁶⁶

After the war, Rocheport began to grow again. The "Golden Era" of steamboats, 1850 through 1870, was still in progress, and Rocheport continued to benefit from the trade they brought to the community. Franklin notes that the number of steamboats on the Missouri River increased from 51 in 1866 to 71 in 1867. Rocheport began to rebuild after the war. The public school building, burned during the war, was rebuilt. While the Presbyterian Church did not rebuild after the war, the remaining churches—Christian, Methodist Episcopal, and Baptist—were active. Overland transportation was improved when the gravel paving of the Columbia-Rocheport Turnpike was completed and daily stagecoach service between the two towns began.⁶⁷ In 1867, the *Missouri Gazetteer* described Rocheport as the "principal commercial town of the county" and noted the town's enterprising attitude that resulted in the grading and macadamizing of streets and the paving of sidewalks.⁶⁸

By 1870, Rocheport's population was 823, and according to the Missouri State Census taken in 1876, its population was 971.⁶⁹ By 1875, Rocheport's original plat had expanded to include the addition of Bennet's Addition to the west of the original plat and by a large addition to the north and east of the original plat (Figure 2).⁷⁰

The city had a sizeable African-American population; about one-third of its residents, or 356 people, were black.⁷¹ The black residents lived in a neighborhood in the eastern portion of Rocheport.⁷² Mt. Nebo Baptist Church on the southeast corner of First Street and Ward Street was established in 1854 and served the African-American community.⁷³ Following the mandate of the newly revised Missouri Constitution in 1866, a school building for African American children was rented when the number of children in the school district reached fifteen.⁷⁴ In 1882, Rocheport had 120 black students, so the need

⁶⁶ Ibid., 1009; Caldwell, 9.

⁶⁷ Switzler, 1006.

⁶⁸ *Missouri State Gazetteer, 1867*, 193.

⁶⁹ Franklin, 9.

⁷⁰ 1875 Plat Map, 15; 1898 Plat Map, 13.

⁷¹ Switzler, 581.

⁷² Timm Siebeneck, *Rocheport, Missouri: History of a River Town* (self-published, 2012), 27; 1898 Plat Book, 13.

⁷³ Ibid, 27. Although it was unusual for African Americans to organize churches while slavery was still in force, Siebeneck identifies 1854 as the date of the establishment of Mt. Nebo congregation. William Parrish, *A History of Missouri, Vol. III, 1860-1875* (Columbia: University of Missouri Press, 1973), 157, acknowledges that most blacks attended their masters' churches and sat in a segregated space.

⁷⁴ Parrish, 161.

⁷² Switzler, 1007-1008.

⁷³ Plat Map, 1898, 13.

for a building was obvious.⁷⁵ The 1898 Plat Map of Boone County shows a black school in the southeast part of Rocheport near Ward Street and First Street, as well as two black churches, Mt. Nebo Baptist Church near the school and another in the northeast part of town at Third Street and Ward Street.⁷⁶

Social amenities continued to develop in Rocheport in the years after the war. The Oddfellows built a \$2000 lodge hall in 1868. Two more fraternal groups organized, the Good Templars (a temperance organization) in 1870 and the Ancient Order of United Workmen in 1878. Local newspapers came into existence; the *Rocheport Times* was published in 1868 and 1869, the *Rocheport Enterprise* was published in 1872 and 1873, and the *Rocheport Commercial* began in 1879.⁷⁷ Telephone service between Columbia and Rocheport was established in 1879. Entertainment was provided by a dramatic society, a culture club, and shooting club, and a cornet band.⁷⁸

By 1880, Rocheport's population had dropped to 728.⁷⁹ Rocheport's prosperity and continued growth was being hindered by the development of the railroads, which Switzler called "the mortal enemy" of the steamboat.⁸⁰ As early as the 1850s, residents of Boone County were concerned that Rocheport would be ruined by the railroads and were urging Boone Countians to reject a proposal to issue bonds to fund the construction of a railroad.⁸¹ The naysayers were shown to be correct, as completion of railroad lines through Missouri and to the west caused an overall decrease in steamboat traffic, since goods could be shipped more safely by rail than by steamboat. Evidence of the railroad's impact on steamboat transportation is evident in the fact that the number of steamboats traveling the Missouri River had dropped to only nine by 1870.⁸²

The decline in steamboat traffic brought about by the increase in railroads was not the only problem caused by the existence of the railroads. A more pressing concern was that the railroads' routes completely bypassed Rocheport. The North Missouri (Wabash) Railroad, completed from St. Louis to St. Joseph before 1860, passed through Centralia to the north of Rocheport, and Centralia became a major shipping point for goods in central Missouri.⁸³ In 1867, a spur line linked Centralia to Columbia, about ten miles to the east of Rocheport, giving Columbia some rail access but continuing to bypass Rocheport.⁸⁴ Two other railroads through central Missouri bypassed Rocheport. The Missouri Pacific Railroad from St. Louis to Kansas City to the south of the Missouri River was completed in 1865.⁸⁵ Its

⁷⁷ Switzler, 1006-1011.

⁷⁸ Caldwell, 12-13.

⁷⁹ Ibid.

⁸⁰ Switzler, 1002.

⁸¹ Stuart F. Voss, "Town Growth in Central Missouri," *Missouri Historical Review*, Vol. 64, 327.

⁸² Franklin, 9.

⁸³ McCandless, 147; Parrish, 220.

⁸⁴ "The Columbia Branch Railroad," columbiabranchrailroad.com, assessed November 2016.

⁸⁵ McCandless, 146, 149.

depot in California, Missouri, approximately 30 miles from Rocheport to the south, became a shipping point. The Missouri, Kansas, and Texas Railroad was completed, allowing passage from Hannibal, Missouri, to Fort Scott, Kansas, by 1873, but the closest point on the Missouri, Kansas, and Texas Railroad to Rocheport was New Franklin, approximately 10 miles to the west.⁸⁶

Despite Switzler and Franklin's belief that the railroads had a negative effect on Rocheport, Caldwell maintains that Rocheport remained a prosperous town throughout the 1880s and 1890s.⁸⁷ Rocheport gained additional overland transportation; by 1881, in addition to the daily stages to and from Columbia, Overton, and Midland, stagecoaches ran between Rocheport and Boonville and Harrisburg three times per week.⁸⁸ In the early 1880s, the Rocheport Bank under the leadership of president Leopold Grossman and directors David Pipes, W. B. Hunt, and T. H. Winterbower, and cashier F. E. Carr, was capitalized at \$10,000 and had deposits of approximately \$100,000.⁸⁹ Switzler notes three physicians and a dentist practicing in Rocheport in 1882, as well as two mills, a saddlery, a hardware merchant and tin shop, a blacksmith, and a pottery.⁹⁰ More complete information is given in the *Missouri State Gazetteer* of 1881-1882, which identifies additional businesses in Rocheport, including a barber shop, a merchant tailor, a carpenter, an insurance agent, two livery stables, a meat market, five general stores, three grocery stores, a drugstore, a shoemaker, a lumber yard, a restaurant, and a bakery and saloon.⁹¹

Although Rocheport's population declined from 971 in 1876 to 631 in 1890, a number of businesses continued to operate; Caldwell identifies ten commercial enterprises and two physicians in Rocheport in the 1890s. In addition, the bank, newspaper, mills, and ferry continued to function.⁹² The bank was capitalized at \$17,900, an amount considered to be very good for a small town bank.⁹³ In addition to the typical general stores that supplied small towns, Rocheport had a clothing store, two dry goods stores, two grocery stores, and two drug stores, as well as a livery stable, a hotel, a restaurant, and two saloons. Industries included a tin shop, a harness and saddle making firm, a pottery, a printing office, a farm implement manufacturer, two mills, and a blacksmith.⁹⁴ Five warehouses testified to the town's continued position, if on a limited scale, as a shipping center.

In 1892, two events happened that changed Rocheport's fortunes. That year, the Missouri, Kansas, and Texas Railroad began to build a spur line between Columbia and New Franklin, passing through Rocheport.⁹⁵ The increase in trade was so noticeable that the *Columbia [Missouri] Herald* wrote that

⁸⁶ V. V. Masterson, *The Katy Railroad and the Last Frontier* (Columbia: University of Missouri Press, 1952), 78-80, 196.

⁸⁷ 1882 History, 1002; Franklin, 9; Caldwell, 13.

⁸⁸ *Missouri State Gazetteer, 1881-1882*, 195, 457, 506, 14, 279.

⁸⁹ "Boone Country," *Columbia [Missouri] Daily Tribune*, 23 August 1992.

⁹⁰ Switzler, 1011-1012.

⁹¹ *Missouri State Gazetteer, 1881-1882*, 550-551.

⁹² Caldwell, 12-13.

⁹³ *Professional World*, 7 February 1902; William Claycomb, historian and former bank examiner, interview to discuss bank capitalization, April 2016.

⁹⁴ "Rocheport Destroyed by Fire," *Columbia [Missouri] Herald*, 16 June 1892.

⁹⁵ "Rocheport Historic District nomination, Section 8, page 1.

the town had “boomed considerably because of the building of the M. K. & T. Railroad,” as railroad workers had come in to build the tracks.⁹⁶ Construction of the railroad promised increased prosperity for the community. However, the hoped for prosperity created by the railroad was temporarily offset by a devastating fire in June 1892. The entire block “from Barth’s corner to the river was destroyed,” according to the *Columbia Herald*.⁹⁷ The fire destroyed fifteen commercial buildings, including two dry goods stores, a clothing store, a general store, a grocery store, a saloon, a livery stable, five warehouses, and three unidentified buildings. The total value of the destroyed buildings and stock was \$75,000. Only a few businesses, including the drug stores, a hotel, restaurant, saloon, tin shop, harness shop, and printing office, were undamaged.⁹⁸ Work began quickly to replace the destroyed buildings; some were replaced with brick buildings. The *Columbia Herald* suggested that the fire might be a blessing in disguise, as it resulted in the building of new, more substantial buildings.⁹⁹

Rocheport recovered from the fire and the railroad line did increase trade. The *Missouri State Gazetteer* for 1893-1894 identifies one flour mill, two blacksmiths, one tinsmith, one lumber yard, one corn planter manufacturer, one wagon maker, one harness maker, one painter, five livestock dealers, two grocers, one meat market, two general stores, one hardware store, one jeweler, two drug stores, two hotels, two restaurants, one barber, two physicians, one lawyer, one bank, one newspaper, and one undertaker in business in Rocheport.¹⁰⁰ Rocheport was by this time linked to other communities in the area by more and better roads. The 1898 Plat Map identifies the Fayette to Rocheport Road linking Rocheport to towns to the north, as well as the public road extending to Boonville and other areas to the northwest, and the public road extending to Columbia and the east (Figure 3).¹⁰¹

Despite the increase in trade brought by the railroad and by the rebuilding of the business district after the fire, by 1900, Rocheport’s population had declined to 593.¹⁰² Photographs of Rocheport taken during the 1890s and in the early twentieth century show Rocheport with numerous buildings housing residences, stores, other businesses, and churches (Figures 4, 5, 6).¹⁰³ The city remained prosperous, despite the drop in population, as evidenced by the condition of the banks as reported in the *Eleventh Bi-Annual Report of the Bank Commissioner*. The report noted that the People’s Bank of Rocheport had a capital of \$17,900 and assets of \$78,000, and that the Rocheport Bank had capital of \$23,000 and assets of \$90,000.¹⁰⁴ Much of the bank’s prosperity resulted from the rich agricultural economy of the surrounding area.

⁹⁶ “Rocheport Destroyed by Fire,” *Columbia Herald*, 16 June 1893.

⁹⁷ *Ibid.* The location of Barth’s corner has not been ascertained.

⁹⁸ *Ibid.*

⁹⁹ *Ibid.*

¹⁰⁰ *Missouri State Gazetteer, 1893-1894*, 829.

¹⁰¹ 1898 Plat Map, 13.

¹⁰² Franklin, 9.

¹⁰³ Photographs number 021509, 021512, and 021510 from collection at the State Historical Society of Missouri, Columbia.

¹⁰⁴ J. T. Mitchell, *Eleventh Bi-Annual Report of State Banking Commissioner to the 49th General Assembly of the State of Missouri* (Jefferson City: Stephens Company, 1916), 368.

Civic boosters responded to the decline in population in the early twentieth century by seeking ways to improve access to Rocheport, especially by car. The state of Missouri had established a State Highway Department in 1913 and a Centennial Roads Commission in 1921. These entities were charged with the task of creating a system of hard surfaced roads throughout Missouri. Included in the plan was the creation of farm to market roads that would link all the communities in a county to the county seat by means of graveled roads. During 1922, Rocheport residents campaigned for good roads, meeting with representatives from Columbia in hoping to improve the Columbia-Rocheport road.¹⁰⁵ One of the improvements involved the Rocheport to Fayette Road, which was identified as Missouri Route 67 between 1922 and 1926, when it was renamed Route 3. It later came to be identified as a spur line of Highway 40 called Route 240.¹⁰⁶ Rocheport residents also joined the discussion of expanding a national highway through Missouri that would pass through Rocheport.¹⁰⁷

In 1922, a second fire, the result of arson caused by robbers, ravaged Rocheport's business district, destroying six buildings and seven businesses. Businesses destroyed and the value of their buildings and stock included J.B. Harris Department Store, \$36,000; B. F. Dimmit Drug Store, \$7500; Rocheport Bank, \$6800, W. T. Ridgway, \$300; Dr. W. E. Angell, \$1000; Dr. E. I. Hiatt, \$1000; and F. E. Bysfield, \$9000.¹⁰⁸ The aftermath of this fire was not as promising as that of the 1892 blaze. Some of the merchants, including the Ridgeway Grocery located in the bank building, decided not to reopen. However, the *Columbia Missourian* reported that a fireproof bank building and Dimmitt's Drug Store were to be rebuilt. Dr. Angell reopened his office in his home. Bysfield Hardware moved its stock back into its building, which the owner planned to repair.¹⁰⁹ By 1924, three of the destroyed buildings on Central Street had been rebuilt.

The Great Depression affected Rocheport badly. One of Rocheport's banks, the People's Bank of Rocheport, failed.¹¹⁰ The other bank, the Bank of Rocheport, continued in operation but only until 1944.¹¹¹ According to records in the manuscript collection at the State Historical Society of Missouri, the flour mill once managed by Sep Sexton seems to have ceased operation in 1937.¹¹² The other mill remained in operation at least through 1940, according to the U.S. Census.¹¹³ Rocheport's population continued to decline during the 1930s and 1940s, dropping from 455 in 1930 to 396 in 1940.¹¹⁴

¹⁰⁵ *Columbia Missourian*, 8 September 1922.

¹⁰⁶ "Missouri Route 240," <http://en.wikipedia.org>.

¹⁰⁷ Ibid.

¹⁰⁸ *Columbia Missourian*, 11 January 1922, 12 January 1922.

¹⁰⁹ *Columbia Missourian*, 16 March 1922, 5 April 1922.

¹¹⁰ "Boone Country," *Columbia Daily Tribune*, 3 August 1992.

¹¹¹ "Rocheport Historic District," <http://www.livingplaces.com/MO/BooneCounty>, 2.

¹¹² "Records of Monitor Mills," manuscript collection, State Historical Society of Missouri, <http://shsmo.org/manuscripts/columbia>, accessed May 2016. Records stop at 1937, suggesting the mill closed then.

¹¹³ U. S. Census, 1940.

¹¹⁴ "Rocheport, Missouri," <http://en.wikipedia.org>, accessed May 2016

The U. S. Census provides a glimpse into Rocheport in 1940. The federal government work projects maintained a presence in the area, with Stanley Welburn serving as superintendent of WPA projects, and one resident identifying his employer as the Civilian Conservation Corps. The town's businesses included a laundry, two blacksmith shops, a print shop, a café, a fish market, a construction company, a grocery store, a shoe repair shop, an ice delivery, a dairy, a drug store, an auto repair shop, and several garden farms raising and selling fresh produce. One man was employed as a truck driver. Two people were employed by the public school and two by the U.S. Post Office. Two people were employed as salesmen for the Jewel Tea Company.¹¹⁵

In 1940, Missouri Route 2, which ran east and west across the state, became part of U. S. Route 40. Roughly following one of the routes of the Boone's Lick Road, it bypassed Rocheport, going from Columbia to Boonville and crossing the Missouri River at Boonville. That the highway bypassed Rocheport affected the community. However, when a spur line 240 was built from highway 40 to Rocheport along what had been the Rocheport to Fayette Road, access to the community was improved.

Between 1940 and 1960, Rocheport's population remained somewhat stable, declining from 396 in 1940 to 375 in 1960. Flooding in 1951 destroyed some of the buildings south of First Street (Figure 7).¹¹⁶ The public elementary school closed in 1971.¹¹⁷ The population declined further in 1980 to 272.¹¹⁸

During the 1960s, a group of Rocheport residents, aware of the historic resources in the community and concerned about the loss of some historic resources, organized the Friends of Rocheport, a group dedicated to preserving materials and artifacts related to Rocheport's history and to educating the public about the town's history. The group maintains a museum, owns a building on Central Street and the former icehouse on Lewis Street, and rents the Rocheport Depot that has space for meetings and city offices.¹¹⁹ Dorothy Caldwell, a member of the Board of Directors of the Friends of Rocheport, was active in researching and documenting properties for the Rocheport Historic District survey and the nomination to the National Register of Historic Places.

Rocheport's economy was helped somewhat in the latter part of the twentieth century by two developments in the last two decades of the twentieth century. In 1985, the Les Bourgeois Vineyards and Winery opened just east of Rocheport on Highway BB at its intersection with Interstate 70. Though slowed in its construction by severe flooding in 1993, the completion of the Katy Trail, a state park consisting of bicycle and hiking trail along the former roadbed of the Missouri, Kansas, and Texas

¹¹⁵ U. S. Census, 1940.

¹¹⁶ Two photographs in the Rocheport collection at the State Historical Society of Missouri show the extent of flood damage. One, identified as number 021510, shows the development between the river and First Street in the early 1900s (Figure 6). The other, number 019513, shows the area along the river during what is believed to be the 1951 flood with several buildings partially submerged.

¹¹⁷ "Preserving the Past," *Columbia Missourian*, 21 May 1983.

¹¹⁸ "Rocheport, Missouri, <http://en.wikipedia.org>, accessed May 2016.

¹¹⁹ "Friends of Rocheport," www.rocheport.org.

Railroad, in 1994 helped further develop Rocheport's economy. The Katy Trail prompted the development of antique stores, bed and breakfast inns, and restaurants in Rocheport.

Currently, Rocheport's population is estimated to be 248.¹²⁰ Rocheport provides an interesting glimpse in the changing fortunes of a small Missouri town. The community is justly proud of its history and its historic buildings, most of which are kept in good repair. Rocheport was recently named the "one of America's ten coolest small towns" by *Frommers Budget Travel* magazine.¹²¹

¹²⁰ "Rocheport, Missouri."

¹²¹ "Rocheport, Missouri" <http://www.rocheport.com>, accessed March 2016.

Tourism in Rocheport

Throughout much of Rocheport's history, access by the means of transportation available at the time, whether by wagon, steamboat, stagecoach, railroad, or automobile, has made travel and tourism a part of Rocheport's economy. The interest in historic tourism and the creation of the Katy Trail State Park during the late twentieth century has enhanced Rocheport's contemporary economy.

Crighton points out that tourism was a part of the steamboat traffic; steamboat excursions from St. Louis and back were a popular entertainment, and Rocheport was an important stop on these excursions.¹²² Shorter trips, such as evening "moonlight excursions" were also popular.¹²³ None of the steamboat landings or ferry landings remain in Rocheport, largely due to extensive flooding on the Missouri River.

The 1892 railroad line from New Franklin created an increase in trade; it also enhanced tourism. During the second and third decades of the twentieth century, articles in the *Columbia Missourian* report trips to Rocheport. People might hike to Rocheport from Columbia along the Rocheport Road or take the train to Rocheport for day trips, for special celebrations such as Fourth of July fireworks, or to attend the Chautauqua, a week-long series of public lectures given by nationally known speakers who traveled from town to town.¹²⁴ The railroad no longer operates, but the roadbed of the 1892 railroad line has been converted to the Katy Trail and the tunnel remains.

As the automobile became more widely used form of transportation, trips to Rocheport increased. The extension of highway 40 and the paving of the Rocheport/Columbia Road enhanced tourism in Rocheport. The town was identified in the WPA Guide to Missouri as a stop on a driving tour from Columbia to Kansas City. Drivers taking Highway 40 were encouraged to leave the highway and journey down a gravel road to see the historic river town. Points of interest mentioned included a marker designating the high water mark during a flood in 1844, the Community Hall in the former Baptist Church building, the Rocheport Mill built in 1872, and the nearby site of an unsuccessful ambush of Federal troops by Confederate guerillas during the Civil War.¹²⁵

Missouri's wine industry, which began to revive in the 1960s after being closed by Prohibition, became a part of Rocheport's tourism industry with the opening of Les Bourgeois Winery in 1985. The winery, only a half mile north of the Rocheport Historic District, offers tours and wine tastings at the winery and meals at its restaurant, which sits high on the bluffs overlooking the Missouri River.

¹²² Crighton.

¹²³ Caldwell, 13.

¹²⁴ *Columbia Evening Missourian*, 6 August 1915, 23 May 1921, 30 March 1922, 17 July 1922, 24 October 1922.

¹²⁵ *Missouri: A Guide to the Show-Me State*. American Guide Series. (New York: Duell, Sloan and Pearce, 1941), 349.

In the 1960s, a group of citizens, concerned about saving Rocheport's historic heritage, formed Friends of Rocheport. They purchased the George Gregory House at 101 Moniteau Street and developed a local museum. They purchased the Ridgeway/Young Icehouse and preserved it as an example of nineteenth century icehouse. They purchased and restored other old buildings, and over the years produced two illustrated histories of Rocheport.¹²⁶ In the 1970s, they began documenting the historic buildings, resulting in the creation of the Rocheport Historic District, listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1976. Other historic buildings were restored by the individual property owners. Articles in the Columbia newspapers created interest in Rocheport's historical revitalization.¹²⁷

Five historic buildings, including the Mt. Nebo Baptist Church at 801 First Street, the Chinn/Gentry House at 305 Second Street, the Doody/Campbell/McKinsey House at 102 Central Street, the Boone House at 101 Lewis Street, and the Rocheport Public School at 504 Third Street were converted into bed and breakfast establishments. Other historic houses, including the house at 200 Second Street, the Wilcox/Barth House at 201 Columbia Street, the Waddell/Rucker/Burroughs House at 505 Third Street, the Hill/Roby/Wood House at 605 Third Street, and the Grossman/Pipes House 214 Central Street, have become galleries or antique shops.

Commercial buildings on Central Street changed their functions. The Leslie Burroughs Barber Shop at 108 Central Street and the neighboring Schell-Welburn Store became an antique shop; the Albert Ward Store at 203 Central Street and the Bysfield Memorial Building at 204 Central Street also became antique stores. The building at 205 Central Street is now a music store specializing in old juke boxes and records. Two buildings, the Dimmit Drugstore building at 202 Central Street and the Bysfield Store building at 206 Central Street, have been converted to restaurants.

Rocheport began advertising itself as a tourist destination, a nostalgic visit back to its days of prosperity during the nineteenth century. The creation of the Katy Trail, a state park that follows the route of the Missouri, Kansas, and Texas Railroad across much of Missouri, enhanced tourism in Rocheport, as the trail passed through Rocheport and brought bicyclers and hikers to the town. According to the Missouri Park Department, in 2012 the economic impact of the entire Katy Trail State park was \$18.5 million.¹²⁸ According to the attendance figures, visitors to the Rock Bridge portion of the Katy Trail, which includes

¹²⁶ "Friends of Rocheport," friendsofrocheport.org; Dorothy Caldwell, *Those Were the Days* (Columbia, MO: Inkworks, 1992); Dorothy Caldwell and Mrs. George Russell, eds., *Rocheport: River Town of Boonslick Country* (Rocheport, MO: Friends of Rocheport, 1968).

¹²⁷ Wally Lage, "Restoration to Preserve our Heritage," *Columbia Missourian*, 14 October 1970; "The fun of restoring an old house is the Serendipity," *Columbia Missourian*, 29 July 1973; "Rocheport's Rebirth," *Columbia Daily Tribune*, 4 June 1981; "Preserving the past: Missouri River town takes pride in history," *Columbia Missourian*, 21 May 1982.

¹²⁸ Synergy/PRI/JPA, *Katy Trail Economic Impact Report*, July 2012. This figure was arrived at by using the MGM2 analysis, which uses the average spent per visitor the number of visitors and economic multipliers. The analysis includes a study of direct spendings such as that done by visitors on the trail and direct income such as sales tax and income tax for employees of businesses along the trail. The analysis also includes indirect income such as that made by suppliers to trail businesses as well as sales tax and income tax generated on the sale of supplies to trail businesses. Additional income of those employed by workers on the trail or by suppliers is also considered.

Rochepoint, numbered slightly over 91,000 in 2015.¹²⁹ While not all of these people would have visited Rochepoint, Rochepoint is a very popular trailhead on the Rock Bridge portion of the trail. Visitors often purchase food, stay in local bed and breakfast inns or at local campgrounds, shop for antiques or souvenirs, and rent bicycling equipment. Visitors can also canoe down the Missouri River under the guidance of a trained guide.

Rochepoint is a pleasant town to visit; its galleries, shops, restaurants, and historic buildings provide an interesting insight into small town life in nineteenth century.

¹²⁹ "Facts and Figures: Missouri State Parks," <http://mostateparks.com>.

Architecture in the Survey Area

The Rocheport, Missouri, Historic District includes the entire city limits of Rocheport, an area of approximately 173 acres located on Moniteau Creek and the Missouri River in Boone County, Missouri, and approximately 3.7 acres to the west of Moniteau Creek in Howard County, for a total of approximately 177 acres.¹³⁰ The town was settled in the 1820s and reached its peak population in 1876.¹³¹ The historic resources in Rocheport were surveyed in 1971 through 1973 and inventory forms and a survey report filed with the Missouri State Historic Preservation Office.¹³² The Rocheport Historic District was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1976.¹³³ The original nomination identified 91 historic resources on the map included with the nomination, and described 81 resources in the resource count. Seventy-eight of these were buildings, one was an object—the Boone’s Lick Road marker, and two were structures—the Missouri, Kansas, and Texas Railroad tunnel and the stone guttering on Central Street between First Street and Second Street. A list of these buildings included with the map showing properties that contribute to the 1976 Rocheport National Register Nomination. The survey and nomination did not identify out-buildings associated with the historic buildings. It did not identify non-contributing buildings or structures, and it did not include sites.¹³⁴ The Missouri State Historic Preservation Office requested that the survey be redone in 2016 to include all buildings, structures, objects, and sites in the city.

This section of the report addresses several issues. It starts with general comments about the Rocheport Historic District that begin with a discussion of the period of significance for the re-survey of the district, comments about the number and nature of resources inventoried, and a listing and discussion of those resources that might qualify for individual listing in the National Register of Historic Places. It then discusses the historic architecture in the district, with information about the nature of vernacular architecture, and identifies with relevant illustrations the plans and styles of historic architecture used in Rocheport. In the years since the original survey and nomination were done, several changes have occurred in the Rocheport Historic District that are addressed in this report. Some resources have been lost, and this report identifies them. Some buildings have been altered, necessitating a discussion of the nature of the alterations and whether and how the alterations affected the status of the buildings as contributing or non-contributing. The development of the Katy Trail c. 1990 has enhanced the tourism industry and caused changes in the use of some of the resources that are addressed in the “Tourism in Rocheport” section of the report. The report then discusses the architecture of buildings erected after the significant dates for the Rocheport Historic District.

¹³⁰ Rocheport Historic District nomination.

¹³¹ 1876 Missouri State Census, Franklin, 9.

¹³² Rocheport Historic District survey.

¹³³ Rocheport Historic District nomination.

¹³⁴ Ibid.

General comments on the Rocheport Historic District:

Period of Significance:

The nomination form used when the original Rocheport Historic District was listed had limited options for identifying the period and areas of significance. The form specified seven periods of significance defined by centuries and asked preparers to check the one that applied to the area being nominated and then asked preparers to identify the specific dates. As a result, the original nomination identified the period of significance as between 1800 and 1899, with the specific dates being 1804, 1822, and 1836. However, the Rocheport Historic District nomination included buildings built between the 1830s and 1930. The nomination form did not ask for an explanation of why the period of significance was chosen, nor did it ask for a discussion of the importance of the specific dates listed. Because the standards for listing in the National Register of Historic Places are more stringent now and ask for a more thorough analysis of the period of significance, this re-survey considered the dates of historic properties in Rocheport, the broader patterns of life in the United States, and looked for a point at which the architectural style presented a clear change. This re-survey has changed the beginning date to reflect the dates of the earliest extant buildings in Rocheport and has extended the period of significance to 1945, a period that includes the Great Depression and World War II and that marks the beginning of a change in building styles.

The Great Depression affected Rocheport's historic business buildings, as one bank closed during the Great Depression and the other closed in 1944, and another business, the Doran Fish Market, opened in c. 1935. The date 1945 also indicates the end of World War II, a major event that marked changes in attitudes and lifestyle, marked by greater mobility related to increased use of the automobile and better roads, increased prosperity following the deprivations of the Great Depression and the war as well as the enhanced economic status of veterans who could attend college on the G. I. Bill. The G. I. bill also provided low interest loans for home purchases that, along with the returning veterans who needed housing, spurred an increase in home building. The late 1940s and early 1950s also include the advent of television, with the advertising that enhanced the market economy. The period after WWII marked as changes in architectural styles such as the popular Ranch house with its attached garage, outdoor living area in the back yard, and an interior area for watching television. Construction techniques and building materials such as metal and vinyl siding became popular during the post war decades, as did vinyl windows. During the 1960s and 1970s, the use of mobile homes as permanent dwellings and modular housing increased.¹³⁵ The advent of the ranch house in Rocheport is clear and marks a distinct difference in architecture in the community.

Areas of significance:

The nomination form used for the original Rocheport Historic District presented twenty-nine areas of significance and required preparers to check those relevant. The original form did not require the

¹³⁵ Allen Winkler, "World War II Home Front," www.gilderlehrman.org; Virginia McAlester, 2nd Ed., 407.

preparer to explain or justify how a particular resource represented an area of significance. The original nomination indicated eight as areas of significance, including ARCHITECTURE, COMMERCE, COMMUNICATIONS, EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT, INDUSTRY, MILITARY, POLITICS/GOVERNMENT, and TRANSPORTATION. This resurvey identifies two areas of significance, CRITERION C: ARCHITECTURE and the related CRITERION C: ENGINEERING for the district. The areas and period of significance are further explained in the "Methodology" section of this report and in the following discussion of historic architecture in the survey area.

Nature and Number of Resources Inventoried:

The Re-survey of the Rocheport Historic District identified 153 resources, including 146 are buildings, four are structures, one is a site, one is an object, and one is the Rocheport Cemetery.

Sixty-two resources have been identified as contributing to the Rocheport Historic District. Of these, 57 are buildings that are considered contributing, three are structures, one is a site, one is an object, and one is a cemetery. Outbuildings, while inventoried and described on the inventory forms with the primary resources, are considered contributing or non-contributing, but are not included in the total resource count. In total, there are 83 outbuildings; 31 are considered contributing and 52 are considered non-contributing. One structure, the M.K. and T. Railroad tunnel on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Roadbed, has been identified as contributing because of the engineering apparent in its construction. Two structures, the c. 1830-1845 stone curb and guttering on the east side of Central Street and the c. 1830-1845 stone curb and guttering on the west side of Central Street, add to the historic feel of the district and are considered contributing. One object, the historic marker noting the Boone's Lick Road, was placed by the Daughters of the American Revolution and the State of Missouri in 1913 and is considered contributing. One contributing site, the location of the Swanstone House, and one non-contributing resource, the Rocheport Park built on the location of an early lumber yard, have the potential to provide useful information about Rocheport's past. The Rocheport Cemetery also has the potential to provide information about Rocheport's past.

Historic business buildings in Rocheport Historic District:

The largest concentration of historic business buildings in Rocheport is along Central Street between First Street and Third Street. Most of the historic buildings in the business district were built between 1880 and 1940. Flooding along the Missouri River and a fire in 1892 caused the heart of the business district to move from the area south of First Street to the area along Central Street near Second Street. A fire in 1922 also influenced the building of the business district, with three business buildings being built in 1924 to replace those destroyed by the fire (Figures 8, 9). Extant historic business buildings include:

- the c. 1900 John Burroughs Tin Shop at 101 Central Street (facing First Street),
- the c. 1930 Leslie Burroughs Barber Shop at 108 Central Street,
- the c. 1930 Schell Store/Welburn Store at 110 Central Street
- the c. 1924 Rocheport Bank at 200 Central Street

- the c. 1908 People's Bank of Rocheport at 201 Central Street,
- the c. 1924 B. F. Dimmitt Drugstore at 202 Central Street,
- the c. 1904 Albert Ward Store at 203 Central Street,
- the c. 1924 F. E. Bysfield Memorial Building at 204 Central Street,
- the c. 1911 store building at 205 Central Street, and
- the c. 1880 Bysfield Building at 206 Central Street.

Another historic business building, the c. 1935 Doran Fish Market, is located on the far north end of Central Street near Moniteau Creek. More specific information about each building is detailed on the inventory forms. The floods and fires are described in the "History of Rocheport" section of this document.

Historic church and church related buildings in the Rocheport Historic District:

Four of the historic buildings in the Rocheport Historic District are churches, and one, a parsonage, is church related (Figure 10). These include:

- the c. 1910 Mt. Nebo Baptist Church (now Mt. Nebo Cottage) at 801 First Street,
- the c. 1845 Christian Church at 302 Second Street,
- the c. 1860 Rocheport Baptist Church (now the Rocheport Community Hall) at 503 Third Street,
- the c. 1901 Methodist Episcopal Church, South, at 202 Columbia Street, and
- the c. Methodist Episcopal Church, South, parsonage at 204 Columbia Street.

More information about each of these buildings is provided on the individual inventory forms. Churches are not generally eligible for individual inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places, but these buildings are significant for their architecture and so contribute to the Rocheport Historic District.

Resources associated with Rocheport's historic African-American community:

Three historic buildings remain from Rocheport's African-American community (Figure 11). These include:

- the c. 1910 Mt. Nebo Baptist Church building at 801 First Street,
- the c. 1910-1920 house at 104 Gaw, which was once an African American neighborhood, and
- the c. 1914 house at 202 Gaw Street, which was in an African-American neighborhood.¹³⁶

African Americans constituted about one-third of Rocheport's population in 1870. By 1898, two churches and a school had been built to serve the African American community and a neighborhood on the east side of Rocheport near Gaw and Ward Streets had developed. More information about Rocheport's African American community is provided in the "History of Rocheport" section of this document.

¹³⁶ 1898 Plat Map, 13; Siebineck, 34.

Other historic buildings in the Rocheport Historic District:

The remaining historic buildings in the Rocheport Historic District are dwellings. These are more thoroughly described later in this section of the report that describes vernacular architecture and styles of architecture in the district. They are also more thoroughly described on the individual inventory forms.

Buildings and structures which possibly qualify for individual listing on the National Register of Historic Places:

Most of the historic resources in the Rocheport Historic District would not qualify individually for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, but when grouped together into an historic district, do qualify and provide insight into the changes in small town architecture from the 1830s to the 1940s. The district contains, at a conservative estimate, a total of eight resources that are potentially eligible for individual listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

Four buildings might possibly qualify for individual listing on the National Register of Historic Places under CRITERION C: ARCHITECTURE. Buildings include:

- the c. 1849 Crump/Prince/Haines House at 501 Third Street (Figure 12),
- the c. 1835 Knox/Gaw/Slade House at 105 (10500) Central Street (Figure 13),
- the c. 1908 People's Bank of Rocheport at 201 Central Street (Figure 13), and
- the c. 1901 Scobee House at 304 Lewis Street (Figure 13).

One building would possibly qualify under CRITERION A: SOCIAL HISTORY as well as under CRITERION C: ARCHITECTURE. This is:

- the c. 1860 Rocheport Baptist Church building, which has been used as the Rocheport Community Hall since 1929, at 503 Third Street (Figure 10).

One building might possibly qualify for individual listing under CRITERION A: ETHNIC HISTORY, BLACK, as well as under CRITERION C: ARCHITECTURE. This is:

- the c. 1910 Mt. Nebo Baptist Church at 801 First Street (Figure 10).

One building would possibly qualify for individual listing under CRITERION A: EDUCATION as well as CRITERION C: ARCHITECTURE. This is:

- the c. 1914 Rocheport Public School (now the Schoolhouse Bed and Breakfast) at 504 Third Street (Figure 12).

One structure would qualify for individual listing under CRITERION C: ENGINEERING. This is:

- the c. 1892 Missouri, Kansas, and Texas Railroad tunnel on the Katy Trail (Figure 14).

Other buildings, such as the c. 1837 Wilcox/Barth House at 201 Columbia Street, the c. 1840s Chinn/Gentry House at 303 Second Street, the c. 1830s Topleff/Kaiser/Dimmitt House at 301 Central

Street, and the c. 1924 Rocheport Bank, while important elements in the historic district, would probably not qualify for individual listing because of extensive additions or alterations.

One building, the Moses Payne House, which is approximately four miles north of Rocheport on North Roby Farm Road (Highway BB), is individually listed (Figure 15).¹³⁷

Historic Architecture in the Rocheport Historic District

The Nature of Vernacular Architecture:

The Rocheport Historic District is interesting not only because of the historic buildings which date from the 1830s to the first four decades of the twentieth century, but because it shows a range of architectural plans or forms and styles used in vernacular architecture. In order to understand the nature of the historic buildings in the Rocheport Historic District, it is necessary to understand the concepts of vernacular architecture, of buildings plans or forms (sometimes called types), and of architectural styles. Vernacular architecture or folk architecture is defined as buildings built by individuals rather than schooled architects, built according to local custom and of locally available materials, and built to meet the individual requirements of their residents.¹³⁸

Vernacular architecture reflects the basic patterns of what people from a particular area envision a building to be. Most of Rocheport's early settlers came from the upland South and brought their notions of *house* with them. The hall and parlor plan and I-house plan particularly reflect the southern heritage of Rocheport's early settlers. Marshall notes that German immigrants to the area tended to adopt the architecture of the area as a means of assimilation.¹³⁹

Vernacular architecture reflects the nature of its environment such as climate and topography, as well as available materials. The town's buildings are constructed of locally available materials. Rocheport is located in a heavily wooded area, and most of its historic buildings are built of wood. Rich clay deposits were located in the area, and brickworks and a pottery were established. Two of the remaining early historic houses, the c. 1830s Topleff/Kaiser/Dimmitt House at 301 Central Street and the c. 1837 Wilcox/Barth House at 201 Columbia Street, were built of brick. Another historic house, the c. 1840s Wilhite House at 103 Ward Street, was originally built of brick on the lower story and clapboards on the second story. Most of the brick on this house is now covered with aluminum siding, but a portion of the brick remains visible on the northwest façade. Two of the remaining early historic churches, the c. 1845 Christian Church at 302 Second Street and the c. 1860 Baptist Church at 503 Third Street, were built of brick, as was the c. 1901 Methodist Episcopal Church, South, at 202 Columbia Street. When the business district was rebuilt after a fire in 1892, brick business buildings replaced wooden ones. When

¹³⁷ Payne, Moses U. House, 201 North Roby Farm Road, Rocheport vicinity, Nomination to the National Register of Historic Places (Washington D. C.: U. S. Department of the Interior/National Park Service, 10-07-94.

¹³⁸ Marshall, 17-19; Virginia McAlester, 2nd Ed., 136.

¹³⁹ Marshall, 33.

these buildings were rebuilt after the 1922 fire, brick was again used. The c. 1914 Rocheport School at 504 Third Street, was also constructed of brick. Because of Rocheport's position as a steamboat trading center, residents had access to building materials such as cut wire nails and factory produced spindlework and other trim. Access to these elements enabled Rocheport residents to apply stylistic ornaments, such as the bargeboards and spindlework used on the c. 1849 Crump/Prince/Haines House at 501 Third Street, to their buildings.

Vernacular architecture can be contrasted to academic architecture, defined as buildings designed by a trained architect. Vernacular architecture lies on one end of a continuum, with simple one-room or single pen houses as the basic plan or form and elaborately decorated high style buildings at the other. The simplest vernacular building in Rocheport is the log house on Howard Street, built c. 1900; modest academic architecture is seen in the c. 1924 Rocheport Bank at 200 Central Street (Figure 16).

Modest academic architecture is also seen in c. 1908 People's Bank of Rocheport at 203 Central Street (Figure 13), in the c. 1901 Methodist Episcopal Church, South, at 202 Columbia Street (Figure 10), and the c. 1914 Rocheport Public School building at 504 Third Street (Figure 12). Between the two extremes of this continuum are buildings such as those found in Rocheport that blended locally available materials, either native to the area or brought in by steamboat or train from commercial centers in the east, with knowledge of construction techniques, and a desire for comfort and convenience on the part of the owners, as well as a wish on the part of some owners to create buildings with stylistic flourishes that would impress others with their status.

Understanding vernacular architecture involves an understanding of the plan or form (also called type) of a building, which is identified by the arrangement of rooms or the floorplan.¹⁴⁰ Richard Longstreth identified several plans or forms of commercial or business architecture. Three of the forms he identified—the commercial block, the temple front, and the vault plan—are used in Rocheport's historic commercial buildings. The commercial block is a street level building with large plate glass display windows used for retail stores (Figure 17). The temple front plan borrows elements from classical architecture; while temple front buildings generally feature columns on the front façade, they may, in simpler versions, use pilasters or a parapet on the front façade (Figure 18). The vault plan is a rectangular façade with a large entryway; it may have small windows on either side of the entryway (Figure 19).¹⁴¹ Virginia McAlester identified six common plans for domestic architecture, including the gable front, the gable and wing, the hall and parlor, the I-house, the massed plan side gable, and the massed plan pyramidal. All of these are used in Rocheport. The gable front plan faces the gable end toward the street (Figure 20). The gable and wing plan uses a gable front wing with the addition of a side gabled wing (Figure 21). The hall and parlor plan is two rooms wide and one room deep, but may have additions to the rear (Figure 22). The I-house form is a two-story, one room deep plan with a one or two story rear wing (Figure 23). The massed plan side gable is more than one room deep and has a

¹⁴⁰ Ibid., 21, 25.

¹⁴¹ "Commercial, Public, and Industrial Building Types," *Historic Buildings*, <http://heritage.utah.gov>.

side gable (Figure 24). The massed plan pyramidal is rectangular or roughly square in shape and has a hipped roof (Figure 25).¹⁴² These plans or forms can generally be identified from exterior observation.

Plans or forms of buildings used in the Rocheport Historic District:

All of these forms were used in Rocheport's late nineteenth and early twentieth century architecture. The following list does not include all the buildings in a particular form, but provides distinctive examples.

The commercial block is seen in:

- the c. 1924 B. F. Dimmit Drugstore building at 202 Central Street, and
- the c. 1880 Bysfield Building at 206 Central Street (Figure 17).

The temple front plan is seen in:

- the c. 1908 People's Bank of Rocheport building at 201 Central Street, and
- the c. 1924 Rocheport Bank building at 200 Central Street (Figure 18).

The vault plan is seen in:

- the c. 1900 John Burroughs Tin Shop at 101 Central Street, and
- the c. 1911 building at 205 Central Street (Figure 19).

The front gable plan is seen in:

- the c. 1830 George Gregory House at 101 Moniteau Street and
- the non-contributing c. 1935-1945 House at 201 Second Street (Figure 20).

The gable and wing plan is seen in:

- the c. 1890s Grossman/Pipes House at 214 Central Street, and
- the c. 1900 Rapp House at 305 Columbia (Figure 21).

The hall and parlor plan is seen in:

- the c. 1855 Grossman/Barth House at 406 Second Street, and
- the c. Slade house at 208 Columbia (Figure 22).

The I-house plan is seen in:

- the c. 1849 Crump/Prince/Haines House at 501 Third, and
- the c. 1878 Chambers House at 304 Second Street (Figure 23).

The massed plan side gable is seen in:

- the c. 1900 Sep Sexton House at 300 Central Street, and
- the c. 1917 Ed Harrigan House at 301 Columbia (Figure 24).

¹⁴² Virginia McAlester, 2nd Ed., 136-147.

The pyramidal plan is seen in:

- the c. 1890s Challis/Champion/Chinn House at 205 Columbia Street, and
- the c. 1920 house (now the Shirahaze Gallery) at 201 Second Street (Figure 25).

Styles of Historic Architecture in the Rocheport Historic District:

What architectural historian Howard Marshall calls the “cloak of style” may be added to the basic plan of a house to please the homeowner or to impress passers-by.¹⁴³ The dominant historic styles used in Rocheport are the Federal Style, the Greek Revival Style, the Gothic Revival Style, the Folk Victorian Style, the Queen Anne style, and the Classical Revival Style. Evidence of these styles may remain on a building even if it has been altered with additions or with replacement siding and windows, so even though the buildings listed here represent a particular style, they are not all contributing buildings.

The Federal style is characterized by an elaborate door surround with sidelights, symmetrical placement of windows, and side gabled roofs.¹⁴⁴ Ten of the buildings in Rocheport, or 0.0673 per cent of the total number of buildings, are in the Federal style. They include:

- the c. 1837 Williams/Peeler House at 404 Second Street,
- the c. 1855 Grossman/Barth House at 406 Second Street,
- the c. 1860s Tumy House at 504 Second Street,
- the c. 1840 Waddell/Rucker/Burroughs House at 505 Third Street,
- the c. 1835 Knox/Gaw/Slade House at 105 (10500) Central Street,
- the c. 1830s Haller/Grossman House at 209 Central Street,
- the c. 1830s Topleff/Kaiser/Dimmit House at 301 Central Street (corner Central and Second),
- the c. 1837 Wilcox/Barth House at 201 Columbia Street,
- the c. c. 1840s Slade House at 208 Columbia Street, and
- the c. 1840s Inman House at 302 Columbia Street (Figure 26).

Less common in Rocheport is the Greek Revival style, characterized by generally low-pitched roofs with an emphasized cornice line, pediments, entry porches supported by columns, and symmetrically placed windows.¹⁴⁵ Three examples of Greek Revival style, or 0.0204 per cent of the total number of buildings, remain in Rocheport; these include:

- the c. 1860 Rocheport Baptist Church (now Community Hall) at 503 Third Street,
- the c. 1845 Christian Church building at 302 Second Street, and
- the c. 1840s Bentley/Campbell House at 500 Second Street (Figure 27).

The Gothic Revival style, characterized by the steeply pitched gables, often accented with bargeboards, and pointed arch windows, was also used in Rocheport.¹⁴⁶ Marshall notes that Gothic Revival style did not become overly popular in vernacular architecture in the Little Dixie region of central Missouri, but

¹⁴³ Marshall, 21.

¹⁴⁴ Virginia McAlester and Lee McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses* (New York: Knopf, 1990), 153.

¹⁴⁵ Ibid, 179.

¹⁴⁶ Ibid, 197.

that the steeply pitched gothic dormer was often added to basic houses because it allowed better ventilation and light into the attic area.¹⁴⁷ Three Gothic Revival houses, or 0.0204 per cent of the total number of buildings with steeply pitched gables remain; they include:

- the c. 1878 Chambers House at 304 Second Street,
- the c. 1849 Crump/Prince/Haines House at 501 Third Street, and
- the c. 1901 Byers House at 304 Columbia Street (Figure 28).

The best example of Gothic Revival style is the Crump/Prince/Haines House, which retains the bargeboard and pointed arch windows typical of Gothic Revival. Gothic Revival houses may also use the spindlework trim associated with the Folk Victorian style, as does the Byers House.

The Folk Victorian style, characterized by turned spindles arranged in spandrels and sawn wood trim and corner brackets applied to basic houses, was used on a total of nine houses in Rocheport or 0.0612 per cent of the total. Four of these houses retain the Folk Victorian decorative elements; they include:

- the c. 1890 Canole/Harper House at 301 Central Street (corner Central and Third),
- the c. 1890 Dodson/Jones House at 306 Clark Street
- the c. 1896 Methodist Episcopal Church, South parsonage at 204 Columbia Street, and
- the c. 1900 Cox House at 102 Moniteau Street (Figure 29).

Photographs with the original inventory forms reveal that five other houses at one time had Folk Victorian decoration, but the decorative elements have been removed or covered after 1976. These include:

- the c. 1900 Doody/Campbell/McKinney House at 102 Central Street,
- the c. 1890s Grossman/Pipes House at 214 Central Street,
- the c. 1850s Sadie Smith House at 305 Clark Street
- the c. 1900s Rapp House at 305 Columbia Street, and
- the c. 1850s McAllister/Champion/Rapp House at 204 Lewis Street.

Despite the removal of the ornamentation, these buildings are still considered Folk Victorian style buildings. The removal of decorative elements is addressed more thoroughly on the individual survey forms of those houses that have been so altered.

The Queen Anne style, characterized by asymmetrical facade, towers or turrets, extensive use of decorative elements such as spindlework, and patterned wall treatments such as shaped shingles applied in distinct patterns, is not common in Rocheport, constituting only 0.02404 percent of the total buildings. The large elaborate examples of Queen Anne style houses found in other communities simply are not present now in Rocheport. However, simple examples of the Queen Anne style described by Virginia McAlester include buildings with decorative shingles and sunburst motifs under the front gable roofs of houses.¹⁴⁸ Three simple Queen Anne style buildings or 0.0204 per cent of the total exist in Rocheport; they include:

- the c. 1910 Mt. Nebo Baptist Church at 801 First Street,
- the c. 1900 Sep Sexton/Everett Pipes House at 201 Clark Street, and

¹⁴⁷ Marshall, 25.

¹⁴⁸ Virginia McAlester, 345-352.

-the c. 1901 Scobee House at 304 Lewis Street (Figure 30).

Non-specific Victorian buildings are those difficult to assign to a specific style because they have no distinguishing stylistic elements but which were built between c. 1850 through c. 1905. Some non-specific Victorian buildings may use a combination of elements from various styles that pleased the homeowner. Both these patterns—either having no specific stylistic elements or using stylistic elements from a variety of styles are typical of vernacular architecture.¹⁴⁹ Five houses or 0.0340 per cent of the total buildings in Rocheport might best be described simply as Victorian, as they were built between c. 1850 and c. 1905, a period generally associated with Victorian architecture. These include:

- the c. 1850s Potts House at 406 Clark Street,
- the c. 1880s Boone House at 101 Lewis Street,
- the c. 1901 Methodist Episcopal Church, South, at 202 Columbia Street,
- the c. Payton/DeHaven/Turner House at 400 Columbia Street, and
- the c. 1866 Ridgeway House at 305 Lewis Street (Figure 31).

Elements of the Craftsman style such as the large porches with pyramidal porch posts resting on square piers and gable or shed roofed front dormers are seen in seven early twentieth century houses or 0.0479 percent of the total buildings in Rocheport. Most of the Craftsman houses in Rocheport have only a few elements or influences of the Craftsman style and lack the knee brace brackets supporting the roof, the small high placed windows on either side of a chimney, and the exposed rafter tails. However, some houses do have elements of Craftsman style; these include:

- the c. 1920 house at 200 Second Street,
- the c. 1912 F. E. Bysfield House at 401 Second Street (now non-contributing due to additions),
- the c. 1900s B. M. Campbell House at 500 Third Street,
- the c. 1910 White/Harris House at 204 Clark Street,
- the c. 1890s Challis/Champion/Chinn House at 205 Columbia Street,
- the c. 1917 Ed Harrington House at 301 Columbia Street, and
- the c. 1890 Mullens House at 106 Moniteau Street (Figure 32).

The Colonial Revival Style, characterized by heavily elaborate entrances, symmetrical facades and decorative cornices is seen on two commercial buildings or 0.0138 per cent of the total; they include:

- the c. 1908 People's Bank of Rocheport (now the Christian Church annex) at 201 Central Street,
- and
- the c. 1924 Rocheport Bank building (now the U. S. Post Office) at 200 Central Street (Figure 33).

Several historic buildings in the Rocheport Historic District cannot be associated with a particular style; they are simple buildings built with available materials and a sense of what the owner perceived as appropriate for a house. These include:

¹⁴⁹ Marshall, 21, 23, 26.

- the c. 1910-1920 house at 104 Gaw Street (Figure 11),
- the c. 1890s house at 202 Gaw Street (Figure 11),
- the c. 1900 log house on Howard Street (Figure 16), and
- the c. 1830 George Gregory House at 101 Moniteau Street (Figure 20).

Marshall notes that resistance to change is part of vernacular architecture.¹⁵⁰ The styles were used in Rocheport after they were no longer popular in larger communities or used by academic architects. For example, the Federal style was used in Rocheport through the 1860s, although it had become passé in the cities of the east by the 1820s. Gothic Revival elements, commonly used in the east in the 1840s through the 1880s, continued to be used through the 1890s in Rocheport. In addition, a few houses built in Rocheport in the 1950s, such as the house at 405 Second Street, resemble more traditional houses. Late twentieth and early twentieth century houses that resemble historic styles are considered New Traditional style and are discussed in the “New Buildings in the Survey Area” section of this report.

Changes in the Historic Resources in the Rocheport Historic District:

Historic Resources that have been lost:

Some of the buildings were identified in the survey as being in ruins or in fair or poor condition at the time of the survey. Most of these buildings have been demolished. Other buildings not so identified have also been demolished. The demolished buildings are shown on the map showing the original map submitted with the nomination of the Rocheport Historic District. The demolished buildings are identified by their historic name and location because the original Rocheport Historic District survey did not provide addresses for all resources. The demolished buildings include:

- the Isidore Broaddus House on the northeast corner of Third Street and Ward Street,
- the Chapman/Hallon House on the northwest corner of Third Street and Pike Street,
- the Head/Smith House on the northwest corner of First Street and Columbia Street,
- the Huntington/Wiswall/Wyatt House on the southeast corner of Columbia Street and Third Street,
- the Harris/Garrett House on the east side of Columbia between Third Street and Fourth Street,
- the Drake/Cochran-Rudd House at the southeast corner of Second Street and Pike Street,
- the Jackman/Connor House on the east side of Pike Street between Second Street and Third Street,
- the Jackman/McDaniel House on the south side of First Street between Pike Street and Ward Street,
- the Mt. Nebo Baptist Church parsonage on the south side of First Street to the east of the corner of First Street and Ward Street,
- the Hensley/Henderson House on the southeast corner of First Street and Pike Street,
- the O’Howell/Burroughs House on the west side of Pike Street between Second Street and Third Street,

¹⁵⁰Marshall, 22.

- the Harold Garrett House on the northwest corner of Third Street and Lewis Street,
- the Brown House on Third Street between Pike Street and Lewis Street,
- the Jesse Bysfield House on Third Street between First Street and Second Street,
- the Nicholson/McQuitty House on the northeast corner of First Street and Central Street,
- the Brady House on First Street between Moniteau Street and Central Street,
- the Williams/Peeler House at 404 Second Street,
- the Murray House on Second Street, and
- the Swanstone House on the west side of Columbia Street between First Street and Second Street.¹⁵¹

Four of these demolished resources—the Mt. Nebo Baptist Church Parsonage, the Isidore Broadus House, the Hensley/Henderson House, and the Jackman/McDaniel House—were associated with Rocheport's African American community.¹⁵²

The locations of the demolished buildings have been used in various ways. The location of the demolished Swanstone House on the west side of Columbia Street between First Street and Second Street retains a shed and a storm cellar; this location is identified as a contributing site in the resource count and is described on an inventory form. The location of the demolished Head/Smith house at the northwest corner of First Street and Columbia Street has become part of Rocheport City Park, which is described on an inventory form. Some of the locations of demolished buildings remain vacant lots or have been incorporated into the yards of the next door properties. These include:

- the Brady House on First Street between Moniteau Street and Central Street,
- the Nicholson/McQuitty House at the northeast corner of First Street and Central Street,
- the Isidore Broadus house on the northeast corner of Third Street and Ward Street,
- the Williams/Peeler House at 404 Second Street,
- the Jesse Bysfield house on Lewis street between First Street and Second Street,
- the Murray House on Second Street between Moniteau Street and Central Street, and
- the Garrett House on the northeast corner of Third Street and Lewis Street.

New buildings built on locations of demolished historic buildings:

New buildings have been built on the locations of some of these demolished buildings. These include:

- the New Traditional style house on the southeast corner of Columbia Street and Third Street,
- the ranch house on the east side of Columbia Street between Third Street and Fourth Street,
- the ranch house on tall piers at the southeast corner of First Street and Pike Street,
- the ranch house on the west side of Pike Street between Second Street and Third Street,
- the house on the southeast corner of Second Street and Pike Street,
- the Katy Depot/Katy Trail trailhead shelter on the south side of First Street

¹⁵¹ Rocheport Historic District survey, 1973.

¹⁵² Rocheport Historic District survey, 1973.

- between Pike Street and Ward Street,
- the Katy Depot/Katy Trail trailhead building on the south east corner of First Street and Pike Street,
- the Briggs Pond Bed and Breakfast and Retreat building at northwest corner of Third Street and Pike Street,
- the garage on Third Street between Pike Street and Lewis Street, and
- the garage on the south side of First Street east of the corner of First Street and Ward Street.

These new buildings are more thoroughly described in the “New Buildings in the Rocheport Historic District” section of this document and on the inventory forms along with information about the buildings they replaced.

The effects of alteration on the status as contributing or non-contributing:

Some alteration of historic buildings has been done. A primary concern of this re-survey is to identify those buildings that are contributing resources and those which are non-contributing; such identification is particularly a concern for those historic buildings that have been altered, renovated, or remodeled. According to the Missouri State Historic Preservation Office, explaining information from the U. S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, the federal agency responsible for maintaining the National Register of Historic Places, a building is considered a contributing building if it maintains historic integrity, defined as “its ability to convey its historic significance of character” based on an analysis of the building’s location, setting, materials, design, feeling, workmanship, and association.¹⁵³ As a general rule, modern siding or modern windows will negatively affect the buildings as will additions that change the design or footprint of the building. However, a change in siding or windows alone will not render the building non-contributing to the district if the footprint and feeling, or the ability of the building and its setting to “evoke feeling related to its historic significance” of the original building are maintained.¹⁵⁴

The re-survey identified several issues relating to the status of buildings as contributing or non-contributing. These include changes in design or additions that alter the footprint of the building, changes in window shape, size, configuration, and material, and changes in exterior wall cladding. This report discusses changes in historic buildings both before and after the nomination of the Rocheport Historic District to the National Register of Historic Places in 1976. Some of the buildings identified as contributing in the original survey had been altered before 1976 and the nature of the alterations was described in the nomination. Some of these buildings in the original district were said to have been “modernized,” but the nature of the modernizations was not made clear in the Rocheport Historic District survey or the Rocheport Historic District nomination.¹⁵⁵ The following sections of this report discuss the dates of the alterations and the nature of the alterations that affect a resource’s current status as contributing or non-contributing.

¹⁵³ Missouri State Historic Preservation Office, *The Missouri Guide to the National Register Process*, 11. <https://dnr.gov/shpo/docs>, accessed April 2016.

¹⁵⁴ Ibid., also *How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*, 47.

¹⁵⁵ Rocheport Historic District survey; Rocheport Historic District nomination.

Buildings that have been altered and are now non-contributing:

Alterations made to seven of the buildings identified as contributing in the original survey have made caused them to be considered non-contributing, largely because the current standards for identifying contributing buildings consider as non-contributing those buildings whose historic integrity has been lost by major changes in form or materials.

The Thomas Pipes House at 207 Central Street, originally a two-story house, had been so remodeled by 1976 that it looked like a mid-twentieth century ranch house.¹⁵⁶ It is now considered a non-contributing building.

The Haller/Grossman House at 109 Central Street, has been altered by the removal of the original porch, additions to the rear, changes in siding, and removal of the chimneys that it is considered a non-contributing building.

The Minor/Langdon House at 98 Moniteau Street was originally a two room brick building that at some point prior to 1976 had been enclosed in a frame building that surrounded and obscured the original brick building.¹⁵⁷ It is now considered a non-contributing building.

The Hill/Roby House at 605 Third Street, once a 1 1-2 story house listed as a contributing building, has been altered before 1976 by the addition of vertical siding and after 1976 by the addition of a modern bay window insert.¹⁵⁸ It is now considered a non-contributing building.

The Wilhite House at 103 Ward Street, was originally listed as a contributing building built with brick on the lower story and frame cladding on the upper story.¹⁵⁹ After 1976, this house had a major addition to the south portion of the house, obscuring the original façade. In addition, most of the house has been clad in vertical metal siding, leaving only a portion of the lower story of the west façade in the revealing the original brick. The metal siding so disguises the original nature of the house that it is now considered a non-contributing building.

Another house, the F. E. Bysfield House at 401 Second Street was described in the original survey as having been altered before 1976 by the addition of a carport.¹⁶⁰ This building has been further renovated since 1976 with new windows in a non-historic configuration, a changed porch, and the addition of a large garage and passageway between the garage and house. The renovations so alter the footprint and appearance of the house that its historic integrity has been lost and it is now considered non-contributing.

¹⁵⁶ Ibid.

¹⁵⁷ Ibid.

¹⁵⁸ Ibid.

¹⁵⁹ Ibid.

¹⁶⁰ Ibid.

The house at 900 West Second, not listed in the original Rocheport Historic District but identified by the real estate website www.zillow.com as being built in 1908, has been altered by an addition to the front (north) façade that detracts from the appearance of the original building.¹⁶¹ It is considered a non-contributing building.

Alterations to one building have restored it to a more historic appearance, though not to its original appearance. The house at 600 Third Street was originally a two story house described in the original Rocheport Historic District inventory form as having been altered to a one story house with a large bank of three windows across the front façade.¹⁶² Since the original survey, the front façade of the house has been changed to replace the three windows with two windows and create a more balanced façade. Because of the extensive nature of the alterations, its status is considered non-contributing.

One building has been rebuilt. The house at 202 Lewis Street was demolished in 2005 and rebuilt. The exterior looks like the house identified in the original survey.¹⁶³ However, because its 2005 building date is outside the period of significance for the Re-survey of the Rocheport Historic District, the house is considered a non-contributing building.

Buildings that have been altered but are considered contributing:

Other buildings have had alterations that change the original footprint or appearance of the building, but the additions blend in with the historic building and so these buildings are considered contributing. These include:

- the c. 1830s Topleff-Kaiser-Dimmitt House at 301 Central Street with additions made in 1964,
- the c. 1837 Wilcox-Barth House at 201 Columbia Street with an addition in 1970,
- the c. 1840s Chinn-Gentry House at 303 Second Street with an addition made in 1975, and
- the c. 1924 Rocheport Bank building at 200 Central Street with alterations made before 1976.

Some buildings in the Rocheport Historic District have been altered by having their porches enclosed in screen. The still pools of water that form along the banks of the Missouri River and Moniteau Creek provides a fertile breeding ground for mosquitoes. In order to enjoy the cool breezes on the tree shaded porches without the annoyance of mosquitos, property owners enclosed their porches. The houses with enclosed porches which have not altered their original footprint should be considered contributing.

These include:

- the c. 1910 White/Harris House at 204 Clark Street,
- the c. 1917 Ed Harrigan House at 301 Columbia Street, and
- the c. 1866 Ridgeway House at 305 Lewis Street.

¹⁶¹ Ibid., www.zillow.com.

¹⁶² Rocheport Historic District survey.

¹⁶³ Ibid., Columbia Realty.

Other buildings in the Rocheport Historic District have been altered since 1976 with changes in siding and replacement windows that do not change the foot print of the house and so are considered contributing buildings. These include:

- the c. 1900 Doody/Campbell/McKinsey House at 102 Central Street,
- the c. 1890s Grossman/Pipes House at 214 Central Street (now having the siding removed), and
- the c. 1900-1920 Sep Sexton House at 300 Central Street
- the c. 1850s Sadie Smith House at 305 Clark Street
- the c. 1890 house at 202 Gaw Street, and
- the c. 1890s Mullens House at 106 Moniteau Street.

Buildings that are endangered:

Some buildings described as being in good or fair condition at the time of the original survey are now in poor condition. Other historic buildings not recognized in the original survey are also in poor condition. These buildings are in danger of being demolished as unsafe or are in danger of collapse. These include:

- the c. 1900 John Burroughs Tin Shop at 101 Central Street with cracks in the mortar and bricks,
- the c. 1935 Doran Fish Market building at 00000 Central Street that is vacant and deteriorating.
- the c. 1900s Rapp House at 305 Columbia that is vacant and with its front porch removed,
- the c. 1850s McAllister/Champion/Rapp House at 204 Lewis Street that is vacant and is deteriorating, and
- the c. 1900s B. M. Campbell House at 500 Third Street with significant roof damage.

Trends in changes to the historic buildings:

The use of metal siding was evident in Rocheport prior to 1976 in the c. 1890s Grossman/Pipes House at 214 Central Street. Vinyl siding and vinyl windows are apparent in Rocheport a number of Rocheport's historic buildings, including the c. 1900 Doody/Campbell/McKinsey House at 102 Central Street. Some historic buildings have been resided within the last forty years, and many of the modern buildings built in Rocheport during the 1980s through 2016 use vinyl siding and vinyl windows. A pleasing development in the district is the current removal of the metal siding and its replacement with clapboards on the 1890s Grossman/Pipes House at 214 Central Street.

New buildings in the survey area:

Ninety resources have been identified as non-contributing buildings because they were built after 1945, the end of the period of significance for the Rocheport Historic District, or because they have been extensively altered. Of these, 89 are buildings and one is a structure. These buildings are in a variety of plans or forms and styles, including the ranch, as well as ranch mobile homes or modular houses, various of the New Traditional styles, and American Vernacular style. A few cannot be identified by any particular style.

The Ranch House:

The most common house in Rocheport built after the significant dates for the Re-survey of the Rocheport Historic District is the ranch house, which became one of the most popular houses built in the United States during the 1950s and 1960s. Virginia McAlester characterizes the ranch house as having a one-story massed plan; a low pitched side gable, cross gable, hipped, or cross hipped roof; an attached garage; often large picture windows; and frequently an outdoor living area or patio in the backyard. The ranch house often has a covered entry under a porch or in an inset on the facade.¹⁶⁴ Forty-three houses in the Rocheport Historic District are in the Ranch houses; seven of these are mobile homes or manufactured houses and will be discussed later in this report (Figure 34).

The Styled Ranch style became popular during the 1970s and 1980s, as the roof lines became higher and stylistic Colonial Revival elements such as Cape Cod type gables or Classical columns supporting the porch roof were added.¹⁶⁵ One house in Rocheport, the house at 101 Ward Street, is in the Styled Ranch style because it has an additional half story with dormer windows.

Mobile Homes, Manufactured Houses:

Seven houses in the Rocheport Historic District are mobile homes or manufactured houses. These include:

- the double wide mobile home at 705 Second Street,
- the double wide mobile home at 206 Gaw Street (facing Ward Street at the intersection of Third Street and Gaw Street,
- the double wide mobile home at 00000 Howard Street (northwest corner of Howard Street and Second Street
- the single wide mobile home at 403 Lewis Street,
- the double wide mobile home at 106 Moniteau Street,
- the manufactured house at 105 Moniteau Street, and
- the manufactured house at 97 Pike Street (Figure 35).

These mobile homes/manufactured houses are ranch houses and are counted with the ranch houses explained above.

New Traditional styles:

The New Traditional style developed in the 1970s with a renewed interest in traditional homes and the realization that many people wanted houses that look like historic houses but also wanted the convenience of new houses. The trend increased with the publication of home design and decorating magazines such as *Traditional Home*, *Country Homes*, and *Victorian Homes* that show not only historic houses but also modern versions of historic houses and that offered house plans for purchase. Along

¹⁶⁴ McAlester, 596-611.

¹⁶⁵ Ibid, 603, 694-696, 698-700.

with this trend came an interest in country houses that resembled nineteenth and early twentieth century farmhouses.¹⁶⁶ These New Traditional houses copy historic house styles with varying degrees of success, depending on the attention paid by the designer/builder to scale, historic accuracy, and materials.

Five commercial buildings in the Rocheport Historic District are in the New Traditional Style; these include:

- the Katy Trail Depot and Katy Trail State Park trail head shelter building at 703 First Street/Katy Trail in the New Traditional-Craftsman style,
- the Yates House Bed and Breakfast Inn at 305 Second Street in the New Traditional-Colonial Revival style
- the Amber House Bed and Breakfast Inn at 705 Third Street, in the New Traditional-Queen Anne style,
- the Clark Street Lodge at 301 Clark Street, in the New Traditional-Farmhouse style, and.
- the Dormitory at 305 Lewis Street, in the New Traditional-Colonial Revival style (Figure 36).

Five houses in the Rocheport Historic District are in the New Traditional style; they include:

- the house at 800 Second Street in the New Traditional-Farmhouse style,
- the house at 801 Second Street in the New Traditional-Farmhouse style,
- the house at 202 Lewis Street in the New Traditional-Colonial Revival style,
- the house at 110 Pike Street in the New Traditional style, and
- the house at 203 Ward Street in the New Traditional-Craftsman style (Figure 37).

Two of the New Traditional buildings in Rocheport listed above are interesting because they reproduce historic buildings. One is the Katy Trail Depot, built c. 1991-1994, as a replica of the town's original depot which was closed by the Missouri, Kanas, and Texas Railroad in the 1950s.¹⁶⁷ The other is the house at 202 Lewis Street, which was originally the location of the James Hern House, built in the 1840s and listed in the Rocheport Historic District (Figure 38).

American Vernacular Style:

The American Vernacular style is described by Virginia McAlester as characterized by houses built with simple geometric forms, covered porches and balconies with simple posts and railings, and simple roofs.¹⁶⁸ One house in Rocheport is in the American Vernacular style and somewhat resembles a house shown in the revised edition of McAlester's *A Field Guide to American Houses*:

¹⁶⁶ Ibid, 717. *Traditional Home* magazine began in 1989, *Country Living* began in the 1980s, and *Victorian Homes* began in the 1980s. These magazines show new homes built in the Colonial, Craftsman, American Foursquare, generic Victorian, Queen Anne, and what is called "country" style, which resemble traditional farm houses. Collections of house plans are also available at home stores and lumber yards.

¹⁶⁷ "Depots and trails a good mix," *Marysville Advocate*, www.marysvilleonline.news, 9 April 2015, accessed June 2016.

¹⁶⁸ Virginia McAlester, 754.

-the house at 00000 Second Street, the southeast corner of Second Street and Pike Street, (Figure 40).¹⁶⁹

New Commercial Buildings in the Rocheport Historic District:

Some new buildings are commercial or governmental buildings built for utility and in no particular style; these include:

- the Trailside Café and Bike Rental at 700 First Street
- the Boone County Fire District Building at 104 Central Street,
- the water service building at 00000 Central Street (near Central Street and Highway 240 Spur),
- the shelter house at 99 Columbia Street,
- the Rocheport City Park buildings at 00000 Columbia Street (either side of Columbia Street at First Street/Katy Trail),
- the telephone apparatus building at 203 Columbia Street,
- the Schnell Well Drilling building at 2000 Columbia Street near Moniteau Creek,
- the Mulberry Grill at 00000 Howard Street (corner of First Street/Katy Trail and Howard Street),
- the water service building at 107 Gaw Street,
- the Rocheport City Hall at 103 Pike Street, and
- the Briggs Pond Bed and Breakfast and Retreat at 604 Pike Street.

Summary:

The historic buildings in Rocheport are, for the most part, well maintained; only five are endangered by deferred maintenance. While it is apparent that modern replacement siding and windows have been used extensively in Rocheport, the community maintains a sense of the past. The New Traditional style houses blend well with the historic buildings. The ranch houses are tastefully designed and well-kept and so don't detract from the appearance of the historic homes nearby.

¹⁶⁹ Ibid., 759.

Recommendations:

The process of re-surveying the Rocheport Historic District included examining the Rocheport Historic District nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. The standards for preparing National Register Nominations are much more stringent now than in 1976, requiring a much more thorough description of each resource as well as a great deal more attention to establishing the significance of each resource.

The U.S. Department of the Interior-National Park Service and the Missouri State Historic Preservation Office are interested in having nominations updated, both to reflect the stricter standards for the nominations as well as to reflect changes to the buildings that have occurred since the original nomination was listed.

It is recommended that a revision to the Rocheport Historic District be done. Such a revision would include more thorough descriptions of each historic resource than what is provided here, with descriptions of both the exterior and interiors (with the owner's consent), a more complete history of the community, a detailed history of each resource linking it more thoroughly to the development of Rocheport, tracing its ownership and use through the period of significance, and more giving more complete information about the early owners of each resource. In the absence of City Directories and Sanborn Insurance Maps for Rocheport, much of this information would have to be gathered from an examination of deed records or property abstracts (where available) and local newspapers from the collection at the State Historical Society of Missouri in Columbia. In addition, the revision would include more background information about the development of housing in Rocheport during the mid-twentieth century and twenty-first century and about individual mid-twentieth and twenty-first century buildings, including the identities of architects, builders, and property owners. The revision would also contain information about non-contributing business buildings and structures such as parking lots and the Katy Trail bridge. Such a revision would require a great deal of time spent in research.

It is possible that the Friends of Rocheport might wish to undertake the research needed to document the resources in the Rocheport Historic District and either produce an amendment to the Rocheport Historic District nomination or hire a consultant to produce an amendment using the research they have done.

It is also recommended that the boundaries of the Rocheport Historic District be altered to exclude the area to the south side of the Katy Trail and a portion of the north part of the district as neither of these areas have historic resources. A map showing the proposed boundary changes is included with the report.

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Appendix A: Figure Log and Figures

The following figures provide maps of historic Rocheport, photographs of late nineteenth and early twentieth century Rocheport, and photographs showing contemporary Rocheport and the resources there.

Figure 1: Map of Missouri township, Boone County, showing location of Rocheport, from *An Illustrated Historical Atlas of Boone County*, 81

Figure 2: Rocheport in 1875, plat map, from *An Illustrated Historical Atlas of Boone County, Missouri*, 15

Figure 3: Rocheport in 1898, plat map, from *Standard Atlas of Boone County, Missouri*, 13

Figure 4: Rocheport, c. 1892, photograph 021509 in the collection of the State Historical Society of Missouri, Columbia

Figure 5: Rocheport, c. 1900, photograph 021512 in the collection of the State Historical Society of Missouri, Columbia

Figure 6: Rocheport, early 1900s, photograph 021510 in the collection of the State Historical Society of Missouri, Columbia

Figure 7: Photograph of Rocheport, believed by State Historical Society to have been taken in 1951, showing extent of flooding on the Missouri River, photograph 019513 in the collection of the State Historical Society of Missouri, Columbia

Figure 8: Streetscape, southwest corner of Second Street and Central Street, Rocheport, March 2016, taken by Rhonda Chalfant

Figure 9: Streetscape, northwest corner of Second Street and Central Street, Rocheport, March 2016, taken by Rhonda Chalfant

Figure 10: Church-related properties in Rocheport, including the c. 1845 Christian Church at 302 Second Street, the c. 1910 Nebo Baptist Church at 801 First Street, the c. 1860 Baptist Church at 503 Third Street, the c. 1901 Methodist Episcopal Church, South at 202 Columbia Street, and the c. 1896 Methodist Episcopal Church, South, parsonage at 204 Columbia, taken by Rhonda Chalfant

Figure 11: Resources associated with Rocheport's African American community, including Mt. Nebo Baptist Church at 801 First Street, the c. 1910-1920s house at 104 Gaw Street, and the c. 1914 house at 202 Gaw Street, taken by Rhonda Chalfant

Figure 12: Resources which could possibly qualify for individual listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C: Architecture, the c. 1849 Crump/Prince/Haines House at 501 Third Street, and the c. 1914 Rocheport School at 504 Third Street, taken by Rhonda Chalfant. The Rocheport School could also possibly qualify under Criterion A: Social History

Figure 13: Resources which could possibly qualify for individual listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C: Architecture, including the c. 1835 Knox/Gaw/Slade House at 105 (10500) Central Street, the c. 1908 People's Bank of Rocheport at 201 Central Street, and the c. 1901 Scobee House at 304 Lewis Street, taken by Rhonda Chalfant

Figure 14: Structures which could possibly qualify for individual listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C: Engineering, including the c. 1892 Missouri, Kansas, and Texas railroad tunnel on the Katy Trail, the c. 1830-1845 curb and guttering on the east side of Central Street, and the c. 1830-1845 curb and guttering on the west side of Central Street, taken by Rhonda Chalfant

Figure 15: The Moses Payne House, four miles north of Rocheport, individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places, 10-07-1994, taken by Rhonda Chalfant.

Figure 16: Rocheport buildings that demonstrate the continuum from simple vernacular architecture to a modest example of academic architecture, including a c. 1900 log house on Howard Street and the c. 1924 Rocheport Bank at 200 Central Street, taken by Rhonda Chalfant

Figure 17: Examples of the commercial block plan in Rocheport, including the c. 1880 Bysfield Building at 206 Central Street and the c. 1924 Bysfield Memorial Building at 204 Central Street, taken by Rhonda Chalfant

Figure 18: Examples of the temple plan of business building in Rocheport, including the c. 1908 People's Bank of Rocheport at 201 Central Street and the more modest example, the c. 1924 Rocheport Bank at 200 Central Street, taken by Rhonda Chalfant

Figure 19: Examples of the vault plan of business building in Rocheport, including the c. 1911 building at 205 Central Street 1900 and the c. 1900 John Burroughs Tin Shop at 101 Central Street, taken by Rhonda Chalfant

Figure 20: Examples of front gable plan buildings in Rocheport, including the c. 1845 Christian Church at 302 Second Street and the non-contributing c. 1950 house at 201 Second Street, taken by Rhonda Chalfant

Figure 21: Examples of gable and wing plan houses in Rocheport, including the c. 1890s Grossman/Pipes House at 214 Central Street and the c. 1900 Rapp House at 304 Columbia Street, taken by Rhonda Chalfant

Figure 22: Examples of the hall and parlor plan houses in Rocheport, including the c. 1840s Slade House at 208 Columbia Street and the c. 1837 Williams/Peeler House at 404 Second Street, taken by Rhonda Chalfant

Figure 23: Examples of the I-house plan is seen Rocheport, including the c. 1849 Crump/Prince/Haines House at 501 Third Street and the c. 1860s Tummy House at 504 Second Street, taken by Rhonda Chalfant

Figure 24: Examples of massed plan side gable plan houses in Rocheport, including the early 1900s B. M. Campbell House at 500 Third Street and the early 1900s Sep Sexton House at 300 Central Street, taken by Rhonda Chalfant

Figure 25: Examples of pyramidal plan houses in Rocheport, including the c. 1890s Challis/Champion/Chinn House at 205 Columbia Street and the c. 1920 house at 200 Second Street, taken by Rhonda Chalfant

Figure 26: Examples of Federal style architecture in Rocheport, including the c. 1837 Wilcox Barth House at 201 Columbia Street and the c. 1855 Grossman/Barth House at 406 Second Street, taken by Rhonda Chalfant

- Figure 27: Examples of Greek Revival style architecture in Rocheport, including the c. 1840s Bentley/Campbell House and the Baptist Church at 503 Third Street, taken by Rhonda Chalfant
- Figure 28: Examples of Gothic Revival style architecture in Rocheport, including the c. 1849 Crump/Prince/Haines House at 501 Third Street and the c. 1878 Chambers House at 304 Second Street, taken by Rhonda Chalfant
- Figure 29: Examples of Folk Victorian style architecture in Rocheport, including the c. 1900 Cox House at 102 Moniteau Street and the c. 1890 Dodson/Jones House at 306 Clark Street, taken by Rhonda Chalfant
- Figure 30: Examples of Queen Anne style architecture in Rocheport, including the c. 1900 Sep Sexton/Everett Pipes House at 201 Clark Street and the c. 1901 Scobee House at 304 Lewis Street, taken by Rhonda Chalfant
- Figure 31: Examples of non-specific style Victorian houses in Rocheport, including the c. 1880s Boone House at 101 Lewis Street and the 1910 White Harris House at 204 Clark Street, taken by Rhonda Chalfant
- Figure 32: Examples of Craftsman style influenced houses in Rocheport, including the c. 1890 Mullens House at 106 Moniteau Street and the provided by Rhonda Chalfant
- Figure 33: Examples of the Colonial Revival style in Rocheport, including the c. 1908 People's Bank of Rocheport at 201 Central Street and the c. 1924 Rocheport Bank at 200 Central Street
- Figure 34: Examples of ranch houses in Rocheport, including the c. 1965-1975 house at 302 Lewis Street and the c. 1955-1965 house at 306 Columbia Street, taken by Rhonda Chalfant
- Figure 35: Examples of mobile homes/manufactured houses in Rocheport, including the house at 403 Lewis Street, taken by Rhonda Chalfant, and the house at 103 Lewis Street, courtesy Google Maps, Rocheport, MO
- Figure 36: Examples of New Traditional style commercial buildings in Rocheport, including the c. 1995 New Traditional-Colonial Revival/Federal Yates House Bed and Breakfast at 305 Second Street and the c. 2004 New Traditional/Queen Anne Amber House Bed and Breakfast at 705 Third Street, taken by Rhonda Chalfant
- Figure 37: Examples of buildings that replicate earlier buildings, including the c. 1991-1994 Craftsman style influenced Katy Trail Depot at 703 First Street and the c. 2005 house at 202 Lewis Street that reproduces the c. 1840 Hern House formerly on the lot, taken by Rhonda Chalfant
- Figure 38: Examples of buildings in Rocheport in the New Traditional/farmhouse style, including the c. 1985-1995 Clark Street Lodge at 301 Clark Street and the c. 1990-2000 house at 800 Second Street, taken by Rhonda Chalfant
- Figure 39: Example of New Traditional/Craftsman style house in Rocheport, the c. 2010-2015 house at 202 Ward Street, taken by Rhonda Chalfant
- Figure 40: Example of America Vernacular style house in Rocheport, the c. 2016 house at the southeast corner of Second Street and Pike Street, taken by Rhonda Chalfant

Figure 1: Map of Missouri township, Boone County, showing location of Rocheport, from *An Illustrated Historical Atlas of Boone County, Missouri*, 81

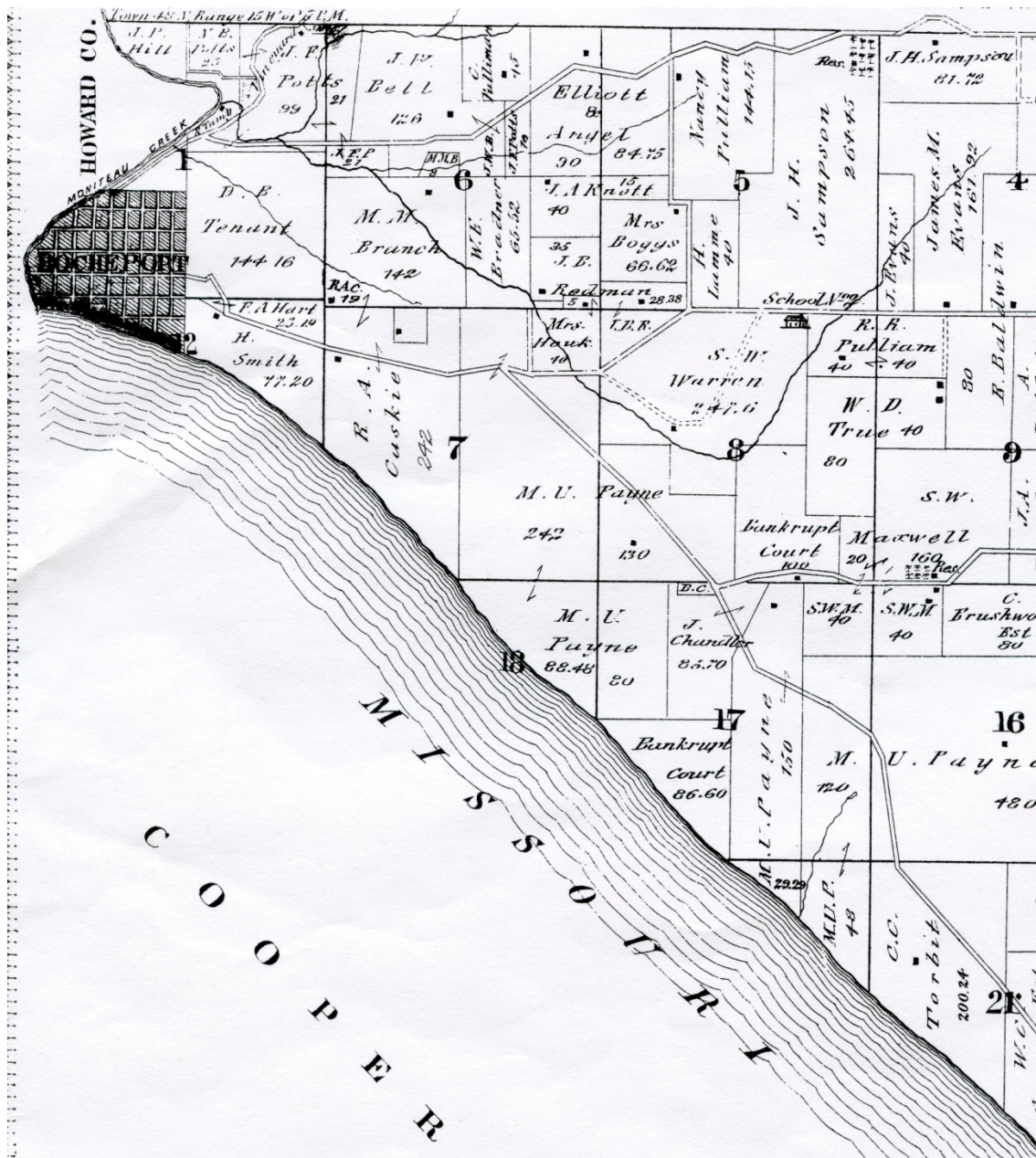


Figure 2: Rocheport in 1875, plat map, from *An Illustrated Historical Atlas of Boone County, Missouri*, 15

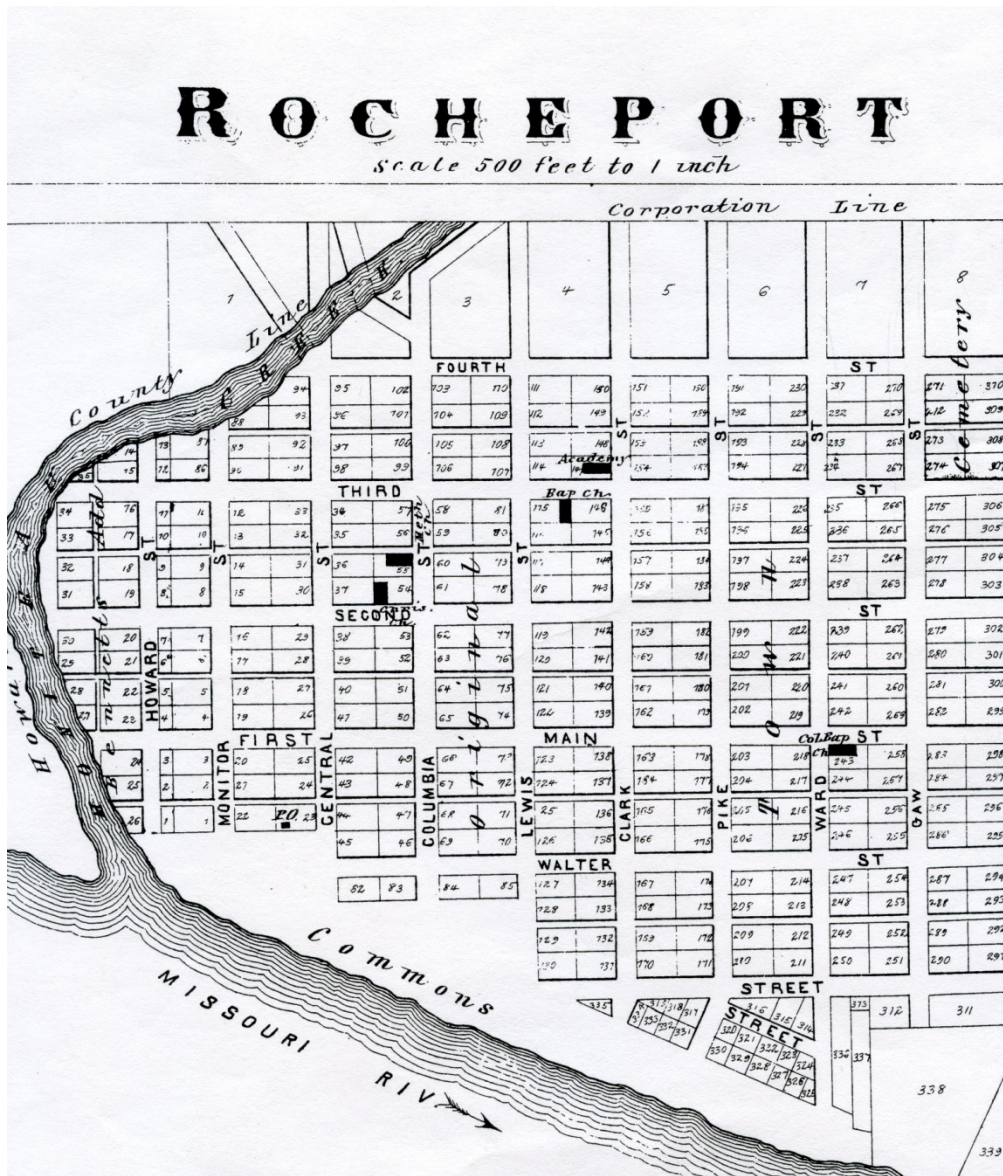


Figure 3: Rocheport in 1898, plat map, from *Standard Atlas of Boone County, Missouri*, 13

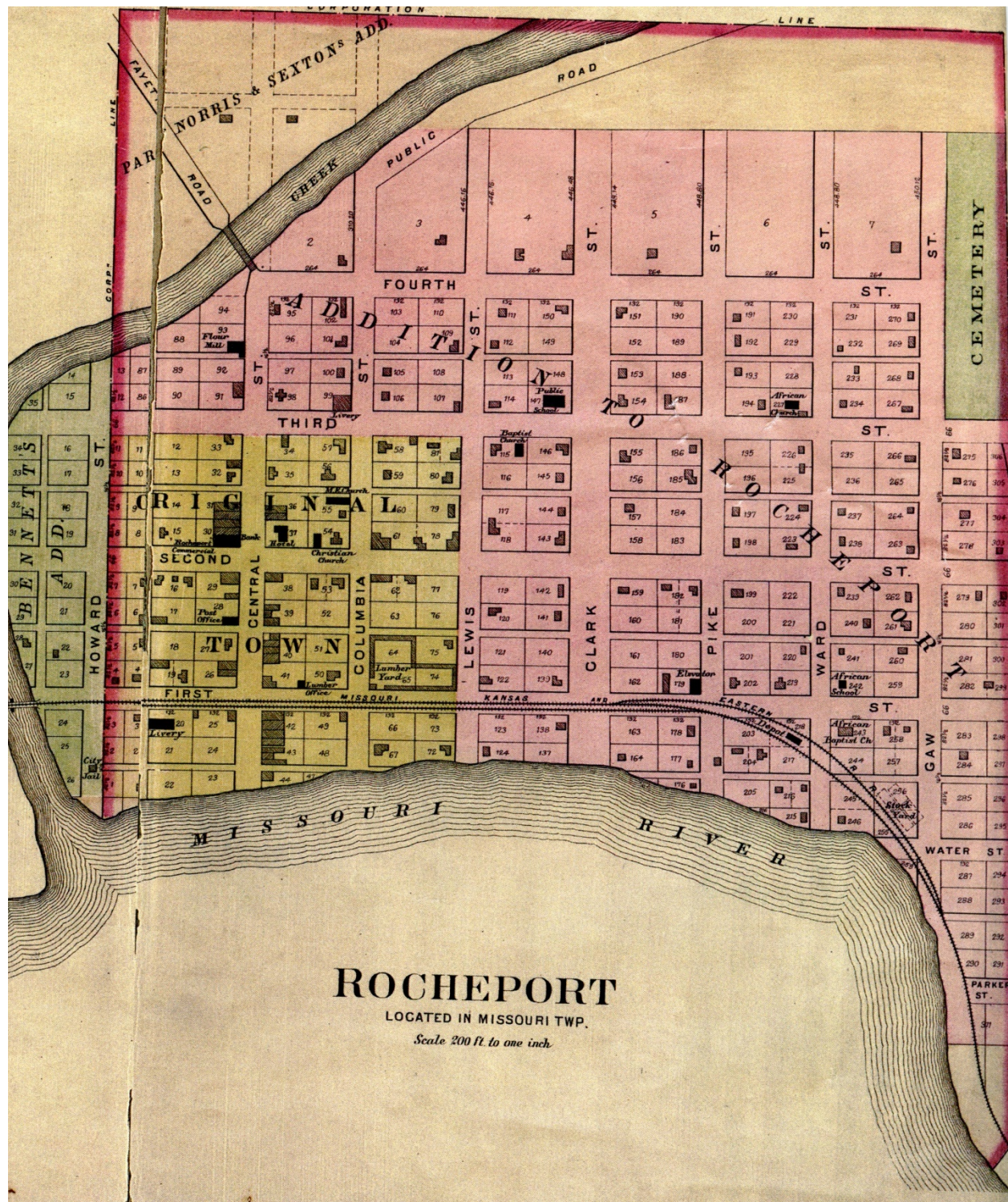


Figure 4: Rocheport, c. 1892, photograph 021509 in the collection of the State Historical Society of Missouri, Columbia



Figure 5: Rocheport, c. 1900, photograph 021512 in the collection of the State Historical Society of Missouri, Columbia



Figure 6: Rocheport, early 1900s, photograph 021510 in the collection of the State Historical Society of Missouri, Columbia. Four of the town's five icehouses appear in the foreground.



Figure 7: Photograph of Rocheport, believed by the State Historical Society to have been taken in 1951, showing extent of flooding on the Missouri River, photograph 019513 in the collection of the State Historical Society of Missouri, Columbia



Figure 8: Streetscape, southwest corner of Second Street and Central Street, Rocheport, March 2016, taken by Rhonda Chalfant



Figure 9: Streetscape, northwest corner of Second Street and Central Street, Rocheport, March 2016, taken by Rhonda Chalfant



Figure 10: Historic church related properties in Rocheport, including (A) the c. 1845 Christian Church at 302 Second Street, (B) the c. 1910 Mt. Nebo Baptist Church at 801 First Street, (C) the c. 1860 Baptist Church at 503 Third Street, (D) the c. 1901 Methodist Episcopal Church, South, at 202 Columbia Street and (E) the c. 1896 Methodist Episcopal Church, South, parsonage at 204 Columbia Street, taken by Rhonda Chalfant



A.



B.



C.



D.



E.

Figure 11: Resources associated with Rocheport's African American community, including Mt. Nebo Baptist Church at 801 First Street, the c. 1910-1920 house at 104 Gaw Street, and the c. 1914 house at 202 Gaw Street, taken by Rhonda Chalfant. The Mt. Nebo Baptist Church could possibly qualify for individual listing in the National Register under Criterion A: Ethnic History, Black.



Figure 12: Resources which could possibly qualify for individual listing in the National Register of Historic Places including the c. 1849 Crump/Prince/Haines House at 501 Third Street, and the c. 1914 Rocheport School at 504 Third Street, taken by Rhonda Chalfant



Figure 13: Resources which could possibly qualify for individual listing in the National Register of Historic Places, including the c. 1835 Knox/Gaw/Slade House at 105 (10500) Central Street, the c. 1908 People's Bank of Rocheport at 201 Central Street, and the c. 1901 Scobee House at 304 Lewis Street, taken by Rhonda Chalfant



Figure 14: A structure which could possibly qualify for individual listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C: Engineering, the c. 1892 Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad tunnel on the Katy Trail, taken by Rhonda Chalfant



Figure 15: The Moses Payne House, four miles north of Rocheport, individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places, 10-07-1994, taken by Rhonda Chalfant



Figure 16: Rocheport buildings that demonstrate the continuum from simple vernacular architecture to a modest example of academic architecture in Rocheport, including the c. 1900 log house and the c. 1924 Rocheport Bank, taken by Rhonda Chalfant



Figure 17: Examples of the commercial block plan buildings in Rocheport, including the c. 1880 Bysfield Building at 206 Central Street and the c. 1924 Bysfield Memorial Building at 204 Central Street, taken by Rhonda Chalfant



Figure 18: Examples of the temple plan business building in Rocheport, including the c. 1924 Rocheport Bank at 200 Central Street and the c. 1908 People's Bank of Rocheport at 201 Central Street, taken by Rhonda Chalfant



Figure 18: Examples of the vault plan business building in Rocheport, including the c. 1911 store building at 205 Central Street and the c. 1900 John Burroughs Tin Shop at 101 Central Street, taken by Rhonda Chalfant



Figure 20: Examples of front gable plan buildings in Rocheport, including the c. 1830 George Gregory House and the non-contributing c. 1935-45 house at 201 Second Street



Figure 21: Examples of the gable and wing plan house in Rocheport, including the c. 1890s Grossman/Pipes House at 214 Central Street and the c. 1900 Rapp House at 304 Columbia Street, taken by Rhonda Chalfant. The metal siding is being removed from the house at 214 Central Street.



Figure 22: Examples of hall and parlor plan houses in Rochepoint, including the c. 1840s Slade House at 208 Columbia Street and the c. 1837 Williams/Peeler House at 404 Second Street, taken by Rhonda Chalfant



Figure 23: Examples of the I-house plan in Rocheport in the c. 1849 Crump/Prince/Haines House at 501 Third Street and the c. 1860s Tummy House at 504 Second Street, taken by Rhonda Chalfant



Figure 24: Examples of the massed plan side gable plan houses in Rocheport, including the early 1900s B. M. Campbell House at 500 Third Street and the early 1900s Sep Sexton House at 300 Central Street, taken by Rhonda Chalfant



Figure 25: Examples of pyramidal plan houses in Rocheport, including the c. 1890s Challis/Champion/Chinn House at 205 Columbia Street and the c. 1920 house at 200 Second Street, taken by Rhonda Chalfant



Figure 26: Examples of Federal style architecture in Rocheport, including the c. 1837 Wilcox/Barth House at 201 Columbia Street and the c. 1855 Grossman/Barth House at 406 Second Street, taken by Rhonda Chalfant



Figure 27: Examples of Greek Revival style architecture in Rocheport, including the c. 1840s Bentley/Campbell House at 500 Second Street and the c. 1869 Baptist Church, since 1929 used as the Rocheport Community Hall, at 503 Third Street, taken by Rhonda Chalfant. The Baptist Church could possibly qualify for individual list in the National Register under Criterion A: Social History.



Figure 28: Examples of Gothic Revival style architecture in Rochepoint, including the c. 1849 Crump/Prince/Haines House at 501 Third Street and the c. 1878 Chambers House at 304 Second Street, taken by Rhonda Chalfant



Figure 29: Folk Victorian style architecture in Rocheport, including the c. 1900 Cox House at 102 Moniteau Street and the c. 306 Dodson/Jones House at 306 Clark Street, taken by Rhonda Chalfant



Figure 30: Examples of Queen Anne style architecture in Rocheport, including the c. 1900 Sep Sexton/Everett Pipes House at 201 Clark Street and the c. 1901 Scobee House at 304 Lewis Street, taken by Rhonda Chalfant



Figure 31: Examples of non-specific style Victorian architecture in Rocheport, including the c. 1880s Boone House at 101 Lewis Street and the c. 1866 Ridgeway House at 305 Lewis Street, taken by Rhonda Chalfant



Figure 32: Examples of Craftsman style influenced houses in Rocheport, including the c. 1917 Ed Harrigan House at 301 Columbia Street and the early 1900s Mullens House at 106 Moniteau Street, taken by Rhonda Chalfant



Figure 33: Examples of Colonial Revival style architecture in Rocheport including the c. 1908 People's Bank at 201 Central Street and the c. 1924 Rocheport Bank at 200 Central Street, taken by Rhonda Chalfant



Figure 34: Examples of ranch houses in Rocheport, including the c. 1965-1975 house at 202 Lewis Street and the c. 1955-1965 house at 306 Columbia Street, taken by Rhonda Chalfant



Figure 35: Examples of mobile homes/manufactured houses in Rocheport, including the house at 403 Lewis Street, taken by Rhonda Chalfant, and the house at 103 Clark Street, courtesy Google Maps, Rocheport, MO



Figure 36: Examples of the New Traditional style commercial buildings in Rocheport, including the c. 1995 New Traditional-Colonial Revival/Federal Yates House Bed and Breakfast at 305 Second Street and the c. 2004 New Traditional-Queen Anne Amber House Bed and Breakfast at 705 Third Street, taken by Rhonda Chalfant



Figure 37: Examples of buildings that replicate earlier buildings, including the c. 1991-1994 Missouri, Kansas, and Texas Railroad Depot at 703 First Street and the c. 2005 house at 202 Lewis Street that reproduced the c. 1849 Hern House, taken by Rhonda Chalfant



Figure 38: Examples of buildings in Rocheport in the New Traditional-Farmhouse style, including the c. 1985-1995 Clark Street Lodge at 301 Clark Street and the c. 1900-2000 house at 800 Second Street, taken by Rhonda Chalfant



Figure 39: Example of New Traditional-Craftsman style house in Rocheport, the c. 2010-2015 house at 202 Ward Street, taken by Rhonda Chalfant



Figure 40: Example of American Vernacular style house in Rocheport, the 2016 house at the southeast corner of Second Street and Pike Street, taken by Rhonda Chalfant



Appendix B

Table I: List of Inventoried Properties containing inventory form number, recommended status as contributing (C), non-contributing (NC), previously listed (P), historic name and address, plan or form, style, outbuildings and status, and contemporary property owner's name and address. See "Methodology" and "Explanation of Inventory Forms" for explanation of form numbers and addresses.

Inventory Form Number	Status	Name (if applicable) and Address	Plan or Form	Style	Out buildings and Status	Current Owner and Address
BO-AS-009-0001	C P	M. K. & T. Railroad Tunnel Katy Trail				Missouri DNR 1101 Riverside Drive Jefferson City, MO 65201
BO-AS-009-0002	NC	Katy Trail bridge Katy Trail				Missouri DNR 1101 Riverside Drive Jefferson City, MO 65201
BO-AS-009-0003	NC	Trailside Café and Bike Rental 700 First Street Rocheport, MO 65279	Gable and wing		1, NC	Larry Horning 700 First Street Rocheport, MO 65279
BO-AS-009-0004	NC	Rocheport Depot and Katy Trail Trailhead shelter	Side gable	New Traditional. Craftsman Influence	1, NC	M. K. & T. Railroad c/o Union Pacific Railroad Corp. P. O. Box 2500 Broomfield, CO 80038
BO-AS-009-0005	C P	Mt. Nebo Baptist Church 801 First Street Rocheport, MO 65279	Front gable	Queen Anne	1, NC	Mt. Nebo Cottage Darrell and Angela Rapp 801 First Street Rocheport, MO 65279
BO-AS-009-0006	NC	805 First Street Rocheport, Mo 65279	Cross gable	Ranch	1, NC	Joyce Ross Welburn Living Trust 320 Lewis Street Rocheport, MO 65279
BO-AS-009-0007	NC	901 First Street Rocheport, MO 65279	Massed plan, side gable			Lela Moeller 901 First Street Rocheport, MO 65279
BO-AS-009-0008	NC	102 Second Street Rocheport, MO 65279	Massed plan, front gable	Ranch		John and Linda Zondca Diane Dunn Trust 204 Central Street Rocheport, MO 65279
BO-AS-009-0009	C	200 Second Street Rocheport, MO 65279	Massed plan, pyramid	Craftsman Influence		Thomas Scharenborg Yukari Kashiara 200 Second Street Rocheport, MO 65279
BO-AS-00-0010	NC	201 Second Street Rocheport, MO 65279	Massed plan, front gable			John and Linda Zondca Diane Dunn Revocable Trust 204 Central Street Rocheport, MO 65279
BO-AS-009-0011	C P	Second Street between Central Street and Columbia Street	Stone marker	Historic marker		Daughters of the American Revolution 821 Main Street P. O. Box 297 Booneville, MO 65233

Inventory Form Number	Status	Name (if applicable) and Address	Plan or Form	Style	Out Buildings and Status	Current Owner and Address
BO-AS-009-0012	C P	Rocheport Christian Church 302 Second Street Rocheport, MO 65279	Massed plan, front gable	Greek Revival		Rocheport Christian Church 302 Second Street Rocheport, MO 65279
BO-AS-009-0013	C P	Chinn/Gentry House 303 Second Street Rocheport, MO 65279	Hall and parlor	Federal		Yates House Bed and Breakfast Conrad and Dixie Yates 305 Second Street Rocheport, MO 65279
BO-AS-009-0014	C P	Chambers House 304 Second Street Rocheport, MO 65279	l house	Gothic Revival	1, NC	James and Angela Luekemeyer 5609 Red Tail Court Lohman, MO 65053
BO-AS-009-0015	NC	305 Second Street Rocheport, MO 65279	Hall and parlor	New Traditional-Colonial Revival		Yates House Bed and Breakfast Conrad and Dixie Yates 305 Second Street Rocheport, MO 65279
BO-AS-009-0016	NC P	F. E. Bysfield House 401 Second Street Rocheport, MO 65279	Massed plan, pyramid	Craftsman influences		Cee Jaye Philips Trust 401 Second Street Rocheport, MO 65279
BO-AS-009-0017	C P	Williams/Peeler House 404 Second Street Rocheport, MO 65279	Hall and parlor	Federal	1, C	John and Mary Maxine Glenn 404 Second Street Rocheport, MO 65279
BO-AS-009-0018	NC	405 Second Street Rocheport, Mo 65279	Massed plan, side gable		2, C	Tamara Campbell 405 Second Street Rocheport, MO 65279
BO-AS-009-0019	C P	Grossman/Barth House 406 Second Street Rocheport, MO 65279	Hall and parlor	Federal	1, NC	Mary O'Brian Intervivos Trust 406 Second Street Rocheport, MO 65279
BO-AS-009-0020	C P	Bentley/Campbell House 500 Second Street Rocheport, MO 65279	Hall and parlor	Greek Revival		Nicholas and Jeannie Kukich 500 Second Street Rocheport, MO 65279
BO-AS-009-0021	NC	501 Second Street Rocheport, MO 65279	Massed plan, side gable	Ranch		Carl and Frances Turner Paul and Maria Begeman 128 Gardenia Street Panama City, FL 32407
BO-AS-009-0022	C P	Tumy House 504 Second Street Rocheport, MO 65279	l house	Federal	1, NC	Andrew and Sara Lemberger 504 Second Street Rocheport, MO 65279
BO-AS-009-0023	NC	505 Second Street Rocheport, MO 65279	Massed plan. side gable	Split level		Susan Kristofferson 505 Second Street Rocheport, MO 65279

Inventory Form	Status	Name (if applicable) and Address	Plan or Form	Style	Out Buildings and Status	Current Owners and Address
BO-AS-009-0024	NC	600 Second Street Rocheport, MO 65279	Massed plan, side gable	Ranch		Barbara Ann Cataldo 600 Second Street Rocheport, MO 65279
BO-AS-009-0025	NC	604 Second Street Rocheport, MO 65279	Massed plan, side gable	Ranch		John and Kimberly Bailey 190 County Road 439 New Franklin, MO 65274
BO-AS-009-0026	NC	00000 (026) Second Street (facing Pike Street on southeast corner of Second Street and Pike Street)	Massed plan, pyramid	American Vernacular	1, NC	Paul and Cathy Kiefer 15113 West 122 nd Terrace Olathe, KS 66062
BO-AS-009-0027	NC	705 Second Street Rocheport, MO 65279	Double wide mobile home	Ranch		Anna Hampton 705 Second Street Rocheport, MO 65279
BO-AS-009-0028	NC	800 Second Street Rocheport, MO 65279	Massed plan	New Traditional, Farmhouse		In Ventures, INC. 800 Second Street, Rocheport, MO 65279
BO-AS-009-0029	NC	801 Second Street Rocheport, MO 65279	Gable and Wing	New Traditional, Farmhouse		Lowell and Marianne Branham 801 Second Street Rocheport, MO 65279
BO-AS-009-0030	NC	900 Second Street Rocheport, MO 65279	Massed plan, side gable			John Brady P.O. Box 139 Rocheport, MO 65279
BO-AS-009-0031	C P	B. M. Campbell House 500 Third Street Rocheport, MO 65279	Massed plan, side gable	Craftsman Influence	1, C	Thaine Dammon 500 Third Street Rocheport, MO 65279
BO-AS-009-0032	C P	Crump/Prince/Haines House 501 Third Street Rocheport, MO 65279	I house	Gothic Revival	1, C	Rocheport Real Estate 4331 47 St. NW Washington, M.C. 22016
BO-AS-009-0033	C P	Rocheport Baptist Church, now Rocheport Community Hall 503 Third Street Rocheport, MO 65279	Massed plan, front gable	Greek Revival		City of Rocheport Rocheport, MO 65279
BO-AS-009-0034	C P	Rocheport Public School 504 Third Street Rocheport, MO 65279	Massed plan, pyramid			Schoolhouse Bed and Breakfast HLF Holding, LLC, 504 Third Street Rocheport, MO 65279

Inventory Form Number	Status	Name (if applicable) and Address	Plan or Form	Style	Out-Buildings and Status	Current Owner and Address
BO-AS-009-0035	C P	Waddell/Rucker/Burroughs House 505 Third Street Rocheport, MO 65279	Hall and parlor	Federal	1, NC	Whitehorse Antiques Marcia Voss 505 Third Street Rocheport, MO 65279
BO-AS-009-0036	NC P	Norris/Norris/Sampson House 600 Third Street Rocheport, MO 65279	Massed plan, side gable		1 NC	Michael and Diane Dulak 600 Third Street Rocheport, MO 65279
BO-AS-009-0037	NC	601 Third Street Rocheport, MO 65279	Massed plan side gable	Ranch		Jeffrey and Debra Lynch 601 Third Street Rocheport, MO 65279
BO-AS-009-0038	NC	603 Third Street Rocheport, MO 65279	Massed plan, side gable	Ranch		Colin and Alicia Lavaute 603 Third Street Rocheport, MO 65279
BO-AS-009-0039	NC P	Hill/Roby House 605 Third Street Rocheport, MO 65279	Massed plan, side gable			Art and Antiques and Blacksmith Shop Christina and George Robb 605 Third Street Rocheport, MO 65279
BO-AS-009-0040	NC	704 Third Street Rocheport, MO 65301	Massed plan, side gable	Ranch		Mildred Stemmons 704 Third Street Rocheport, MO 65279
BO-AS-009-0041	NC	705 Third Street Rocheport, MO 65279	Massed plan, pyramid	New Traditional, Queen Anne	1, NC	Amber House Bed and Breakfast Claridge Hospitality 705 Third Street Rocheport, MO 65279
BO-AS-009-0042	NC	402 Fourth Street Rocheport, MO 65279	Massed plan, side gable	Ranch	1, NC	Mary Louise Rapp Trust P. O Box 15 Rocheport, MO 65279
BO-AS-009-0043	NC	502 Fourth Street Rocheport, MO 65279	Massed plan, Gable hipped	Ranch		Terri Lyddon 502 Fourth Street Rocheport, MO 65279
BO-AS-009-0044	NC	no street address Rocheport, MO 65279	Massed plan, Side gable			William Womack, Jr. 406 Clark Street Rocheport, MP 65279
BO-AS-009-0045	NC	Moniteau Senior Housing 600 Fourth Street Rocheport, MO 65279	Massed plan, side gable	Multi-family	1 NC	Moniteau Senior Housing 600 Fourth Street Rocheport, MO 65279
BO-AS-009-0046	NC	97 Central Street Rocheport, MO 65279	Side gable barn			John Pecorak Trust 401 Second Street Rocheport, MO 65279

Inventory Form Number	Status	Name (if applicable) and Address	Plan or Form	Style	Out Buildings and Status	Current Owner and Address
BO-AS-009-0047	C P	John Burroughs Tin Shop 101 Central Street Rocheport, MO 65279	Vault			Cee Jaye Phillips Trust 401 Second Street Rocheport, MO 65279
BO-AS-009-0048	C P	Doody/Campbell/McKinsey House 102 Central Street Rocheport, MO 65279	Massed plan, gable and wing	Folk Victorian		Girls' Nite Inn Linda Dunn and Lisa Mortenson 102 Central Street Rocheport, MO 65279
BO-AS-009-0049	NC	Boone County Fire Protection District 104 Central Street Rocheport, MO 65279	Massed plan, side gable			Boone County Fire Protection District 104 Central Street Rocheport, MO 65279
BO-AS-009-0050	C P	Knox/Gaw/Slade House 105 (10500) Central Street Rocheport, MO 65279	Hall and parlor	Federal	2, C	Marilyn and Jean Bagnell 105 Central Street Rocheport, MO 65279
BO-AS-009-0051	C P	West side of Central Street between First Street and Second Street	Stone curb and gutter			City of Rocheport Rocheport, MO 65279
BO-AS-009-0052	C P	East side of Central Street between First Street and Second Street	Stone curb and gutter			City of Rocheport Rocheport, MO 65279
BO-As-009-0053	C P	Leslie Burroughs Barber Shop 108 Central Street Rocheport, MO 65279	Com-mercial block	Storefront		Behind the Times 210 West Broadway Columbia, MO 65203
BO-AS-009-0054	C P	Schell-Welburn Store 110 Central Street Rocheport, MO 65279	Com-mercial block	Storefront		Behind the Times 210 West Broadway Rocheport, MO 65279
BO-AS-009-0055	C P	Topleff/Kaiser/Dimmitt House 301 Central Street Rocheport, MO 65279	Massed plan, side gable	Federal		Kent and Ellen Froeschle P. O. Box 36 Rocheport, MO 65279
BO-AS-009-0056	C P	Rocheport Bank U. S. Post Office 200 Central Street Rocheport, MO 65279	Com-mercial block	Colonial Revival		Cee Jaye Phillips Trust 401 Second Street Rocheport, MO 65279
BO-AS-009-0057	C P	People's Bank of Rocheport Rocheport Christian Church Annex 201 Central Street Rocheport, MO 65279	Temple Plan	Colonia Revival		Rocheport Christian Church Trustees 302 Second Street Rocheport, MO 65279
BO-AS-009-0058	C P	B. F. Dimmitt Drugstore 202 Central Street Rocheport, MO 65279	Com-mercial Block	Storefront		Rocheport General Store John and Linda Zondca 204 Central Street Rocheport, MO 65279

Inventory Form Number	Status	Name (if applicable) and Address	Plan or Form	Style	Out Buildings and Status	Current Owner and Address
BO-AS-009-0059	C P	Albert Ward Store 203 Central Street Rocheport, MO 65279	Vault	Storefront		Friends Together Antiques Friends of Rocheport Rocheport, MO 65279
BO-AS-009-0060	C P	F. E. Bysfield Memorial Building 204 Central Street Rocheport, MO 65279	Com- mercial block	Storefront		Granny's Antiques John and Linda Zondca 204 Central Street Rocheport, MO 65279
BO-AS-009-0061	C	205 Central Street Rocheport, MO 65279	Vault	Storefront		R and B Jukebox Kathleen Dufur 2547 Glendale Court Loveland, CO 80538
BO-AS-009-0062	C P	Bysfield Building 206 Central Rocheport, MO 65279	Com- mercial block	Storefront		Abigail's Restaurant John and Susan Schapira P. O. Box 9 Rocheport, MO 65279
BO-AS-009-0063	NC P	Thomas Pipes House 207 Central Street Rocheport, MO 65279	Massed plan, side gable		1, C	John and Susan Schapira P. O. Box 9 Rocheport, MO 65279
BO-AS-009-0064	NC	210 Central Street Rocheport, MO 65279	Massed plan	Ranch	2, C 1, NC	Log Cabin Antiques William and Linda Eckhoff 3297 Sussex Key Circle Punta Gorda, FL 33955
BO-AS-009-0065	NC P	Haller/Grossman House 209 Central Street Rocheport, MO 65279	Hall and parlor	Federal	1, C	Baumgartner Properties, LLC 1190 S. Roby Farm Road Rocheport, MO 65279
BO-AS-009-0066	C P	Grossman/Pipes House 214 Central Street Rocheport, MO 65279	Massed plan, gable and wing	Folk Victorian		Bauernhof Siebeneck Bookstore Timm Siebeneck 214 Central Street Rocheport, MO 65279
BO-AS-009-0067	C P	Sep Sexton House 300 Central Street Rocheport, MO 65279	Massed plan, side gable		2, C	Doak and Klm Phillips 8701 S. Ginn Lane Columbia, MO 65201
BO-AS-009-0068	C P	Canole/Harper House 301 Central Street Rocheport, MO 65279	Massed plan, gable and wings	Folk Victorian	1, C	Kent and Ellis Froeschle P. O. Box 36 Rocheport, MO 65279
BO-AS-009-0069	NC	304 Central Street Rocheport, MO 65279	Massed plan	Shed style	1, NC	David Williams P. O. Box 71 Rocheport, MO 65279

Inventory Form Number	Status	Name (if applicable) and Address	Plan or Form	Style	Out-buildings and Status	Current Owner and Address
BO-AS-009-0070	NC	Consolidated Water Supply District 00000Central Rocheport, MO 65279 (East side of Central Street near 240 Spur)	Single pen			Consolidated Water Supply District #1 1500 North Seventh Street Columbia, MO 65201
BO-AS-009-0071	C	Doran Fish Market 00000 Central Street (East side of Central Street near Highway 240 Spur)	Commercial			Joyce Ross Welburn Living Trust 302 Lewis Street Rocheport, MO 65279
BO-AS-009-0072	NC	15301 City Limits Street/Highway 55 Rocheport, MO 65279	Massed plan, side gable	Ranch		Lorne Jackman 15301 Highway BB Rocheport, MO 65279
BO-AS-009-0073	NC	Mighty MO Canoe Rental 00000 Clark Street Rocheport, MO 65279	Parking lot			Con Agra of Missouri P. O. Box 107 Wichita, KS 67216
BO-AS-009-0074	NC	103 Clark Street Rocheport, MO 65279	Double wide mobile home	Ranch		Sandra and Thomas Priester 103 Clark Street Rocheport, MO 65279
BO-AS-009-0075	NC	104 Clark Street Rocheport, MO 65279	Massed plan front gable	Ranch	1, NC	Reagan Lee Bailey 104 Clark Street Rocheport, MO 65279
BO-AS-009-0076	C P	Sep Sexton/Everett Pipes House 201 Clark Street Rocheport, MO 65279	Massed plan front gable	Queen Anne	1, NC	Barbara Ann Cataldo 600 Second Street Rocheport, MO 65279
BO-AS-009-0077	NC	203 Clark Street Rocheport, MO 65279	Massed plan, side gable	Ranch		Donald and Joann Moreau Trust 303 Clark Street Rocheport, MO 65279
BO-AS-009-0078	C P	White/Harris House 204 Clark Street Rocheport, MO 65279	Massed plan, pyramid	Craftsman Influence	1, C	Cheryl Thomas Revocable Trust 204 Clark Street Rocheport, MO 65279
BO-AS-009-0079	NC	Clark Street Lodge 301 Clark Street Rocheport, MO 65279	Massed plan, gable and wing	New Traditional, Farmhouse	1, NC	Clark Street Lodge David and Kay Schnell P.O. Box 58 Rocheport, MO 65279
BO-AS-009-0080	NC	303 Clark Street Rocheport, MO 65279	Massed plan, side gable	Ranch	3, NC 1, C	Donald and Joann Moreau Trust 303 Clark Street Rocheport, MO 65279
BO-AS-009-0081	NC	304 Clark Street Rocheport, MO 65279	Massed plan, side gable	Ranch		Shelly Hamilton 4120 West Highway BB Rocheport, MO 65279

Inventory Form Number	Status	Name (if applicable) and Address	Plan or Form	Style	Out-Buildings and Status	Current Owner and Address
BO-AS-009-0082	C P	Sadie Smith House 305 Clark Street Rocheport, Mo 65279	Hall and parlor	Folk Victorian	1, C	Mary Reisberg Briscoe Revocable Trust 305 Clark Street Rocheport, MO 65279
BO-AS-009-0083	C P	Dodson/Jones House 306 Clark Street Rocheport, MO 65279	Hall and parlor	Folk Victorian		Marci Voss 505 Third Street Rocheport, MO 65279
BO-AS-009-0084	C P	Potts House 406 Clark Street Rocheport, MO 65279	Massed plan, front gable		1, NC 1, C	William Womack 406 Clark Street Rocheport, MO 65279
BO-AS-009-0085	NC	Rocheport City Park 99 Columbia Street Rocheport, MO 65279	Shelter house and ball court			City of Rocheport Rocheport, MO 65279
BO-AS-009-0086	NC	Rocheport City Park 00000 Columbia Street (either side of Columbia Street at First Street)	Single Pen			City of Rocheport Rocheport, MO 65279
BO-AS-009-0087	C P	Swanstone House cellar 00000 Columbia Street (west side Columbia Street between First and Second Sts.) Rocheport, MO 65279	Storm cellar		1, C	Jane M. Alexander, et al. 14350 Ontario Drive Hallsville, MO 65255
BO-AS-009-0088	C P	Wilcox/Barth House 201 Columbia Street Rocheport, MO 65279	I house	Federal	2, C	Richard Saunders P. O. Box 58 Rocheport, MO 6279
BO-AS-009-0089	C P	Methodist Episcopal Church, South 202 Columbia Street Rocheport, MO 65279	Side steeple			Rocheport United Methodist Church 202 Columbia Street Rocheport, MO 65279
BO-AS-009-0090	NC	203 Columbia Street Rocheport, MO 65279	Single pen	Utility building		Century Tel of Missouri P. O. Box 4065 Monroe, LA 71211
BO-AS-009-0091	C P	Methodist Episcopal Church, South, parsonage 204 Columbia Street Rocheport, MO 65279	Massed plan, gable and wing	Folk Victorian	1, C	Brett Dufur P. O. Box 2 Rocheport, MO 65279
BO-AS-009-0092	C P	Challis/Champion/Chinn House 205 Columbia Street Rocheport, MO 65279	Massed plan, pyramidal	Craftsman Influences	1, C	Glenn and Judith Ann Wolfe 205 Columbia Street Rocheport, MO 65279
BO-A-009-0093	NC	207 Columbia Street Rocheport, MO 65279	Massed plan, front gable	New Traditional		B & B Chapman Rentals 9351 W, Rte. O Rocheport, MO 6579

Inventory Form Number	Status	Name (if applicable) and Address	Plan or Form	Style	Out-Buildings and Address	Current Owner and Address
BO-AS-009-0094	C P	Slade House 208 Columbia Street Rocheport, MO 65279	Hall and parlor	Federal	1, NC	Peggy Sue Sapp 376 Highpoint Lane Columbia, MO 65203
BO-AS-009-0095	NC	300 Columbia Street Rocheport, Mo 65279	Massed plan, side gable	Ranch	1, NC	Sharon Lee Morris P. O. Box 127 Rocheport, MO 65279
BO-AS-009-0096	C P	Ed Harrington House 301 Columbia Street Rocheport, MO 65279	Massed plan, side gable	Craftsman Influences	1, NC	Maureen O'Hare 301 Columbia Street Rocheport, MO 65279
BO-AS-009-0097	NC P	Inman House 302 Columbia Street Rocheport, MO 65279	Hall and parlor	Federal	1, C 3, NC	Preus Living Trust 302 Columbia Street Rocheport, MO 65279
BO-AS-009-0098	NC	303 Columbia Rocheport, MO 65279	Massed plan, pyramid	Ranch	1, NC	David and Kay Schnell P. O. Box 58 Rocheport, MO 65279
BO-AS-009-0099	C P	Byers House 304 Columbia Street Rocheport, MO 65279	I house	Folk Victorian	2, C	Brett and Tawnee Dufur P. P. Box 2 Rocheport, MO 65279
BO-AS-009-0100	C P	Rapp House 305 Columbia Street Rocheport, MO 65279	Massed plan, gable and wing	Folk Victorian	1, C	James Boli and Karen Brown 605 Westridge Drive Columbia MO 65203
BO-AS-009-0101	NC	306 Columbia Street Rocheport, MO 65279	Massed plan, hipped	Ranch		Donald and Joann Moreau Trust 303 Clark Street Rocheport, MO 65279
BO-AS-009-0102	NC	307 Columbia Street Rocheport, MO 65279	Massed plan, hipped	Ranch	1, NC	Donald and Joann Moreau Trust 303 Clark Street Rocheport, MO 65279
BO-AS-009-0103	C P	Payton/DeHaven/Turner House 400 Columbia Street Rocheport, MO 65279	Massed plan, gable and wing	Non-Specific Victorian		Eula Mae Boyd 17701 East 17 th Terrace Rocheport, MO 65279
BO-AS-009-0104	NC	Schnell Well Drilling 2000 Columbia Street Rocheport, MO 65279	Massed plan front gable		1, NC	David and Kay Schnell P. O. Box 58 Rocheport, MO 65279
BO-AS-009-0105	NC	101 Gaw Street Rocheport, MO	Massed plan, side gable		1, NC	Brett and Tawnee Dufur P. O. Box 2 Rocheport, MO 65279

Inventory Form Number	Status	Name (if applicable) and Address	Plan or Form	Style	Out-buildings and Status	Current Owner and Address
BO-AS-009-0106	NC	103 Gaw Street Rocheport, MO 65279	Massed plan, side gable			Joanne Wilkerson 103 Gaw Street Rocheport, MO 65279
BO-AS-009-0107	NC	102 Gaw Street Rocheport, MO 65279	Massed plan, cross gable			Rodney Power 2551 South Roby Farm Road Rocheport, MO 65279
BO-AS-009-0108	C	104 Gaw Street Rocheport, MO 65279	Massed plan, pyramid			Louis and Kathryn Swacker 104 Gaw Street Rocheport, MO 65279
BO-AS-009-0109	NC	Consolidated Public Water Supply District # 1 107 Gaw Street Rocheport, MO 65279	Single pen	Utility building		Consolidated Public Water Supply District # 1 1500 North Seventh Street Columbia, MO 65201
BO-AS-009-0110	C	202 Gaw Rocheport, Mo 65279	Massed plan, pyramid			Brian Booten 301 Central Street Rocheport, MO 65279
BO-AS-009-0111	NC	206 Gaw (Faces Ward Street at intersection with Third Street) Rocheport, MO 65279	Double wide mobile home	Ranch	2, NC	City of Rocheport Rocheport, MO 65279
BO-AS-009-0112	NC	304 Gaw Rocheport, MO 65279	Massed plan, gable and wing	Ranch		Dwayne and Elise Wilson 304 Gaw Street Rocheport, MO 65279
BO-AS-009-0113	NC	306 Gaw Street Rocheport, MO 65279	Massed plan, side gable			Dean Lewis Deitch 306 Gaw Rocheport, MO 65279
BO-AS-009-0114	NC	Mulberry Grill and Bakery 00000 Howard (north side of Katy Trail/First Street at Howard Street)	Massed plan, front gable			Matthew Williams 100 Howard Street Rocheport, MO 65279
BO-AS-009-0115	NC	100 Howard Street (faces Moniteau Creek)	Massed plan, front gable			Matthew Williams 100 Howard Street Rocheport, MO 65279
BO-AS-009-0116	C	00000 Howard Street (west side of Howard Street near Katy Trail/F /First Street)	Hall and parlor Log house			Matthew Williams 100 Howard Street Rocheport, MO 65279
BO-AS-009-0117	NC	00000 Howard Street (west side Howard Street) Rocheport, MO 65279	Massed plan, side gable	Ranch		Dorothy Ballew 755 North Ballew Road Hallsville, MO 65279

Inventory Form Number	Status	Name (if applicable) and Address	Plan or Form	Style	Out-buildings and Status	Current Owner and Address
BO-AS-009-0118	NC	00000 Howard Street (northwest corner of Howard Street and Second Street)	Double wide mobile home	Ranch		James Milton 106 Howard Street Rocheport, MO 65279
BO-AS-009-0119	C P	Boone House 101 Lewis Street Rocheport, MO 65279	Massed plan, gable and wing	Folk Victorian	2, NC	Katy Trail Bed and Breakfast Brett Dufur P. B. Box 2 Rocheport, MO 65279
BO-AS-009-0120	NC	202 Lewis Street Rocheport, MO 65279	Massed plan, side gable	New Traditional, Colonial Revival		Blake and Elizabeth McWilliams 202 Lewis Street Rocheport, MO 65279
BO-AS-009-0121	C P	McAllister/Murray House 204 Lewis Rocheport, Mo 65279	Hall and parlor	Folk Victorian		Brett Dufur P. O. Box 2 Rocheport, MO 65279
BO-AS-009-0122	C P	Matheny House 206 Lewis Rocheport, MO 65201	Massed plan, side gable		1, C	Joyce Ross Welburn Living Trust 302 Lewis Street Rocheport, MO 65279
BO-AS-009-0123	C P	Ridgeway Icehouse Lewis Street (east side near Third Street)	A-frame	Icehouse		Friends of Rocheport Rocheport, MO 65279
BO-AS-009-0124	NC	302 Lewis Street Rocheport, MO 65279	Massed plan, pyramidal	Ranch		Joyce Ross Welburn Living Trust 302 Lewis Street Rocheport, MO 65279
BO-A-009-0125	NC	303 Lewis Street Rocheport, MO 65279	Massed plan, front gable	New Traditional	1, C 1, NC	The Dormitory Lisa and Mike Friedeman 504 Third Street Rocheport, MO 65279
BO-AS-009-0126	C P	Ridgeway House 305 Lewis Street Rocheport, MO 65279	Massed plan	Non-specific Victorian	1, C	James Bolli and Karen Brown 605 Westridge Drive Columbia, MO 65279
BO-AS-009-0127	C P	Scobee House 304 Lewis Street Rocheport, MO 65279	Massed plan, Gable and wing	Queen Anne	1, NC	Cynthia McLane 304 Lewis Street Rocheport, MO 65279
BO-AS-009-0128	NC	307 Lewis Street Rocheport, Mo 65279	Massed plan, side gable	Ranch		Michael and Cynthia Malone 307 Lewis Street Rocheport, MO 65279
BO-AS-009-0129	NC	401 Lewis Street Rocheport, MO 65279	Massed plan, side gable	Ranch		Betty Sullins 401 Lewis Street Rocheport, MO 65279

Inventory Form Number	Status	Name (if applicable) and Address	Plan or Form	Style	Out-buildings and Status	Current Owner and Address
BO-AS-009-0130	NC	402 Lewis Street Rocheport, MO 65279	Massed plan	Massed plan	2, NC	Michael Tobin 51 Fourth Street Rocheport, MO 65279
BO-AS-009-0131	NC	403 Lewis Street Rocheport, MO 65279	Single wide mobile home	Ranch	1, NC	David and Kay Schnell 403 Lewis Street Rocheport, MO 65279
BO-AS-009-0132	NC	94 Moniteau Street	Massed plan, side gable	Ranch	2, NC	Constance Niederhelman 15095 Highway BB Rocheport, MO 65279
BO-AS-009-0133	NC P	Minor/Langdon House 98 Moniteau Street Rocheport, MO 65279	Massed plan, side gable			Constance Niederhelman 15095 Highway BB Rocheport, MO 65279
BO-AS-009-0134	NC	100 Moniteau Street Rocheport, MO 65279	Massed plan, side gable	1, NC		Janice and Bruce Henson 100 Moniteau Street Rocheport, MO 65279
BO-AS-009-0135	C P	George Gregory House 101 Moniteau Street Rocheport, MO 65279	Massed plan, front gable	National	1, NC	Friends of Rocheport Museum 101 Moniteau Street Rocheport, MO 65279
BO-AS-009-0136	C P	Cox House 102 Moniteau Street Rocheport, MO 65279	Massed plan, gable and wing	Folk Victorian	1, NC	Brett and Tawnee Dufur P.O. Box 2 Rocheport, MO 65279
BO-AS-009-0137	NC	103 Moniteau Street Rocheport, MO 65279	Massed plan	Ranch	1, NC	John and Linda Zondca P. O. Box 8 Rocheport, MO 65279
BO-AS-009-0138	NC	104 Moniteau Street Rocheport, MO 65279	Double wide mobile home	Ranch		James and Patricia Dexter 1541 Island Court Osage Beach, MO 65065
BO-AS-009-0139	NC	105 Moniteau Street Rocheport, MO 65279	Manu-factured massed plan	Ranch	1, NC	Alvin Keith Griffin 105 Moniteau Rocheport, MO 65279
BO-A-009-0140	C P	Mullens House 106 Moniteau Street Rocheport, MO 65279	Massed plan, side gable	Craftsman Influences	1, NC	Frances Tompkins 106 Moniteau Street Rocheport, MO 65279
BO-AS-009-0141	NC	97 Pike Street Rocheport, MO 65279	Massed Plan, side gable	Ranch		Tawnee Dufur P. O. Box 45 Rocheport, MO 65279

Inventory Form Number	Status	Name (if applicable) and Address	Plan or Form	Style	Out-buildings and Status	Current Owner and Address
BO-AS-009-0142	NC	Rochepoint City Hall 103 Pike Street Rochepoint, MO 65301	Massed plan, front gable			Blackburn, LLC. 15030 West Highway BB Rochepoint, MO 65279
BO-AS-009-0143	NC	105 Pike Street Rochepoint, MO 65279	Massed plan, front gable	Ranch		George Blackburn 106 Pike Street Rochepoint, MO 65279
BO-AS-009-0144	NC	110 Pike Street Rochepoint, MO 65279	Hall and parlor	New Traditional	1, C	Don and Brenda Marquardt Trust P. O. Box 66 Rochepoint, MO 65279
BO-AS-009-0145	NC	700 Pike Street Rochepoint, MO 65279	Massed plan, side gable	Ranch	1, NC	Lois Connor 700 Pike Street Rochepoint, MO 65279
BO-AS-009-0146	NC	202 Pike Street Rochepoint, MO 65279	Massed plan	Ranch	1, NC	Alan and Brenda Cook 202 Pike Street Rochepoint, MO 65279
BO-AS-009-0147	NC	207 Pike Street Rochepoint, MO 65279	Massed plan, side gable	Ranch	1, NC	Rich and Kimberlee Brown 207 Pike Street Rochepoint, MO 65279
BO-AS-009-0148	NC	Briggs Pond Bed and Breakfast and Retreat 604 Pike Street Rochepoint, MO 65279	Massed plan pyramidal		1, NC	Briggs House, LLC. P. O. Box 28 Rochepoint, MO 65279
BO-AS-009-0149	NC	305 Pike Street Rochepoint, MO 65279	Massed plan, side gable	Ranch		Donald and Joann Moreau Trust 303 Clark Street Rochepoint, MO 65279
BO-AS-009-0150	NC	101 Ward Street Rochepoint, MO 65279	Massed plan side gable	Ranch		Pete and Judy Christus 101 Ward Street Rochepoint, MO 65279
BO-AS-009-0151	NC P	Wilhite House 103 Ward Street Rochepoint, MO 65279	Massed plan			Brandon and Whitney Vair 103 Ward Street Rochepoint, MO 65279
BO-AS-009-0152	NC	202 Ward Street Rochepoint, Mo 65279	Massed plan, front gable	New Traditional, Craftsman		Johnny and Nancy Whiteside P. O. Box 113 Rochepoint, MO 65279

Appendix C:

Photograph Log

All photographs taken by Rhonda Chalfant, PH.D., in March 2016, June 2016, and September 2016. Each photograph is numbered in this photograph log according to the code and number assigned by the Re-survey. If more than one photograph of a specific resource is provided in order to show more architectural detail or to show outbuildings not visible in the photograph of the primary resource, the numbers will include the code and number plus a letter, for example BO-AS-009-0000 A, BO-AS-009-0000B. Each photograph is further identified in this photograph log by address and by camera angle. In addition, each photograph is labeled on the back with the survey name, survey number, property name (if applicable), street address, city, and date of the photo, according to the standards set by the SHPO and the National Park Service.

BO-AS-009-0001: Katy Trail Tunnel, camera facing west from Katy Trail/First Street
BO-AS-009-0002: Katy Trail Bridge, camera facing west from Katy Trail/First Street
BO-AS-009-0003: 700 First Street, camera facing northwest from First Street
BO-AS-009-0004 A: 703 First Street, camera facing southeast from First Street
BO-AS-009-0004 B: 703 First Street, camera facing west from First Street
BO-AS-009-0005: 801 First Street, camera facing southeast from First Street
BO-AS-009-0006 A: 805 First Street, camera facing south from First Street
BO-AS-009-0006 B: 805 First Street, camera facing southeast from First Street
BO-AS-009-0007: 901 First Street, camera facing east from First Street
BO-AS-009-0008: 102 Second Street, camera facing north-northwest from Second Street
BO-AS-009-0009: 200 Second Street, camera facing northeast from Second Street
BO-AS-009-0010: 201 Second Street, camera facing south from Second Street
BO-AS-009-0011: south side of Second Street between Central Street and Columbia Street, camera facing south from Second Street
BO-AS-009-0012: 302 Second Street, camera facing north from Second Street
BO-AS-009-0013: 303 Second Street, camera facing south from Second Street
BO-AS-009-0014 A: 304 Second Street, camera facing north from Second Street
BO-AS-009-0014 B: 404 Second Street, camera facing west from Columbia Street
BO-AS-009-0015: 305 Second Street, camera facing south from Second Street
BO-AS-009-0016: 401 Second Street, camera facing south-southwest from Columbia Street
BO-AS-009-0017 A: 404 Second Street, camera facing north from Second Street
BO-AS-009-0017 B: 404 Second Street, camera facing
BO-AS-009-0018 A: 405 Second Street, camera facing south from Second Street
BO-AS-009-0018 B: 405 Second Street, camera facing southwest from Lewis Street
BO-AS-009-0019: 406 Second Street, camera facing northwest from Second Street
BO-AS-009-0020 A: 500 Second Street, camera facing northeast from Lewis Street
BO-AS-009-0020 B: 500 Second Street, camera facing east from Lewis Street
BO-AS-009-0021: 501 Second Street, camera facing southeast from Second Street

BO-AS-009-0022: 504 Second Street, camera facing northwest from Second Street
BO-AS-009-0023: 505 Second Street, camera facing southeast from Second Street
BO-AS-009-0024 A: 600 Second Street, camera facing north from corner of Second and Clark Streets
BO-AS-009-0024 B: 600 Second Street, camera facing northeast from Second Street
BO-AS-009-0025: 604 Second Street, camera facing north from Second Street
BO-AS-009-0026 A: 00000 Second Street, camera facing northeast from Pike Street
BO-AS-009-0026 B: 00000 Second Street, camera facing southwest from Ward Street
BO-AS-009-0027: 705 Second Street, camera facing southwest from corner of Second and Pike Streets
BO-AS-009-0028: 800 Second Street, camera facing northeast from Second Street
BO-AS-009-0029 A: 801 Second Street, camera facing southwest from Second Street
BO-AS-009-0029 B: 801 Second Street, camera facing south from Second Street
BO-AS-009-0029 C: 801 Second Street, camera facing south from Second Street
BO-AS-009-0030: 900 Second Street, camera facing east from Second Street
BO-AS-009-0031 A: 500 Third Street, camera facing northwest from Third Street
BO-AS-009-0031 B: 500 Third Street, camera facing east from Lewis Street
BO-AS-009-0032 A: 501 Third Street, camera facing southeast from Third Street
BO-AS-009-0032 B: 501 Third Street, camera facing northeast from Lewis Street
BO-AS-009-0033: 503 Third Street, camera facing southwest from Third Street
BO-AS-009-0034 A: 504 Third Street, camera facing north from Third Street
BO-AS-009-0034 B: 504 Third Street, camera facing southwest from Clark Street
BO-AS-009-0035 A: 505 Third Street, camera facing south from Third Street
BO-AS-009-0035 B: 505 Third Street, camera facing west from Clark Street
BO-AS-009-0036 A: 600 Third Street, camera facing north from Third Street
BO-AS-009-0036 B: 600 Third Street, camera facing northeast from Third Street
BO-AS-009-0037: 601 Third Street, camera facing southeast from Third Street
BO-AS-009-0038: 603 Third Street, camera facing south from Third Street
BO-AS-009-0039 A: 605 Third Street, camera facing south from Third Street
BO-AS-009-0039 B: 605 Third Street, camera facing west from Pike Street
BO-AS-009-0040: 704 Third Street, camera facing north from Third Street
BO-AS-009-0041 A: 705 Third Street, camera facing southwest from Third Street
BO-AS-009-0041 B: 705 Third Street, camera facing southwest from Ward Street
BO-AS-009-0042 A: 402 Fourth Street, camera facing northeast from Fourth Street
BO-AS-009-0042 B: 402 Fourth Street, camera facing east from Columbia Street
BO-AS-009-0043: 502 Fourth Street, camera facing northeast from Fourth Street
BO-AS-009-0044: no street address on Fourth Street, camera facing northwest from Fourth Street
BO-AS-009-0045 A: 600 Fourth Street, camera facing north from Fourth Street
BO-AS-009-0045 B: 600 Fourth Street, camera facing south from Clark Street
BO-AS-009-0045 C: 600 Fourth Street, camera facing north from Fourth Street
BO-AS-009-0045 D: 600 Fourth Street, camera facing northwest from Fourth Street
BO-AS-009-0046: 97 Central Street, camera facing south from the Katy Trail
BO-AS-009-0047: 101 Central Street, camera facing northwest from Katy Trail
BO-AS-009-0048: 102 Central Street, camera facing west from Central Street

BO-AS-009-0049: 104 Central Street, camera facing west from Central Street

BO-AS-009-0050 A: 105 (10500) Central Street, camera facing east from Central Street

BO-AS-009-0050 B: 105 (10500) Central Street, camera facing east from alley between First Street and Second Street

BO-AS-009-0050 C: 105 (10500) Central Street, camera facing northeast from alley between First Street and Second Street

BO-AS-009-0051: west side of Central Street between First Street and Second Street, camera facing south from Central Street

BO-AS-009-0052 A: east side of Central Street near corner of Central Street and Second Street, camera facing west from Central Street

BO-AS-009-0052 B: east side of Central Street between First Street and Second Street, camera facing South from Central Street

BO-AS-009-0053: 108 Central Street, camera facing west from Central Street

BO-AS-009-0054: 110 Central Street, camera facing west from Central Street

BO-AS-009-0055 A: 301 Central Street, corner of Second Street and Central Street, camera facing east from Central Street

BO-AS-009-0055 B: 301 Central Street, corner of Second Street and Central Street, camera facing southeast from Central Street

BO-AS-009-0055 C: 301 Central Street, corner of Second street and Central Street, camera facing east from Central Street

BO-AS-009-0056 A: 200 Central Street, camera facing west from Central Street

BO-AS-009-0056 B: 200 Central Street, camera facing northwest from Central Street

BO-AS-009-0057 A: 201 Central Street, camera facing east from Central Street

BO-AS-009-0057 B: 201 Central Street, camera facing northeast from Central Street

BO-AS-009-0058: 202 Central Street, camera facing west from Central Street

BO-AS-009-0059: 203 Central Street, camera facing east from Central Street

BO-AS-009-0060: 204 Central Street, camera facing west from Central Street

BO-AS-009-0061: 205 Central Street, camera facing east from Central Street

BO-AS-009-0062: 206 Central Street, camera facing west from Central Street

BO-AS-009-0063: 207 Central Street, camera facing east from Central Street

BO-AS-009-0064 A: 210 Central Street, camera facing northwest from Central Street

BO-AS-009-0064 B: 210 Central Street, camera facing west from Central Street

BO-AS-009-0065 A: 209 Central Street, camera facing east from Central Street

BO-AS-009-0065 B: 209 Central Street, camera facing southwest from Third Street

BO-AS-009-0066: 214 Central Street, camera facing west from Central Street

BO-AS-009-0067A: 300 Central Street, camera facing west from Central Street

BO-AS-009-0067 B: 300 Central Street, camera facing northwest from Central Street

BO-AS-009-0067 C: 300 Central Street, camera facing west from Central Street

BO-AS-009-0068 A: 301 Central Street, corner Central Street and Third Street, camera facing north from Third Street

BO-AS-009-0068 B: 301 Central Street, corner Central Street and Third Street, camera facing northeast from Third Street

BO-AS-009-0069: 304 Central Street, camera facing southeast from Central Street

BO-AS-009-0070: 00000 Central Street (east side near point where Central Street merges into Highway 240 Spur), camera facing east from Central Street

BO-AS-009-0071: 00000 Central Street (east side near point where Central Street merges into Highway 240 Spur), camera facing northeast from Central Street

BO-AS-009-0072: 15301 City Limit Street, camera facing northwest from Third Street

BO-AS-009-0073: 00000 Clark Street, camera facing northwest from Katy Trail

BO-AS-009-0074 A: 103 Clark Street, camera facing southeast from Second Street

BO-AS-009-0074 B: 103 Clark Street, camera facing northeast from Clark Street

BO-AS-009-0075 A: 104 Clark Street, camera facing northwest from Clark Street

BO-AS-009-0075 B: 104 Clark Street, camera facing west from alley between First Street and Second Street

BO-AS-009-0076 A: 201 Clark Street, camera facing northeast from Clark Street

BO-AS-009-0076 B: 201 Clark Street, camera facing east from Clark Street

BO-AS-009-0077: 203 Clark Street, camera facing southeast from Clark Street

BO-AS-009-0078 A: 204 Clark Street, camera facing northwest from Clark Street

BO-AS-009-0078 B: 204 Clark Street, camera facing northeast from Clark Street

BO-AS-009-0078 C: 204 Clark Street, camera facing northwest from Clark Street

BO-AS-009-0079: 301 Clark Street, camera facing east from Clark Street

BO-AS-009-0080 A: 303 Clark Street, camera facing southeast from Clark Street

BO-AS-009-0080 B: 303 Clark Street, camera facing east from Clark Street

BO-AS-009-0080 C: 303 Clark Street, camera facing west from alley between Third Street and Fourth Streets

BO-AS-009-0081: 304 Clark Street, camera facing west from Clark Street

BO-AS-009-0082 A: 305 Clark Street, camera facing east from Clark Street

BO-AS-009-0082 B: 305 Clark Street, camera facing south from Fourth Street

BO-AS-009-0083 A: 306 Clark Street, camera facing west from Clark Street

BO-AS-009-0083 B: 306 Clark Street, camera facing south from Fourth Street

BO-AS-009-0084 A: 405 Clark Street, camera facing west from Clark Street

BO-AS-009-0084 B: 405 Clark Street, camera facing west from Fourth Street

BO-AS-009-0084 C: 405 Clark Street, camera facing west from Clark Street

BO-AS-009-0084 D: 405 Clark Street, camera facing west from Clark Street

BO-AS-009-0085 A: 99 Columbia Street, camera facing from Katy Trail

BO-AS-009-0085 B: 99 Columbia Street, camera facing southeast from Katy Trail

BO-AS-009-0086 A: 00000 Columbia Street (on either side of Columbia Street at First Street/Katy Trail), camera facing north from First Street/Katy Trail

BO-AS-009-0086 B: 00000 Columbia Street (on either side of Columbia Street at First Street/Katy Trail), camera facing west from Columbia Street

BO-AS-009-0087: 00000 Columbia Street (faces east on Columbia between First Street and Second Street), camera facing west

BO-AS-009-0088 A: 201 Columbia Street, camera facing northeast from Second Street

BO-AS-009-0088 B: 201 Columbia Street, camera facing east from Columbia Street

BO-AS-009-0088 C: 201 Columbia Street, camera facing east from Columbia Street
BO-AS-009-0088 D: 201 Columbia Street, camera facing east from Second Street
BO-AS-009-0089: 202 Columbia Street, camera facing west from Columbia Street
BO-AS-009-0090: 203 Columbia Street, camera facing east from Columbia Street
BO-AS-009-0091 A: 204 Columbia Street, camera facing northwest from Columbia Street
BO-AS-009-0091 B: 204 Columbia Street, camera facing northwest from Columbia Street
BO-AS-009-0092 A: 205 Columbia Street, camera facing northeast from Columbia Street
BO-AS-009-0092 B: 205 Columbia Street, camera facing northeast from Columbia Street
BO-AS-009-0093: 207 Columbia Street, camera facing southeast from Third Street
BO-AS-009-0094 A: 208 Columbia Street, camera facing southwest from Third Street
BO-AS-009-0094 B: 208 Columbia Street, camera facing south from Third Street
BO-AS-009-0095 A: 300 Columbia Street, camera facing west from Columbia Street
BO-AS-009-0095 B: 300 Columbia Street, camera facing west from Columbia Street
BO-AS-009-0096: 301 Columbia Street, camera facing northeast from Columbia Street
BO-AS-009-0097 A: 302 Columbia Street, camera facing northwest from Columbia Street
BO-AS-009-0097 B: 302 Columbia Street, camera facing west from Columbia Street
BO-AS-009-0097 C: 302 Columbia Street, camera facing north from Third Street
BO-AS-009-0098 A: 303 Columbia Street, camera facing east from Third Street
BO-AS-009-0098 B: 303 Columbia Street, camera facing northeast from Third Street
BO-AS-009-0098 C: 303 Columbia Street, camera facing west from alley between Second Street and
Third Street
BO-AS-009-0099 A: 304 Columbia Street, camera facing southwest from Columbia Street
BO-AS-009-0099 B: 304 Columbia Street, camera facing southwest from Columbia Street
BO-AS-009-0099 C: 304 Columbia Street, camera facing west from Columbia Street
BO-AS-009-0100 A: 305 Columbia Street, camera facing east from Columbia Street
BO-AS-009-0100 B: 305 Columbia Street, camera facing east from Columbia Street
BO-AS-009-0101: 306 Columbia Street, camera facing west from Columbia Street
BO-AS-009-0102 A: 307 Columbia Street, camera facing southeast from Columbia Street
BO-AS-009-0102 B: 307 Columbia Street, camera facing south from Fourth Street
BO-AS-009-0103 A: 400 Columbia Street, camera facing northwest from Columbia Street
BO-AS-009-0103 B: 400 Columbia Street, camera facing southwest from Columbia Street
BO-AS-009-0104: 2000 Columbia Street, camera facing south from Columbia Street
BO-AS-009-0105: 101 Gaw Street, no photo available due to distance from public road and heavily
wooded nature of lot
BO-AS-009-0106: 103 Gaw Street, camera facing south from Gaw Street
BO-AS-009-0107: 102 Gaw Street, camera facing south from Gaw Street
BO-AS-009-0108: 104 Gaw Street, camera facing southwest from Gaw Street
BO-AS-009-0109: 107 Gaw Street, camera facing east from Gaw Street
BO-AS-009-0110: 202 Gaw Street, camera facing southwest from Gaw Street
BO-AS-009-0111: 206 Gaw Street, camera facing east from Ward Street
BO-AS-009-0112 A: 304 Gaw Street, camera facing north from Third Street
BO-AS-009-0112 B: 304 Gaw Street, camera facing west from Gaw Street

BO-AS-009-0113: 306 Gaw Street, camera facing northwest from Gaw Street

BO-AS-009-0114: 00000 Howard Street (north side of Katy Trail east of Howard Street), camera facing Northwest from Katy Trail

BO-AS-009-0115 A: 100 Howard Street (faces Moniteau Creek), camera facing northeast from Katy Trail Bridge

BO-AS-009-0115 B: 100 Howard Street, camera facing west from Howard Street

BO-AS-009-0116: 00000 Howard Street (east side of Howard Street between First Street and Second Street

BO-AS-009-0117: 00000 Howard Street (southwest corner of Second Street and Howard Street), camera facing west from Howard Street

BO-AS-009-0118: 00000 Howard Street (northwest corner of Second Street and Howard Street), camera facing west from Howard Street

BO-AS-009-0119 A: 101 Lewis Street, camera facing northeast from Lewis Street

BO-AS-009-0119 B: 101 Lewis Street, camera facing southeast from Lewis Street

BO-AS-009-0119 C: 101 Lewis Street, camera facing southeast from alley between First Street/Katy Trail and Second Street

BO-AS-009-0120: 202 Lewis Street, camera facing northwest from Lewis Street

BO-AS-009-0121: 204 Lewis Street, camera facing west from Lewis Street

BO-AS-009-0122 A: 206 Lewis Street, camera facing southwest from Lewis Street

BO-AS-009-0122 B: 206 Lewis Street, camera facing west from Lewis Street

BO-AS-009-0123: Lewis Street (east side between Third Street and alley), camera facing east on Third Street

BO-AS-009-0124: 305 Lewis Street, camera facing northwest from Lewis Street

BO-AS-009-0125 A: 303 Lewis Street, camera facing east from Lewis Street

BO-AS-009-0125 B: 303 Lewis Street, camera facing north from Third Street

BO-AS-009-0126 A: 305 Lewis Street, camera facing east from Lewis Street

BO-AS-009-0126 B: 305 Lewis Street, camera facing east from Lewis Street

BO-AS-009-0127 A: 304 Lewis Street, camera facing northwest from Lewis Street

BO-AS-009-0127 B: 304 Lewis Street, camera facing west from Lewis Street

BO-AS-009-0128: 307 Lewis Street, camera facing southeast from Lewis Street

BO-AS-009-0129: 401 Lewis Street, camera facing northeast from Lewis Street

BO-AS-009-0130 A: 402 Lewis Street, camera facing north from Fourth Street

BO-AS-009-0130 B: 402 Lewis Street, camera facing northeast from Fourth Street

BO-AS-009-0130 C: 402 Lewis Street, camera facing north from Fourth Street

BO-AS-009-0131: 403 Lewis Street, camera facing northeast from Fourth Street

BO-AS-009-0132 A: 94 Moniteau Street, camera facing south from Katy Trail

BO-AS-009-0132 B: 94 Moniteau Street, camera facing northwest from Moniteau Street

BO-AS-009-0133 A: 98 Moniteau Street, camera facing southwest from Katy Trail

BO-AS-009-0133 B: 98 Moniteau Street, camera facing northwest from Moniteau Street

BO-AS-009-0134: 100 Moniteau Street, camera facing northwest from Moniteau Street

BO-AS-009-0135 A: 101 Moniteau Street, camera facing northeast from Moniteau Street

BO-AS-009-0135 B: 101 Moniteau Street, camera facing east from Moniteau Street

BO-AS-009-0136 A: 102 Moniteau Street, camera facing west from Moniteau Street
BO-AS-009-0136 B: 102 Moniteau Street, camera facing west from Moniteau Street
BO-AS-009-0137: 103 Moniteau Street, camera facing east from Moniteau Street
BO-AS-009-0138: 104 Moniteau Street, camera facing northwest from Moniteau Street
BO-AS-009-0139 A: 105 Moniteau Street, camera facing northeast from Moniteau Street
BO-AS-009-0139 B: 105 Moniteau Street, camera facing south from Second Street
BO-AS-009-0140 A: 106 Moniteau Street, camera facing west from Moniteau Street
BO-AS-009-0140 B: 106 Moniteau Street, camera facing west from Moniteau Street
BO-AS-009-0141: 97 Pike Street, camera facing southeast from Katy Trail
BO-AS-009-0142: 103 Pike Street, camera facing east from Pike Street
BO-AS-009-0143: 105 Pike Street, camera facing east from Pike Street
BO-AS-009-0144: 110 Pike Street, camera facing west from Pike Street
BO-AS-009-0145: 700 Pike Street (facing Pike Street at corner of Second Street and Pike Street),
camera facing northeast from Second Street
BO-AS-009-0146 A: 202 Pike Street, camera facing south from Pike Street
BO-AS-009-0146 B: 202 Pike Street, camera facing west from Pike Street
BO-AS-009-0147: 207 Pike Street, camera facing southeast from Third Street
BO-AS-009-0148 A: 604 Pike Street, camera facing southwest from alley between Third Street and
Fourth Street
BO-AS-009-0148 B: 604 Pike Street, camera facing south from alley between Third Street and Fourth
Street
BO-AS-009-0149 A: 305 Pike Street, camera facing northwest from alley between Third Street and
Fourth Street
BO-AS-009-0149 B: 305 Pike Street, camera facing southeast from Fourth Street
BO-AS-009-0150: 101 Ward Street, camera facing southeast from Ward Street
BO-AS-009-0151 A: 103 Ward Street, camera facing east from Ward Street
BO-AS-009-0151 B: 103 Ward Street, camera facing east from Ward Street
BO-AS-009-0152 A: 202 Ward Street, camera facing northwest from Ward Street
BO-AS-009-0152 B: 202 Ward Street, camera facing southwest from Ward Street

Appendix D:

An Explanation of the Inventory Forms

Following the standards set by the Missouri State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO), an inventory form was prepared for each building, structure, site, and object in Rocheport. The re-survey includes 152 inventory forms for buildings, structures, objects, and sites. Outbuildings were included in the re-survey on the inventory forms with the buildings with which they were associated. The inventory forms include 146 inventory forms for buildings, 4 inventory forms for structures, 1 inventory form for a site, and 1 inventory form for an object. In addition, a Cemetery Survey Form is included for the Rocheport Cemetery.

The general information about the inventory forms and photos is explained in the “Methodology” section of the report. This section intends to clarify specific issues such as form numbers and addresses that result from the street numbers in Rocheport.

Numbering of inventory forms:

The inventory forms are numbered according to standards set by the SHPO, which includes an identification of the county, the type of survey, and the number of the resource surveyed. The first letters, *BO*, are a coded identification Boone County. The letters *AS* identify the type of listing as an architectural survey. The first three numbers—*009*—further categorize the survey as the ninth such project in Boone County. The last four numbers indicate the number of the particular resource.

The inventory forms begin with the numbered streets and then the named streets in alphabetical order. The forms are numbered as though an observer were walking along the street and viewing resources on either side of the street. Each inventory form provides a street address as well as an explanation of where the building is located in relation to the intersections and/or to other buildings on that street. The street addresses were taken from a list of property owners in Rocheport provided by the Boone County Assessor’s office. These were matched with a parcel map also provided by the Boone County Assessor’s office. As explained in the “Methodology” section of this document, several of the addresses are confusing. A map of Rocheport provided by the Boone County Assessor’s office showing the shapes and locations of the buildings and their addresses is included. To further clarify the location of individual properties, GPS coordinates accessed from Google Maps are provided on the inventory forms.

The confusing nature of the inventory form numbers, street addresses, and placement on the maps can be seen in the inventory form and placement on the map of the Topleff/Kaiser/Dimmit House, whose address is 301 Central Street, but which comes between 105 (10500) Central Street and 201 Central Street. The issue can also be seen in the buildings at 207 Central Street, 209 Central Street, and 210 Central Street. These resources are numbered in order as they appear on the street, rather than by the numerical order of the addresses. A similar issue is seen in the buildings at 304 Lewis Street and 305 Lewis Street. These resources are numbered in order as they appear on the street, rather than by the numerical order of the addresses. A similar issue is seen in the buildings at 102 Gaw Street and 103 Gaw

Street. These resources are also numbered in order as they appear on the street, rather than by the numerical order of the addresses.

Another confusing issue involves resources that have identical street addresses, such as two buildings with the address of 00000 Central, two buildings with the address of 00000 Columbia Street, and four buildings with the address of 00000 Howard Street. These buildings are identified on the inventory form by their placement on the street and by their GPS coordinates.

Each inventory form is accompanied by a black and white photograph printed on archival paper according to the standards set by SHPO and the National Park Service, which oversees the National Register of Historic Places. The numbers of the photographs correspond to the numbers of the inventory forms. To make the photographs easier to link to the inventory forms, if more than one photograph of a resource is given, the photographs are numbered with the number of the inventory form and the letters A, B, C, etc. The number of the photographs is given on the inventory form. The photograph angles are noted on the inventory forms and on the photographs themselves. The "Methodology" section of this report explains some of the problems encountered when photographing the individual resources. SHPO recommends that survey takers not go onto private property. In some instances, resources were difficult to see and photograph because of distance from the public road or because of dense vegetation. If this has been the case, it is noted on the survey form.

The Cemetery Survey Form is included after the individual inventory forms.

Complete bibliographical information about the sources of information provided on the survey forms is included in the bibliography that accompanies this report.