

SURVEY REPORT
PHASE IV SURVEY, WASHINGTON MISSOURI

REPORT PREPARED BY

THOMASON AND ASSOCIATES
AND
MIMI STIRITZ

JULY 28, 1992

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The consultants which to thank those whose cooperation and assistance aided the survey process. Most notably were the members of the Washington Historical Preservation Commission who provided their time for meetings and review of the survey materials. Coordinating the survey for the Commission was chairman Jo Ann Radetic who gave countless hours of her time. Thanks are also due to local historian Ralph Gregory who gave generously of his time and knowledge.

The consultants also wish to thank the many citizens of Washington who provided information concerning the history of their houses and cooperated with the survey efforts.

WASHINGTON HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION

Jo Ann Radetic - Chairman

**Chuck Davis
Mark Edgington
Ron Elbert
Ralph Gregory
Karen Ladd
Vern Tobben**

**City Council Liaison
Walt Larson**

INTRODUCTION

Washington, Missouri is a scenic and historic community of 10,000 residents located on the Missouri River fifty miles southwest of St. Louis. The town was largely populated by German immigrants in the early 19th century and by 1860 was a major commercial center. Washington became well known for the prosperity of its citizens and this prosperity was displayed through the hundreds of brick commercial and residential buildings which lined its streets. The town's German heritage and remarkable collection of brick architecture has lasted well into the 20th century and Washington is one of the state's most historic communities.

Because of Washington's historic and architectural significance, the town has been the subject of numerous historic preservation efforts. In 1960, a downtown revitalization plan was proposed but was not realized. The oldest section of the community was inventoried from 1985 to 1988 by consultant Mimi Stiritz of St. Louis. This three-phased survey effort inventoried approximately 450 buildings located from Front Street on the north, Fifth Street on the south, Locust and Hooker Streets on the east, and Stafford Street on the west. In addition to the survey, the Washington Historic Preservation Commission was formed in 1986 to promote preservation efforts in the community.

As a result of the survey and the Commission's efforts, nominations to the National Register of Historic Places were prepared for two historic districts. The largest of these was the Downtown Washington Historic District which included 105 buildings in the downtown vicinity (NR, 1989). The Tibbe Historic District was listed in 1990 which included historic dwellings located primarily along Cedar Street. Other projects completed by the city included the preparation of the Comprehensive Downtown Preservation and Improvement Plan, and the Design Handbook for Buildings in Downtown Washington, Missouri.

In 1991, efforts began to complete the survey of the city and to make recommendations for future National Register nominations. This Phase IV Survey project was begun in May with the intent to inventory all pre-1920 buildings located within the city limits. To conduct the survey the city selected Thomason and Associates, Preservation Planners of Nashville, Tennessee and Mimi Stiritz, Preservation Consultant of St. Louis.

The following document details the survey work which was undertaken and the number of property types inventoried. Recommendations for future National Register nominations and other preservation efforts are also included in this report.

SURVEY APPROACH AND METHODOLOGY

The Phase IV Survey of Washington, Missouri was carried out in accordance with standards set forth by the Survey Program of the Missouri Department of Natural Resources. The intent of the survey was to complete the inventory of historic properties within the present city limits of Washington. The survey approach and methodology of the survey included the following:

APPROACH

- Previous surveys and studies for Washington were examined to gain information on the historical development of the community and property types which were recorded.
- The consultant drove or walked all streets and roads within the city limits of Washington to locate and identify pre-1920 era buildings.
- In preparing the scope of work, the Washington Historic Preservation Commission requested that all properties constructed prior to 1920 be inventoried. Those constructed between 1920 and 1940 were inventoried if they were located within potential National Register district boundaries, if they were good examples of a particular architectural style, had notable historical significance, or were representative of a theme in the city's growth and development.
- Missouri Architectural/Historic Inventory forms were completed for each property. In addition to the completion of each form, at least one 5x7 black and white photograph was taken for each property. Two copies of each photo taken were printed - one for the state and one for the Washington Historic Preservation Commission.
- Research was conducted on the overall historical growth and development of Washington. This research included examination of secondary and primary source materials such as published histories, interviews with local historians, and data gathered from local historical groups and societies.
- Questionnaires were left at properties which had particular architectural and/or historical significance in order to gather additional information. Over fifty of these questionnaires were completed and returned to the city.
- Sanborn maps for Washington were utilized which covered the growth and development of the community in the years 1893, 1898, 1908, 1916, and 1926.

- The consultant held two public meetings with citizens and the Washington Historic Preservation Commission. One meeting was held at the beginning of the project to discuss the survey project and solicit public input. This meeting was held on July 15, 1991. Another meeting was held at the conclusion of the project on May 28, 1992 discussed the survey's recommendations.

RESULTS

- Some 195 buildings were inventoried in the area surrounding the International Shoe Factory complex. This area appears to meet National Register criteria as an historic district.
- Another 53 properties which appear to meet National Register criteria were inventoried on and around Stafford Street to the east of the International Shoe Factory neighborhood.
- The remaining 321 properties inventoried during the course of the survey are located throughout the city and include properties associated with early German settlement, industries, 19th and 20th century farmsteads, and dwellings from the late 19th and early 20th centuries. A complete list of properties is located in Appendix C.

EARLY GERMAN BUILDINGS

In addition to the survey conducted by Thomason and Associates, a separate study of Early German Buildings was completed by Mimi Stiritz. This study is attached as an appendix to this report and was designed to provide the following:

- An architectural classification system or property type analysis was developed to evaluate their significance, eligibility for the National Register, and placement into the context of Washington's historical development. This typology resulted from evaluating buildings previously surveyed and those which will be recorded in the Phase IV survey. Property types were defined and described based on identification of a set of physical or associative characteristics that link a group of buildings, or are exhibited in a singular building.
- An assessment of each property type was completed as to what primary characteristics of each type must be present for a building to be determined eligible for listing in the National Register (Registration Requirements). This assessment included inspecting the exteriors of all potential Early German Buildings and as many interiors as time and accessibility allowed. In-depth information (physical and historical) was pursued on selected properties which were either representative of a particular building type or are unusual examples.

HISTORICAL OVERVIEW

Founding and Early History

Scattered settlements in the Washington, Missouri, area date back to the 18th century, but only after the War of 1812 was migration steady or in substantial numbers to make development possible. The organization of Franklin county in 1818, and the admission of Missouri to the United States three years later were incentives to settlement. Among the settlers who came to Franklin County during those years were Kentuckians William G. Owens and his wife Lucinda. In 1826 Owens bought farm acreage that included the Washington townsite, already known at that time as "Washington Landing," a natural ferry landing on the south bank of the Missouri fifty miles southwest of St. Louis. As early as 1829, Owens began to sell lots there, and the town was officially laid out in 1839 by Lucinda, following her husband's death.

The original town of Washington consisted of a regular grid of twelve whole and thirteen fractional blocks extending from the riverfront south to Third Street and from Lafayette Street on the west to Locust on the east. A visitor to Washington in 1834 found only one brick house and less than a dozen log or frame houses, but within five years two substantial brick houses had been built just outside the town boundaries, both of them in the Federal style.

During the 1830s, Missouri began receiving a steady influx of German settlers. Part of the "German belt" which extended down both sides of the Missouri River from St. Louis. Franklin County and Washington, its principal town, were areas of German settlement. While the 1830 U.S. census showed no German family names in Franklin County, a decade later approximately one third of the county population was German, with an even higher percentage of Germans in the St. Johns Township where Washington was located.

Actually, Washington's first German settlers arrived there by virtue of a leaking boat. Originally headed for Warren County, twelve families from Hannover were persuaded by the boat captain to land at Washington instead. The chain of migration was thus set in motion and during the following years Washington's population swelled with an influx of Hannoverians. German Catholicism was soon the dominant religion in the community and a major force of social cohesion in the immigrant community with its large membership, parochial school system and social clubs.

During the 1850s and 1860s Washington received a steady stream of prosperous, educated Germans who migrated as a result of the failure of the 1848 Revolution in their homeland. To these newcomers Washington offered a small but securely established

community with excellent commercial prospects including lively steamboat traffic, proximity to St. Louis markets and a thriving rural trade. Construction of the Pacific Railroad connecting Washington to St. Louis in early 1855 and soon after to Jefferson City, the state capital, was a further incentive to settlement.

By 1855 a large hall, the "Theatre," had been built to accommodate performances by the local drama club, musical society, and various bands and orchestras. The town's first newspaper, The Franklin Courier -- published by a former count from Holstein who was among those who fled Germany after the 1848 uprising -- was published in both German and English, an indication of the town's growing importance as a center of German culture.

Washington's German immigrants proved staunch Unionists. They spoke against slavery and states' rights in open meetings held at the Theaterverien, soon renamed "Liberty Hall." Though the town itself suffered little direct damage from the war (a one-day Confederate raid destroyed property and took two lives), numerous Germans, many of them trained in the German Army, answered the call to arms.

From the first, the town's commercial and industrial progress was integrally tied to the prosperity of the farmlands around it. Processing plants and warehouses for farm products, retail stores, and saloons and hotels were supported by a large rural clientele who came from as far as 50 miles away. From 1840 until 1870, Franklin county was the banner county in the state both in quantity and quality for the production of tobacco, highly prized in the New Orleans market.

During the 1850s, 60s, and 70s, consumer markets expanded rapidly, and the construction of stores correspondingly increased. One of the first brick hotels in Washington was erected in 1855, the same year the railroad reached the town. During the last quarter of the 19th century, new buildings with commercial storefronts mushroomed along Main Street and filled areas around Elm. Offering a variety of retail establishments -- millinery, shoes, clothing, tailoring, hardware, jewelry, drugs, bakery goods -- as well as saloons and restaurants, many of these buildings were erected by merchants who previously were located in smaller older stores and now required larger quarters to meet the demands of trade.

The construction of a three-story building on W. Main by the Bank of Washington, founded 1877, was an indicator of the city's economic maturity. The city also boasted a thriving wine industry, shoe factories, and two steam flour mills, as well as being the world's supplier of commercially made corn cob pipes. During the 1880s, John B. Busch expanded and enlarged the Busch Brewery on the south side of the city on Jefferson Street which was a prominent industry for many years. Certainly, by the close of the 19th

century, Washington was indeed the "busy little city" described by The Washington Journal.

A survey of the 1900 census shows approximately one-third of the heads of households as German-born. Until World War I, German was used in Washington parochial schools and lingered in church services. A description of the city published in a 1941 WPA guidebook reads "a tranquil German community . . . with a distinct Old-World flavor." German customs survive, the book explains, and German is often spoken in the streets.

Expansion occurred in the early 20th century with the construction of the Roberts, Johnson, and Rand Company shoe factory in 1907 on the western edge of the city. Later known as the International Shoe Company, the construction of this complex provided employment to hundreds of residents and resulted in the construction of over 150 dwellings in and around the factory area. Another shoe company, the Washington Shoe Company (later Kane, Dunham, and Kraus) opened in 1925 on E. Fifth Street and also employed several hundred workers.

Between 1910 and 1940, the population of Washington more than doubled and numerous new residential areas spread west, south, and east from the original town limits. Commercial buildings were constructed along the Highway 100 corridor (E. Fifth Street) and numerous small industries such as the Missouri Valley Creamery opened in these years. The prosperity of the community in the 1920s was mirrored in the construction of a new railroad depot, city hall, and post office. Although the growth of Washington was slowed by the Depression, the importance of the city was illustrated through the construction of the Missouri River bridge in 1935.

In recent decades Washington has continued to grow and develop as a manufacturing center. Although the International Shoe Factory has closed, several new industries have opened in industrial areas along Bluff Road on the western edge of the city. The downtown area remains active and busy despite new commercial areas located along Highway 100. Access to the Missouri River is afforded through a riverfront park and Washington is increasingly becoming a tourist destination. Shops which cater to tourists and bed and breakfast establishments can now be found along Front and adjacent streets. Washington's historic resources are expected to have a positive impact on future economical development and contribute to the town's high quality of life.

ARCHITECTURAL OVERVIEW AND PROPERTY TYPES

Washington's earliest buildings were of wood, but by the 1850s brick construction was overtaking log and frame. A lithograph of Washington in 1858 reveals a surprising number of two-, three-, and even four-story buildings. Designed in a vernacular adaptation of Federal/Greek Revival style, the buildings of the 1850s and 1860s introduced a conservative classical design tradition which held fast for decades to come. While the city's builders and architects were responsive to changing national styles, there nonetheless remained a common denominator of materials, form and articulation which gave a homogeneity to much of the city's architecture.

This consistency -- evidenced by the use of unpretentious planar facades, heavy-scaled brick masonry and restrained ornament -- expressed the values shared by both owners and builders: a pride in and respect for fine craftsmanship and clearly stated, dignified forms guided by a principle of utility. These designs remained constant from the mid-1800s to the early 20th century. Many of the brick dwellings display common bond exteriors, corbelled or denticulated cornices, and arched windows.

In 1875, Washington's reputation for fine architecture was noted in the *Gazetteer of Missouri* whose author described the recently incorporated city as having "many elegant private residences and numerous, commodious and substantial business blocks." The writer also mentions the town's six brickyards and five or six architectural companies. It boasts as well that an unusually large proportion of its buildings are of brick.

Washington's architectural development in the late 19th and early 20th centuries reflected the prevailing designs of the period. However, the traditional building forms from the German settlement period continued to be used well into the 1920s. The Italianate and Second Empire styles were used occasionally for dwellings but was more widely adopted in commercial buildings of the 1880s and 1890s. Queen Anne, Shingle, and other Victorian styles were also sparingly used. The conservative bias towards unembellished plane facades articulated with familiar forms was much in evidence in commercial, domestic and industrial buildings.

Early during the 20th century, designs in Washington began to show the influence of architects who argued against High Victorian picturesqueness and excessive ornament. In some respects local builders and architects had never strayed far from these ideals, so many of the new design elements blended easily with the old. Common house forms from the early 1900s were the American Foursquare and Pyramid Square designs. After 1910, the Bungalow style became popular in Washington especially in newly developed areas around the International Shoe Factory. Revival styles such

as the Tudor Revival, Spanish Revival, and English Cottage were built on a limited basis in the 1920s and 1930s. Modern Movements such as International and Art Deco were not used for dwellings in Washington.

This survey report deals with properties which were surveyed during the course of the Phase IV Survey of Washington. An analysis of buildings inventoried during the first three phases of the Washington survey was completed in 1988 by Mimi Stiritz and has been used as a reference for this study.

PROPERTY TYPES

DWELLINGS - EARLY GERMAN BUILDINGS

High quality of design and building materials has characterized the Washington built environment throughout its building history. These designs and use of materials have their roots in traditional German construction. The use of single-pen forms, brick nogging, and other design elements were brought to Washington by the German immigrants of the 19th century. This building tradition is of sufficient importance to warrant its own study. A detailed examination of the Early German Buildings was completed by Mimi Stiritz and is located in Appendix A.

19TH CENTURY RESIDENTIAL STYLES

In addition to the buildings constructed by early German settlers, a number of dwellings were constructed which reflected the Greek Revival designs of the period. One of the most notable dwellings built with this influence was the Lucinda Owens House built ca. 1838 (#1064). This brick dwelling has an entrance with Greek Revival design sidelights and transoms and rectangular windows. The porch is a later addition. Another example is the Mark O'Hara House built in 1856 on Southpoint Road (#751). This two-story dwelling also has Greek Revival detailing in its design and detailing.

Late 19th century styles such as Queen Anne, Second Empire, and Italianate are found primarily in the previously surveyed areas of Washington and few examples were noted in the Phase IV survey. Two notable examples of the Italianate style were inventoried on West Main Street on the bluff overlooking the river. The George D. Barnes House was built in 1879 and at 1000 W. Main and features a rectangular plan, hipped roof, and arched windows (#611). The Captain Arch Bryan House was built in 1881 and has a bracketed cornice and arched windows. The influence of the Italianate style can also be seen in the arched windows and doors of the traditional German buildings.

The Second Empire style is distinguished by its mansard roof form and is also most frequently found in the neighborhoods around the downtown area. These dwellings were built primarily in the 1880s and 1890s and also often employ arched windows and bracketed eaves similar to the Italianate style. Good examples of this style can be found at 413 Stafford Street (#793), and 316 W. 6th (#933). The largest and grandest example of this style is the John B. Busch House on Jefferson Street (#778). Built 1887-88, this two-story brick dwelling has a mansard roof, large dormer windows, and bracketed eaves. It was built adjacent to the Busch Brewery.

Simpler traditional building styles were employed more than the ornate, asymmetrical Queen Anne style in the city. The Queen Anne style featured large porches with extensive millwork, corner towers, and projecting bays. Only a few examples remain in the city and most are in previously surveyed areas. An example of this style is the dwelling at 521 Klingsick which was built with a second floor corner tower and porch with Tuscan columns (#918).

20TH CENTURY RESIDENTIAL STYLES

After 1900, several dwelling forms dominated Washington's building construction for two decades. Traditional German building designs continued to be built in these years along with dwelling forms known as Pyramid Square, American Foursquare, Gabled Ell, and Open Gable.

Gabled Ell dwellings (also known as Gable Front and Wing) were built from the 1880s into the early 1900s. These designs are most often one-story in height with a projecting gabled bay built at right angles on the main facade. Late 19th century examples often have porches embellished with milled columns and railings with milled balusters. Later examples were built with Tuscan columns at the porch. A fine example of a Gabled Ell dwelling is at 724 W. Fifth which has a porch with milled columns and a bay window (#836). A two-story example with a wood shingle exterior is located at 533 W. Third Street (#727). Only several dozen gabled Ell dwellings were located in Washington.

Pyramid Square dwellings are simple house forms built in a square or rectangular design. Roofs on these dwellings are high-pitched pyramidal or hipped forms. These dwellings were built both of frame and brick and are usually one or one-and-one-half stories in height. Common details include one-story porches with milled or Tuscan columns, rectangular doors and windows, and hipped dormers at the roofline. Many of these dwellings were built between 1907 and 1915 in the International Shoe factory area. Examples of this form can be seen at 10 W. 6th Street (#922) and 721 W. Third Street (#637). This house form was one of the most common inventoried during the Phase IV Survey and reflects modest, working-class dwellings.

Open Gable or Gable Front dwellings are rectangular in plan with the gable of the house facing the street. These dwellings are often of frame construction and one-story in height. Common features include porches with Tuscan or milled columns and rectangular doors and windows. Many of those surveyed have gable or hipped dormers at side facades. Architectural ornamentation is generally limited on these dwellings. Examples of this form include the dwelling at 332 Stafford Street built with Tuscan porch columns (#813), and the dwelling at 404 High (#860). This house form was popular for areas around the International Shoe Factory and other areas which developed between 1910 and 1925.

American Foursquare dwellings are two-story frame and brick homes built in rectangular or square designs. They were generally built between 1900 and 1920 although a few examples built in the late 1920s were also inventoried. Foursquare dwellings reflected the movement away from the asymmetrical plan designs of the late 19th century and their simplicity made them popular in Washington. These dwellings were built by middle-class merchants and professionals of the city as well as farmers who retired to town. Common details include hipped roofs, hipped dormers at the roofline, one-story porches with Tuscan columns, and rectangular and arched windows. A brick example can be seen at 410 Stafford Street (#808), and a frame example is located at 912 W. Fifth Street (#843).

Beginning around World War I, the most popular house form built in Washington was the Bungalow style. This house form had a number of variations but common details included rectangular designs with horizontal massing, wide roof eaves with brackets, Multi-light doors and windows, and porches with tapered frame columns on brick piers. Examples of this house form can be found throughout the city and dominated house construction designs in the late 1910s and 1920s. Although a number were designed by local builders and architects, it is likely that many were built from pattern books or mail order designs of the period.

Common Bungalow designs include those built in Gable Front designs and with the gable parallel to the street. A good example of a gable front design can be seen at 419 E. Sixth Street (#1000). An example of a Bungalow with a side gable roof is that at 821 W. Fifth Street (#849). Bungalow dwellings were often built with gable or hipped dormers at the roofline, knee brace eave brackets, and various types of porch arrangements and materials. The Bungalow house form was one of the most common inventoried during the Phase IV survey.

Revival styles of the 1910s and 1920s such as Colonial Revival, Spanish Revival, and Tudor Revival were either rarely built or have not survived to the present. A few fine examples of the Tudor Revival style remain such as at 212 McArthur Street (#1065). This two-story brick dwelling has a steeply pitched gable

roof, 1/2 timbering of wood and stucco in the gables, and an arched entrance on the main facade. A few other Tudor Revival designs were noted elsewhere in the city. An International style dwelling built ca. 1935 at Third and Walnut Streets was previously inventoried.

COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS

The great majority of pre-1920 commercial buildings in the city are located in the historic downtown area. These buildings were inventoried and discussed in the previous surveys of the city. Outside of the downtown area most of the existing commercial buildings are located along main highway corridors and at corner locations. Less than two dozen commercial buildings were inventoried in the Phase IV Survey.

A number of commercial buildings were constructed along Fifth Street which was the city's original location of Highway 100. This highway has been re-routed south of the city but Fifth Street remains a highly traveled street. Many of the commercial buildings were built to service the increasing automobile traffic of the 1920s and 1930s. At least three buildings originally used as gas stations were inventoried. The most intact example is the Tudor Revival design station at 515 E. Fifth Street (#940). Although vacant, the original function of the one-story brick building remains visible. Just down the street is the one-story building which was built to house the C.F. Stumpe Motor Company at 530 E. Fifth Street (#943).

Although not a building, another property which was inventoried related to the old Highway 100 roadbed was the bridge abutments off W. Fifth Street (#1060). Composed of limestone blocks, these abutments supported the original bridge over St. John's Creek. A new bridge was constructed south on the new highway location and no evidence of the historic bridge remains except for the abutments.

Neighborhood stores comprise most of the remaining buildings inventoried during the Phase IV survey. These buildings were generally constructed after 1900 and were built to house grocery stores, shoe shops, barber shops, and saloons. A good example of a neighborhood store is the building at 800 Jefferson Street (#1036). This building was constructed in the late 1920s and retains its original storefront. Another notable store was built in the Southpoint area on old Highway 100 (#747). This store is of frame construction and was used as a general store for the area for many years.

OUTBUILDINGS

The majority of outbuildings which were noted during the survey were frame garages built in the 1910s and 1920s. However, in addition to these several fine outbuildings such as smokehouses, servant's quarters, and sheds were also located. For the most part these outbuildings were briefly described on the inventory forms but several were discussed in more detail. A notable two-story brick smokehouse is located at the rear of 202 Stafford Street (#723), and a fine example of a servant's quarters is located at the rear of the Captain E.M. Baldwin House (#752).

Garages and sheds built in the 1910s and 1920s are generally of frame construction, have hipped or gable roofs, and minimal architectural detailing. Most are located at the rear or side lots of dwellings.

FARMSTEADS

The city limits of Washington have expanded in recent decades to include farmsteads which were originally located outside of town. Several of these farmsteads were settled in the mid-19th century and continue to retain their original dwellings. Notable farmsteads which were inventoried included the Brinker Farm and Brehe Farm on Bluff Road. The Sappington/Schultz Farm was settled at least by the 1880s and part of the existing dwelling may be of log construction (#782). The two-story brick Brehe House was built ca. 1871 and retains much of its original design (#783). Most farm outbuildings at these farms are of 20th century origin.

One of the most notable farmsteads of the area is the Adolph Kaiser Farm on W. Fifth Street (#785/786). Kaiser settled this farm in the 1860s and constructed a frame dwelling and stone barn near one another. Both buildings survive and the barn is of particular interest. It is a two-story bank barn of limestone construction and has not been altered.

INDUSTRIAL BUILDINGS

As is the case with commercial buildings, the majority of pre-1920 industrial buildings are located in the downtown area. However, three notable industrial buildings or complexes were inventoried in the Phase IV Survey. The oldest of these is the John B. Busch Brewery located off Jefferson Street. Originally built in the 1870s, the brewery is composed of three buildings which were erected from the 1880s to the early 1900s. The brewery contained an office, ice-house, and brewery which was in operation until Prohibition. The buildings which remain have not been extensively altered and it is the only brewery in the city.

The International Shoe Factory complex is composed of six building constructed prior to 1930. These buildings housed the

operations of one of the city's largest industries and they remain on W. Second Street. The construction of the complex had a significant impact on the growth and development of Washington. The buildings are presently used for storage and have not been extensively altered.

The only other industrial building inventoried during the survey is the John Glaser pottery factory building located at 218 W. Front Street (#651). This building is believed to have been built ca. 1880 and used for several decades as a pottery factory. It presently is used as a dwelling and has not been significantly altered.

SCHOOLS

Historic school buildings are located in the previously surveyed areas of the city with one exception. On W. Main Street is the one-story brick Attucks School which was built to house the city's black students (#617). The minority population of Washington has never been over 5% and the Attucks School is the only example of a black school building remaining in the city. The building has been attached to an adjacent dwelling and despite its historical significance, it no longer retains integrity.

NATIONAL REGISTER RECOMMENDATIONS

The following properties are presently listed on the National Register in Washington, Missouri:

1. Downtown Washington Historic District (NR, 1989);
2. Tibbe Historic District (NR, 1990);
3. John H. Schwegmann House, 438 Front Street (NR, 1984);
4. Franz Schwarzer House, 2 Front Street (NR, 1978);
5. Henry Thias House, 304 Elm Street (NR, 1984)

Based upon the historical and architectural data gathered during the Phase IV Survey, the following districts and individual properties are recommended for National Register listing:

1. International Shoe Factory Historic District: Construction of the International Shoe factory complex in 1907 had a major impact on the growth and development of Washington. At its peak in the 1920s the factory employed over 900 workers and it was the largest employer in the city. Many of the workers purchased lots in the subdivisions surrounding the factory and built dwellings in the Pyramid Square, Bungalow, and other styles. Within twenty years much of the open fields west of Stafford Street had been transformed into residential streets. The district includes 195 buildings including dwellings, commercial buildings, and the factory complex. The district is significant under criterion A and C for its industrial heritage and collection of early 20th century architecture. A complete listing of the district's buildings is located in Appendix B.
2. Stafford Street Historic District: Stafford Street was one of Washington's major thoroughfares along the west side of town. The street was laid out by the 1850s and connected with old Highway 100 (W. Fifth Street) on the south and Front Street on the north. It became one of the city's most popular residential streets and numerous brick dwellings were constructed by the 1860s. The street retains much of its original character and is significant under criteria C for its collection of 19th and early 20th century architectural styles. The district contains 53 properties and a complete listing is located in Appendix B.

Consideration should also be given to including other properties within the Stafford Street Historic District boundary. These properties include approximately twenty dwellings on Olive Street between W. Third and Horn Streets; approximately eight properties west of Stafford Street on Horn Street; three properties west of Stafford on Fremont Street;

and properties on W. Fifth Street one block east and west from Stafford Street.

Although not located directly on Stafford Street, the majority of these properties were also built in the 19th and early 20th century when this section of the city was developed. The properties along Olive, Horn, and Fremont Streets appear to retain cohesiveness and integrity and deserve strong consideration when a nomination for the district is prepared. The area along W. Fifth Street east and west of Stafford is more problematic. Several historic buildings have lost integrity and there are numerous intrusions in the 600 and 700 blocks of W. Fifth. It may be that a small district exists along W. Fifth Street independent of the Stafford Street Historic District. This area should be more fully examined by the Commission and DNR staff when National Register nominations are undertaken.

3. John B. Busch Historic District: This district is composed of the John B. Busch residence and adjacent brewery. His dwelling was built in 1887-88 and is one of the city's finest examples of the Second Empire style. Despite additions, the dwelling retains much of its original integrity. The adjacent brewery was an important industry in the city in the late 19th and early 20th century. The brewery also retains much of its original integrity. The district is significant under criterion A, B, and C for its significance in architecture, industry, and association with prominent citizen John B. Busch.
4. Locust Street Historic District: The area southeast of the Downtown Historic District may be eligible as a National Register district. This area is bounded by Jefferson Street on the west, Second Street on the north, Fifth Street on the south, and Locust and Hooker Streets on the east. Within this area are approximately 125 properties, the majority of which are dwellings built during the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Historic dwellings are concentrated along Locust, Walnut, and Market Streets. There are a number of modern intrusions in the area and alterations to several historic dwellings has occurred. However, the area retains much of its original character and consideration of at least one district in this vicinity should be considered during future nomination efforts.
5. Captain Arch Bryan House (#610): 3 Catawba Place, built in 1881, significant under criterion C for architecture.
6. George D. Barnes House (#611): 1000 W. Main Street, built in 1879, significant under criterion C for architecture.

7. Mark O'Hara House (#751): 1 Southpoint Road, built in 1856, significant under criterion C for architecture.
8. Captain E.M. Baldwin House (#752): 2317 E. Fifth Street, built ca. 1850, significant under criterion C for architecture.
9. Schaefer House (#759): 2 River Pilot Point Road, built ca. 1880, significant under criterion C for architecture.
10. Sappington/Schultz House (#782): Bluff Road, built ca. 1880, significant under criterion C for architecture.
11. Brehe House (#783): Bluff Road, built ca. 1871, significant under criterion C for architecture.
12. Adolph Kaiser House and Barn (#786): built ca. 1870, significant under criterion C for architecture.
13. Fred Kohlmüller House (#788): built ca. 1850, significant under criterion C for architecture.
14. Lucinda Owens House (#1064): built ca. 1838, significant under criteria A and C for architecture, and settlement.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Franklin County Atlas. 1878, 1898
- Gregory, Ralph. A History of Washington, Missouri. Washington, Missouri: Washington Preservation Inc., 1991.
- Gregory, Ralph. The German-Americans in the Washington, Missouri Area. Washington, Missouri: Missourian Publishing Company, 1981.
- History of Franklin, Jefferson, Washington, Crawford, and Gasconade Counties. Chicago: Goodspeed Publishing Co., 1888.
- Robyn, E. "Washington, Missouri." (Lithograph, ca. 1858).
- Ruger, A. "Bird's Eye View of the City of Washington," 1869.
- Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps. Washington, Missouri: 1893, 1898, 1908, 1916, 1926.
- Stiritz, Mary M. "Downtown Washington Historic District." National Register Nomination on file with the Missouri Department of Natural Resources, 1989.
- Stiritz, Mary M. "Final Report: Summary of Phases I, II, and III of the Architectural Survey of Washington, Missouri Downtown Area." Manuscript prepared for the Washington Historic Preservation Commission, 1988.
- Washington Missouri Sesquicentennial. Washington, Missouri: Washington Historical Society, 1989.

APPENDIX A

EARLY GERMAN BUILDINGS

MISSOURI GERMAN VERNACULAR PROPERTY TYPE ANALYSIS

As part of the Phase 4 survey project, property types were developed for all residential buildings inventoried in Phases 1, 2, 3, and 4 (except those previously listed in the National Register) which reflected early Missouri German vernacular building traditions. Registration requirements were proposed, together with recommendations of specific buildings evaluated as eligible for individual listing in the National Register within a Multiple Property format. Evaluated buildings were located throughout the corporate limits of Washington, some concentrated in areas where historic districts have been proposed, while others were isolated examples.

Property Type: Missouri-German Vernacular Houses

These houses represent early domestic building traditions in Washington which show minimal influence of national styles. They are distinguished from other dwellings primarily by the degree to which they do not exhibit characteristics closely associated with popular period house styles or types, but instead express a set of local vernacular conventions and preferences for unembellished, plain exteriors and traditional plans. The majority are brick, one-and-a-half story, side-gable cottages (a few rise two full stories), rising from either stone or brick foundations, and extending two to five bays wide. Exterior detailing rarely exceeds simple jack or segmental arches spanning openings, and dentilled or plain corbeled brick cornices. Although the brick tradition is strong, there are also a smaller number of frame (sometimes with brick nogging) or log houses of traditional vernacular designs. Both frame and brick houses feature a conservative family of plans with simple room arrangements such as hall-parlor, double pen, saddlebag, central passage, side passage and related variants; almost all have received additions. Interior finish is extremely simple; low pedimented windows and doorways of plain design are common treatments. Fireplaces are rare as a result of the German preference for stove heat; flues are usually located in the gable-ends where sometimes exterior chimneys are paired and parapeted. In brick houses, partition walls are often of brick construction. All of these houses share a commonality of form, materials, scale, and proportions which refer to classical norms. As a whole, they reflect an adaptation and amalgam of Upland South and European building traditions executed by local craftsmen/builders (carpenters and brickmasons) which remained strong throughout the 19th and into the early 20th century. The houses display similarities to vernacular building traditions of other Missouri-German towns as well as to German-American traditions in other states.

SIGNIFICANCE:

The modest brick and frame vernacular houses in Washington make a major contribution to defining the nature and character of the German immigrant community as it was settled and developed. The buildings are indicators of the conservative values and early achievement of these people whose respect for solidly-built, well-crafted houses expressed their desire for permanency in the New World and pride in ownership of property. The materials and methods of construction (brick, frame, and log) are representative of local industries and craftsmanship which were dominated by immigrant labor. Deposits of good clay suitable for brickmaking which were located in and around Washington helped foster the town's reputation and promotion as a "solid town of brick". The owners and occupants of the houses, for the most part ordinary immigrant laborers, nonetheless contributed to the development of Washington's German cultural heritage as evidenced by typical German community organizations such as a Turnverein, Theatreverein, music clubs, church groups as well as German newspapers. Some homeowners were also engaged in occupations associated with Missouri-German traditions such as brewing and winemaking. The houses thus would be eligible for listing in the National Register in the area of significance of German Ethnic Heritage. They also qualify under Criterion C (architecture) as good representative examples of Missouri-German vernacular house types and subtypes. The small number of houses featuring log construction or frame with brick nogging are particularly significant as representatives of an extremely scarce property type associated with the city's earliest settlement period, and with a method of construction (brick nogged) strongly expressive of German ethnic building traditions.

REGISTRATION REQUIREMENTS:

To qualify for listing in the National Register, these buildings must be good representatives of one of the property types or subtypes and exhibit sufficient integrity so they can be easily recognizable to their period of significance. Since the group includes the oldest buildings remaining in Washington (the earliest dating from the 1840s) it is to be expected that they will have undergone various alterations over decades of continual use. Moreover, since these houses typically were quite small to begin with, one or more room additions are a common if not a standard feature today. Because various kinds and degrees of alterations are normative, a general policy of interpretation of integrity should be employed rather than absolute standards applied consistently to each property. Thus, the general impression each building makes as a whole and its ability to convey a sense of its historic period should be evaluated. Basically, if a building retains at least three historic exterior walls intact, with virtually no alterations to the shape, size or number of openings on the primary facade and few alterations to other elevations; if it retains its original roof shape; and if of brick construction it retains a characteristic brickwork cornice, the house can be considered meeting the general defining characteristics of the property type. Bricked-in openings are permissible in limited instances since they are reversible. Painted exterior brick walls are acceptable since there is historical precedent for this practice. Open porch additions are allowable if they do not conceal primary features of the facade. Certain alterations when found together, must be carefully weighed against the overall integrity. For example, prominent porch additions with large piers, together with oversized front dormers are features that, while removable, tend to obscure the building's historic identity. Because virtually all of the significant vernacular frame or log houses have been sheathed with vinyl or metal siding, this nonhistoric covering should not by itself disqualify a building for listing so long as the fenestration remains visibly intact and no other significant features are obscured.

Architectural Context:

Cultural conditions which influenced the development of Washington's architecture:

1. Pre-existing Anglo-American building traditions before Germans arrive in significant numbers. Large Federal style houses of Lucinda Owens and Elijah McLean ... fireplaces which at least a couple of early German houses adopt instead of typical flues: Louis Horn house; Rick Moore's house on Old Pottery. Germans borrow, create hybrid solutions.

2. Early arrival in Washington of educated Germans, including men with architectural and engineering training. 1878 Atlas states there are "4 Or 5 architectural companies" in Washington. 1871 establishment of Washington Building & Saving Assoc. with H.H. Beinke, pres. (a contractor/blder); F.W. Stumpe, secr. (brick yard owner).

3. Proximity to St. Louis cultural center and connection by rail by mid-19th century.

Brick masonry construction = the underlying motif or theme in Washington's architecture; Germans both promote and realize a highly self-conscious image of a "brick city". 1847 visit of Hy. Wellenkamp to Chicago - notes there was not even one brick bldg. there but Washington already had several. Reporter in 1877 observes that Washington "is known throughout the State as the brick town ... the largest proportions of its buildings are constructed of bricks made from a clay nearby and acknowledged by all who have any experience in such things to be the best in the State". also celebrated pottery clay...mined near the city and shipped to nearly all parts of the United States (Gregory, pp.9;31)

Property Type: House-store

Utilized as a combination dwelling and place of business, these 2- or 2 1/2 story buildings are a distinct property type which became a standard form in 19th century American towns. Their historical origins reach back as far as ancient Rome, revived again in late Medieval Europe, and eventually transplanted to this country through European immigration. The two-part compositional block is characterized by a horizontal division between two zones (upper and lower) which reflects differing commercial and residential uses inside. The first story was reserved for public commercial use as a shop or store, and upper stories were utilized as private residential quarters.

The majority of Washington's house-stores (outside the Downtown National Register District) are located along Jefferson Street, which early developed as the major north-south thoroughfare (terminating at the riverfront) due to its position on higher land which was better suited for travel. All abut the sidewalk with no setback and are constructed of brick rising at least two stories high. They vary from three to five bays wide and employ either side-gabled roofs or have gabled or parapeted gambrel forms facing the street such as 200 and 212 Jefferson. The earlier examples (1850s and 1860s) usually feature openings headed with jack arches or occasionally stone and in one case ornamental iron lintels. Judging from buildings illustrated in the 1858 lithograph, the flat arch or lintel represent the earliest tradition, later superceded by the segmental arch. The lithograph along with historical photographs is also a good source for determining how the storefronts were treated since most are now altered. It appears that some employed large, multi-paned storefront windows and doors while others maintained the same size and scale openings in the storefront as in upper stories, and are thus virtually indistinguishable from purely domestic buildings. The primary facade of the Louis Wehrmann house-store at 212 Jefferson exemplifies the latter type, as does its central passage, double pile plan. Although 200 and 217 Jefferson exhibit remodeled storefronts, the original size of the larger-type openings appear to be intact although partially filled-in, which is also true of other buildings. Another type of modification to storefronts involved cutting new, larger openings into the facade, sometimes framed with cast iron (121 Jefferson), or fully glazed (320 Jefferson). Due to the high incidence of alterations (some historic and some more recent) and to the potential for reversal of these changes, storefront alteration should not disqualify a building for listing in the National Register.

All of the house-stores display a high quality of brick detailing, in some cases confined to stringcourses, brick dentilling or banding at the cornice, or in arches spanning windows and doors. A few exhibit exceptional brickwork featuring shaped, molded bricks, and formal elements such as recessed paneling and pilastered facades. Those with parapeted or gabled-front facades

House-store, cont.

have a particularly strong presence on the street, yet all of these house-stores have a solid, substantial look and reference to the norms of classicism which express the success of German merchants with direct simplicity.

Basements inspected in four Jefferson Street buildings (121, 200, 212, 215) revealed structural support systems of brick arches springing from heavy brick piers. This appeared to be characteristic of large brick buildings dating from the 1850s and 1860s; by circa 1870 when 300 Jefferson was erected, brick arches were replaced by post and beam construction in the basement although the building is comparable in size to the earlier buildings.

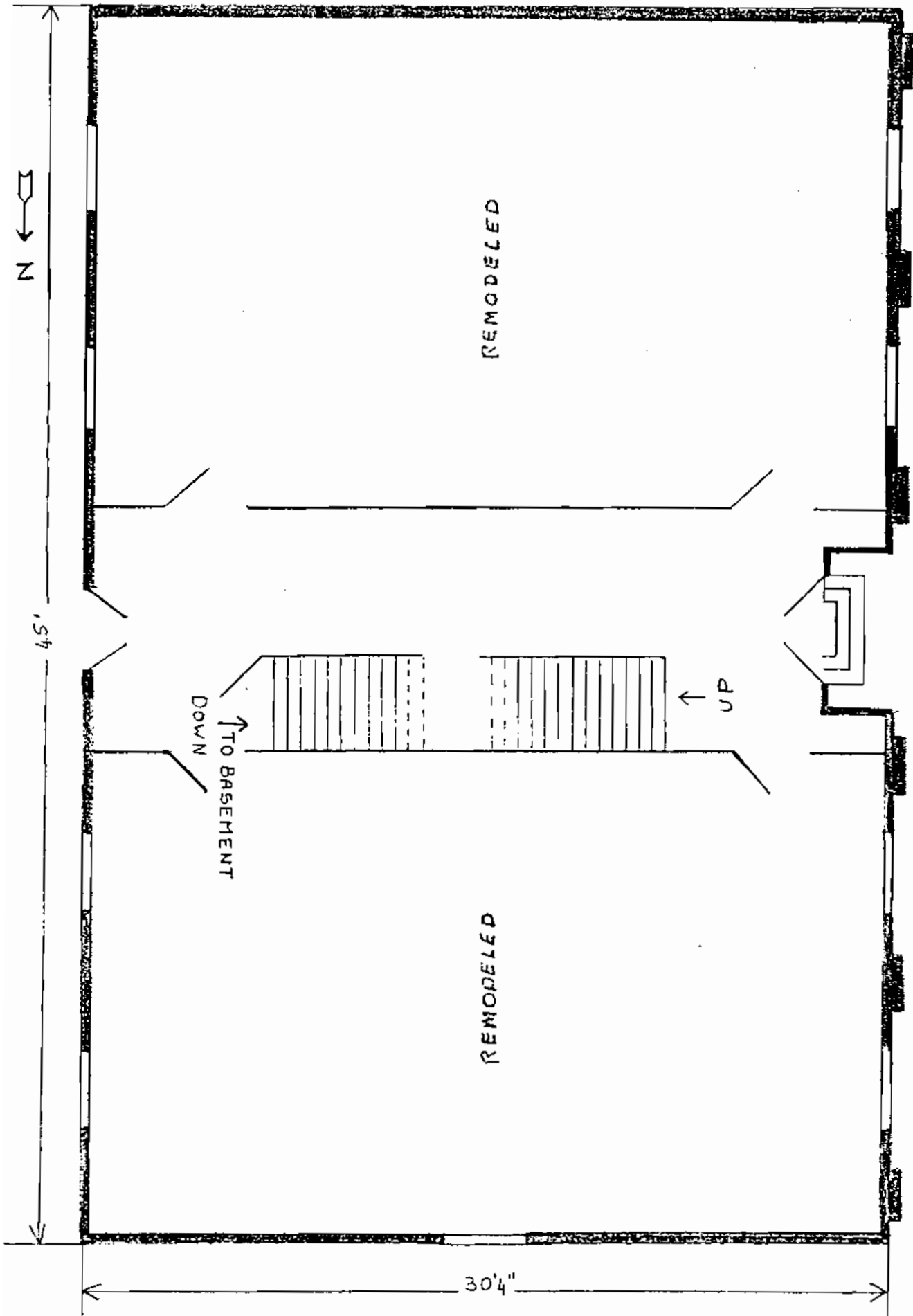
Since original floor plans were virtually non-existent, interior evaluation should not be a requirement for registration.

Because of the large concentration of house-stores on Jefferson Street (eight examples), it is recommended that the potential for a district be reevaluated in view of the fact that some of the buildings which were determined non-contributing a few years ago in the Phase I Survey may be approaching the fifty year minimum age. The house-stores, together with the theatreverein, turnverein (whose 1940 facade is now eligible) and some smaller commercial buildings on the street embody the major historical themes of the early German community and remain the city's finest concentration.

The following list of house-stores appear to retain sufficient overall integrity to be eligible for listing in the National Register:

121 Jefferson
200 Jefferson
212 Jefferson
217 Jefferson
219 Jefferson
300 Jefferson
303 Jefferson
320 Jefferson
10-12 W. Third Second
18 W. Third "
20-22 W. Third "

House store



N

45'

30'4"

REMODELED

REMODELED

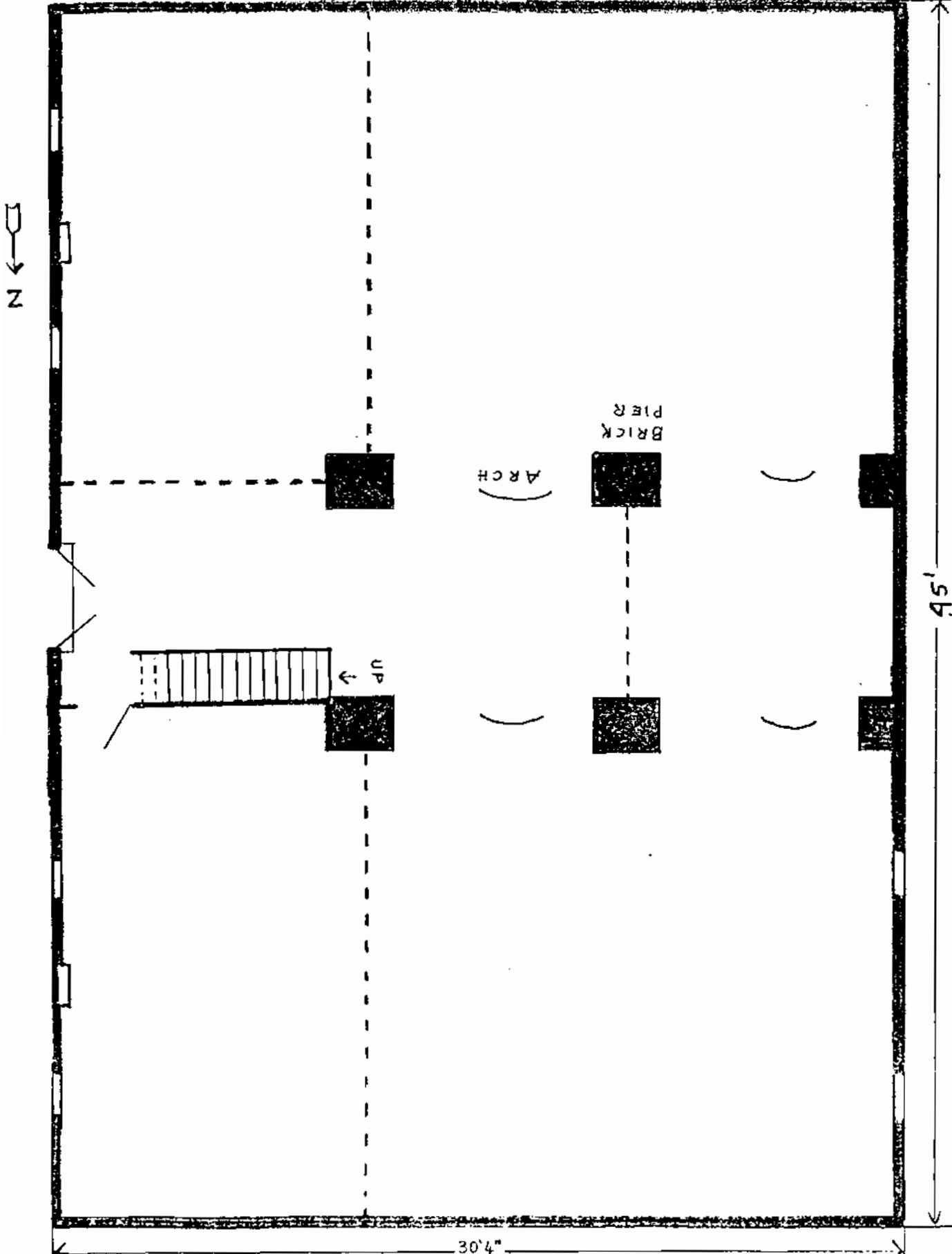
DOWN
↑ TO BASEMENT

↑ UP

212 JEFFERSON

1st FLOOR

House • store



BASEMENT PLAN

212 JEFFERSON







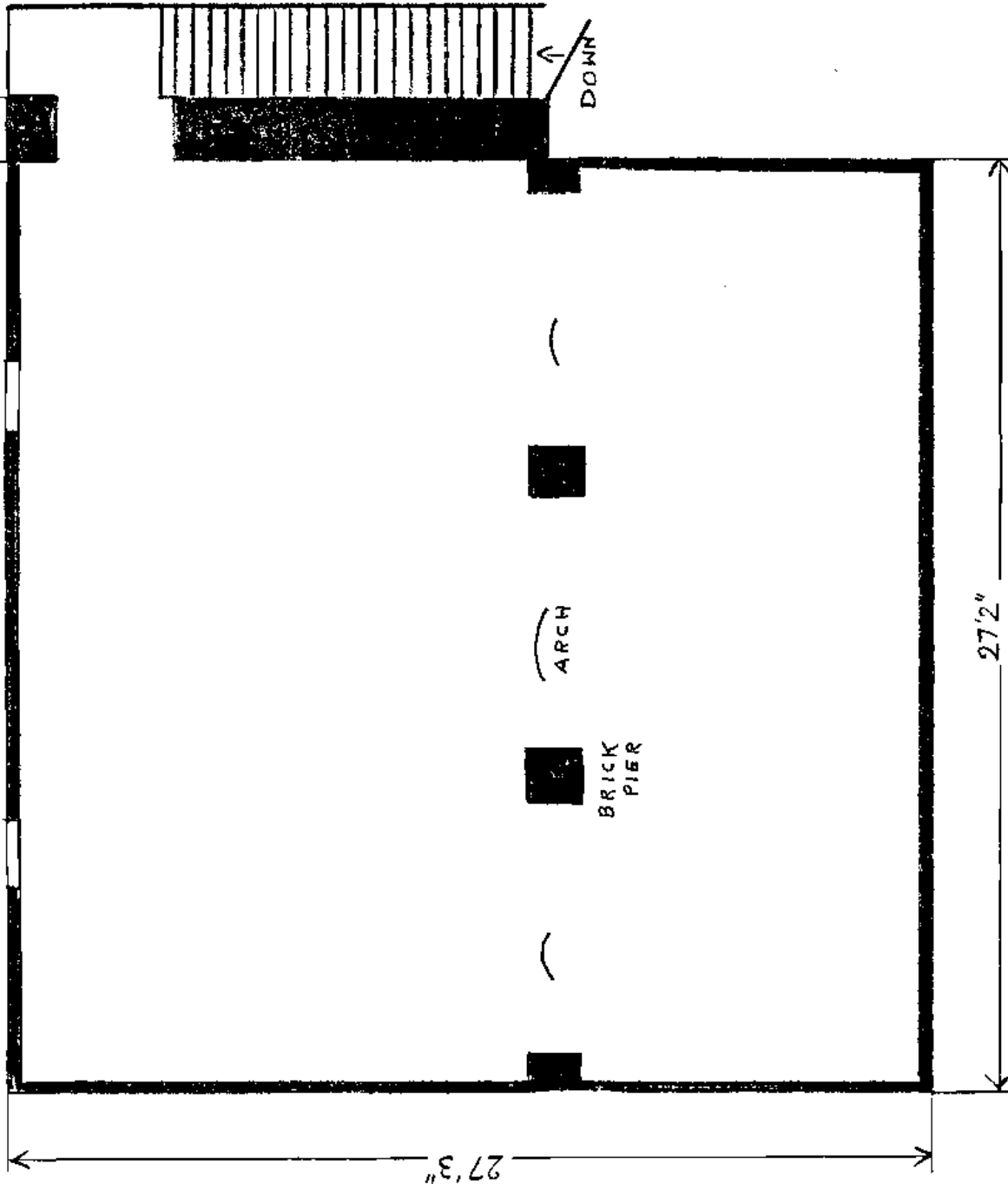




N ←

217 JEFFERSON

STONE WALL
18"



BASEMENT PLAN

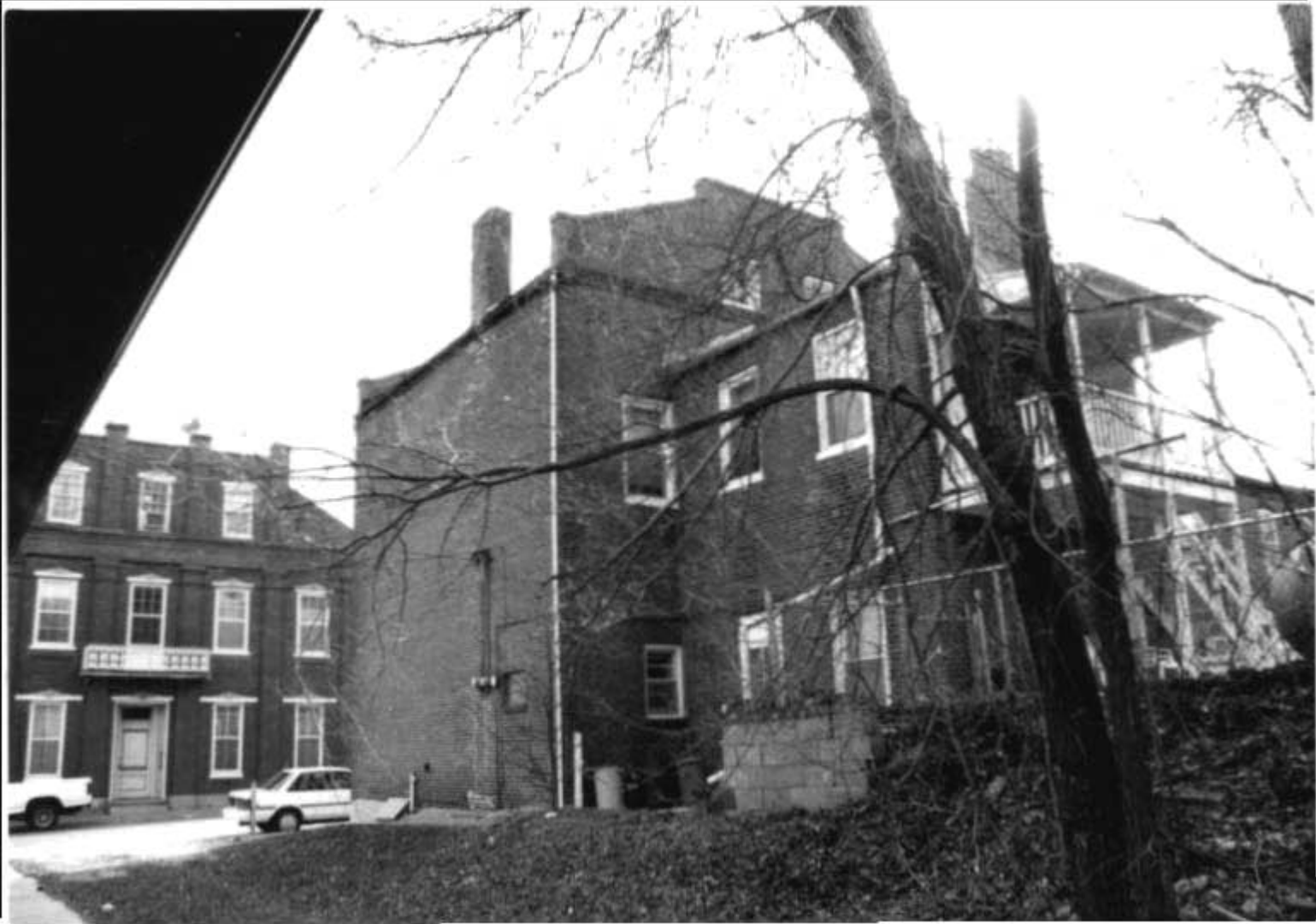
27'2"

27'3"









Subtype: Extended two-room

Variants of a basic two-room nucleus (including hall-parlor, double-pen, and saddlebag) was the most common plan type surveyed. Typically the nuclear unit was extended laterally or to the rear by smaller rooms, sometimes built original with the house or added later. The basic two rooms most often were laid out side-by-side, but there also exist houses in which the two rooms are placed front to rear, creating a plan two rooms deep and one room wide, but unlike the shot-gun house, these buildings employ side-gable roofs. It is probable that several houses which now have historic lateral room additions began as two-room deep units. Facade composition varies greatly, particularly if there are lateral additions. However, a common arrangement for the hall-parlor house is window-door-window, and sometimes window-door-window-window. Double-pen houses feature facades with two front doors, usually paried in the center bays.

The following list identifies Extended two-room houses which appear to be eligible for listing in the National Register:

Address:	Inventory No.
415 Market	356
416 Locust	
121 Walnut	
128 E. Fifth	
309 Hooker	
326 Hooker	
322 Walnut	
320 Olive	
21 Hancock	
SE cor.W.Fifth & High	842
620 Locust	1024
551 E.Fifth	
NW cor.Burnside & Eighth	
423 Stafford	795
337 McLean	882
712 E.Fifth	1050
630 Cedar	1045
607 Jefferson	1030
621 Burnside	1014
701 Klingsick Lane	919
830 W.Fifth	842
435 ? E.Fifth	
715 E.Fifth	
551 E.Fifth	
820 W.Fifth Frame	841
612 Henry Frame	
601 Madison Frame	
600 Madison REMOVED	
604 McArthur Frame	1012

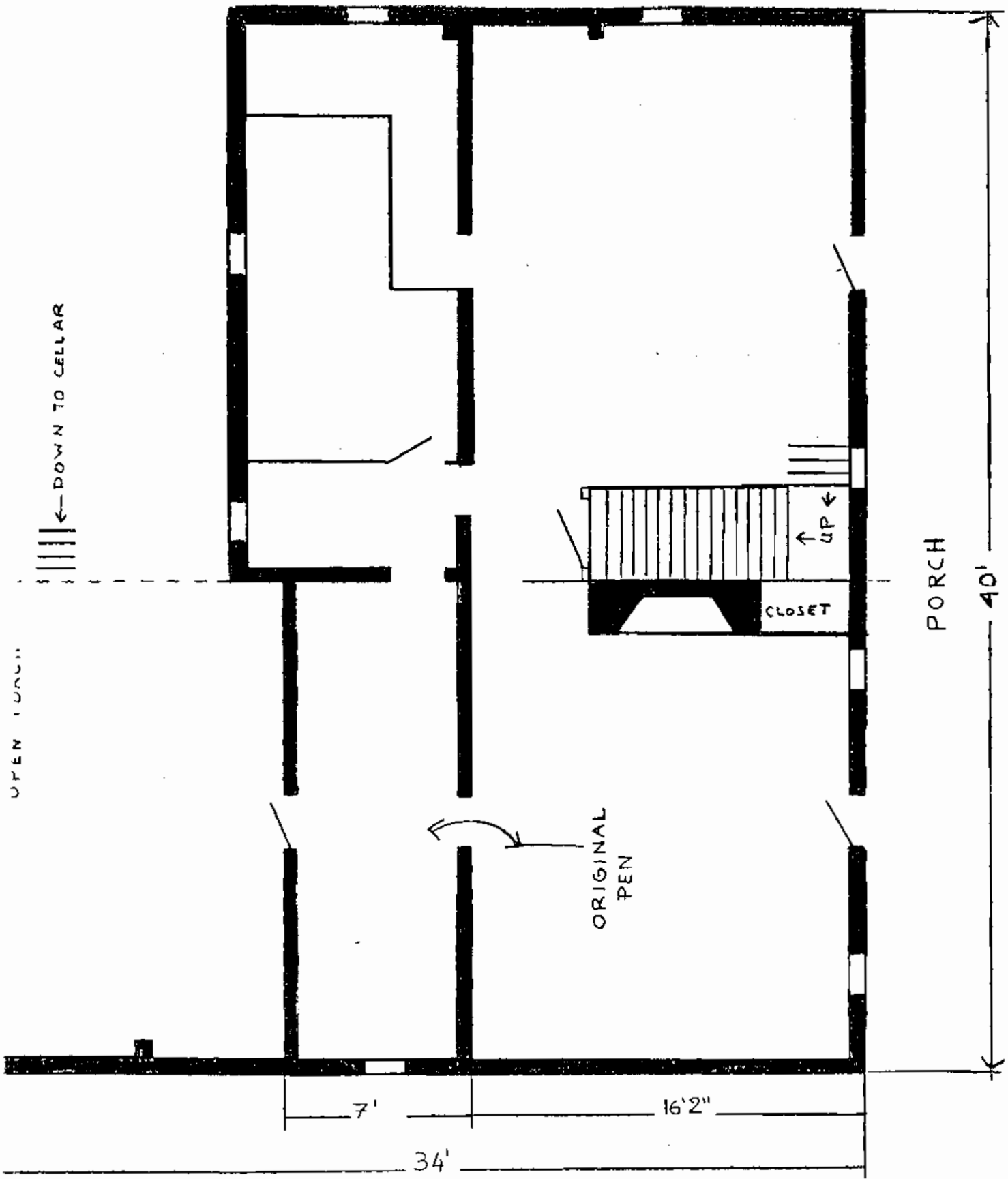
Extended Two-room; continued

Address:	Inventory No.
1324 E.Sixth Frame	755
1004 Jefferson Frame	
1103 Jefferson Frame	772
920 E. Eighth Frame	
next to 514 Locust Frame	
116 E.Sixth Frame	572
822 W.Main Frame	633
210 Lafayette	
217 W.Fifth	
410 Dubois	
628 Horn	889
118 Stafford	535
823 W.Second	501
615 Stafford	884
510 Plaster	892
231 Stafford	726
414 Stafford	807
708 Horn	886
719 E. First	
630 Cedar	
615 Stafford	
317 Stafford	736
317 W.Fourth	
500-02 W.Fifth	822
604 Locust	1023
536 E.Fifth	
301 Stafford	735
351 High	871
305 MacArthur Frame	993
314 Stafford Frame	817
127 E.Fourth	218
341 Olive	
419 W.Third	
502 E.Fifth	
540 E.Fifth	
608 McArthur	1011
516 Horn	810
404 E.Sixth	584
520 E.Fifth	941
508 W.Fourteenth	
138 Old Pottery Rd.	777
534 W.Third	734
1395 W.Main	609
702 W.Fifth	833
Grand Ave.	788

Extended two-room, continued

Address:	Inventory No.
118 W. Fourth	
38 Tiffany	775
615 Penn	754
600 Washington	758
708 Missouri	1048
342 McLean	884
329 Stafford	739 some part
701 Elm	

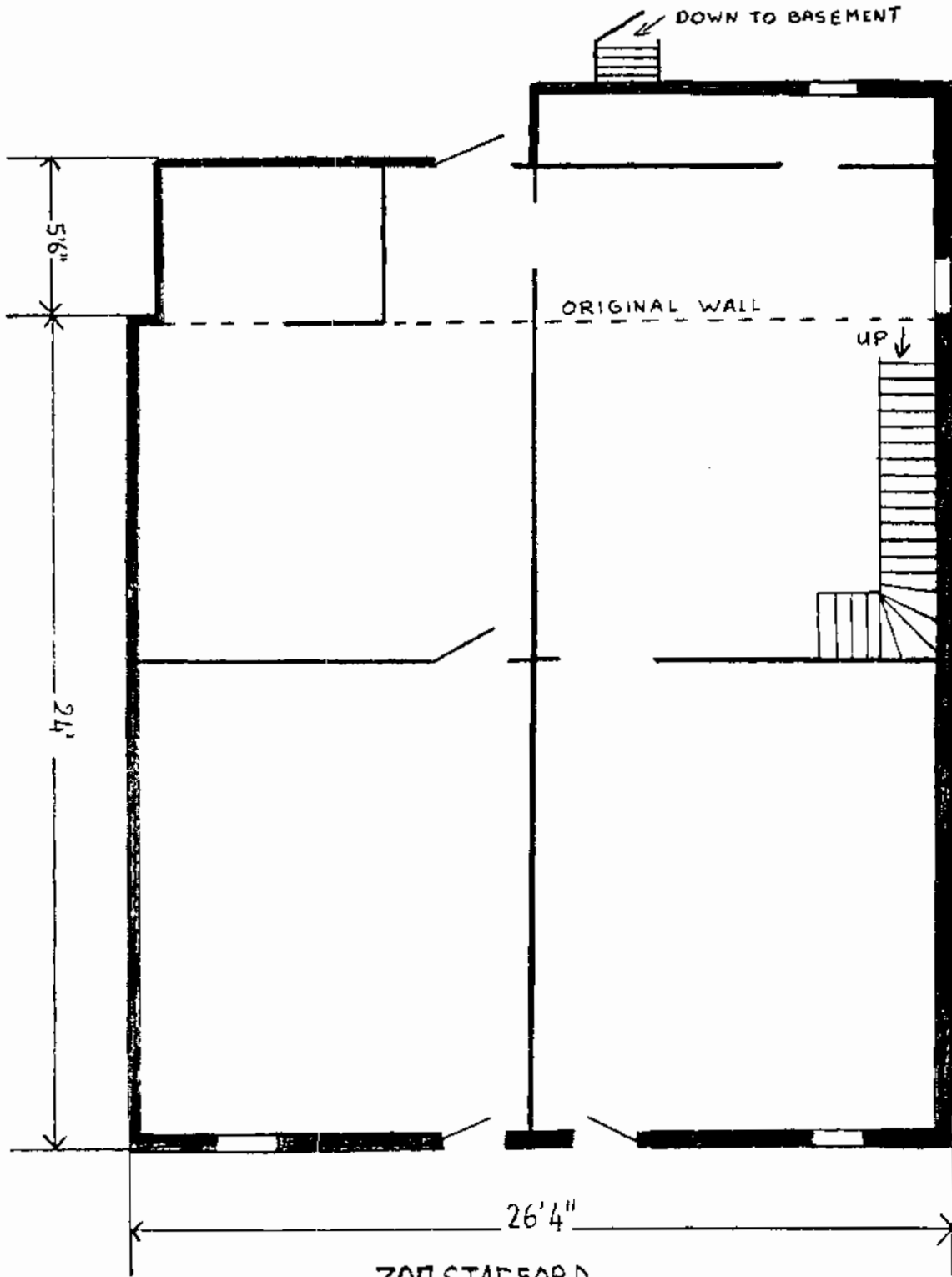
Ext. Two-room



138 OLD POTTERY RD.



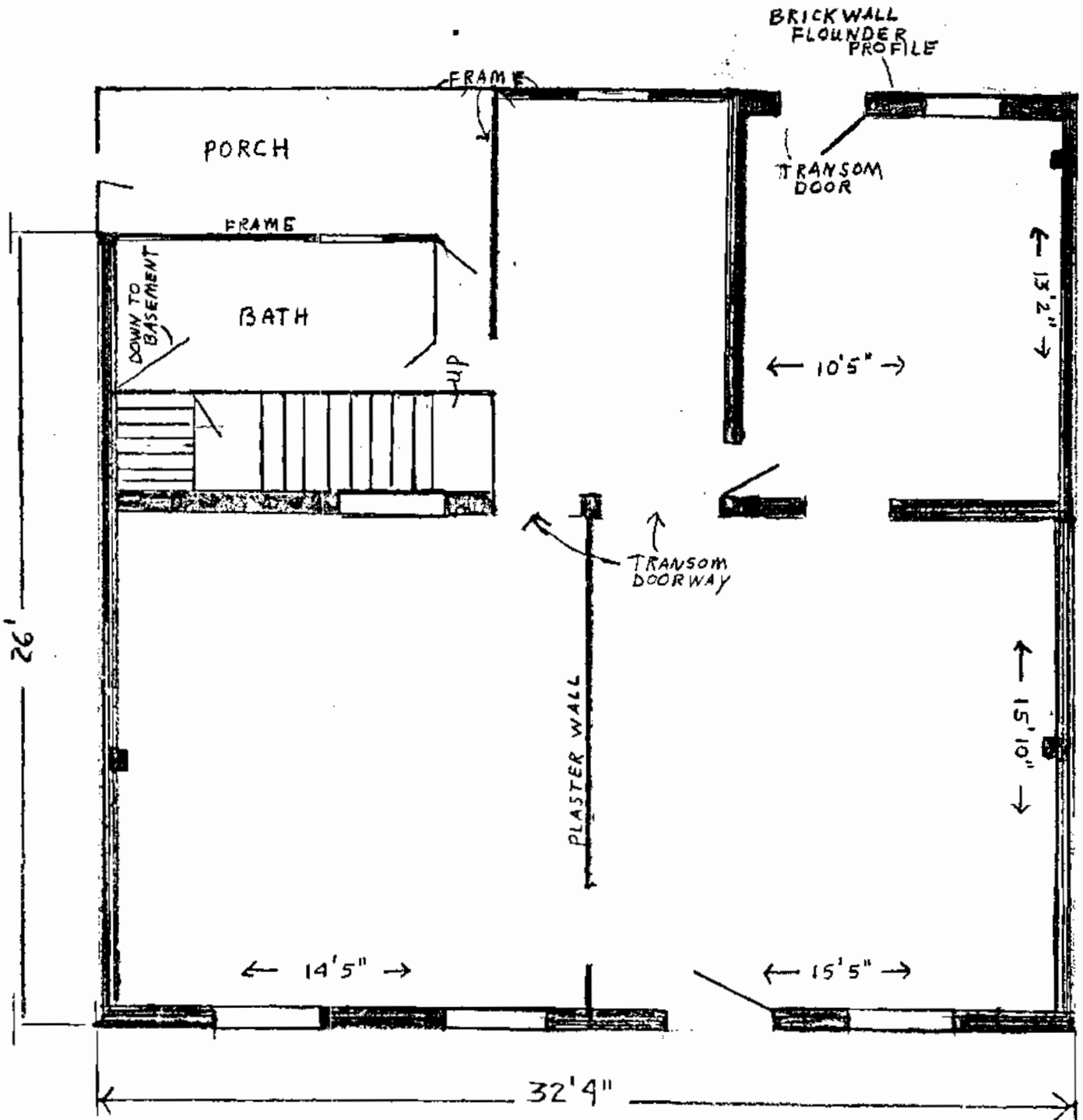
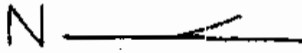
Ext, Two-room



307 STAFFORD

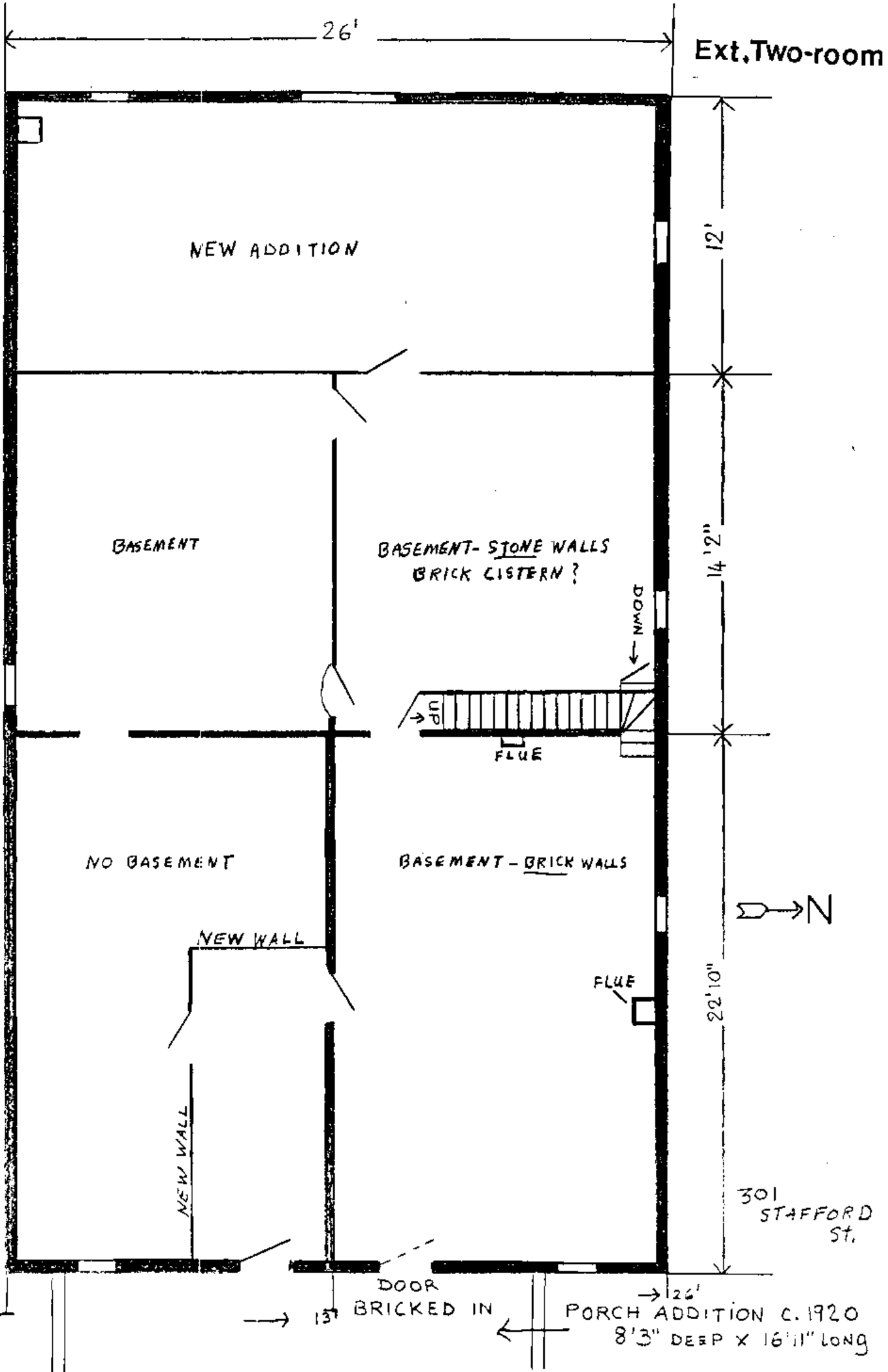


Ext. Two-room

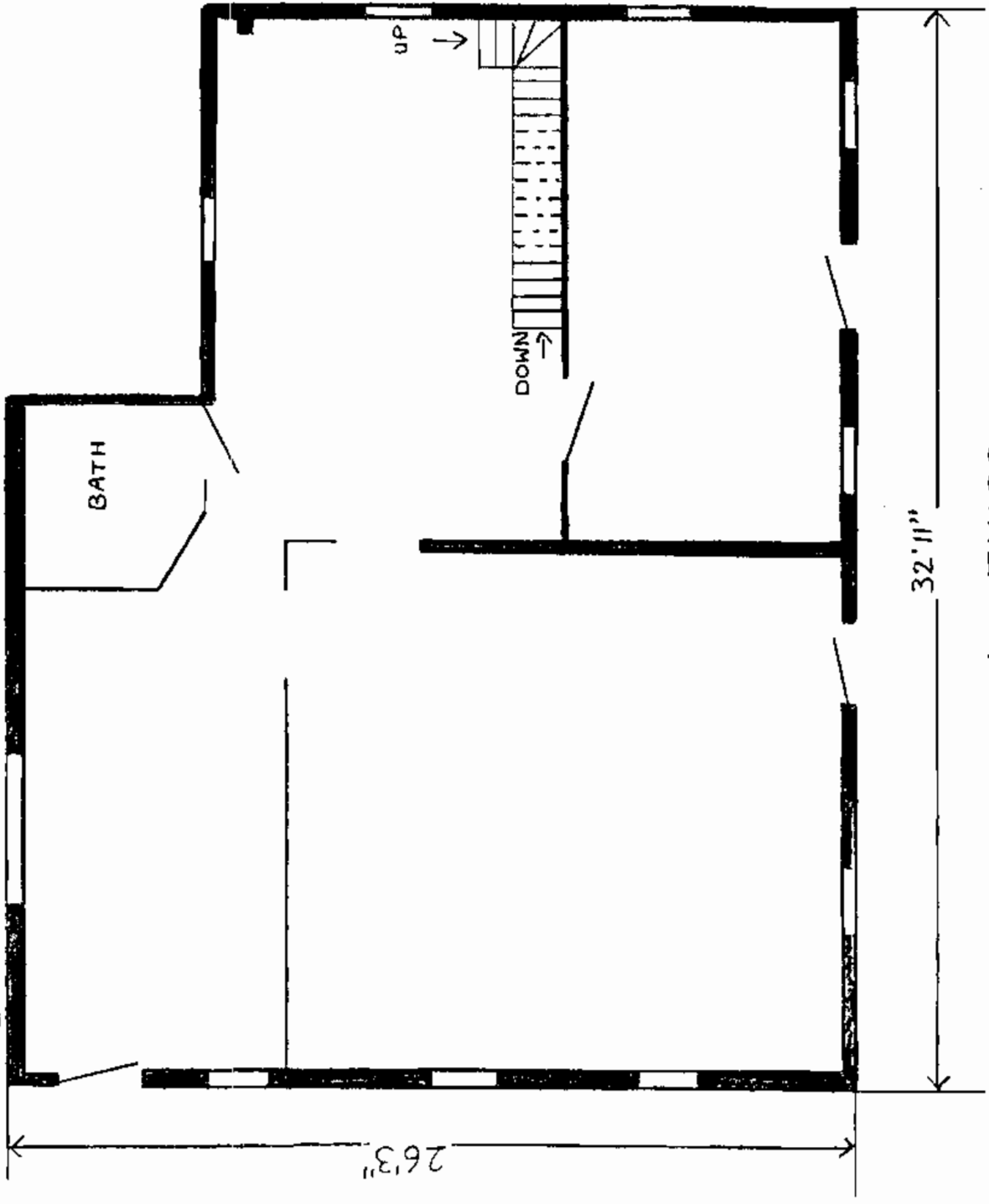


210 LAFAYETTE





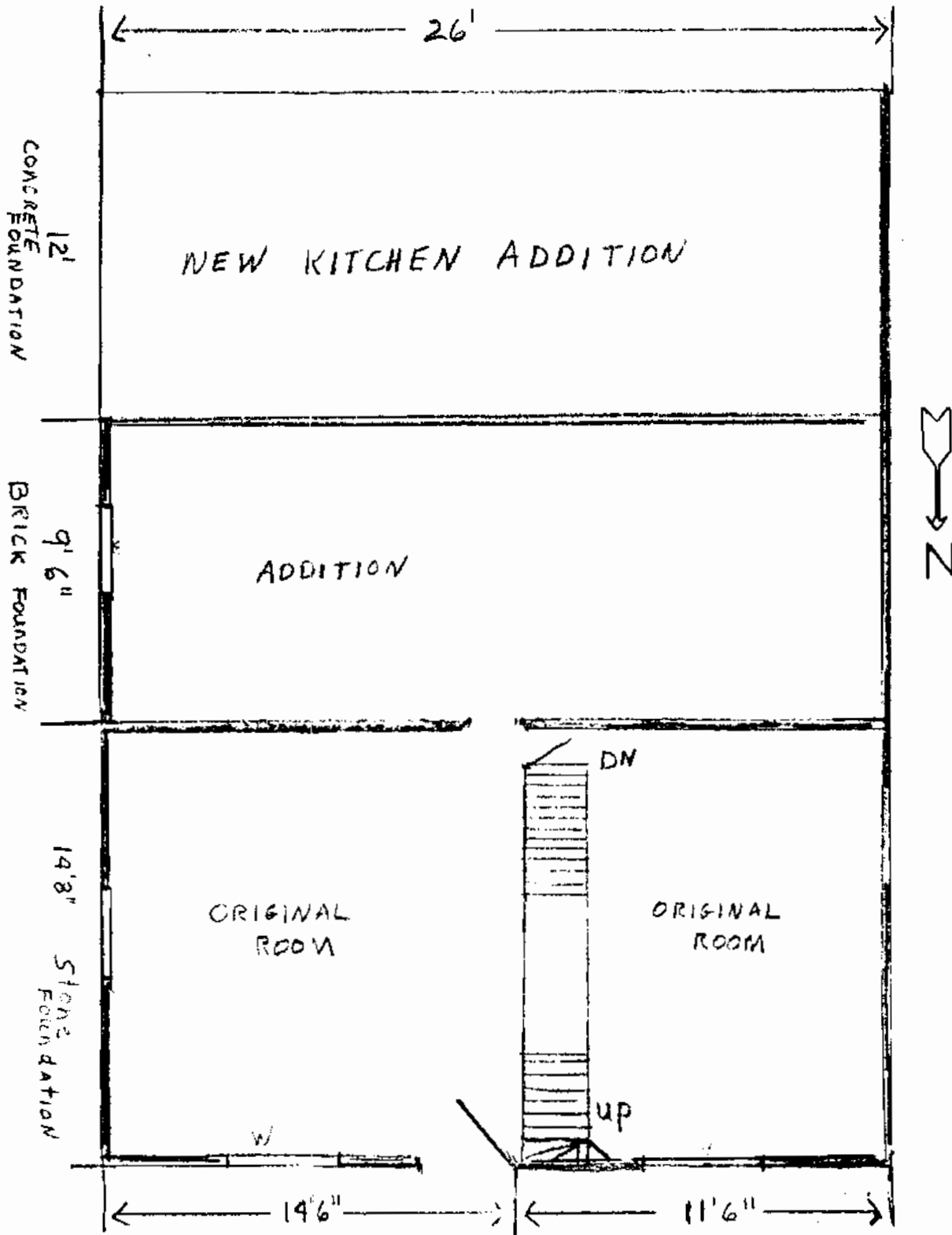




534 W. THIRD



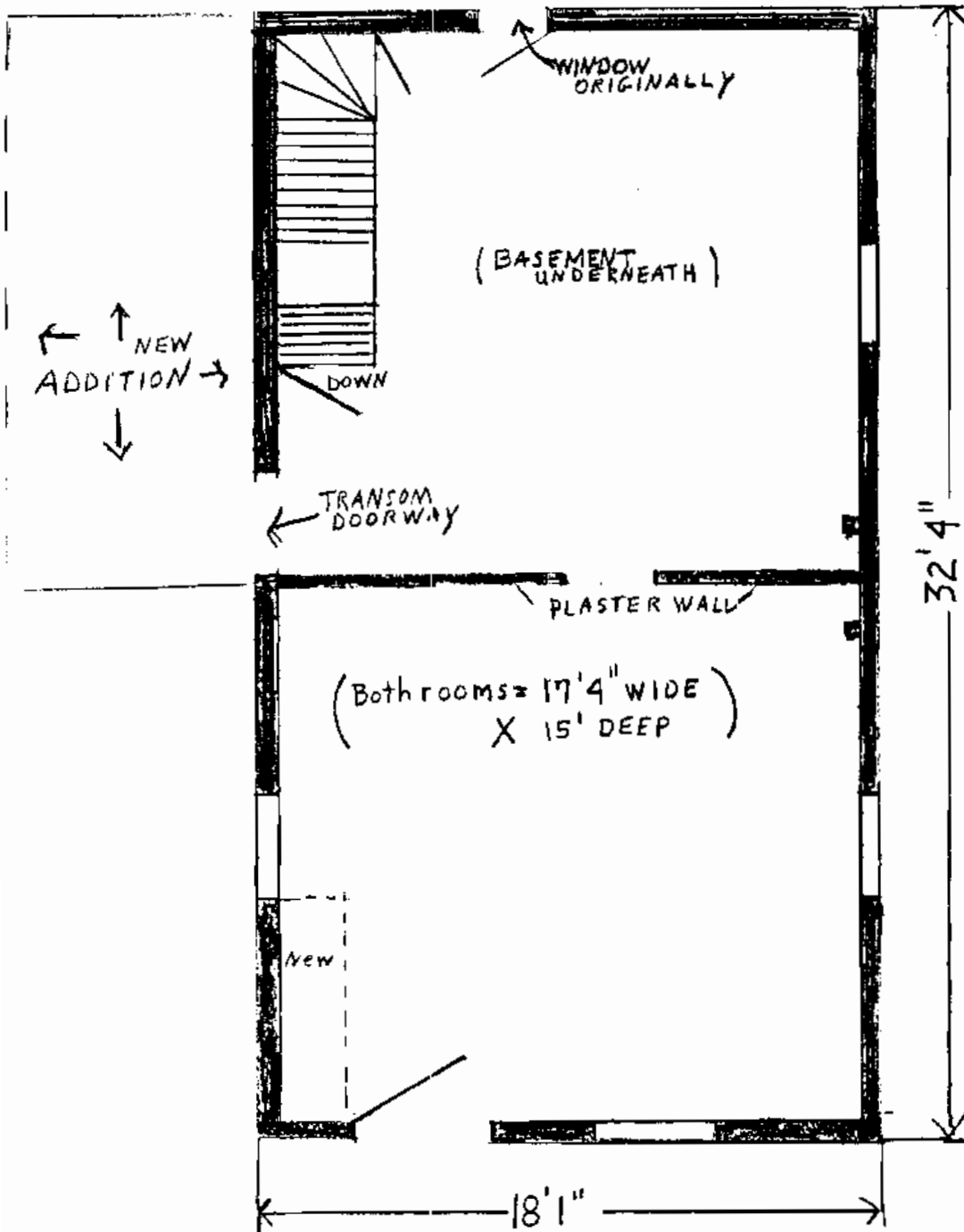
Ext. Two-room



820 W. FIFTH



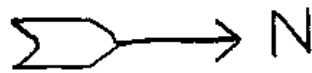
Ext. Two-room



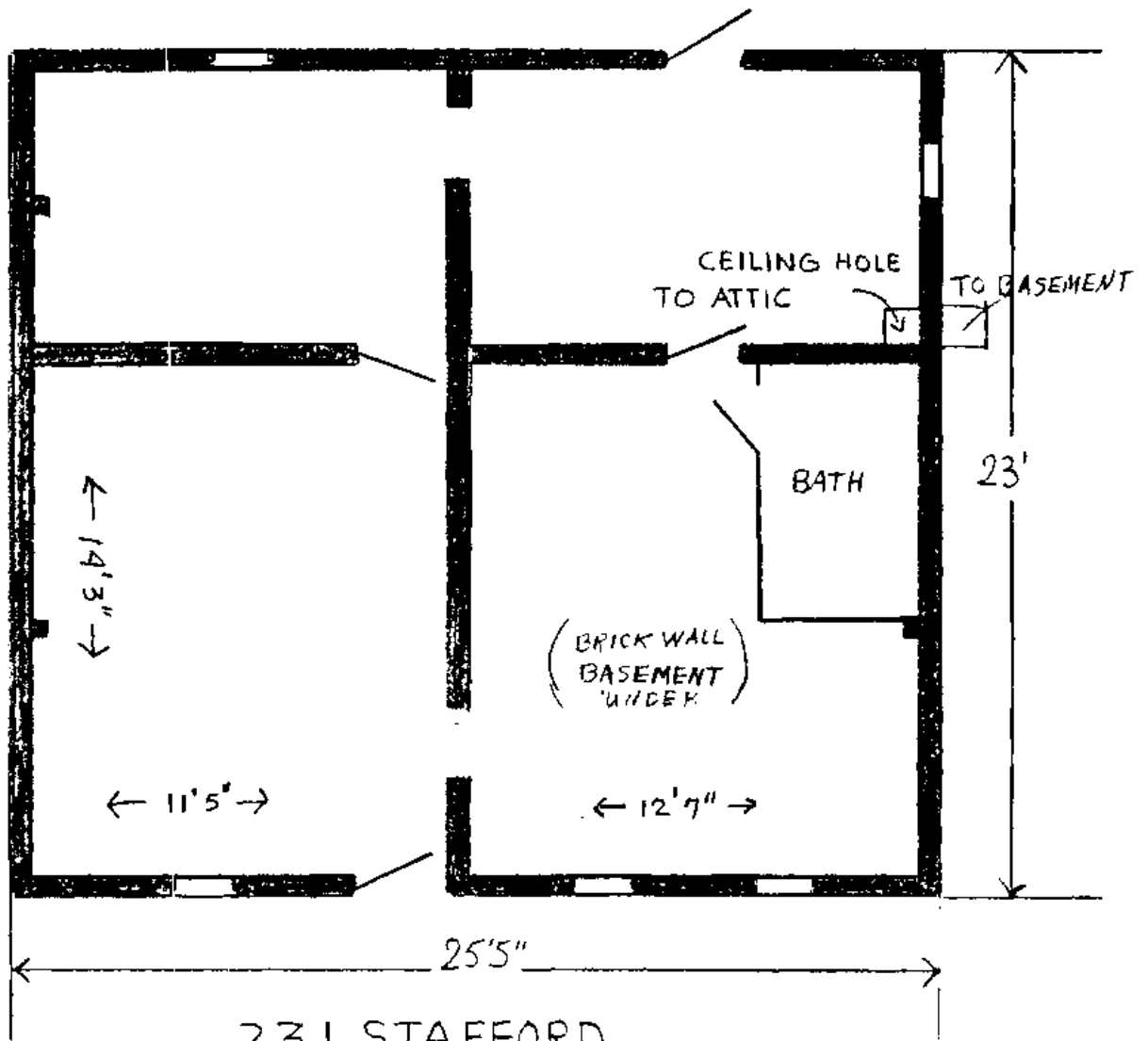
404 E. SIXTH



Ext. Two-room



THIRD ST.

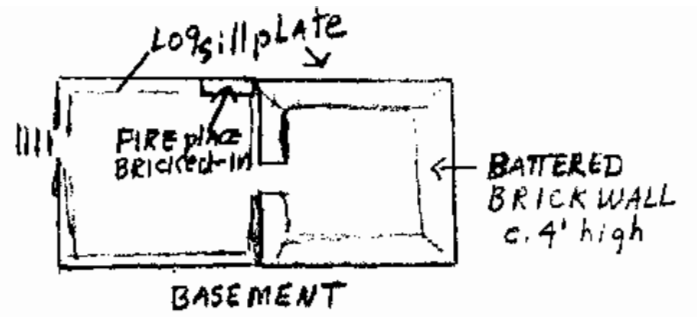




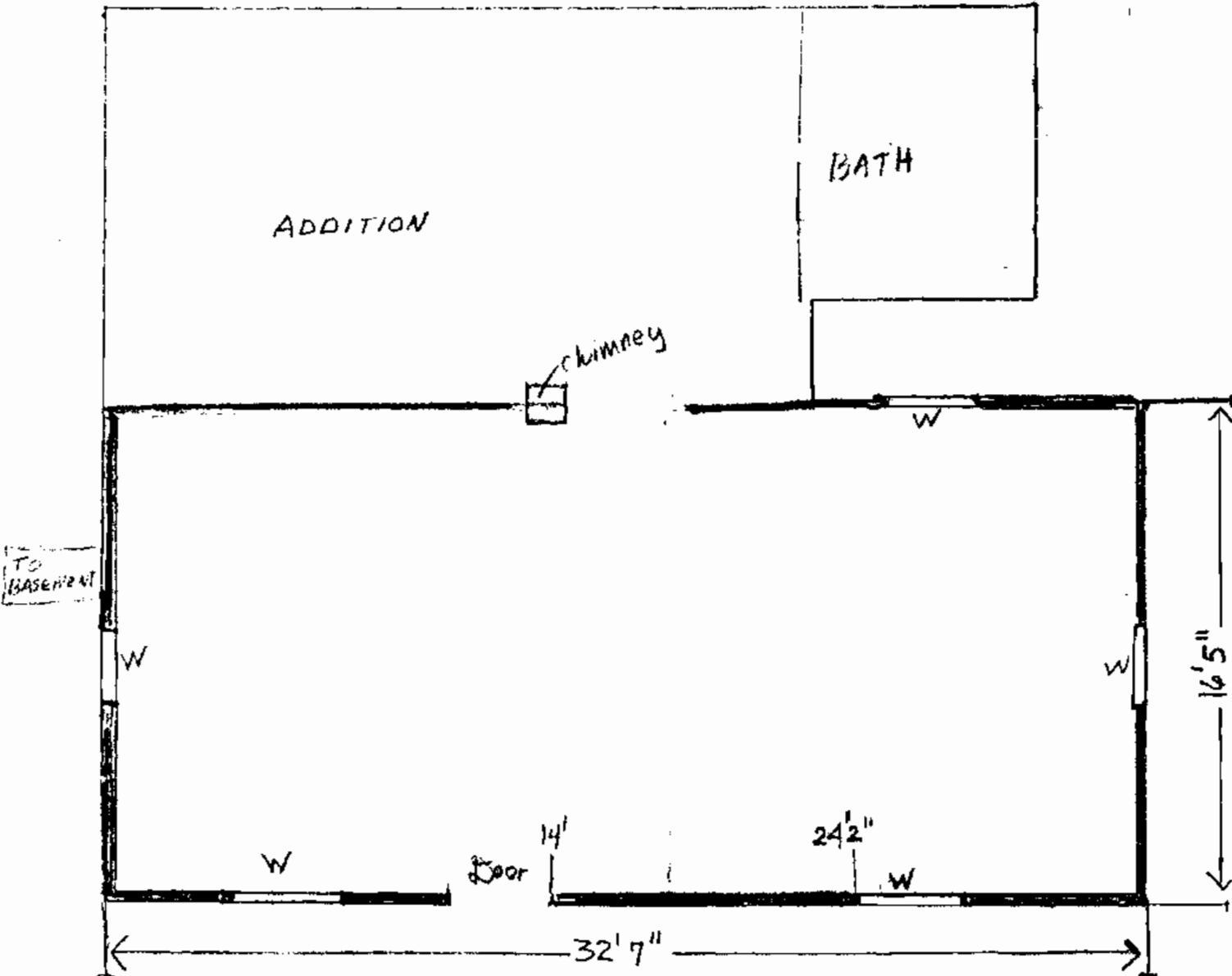
314 STAFFORD
LOT 7 WALKENHORST

N ←

N ←



FRAME /
BRICK NOGGING



Ext. Two-room



Subtype: Central Passage House

Appearing in both one- and two-story forms, and single and double pile, this house plan type was a popular form in Washington, particularly in its 1 1/2 story brick version. The introduction of a center hall with stairs leading to attic or second story rooms represented an advancement from the simpler hall-parlor plan. The vast majority of this subtype are 1 1/2 story, five-bay, side-gabled brick houses with a center door flanked by two windows. Brick dentilling and/or banding forms the cornice. Foundations and basement walls are either brick or stone. Generally openings are headed with brick jack arches or flat wood or stone lintels in the earliest houses (1850s and 60s) with brick segmental arches appearing later. Windows sometimes retain original 6/6 double hung sash. In some examples, center front doorways feature hinged transom lights or fixed fanlight and sidelights. Front porches may or may not be present; if present, they usually represent a later 19th or early 20th century addition, except in the case of porches formed by the continuation of the principal roof of the house. Roofs have asphalt or metal sheathing. In some houses, attic stories are lighted by small front dormers, or small gable-end and/or front facade wall windows. (Large dormers indicate later additions).

Plans of 1 1/2 story houses feature a central hall with open stairs (usually with a polygonal newel post) leading to an attic story. In one example, 618 W. Fifth, the stairs face the rear entrance, rather than more typically the front door. Although it appears that these houses were double pile (two rooms deep) with smaller rear rooms, it was difficult to determine with complete certainty. Two-story examples are extremely rare. In fact, only four were identified: 1200 Jefferson, the Brinker Farm (INV#782), which are both frame, 522 W. Third, and 523 Hooker, which is an I-house.

Only six central passage houses were of frame construction, at least one of which, 606 Penn, features brick nogging.

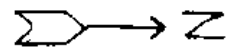
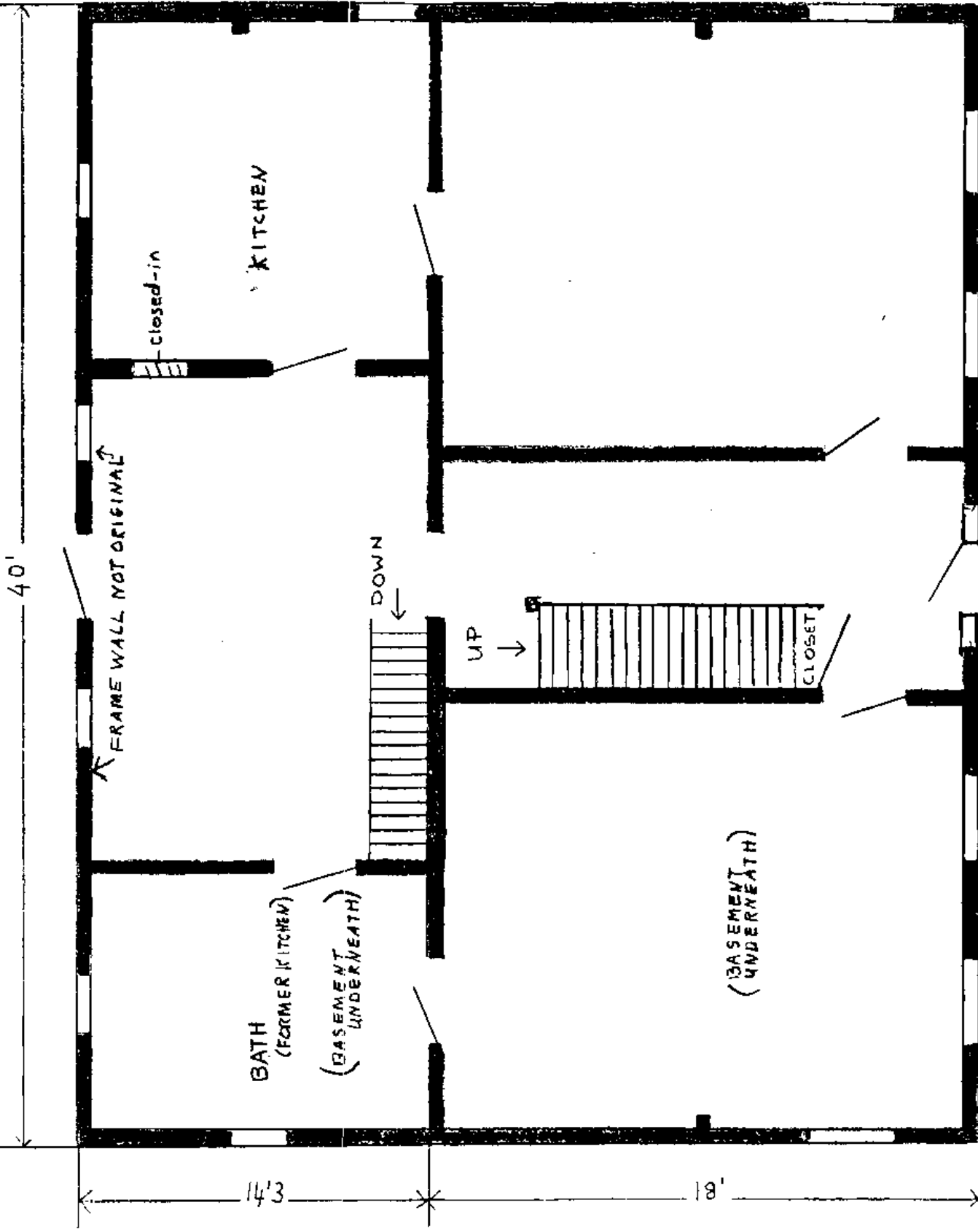
The following list of central passage houses retain sufficient overall integrity for listing in the National Register:

Address:	Inventory No.
316 W. Fourth	
25 W. Fourth	
300 Market	353
324 Hooker	
320 Locust	325
205 Locust	
110 Locust	310
503 Fremont	252
327 Olive	442
428 W. Third	

Central Passage, continued :

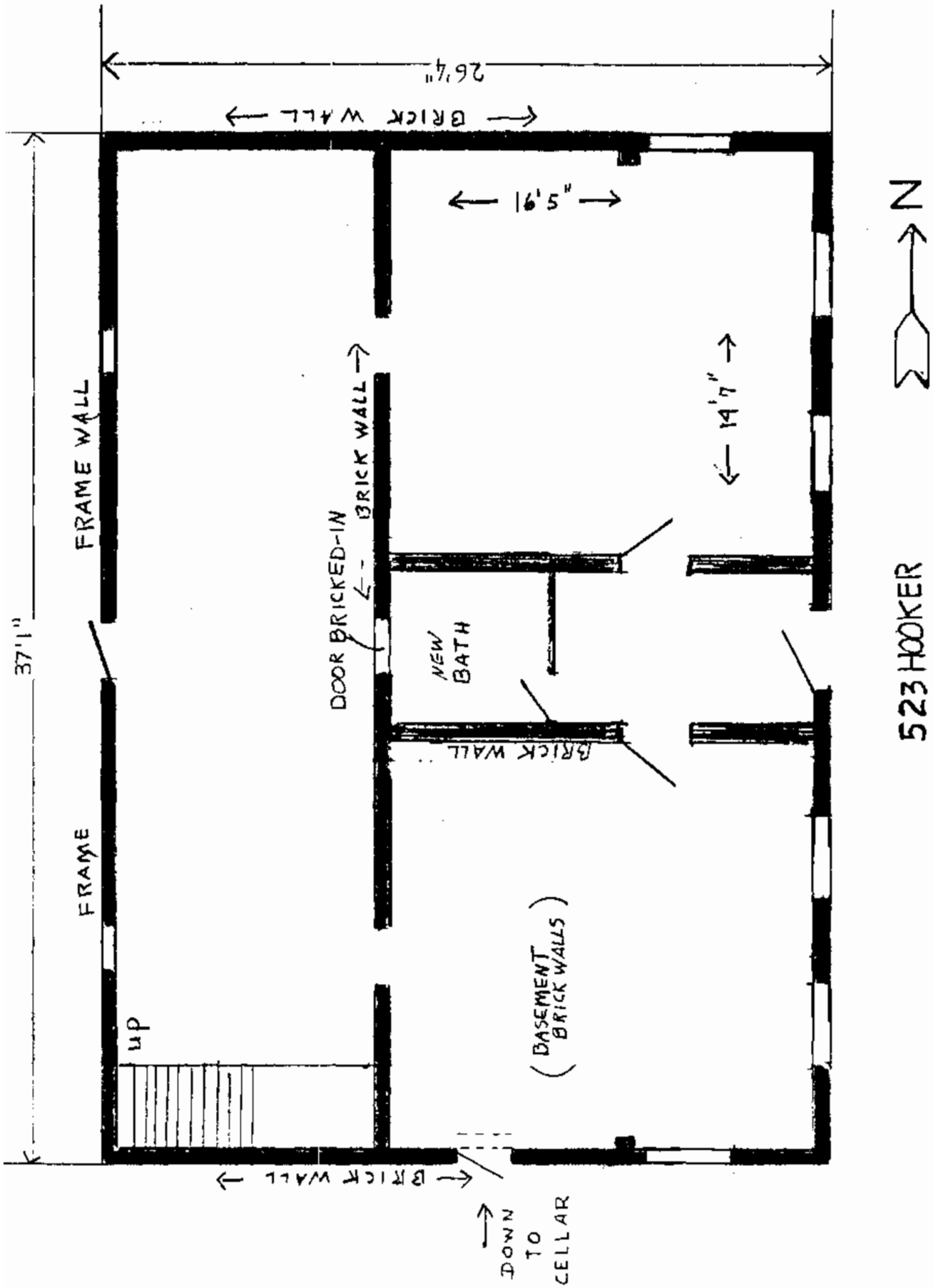
Address	Inventory No.
418 W. Third	
928 W. Third	
1105 W. Fifth	717
735 W.Fifth	851
618 W.Fifth	829
415 E. Fifth	
529 E. Fifth	944
536 E.Fifth	946
605 Locust	1022
418 Stafford	806
335 Stafford	741
403 Stafford	791
901 Stafford	773
527 W.Third	729
522 W.Third	733
523 Hooker	1017
1395 W.Main	609
190 South Point Road	750
201 South Point Road	748
204 South Point Road	749
1895 Jefferson	768
436 Stafford	802
606 Penn	
629 Cedar	
1200 Jefferson	769
Brinker Farm SCHULZE	782
W.Fifth	787
18 W.Sixth	923

618 W. FIFTH





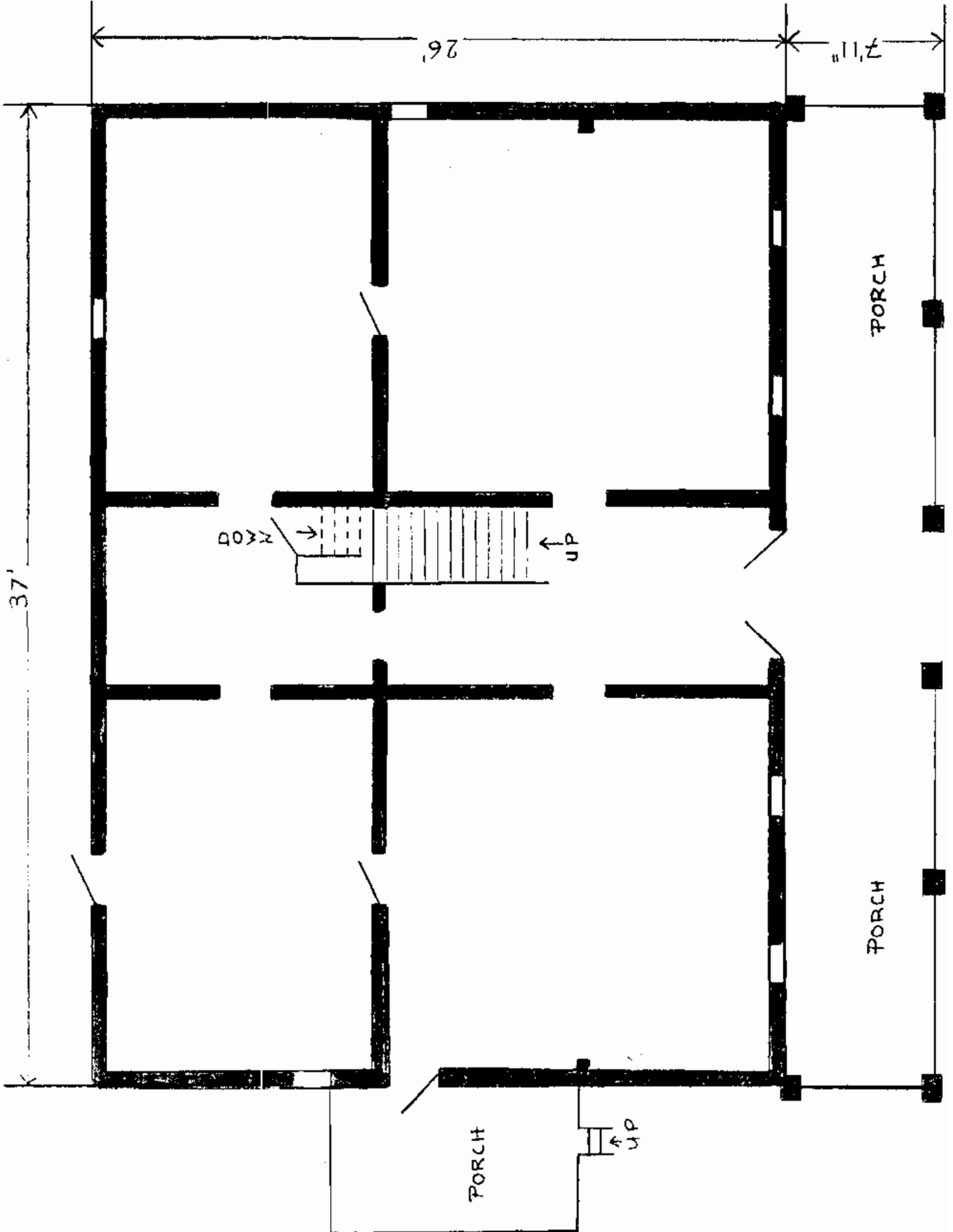
Central-Passage





Central-Passage

1200 JEFFERSON





Subtype: Side-hall plan

This plan occurs in both one and two story forms. Its primary feature is a stairhall located against a gable-end wall. Invariably the house is three bays wide, with the door positioned off-center, opening to the stairhall; the front door is sometimes recessed. A few examples are extended by a one or two-bay addition.

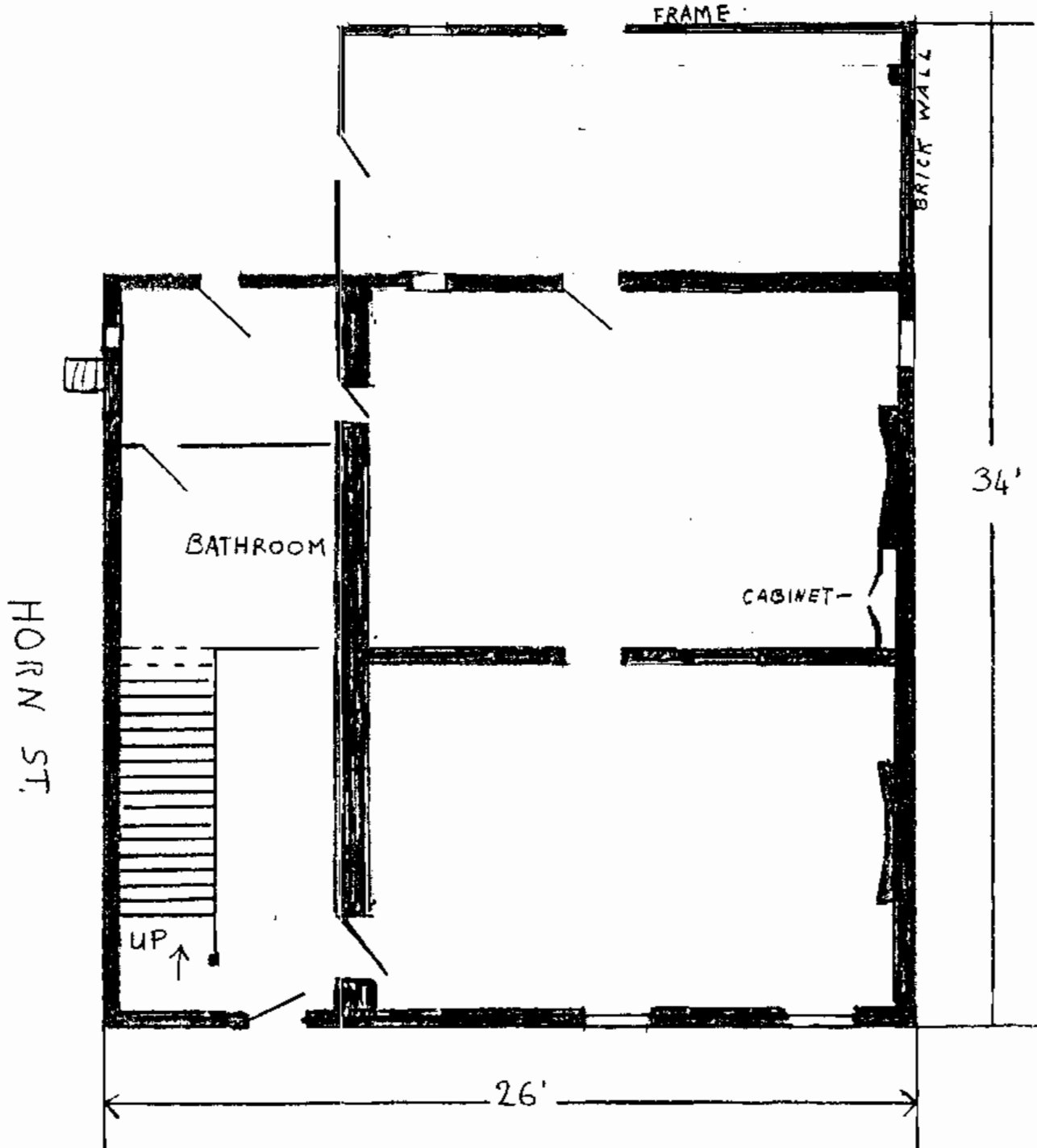
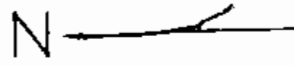
Address:	Inventory No.
408 Locust	
309 Lafayette	
15 W. Fourth <i>E. 4th?</i>	226
302 Locust	320
1109 W. Fifth	719
607 Stafford	893
620 W. Fifth	830
SW cor E. Fifth & McArthur	950
617 E. Fifth	998
607 Fulton	756
906 E. Sixth	763
506 Burnside	1016
431 Stafford	797
202 Stafford	723
329 Stafford	739 <i>EXT 2RM?</i>
631 Horn	887
1322 E. Fifth	753
506 W. Fifth	824
500 E. Sixth	1003
515 Burnside	1015
607 Stafford	893
110 W. Sixth	928
204 E. Sixth	578
611 Elm	981
1322 W. Main	598





Side-Passage

631 HORN





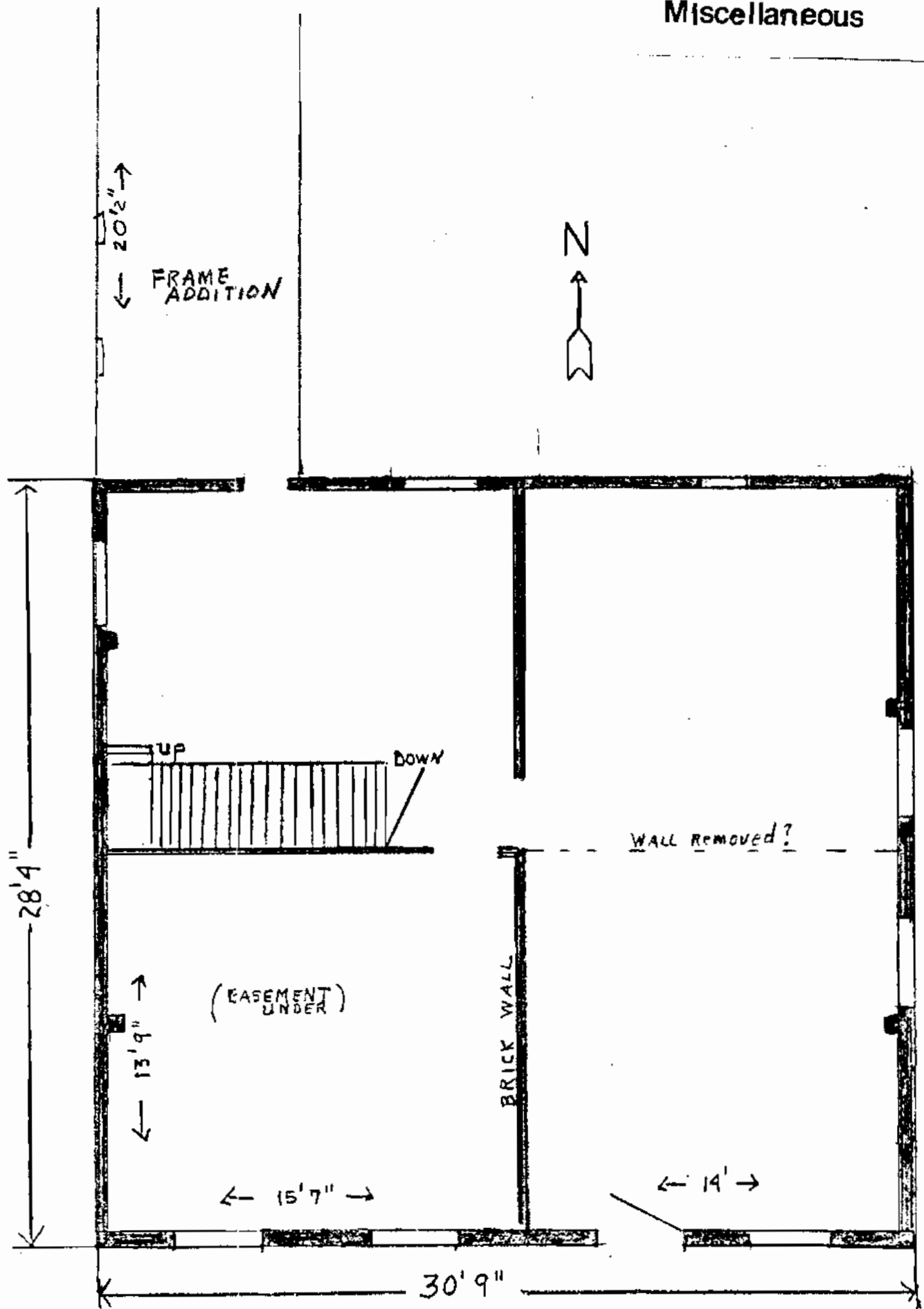
Subtype: Miscellaneous

A number of houses could not readily be classified by plan type yet exhibit characteristics of size, form, materials, and detailing which are the common denominator throughout the group of surveyed buildings. Others are examples of identifiable plan types (such as double-pile) of which there are only a couple of examples.

Address:	Inventory No.
118 W. Fourth	
38 Tiffany	
615 Penn	
600 Washington	
708 Missouri	
342 McLean	
Brehe Farm	783
800 E. Sixth	1010
338 Stafford	812
511 Fremont	805
639 W. Third	647
702 W. Fifth	833



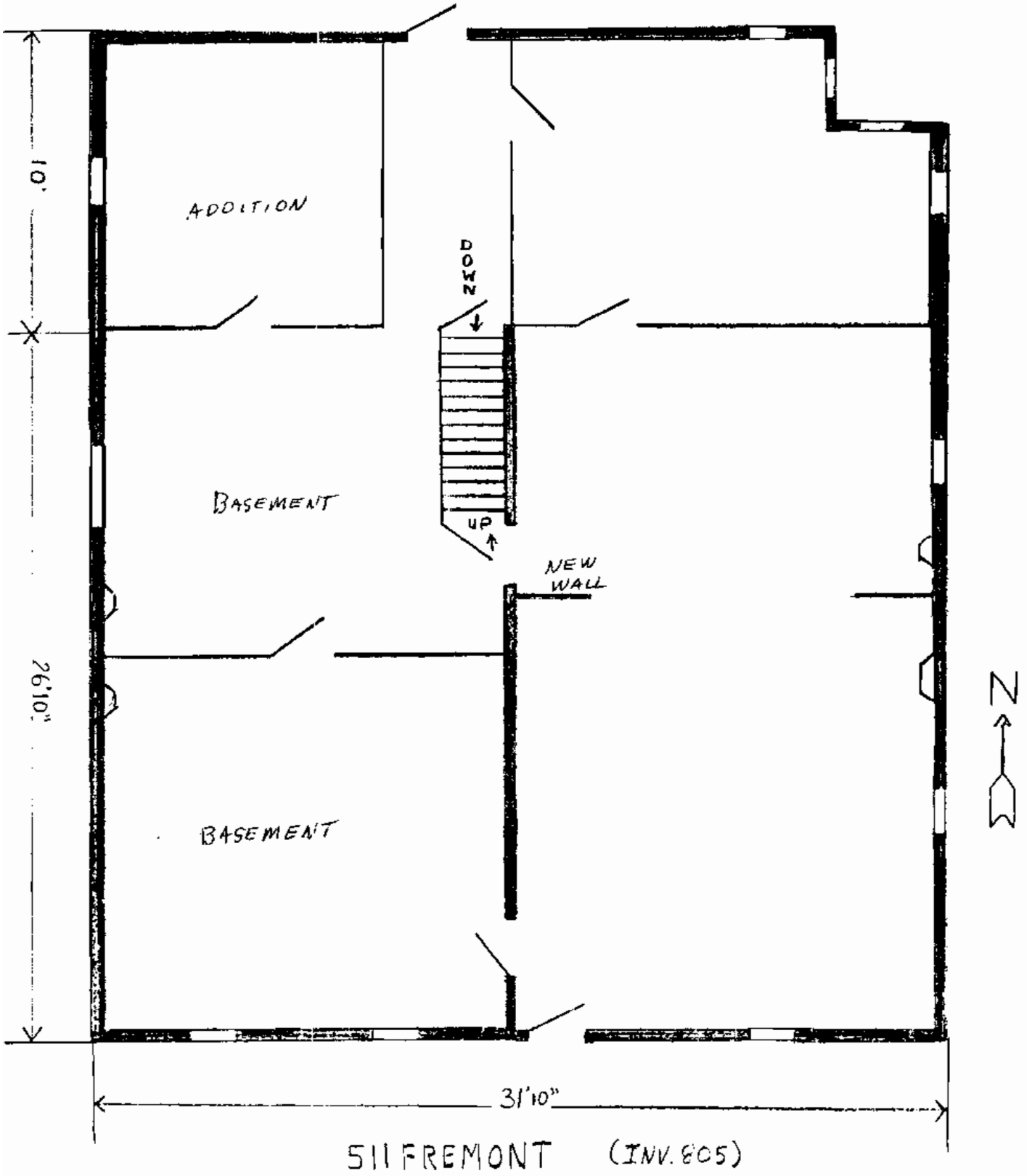
Miscellaneous



639 W. THIRD

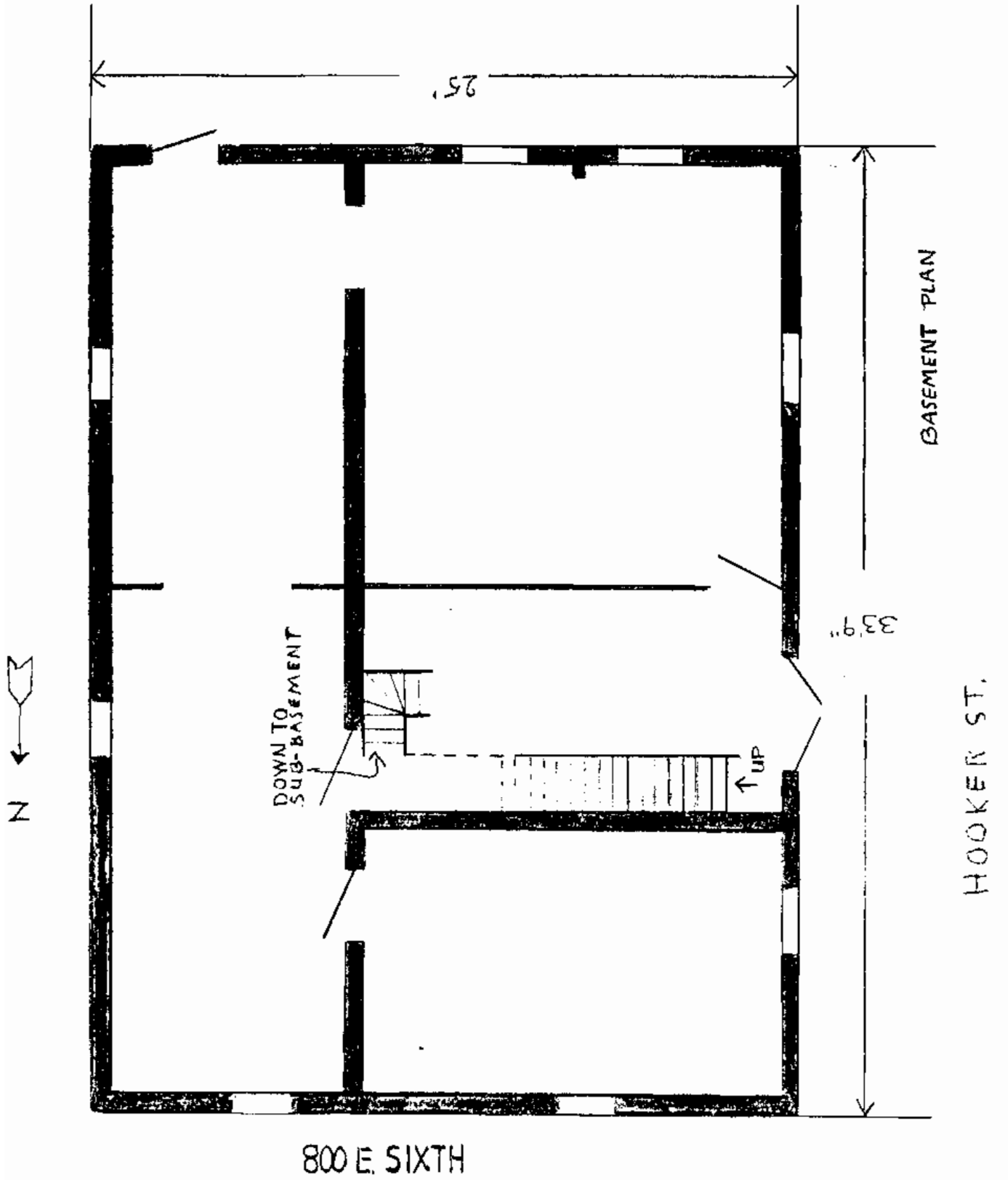


Miscellaneous



511 FREMONT (INV. 805)







Property Type: Multi-family House

This building type never gained wide acceptance in Washington where the small single family house prevailed. However, multifamily houses were early represented in the city's domestic architecture, and a few continued to be built into the 20th century. They share the same side-gabled roofs, general form, scale, proportions and brick detailing (dentilled cornices, segmental arches) as the single family dwellings. They differ only in size and plan.

Two examples were identified and evaluated as eligible for listing in the National Register:

110 Jefferson
21-23 W.Third

Frame Houses

Although frame buildings have been classified by plan type and included within those lists they are listed here again as a group for reference. A few have been identified as half-timber with brick nogging, but in all likelihood there are others on this list which have not yet been firmly identified.

Address:	Inventory No.
415 Market	356
226 W. Fourth	
124 E. third	
114 E. Third	
121 Walnut	
124 Jefferson (log)	
305 McArthur	
820 W. Fifth	
606 Penn (brick nogging)	
612 Henry	
601 Madison (brick nogging)	
600 Madison	
920 E. Eighth	
604 McArthur	
436 Stafford	802
604 McArthur	
325 Stafford (brick nogging)	
314 Stafford (brick nogging)	
Brinker Farm	782
1895 Jefferson	
1324 E. Sixth	
1004 Jefferson	
1103 Jefferson	
508 W. Fourteenth (log)	
Old Highway 100	747
? next to 514 Locust	
629 Cedar	
702 W. Fifth (log, rear)	833

APPENDIX B

INTERNATIONAL SHOE FACTORY HISTORIC DISTRICT

AND

STAFFORD STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT

INTERNATIONAL SHOE FACTORY HISTORIC DISTRICT

1. No. 500
825 W. 2nd Street.
2. No. 501
823 W. 2nd Street
3. No. 502
819 W. 2nd. Street
4. No. 503
815 -817 W. 2nd Street
5. No. 504
813 W. 2nd Street
6. No. 505
809 W. 2nd Street
7. No. 506
803 W. 2nd Street
8. No. 507
801 W. 2nd Street
9. No. 508
117 Rand Street
10. No. 509
113 Rand Street
11. No. 510
109 Rand Street
12. No. 511
105 Rand Street
13. No. 512
108 Rand Street
14. No. 513
116 Rand Street
15. No. 514
715 W. 2nd Street
16. No. 515
716 W. 2nd Street
17. No. 516
709 W. 2nd Street

18. No. 517
705 W. 2nd Street
19. No. 518
701 W. 2nd Street
20. No. 519
119 Johnson Street
21. No. 520
115 Johnson Street
22. No. 521
113 Johnson Street
23. No. 522
111 Johnson Street
24. No. 523
101 Johnson Street
25. No. 524
716 W. Main Street
26. No. 525
6 Calvin Street
27. No. 526
5 Calvin Street
28. No. 527
4 Calvin Street
29. No. 528
3 Calvin Street
30. No. 529
623 W. 2nd Street
31. No. 530
619 W. 2nd Street
32. No. 531
615 W. 2nd Street
33. No. 532
611 W. 2nd Street
34. No. 533
605 W. 2nd Street
35. No. 534
601 W. 2nd Street

36. No. 535
118 Stafford Street
37. No. 536
553 W. 2nd Street
38. No. 537
549 W. 2nd Street
39. No. 538
547 W. 2nd Street
40. No. 539
541 W. 2nd Street
41. No. 540
600 W. 2nd Street
42. No. 541
602 W. 2nd Street
43. No. 542
604 W. 2nd Street
44. No. 543
606 W. 2nd Street
45. No. 544
608 W. 2nd Street
46. No. 545
610 W. 2nd Street
47. No. 546
612 W. 2nd Street
48. No. 547
620 W. 2nd Street
49. No. 548
700 Block of W. 2nd Street
50. No. 549
800-802 W. 2nd Street
51. No. 550
700 block W. 2nd Street
52. No. 551
700 Block of W. 2nd Street
53. No. 552
800-802 W. 2nd Street

54. No. 553
812 W. 2nd Street
55. No. 554
814 W. 2nd Street
56. No. 555
816 W. 2nd Street
57. No. 556
820 W. 2nd Street
58. No. 557
826 W. 2nd Street
59. No. 558
830 W. 2nd Street
60. No. 559
827 W. Roberts Street
61. No. 560
819 W. Roberts Street
62. No. 561
817 W. Roberts Street
63. No. 562
815 W. Roberts Street
64. No. 563
811 W. Roberts Street
65. No. 564
805 W. Roberts Street
66. No. 565
219 Rand Street
67. No. 566
215 Rand Street
68. No. 567
213 Rand St.
69. No. 568
804 W. Roberts Street
70. No. 569
806 W. Roberts Street
71. No. 570
812 W. Roberts Street

72. No. 571
818 W. Roberts Street

73. No. 573
829 W. Edith Street

74. No. 575
821 W. Edith Street

75. No. 576
815 W. Edith Street

76. No. 577
811 W. Edith Street

77. No. 579
801 W. Edith Street

78. No. 580
225 Rand Street

79. No. 581
226 Rand Street

80. No. 582
230 Rand Street

81. No. 583
234 Rand Street

82. No. 588
804 W. Edith Street

83. No. 589
806 W. Edith Street

84. No. 591
816 W. Edith Street

85. No. 592
822 W. Edith Street

86. No. 593
826 W. Edith Street

87. No. 594
830 W. Edith Street

88. No. 595
221 High Street

89. No. 596
223 High Street

572

16 Feet

90. No. 597
225 High Street
91. No. 599
229 High Street
92. No. 600
619 W. Roberts Street
93. No. 601
615 W. Roberts Street
94. No. 602
613 W. Roberts Street
95. No. 603
611 W. Roberts Street
96. No. 604
609 W. Roberts Street
97. No. 605
607 W. Roberts Street
98. No. 606
605 W. Roberts Street
99. No. 607
603 W. Roberts Street
100. No. 608
601 W. Roberts Street
101. No. 612
614 W. Roberts Street
102. No. 613
618 W. Roberts Street
103. No. 614
228 High Street
104. No. 615
232 High Street
105. No. 616
236 High Street
106. No. 618
244 High Street
107. No. 619
248 High Street

108. No. 620
256 High Street
109. No. 621
264 High Street
110. No. 622
265 High Street
111. No. 623
263 High Street
112. No. 624
251 High Street
113. No. 625
249 High Street
114. No. 626
245 High Street
115. No. 627
243 High Street
116. No. 628
241 High Street
117. No. 629
239 High Street
118. No. 630
237 High Street
119. No. 631
817 W. Third Street
120. No. 632
815 W. Third Street
121. No. 634
805 W. Third Street
122. No. 635
255 Rand Street
123. No. 636
729 W. Third Street
124. No. 637
721 W. Third Street
125. No. 638
719 W. Third Street

126. No. 639
715 W. Third Street
127. No. 640
711 W. Third Street
128. No. 641
707 W. Third Street
129. No. 642
705 W. Third Street
130. No. 643
249 Johnson Street
131. No. 644
814 W. Main Street
132. No. 645
812 W. Main Street
133. No. 646
810 W. Main Street
134. No. 647
639 W. Third Street
135. No. 648
629 W. Third Street
136. No. 649
807 W. Main Street
137. No. 650
805 W. Main Street
138. No. 657
803 W. Main Street
139. No. 658
801 W. Main Street
140. No. 659
725 W. Main Street
141. No. 660
723 W. Main Street
142. No. 661
719 W. Main Street
143. No. 662
717 W. Main Street

144. No. 663
703 W. James Street
145. No. 665
715 W. Main Street
146. No. 666
700 W. Third Street
147. No. 667
702 W. Third Street
148. No. 668
704 W. Third Street
149. No. 669
300 Williams Street
150. No. 670
302 Williams Street
151. No. 671
304 Williams Street
152. No. 672
312 Williams Street
153. No. 673
316 Williams Street
154. No. 674
324 Williams Street
155. No. 675
328 Williams Street
156. No. 676
330 Williams Street
157. No. 678
709 W. James Street
158. No. 679
325 Williams Street
159. No. 680
319 Williams Street
160. No. 682
315 Williams Street
161. No. 683
311 Williams Street

162. No. 684
305 Williams Street
163. No. 686
301 Williams Street
164. No. 687
302 Rand Street
165. No. 688
306 Rand Street
166. No. 689
308 Rand Street
167. No. 690
312 Rand Street
168. No. 691
316 Rand Street
169. No. 692
318 Rand Street
170. No. 693
320 Rand Street
171. No. 694
324 Rand Street
172. No. 695
328 Rand Street
173. No. 696
332 Rand Street
174. No. 697
335 Rand Street
175. No. 698
333 Rand Street
176. No. 699
327 Rand Street
177. No. 700
323 Rand Street
178. No. 701
317 Rand Street
179. No. 702
315 Rand Street

180. No. 703
311 Rand Street
181. No. 704
309 Rand Street
182. No. 705
305 Rand Street
183. No. 706
301 Rand Street
184. No. 707
302 High Street
185. No. 708
304 High Street
186. No. 709
306 High Street
187. No. 710
310 High Street
188. No. 711
312 High Street
189. No. 713
320 High Street
190. No. 714
322 High Street
191. No. 715
324 High Street
192. No. 718
313 High Street
193. No. 720
309 High Street
194. No. 721
303 High Street
195. No. 722
301 High Street

NON-CONTRIBUTING BUILDINGS
IN INTERNATIONAL SHOE FACTORY HISTORIC DISTRICT

1. 714 Edith Street.
2. 807 Edith Street.
3. 810 Edith Street.
4. 827 Edith Street.
5. 210 High Street.
6. 227 High Street.
7. 238 High Street.
8. 311 High Street.
9. 316 High Street.
10. 705 James Street.
11. 238 Rand Street.
12. 242 Rand Street.
13. 245 Rand Street.
14. 246 Rand Street.
15. 250 Rand Street.
16. 303 Williams Street.
17. 317 Williams Street.
18. 809 W. Third Street.
19. Building behind International Shoe Factory complex.
20. Building behind International Shoe Factory complex.
21. Building corner of Main and Rand.
22. Building corner of Main and Rand.

STAFFORD STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT

1. No. 653
605 W. Third Street
2. No. 723
202 Stafford Street
3. No. 724
207 Stafford Street
4. No. 725
208 Stafford Street
5. No. 726
231 Stafford Street
6. No. 727
533 W. Third Street
7. No. 728
531 W. Third Street
8. No. 729
527 W. Third Street
9. No. 730
525 W. Third Street
10. No. 731
504 W. Third Street
11. No. 732
516 W. Third Street
12. No. 733
522 W. Third Street
13. No. 734
534 W. Third Street
14. No. 735
301 Stafford Street
15. No. 736
307 Stafford Street
16. No. 737
311 Stafford Street
17. No. 738
317 Stafford Street

18. No. 739
329 Stafford Street
19. No. 740
333 Stafford Street
20. No. 741
335 Stafford Street
21. No. 742
337 Stafford Street
22. No. 743
341 Stafford Street
23. No. 744
345 Stafford Street
24. No. 745
349 Stafford Street
25. No. 791
403 Stafford Street
26. No. 792
405 Stafford Street
27. No. 793
413 Stafford Street
28. No. 794
415 Stafford Street
29. No. 795
423 Stafford Street
30. No. 796
611 Fremont Street
31. No. 797
431 Stafford Street
32. No. 798
437 Stafford Street
33. No. 799
601 W. Fifth Street
34. No. 800
513 W. Fifth St.
35. No. 801
438 Stafford St.

36. No. 802
436 Stafford St.
37. No. 803
430 Stafford St.
38. No. 804
515 Fremont St.
39. No. 805
511 Fremont St.
40. No. 806
418 Stafford St.
41. No. 807
414 Stafford St.
42. No. 808
410 Stafford St.
43. No. 809
402 Stafford St.
44. No. 810
516 Horn
45. No. 811
348 Stafford St.
46. No. 812
338 Stafford St.
47. No. 813
332 Stafford St.
48. No. 814
328 Stafford St.
49. No. 815
322 Stafford St.
50. No. 816
318 Stafford St.
51. No. 817
314 Stafford St.
52. No. 818
308 Stafford St.
53. No. 850
807 W. Fifth St.

NON-CONTRIBUTING BUILDINGS
IN STAFFORD STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT

1. 210 Stafford Street.
2. 323 Stafford Street.
3. 325 Stafford Street.
4. 342 Stafford Street.
5. 517 Fremont Street.

APPENDIX C
INVENTORIED BUILDINGS
PHASE IV
WASHINGTON, MISSOURI SURVEY

WASHINGTON SURVEYED PROPERTIES - PHASE IV SURVEY

1. No. 500
825 W. Second Street.
2. No. 501
823 W. Second Street
3. No. 502
819 W. Second Street
4. No. 503
815 -817 W. Second Street
5. No. 504
813 W. Second Street
6. No. 505
809 W. Second Street
7. No. 506
803 W. Second Street
8. No. 507
801 W. Second Street
9. No. 508
117 Rand Street
10. No. 509
113 Rand Street
11. No. 510
109 Rand Street
12. No. 511
105 Rand Street
13. No. 512
108 Rand Street
14. No. 513
116 Rand Street
15. No. 514
715 W. Second Street
16. No. 515
716 W. Second Street
17. No. 516
709 W. Second Street

WASHINGTON SURVEYED PROPERTIES

18. No. 517
705 W. Second Street
19. No. 518
701 W. Second Street
20. No. 519
119 Johnson Street
21. No. 520
115 Johnson Street
22. No. 521
113 Johnson Street
23. No. 522
111 Johnson Street
24. No. 523
101 Johnson Street
25. No. 524
716 W. Main Street
26. No. 525
6 Calvin Street
27. No. 526
5 Calvin Street
28. No. 527
4 Calvin Street
29. No. 528
3 Calvin Street
30. No. 529
623 W. Second Street
31. No. 530
619 W. Second Street
32. No. 531
615 W. Second Street
33. No. 532
611 W. Second Street
34. No. 533
605 W. Second Street

WASHINGTON SURVEYED PROPERTIES

35. No. 534
601 W. Second Street
36. No. 535
118 Stafford Street
37. No. 536
553 W. Second Street
38. No. 537
549 W. Second Street
39. No. 538
547 W. Second Street
40. No. 539
541 W. Second Street
41. No. 540
600 W. Second Street
42. No. 541
602 W. Second Street
43. No. 542
604 W. Second Street
44. No. 543
606 W. Second Street
45. No. 544
608 W. Second Street
46. No. 545
610 W. Second Street
47. No. 546
612 W. Second Street
48. No. 547
620 W. Second Street
49. No. 548
700 Block of W. Second Street
50. No. 549
800-802 W. Second Street
51. No. 550
700 block W. Second Street

WASHINGTON SURVEYED PROPERTIES

52. No. 551
700 Block of W. Second Street
53. No. 552
800-802 W. Second Street
54. No. 553
812 W. Second Street
55. No. 554
814 W. Second Street
56. No. 555
816 W. Second Street
57. No. 556
820 W. Second Street
58. No. 557
826 W. Second Street
59. No. 558
830 W. Second Street
60. No. 559
827 W. Roberts Street
61. No. 560
819 W. Roberts Street
62. No. 561
817 W. Roberts Street
63. No. 562
815 W. Roberts Street
64. No. 563
811 W. Roberts Street
65. No. 564
805 W. Roberts Street
66. No. 565
219 Rand Street
67. No. 566
215 Rand Street
68. No. 567
213 Rand St.

WASHINGTON SURVEYED PROPERTIES

69. No. 568
804 W. Roberts Street
70. No. 569
806 W. Roberts Street
71. No. 570
812 W. Roberts Street
72. No. 571
818 W. Roberts Street
73. No. 572
116 East Sixth Street
74. No. 573
829 W. Edith Street
75. No. 574
126 E. Sixth Street
76. no. 575
821 W. Edith Street
77. No. 576
815 W. Edith Street
78. No. 577
811 W. Edith Street
79. No. 578
204 E. Sixth Street
80. No. 579
801 W. Edith Street
81. No. 580
225 Rand Street
82. No. 581
226 Rand Street
83. No. 582
230 Rand Street
84. No. 583
234 Rand Street
85. No. 584
404 E. Sixth Street

WASHINGTON SURVEYED PROPERTIES

- 86. No. 585
408 E. Sixth Street
- 87. No. 586
403 E. Sixth Street
- 88. No. 587
410 E. Sixth Street
- 89. No. 588
804 W. Edith Street
- 90. No. 589
806 W. Edith Street
- 91. No. 590
409 E. Sixth Street
- 92. No. 591
816 W. Edith Street
- 93. No. 592
822 W. Edith Street
- 94. No. 593
826 W. Edith Street
- 95. No. 594
830 W. Edith Street
- 96. No. 595
221 High Street
- 97. No. 596
223 High Street
- 98. No. 597
225 High Street
- 99. No. 598
1322 W. Main Street
- 100. No. 599
229 High Street
- 101. No. 600
619 W. Roberts Street
- 102. No. 601
615 W. Roberts Street

WASHINGTON SURVEYED PROPERTIES

- 103. No. 602
613 W. Roberts Street
- 104. No. 603
611 W. Roberts Street
- 105. No. 604
609 W. Roberts Street
- 106. No. 605
607 W. Roberts Street
- 107. No. 606
605 W. Roberts Street
- 108. No. 607
603 W. Roberts Street
- 109. No. 608
601 W. Roberts Street
- 110. No. 609
1395 W. Main Street
- 111. No. 610
3 Catawba Place/1235 W. Main Street
- 112. No. 611
1000 W. Main Street
- 113. No. 612
614 W. Roberts Street
- 114. No. 613
618 W. Roberts Street
- 115. No. 614
228 High Street
- 116. No. 615
232 High Street
- 117. No. 616
236 High Street
- 118. No. 617
1135 W. Main Street
- 119. No. 618
244 High Street

WASHINGTON SURVEYED PROPERTIES

- 120. No. 619
248 High Street
- 121. No. 620
256 High Street
- 122. No. 621
264 High Street
- 123. No. 622
265 High Street
- 124. No. 623
263 High Street
- 125. No. 624
251 High Street
- 126. No. 625
249 High Street
- 127. No. 626
245 High Street
- 128. No. 627
243 High Street
- 129. No. 628
241 High Street
- 130. No. 629
239 High Street
- 131. No. 630
237 High Street
- 132. No. 631
817 W. Third Street
- 133. No. 632
815 W. Third Street
- 134. No. 633
822 W. Main Street
- 135. No. 634
805 W. Third Street
- 136. No. 635
255 Rand Street

WASHINGTON SURVEYED PROPERTIES

- 137. No. 636
729 W. Third Street
- 138. No. 637
721 W. Third Street
- 139. No. 638
719 W. Third Street
- 140. No. 639
715 W. Third Street
- 141. No. 640
711 W. Third Street
- 142. No. 641
707 W. Third Street
- 143. No. 642
705 W. Third Street
- 144. No. 643
249 Johnson Street
- 145. No. 644
814 W. Main Street
- 146. No. 645
812 W. Main Street
- 147. No. 646
810 W. Main Street
- 148. No. 647
639 W. Third Street
- 149. No. 648
629 W. Third Street
- 150. No. 649
807 W. Main Street
- 151. No. 650
805 W. Main Street
- 152. No. 651
812 W. Front Street
- 153. No. 652
806 W. Front Street

WASHINGTON SURVEYED PROPERTIES

- 154. No. 653
605 W. Third Street
- 155. No. 654
902 W. Fifth Street
- 156. No. 655
905 W. Fifth Street
- 157. No. 656
806 W. Fifth Street
- 158. No. 657
803 W. Main Street
- 159. No. 658
801 W. Main Street
- 160. No. 659
725 W. Main Street
- 161. No. 660
723 W. Main Street
- 162. No. 661
719 W. Main Street
- 163. No. 662
717 W. Main Street
- 164. No. 663
703 W. James Street
- 165. No. 664
731 W. Fifth Street
- 166. No. 665
715 W. Main Street
- 167. No. 666
700 W. Third Street
- 168. No. 667
702 W. Third Street
- 169. No. 668
704 W. Third Street
- 170. No. 669
300 Williams Street

WASHINGTON SURVEYED PROPERTIES

- 171. No. 670
302 Williams Street
- 172. No. 671
304 Williams Street
- 173. No. 672
312 Williams Street
- 174. No. 673
316 Williams Street
- 175. No. 674
324 Williams Street
- 176. No. 675
328 Williams Street
- 177. No. 676
330 Williams Street
- 178. No. 677
1001 W. Fifth Street
- 179. No. 678
709 W. James Street
- 180. No. 679
325 Williams Street
- 181. No. 680
319 Williams Street
- 182. No. 681
1003 W. Fifth Street
- 183. No. 682
315 Williams Street
- 184. No. 683
311 Williams Street
- 185. No. 684
305 Williams Street
- 186. No. 685
1004 W. Fifth Street
- 187. No. 686
301 Williams Street

WASHINGTON SURVEYED PROPERTIES

- 188. No. 687
302 Rand Street
- 189. No. 688
306 Rand Street
- 190. No. 689
308 Rand Street
- 191. No. 690
312 Rand Street
- 192. No. 691
316 Rand Street
- 193. No. 692
318 Rand Street
- 194. No. 693
320 Rand Street
- 195. No. 694
324 Rand Street
- 196. No. 695
328 Rand Street
- 197. No. 696
332 Rand Street
- 198. No. 697
335 Rand Street
- 199. No. 698
333 Rand Street
- 200. No. 699
327 Rand Street
- 201. No. 700
323 Rand Street
- 202. No. 701
317 Rand Street
- 203. No. 702
315 Rand Street
- 204. No. 703
311 Rand Street

WASHINGTON SURVEYED PROPERTIES

- 205. No. 704
309 Rand Street
- 206. No. 705
305 Rand Street
- 207. No. 706
301 Rand Street
- 208. No. 707
302 High Street
- 209. No. 708
304 High Street
- 210. No. 709
306 High Street
- 211. No. 710
310 High Street
- 212. No. 711
312 High Street
- 213. No. 712
1012 W. Fifth Street
- 214. No. 713
320 High Street
- 215. No. 714
322 High Street
- 216. No. 715
324 High Street
- 217. No. 716
1030 W. Fifth Street
- 218. No. 717
1105 W. Fifth Street
- 219. No. 718
313 High Street
- 220. No. 719
1109 W. Fifth Street
- 221. No. 720
309 High Street

WASHINGTON SURVEYED PROPERTIES

- 222. No. 721
303 High Street
- 223. No. 722
301 High Street
- 224. No. 723
202 Stafford Street
- 225. No. 724
207 Stafford Street
- 226. No. 725
208 Stafford Street
- 227. No. 726
231 Stafford Street
- 228. No. 727
533 W. Third Street
- 229. No. 728
531 W. Third Street
- 230. No. 729
527 W. Third Street
- 231. No. 730
525 W. Third Street
- 232. No. 731
504 W. Third Street
- 233. No. 732
516 W. Third Street
- 234. No. 733
522 W. Third Street
- 235. No. 734
534 W. Third Street
- 236. No. 735
301 Stafford Street
- 237. No. 736
307 Stafford Street
- 238. No. 737
311 Stafford Street

WASHINGTON SURVEYED PROPERTIES

- 239. No. 738
317 Stafford Street
- 240. No. 739
329 Stafford Street
- 241. No. 740
333 Stafford Street
- 242. No. 741
335 Stafford Street
- 243. No. 742
337 Stafford Street
- 244. No. 743
341 Stafford Street
- 245. No. 744
345 Stafford Street
- 246. No. 745
349 Stafford Street
- 247. No. 746
Simmons Avenue
- 248. No. 747
2500 Block, Old Highway 100
- 249. No. 748
202 South Point Road
- 250. No. 749
204 Southpoint Road
- 251. No. 750
190 Southpoint Road
- 252. No. 751
1 Southpoint Road
- 253. No. 752
2317 E. Fifth Street
- 254. No. 753
1322 E. Fifth Street
- 255. No. 754
615 Penn Street

WASHINGTON SURVEYED PROPERTIES

- 256. No. 755
1324 E. Sixth Street
- 257. No. 756
607 Fulton Street
- 258. No. 757
10 Fulton Street
- 259. No. 758
600 Washington Avenue
- 260. No. 759
2 River Pilot Point
- 261. No. 760
15 Washington Avenue
- 262. No. 761
17 Washington Avenue
- 263. No. 762
914 E. Fifth Street
- 264. No. 763
906 E. Sixth Street
- 265. No. 764
907 E. Sixth Street
- 266. No. 765
1559 E. Rose Lane
- 267. No. 766
Highway 47
- 268. No. 767
Highway A
- 269. No. 768
1895 Jefferson Street
- 270. No. 769
1200 Jefferson Street
- 271. No. 770
1004 Jefferson Street
- 272. No. 771
508 E. Fourteenth Street

WASHINGTON SURVEYED PROPERTIES

- 273. No. 772
1103 Jefferson Street
- 274. No. 773
901 Stafford Street
- 275. No. 774
7 W. Eleventh Street
- 276. No. 775
38 Tiffany Street
- 277. No. 776
711 W. Ninth Street
- 278. No. 777
138 Old Pottery Road
- 279. No. 778
801 Jefferson Street
- 280. No. 779
108 Busch Avenue
- 281. No. 780
Highway 100
- 282. No. 781
102 Pottery Road
- 283. No. 782
Bluff Road
- 284. No. 783
Bluff Road
- 285. No. 784
Highway 100
- 286. No. 785
3004 W. Fifth Street
- 287. No. 786
3009 W. Fifth Street
- 288. No. 787
W. Fifth Street
- 289. No. 788
Grand Avenue

WASHINGTON SURVEYED PROPERTIES

- 290. No. 789
S. Lakeshore Drive
- 291. No. 790
150 Burnard Street
- 292. No. 791
403 Stafford Street
- 293. No. 792
405 Stafford Street
- 294. No. 793
413 Stafford Street
- 295. No. 794
415 Stafford Street
- 296. No. 795
423 Stafford Street
- 297. No. 796
611 Fremont Street
- 298. No. 797
431 Stafford Street
- 299. No. 798
437 Stafford Street
- 300. No. 799
601 W. Fifth Street

WASHINGTON SURVEYED PROPERTIES

- 301. No. 800
513 W. Fifth St.
- 302. No. 801
438 Stafford St.
- 303. No. 802
436 Stafford St.
- 304. No. 803
430 Stafford St.
- 305. No. 804
515 Fremont St.
- 306. No. 805
511 Fremont St.
- 307. No. 806
418 Stafford St.
- 308. No. 807
414 Stafford St.
- 309. No. 808
410 Stafford St.
- 310. No. 809
402 Stafford St.
- 311. No. 810
516 Horn
- 312. No. 811
348 Stafford St.
- 313. No. 812
338 Stafford St.
- 314. No. 813
332 Stafford St.
- 315. No. 814
328 Stafford St.
- 316. No. 815
322 Stafford St.
- 317. No. 816
318 Stafford St.

WASHINGTON SURVEYED PROPERTIES

- 318. No. 817
314 Stafford St.
- 319. No. 818
308 Stafford St.
- 320. No. 819
511 W. Fifth St.
- 321. No. 820
509 W. Fifth St.
- 322. No. 821
505 W. Fifth St.
- 323. No. 822
500 W. Fifth St.
- 324. No. 823
504 W. Fifth St.
- 325. No. 824
506 W. Fifth St.
- 326. No. 825
510 W. Fifth St.
- 327. No. 826
512 W. Fifth St.
- 328. No. 827
516 W. Fifth St.
- 329. No. 828
616 W. Fifth St.
- 330. No. 829
618 W. Fifth St.
- 331. No. 830
620 W. Fifth St.
- 332. No. 831
626 W. Fifth St.
- 333. No. 832
628 W. Fifth St.
- 334. No. 833
702 W. Fifth St.

WASHINGTON SURVEYED PROPERTIES

- 335. No. 834
714 W. Fifth St.
- 336. No. 835
718 W. Fifth St.
- 337. No. 836
724 W. Fifth St.
- 338. No. 837
730 W. Fifth St.
- 339. No. 838
734 W. Fifth St.
- 340. No. 839
808 W. Fifth St.
- 341. No. 840
812-14 W. Fifth St.
- 342. No. 841
820 W. Fifth St.
- 343. No. 842
830 W. Fifth St.
- 344. No. 843
912 W. Fifth St.
- 345. No. 844
920 W. Fifth St.
- 346. No. 845
921 W. Fifth St.
- 347. No. 846
915 W. Fifth St.
- 348. No. 847
909 W. Fifth St.
- 349. No. 848
901 W. Fifth St.
- 350. No. 849
821 W. Fifth St.
- 351. No. 850
807 W. Fifth St.

WASHINGTON SURVEYED PROPERTIES

352. No. 851
735 W. Fifth

353. No. 852
725 W. Fifth St.

354. No. 853
428 High St.

355. No. 854
424 High St.

356. No. 855
420 High St.

357. No. 856
416 High St.

358. No. 857
414 High St.

359. No. 858
410 High St.

360. No. 859
406 High St.

361. No. 860
404 High St.

362. No. 861
358 High St.

363. No. 862
354 High St.

364. No. 863
350 High St.

365. No. 864
346 High St.

366. No. 865
338 High St.

367. No. 866
334 High St.

368. No. 867
333 High St.

WASHINGTON SURVEYED PROPERTIES

- 369. No. 868
335 High St.
- 370. No. 869
337 High St.
- 371. No. 870
341 High St.
- 372. No. 871
351 High St.
- 373. No. 872
355 High St.
- 374. No. 873
357 High St.
- 375. No. 874
405 High St.
- 376. No. 875
407 High St.
- 377. No. 876
409 High St.
- 378. No. 877
411 High St.
- 379. No. 878
415 High St.
- 380. No. 879
421 High St.
- 381. No. 880
427 High St.
- 382. No. 881
716 W. James St.
- 383. No. 882
337 McLean St.
- 384. No. 883
341 McLean St.
- 385. No. 884
342 McLean St.

WASHINGTON SURVEYED PROPERTIES

- 386. No. 885
355 McLean St.
- 387. No. 886
708 Horn St.
- 388. No. 887
631 Horn St.
- 389. No. 888
630 Horn St.
- 390. No. 889
628 Horn St.
- 391. No. 890
614 Horn St.
- 392. No. 891
519 Stafford St.
- 393. No. 892
510 Plaster Ave.
- 394. No. 893
607 Stafford St.
- 395. No. 894
615 Stafford St.
- 396. No. 895
625 Stafford St.
- 397. No. 896
601 W. Seventh St.
- 398. No. 897
607 W. Seventh St.
- 399. No. 898
617 W. Seventh St.
- 400. No. 899
610 W. Eighth St.
- 401. No. 900
704 W. Eighth St.
- 402. No. 901
722 W. Eighth St.

WASHINGTON SURVEYED PROPERTIES

- 403. No. 902
724 W. Eighth St.
- 404. No. 903
728 W. Eighth St.
- 405. No. 904
802 W. Eighth St.
- 406. No. 905
804 W. Eighth St.
- 407. No. 906
806 W. Eighth St.
- 408. No. 907
809 W. Eighth St.
- 409. No. 908
807 W. Eighth St.
- 410. No. 909
701 W. Eighth St.
- 411. No. 910
611 W. Eighth St.
- 412. No. 911
609 W. Eighth St.
- 413. No. 912
825 Stafford St.
- 414. No. 913
915 W. Seventh St.
- 415. No. 914
503 Klingsick Lane
- 416. No. 915
511 Klingsick Lane
- 417. No. 916
515 Klingsick Lane
- 418. No. 917
519 Klingsick Lane
- 419. No. 918
521 Klingsick Lane

WASHINGTON SURVEYED PROPERTIES

- 420. No. 919
701 Klingsick Lane
- 421. No. 920
715 Klingsick Lane
- 422. No. 921
205 McArthur St.
- 423. No. 922
10 W. Sixth St.
- 424. No. 923
18 W. Sixth St.
- 423. No. 924
22 W. Sixth St.
- 424. No. 925
26 W. Sixth St.
- 425. No. 926
29 W. Sixth St.
- 426. No. 927
101 W. Sixth St.
- 427. No. 928
110 W. Sixth St.
- 428. No. 929
27 W. Sixth St.
- 429. No. 930
104 W. Sixth St.
- 430. No. 931
113 W. Sixth St.
- 431. No. 932
304 W. Sixth St.
- 432. No. 933
316 W. Sixth St.
- 433. No. 934
321 W. Sixth St.
- 434. No. 935
324 W. Sixth St.

WASHINGTON SURVEYED PROPERTIES

- 435. No. 936
501 W. Sixth St.
- 436. No. 937
506 W. Sixth St.
- 437. No. 938
507 W. Sixth St.
- 438. No. 939
509 E. Fifth St.
- 439. No. 940
515 E. Fifth St.
- 440. No. 941
520 E. Fifth St.
- 441. No. 942
526 E. Fifth St.
- 442. No. 943
530 E. Fifth St.
- 443. No. 944
529 E. Fifth St.
- 444. No. 945
532 E. Fifth St.
- 445. No. 946
536 E. Fifth St.
- 446. No. 947
540 E. Fifth St.
- 447. No. 948
551 E. Fifth St.
- 448. No. 949
553 E. Fifth St.
- 449. No. 950
560 E. Fifth St.
- 450. No. 951
558 E. Fifth St.
- 451. No. 952
556 E. Fifth St.

WASHINGTON SURVEYED PROPERTIES

- 452. No. 953
28 E. Fifth St.
- 453. No. 954
104 E. Sixth St.
- 454. No. 955
110 E. Sixth St.
- 455. No. 956
111 E. Sixth St.
- 456. No. 957
115 E. Sixth St.
- 457. No. 958
1511 W. Fifth St.
- 458. No. 959
704 Clay St.
- 459. No. 960
1302 W. Seventh St.
- 460. No. 961
1300 W. Seventh St.
- 461. No. 962
1226 W. Seventh St.
- 462. No. 963
1222 W. Seventh St.
- 463. No. 964
1224 W. Seventh St.
- 464. No. 965
626 Stafford St.
- 465. No. 966
622 Stafford St.
- 466. No. 967
618 Stafford St.
- 467. No. 968
614 Stafford St.
- 468. No. 969
516 Stafford St.

WASHINGTON SURVEYED PROPERTIES

469. No. 970
514 Stafford St.

470. No. 971
724 Cedar St.

471. No. 972
703 Cedar St.

472. No. 973
701 Cedar St.

473. No. 974
619 Cedar St.

474. No. 975
615 Cedar St.

475. No. 976
611 Cedar St.

476. No. 977
609 Cedar St.

477. No. 978
605 Cedar St.

478. No. 979
603 Cedar St.

479. No. 980
609 Elm St.

480. No. 981
611 Elm St.

481. No. 982
619 Elm St.

482. No. 983
629 Elm St.

483. No. 984
701 Elm St.

484. No. 985
707 Elm St.

485. No. 986
715 Elm St.

WASHINGTON SURVEYED PROPERTIES

- 486. No. 987
719 Elm St.
- 487. No. 988
715 E. First St.
- 488. No. 989
719 E. First St.
- 489. No. 990
720 Missouri Avenue
- 490. No. 991
821 E. First St.
- 491. No. 992
404 E. Second St.
- 492. No. 993
305 McArthur St.
- 493. No. 994
426 McArthur St.
- 494. No. 995
600 E. Fifth St.
- 495. No. 996
601 E. Fifth St.
- 496. No. 997
615 E. Fifth St.
- 497. No. 998
617 E. Fifth St.
- 498. No. 999
418 E. Sixth St.
- 499. No. 1000
419 E. Sixth St.
- 500. No. 1001
422 E. Sixth St.
- 501. No. 1002
426 E. Sixth St.
- 502. No. 1003
500 E. Sixth St.

WASHINGTON SURVEYED PROPERTIES

- 503. No. 1004
518 E. Sixth St.
- 504. No. 1005
515 E. Sixth St.
- 505. No. 1006
521 E. Sixth St.
- 506. No. 1007
520 E. Sixth St.
- 507. No. 1008
525 E. Sixth Stt.
- 508. No. 1009
526 E. Sixth St.
- 509. No. 1010
800 E. Sixth St.
- 510. No. 1011
608 McArthur St.
- 511. No. 1012
604 McArthur St.
- 512. No. 1013
605 McArthur St.
- 513. No. 1014
621 Burnside St.
- 514. No. 1015
515 Burnside St.
- 515. No. 1016
506 Burnside St.
- 516. No. 1017
523 Hooker St.
- 517. No. 1018
603 Hooker St.
- 518. No. 1019
514 Locust St.
- 519. No. 1020
515 Locust St.

WASHINGTON SURVEYED PROPERTIES

- 520. No. 1021
520 Locust St.
- 521. No. 1022
605 Locust St.
- 522. No. 1023
604 Locust St.
- 523. No. 1024
620 Locust St.
- 524. No. 1025
617 Locust St.
- 525. No. 1026
701 Locust St.
- 526. No. 1027
708 Walnut St.
- 527. No. 1028
601 Jefferson St.
- 528. No. 1029
603 Jefferson St.
- 529. No. 1030
607 Jefferson St.
- 530. No. 1031
610 Jefferson St.
- 531. No. 1032
609 Jefferson St.
- 532. No. 1033
611 Jefferson St.
- 533. No. 1034
613 Jefferson St.
- 534. No. 1035
701 Jefferson St.
- 535. No. 1036
800 Jefferson St.
- 536. No. 1037
524 Elm St.

WASHINGTON SURVEYED PROPERTIES

- 537. No. 1038
526 Elm St.
- 538. No. 1039
530 Elm St.
- 539. No. 1040
521 Elm St.
- 540. No. 1041
527 Elm St.
- 541. No. 1042
529 Elm St.
- 542. No. 1043
600 Elm St.
- 543. No. 1044
704 Cedar St.
- 544. No. 1045
630 Cedar St.
- 545. No. 1046
610 Cedar St.
- 546. No. 1047
602 Jefferson St.
- 547. No. 1048
708 Missouri Ave.
- 548. No. 1049
616 E. Fifth St.
- 549. No. 1050
712 E. Fifth St.
- 550. No. 1051
402 E. Seventh St.
- 551. No. 1052
604 Jefferson St.
- 552. No. 1053
515 Stafford St.
- 553. No. 1054
507 W. Fifth St.

WASHINGTON SURVEYED PROPERTIES

- 554. No. 1055
501 W. Fifth St.
- 555. No. 1056
502 W. Fifth St.
- 556. No. 1057
701 W. Fifth St.
- 557. No. 1058
715 W. Fifth St.
- 558. No. 1059
1575 W. Fifth St.
- 559. No. 1060
Near W. Fifth St. and Highway 100
- 560. No. 1061
1125 W. Main St.
- 561. No. 1062
210 McArthur St.
- 562. No. 1063
211 McArthur St.
- 563. No. 1064
E. Main St., Lucinda Owens House
- 564. No. 1065
212 McArthur St.

Frame Houses

Although frame buildings have been classified by plan type and included within those lists they are listed here again as a group for reference. A few have been identified as half-timber with brick nogging, but in all likelihood there are others on this list which have not yet been firmly identified.

Address:	Inventory No.
415 Market	356
226 W. Fourth	
124 E. third	
114 E. Third	
121 Walnut	
124 Jefferson (log)	
305 McArthur	
820 W. Fifth	
606 Penn (brick nogging)	
612 Henry	
601 Madison (brick nogging)	
600 Madison	
920 E. Eighth	
604 McArthur	
436 Stafford	802
604 McArthur	
325 Stafford (brick nogging)	
314 Stafford (brick nogging)	
Brinker Farm	782
1895 Jefferson	
1324 E. Sixth	
1004 Jefferson	
1103 Jefferson	
508 W. Fourteenth (log)	
Old Highway 100	747
? next to 514 Locust	
629 Cedar	
702 W. Fifth (log, rear)	833