

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

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

1. Name of Property

historic name Haysler, Gustave C. House
other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number 301 S. Second St. [] not for publication
city or town Clinton [] vicinity
state Missouri code MO county Henry code 083 zip code 64735

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

Signature of certifying official/Title

Claire F. Blackwell
Claire F. Blackwell, Deputy SHPO

Date

Department of Natural Resources

State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

Signature of Keeper

Date

[] entered in the National Register
See continuation sheet [].

[] determined eligible for the National Register.
See continuation sheet [].

[] determined not eligible for the National Register.

[] removed from the National Register

[] other, explain

See continuation sheet [].

Haysler, Gustave C. House
Name of Property

Henry County, Missouri
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

☒ private
☐ public-local
☐ public-State
☐ public-Federal

Category of Property

☒ buildings
☐ district
☐ site
☐ structure
☐ object

Number of Resources within Property

(Check only one box) (Do not count previously listed resources)

Contributing	Non-Contributing	
<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	buildings
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	Total

Name of related multiple property listing.

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register.

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Function
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Queen Anne

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE
walls WOOD: weatherboard
roof ASPHALT
other _____

Narrative Description

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

Haysler, Gustave C. House
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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

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

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

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

Periods of Significance

Circa 1896

Significant Dates

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

N/A

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all boxes that apply)

Significant Person(s)

N/A

Property is:

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

☐ B. removed from its original place.

☐ C. a birthplace or grave.

☐ D. a cemetery.

☐ E. a reconstructed building, object or structure.

☐ F. a commemorative property.

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

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographic References

Bibliography

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- ☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
☐ previously listed in the National Register
☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register
☐ designated a National Historic Landmark
☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey

Primary location of additional data:

- ☒ State Historic Preservation Office
☐ Other State Agency
☐ Federal Agency
☐ Local Government
☐ University
☐ Other:

Name of repository:

- #
☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record

#

Haysler, Gustave C. House
Name of Property

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10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property less than one

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

A.	Zone	Easting	Northing	B.	Zone	Easting	Northing
	<u>15</u>	<u>432370</u>	<u>4246710</u>				
C.	Zone	Easting	Northing	D.	Zone	Easting	Northing

[] See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

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

Boundary Justification

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/ title Alan W. Greimann
organization Property Owner date January 16, 1995
street & number 301 S. Second St. telephone (816) 885-7630
city or town Clinton state MO zip code 64735

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A Sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional Items

(Check with SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

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

name Alan W. Greimann
street & number 301 S. Second Street date January 16, 1995
city or town Clinton state MO zip code 64735

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

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

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 1

Haysler, Gustave C. House
name of property

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DESCRIPTION

SUMMARY: Constructed circa 1896, the Gustave C. Haysler house located at 301 South Second Street in Clinton, Henry County, was built by Gustave C. Haysler on lot sixty-five of the original plat of the town of Clinton. This lot is now the Southwest corner lot of Second Street and Grandriver, and is a fine example of the grand Queen Anne homes that were built along Second Street near the turn of the century by prominent businessmen of Clinton. The architecture of this house could best be classified as a Chateausque version, due to the steep hipped roofs, and the cylindrical tower that houses the grand staircase. This tower features three, large stained glass windows of multiple color and design, curved in shape and staggered in height as the staircase winds up to the second floor. In addition, original stained glass windows are above the entrance in the front porch, and above the three large bay windows on main floor of the east, north and south elevations. The overall design of the Haysler house follows a symmetrical approach, with large, square and rectangular windows that are equally spaced, and proportioned evenly on each level above one another. The exterior wall surfaces comprise of many motifs in different shapes, sizes, and textures such as on the tower, which includes clapboard placed vertically along the lower section, horizontally in the middle section, followed by flared and round cut shingles in the upper section. The different surfaces are further highlighted by color changes, to create a vivid pictorial effect. The front porch uses classical columns that support a small hip roof over the front steps, attached to a round roof that compliments the eyebrow roof dormers on the main roof of the east (front) and north elevation. Separating the walls from the main roof is a box cornice molding with dentils and fancy-cut braces under the soffits. In the center of the main roof is a decorative iron cresting, with three finials at the end of the peaks on three elevations. There are many displays of carved and fancy cut trim work, braces and scrolls that are displayed on the porches, under the soffits of the different levels of roofs, and spandrels located on the second floor veranda, which faces east.

The interior of the Haysler house also features an excellent example of the use of many woods and materials, combined with exceptional craftsmanship to produce an extravagant look. Inside the tower is a magnificent mahogany staircase which spirals up from the main entry to the second floor. The underneath of the staircase is covered with recessed panels that are twisted to conform with the shape of the spiral. The staircase protrudes forward on the entry room floor with two large bannister posts, square in shape with hand-carved designs on the sides. The bannister includes several lathed spindles with a twist design. On the main floor, there are six rooms which feature three, hand-carved and ornate tile fireplaces, four sets of eight foot pocket doors and the use of four different types of wood which vary for each room. The rooms are further enhanced by several different styles of moldings which include fancy carved chair and picture rails, large crown moldings along the ceilings, and recessed panels below the large bay windows. The trim around the windows include an entablature top with decorated slip sills to further accent the woodwork. There are seven rooms on the second level, with two more fireplaces, and four rooms on the third floor.

Throughout the years, the Haysler house has been able to maintain over ninety-five percent of its original design, materials and workmanship. It truly exemplifies the architectural success of the Queen Anne style used in the late 1800's, and has retained it's original character and integrity since it was built.

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Haysler, Gustave C. House
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DESCRIPTION (con't)

ELABORATION: The Gustave C. Haysler house was built on a limestone foundation that was quarried nearby the area, and used for many homes during this period. The house has a full basement, which includes four large rooms, and one smaller room. The front, or east elevation of the house which faces Second Street portrays a set of wide, massive stairs which leads to the main entrance of the house. The front veranda covers approximately half of the main level facade, with an interesting roof design that includes a small hipped roof over the entry stairs, which connects to another hipped roof that extends forward, creating a symmetrical effect. This roof attaches to primary roof which peaks the opposite direction, and has a rounded end on the North side facing Grandriver Street, which is of similar design to the round dormers on the main roof. Included in the small hipped roof over the stairs is an original stained glass window in a half oval shape, which can be viewed from both sides, either coming up the main walkway or from inside the veranda. The roof is supported by seven large, carved columns set upon pedestals, five which are smaller and spaced closer together to support the extended, hipped roof, and two which are larger to support the North end. The railing is also rounded on the north end in the shape of the veranda, and is supported by carved spindles evenly spaced. To the south of the veranda is a large, single bay window, which would look out from the parlor. Below this bay, the clapboard siding is disrupted by a section that measures the same width as the bay, and has a smooth surface, with fancy-cut wooden strips that are vertically attached. These wooden strips were re-produced by Ted Thomas as the original trim work had weather rotted over the years. Above the bay is a stained glass window in the same width, and fourteen inches in height. Between the main and second story, on the East, South and North elevation of the house, Ted Thomas added a small extended roof circa 1990, which were built at the same level as the porch roof lines. These additional roofs were not part of the original house design, but were added to protect the stained glass and bays from water displacement running off the main roof and down the exterior walls.

On the second story of the front of the house, there is a balcony which extends out over one-half of the roof on the southernmost part of the veranda. This balcony is recessed underneath an extended roof from the main roof of the house, and is supported by a large lathed pole in the northeast corner. The balcony has a magnificent display of original, lathed spindle work, assembled as a spandrel that extends across the front of the balcony underneath the roof. There is also a rail, ten inches in height with spindles that extends across the front and north side. The balcony is entered from a single door with a transom from a sitting room located at the top of the staircase on the second floor. To the south of the balcony is another bay of the same dimension as the lower bay. Below this bay is the same treatment as the lower window, using a smooth surface with vertical carved strips to create the symmetrical appearance. The remaining part of this section of the house is covered with clapboard. Dentils under the roof cornice are on all sides of the house above the second story.

Above the balcony is an eyebrow dormer that protrudes from the main roof and includes two double-hung, one-over-one windows from the third floor. In the center of the windows is a large, fancy cut, decorative bracket that extends out to support the round dormer roof. A steep hipped roof extends forward over the southernmost half of the house in the front, and includes another set of double hung, one-over-one windows. The windows are slightly recessed in the gable

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DESCRIPTION (con't)

of the roof, and a similar, only smaller center bracket is used to support the roof overhang. The exterior surface surrounding the windows are round and flared cut shingles. On the south elevation of the house, extending from this hipped roof section, is the marvelous chimney which extends higher than any point of the roof. This chimney features many different shapes and designs of bricks as the Queen Anne houses often did.

The north elevation, or side facing Grandriver Street is dominated by the cylindrical tower that projects all three stories of the house. At the bottom of the tower is a section in the same width as below the bay windows, using the same materials and trim. In the middle section of the tower, clapboard is used, with three large, curved stained glass windows, staggered in height, with the tallest window near the front, or east side and the shortest window in the back. These windows are large, double hung, and have different designs, patterns and color. The upper section of the tower above the windows features cut and flared shingles on the exterior surface. West of the tower on the first floor is another large bay, centered between two, double hung, one-over-one windows. Above the bay is another stained glass window, which is seen from the dining room of the house. On the second level, there are two, double hung windows spaced in the same proportion as the windows below. In addition, below these windows, the same wall treatment as below the windows on the first level is utilized. Once again, this design creates a symmetrical appearance utilizing the same sizes of windows and wall patterns on both levels. On the third floor is another eyebrow dormer of same size and design as the one on the front of the house. On the westernmost part of the North elevation, the wall recesses inward, and a shed roof is attached to the main wall to create a small vestibule. This entrance, using a single entry door with a transom, leads to the back staircase of the house which goes to all three stories. Each floor is separated by another single entry door with a transom.

The West elevation, or back of the house has been modified circa 1988 and 1994 with the addition of a porch that extends twelve feet out from the house and covers a single entry door that enters in the kitchen. A hipped roof has been attached to a shed roof that is built from the wall from the second level, providing the roof for the porch. Sculptured wooden poles in the same diameter, and built on the same pedestals as the front porch are used to support the porch roof. The porch bannister was constructed to follow the same design as the other porches. Inside the roof gable, flared and round cut shingles were used to achieve the same appearance as the other gables on the third level, and the top section of the tower. The addition of this porch represents the only real significant alteration to the original exterior design of the house.

On the South elevation of the house is another porch on the main level near the front of the house, or easternmost part of this elevation. The roof for this porch is a shed roof, which attaches to the wall near the second level, and is supported by three, lathed porch poles. The bannister is of similar design to the other porches of the house. There is a single entry door with transom that enters the living room from this porch. In the center part of the house of the South elevation, the first two levels project outward, with bay windows in the center, and single, double hung windows at each side placed diagonally where the house projects outward. Above the bay in the living room is another

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DESCRIPTION (con't)

stained glass window. The second floor also has a large bay window the same size as the lower floor, with windows to each side and similar wall treatment below as the main level. On the third floor are three, double hung windows that are side by side inside the gable of another hipped roof from the main roof. On the walls above the windows up to the peak, flared and round cut shingles have been used to match the other gables on the third level. On the westernmost part of the South elevation, four double hung windows are used in a symmetrical pattern, two on the main level, and two on the second level. In the southwest corner of the house, there is an outside staircase to the basement. Also in this area is the original cistern, which has since been replaced by city water.

The wall coverings on the exterior of the house are over ninety percent original. In the middle 1960's, the original walls were covered with asbestos siding, however, Ted Thomas removed the siding in 1989, once again exposing the original material. Below the bay windows on the east and north elevations of the house, the original siding had weather rotted, and was replaced by Mr. Thomas in 1990. In addition, the front porch was in poor repair, and the wooden poles had been replaced with wrought iron sometime during the 1970's. Mr. Thomas recovered the wooden poles in the basement of the house, repaired them and used them again when the porch was restored. The colors of the exterior of the house include a seafoam blue for the main body, with the trim painted in mist gray. Other parts of the trim are further highlighted in a onyx orange color. Finally, the ceilings of the porches have been painted in a sky blue, which is traditional to Queen Anne homes.

The interior of the Gustave C. Haysler House features magnificent woodworking, craftsmanship and materials which have been relatively unaltered over the years. The front entrance, from the east elevation facing Second Street includes two wide, solid oak doors with unique trim and carving, and beveled, salt-treated glass. As one enters the house from this entry, the first room features a radiant golden oak wood as trim. The ceilings in this room, as well as the other rooms, except for the kitchen, are fourteen foot in height, and each are separated from the wall with extravagant crown molding of the wood used in that room. All of the flooring in the main level is narrow sawed, oak hardwood, except for the kitchen floor, which is pine. From the center of the entry room, the bottom of the grand spiral staircase protrudes outward, with large square bannister posts that support the bannister rails that twist to the second floor. The staircase is constructed from beautiful mahogany wood, which had been twisted and conformed to make the spiral upward. The entry room features three different styles of wallpaper and border, with the original picture rail attached to the walls approximately eighteen inches from the ceiling. Entering from the main entrance, the next room to the left, or south, is the Parlor room. This room features birds-eye maple for the trim and fireplace mantle. The entry room and Parlor are separated by a set of eight foot pocket doors, with oak on the entry room side, and birds-eye maple on the Parlor side. The fireplace in this room includes the original sky blue inlaid tiles, surrounded by a uniquely crafted maple mantle with delicate carvings and candle shelves on the mantle. A beveled mirror, in a rectangular shape is directly above the mantle. Picture rails and crown moldings are also used in this room, with four different patterns of wallpaper to create a contrast. Directly west of the parlor, the next room is the living room, which features walnut wood used for the trim.

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DESCRIPTION (con't)

A second set of pocket doors separate the Parlor from the Living room, and again the wood for each side is different and corresponds with the trim used in each room. The living room also includes a magnificently crafted fireplace mantle, seven feet in height, with hand carved trim and shelves supported by lathed spindles and brackets. This fireplace features sea green color inlaid tiles with a rope and vine pattern which is formed in each tile to create a pattern when assembled together. Above the mantle shelf is a beveled mirror in the center, with a rounded top to match the spindles and bracket that support the third, or top shelf. Below the bay window in this room, as well as the other rooms with bays, are recessed wood panels measuring twelve inches in height. Each room also has a floor molding on the bottom of the walls measuring eight inches in height. A solid, six-panel, single entry door with a transom separates the Living room from the Entry room. A third set of pocket doors separate the Living Room from the Dining Room, again with different woods on each side of the doors. The Dining Room, which is directly north of the Living Room, features Oak trim. A fourth set of pocket doors also separate this room from the Entry Room. The Dining Room includes another fireplace with a large oak mantle, using small hand-carved columns as decorative supports between the floor and the mantle shelf, and another set between the center mantle shelf and top shelf. Once again, above the mantle shelf is a beveled mirror in the center with lamp shelves on each side. This fireplace has rich burgundy color, inlaid tiles that together form a decorative ribbon pattern. Also in the Dining Room, in the Southwest corner, there is a built-in china with a pair of solid wood lower cabinet doors from the floor to waist level, and a pair of wood frame with enclosed glass doors that extend up six inches from the ceiling. This cabinet provides for six large shelves measuring forty-five inches in width for china storage. The kitchen in this house has been slightly modified, and required some restoration. Approximately fifty percent of the pine floor was replaced circa 1988 when a previous fire caused damage to the kitchen area. In addition, the cabinets were rebuilt as a result of the same fire, and were constructed from pine, similar to the original design. The cabinets feature etched glass used in cabinets from a house built circa 1870's near Springfield, Missouri to recreate a period look. The back wall of the kitchen was also extended approximately three feet circa 1990. Next to the kitchen is a small half-bath and an entrance to the basement. From a small foyer off the kitchen, is an single door exit with a transom to the back staircase leading to the upper two floors.

When Ted Thomas purchased the house in 1988 to restore it, he was surprised with the condition of the wood trim on the first level. Besides being fully complete, it had never been painted, and required little refinishing. The walls and ceilings in most of the rooms were replaced after new wiring and plumbing was installed. Mr. Thomas consulted an interior specialist in Victorian design to help choose the wallpaper and patterns to be used. Each room was done separately, using many different styles from patterns and colors that were typically used inside the Queen Anne and Victorian homes built around Kansas City.

On the second floor are three bedrooms, a sitting room, a full bathroom, a half bathroom, and a laundry room and sewing closet. The flooring on the second level is pine, as is all the wood trim along the floor, doors, windows and moldings. The sitting room, located at the top of the staircase, has a single entry exit to the balcony. Across the hall is a large bedroom with two large windows on the North Side, and one window to the West. Down the hall is a second

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DESCRIPTION (con't)

bedroom, with a large bay facing Second Street, or the front of the house. This bedroom has a fireplace, constructed of cast iron with faux marble finish along the sides and a soothing acrylic painting of a still life scene between the chamber opening and mantle shelf. The third bedroom also includes a large bay facing south, and another iron fireplace of similar design. Down the hall towards the back of the house is the full bath, which includes the original fixtures and tub. Mr. Thomas did alter this area of the house, dividing what was a fourth small bedroom, to create additional bathroom space and add a laundry room to the second floor. This is the only change to the original floorplan on the second level, which was completed circa 1990. The final room of the second floor is a quilt or sewing room. At the end of the hallway is a single entry door that exits to the back staircase going down to the kitchen or up to the third floor.

The third floor of the Gustave C. Haysler house is also finished, and includes two bedrooms, a small kitchen area, a full bathroom and a small living room. The flooring on the third level is narrow sawed oak, and the trim is pine. The back staircase is the only entrance to the third floor of the house. Above this level is an unfinished attic area.

On the Southwest corner of the property is a large, three car garage and shop that was built circa 1988 and is listed in this application as a non-contributing building. The garage is approximately eighty-five feet in width, and twenty four feet deep. There are three, ten foot doors on the north side to allow the entrance of cars, and a small shop area on the east end. The front of the garage, (north elevation) is sided with clapboard to match the house, and the other three sides use metal sheets for walls. The garage has a medium, hipped gable roof with two gable projecting dormers on the front. The garage is not connected to the house, and is approximately fifteen feet from the southern elevation of the house.

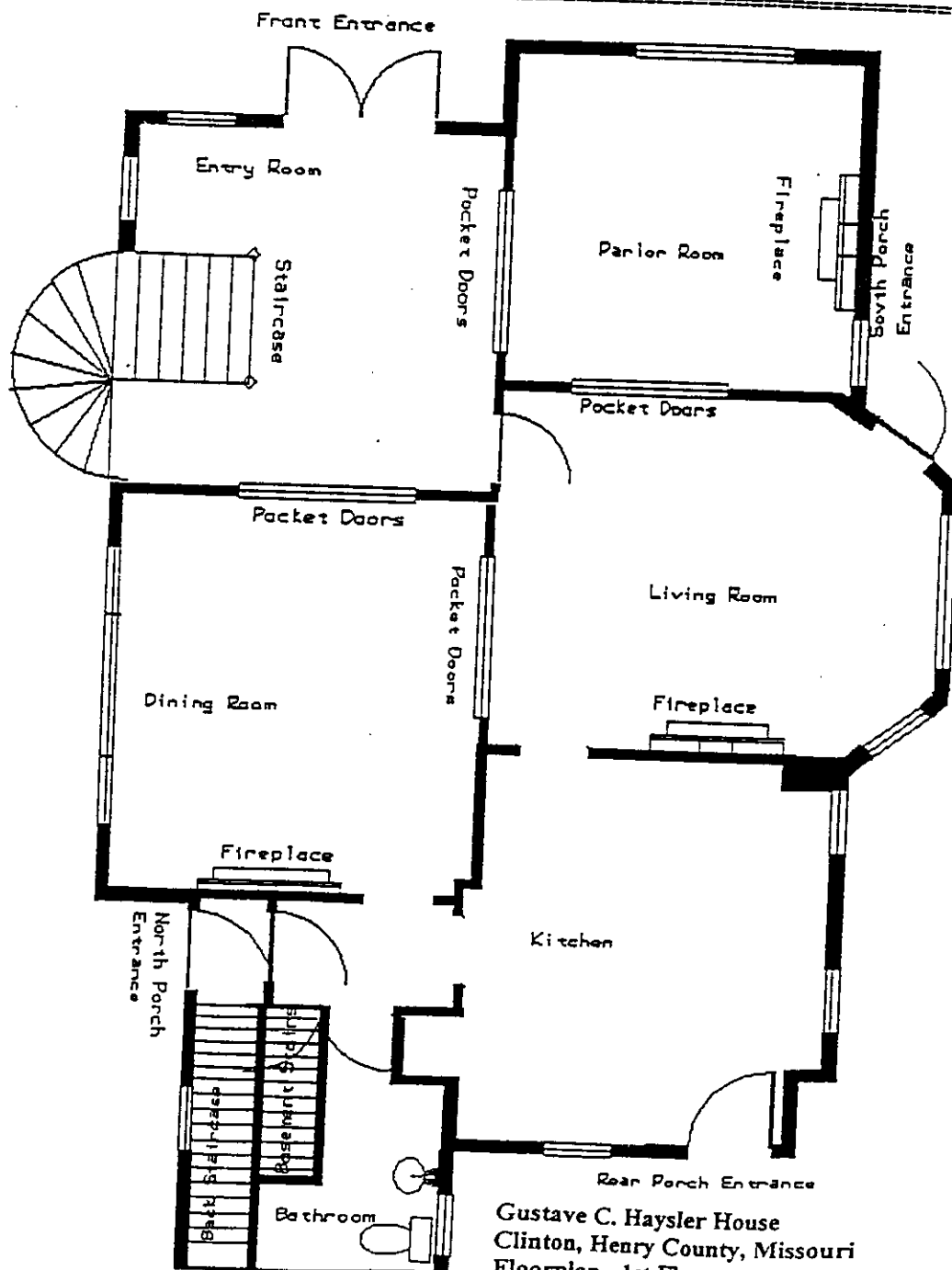
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Gustave C. Haysler House
Clinton, Henry County, Missouri
Floorplan - 1st Floor

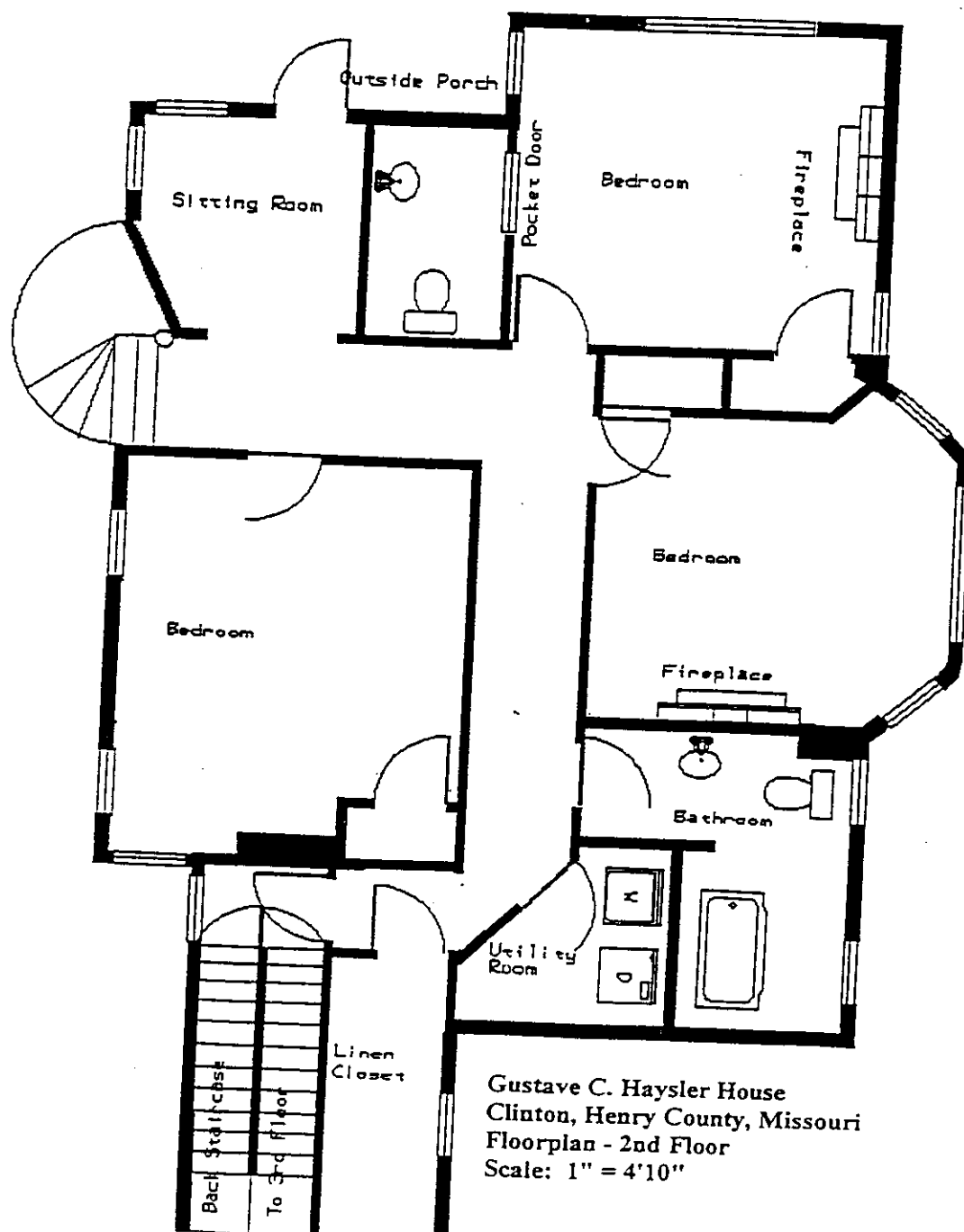
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Gustave C. Haysler House
Clinton, Henry County, Missouri
Floorplan - 2nd Floor
Scale: 1" = 4'10"

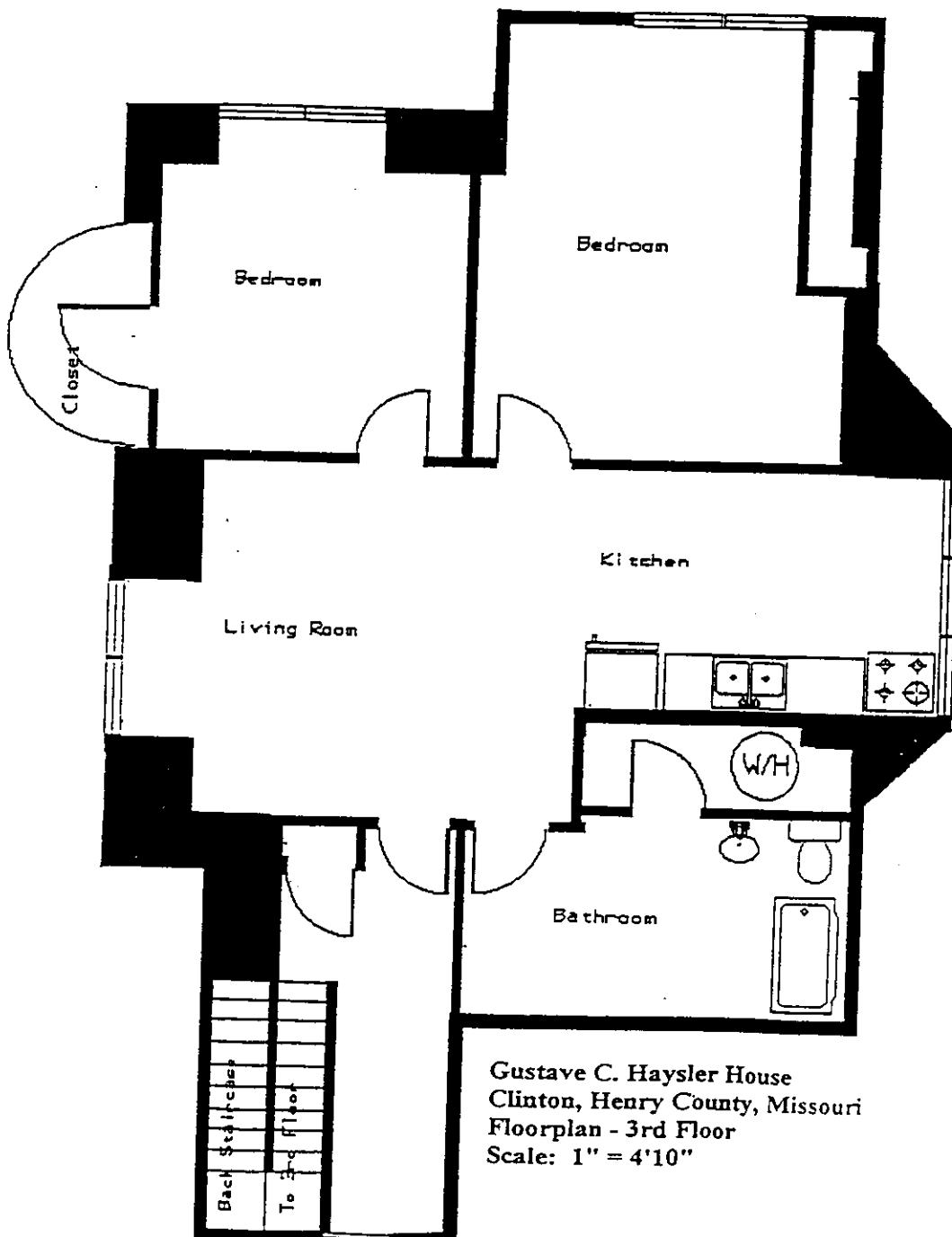
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Gustave C. Haysler House
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Floorplan - 3rd Floor
Scale: 1" = 4'10"

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STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

SUMMARY: The Gustave C. Haysler House, located at 301 South Second Street, Clinton, Henry County is historically significant under Criterion C in the area of ARCHITECTURE. Constructed circa 1896, the house exemplifies the Queen Anne style homes built during the late 1800's. The architectural style of Queen Anne houses included an irregular plan, many different roof styles and pitches, and the use of turrets or cylindrical towers in the design. In addition, the exterior often displayed stained glass windows, many different wall surface types and motifs combined together, and fancy lathe work and ornate trim. The Haysler House has incorporated these design components in its construction, including a large cylindrical tower that houses the spiral staircase with three large stained glass windows curved in shape. The house also features an irregular floor plan, however, it follows a symmetrical approach with equally size and spaced windows on each floor. In addition, the Haysler house utilizes several different exterior wall surface types and has a fine display of ornate trim work.

The Gustave C. Haysler house is one of the finest examples of the Queen Anne homes constructed in Clinton near the end of the 1800's. Although some other older homes remain, they do not possess the original workmanship and integrity the Haysler house has. When the house was renovated circa 1988, careful detail was given to ensure the appearance would not be altered, and the original design and material could be preserved. Its unique design and use of many materials and workmanship has attracted many visitors to tour the home and enjoy its rich beauty.

ELABORATION:

The Queen Anne style became a popular style of building during the late 1800's for the prominent businessmen who chose to make a statement of their success and wealth. During the 1870's, Henry Hudson Holly promoted his interpretation of the American Queen Anne, as his plans appeared in periodicals of Harpers Monthly in 1877, and in Modern Dwellings the following year. His designs were more irregular in plan, offered more ornate and artistic characteristics, and combined more surface types than the traditional English plans. The Queen Anne style combined features of both the Vernacular and Colonial style, however it did not pattern after any specific historical accuracy.¹

1. Sadayoshi Omoto, "The Queen Anne Style and Architectural Criticism," Journal of the Society of Architectural Historians, Vol. 23. (March; 1964) pp. 29-33

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STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (con't)

The Chateausque version of the Queen Anne style became very popular in the Midwest states during the middle 1880's. Typically, this version promoted a symmetrical approach, with large, tall windows in alignment and equally spaced from one level to the next. These houses had steep, hipped roofs and often incorporated cylindrical structures, or curved rooflines within their design. In addition, this version typically added other features such as multiple uses of stained glass windows, and the combination of various surface types and motifs that were in different shapes, sizes and textures.² The Haysler house utilizes many of these features in its design, which clearly identifies it with the Queen Anne style. It has a complex roof design, using steep hipped roofs of different pitches and a large cylindrical tower that extends above all three levels. There are eight different displays of stained glass windows around the house, and the exterior walls include five different surface types. There are also several displays of fancy cut and delicate lathe turned ornamentation, such as the spandrels found on the second story balcony and the brackets under the roof soffits and scrolled braces on the porch columns.

As the Queen Anne style became popular in the late 1800's, this was also the same time that the City of Clinton experienced significant growth and increased wealth. Following the end of the Civil War, Henry County, and the newly formed town of Clinton begin experiencing rapid business development and opportunity. The City experienced a 450% jump in population in a ten year span as a result of the railroad which came to Clinton for the first time in the fall of 1870. In 1870, the census of Clinton was 640, and ten years later, it had grown to 2,868. Among the new settlers in the area following the war were three Haysler brothers, Charles, Earnest and Gustave. Together, they opened a business in a log cabin on the north side of the square in 1867 called "Haysler Brothers", which was a harness and saddlery business.³ Gustave Haysler built his first home on the Northeast intersection of Green Street and Washington Street circa 1873, which was a simple two-story frame that had some Queen Anne similarities, but was modest at best. The first of the large Queen Anne houses along Second Street was built between Green Street and Franklin Street, circa 1874 by Fountain Piper, Sr., who owned a dry goods store on the Square. The next house, built circa 1875, belonged to James Spangler, who was President of the local Peoples Bank. During the next three years, Clinton continued to expand, as more homes were built, including five more Queen Annes along Second Street, then referred to as High Street. The Haysler Brothers replaced their log cabin with a larger store, adding a tack and hardware business to their saddlery business. Other industries came to Clinton at this time, including a plant which produced cigars, a broom factory, and a number of pottery plants. In 1883, south of the Clinton square, sulphur smells were coming up from a well being dug. Gus Haysler, and some other businessmen formed a company called the Clinton Natural Gas and Development Company in 1887, in hopes the smell may lead to finding natural gas. Instead, after digging nearly 800 feet, a beautiful artesian fountain of sulphur water that smelled like rotten eggs shot a stream upward nearly twelve feet. The news quickly spread through Clinton, and the well was seen as producing "healthy & cure-all" water. Gus Haysler later sold his interest in this business which went on to become the Artesian Hotel and Park.

2. Rifkind, Carole A Field Guide to American Architecture, 1980

3. Seider, Hope R. The Valley is Still Golden, Sesquicentennial History of Clinton, 1986, pp 20-21.

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STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (con't)

Grand houses continued to be built in the area. Captain W. Bronaugh built a very large house circa 1887 five miles southeast of Clinton, which was marveled as the largest and most expensive house built in the county. Although this house is not a Queen Anne, it features some unique architectural design, and the house still remains and is occupied today. Also near this time was the construction of the Dr. John Britt home on the Northwest corner of Franklin and Second Street. This large home spared no design or construction costs, and was one of the finest Queen Anne houses to be built in Clinton. By the beginning of the 1890's, Second Street become lined with many large two-story and three-story homes, occupied by the successful entrepreneurs of Clinton. The McFarland Home, another Queen Anne was built across the street circa 1875 on the northwest corner of Second Street and Grandriver.

In 1895, Gustave Haysler purchased the vacant land which was lot number sixty-five of the original town plat. The following Spring, he commenced construction of this Queen Anne home. Being a merchant in the hardware business, Haysler had access to materials not available in the area. Included in this was the stained glass windows, which were reported to come from Ohio. Directly behind the house, Haysler built a carriage house, which has been renovated to a personal residence, and remains today. G. C. Haysler and his family moved into the home in April, 1896, and remained in the house until 1906, when he moved his business to Kansas City. It is reported the move was a result of his involvement with the Solomon Brothers Bank, which failed in 1905. In 1906, Reverend Arthur N. Lindsey came to Clinton, and the house was purchased for \$ 9,500. Reverend Lindsey remained in the home from 1906 until his death in 1955. He became a prominent citizen within the community, serving as the minister for the Christian Church in Clinton. He was also an activist in the community with various political and social organizations, and in 1932 until 1938, served in the Missouri Senate. For many years, Reverend Lindsey would hold meetings and wedding ceremonies in the house, and as a result of his many years of occupancy, the house has since been referred by the community as the "Lindsey House." After his death, the Lindsey family sold the house, and for the next thirty years it changed hands many times, even once becoming a boarding house. By the late 1980's, the house ended up in a dilapidated shape, condemned by city officials for occupancy due to it's unsafe condition. In 1988, the property was purchased by Ted Thomas, a builder/craftsman from Southern Missouri who had a history of restoring other historic properties in Southern Missouri. Using photographs that he obtained from the local museum and other sources, Mr. Thomas's intentions were to restore the home to its original condition. Nearly four years after he had purchased the house, his project was completed, and the house was returned to its elegant beauty.

Although there are a few of the older houses built along Second Street that still remain, none of the Queen Annes that still exist maintain their authentic design. Directly south of the Haysler house on the same side of Second Street is a large three-story brick house built circa 1904 by W.F. Chrome, which does retain it's original appearance but is not a Queen Anne style. Other homes that portray Queen Annes features in Clinton have been remodeled or altered as they were updated during the years. The Haysler House is the most intact example of these fine homes built during the late 1800's in Clinton.

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Journey, Senator Kelso Report of the Missouri Senate, Memorial Service for Deceased Members. Date Unknown

The Clinton Eye, A.N. Lindsey Dies. Volume 70, 52-A, August 23, 1955

Poague, Haysler Allen. Old Homes Rapidly Disappear. Printed as a series of articles in the Clinton Democrat, 1980.

Sinclair, Peg B. Victorious Victorians. Wallace Publishing, Inc., 1989

Rifkind, Carole A Field Guide to American Architecture. Crown Publishers, Inc., 1980.

Sadayoshi Omoto, Journal of the Society of Architectural Historians, Volume 23. Published March 1964

Correspondence and Photos received from Nannie Mae Terrall, 464 James Way, #214 Marion, Ohio 43302. Ms. Terrall is the daughter of Rev. A.N. Lindsey.

Old Photos reprinted from Henry County Museum & Historical Society, Clinton, Missouri.

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Index of Photographs

Photograph #1

Name of Photographer: Unknown
Date of Photograph: Circa 1898
Location of Negative: Henry County Museum, Clinton, Missouri
Description of View: With the camera pointing Southwest, this is a photograph of the Northeast elevation of the house. The front of the house is facing along Second Street, while the side (North) is Grandriver. The structure located in the rear of the house is the original carriage house, which has been remodeled to a house and stands today.

Photograph #2

Name of Photographer: Unknown
Date of Photograph: Circa 1905
Location of Negative: Henry County Museum, Clinton, Missouri
Description of View: This is a wide-angle shot with the camera pointing Southwest, showing the Northeast elevation of the house. This photograph also displays the other homes built along Second Street, which few remain. The large brick home, built by W.F. Chrome next to the house on the South side on Second Street still remains. This photograph also shows a better view of the carriage house.

Photograph #3

Name of Photographer: Unknown
Date of Photograph: Circa 1906
Location of Negative: Henry County Museum, Clinton, Missouri
Description of View: This photograph is taken with the camera pointing West, and displays a closer view of the east elevation, or front of the house which faces Second Street.

Photograph #4

Name of Photographer: Don Kaiser, Kaiser Photography Studio, Clinton, Missouri
Date of Photograph: March, 1994
Location of Negative: Kaiser Photography Studio, Clinton, Missouri
Description of View: This photograph is taken with the camera pointing Southwest, and illustrates the front (east elevation) of the house facing Second Street, and the North side of the house which is along Grandriver Street. This photograph shows the present condition of the front porch and tower with original stained-glass windows.

Photograph #5

Name of Photographer: Don Kaiser, Kaiser Photography Studio, Clinton, Missouri
Date of Photograph: March, 1994
Location of Negative: Kaiser Photography Studio, Clinton, Missouri
Description of View: This photograph is taken with the camera pointing Southwest, and shows the front and North side of the house. This picture also shows the large home built by W.F. Chrome in 1904 to the South.

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Photograph #6

Name of Photographer: Don Kaiser, Kaiser Photography Studio, Clinton, Missouri
Date of Photograph: March, 1994
Location of Negative: Kaiser Photography Studio, Clinton, Missouri
Description of View: This photograph is taken with the camera pointing West, and shows the front (east elevation) of the house.

Photograph #7

Name of Photographer: Don Kaiser, Kaiser Photography Studio, Clinton, Missouri
Date of Photograph: March, 1994
Location of Negative: Kaiser Photography Studio, Clinton, Missouri
Description of View: This photograph is taken with the camera pointing Westernmost, and slightly towards the North. It displays the front (east elevation) and South side of the house. The building in the lower left corner, which is on the Southwest corner of the property is the garage added circa 1988, and is listed as a non-contributing building.

Photograph #8

Name of Photographer: Don Kaiser, Kaiser Photography Studio, Clinton, Missouri
Date of Photograph: March, 1994
Location of Negative: Kaiser Photography Studio, Clinton, Missouri
Description of View: This photograph is an interior photograph, taken from the entry room looking upward at the mahogany spiral staircase that leads to the second floor. The stained-glass windows in the upper half of the photograph are those in the tower on the exterior shoots.

Photograph #9

Name of Photographer: Don Kaiser, Kaiser Photography Studio, Clinton, Missouri
Date of Photograph: March, 1994
Location of Negative: Kaiser Photography Studio, Clinton, Missouri
Description of View: This photograph is taken from the top of the spiral staircase on the second floor looking downward and gives a good illustration of the design of the stained-glass windows.

Photograph #10

Name of Photographer: Don Kaiser, Kaiser Photography Studio, Clinton, Missouri
Date of Photograph: March, 1994
Location of Negative: Kaiser Photography Studio, Clinton, Missouri
Description of View: This photograph is taken in the South end of the dining room looking through the dining room into the entry room. This photograph shows the set of pocket doors separating the two rooms.

Photograph #11

Name of Photographer: Don Kaiser, Kaiser Photography Studio, Clinton, Missouri
Date of Photograph: March, 1994
Location of Negative: Kaiser Photography Studio, Clinton, Missouri
Description of View: This photograph is taken in the North end of the dining room facing South and shows the ornate fireplace with the burgundy tile inlaid above the chamber opening.

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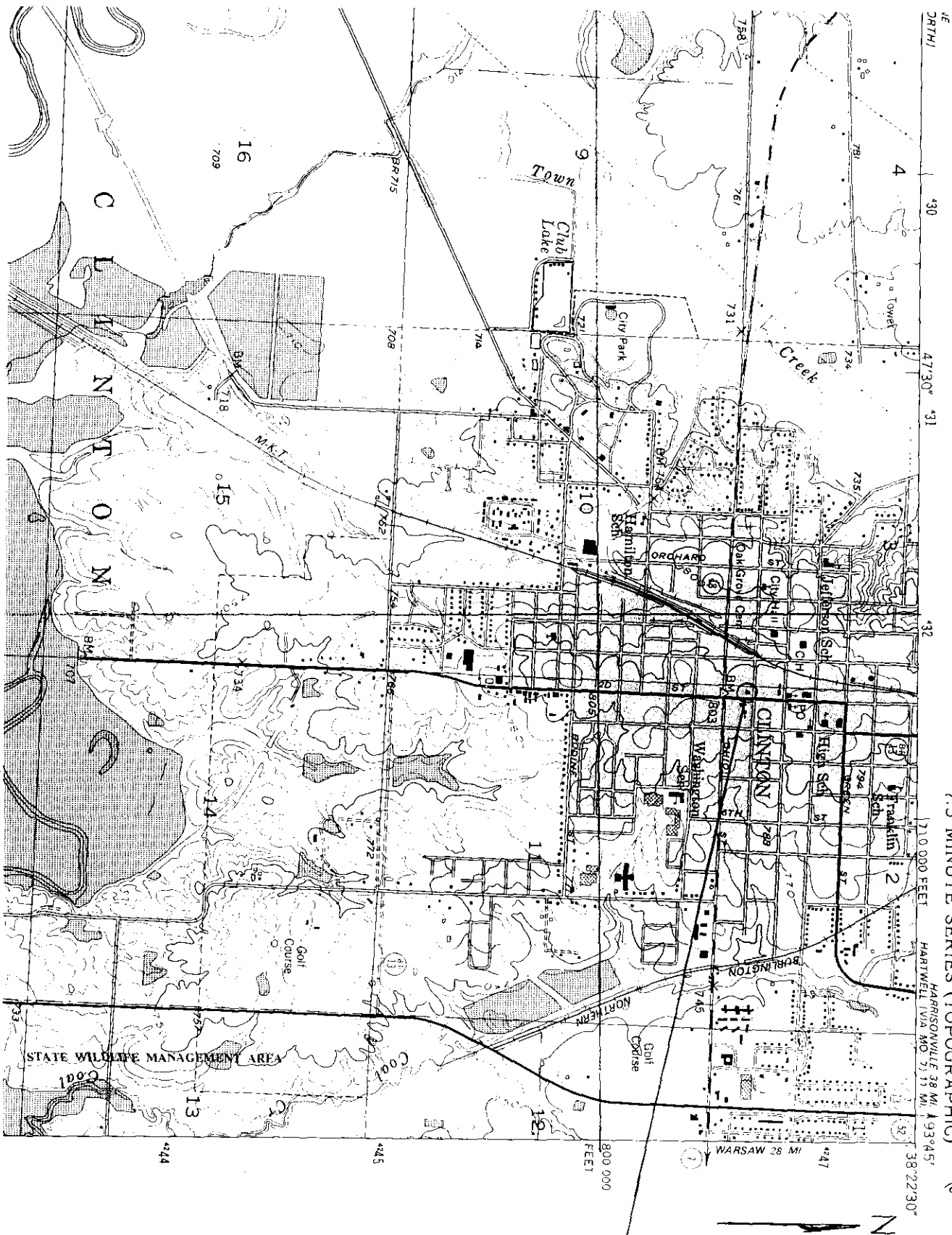
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Photograph #12

Name of Photographer: Don Kaiser, Kaiser Photography Studio, Clinton, Missouri
Date of Photograph: March, 1994
Location of Negative: Kaiser Photography Studio, Clinton, Missouri
Description of View: This photograph is taken in the North end of the living room facing South and shows the ornate fireplace in this room which has fancy ocean green tile inlaid above the chamber opening.

Photograph #13

Name of Photographer: Don Kaiser, Kaiser Photography Studio, Clinton, Missouri
Date of Photograph: March, 1994
Location of Negative: Kaiser Photography Studio, Clinton, Missouri
Description of View: This photograph is taken at the rear of the property, facing south which shows the front (north elevation) of the garage that was built circa 1988. This building is listed as non-contributing.

(The gazebo is not permanently located on the property and was removed shortly after the photograph was taken. It is not counted.)



CLINTON SOUTH QUADRANGLE
MISSOURI-HENRY CO.
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)

7200' NW
(CALHOUN WEST)

HAYSLER, GUSTAVE C. HOUSE
CLINTON, HENRY COUNTY, MO
15/432370/4246710

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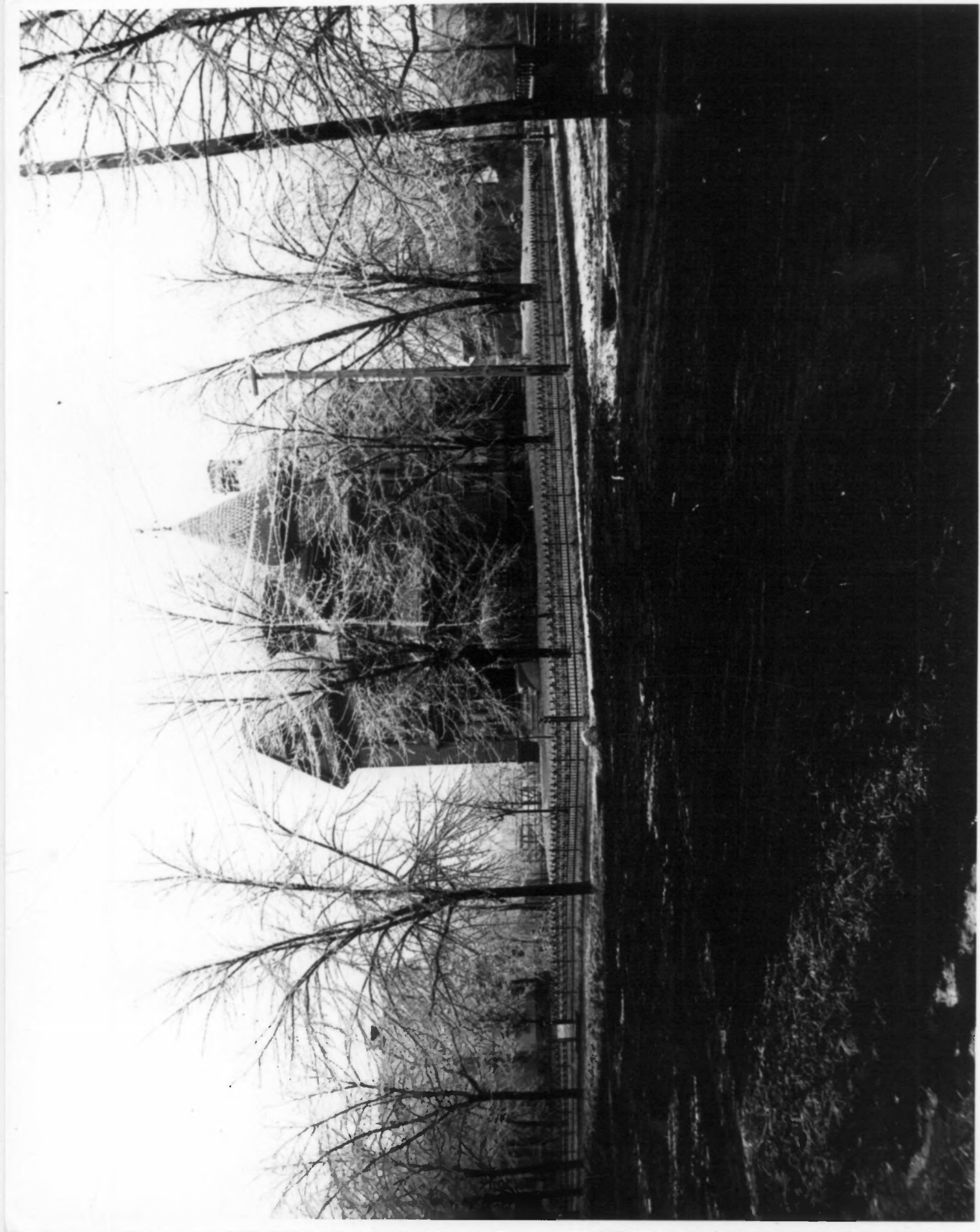
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Verbal Boundary Description

The East 8.2 feet of the North 100 feet of Lot Sixty-Five (65) in the original Town of Clinton, Missouri, and the North One Hundred (100) feet of Lot One (1) in Block One (1) in Cruce's First Addition to the City of Clinton, Henry County, Missouri.

Boundary Justification

The boundary of the nominated property includes the portions of two city lots historically associated with the Haysler House (SOURCE: property deed dated October 7, 1895).



























EXTRA
PHOTOS



















