

This reconnaissance level survey set out to document the rich architectural heritage of Osage County, Missouri. The goals of the survey are to identify 750 architecturally and/or historically significant properties, to determine and describe the main cultural themes that help to create the built environment. Sites offering local, state or national examples of property types and/or historical associations that have been surveyed include those structures which have obvious National Register potential; those structures which may have National Register potential but which need further study; and those structures which, although they may not have National Register potential, lend to the overall ambience and character of the county's historic built environment. In addition, clusters, groups and zones of concentrations of properties that appear to be eligible as historic districts are identified. The time frame represented by the study spanned the period of the mid-1830s to the mid-1930s, although the majority of the buildings surveyed date from the period of the First World War and before. Vernacular building in the county virtually ceased after World War I, with county residents employing pattern books and other similar plans for their buildings after the war.

The architecture found in Osage County reflects the general county and regional patterns of development. Themes relating to agriculture, railroading, river transportation, and the immigration and emigration of peoples influence prevailing building traditions.

A preliminary literature search for establishing and refining the region's history was the first step for the project. Then some 210 sites in the townships of Benton, Linn and Washington were surveyed during the first phase of the project, begun in May of 1987. During the period between August of 1989 and March of 1990 additional sites in these three townships, as well as sites in Crawford, Jackson and Jefferson townships, amounting to 550 sites, were surveyed during the second phase of the project.

Very early in the process we learned that we would have to use unconventional means in identifying potentially significant buildings, inasmuch as many of the most important structures were a mile or more off of any public road. We began by holding what came to be called "town meetings". In May, June and July of 1987 at least three meetings were held in each of the six townships. These meetings were advertised in the county newspaper (Unterrified Democrat), in church bulletins, and by word of mouth. Out of these meetings came long lists of buildings to be looked at, and a valuable and lengthy list of informants, many of whom visited sites with us. While this process was time consuming, and somewhat labor intensive, it created opportunities that would not have existed otherwise. Vacant farmhouses down private roads obstructed by locked gates, in particular, would have remained forever unknown to us, and therefore, unsurveyed. As of May 31, 1988, more that 250 sites had been visited, photographed and documented by means of Historic Inventory sheets. Informal interviews were conducted throughout the

project period with some area residents to gather information about particular areas and individual sites. Numerous detailed questionnaires were filled out by owner/occupants or others who knew the history of a site which enhanced the Historic Preservation survey sheets. A 5"x7" black and white photograph, a Historic Preservation survey sheet was filled out and a site map were included in the completed survey for each site. Some 350,000 acres were traveled.

Osage County is located in the Northern Ozarks highlands and is bordered on the north by the Missouri River, the east by the Gasconade River, the west by the Osage River and the south by the Maries River. The county has a land area of 388,000 acres. Milton Rafferty, a Missouri geographer, characterizes the Northern Ozark Border, which includes Osage County, as a land of "Steeply rolling hills cover by loess. Uplands and lowlands [are] cultivated. Steep slopes [are] forested."¹ Osage County is the Western-most county of what has been described as the Missouri Rhineland. Charles van Ravenswaay, in his classic work entitled The Arts and Architecture of German Settlements in Missouri: A Survey of a Vanishing Culture (Columbia: University of Missouri Press, 1977) wrote of Osage County:

Although many areas settled by the Germans were remote from the main routes of travel, and consequently from the outside world, perhaps none of the counties were isolated for as long as Osage County. The statistics for 1900 indicate that the county's population was 14,096, only double what it had been in 1860, and its exports still included game, tallow, hides, fur, and lumber--products more typical of frontier economy than a developed one of the twentieth century.

Van Ravenswaay's point, in part, was that the county's isolation, combined with its pervasive homogeneity, served to help it preserve, longer than many other parts of the state, traditional customs and values. Included in this pattern of preservation were traditions of Old World domestic, commercial, and religious architecture.

E.V. Walter, in a recent book entitled Placeways: A Theory of Human Environment (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina, 1988), tries to get at the "feelings of place." Although Walter was not writing about Osage County, his words are an instructive starting point for developing a conceptual framework for analyzing the traditions and customs that are inseparable from "the place" Osage County:

A place has no feelings apart from human experience there. But a place is a location of experience. It evokes and organizes memories, images, feelings, sentiments, meanings, and the work of imagination. The feelings of a place are indeed the mental projections of individuals, but they come from collective experience and they do not happen anywhere else. They belong to the place.

There are many things that seem to belong to "the place" Osage County. Language traditions for one thing. It is very common, in Washington and Linn Townships in particular, to find people who, although two and three generations removed from their German ancestors, recall speaking nothing but German in their homes prior to entering school. Many Loose Creek residents still speak the "Rhinelandish" which is wholly intelligible to the current residents of the Lower Rhine Valley in Germany.

People in Osage County, particularly descendents of Germans, play a card game called "Preference" which county residents argue

is unique to the area. So, too, is voting Republican. While a complete analysis of election returns has not been made, the German tradition of supporting the Republican party, dating from the Civil War, seems to have been carried down to the present day.

Before the area which is now Osage County, Missouri, was created, this land was a part of the Louisiana Territory. The territory was first explored by Father Jaques Marquette and Louis Joliet, then claimed for France by Rene Robert sieur de LaSalle in 1682. It passed from France to Spain in 1763, and was returned to France in 1800 under Napoleon. The Louisiana Purchase in 1803 made it a part of the United States. Meriwether Lewis and William Clark travelled on the northern edge of modern-day Osage County when they made their famous reconnaissance trip up the Missouri River. On Saturday, June 2, 1804, William Clark recorded in his journal that he climbed a bluff on the south side of the point where the Osage River joins the Missouri and commented that "from this point which commands both rivers I had a delightfull prospect of the Missouries up and down, also the Osage River up."⁴

Land from the Osage River east was a designated part of the St. Louis District in 1810. In 1812 the St. Louis District became St. Louis County. In 1818, Franklin County, which included present day Osage County, was formed from St. Louis County. Gasconade County was created from Franklin County in 1820. Finally, in 1841, Osage County was created from a part of Gasconade County.

The French were the first permanent European settlers in Osage County. Originally, a large French population was settled in Cote sans Dessein ("hill without design"), a popular French trading post located on the north side of the Missouri River in Callaway County. Situated across from this is modern-day Bonnots Mill, in Osage County; just opposite the point from which Clark stood in 1804. Around 1805, the Missouri River wore down Cote sans Dessein while simultaneously building up the river's south bank. This topographical change motivated more and more of the French community to move permanently to French Village, later the beginnings of Bonnots Mill.⁵ These early French settlers fully enjoyed their rather primitive existence, greeting long-awaited boats from St. Louis while devoting much of their time to dances and gatherings where the local Indians were always welcome. Unfortunately, most of the names of the early citizens have been lost to time, but a few names remain. One of these few was a river pilot named "Medicine Man" LaPlant (spelled phoenetically), who claimed to have led Lewis and Clark up the river. After marrying an Indian and having several children, he decided to return to "civilization" and marry a Frenchwoman. Some of his Indian mystique remained, however, as he was thereafter mostly known for his skills as a medicine man and a snake charmer. Other names include the Foyes, said to have been relatives of General LaFayette, and Captain A.G. Bennett, who supposedly ran the first store in the 1820's.⁶

As Osage County continued to grow, many of the French settlers were shadowed by the increasing number of second-

generation Americans, usually with English, Scottish, or Scotch-Irish backgrounds. Most of these Americans, hailing from Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee, had been forbidden to enter the Louisiana territory until terms of the Spanish policy changed in 1795. A daily migration started at that point, and with this migration began a whole new lifestyle. A more serious people than the French, these second-generation Americans settled on isolated farms instead of opting for village togetherness. The tri-weekly dances of the French were nonexistent, as farmwork dominated much of the settlers' time. This hard work did reap benefits, however, as the first school and mill in Osage County were erected at this time in the Rich Fountain area. By 1889, American settlers comprised a little less than half the population of Osage County, and lived mainly in the Linn and Chamois areas. Backus, Walters, Heatherly and Parsons were among some of the first names of these communities.⁷

In the end, the strongest influence on the formation of Osage County society came from the large German influx, starting with a Westphalia, Germany colony that came over in 1835.⁸

Herr Gottfried Duden, a German who visited Missouri in 1824, wished to relieve population pressures in Germany by encouraging immigration to the U.S. In letters to German newspapers throughout the mid-1820s, he praised Missouri for its fertile land and abundant wildlife. The first group of immigrants from Hanover and Westphalia, led by Dr. Bernard Bruns, came to Osage County in 1835 and founded Westphalia. From the Lower Rhine they settled around Loose Creek, while the Bavarians settled near Rich

Fountain. German Lutherans and Evangelicals settled on Contrary Creek and in Freedom and Babbtown. Methodists settled near Koenig. A German Presbyterian Church near Hope was established in the 1850s. Catholic communities included Westphalia, Loose Creek and Rich Fountain. By 1889, half of Osage County's residents were German.

Other early immigrants came from Scotland, England, Switzerland, Belgium, and Holland. Their numbers did not rival those of French, American and German backgrounds. Ireland also had a large number of immigrants, but they did not come over until after the Potato Famine of the 1840's. By that time, much of the crucial formation of early Osage County was already complete.

The first formal land grant in the area that is now Osage County did not come until 1817, when John Roberts received title to land in the Cadet Creek area (south of present day Bonnots Mill) as the result of a New Madrid claim. Over the next few years, prior to Missouri's statehood, a number of old-stock Americans purchased land along the Missouri River bottom, east and west of the current town of Chamois. Among the largest of these early landowners was Daniel Shobe, who gained title to more than two thousand acres of prime river bottom in 1818.

Despite the land purchases in the late teens, settlement in the area that would become Osage County remained sparse through the twenties. Indeed, there were only ten parcels of land, most of them less than one hundred acres each, which were sold during the decade. Hence, French Village remained the only hamlet in

the county until the early 1830s, when Benjamin Lisle, a Cole county resident, purchased a large tract of land at the confluence of the Maries and Osage Rivers and established a store. Soon a village, only the second in the county's history, emerged around the store and came to be called "Lisletown."

Lisletown's preeminence as a town was soon surpassed, however, by Westphalia. "Foreign settlement in the area began in 1835," Van Ravenswaay writes, "when seven Westphalian families purchased farms in the valley of the Big Maries, a few miles from its confluence with the Osage."⁹ The buildings, built by these Germans and by those who soon followed them, were the clearest examples of European building types transplanted to the New World. Several of these buildings remain standing today.

One of the oldest of the early homes which remain is the house erected for Dr. Bernard Bruns around 1837. (#630) As Adolf Schroeder writes in his edited collection of Mrs. Bruns' letters entitled Hold Dear, As Always: Jette, a German Immigrant Life in Letters (Columbia: University of Missouri Press, 1988) "the Bruns set out to build a house in the Westphalia Settlement as nearly like those at home as possible." That house, Schroeder writes, "Still standing today on a hill above a bend in the Maries, bears a ghostly resemblance to the early-nineteenth-century residences of Oelde and Stromberg" This half-timbered house, like the stone Porth-Even (#699) house a short distance upstream, which was probably built in the 1840s, features "[a] remarkable gambrel roof with its bell-cast eave line and jerkinheads (the sloping ends of the ridge at the gables), a combination of roof forms

found individually on a few houses in the area but not seen used together elsewhere."¹⁰

A house with a similarly distinctive roof, but made of brick covered with stucco, is downriver from the Bruns house and was probably built in the 1830s or early 1840s for John Dohman. (#710) Dohman, his wife and four sons, had set sail from Bremen on the brig Charles Ferdinand and arrived in New Orleans in February 1837. Osage County probate records reveal that after Dohman's death in 1853, he left an estate that included a \$3,151.25 cash payment to each of his three surviving children, Henry, Ludwig, and Regina. Such an estate revealed much greater than normal prosperity for Osage County residents. Henry Porth, the son of the builder of the Porth-Even house, built another impressive stucco-over-brick house about 1860 on the farm adjoining Dohman's, in the Maries River Valley.(709)

The Bruns, Porth, and Dohman families were relatively wealthy and the houses they built were much more elaborate than were the houses of many of the German immigrants. Indeed, Mrs. Bruns, frustrated over the length of time it was taking to complete her family's house, wrote in 1837, "If only we had let the big house go and had been satisfied with a few comfortable log cabins as other people were."¹¹

The Bruns, Dohman and Porth homes are prime examples of German architecture built in the early nineteenth century in Osage County. Indeed, those three buildings are the only extant German housetypes remaining in the county. Each seems to reflect a larger than normal structure built by wealthier than normal

immigrants early in their American residency, perhaps before they became acculturated. Conversely, the vast majority of architecture found in this area reflects American building traditions. In Folk Architecture in Little Dixie (Columbia: University of Missouri Press, 1981), Howard Marshall contends that "When German farmers took up residence in Little Dixie, they adopted the 'english' houses in order to settle into the community easily."¹² This seems to have held true for German families who located in Osage County, which borders on the Southeast of Marshall's "Little Dixie" land designation. Germans may have also found, once in the area of Osage County, that the traditional Anglo-American building types were efficient and economical dwellings. Often Germans purchased land from the Americans who had decided to move westward. Many times this purchase included a house that the Americans built, to which the Germans added rooms and/or traditional Germanic exterior details.

For further explanation of early nineteenth century building traditions, Marshall states that "Though diverse national and ethnic cultures were represented in the early settlement of America, the architectural forms brought to the historic East and South by the Spanish, French, Dutch, and Swedes generally gave way to the dominant British house plans. The basic American folk house, found in abundance across Missouri as across the nation, derives from British origins dating back hundreds of years, and that dwelling shape was combined here with German masonry and woodworking skills to produce the perfect syncretis: the American log house, ideally a square or slightly rectangular house based

on the fundamental one-room English sixteen-foot-square 'hall.' That basic building block was set place in Missouri in the early nineteenth century, as it was in Massachusetts, Virginia and the Carolinas in the seventeenth."¹³

Most of the architecture surveyed in Osage County is referred to as folk architecture or vernacular architecture. Vernacular builders use whatever materials are available and whatever skills they possess to build their dwellings. As a result, techniques of construction vary widely not only with the task at hand but with the locale.¹⁴ Marshall contends, "Folk culture exists in a direct relationship with the physical environment; it is an ecology of architecture."¹⁵ Vernacular architecture scholar Thomas Hubka theorizes that "Folk design method is carried exclusively in the human mind and maintained within its sculpture by tradition--the handing down of information by word of mouth, observation, replication, and apprenticeship."¹⁶ Folk builders share a common strategy for generating design ideas that can be described as a continuous process of composition and decomposition within a vocabulary of existing building forms.¹⁷

Germans in Osage County, Missouri, may have followed this ideology, especially considering that many were intellectuals who came to Missouri with the intention of being farmers. They seemed to realize the useful function of the "pen" for farmlife, as well as the availability of materials to construct this type of home. One can quickly construct a single pen, and then, with time, money, necessity, availability, etc., it can be added to or a bigger, more elaborate home can be built.

In his article entitled, "Vernacular Building and Victorian Architecture: Midwestern American Farm Homes," Fred Peterson contends that "Practical and economic factors had to be considered before aesthetic factors when building on the edge of the wilderness." The Germans certainly would need to have considered economy, utility, convenience, and comfort when building a practical farm home for farm life. As Peterson states, "The houses themselves fulfilled the basic need of shelter and the simple function of food preparation and storage, eating, and sleeping." Hence, the farm dwelling helped the immigrants establish a sense of place in their new homeland.¹⁸

Beyond realizing the type of home that would be useful to their new lives in Osage County, the Germans had to consider the materials available to them to build their "ideal" home. Marshall reminds us that, "Folk architecture often depends on locally available materials, and adaptive changes are made when builders build traditional structures in new lands or environments." He continues with the idea, "Traditional builders adapt old ways to new landscapes in the course of settlement, and as each new land is tampered with by carpenters and masons and farmers a sense of place gradually appears. Regions, when effectively settled, take on the appearance of possession, and they take on a special character that local citizens come to know and identify with home and community. Architectural patterns are a basic factor in the process of regionalization--like ethnicity, like economics, like language--wherein local landscapes are made. Local and regional character is important and that vernacular buildings are made usually from locally available materials."¹⁹

Buildings can reflect many aspects of daily life, just as the furniture and appliances inside the home, as well as the clothes the immigrants wore. Some houses in Osage County may show added ornamentation which is either traditional or trendy decoration, yet they do not lose their intended practical function. As Marshall contends, [with folk architecture] "Form tends to remain stable, while construction, use and decoration tend to vary."²⁰ By the end of the nineteenth century certain decoration had become customary on finely built farmhouses. Yet, the ornamentation, as brackets and mouldings, had nothing to do with the house's type, its manner of construction, or its use when built, but they do have an aesthetic purpose.

As can be seen in this survey folk architecture in Osage County is found where practical use and comfort dominate and partake of community expectations and traditions. The structures the Germans, Americans, French and other groups built in this area are reflections of their new homes as well as of their traditional ideologies. This holds true throughout the history of building traditions in America.

The first period of American Folk architecture built by European colonists spanned the long interval between the earliest permanent settlements of the 17th century and the growth of the railroads as an efficient national transportation network in the last half of the 19th century. Throughout these two hundred years many modest dwellings were, of necessity, constructed of local materials without stylistic embellishment. Before the railroads, the only means of efficiently transporting bulky goods

of relatively low value, such as lumber, brick, and quarried stone, was by water. Coastal towns and villages thus had a variety of domestic or imported construction materials, as did those inland farms and villages located near canals or the few dependably navigable rivers. Even modest houses in these areas tended to follow current architectural fashion and thus were generally styled, rather than folk, houses. Elsewhere the costs and difficulties of horse-and wagon transport--the only alternative to boats and barges--restricted all but the most affluent to folk dwellings built with materials found on, or very near, the construction site.²¹

Plans of the basic buildings in Osage County indicate a pattern of two main parts. First, the architecture of old buildings here shows a meaningful similarity in type to those buildings dominant in the upland south where the first permanent settlers came from. Second, the architecture here has a separate personality that is the result of local forces of climate, land, materials, skills, so that the buildings here were not just mere copies of familiar structures in Virginia or Kentucky.²² Though there is a representation of a variety of American building types found in Osage county, most of the house types constructed in this area are: 1.) single pen; 2.) double pen; and 3.) I-houses.

The single pen is a one room square or rectangle with the entrance door usually on the long side of the dwelling and a chimney was placed in one gable end. It is clear that the humble "log cabins" of the first settlers are stout and durable and designed to be maintained and added to as time, resources and a growing family permitted.²³

The double pen house is composed of two single rooms built with chimneys in the gable ends. The hall and parlor house is composed of two unequal rooms, and the significant exterior feature is its single front door. Chimneys or stove flues may be placed in the gables or in the middle of the house. The third subtype is the saddlebag house, distinguished by its two front doors and central chimney.²⁴

Central-hall house type includes houses of one or one and a half stories that a basic two-room plan, but with a central hallway balanced between the two rooms. Dogtrot are two log pens with doors opening into a breezeway under a common roof.²⁵

The dominant house type in Osage County is the I house, which developed in lowland areas and the Kentucky Bluegrass (though it has clear antecedents in Britain) and was carried to Missouri and planted firmly as the main farmhouse of the successful settler. When German farmers took up residence in Osage County, they adopted the "english" houses in order to settle into the community easily.²⁶

The two story I house, one room deep and two rooms in length, is a traditional British folk house common in pre-railroad America. It represents the fine houses built by prosperous and ambitious farmers. Many of the farmers coming from the Piedmont and Bluegrass areas of Virginia and Kentucky had been successful there and were able to erect fine I houses as their first dwellings in Missouri. They were particularly favored as modest folk dwellings in the midwestern states where the relatively long and confining winters made large houses more

of a necessity.²⁷ I houses could be constructed in stages. Several variations could be made to the basic I house plan, to suit personal desires for more space, more rooms, or a certain preference for the location of the chimney.²⁸ The post-railroad I-houses were elaborated with varying patterns of porches, chimneys, and rear additions.

There are also numerous gable front and wing type houses found in Osage County. These were typically stepped in shape--the roof ridge of the gable-front portion was higher than the adjacent wing. More commonly, the entire structure was built as one unit with a roof ridge of uniform height.²⁹ They are many times called "T-shape" or "L-shape". The "T" house hints of New England and upper Midwest influences and also suggests that carpenters' manuals and pattern books were becoming widespread in Victorian days.³⁰

L-shaped houses are especially abundant in towns and remind us of interesting ways people incorporate fashion into folk culture.³¹

Stack house is made up of two proportionately equal square or slightly rectangular blocks simply stacked one on top of the other.³²

The nature of American folk housing changed dramatically as railroads mushroomed across the continent in the decades from 1850 to 1890. Modest dwellings built far from water transport were no longer restricted to local materials. Instead, bulky items used for construction, particularly lumber from distant sawmills in heavily forested areas, could now be moved rapidly

and cheaply over long distances. As a result, large lumberyards quickly became standard fixtures in the thousands of new towns which sprouted as trade centers along the railroad routes. Soon folk houses built with logs, sod or heavy hewn frames were being abandoned for wooden dwellings constructed with light balloon or braced framing covered by wood sheathing. The railroads thus changed the traditional building materials and construction techniques of folk dwellings over much of the nation. By the turn of the century, pre-railroad traditions survived only in isolated areas, far from the nearest rail service.³³

The railroad-inspired era of national folk housing did not completely erase the earlier traditions, however, for many of the previous folk shapes persisted even though now built by different techniques. Hall and parlor and I house shapes, both descended from the Tidewater south tradition by way of the midland log adaptations, remained the dominant folk dwellings.³⁴

Though many of the folk house types built throughout the nineteenth century can be found in Osage County, by the late nineteenth century and into the early twentieth century national architectural trends did find their way into this area. A few examples of Victorian architecture were discovered in Osage county. The Victorian era of architecture lasted from 1860 to 1900. During the period of rapid industrialization and growth of railroads, the balloon frame, made up of light, two-inch boards held together by wire nails, rapidly replaced heavy-timber framing as the standard building technique. This, in turn, freed houses from their traditional box-like shapes by greatly

simplifying the construction of corners, wall extension, overhangs, and irregular ground plans. Plus, house components such as doors, windows, roofing, siding, and decorative detailing were mass-produced in factories and shipped throughout the country at relatively low cost on the railway system. Victorian styles reflect these changes through their extravagant use of complex shapes and elaborate detailing, before limited to expensive houses.³⁵ Victorian houses are usually found in the towns in Osage County.

As with the Victorian architecture, there are few examples from the period of the "eclectic house", 1880-1940, in Osage County. Those that do exist are either of the Colonial Revival, patterned after early English and Dutch houses of the Atlantic seaboard or Craftsman style, which originated in Southern California and became popular through pattern books and popular magazines.³⁶

A variety of vernacular and styled house types can be found in each of the six townships under study in Osage County. They are particularly numerous in some of the creek valleys which were sites of early settlement, such as the Maries River Valley in Washington Township, the Loose Creek, Maassen Creek, and Cadet Creek areas in Linn Township, and the Bailey's Creek Valley in Benton Township.

Some of the extant log houses built in these areas were clearly built by Germans. This is probably true of the two-story Crede log house (#518) built in the early 1850s located on County Road 609 in the Maries River Valley, and the Henry Kremer house

in the Loose Creek Valley, also built in the 1850s. In 1841, Margareta Schrader and her son Herman came to America from Cassel, Hessie, Kingdom of Prussia, and homesteaded what is now the Charles Crede farm. In the 1850s, Herman and William Crede, grandsons of Margareta Schrader, came to live with their grandmother. Herman eventually inherited the family farm, which has remained in the same family for more than one hundred and forty years. The Kremer house was probably built about 1857 by Henry Mertens. (#704) It is located on County Road 403, east of Loose Creek. This house appears to have been built originally as a single pen story-and-a-half structure. An east wing, single-pen, story-and-a-half addition was added later with a hallway or possibly breezeway between the two units. At some point also, the roof was raised and shed-roof additions to the north and south nucleus were added. There are two front entrances: one to the upstairs and one to the downstairs.

A number of log homes built by early Germans remain today along county road 412 in the area known as Cadet Creek which was originally settled by French families. William Balthazar Munks came to Missouri from Germany in 1840 with his bride, Anna Gertrude. He had been a student of the Jesuit seminary. He may have learned of Missouri from this association, perhaps even from Father Ferdinand Helias, a Jesuit missionary to Central Missouri who established several of the earliest Catholic Parishes in Osage County. Left in 1853, the family disappeared. The home has a rock foundation, originally 4 rooms, 2 up and 2 down with central hall. It is basically an I-house with a full 2 story front

porch. There is also an interior boxed in stairway. (#376) Clem Kliethermes own the home at present. Also the house that Dale Schmitz now owns (Fred Schallert built) was also a log I-house built in 1840. (#382) Peter Bisques also built a log I house on County Road 412 in 1841. Leon Muenks now owns this home. (#386) The front central doorway was enclosed and a brick addition was added to the back, where the main entrance is now located. The Herbert Haslag double pen log home on county road 403 is said to have been built around 1860. (#413) These homes are excellent examples of vernacular architecture in Osage County, Missouri. The immigrants who built them were extremely poor when they arrived in this area because it cost them everything to travel to Missouri.

At least some of the log houses built in Linn Township were built by Frenchmen, particularly in the Cadet Creek area and in the ridgelands immediately south of Bonnots Mills. Two of the more interesting examples of the latter appear within a short distance of each other east of state road "A". These buildings reflect great differences in craftsmanship. The logs of this house are roughly, even barely, hewn, and saddle-notched, reflecting more a concern for expedience than permanence. The Jules Bonnot complex in this area is another good example. Built in early 1800s, the single pen cabin, corncrib and barn are crudely constructed. The log cabin is built with unhewn logs that are both saddle-notched and v-notched together. Vertical plank siding is on the exposed exterior walls. The crib is constructed of roughly hewn logs that have squared notching. The

crib has tracings of both vertical and horizontal siding remaining. The cabin was probably the first constructed quickly for sheleter, then the crib. The barn seems to have been built a few years later, for some care was taken into the construction. Jules Bonnot was on of the first settlers in the area, and Father Helias would come and give service in this house for the French Catholics of the Cadet Creek area. (#423) The Bonnot/Poncot (#465) house was probably built between 1855 and 1860 and was originally constructed as a single-pen, single-story, log house with an equal-sized single-pen single-story addition made later and a shed-roof addition made still later. Not far away, and dating from roughly the same period, is another French-built house, the Marie or Buhr house, which is a much better crafted and somewhat larger structure, with a sleeping loft.

The Miller/Parham house (#223), located about 2 miles east of Linn off the south side of Highway 50, was one of the first frame houses in Osage County, built around 1850. Logs for lumber were floated down the Gasconade River and hauled by ox team to the site where they were sawed. It was built by Judge Adam Miller, the probate judge for Osage County from 1879-1883. When the courthouse in Linn burned in 1880, court was temporarily held in this house.³⁷ It is an excellent example of a traditional American I-house with a rear addition.

Jackson twp: Steven Sandbothe/Bax Brothers is a log covered with weatherboards built around 1836. Also E.R. Minshall now owns an 1850s log I-house with French full front porch.

Washington twp.: Jacob Beckman came from Germany and built a one and one half single pen log house in 1834 in what is now Argyle. His great-great grandson, Ed Brunnert, now uses this structure for cleaning pigs. Near Freeburg Father Sylvester Bauer owns a single pen log house that remains from a saddlebag log house. In Westphalia the Westerman house built in 1845 is reminiscent of the French vernacular log type.

Preliminary investigations suggest that the majority of log structures remaining in the townships under discussion were built by old-stock Americans. Such seems to be the case, for example, with two distinctive single-pen log structures less than a mile from each other in the Owl Creek Valley of Linn Township. The Strickland/Maxey house (#703) and Jenkins/Dudenhoeffer house (#480) both feature characteristics traditionally associated with the Missouri Creole House (steeply pitched roof with a front porch as part of the roof slope and a sleeping loft). Yet these houses, both of which were probably built between 1855-1860, seem to have been built by old-stock Americans (Strickland and Jenkins). Alternatively, a similarly designed Creole House built along the Maries River in 1864 (Schauwecker/Deeken house) seems to have been built by Germans. (#689)

One important characteristic of many of the extant log structures, particularly in the creek valleys of Linn township, is that the buildings were built by old-stock Americans but bought, maintained, and altered by Germans. The Peter Kremer house (#705) in the Maasen Creek Valley (also known as "Buck Holler") of Linn Township is a case in point. Built in the late

1850s by a man named Sutton, the property and house were subsequently purchased by Germans whose persistent good care over generations has left it in exemplarily condition. Dogtrot houses in the area under study were quite common. The Fitzgerald house (#482) in Linn Township is a good example of a somewhat roughly-hewn, story-and-a-half saddle-notched dog-trot house, with a nine-foot breezeway that has since been framed in and covered over with weatherboard. The Roettgen house (#475), also in Linn Township, is somewhat similar. It was approximately three-and-a-half miles east of the Fitzgerald house and was also just off of Route C. The land on which it is built was purchased in 1877 by Frank Verdot and a house was built between 1877 and 1882. In December 1882, Dionysius Roettgen, who had immigrated from Kreis Listadt, Germany, when he was fourteen, purchased the house and surrounding land. The property remained in the hands of the Roettgen family until early 1988. Unfortunately, the owner of the Roettgen house, Ben Peters, recently razed it. At the time of its destruction, the house contained four rooms downstairs and two rooms upstairs. The original part of the house was the east room which was a single pen with a sleeping loft above. This section of the house was apparently built by Frenchmen and was much more crudely constructed than the later, German-built addition. The slightly smaller westside addition is connected to the original structure by a 9' enclosed breezeway which contains an enclosed staircase leading to the upstairs. Upstairs, the room was originally on five logs high (about 3½'). The roof was raised with 2' studs sitting on the top log at some later date.

In some instances, single pen story-and-a-half houses were added to in such a fashion so as to create a full two-story log I-house. The Henry Nilges house in Linn Township is a case in point.

Log houses originally built as full two-story structures are common in the Benton Township area south of Chamois, which is an area populated primarily by old-stock Americans. The Duerbeck house is one example. This house, which is 45'8" wide and 18'6" deep, is a full two-stories tall with a nine-foot breezeway. An open stairway to the second story is in the breezeway. The logs are "v" notched. The house features two end chimneys.

Another two-story log house in the general area, the Dill house, is 44'8" wide and 21' deep and features rooms downstairs each 22' wide. A boxed stairway leading to the second floor appears in one of the rooms. The old-stock American tradition of building with logs, by the way, persisted well into the twentieth century. The Smith house on the O.R. Thompson farm in Linn Township is illustrative. Built in 1935 by the grandfather of Mrs. Thompson, the structure is a double-pen building measuring thirty feet in width and eighteen feet deep. It is a story and a half tall.

Brick homes are rare in Benton Township, except in and around the village of Chamois, which was laid out in 1856, soon after the Pacific railroad came through the area. One of the oldest of the brick houses in the area is the Shobe house west of town, just south of Highway 100. This house was probably built by Samuel Shobe, one of Daniel's four brothers who came to

Missouri from Virginia in the late teens. Samuel Shobe's will, written in 1841, reflects that, among other property, he owned nine slaves. The house is now owned by Edwin Traschel. (#61)

Another distinctive brick house west of Chamois is the Morrow/McKnight house, approximately four miles southwest of Chamois on the old McKnight Road (County Road 319). This house and parlor house, which was also called "Old Birch," was built about 1840 by Joseph Morrow, who purchased approximately two hundred acres in Section 28, Township 45, Range 8, between 1837 and 1839. Morrow was a native of South Carolina. Joseph's son, William, inherited the farm in the 1850's. An 1854 "Tax Assessment Roll" for Osage County indicates that the property was valued at one thousand dollars in that year, a sizable sum in antebellum Benton Township. The home is now owned by Lee Steinhart. Another interesting brick home located on Main Street in Chamois is the Mertens/Evans house. It is an 1875 Italianate T-shaped house with stone arches over the windows and brackets under the eaves. The Italianate style spread throughout Missouri in the 1870s and 1880s. This home is currently being restored by Kendall Evans. One other distinctive brick home in Benton township is that of John Anderson which is the last house on the south side of Bowen Hill in Chamois. Built around 1890, it is a typical I-house with segmented arches over the windows. The front porch is not likely original to the house.

Crawford township has a number of brick structures worthy of mention. The Dubrouillet, 1898 (#134), and the Boillot, 1895 (#133), houses on Jefferson Street in Linn are excellent examples

of late nineteenth century building style. The Boillot house is a one story L-shaped brick home with a balustraded front porch, segmented arched window detail and stained glass windows. The Dubrouillet home is a one and a half story front gable and wing victorian with brackets and gingerbread under the eaves, as well as stained glass windows and a balustraded porch. Also remaining in Linn is the brick St. Georges rectory, 1898.

There are few brick homes in Linn township. One is the Philip Lock home in Bonnots Mill, 1936. It is an example of an early twentieth century Tudor cottage. There are also few brick homes in Jackson or Jefferson townships. Most of the dwellings in these three townships are constructed of log or frame. Perhaps this is because, in the mid and late nineteenth century especially, the railroad began to supply a ready amount of lumber for building homes. One 1927 brick home worth mentioning in Jefferson township is the William Bacon home now owned by William Scovill. It is an example of 1920s bungalow. Doris Hasenback from Linn did all the woodwork in the house and a Mr. Idel from Owensville laid all the bricks. And, in Jackson township, the Ilda Kampeter home in Koeltztown is said to have been built with the bricks left over from construction of the St. Boniface Catholic Church, 1866.

There are a few brick homes in Washington township. The Marion Armentrout home, a 1901 brick Victorian, and the C.R. Willibrand home, an 1860s brick I-house, are located on Main Street in Westphalia. The John Falter home north of Koeltztown is an 1886 brick Victorian. It is said to have been the place

where many dignitaries stayed and even boasts a "Governor's" room. (#512) The Gertrude Wieberg central hall Victorian and Groener I-house are 2 brick homes worth mentioning located in Argyle.

Stone houses built by first generation German immigrants were much less common than log or brick structures. Perhaps the oldest stone house in the county is a simple double pen "L" shaped story and a half house in Westphalia which is owned and occupied by Clarence and Alvine Castrop. (#637) The Castrops purchased this property in 1954. Previously, this had belonged to the Henry Hoer family. Henry Hoer was born in this house on June 26, 1867, the son of Christ Hoer who had been born in 1838 in Westenholz, Kreis Paderborn, Westfalen, Prussia. Christ came to America with his parents between 1840-42. This house came into the possession of Christ Hoer when he married the owner's widow, Theresa Fennwald Kersting, whose husband Liberius bought the property in 1855 from August Kleinsorge. August's father Herman had purchased the house and 120 acres in 1848 from Charles Elizabeth Huber. Charles Huber, who probably built the house in the mid-1830's, was one of the first German settlers in Westphalia.

One interesting and somewhat anomalous stone house is the Pierre Jacquin house at the end of County Road 272 in Benton township. This house is now owned by Ben Whithaus. It was built by Jacquin, decidedly French, in 1882. It is a massive stone saltbox type house with segmental arches over the first story windows. (#1)

A few interesting stone structures exist in Crawford township. One is the Hope/Langenberg house-store. (#106) It was built by Christopher Simon Boeger around 1860 and was the only store for miles. The stone was cut and dressed by mason Henry Broeker. Also in Crawford township are the Reed Monroe, 1906, and the Kenneth Dooley, circa 1900, homes. They are both massed plan stone I-houses with segmented arches over the windows.

The Albert Jansen home north of Loose Creek in Linn township is a 1900 stone cube house that was built with stone from a bluff just north of the house. In Loose Creek there is the Theodore Heinen/Alama Muenks stone two-story Greek Revival home built in 1887. In Jackson township one of the few stone houses is Arnold Wulff's home in Koeltztown. It was probably built between 1870 and 1890. It is a simple stone "cabin" with a rear frame addition. In Jefferson township the "Pete" and Grace Bacon Ferrier stone massed-plan I-house is an excellent example of a dwelling growing through necessity and money available.

One of the striking realities about the persistence of German material culture in northern Osage County seems to be that the Germans of lesser means who first came to the county bought up houses first built by old-stock Americans. Unable to afford new houses immediately, they lived in the existing structures until their families outgrew the smaller houses and/or a modicum of prosperity occurred. Sometimes this required a generation or more later. But when they did finally build new houses, the houses reflected old world traditions, if not in design, at least in craftsmanship and materials used.

The examples of this phenomenon are readily available. The log Schauwecker house in the Maries River Valley, mentioned earlier, although still standing today, was supplanted by a stone house of huge proportions in 1877. Although the basic design of the house is essentially "American" (central passage I-house) the stone craftsmanship of the house leaves little doubt as to the ancestry of its builder. The mason who cut and laid the stone remains to be identified. Indeed, there were three stone masons living in Westphalia according to the census of 1880, and two more were in Washington township. A more indept study needs to be conducted to identify which masons constructed which buildings. All stonework seen in the area consists of variations of the rubble technique, although occasionally the work is essentially ashlar, even though the dressed surfaces of the stone blocks were not highly finished. Rubble masonry is characterized by irregularly shaped stones, as they come from the quarry, and those which are roughly squared and dressed to lie in horizontal courses. In ashlar masonry the visible surfaces were rubbed smooth. Mortar was made of burnt limestone and sand. Sometime clay was used as a substitute for mortar and proved durable. This practice was common in parts of Germany and Holland.

Perhaps the stone mason of the Schauwecker home was Henry Schlueter, a Westphalian whose name appears etched in the stone sidewalk of a stone smokehouse further up the Maries Valley, on the Plassmeyer farm. Certainly Schlueter built the smokehouse and a huge stone wall surrounding the house and barn. Whether or not he built the "L"-shaped I house in 1880 remains unclear. But

again, the brick house which stands today as the Plassmeyer farm was built for a second generation German. The first generation lived until then in a double-pen log structure built by an old-stock American named Massey. Incidentally, in what may also turn out to have been part of the German immigrant building tradition, the Plassmeyers built a substantial barn, which still stands on their property before they undertook the building of a new home. Another striking example of the persistence of German building traditions in the county is the Second Empire Huber house on a bluff above the Osage River, near the point where the Osage and Maries Rivers join. Charles Huber, mentioned earlier, was one of the very earliest German immigrants to the Westphalia area. In the late 1830s he began operating a ferry across the Osage River and lived in the general area of Lisletown. Fifty years later, his son moved a few hundred yards upriver and on a bluff that gave him, also the ferry keeper, a vantage point overlooking eastern and western approaches to the river. The 1884 brick Huber house is decidedly German craftsmanship. (#694)

The extant churches in the six townships under study reflect the German commitment to building permanent structures in a land which they intended to make their permanent home. The oldest of the structures is the St. Joseph's Catholic Church (#685) in Westphalia, a magnificent stone structure, the first part of which was built in 1848. The Sacred Heart Church (#615) at Rich Fountain, which, like the church at Westphalia is on the National Register of Historic Places, is also made of stone. Erected in 1879, this church serves a Catholic parish first organized in 1838.

The persistence of the German tradition of building structures of stone which were meant to be permanent is perhaps best illustrated in Our Lady of Help Church in Frankenstein (#471). Although this church was erected seventy-five years (1922) after the Westphalia Church was built, and although there are no known extant stone structures in the Frankenstein area, this church stands as a stone and mortar tribute to a sense of place and community persisting in the small German Catholic village. Although the church design is clearly Romanesque, the craftsmanship is just as clearly German. The chief carpenter for the project was Henry Kremer, the grandson of a German immigrant from the Lower Rhine, and Anton Gabelsberger, who came to America from Germany at the turn of the century. The stone used to build the church was quarried about a mile from the church site and hauled by teams and wagons. The bulk of the work done on the building was performed by parishioners, another of the German traditions persisting in the New World of Osage County.

Many churches in Osage County are excellent examples of church architecture on a smaller scale. Numerous front gable frame structures remain in Osage County. Benton township: Union Church in St. Aubert, 1890, and the Deer Creek Church about 5 miles south. Crawford township: Ryors Ebenezer United Church of Christ in Ryors, ca. 1914, Mint Hill Community Church ca. 1877 in Mint Hill, Fairview Church of Christ in Linn, ca. 1903; Jackson township St. John's Lutheran Church in Babtown, ca. 1873; Jefferson township: Methodist Church Byron 1878, United Church of Christ, Cooper Hill, 1890, College Hill Baptist Church, Koenig,

ca. 1880, Mt. Zion Baptist Church, east of Koenig, ca. 1880; Linn township: United Methodist, 1915, and St. Louis Parish Church, 1905 in Bonnots Mill. Also included in the front gable churches is the Koenig Methodist Church in Jefferson township. This stone structure was erected in 1879 under the guidance of Brother L. Mardorf. It has a frame steeple which was placed in 1967.

Commercial buildings dating from the nineteenth century are present in each of the major villages of the six townships under study. Even the nearly-dead hamlet of St. Aubert (originally known as Medora) still contains an 1879-80 brick structure, Benedict Store, built originally as a hotel and subsequently used as a store. St. Aubert lay directly on the Pacific Railroad route that bordered the northern edge of the county in the mid-1850s. Indeed, during the Civil War St. Aubert was the chief mustering-out point for the county's Union soldiers. By the late 1870s, when the hotel was built, the railroad had peaked in its activity in the area, in large part because nearby Chamois had been made a railroad section point. Not surprisingly, the activity generated by the railroad's presence gave a boost to commercial enterprises in Chamois.

One of the oldest of the extant commercial buildings in Chamois, likewise, bears a strong imprint of German craftsmanship. The Bueker-Jaeger (#36) store at the corner of Main and 3rd Streets was built in 1888. Gustav H. Bueker was born in 1861 in Warren County, the son of Westphalen, Germany, parents who came to America in 1843. Bueker and August Jaeger operated a general store in this building until 1901, when the

business was sold to C.F. Rau. Subsequently, Bueker built a hardware store (still standing) on the north side of the general store. It was Bueker, also, who built in about 1901 a Queen Anne house diagonally across the intersection of Third and Main from the Bueker-Jaeger store.

Additional commercial structures in Chamois are the Sinclair Gas Station and the Shell station, 1920 and 1915 respectively, excellent remaining examples of the first gas stations. The brick Bank of Chamois, built in 1913, is an example of Beaux-Arts commercial architecture.

In Crawford township commercial architecture includes those in Linn: Linn Shoe Store, ca. 1840, brick, one of the earliest buildings in Linn, 1923 Beaux-Arts brick Osage County Courthouse, the 1890 Hometown Lumber and the 1895 Linn Drug Store and the ca. 1890 Tainter building, all of which are brick, and the J.P. McDaniel store, a frame 1920 front gable structure. Also in Crawford township are the "boomtown" style Freedom Store, 1910, and Baclesse's Store, 1898, in Crook.

In Jackson township some interesting commercial structures include: Folk store, frame "boomtown", the front-gables frame Koeltztown Feed store, the brick Farmers Bank, 1902, and the frame Matt Wulff house-store, ca. 1880 in Koeltztown; in Meta there is the stone Farmer's Bank, 1902, the frame J.M. Wilson store, 1903, and the 1904 Anna Radamacher Dress Shop, 1904, made of brick with interesting brick detail along the cornice.

Bonnots Mills features a number of brick and frame commercial buildings and at least one made of logs. A log

building on the main street, currently used by Jim Mantle as an upholstery shop, features a brick facade over the log. Community tradition says that this building was the German tavern and a frame building up the street known as the Voss house was the French tavern. Friction between the Germans and the French was apparently common, even into the twentieth century. In the early 1980s, elderly resident James Eynard recalled that "when the first Germans came to Bonnots Mill, you had to be sure what side of the street you walked on..."³⁸ One of the most distinctive commercial buildings in Bonnots Mill, of course, is the Dauphine Hotel, one of three National Register properties in Osage County. (#430)

The oldest brick commercial building in Bonnots Mill appears to be the M & M Upholstery shop, which was originally the Pacific Railroad Depot, probably built in the late 1850s. The railroad, which came to Bonnots Mill, brought commercial continuity to the village of Bonnots Mill until at least the 1920s, when a new system of roads, built to accommodate automobiles and trucks, began to transport people and goods away from the town. Elderly residents of the county recall that, prior to that time, cattle drives from different points of the county to Bonnots Mill were common. Another important brick structure, at the corner of Main and Riverview, was the Dieckreide General Store. Built by Herman Dieckreide, probably in the late 1870s, the Dieckreide store was once one of the largest mercantile facilities in the county. Dieckreide was born in Hanover in 1842 and married Rosine Pinet, daughter of Jean Baptiste Xavier Pinet, a Bonnots Mill saloon

keeper. Such intermarriges were important to the rapproachment between German and French in the community. Krautman's Korner, a frame commercial building currently owned and operated as a restaurant, was built as a store and saloon with living quarters upstairs. The structure was built in the late 1870s by J.C. DuBrouillet. DuBrouillet was born in France in 1847, although it is uncertain when he emigrated to the United States. The 1880 census lists him as a "saloon keeper" in Bonnots Mill, suggesting that he was already in business in the building now housing Krautman's Korner. DuBrouillet sold his business to C.H. Krautman in 1907.

Also in Linn township are the frame front-gabled Old Heinen Store, 1869, and Lock's Hotel-Backes Grocery, 1880, also a frame front gable structure, both of which are in Loose Creek. The frame Frankenstein store built around 1920 was destroyed by fire just before the survey began in 1987.

In Jefferson township the Langenberg house-store (#357) in Cooper Hill. William Dallmeyer built the general store in 1858. It was a two-story brick building with living quarters on the second floor and a single-story storage shed with a slanted roof attached to the west side. During the Civil War, both Union and Confederate soldiers are reported to have boarded overnight in the two-room basement. William Dallmeyer operated the store until he was killed in the Civil War. His widow then ran the business until 1873 when she married Timothy Leach, Jr. They operated the store together until the late 1880s or early 1890s when Leach drowned while attempting to drive his team and wagon across a

rain-swollen stream. Mrs. Leach then sold the store to August Langenberg, Sr. The Langenbergs expanded the store by converting the storage shed on the west side into a two-story addition. Charles Boeger and Ed Leach bought the business from the Langenbergs in 1906, then sold it in 1931 to August J. "Pete" Langenberg, Jr. In 1925, Pete built the two-story addition on the east side of the building, operating independently from Boeger and Leach by selling anything the other merchants didn't have until they acquired the business in 1931. The house-store is apparently used as a home at this time.³⁹

Also in Jefferson township are the Lange front gable frame store in Byron, 1880, and the frame front gable store in Koenig, 1880.

Westphalia features a number of distinctively German house-stores. The Hilkemeyer and Company general store (#642) was constructed by Albert Schlieff in 1885. Schlieff operated the business for a number of years before selling it to John Sonnen who sold it to Herman Hilkemeyer in August of 1896. The store, which contains living quarters turned into apartments upstairs, is owned and operated by a fourth-generation family member.

Immediately adjacent to the Hilkemeyer and Company general store is another house-store erected in 1893-94 as the Sonnen Saloon. John Sonnen, a local carpenter born in 1860, was the eldest son of Herman Sonnen, who emigrated from Mundelheim, Germany, in approximately 1856. Like the Hilkemeyer and Company store, the Sonnen Saloon had living quarters upstairs.

Across the street and north of Hilkemeyer and Company general store was the Fechtel-Hilkemeyer general store. A substantial two-story stone building, it now houses the Westphalia Historical Society. The upstairs of the building was used in its early days as a millinery shop by Miss Rose Stuckenschneider. Subsequently, the upstairs and basement of the building were converted into a chicken hatchery by A.L. Hilkemeyer. A small room in the rear of the first floor of this building served as the town's post office until 1931.

Rich Fountain features a number of distinctive stone commerical structures dating from the last quarter of the nineteenth century as well. The old Struempf and Mengwasser store, built probably in the 1880s by George Struempf, is located on the northeast corner of the intersection of state highways E and U. The regular coursed limestone of this building seems to be crafted in much the same fashion as the Schrader Store, built in 1892. Both of these commerical buildings bear a great similarity to the stonework in a house built in 1870 directly across the street from the Struempf and Mengwasser store. It, too, was probably built by George Struempf. The newest of the old stone commerical buildings in Rich Fountain is a 1915 structure erected to house the Rich Fountain Bank. In 1936 the bank moved to Linn and the building was converted into a tavern. Later it became a grocery store.

Also in Washington township is the Argyle store/saloon, a ca. 1880 frame foursquare still used today as a grocery store and restaurant. Also in Argyle are the frame front gable post office and a frame front gable feed store.

Numerous front gable frame country school houses still dot the rural landscape of Osage County. These include: Deer Creek School, ca. 1890, in Deer, Flat Rock School in the Chamois area, Hope School, ca. 1886 in Hope, Oak Ridge School, ca. 1920 in Luystown, Potts School. ca. 1900 and Flora School, ca. 1867 in rural Linn, Byron School, 1880 in Byron, the German School, ca. 1880 on County Road 726 in rural Byron, Cooper Hill School, and the Cadet Creek School, 1920, Cadet Creek.

Some consideration should be given to the possibility of creating a rural historic district out of the rich old stock and German-American buildings which dot the entire Maries River Valley, extending from the mouth of the river back to approximately where Route P crosses the river west of Freeburg. While such a designation would, necessarily, be fraught with difficulty, in large part because of the nebulous geographic boundaries, the river valley does provide one of the best known extant resources for the study of German American culture during at least the first three generations in this country (ca. 1835-1915).

A second area for potential designation as a national historic district would be the bulk of the town of Westphalia itself. Preliminary investigation would suggest a district bounded by the intersection of Main and Maries Streets on the north and the intersection of Main and Highway 63 on the south. This includes around fifty sites.

The town of Bonnots Mill provides another historic district possibility, particularly because it appears to be relatively

unchanged in its built environment from the way it looked in the 1870-1890 period. The presence of the railroad provided economic stability to the community, as well as large quantities of reasonably priced pine lumber that could be transported by rail and used for building in the large number of frame structures still standing. About thirty-sites would make up the district.

Rich Fountain provides a greater challenge in terms of creating a realistic historic district of some thirty sites. And yet, there are a number of buildings, particularly the ca. 1880-1890 stone structures, which merit consideration. One possibility for tying them together with a common theme would be the identification of the mason(s) who erected them. It may well be that all were erected by George Struempf.

There is a section of Chamois, south of the railroad tracks and north of state highway 100 and county road K which ought to be considered as a district because of its exemplification of a small railroad town at the height of its prosperity, but more work needs to be done on the town. Nearly thirty sites could make up this district.

Some thought ought to be given to the thematic category of "German-American Churches in Osage County", adding to the Westphalia and Rich Fountain churches, which are already on the register. Logical additions would be the Immaculate Conception Church at Loose Creek (1864), St. Aloysius Catholic Church at Argyle (1910), St. John's Lutheran Church at Babbtown (1875), Our Lady of Help Catholic Church at Frankenstein (1922), the Cathedral of the Ozarks, or Holy Family Catholic Church, at

Freeburg (1921), St. Boniface Catholic Church at Koeltztown (1877), and the Koenig Methodist Church (1879). In many cases, associated buildings still extant include parsonages or rectories, and convents.

Another thematic possibility would be German-American schools in Osage County. The schools were built as part of the complex that included the church, rectory and school in many Catholic communities. Washington Township boasts of a very distinctively German structure near the St. Joseph Church in Westphalia. The school was built in 1868 and is made of brick. Likewise, the Immaculate Conception parish school of Loose Creek (Linn Township) is decidedly German both in design and craftsmanship. Two of the more interesting schools in Benton township are in Chamois. One, the old German-built public school, was erected in 1874 on a high terraced hill in the southern part of town. The other, a non-German built, single-room, much less pretentious brick building, known as the Maceo School, was built in 1884 for the community's black students. The hundreds of blacks who lived in the Chamois area in the 1880s were, in many instances, the descendants of slaves brought into the Missouri River bottom by upland Southerners prior to the Civil War. Other German-American schools in Osage County would include the schools at Loose Creek, Westphalia, Linn, Koeltztown, Hope, and Cooper Hill and rural Byron.

Still another possibility for county-wide categorization of buildings with district or thematic potential would be German house-stores, a number of which occur in Westphalia, as indicated

earlier, at least one in Bonnots Mill, one in Koeltztown, one or more in Rich Fountain, one in Loose Creek, one in Cooper Hill, one in Hope, and perhaps more across the county. More study of these sites particularly and house-stores in Missouri in general needs to be done to determine the importance of these structures in Osage County.

Many questions remain about the material culture of Osage County. Still, the reconnaissance survey of Osage County has allowed us to see, if even in an incomplete fashion, the richness of the county's built environment and the complexity of the historical forces that shaped it.

More primary research needs to be done. Insofar as possible, communities need to be reconstructed on paper by means of the general population census from 1850 to 1920; the agricultural and industrial schedules also need to be consulted where available.

More work can be done in extant nineteenth and early twentieth century newspapers. Additionally, an extensive oral history project might reveal for example, more names of builders and masons.

Much of the built environment of Osage County retains a high degree of integrity; but even buildings in remote parts of the county are suffering seriously from neglect. In towns and villages, buildings are being torn down at an alarming rate. Significant domestic and commercial buildings have been destroyed within the last year in Westphalia, Linn, Chamois, St. Aubert, and Frankenstein.

This reconnaissance survey provides a general look at the cultural resources of Osage County, Missouri. Through this study, it can be seen that a few traditional German structures remain, as well as distinctive French influences, yet the majority of buildings in this area are relective of American building traditions. Additional studies can further the knowledge gained through this survey.

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⁷Memory Book, 3.

⁸Goodspeed, 630.

⁹van Ravenswaay, 60.

¹⁰Schroeder, Adolf E. and Carla Schulz-Giesberg, Hold Dear, As Always: Jetta, a German Immigrant Life in Letters (Columbia: University of Missouri Press, 1988), 198.

¹¹Ibid., 73.

¹²Howard Wright Marshall, Folk Architecture in Little Dixie: A Regional Culture in Missouri (Columbia: Univeristy of Missouri Press, 1981), 33.

¹³Ibid., 13.

¹⁴Dell Upton and John Michael Vlach, Common Places: Readings in American Vernacular Architecture (Athens: The University of Georgia Press, 1986), introduction xviii.

¹⁵Marshall, 23.

¹⁶Thomas Hubka, "Just Folks Designing: Vernacular Designers and the Generation of Form," Dell Upton and John Michael Vlach, Common Places: Readings in American Vernacular Architecture (Athens: The University of Georgia Press, 1986), 429.

¹⁷Ibid.

¹⁸Fred Peterson, "Vernacular Building and Victorian Architecture: Midwestern American Farm Homes," Dell Upton and John Michael Vlach, Common Places: Readings in American Vernacular Architecture (Athens: The University of Georgia Press, 1986), 437.

¹⁹Marshall, 17 and 19.

²⁰Ibid., 25.

²¹Virginia and Lee McAlester, A Field Guide to American Houses (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1988), 75.

²²Marshall, 22.

²³Ibid., 44.

²⁴Ibid., 48.

²⁵Ibid., 53.

²⁶Ibid., 33.

²⁷McAlester, 96.

²⁸Marshall, 64.

²⁹McAlester, 92.

³⁰Marshall, 34-35.

³¹Ibid., 37.

³²Ibid., 57.

³³McAlester, 89.

³⁴Ibid.

³⁵Ibid., 239.

³⁶Ibid., 324, 454.

³⁷Memory Book, 15.

³⁸James Eynard, Interview.

³⁹Memory Book, 32.

LISTING OF SURVEY SITES FOR OSAGE COUNTY, MISSOURI

BENTON TOWNSHIP

1	Ben Whithaus	Morrison area	stone saltbox
2	Whittenbach School	Bailey's Creek	frm frnt gbl
3	Alvin Townley	Chamois, Cherry	frm 4-square
4	Bill Higginson	Chamois, Main	frm I-house
5	Viola Townley	Chamois, Market	frm I-house
6	no name	Chamois, Locust	frm 4-square
7	Joyce Pedigo	Chamois, Locust	frm flk square
8	August Jaegers	Chamois area	frm gothic
9	Dallas/Evans	Chamois, Locust	frm T
10	Keith Dial	Chamois, Cherry	frm h&p
11	Celia Wright	Chamois, Maple	frm h&p
12	Methodist Parsonage	Chamois, Market	frm h&p
13	Alice Hutchison	Chamois, Market	frm I-house
14	Margaret Lieneke	Chamois, Cherry	frm T-house
15	Kendall Evans	Chamois, Main	frm I-house
16	Alvic Hill	Chamois, Market	frm I-house
17	Cornelia Shobe	Chamois, Market	frm g&w
18	George Kishmar	Chamois, Sp. Dist.	frm T-house
19	Kenneth Greer	Chamois, Market	frm g&w
20	Boss	Chamois, Cherry	frm T-house
21	Gus Bogler	Chamois, Locust	frm L-shape
22	Otto Rippstein	Chamois, Cherry	frm frnt g&w
23	Gilberts Gas Station	Chamois, Main	brick rect.
24	Freckmann Smokehouse	Chamois, 3rd	brick rect.
25	Bandstand	Chamois, Riverside	frame oct.
26	Russel Uthe Store	Chamois, Main	brick boom
27	Masonic Lodge	Chamois, Main	brick boom
28	Dance hall	Chamois, Main	stone linear
29	Woody Bogler	Chamois, Pacific	brick linear
30	Bank	Chamois, Main	brick bx-art
31	Fire Station	Chamois, Main	brick boom
32	Garage	Chamois, 1st	brick boom
33	M&M Grocery	Chamois, Main	frm frnt gb
34	Ed Mitchem	Chamois, Main	frm boom
35	Dr. Giffin's Office	Chamois, Main	frm h&p
36	General Store	Chamois, Main	brick boom
37	Lorraine's Shop	Chamois, Main	brick boom
38	Shell Station	Chamois, Cherry	brk square
39	Warehouse	Chamois, Main	brk square
40	Macco School	Chamois, Rose Rd	brk frt gbl
41	Delmer Wehmeyer	Chamois	stone h&p
42	St. Johns United Church of Christ/ German Evangelical Lutheran Church	Chamois	frm frt gbl
43	Jewel Weiher/Busse School	Chamois	frm frt gbl
44	United Church of Christ Parsonage	Chamois	brk I-house
45	High School	Chamois	brk mas pln
46	Evans/Mertens	Chamois, Main	brk L-shape
47	Roy Schaeffer	Chamois area	log/wt I
48	"Old Birch"	Chamois area	brk I-house
49	John Anderson	Chamois area	brk I-house

50	Lee Vincent Store	Chamois area	frm boom
51	Estel Lamb	Chamois area	frm h&p
52	Uthe Farm	Chamois area N	frm I-house
53	Don Spindle	Chamois area 236	frm I-house
54	Ted Roche	Chamois area 235	frm I-house
55	Roy Schaeffer/Cramer	Chamois area 271	frm I-house
56	Ed Schnauss/Lamb	Aud 236	frm I-house
57	Patsy Niederhelm/Lamb	Aud 236	frm frt gbl
58	Martin Lienke	Chamois 100	frm/log I
59	Lienke bros.	Chamois 100	frm T-house
60	Dudley/Hull	Chamois 100	frm/log mix
61	Trachsel/Shobe	Chamois 100	brick 4-square
62	Jenny McKnelly	Chamois 100	frm I
63	August Langerdofer	Chamois 100	frm stack
64	Marie Hackman	Chamois 100	frm I
65	Gus Struttman	Chamois 100	frm I
66	Robert Findlay	Morrison N	frm I
67	Marvin Starke	Morrison 100	frm I
68	no name	St. Aubert 436	frm saltbox
69	no name	St. Aubert 436	frm I
70	George Hitz	St. Aubert 436	frm cabin
71	Muriel Waters	Chamois K	frm linear
72	Sebastian Walker	Frankenstein 435	frm I
73	Skip McNelly	Chamois area FF	frm I
74	Marie Hackman	Morrison 100	frm I
75	Jerry McKnelly	Chamois 100	frm cube
76	Velva Stephens/Siebern	Chamois 100	frm 4-square
77	Russel Duncan	Chamois K	frm I
78	Muriel Waters	Chamois off K	log/wth I
79	Jewel Volkart	Chamois 89	frm gbl&w
80	Flat Rock School	Chamois area 89	frm fnt gbl
81	Flat Rock School cabin	Chamois area 89	log square
82	Walter Hausman/Nickels	Chamois area 315	log h&p
83	Jewell Volkart	Chamois area 89	log I
84	Genevieve Stonner	Chamois area 89	brck saltbox
85	Sinclair Gas Station	Chamois area 89	brk modern
86	Store/Gas Station	Chamois area 89	brk modern
87	Sylvester Oidtman	Chamois area FF	frm I
88	Johnny Howard	Chamois area FF	frm I
89	George Walker	Chamois area 89	frm h&p
90	Jewel Volkart	Chamois area 89	frm linear
91	Deer Creek School	Deer	frm fnt gbl
92	Deer Creek Store	Deer	frm fnt gbl&bm
93	Fredericksburg Church	Fredericksburg J	frm fnt gbl
94	Elmer Scheidegger	Morrison area N	frm saltbox
95	Roy Schaeffer	Morrison area N	frm mix
96	Dale Hackman	Morrison area 100	frm I
97	Francis Gilbert	St. Aubert 100/435	frm h&p
98	Union Church	St. Aubert 436	frm fnt gbl
99	Benedict Store	St. Aubert 436	brk boom
707	Charles Kliethermes	" " 412	frm barn
711	Dennis Lamb	Chamois, 1st	frm h&p
712	Ada Schowengerdt	" "	frm I
713	Otto Rippstein	" , Cherry	frm gbl&w

714	James Glen	" , 1st	frm I
715	C.W. Kaullen	" , Market	frm h&p
716	August Busse	" , 100	frm mix
717	Ethel Lienke	" , 3rd	frm I
719	Thomas Wolfe	" , 274	frm mix
720	Adam Carnes	Deer, 315	frm I
722	Floyd Huebler	Deer, K	frm I
722	Grace Kreuger	Chamois area 274	frm mix
723	Louis Mehmert	Chamois area 274	log/wth pen
724	Norman Townley	Chamois 100	frm stack
725	Shawnee Ck Church	Chamois area 274	frm pen
726	St. Peter's Church	Deer K	frm frt gbl
729	August Rommel	Morrison area 275	log/wth mix
730	Wayne Wight	Chamois area 274	frm frt gbl
731	M.D. Hackman	Morrison area 275	frm I

CRAWFORD TOWNSHIP

100	Kenneth Dooley	Judge area 805	stone I
101	Reed Monroe	Linn area 50E	stone I
102	Baclesse's Store	Crook N/HH	frm frt gbl
103	Freedom Store	Freedom N	frm frt gbl
104	Liescheidt School	Freedom N	frm frt gbl
105	R.E. Tosh	Hope N	frm I
106	Hope Store	Hope N	stone I
107	Hope Store Barn	Hope N	frm frt gbl
108	Hope Mill	Hope N	stone rect.
109	Hope School	Hope N	frm frt gbl
110	Branson Homeplace	Judge area CC	frm cabin
111	Elmer Madron	Judge area 805	frm I
112	Larry Monroe	Judge area 805	frm L
113	Dale Eades	Judge area 808	frm gbl/w T
114	John Langenbacker	Judge area 806	frm L
115	Terry Wolfe	Judge area 808	frm I
116	Boyd Helmig	Judge area 806	frm L
117	Terry Wolfe	Judge area RA	frm cabin
118	Clyde Helmig	Judge area RA	frm cube
119	August Helmig	Judge area 807	frm/log I
120	Branson homeplace barn	Judge area CC	log end crib
121	Dolph Mosley	Judge area CC	log h&p
122	Leslie Branson	Judge CC	frm gbl&w
123	Judge Store	Judge CC	frm frt gbl
124	Clyde Helmig	Judge area 807	log stack
125	Bernadine Helmig	Judge area 807	frm h&p
126	Cleo Owens	Judge area 806	frm I
127	Joe Voss	Judge area 805	brk bungalow
128	Virgil Eikerman	Judge area 805	frm cube
129	John Baclesse	Judge area 805	frm gbl&w
130	Agnes Voss	Linn, Main	frm I
131	Fulkesson	Linn, 1st	frm gbl&w
132	Reta Dennis	Linn, Jefferson	frm L

133	Boillot	Linn, Jefferson	brk L
134	Dubrouillet	Linn, Jefferson	brk gbl&w
135	Dr. Gove House	Linn, Main	brk 4-square
136	Zewicki House	Linn, Main	frm gbl&w
137	Hope Benson	Linn, Main	brk bungalow
138	Linda Brandt	Linn, Main	frm frt gbl
139	McDaniel Store	Linn, Main	frm frt gbl
140	Linn Drug Store	Linn, Main	brk boom
141	Hometown Lumber	Linn, Main	brk boom
142	Osage County Courthouse	Linn, Main	brk bx-arts
143	John Knollmeyer/Gove	Linn, 1st	frm T
144	Ralph Voss	Linn, Main	brk 4-square
145	Charles Graves	Linn, Main	brk L
146	St. George's Rectory	Linn, Main	brk I
147	Assembly of God Church	Linn, Main	brk gothic
148	Linn Shoe Store	Linn, Main	brk I
149	DX Store and Was	Linn, Main	frm gbl&w
150	Tainter Building	Linn, Main	brk boom
151	Charles Campbell	Linn, Main	frm I
152	Henry Meyer	Linn, Main	frm I
153	no name	Linn, Benton	frm frt gbl
154	John Vaughn	Linn, Benton	frm h&p
155	Fred Hartman	Linn, Main	frm gbl&w
156	Bill Turner	Linn, Main	frm gbl&w
157	Herman Balkenbusch	Linn, Main	frm gbl&w
158	William Weeks	Linn, 3rd	frm L
159	Peter Gove	Linn, Main	frm dbl pen
160	Joseph Schaefer	Linn, Main	frm dbl pen
161	Vic Saunier	Linn, Main	frm dbl pen
162	Frank Otto	Linn, Lee	frm dbl pen
163	no name	Linn, Old Mill Rd	frm dbl pen
164	Doug Vogel	Linn Old Mill Rd	frm I
165	no name	Linn, Benton	frm cube
166	P.J. Lock	Linn, Old Mill Rd	frm h&p
167	Jerry Shepard	Linn, Old Mill Rd	stone gbl&w
168	Roberts	Linn, Old Mill Rd	frm gbl&w
169	Nella Ebert	Linn, Main	frm gbl&w
170	Ray Boes	Linn, Main	frm h&p
171	Tony Voss	Linn, Main	frm gbl&w
172	Al's Cafe	Linn, Main	frm gbl&w
173	Max's Place	Linn, Main	frm I
174	Charles Johnson	Linn, Main	frm cube
175	Jay Voshall	Linn, Main	frm I
176	Knollmeyer Motors	Linn, Main	cement modern
177	Kit Rostameyer	Linn, Main	frm h&p
178	August Samson	Linn, Main	frm gbl&w
179	Dr. Broanan's Office	Linn, Main	frm gbl&w
180	St. George's School	Linn, Main	brk mass
181	no name	Linn, 3rd	frm gbl&w
182	Artie Dubrouillet	Linn, 4th	frm gbl&w
183	no name	Linn, Old Mill Rd	frm I
184	Vince Nilges	Linn, 4th	frm h&p
185	Mattie Barrett	Linn, 3rd	frm gbl&w
186	Hubert Walterscheidt	Linn, Lee	frm gble&w

187	no name	Linn, Jefferson	frm gbl&w
188	Gerald Lansford/Zevely	Linn, 1st	frm I
189	Hubert Weeks	Linn area 303	frm/log g&w
190	Will Mantle	Linn area 303	frm I
191	Store	Linn area 301	frm gbl&w
192	William Schneider	Linn area 303	log pen
193	Hallie Mantle	Linn area 303	frm h&p
194	Fairview Church	Linn area 306	frm frt gbl
195	Jim Mahon	Linn area 304	log/wth stack
196	Alice Mahon	Linn area 304	log pen
197	Lester Hicks	Linn area 304	log/wth stack
198	B.A. Mantle	Linn area 310	frm L
199	Flora School	Linn area 309	frm/log frt gb
200	Modern Woodman Hall	Linn area 312	frm frt gbl
201	Truett Laughlin	Linn area 312	frm T
202	Thomas Hubecky	Linn area 312	frm dbl pen
203	Roger Samson	Linn area 89sp	log frm I
204	August Boillot	Linn area 303	log/shgl I
205	Potts School	Linn area 302	log/frm frt gbl
206	Edgar Muenks	Linn area 89s	frm I
207	Jerry Baker	Linn area 89s	frm saltbox
208	Leo Rinkemeyer	Linn area 621	frm I
209	Paul Otto	Linn area 621	frm I
210	Linn Manor Home	Linn area 621	frm octagon
211	Holloway House	Linn area 621	frm I
212	Robert Bess	Linn area 621	frm gbl&w
213	Voss Home	Linn area 621	log/frm I
214	Steve Otto	Linn area 621	log/frm I
215	Lansford	Linn area 621	log/frm I
216	Joe Schaefer	Linn area 50W	log/frm linear
217	Robert Hall	Linn area 810	log/frm I
218	Delphine Laughlin	Linn area 50E	frm mix
219	Ken Forster	Linn area 89N	frm dbl pen
220	Downs	Linn area 50E	frm gbl&w
221	John Lemmel	Linn area 89N	log/frm saltbox
222	Siegle Lockwood	Linn area 50E	frm L
223	Homer Maassen	Linn area 50E	frm I
224	Betty Peron	Linn area 89N	log frt gbl
225	Evans Place	Linn area 89N	frm I
226	Boes School	Linn area 100N	frm frt gbl
227	Frank Branson	Linn area 810	frm I
228	Mint Hill Church	Mint Hill HH	frm frt gbl
229	Oak Ridge School	Luystown 100	frm I
230	Ryors Ebenezer Church	Ryors N	frm frt gbl
718	Katie Cushion	Linn area 301	frm mix
727	Welcome Store	Welcome	frm frt gbl
728	Maurice Perrey	" " 201	stone I
732	John Barnhoft	Linn area 303	frm barn
733	James Mantle	" " 301	frm I
734	Gerald Deeken	" " 304	frm mix
735	L.A. Clark	" " 302	frm mix
736	Jule Pinet	" " 306	log/tin barn
737	Theodore Haslag, Sr.	" " 303	frm mix
738	Frank Kaullen	" " 311	log/wth I

739	James Symmonds	"	"	304	frm I
740	Tillman Agee	"	"	89N	frm T
741	Amie Poncot	"	"	311	frm I
742	Nathaniel Ferrier	"	"	50 E	frm L
743	Acquilla Monroe	"	"	801	frm dbl pen
744	John Hendrix	"	"	89N	frm I
745	Lee Lumpkin	"	"	50E	log pen
746	Ronald Schroeder	"	"	801	frm L
747	Wesley Duncan	"	"	312	frm h&p
748	Leander Dill	"	"	89S	frm h&p
749	John Pinet	"	"	309	frm I mix
750	August Malan	"	"	306	frm dbl pen
751	John Wright	"	"	89N	frm I
752	Robert Curley	"	"	302	frm h&p
753	Jesse Hassler	"	"	306	log/wth pens
754	Peter Schnitzler	"	"	303	frm dbl pen
755	F.H. Vasen	"	"	304	frm frt gbl
756	Everett Mantle	"	"	302	frm h&p
757	Cap Brandt	"	"	306	frm barn
758	Joseph Kliethermes, Jr.	"	"	304	frm cube

JACKSON TOWNSHIP

231	Bax Bros./Sandbothe	Koeltztown area	log/wth saltbx
232	St. John's Church	Babbtown P	frm frt gbl
233	Albert Schepers	Folk 505	frm I
234	Albert Schepers Barn	Folk 505	frm cent crib
235	Alfred Rademann	Folk 505	log pen
236	E.R. Minshall	Folk 503	log creole I
237	Edward Eicholz	Folk 503	frm I
238	Folk Store	Folk	frm boom
239	St. Anthony of Padua	Folk	stone romanes.
240	Linus Winkelman	Folk 505	frm I
241	Bernard Stegeman	Folk 505	frm I
242	Ben Heitman	Folk 505	stone bungalow
243	John Talken	Folk 505	frm I
244	Charles Falter	Koeltztown area T	frm dbl pen
245	Antoinette Cananan	Koeltztown area T	frm frt gbl
246	Ben Schwartz	Koeltztown area T	frm I
247	Bax Bros.	Koeltztown area	frm/log I
248	Gerald Nilges	Koeltztown	log/frm pen
249	Ambrose Schwartz	Koeltztown	frm I
250	Ilda Kampeter	Koeltztown	brk 4-square
251	Ray Wilde	Koeltztown	frm I
252	Ralph Wilde	Koeltztown	frm I
253	August Bax	Koeltztown	frm saltbox
254	St. Boniface School	Koeltztown	brk 4-square
255	St. Boniface Church	Koeltztown	brk frt gbl
256	St. Boniface Parish	Koeltztown	brk I
257	Matt Wueff's Housestore	Koeltztown	frm sltbx&gb
258	Feed Store	Koeltztown	frm frt gbl

259	Bernard Fitzpatrick	Koeltztown	frm gbl&w
260	Catherine Luekenhoff	Koeltztown	frm 4-square
261	John Buschjost	Koeltztown	frm saltbox
262	Stancliff	Koeltztown	frm I
263	Gus Nilges	Koeltztown	frm h&p
264	Richard Buschjost	Koeltztown	frm I
265	Ben Groene	Koeltztown	brk 4-square
266	Angie Bartlett	Koeltztown	frm I
267	Dave Melies	Koeltztown	frm h&p
268	Herman Brumboes	Koeltztown	frm gbl&w
269	Arnold Wulff	Koeltztown	stone pen
270	Farmer's Bank	Meta, 3rd	stone boom
271	Jaeger's Shoes	Meta, 3rd	frm boom
272	Hotel	Meta, 3rd	brk mass
273	Fred Hagenhoff	Meta, 4th	frm h&p
274	Helen Winkelman	Meta, 4th	frm I
275	Kathleen Winkelman	Meta, 4th	frm frt gbl
276	Francis Lubbert	Meta, 4th	frm gbl&w
277	Goerge Kalaf	Meta, 4th	frm h&p
278	Ronnie Bloomberg	Meta, 4th	frm gbl&w
279	John Stokes	Meta, 4th	frm gbl&w
280	Ivy Randolph	Meta, 5th	brk fr gb
281	Floyd Green	Meta, 5th	frm L
282	Rose Werdenhausen	Meta, 5th	concrete I
283	Paul Schultz, Sr.	Meta, 5th	frm fr gb
284	Ruth Vogelsang	Meta, 5th	frm I
285	Troy Burns	Meta, 5th	frm cube
286	Otto Wankum, Jr.	Meta, 5th	frm h&p
287	Ode Kampeter	Meta, 5th	frm I
288	Carol Rakes	Meta, 6th	frm db pn
289	Virginia Fisher	Meta, 6th	frm db pn
290	Frank Bauhaer	Meta, 6th	frm gbl&w
291	Marjorie Jacobs	Meta, 6th	frm db pn
292	Jim Evans	Meta, 7th	frm salbx
293	Steve Sherril	Meta, 7th	frm h&p
294	Meta School	Meta, 7th	stn linear
295	Diamond Feed	Meta, Olive	stn boom
296	Alex Hoffman	Meta, Pine	frm gbl&w
297	Leo Hagenhoff	Meta, Oak	frm I
298	Ode Barnhart	Meta, Oak	frm 4-sq
299	Mitch Stumpe	Meta, Oak	frt gbl
300	Leonard Prater	Meta	frm gb&w
301	Randy Hagenhoff	Meta	frm I
302	Matilda Luebbering	Meta	frm gbl&w
303	St. Cecilia Convent	Meta	brk 4-sq
304	Steve Schwartz	Meta, Pine	frm I
305	Ralph Loethen	Meta, Oak	frm gb&w
306	Harold Loethen, Sr.	Meta, N. Oak	frm ft gb
307	Wilbert Wankum	Meta area	frm mix
308	J.D. McKee	Meta, 4th	frm gbl&w
309	Urban Schmitz	Meta, 4th	frm gbl&w
310	Henry Schriefer	Meta, 4th	frm gbl&w
311	Florence Vaughan	Meta, 4th	frm gbl&w
312	Fred Reinkemeyer	Meta, 4th	frm h&p

313	Louis Stegeman, Jr.	Meta, 4th	frm I
314	Edward Cross	Meta	frm h&p
315	Harold Porting	Meta, Oak	frm I
316	Roger Rissie	Meta, 3rd	frm I
317	Clarence Wansing	Meta, 2nd	frm I
318	Anthony	Meta, 2nd	frm linear
319	Farmers Feed&Grain	Meta, 3rd	frm linear
320	Ida Maasman Florist	Meta, 3rd	frm boom
321	Dr. Terrill Drugstore	Meta, 3rd	brk boom
322	Lumber Yard	Meta, 3rd	frm boom
323	Post Office	Meta, 3rd	frm boom
324	Ben Hagenhoff	Meta, 2nd	frm I
325	Isenburg Building	Meta, Bertha	brk linear
326	Roman Holtmeyer	Meta, 4th	frm T
327	John Kalaf	Meta, 4th	frm bungalow
328	Howard Carter	Meta, 4th	stn/frm gb&w
329	Mapel Gove	Meta, Bertha	frm 4-square
330	Anton Werdenhausen	Meta, 6th	frm gbl&w
331	Lola Webb	Meta, Oak	frm I
332	Aloys Bax	Meta, Oak	frm I
333	Lillie Kalaf	Meta, 3rd	frm I
334	Anna Radmacher	Meta, 3rd	brk boom
335	Clem Herx	Meta, 4th	frm mix
336	Pauline Roberd	Meta, 2nd	frm dbl pen
337	no name	Meta, 2nd	frm dbl pen
338	Vic Radmacher	Meta, 2nd	frm I
339	Jim Hammond	Meta, 4th	frm dbl pen
340	Claud Howard	Meta area	log dbl pen

JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP

341	Mike Buenemann	Cooper Hill 726	log dbl pen
342	Mike Buenemann/Reed	Cooper Hill 726	log/4tim dpen
343	Glen Lange	Byron	frm gbl&w
344	Byron School	Byron	frm frt gbl
345	Ronnie Lansford	Byron	frm I
346	Blacksmith Shop	Byron	frm frnt gbl
347	Methodist Church	Byron	frm frt gbl
348	Edwin Lange	Byron	frm I
349	Byron Store	Byron	frm frt gbl
350	Jack Pennington	Byron area 723	frm I
351	Edwin Lange	Byron area 723	frm h&p
352	Mt. Zion Baptist Church	Byron area 737	frm frt gb mix
353	"Pete" Bacon	Cooper Hill 727	stone I
354	Feursville Store	Cooper Hill 727	frm h&p
355	Arnold Baker	Cooper Hill	log/brk I
356	German School	Cooper Hill 727	frm frt gbl
357	Langenberg Store	Cooper Hill	brk boom
358	Cooper Hill School	Cooper Hill	frm frt gbl
359	St. Paul Evangelical	Cooper Hill	frm frt gbl
360	James Leach	Cooper Hill	frm linear
361	Post Oak School	Cooper Hill 727	frm frt gbl
362	William Scovill	Cooper Hill 726	brk bungalow
363	Woodman's Hall	Koenig	frm I

364	Blacksmith ship	Koenig	frm pen
365	John Voyles	Koenig	frm h&p
366	Store	Koenig	frm frt gbl
367	College Hill Church	Koenig 726	frm frt gbl
368	Methodist Church	Koenig 706	stn frt gbl

LINN TOWNSHIP

369	Robert Burns	Loose Ck 415	frm I
370	Albert Jansen	Loose Ck 415	stone cube
371	LaFever	Loose Ck 415	frm L
372	W. Hilgert	Loose Ck 415	log/frm pen
373	Stan Rackers Shed	Loose Ck 415	log pen
374	Stan Rackers Shed	Loose Ck 415	log pen
375	Stan Rackers	Loose Ck 415	log/frm I
376	Clem Kliethermes	Loose Ck 412	log/wth I
377	Vince Muenks	Loose Ck 412	frm I
378	Vince Muenks shed	Loose Ck 412	frm/stn gbl
379	Wilbert Muenks	Loose Ck 412	log/wth I
380	FAB	Loose Ck 412	frm L
381	Cadet Ck School	Loose Ck 412	frm frt gbl
382	Dale Schmitz	Loose Ck 412	log/wth I
383	FAB	Loose Ck 412	frm I
384	FAB	Loose Ck 412	log/wth I
385	James Cunningham	Loose Ck 412	log/frm I
386	Leon Muenks	Loose Ck 412	log/wth I
387	Richard Porting	Loose Ck 412	frm I
388	FAB	Loose Ck 412	barn
389	Charles Kliethermes	Loose Ck 412	frm I
390	Lincoln Haslag Barn	Linn area W	frm frt gbl
391	Cadet Creek Cemetery	Loose Ck 413	cemetery
392	Karl Phal	Loose Ck 413	frm I
393	John Baker	Linn area 605	frm/stn I
394	Moore Home	Linn area 604	½-tim I
395	R.L. Turner	Linn area 605	log/frm I
396	Stanley Strobe	Linn area 604	log/frm I
397	John Robertson	Linn area 604	log/frm I
398	Russel Bacon	Linn area 50W	frm mix
399	Medley's Place	Linn area U	log/frm I
400	"Turner Farm" barn	Linn area 605	log
401	Clarence Baker/Vogel	Linn areaa U	frm I
402	John Oidtman/Maasen	Linn area W	½-tim I
403	Warren Haslag/Ferguson	Linn area 401	frm h&p
404	Carter Peters, Jr.	Loose Ck 602	log h&p
405	Joseph Rustemeyer	Loose Ck 404	log/frm I
406	Wilfred Otto Barn	Linn area W	frm
407	Tressie Vaughan	Linn area 401	log/frm I
408	Ron Franken/Schroeder	Linn area W	log/frm I
409	Hartman	Linn area W	log/frm I
410	Anton Hazelhorst/Boillot	Linn area W	log/frm I
411	Lester Hoerschgen	Loose Ck 403	log/frm h&p
412	Gilbert Hilkemeyer	Loose Ck 403	log/frm I
413	Herbert Haslag	Loose Ck 403	log/frm h&p
414	Henry Kremer	Loose Ck 403	frm I

415	Albert Rustemeyer	Loose Ck 403	frm I
416	Goode/Wagner	Loose Ck 403	frm I
417	Cletus Rustemeyer	Loose Ck 411	frm T
418	Godfrey Schaeffer/Jaeger	Loose Ck 411	log/wth I
419	Leon Peters/Schaeffer	Loose Ck 411	log pen
420	Charles Kliethermes	Loose Ck 412	log/frm frt gbl
421	Stan Strobe	Linn area 604	frm I
422	Nick Smith/Paul Bonnot	Frankienstein 435	log/frm h&p
423	Gentges/Jules Bonnot	Loose Ck 413	log pen
424	Sisters Convent	Bonnots Mill	frm T
425	Philip Lock	Bonnots Mill	brk cottage
426	Anton Backes	Bonnots Mill	brk h&p
427	United Methodist Church	Bonnots Mill	frm frt gbl
428	St. Louis Parish Church	Bonnots Mill	frm frt gbl
429	Backes Feed Co.	Bonnots Mill	frm mass
430	Dauphine Hotel	Bonnots Mill	frm I mass
431	MO/Pacific Depot	Bonnots Mill	brk boom
432	Dickriede Store	Bonnots Mill	brk boom
433	Eynard's Store	Bonnots Mill	frm I mass
434	Jimmy Backes	Bonnots Mill	frm I
435	Post Office	Bonnots Mill	frm frt gbl
436	Rodererick	Bonnots Mill	frm I
437	Voss Tavern	Bonnots Mill	frm 4-square
438	George Haslag/Smith	Bonnots Mill	frm T
439	St. Louis Church Parson	Bonnots Mill	frm I
440	Dieckriede Store	Bonnots Mill	frm I
441	Jerome Maassen	Bonnots Mill	frm I
442	John Bonnot	Bonnots Mill	frm I
443	"Grandma" Bonnot	Bonnots Mill	frm I
444	Hugh Laughlin	Bonnots Mill	frm 4-square
445	Matt Schmitz	Bonnots Mill	frm h&p
446	Paul Perry/Mantle	Bonnots Mill	frm h&p
447	Joseph Jacquin	Bonnots Mill	frm bungalow
448	Fr. George Kremer	Bonnots Mill	frm bungalow
449	Fred Meamber	Bonnots Mill	frm h&p
450	Keating/Rotter	Bonnots Mill	frm L
451	School House	Bonnots Mill	frm frt gbl
452	Henry Perrot	Bonnots Mill	frm frt gbl
453	Dr. Biesemyer	Bonnots Mill	frm frt gbl
454	Peggy Thompson/Brester	Bonnots Mill	frm frt gbl
455	Lawrence Haslag	Bonnots Mill	frm frt gbl
456	Phil Lock	Bonnots Mill	frm frt gbl
457	Herb Linnenburk/Haslag	Bonnots Mill	frm gbl&w
458	Jerry Eicholz/Backes	Bonnots Mill	frm gbl&w
459	Victor Party	Bonnots Mill 416	frm I
460	Millan Schaber/Boillot	Bonnots Mill 416	frm I
461	Boillot	Bonnots Mill 416	log pen
462	Harvey Buhr/Smith	Bonnots Mill C	frm I
463	Hubert Brauner/Party	Bonnots Mill A	frm I
464	Elmer Buhr	Bonnots Mill A	log/wth dl pen
465	Bonnot	Bonnots Mill A	log pen
466	Charles Stieferman	Bonnots Mill C	frm I
467	Albert Keilholz/Weisloser	Bonnots Mill 432	frm I
468	Nelson Smith	Frankenstein 425	frm I

469	Frankenstein Store	Frankenstein C	frm linear
470	Our Lady of Help Convent	Frankenstein C	brk I mass
471	Our Lady of Help Church	Frankenstein C	stone gothic
472	Our Lady of Help Rectory	Frankenstein C	stone frt gbl
473	Albert Kielholz/Sting	Frankenstein 432	log/frm I
474	Dudenhoeffer	Frankenstein 435	log/frm dl pn
475	Ben Peters/Roettgen	Frankenstein C	log/frm I
476	Albert Keilholz	Frankenstein 432	frm frt gbl
477	Robert Haslag/McKnight	Frankenstein 423	log/frm I
478	Elmer Broker	Frankenstein 425	frm T
479	Paul Samson	Frankenstein C	frm I
480	Herbert Dudenhoeffer	Frankenstein 424	frm I
481	Jack Kennedy	Frankenstein C	frm I
482	James Fitzgerald	Frankenstein C	frm I
483	Richard Backes/Henderson	Frankenstein 100	log/frm db pn
484	O.R. Thompson cabin	Frankenstein C	log pen
485	Nelson Smith barn	Frankenstein 425	barn
486	Nelson Smith	Frankenstein C	frm h&p
487	Thomas Darling	Loose Ck 402	frm dbl pen
488	James McCarty	Loose Ck	log/frm gbl&w
489	Theresa Kremer	Loose Ck	frm I
490	Anna Backes	Loose Ck	log/frm I
491	Hentges/Store	Loose Ck	log/frm gbl
492	Charles Kliethermes	Loose Ck	log/wth I
493	1st Osage Co. Courthouse	Loose Ck	log pen
494	Rectory	Loose Ck	stn 4-square
495	Immaculate Conception	Loose Ck	brk frt gbl
496	Old Heinen Store	Loose Ck	frm frt gbl
497	Jacob Bolton	Loose Ck	frm I
498	Heinen/Peter Muenks	Loose Ck	frm I
499	Luke Kremer	Loose Ck	frm frt gbl
500	Olivia Eickhoff	Loose Ck	frm I
501	Alma Muenks/Heinen	Loose Ck	stn gk mass
502	Glen Robertson	Loose Ck	frm I
503	John Haslag	Loose Ck	frm h&p
504	Henry Stieferman	Loose Ck	frm gbl&w
505	Tom Prenger	Loose Ck	frm I
506	Paul Nelson	Loose Ck	frm I
507	no name	Loose Ck	frm I
508	School	Loose Ck	brk mass
509	Roger Vogel	Loose Ck	frm frt gbl
510	Charles Buthod	Loose Ck	frm gbl&w
511	Josephine Backes	Loose Ck	frm I
703	James Maxey	Frankenstein 435	log/wth creole
704	Harry Kremer	Loose Ck 403	log/wth I
705	Peter Kremer	Loose Ck 403	log/wth I
706	Joseph Muenks/Peters	Linn area 401	log/wth mix
707	Charles Kliethermes	Loose Ck 412	log/wth barn

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP

512	John Falter	Koeltztown area 515	br I vic
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513	Ben Kremer	Linn area 606	log/fm I
514	A. Boehme	Linn area DD	log/fm I
515	Carl Huber	Westphalia area 501	frm barn
516	Ray Bax	Freeburg area 526	frm barn
517	Paul Sestak	Freeburg area 521	log/frm mix
518	Charles Crede	Westphalia area 609	frm I
519	no name	Argyle, 1st	frm I
520	John Wells	Argyle, 5th	log/br db pn
521	Dr. Robert Shannon	Argyle, 2nd	br frt gbl
522	Fred Sandbothe	Argyle	frm I
523	Joe Schwartz	Argyle, 6th	frm I
524	Mike Schroeder	Argyle, Walnut	frm I
525	Irene Schroeder	Argyle, 5th	frm I
526	Gertrude Wieberg	Argyle, 3rd	brk I
527	St. Alyosious	Argyle, Pine	frm frt gbl
528	Herb Wolff	Argyle, Cherry	frm h&p
529	Virginia Elliot	Argyle, 3rd	frm I
530	Schell	Argyle, 3rd	frm I
531	Toby Wieberg	Argyle, 3rd	frm h&p
532	Steve Bauer	Argyle, 5th	frm I
533	Gertrude Albers	Argyle, 5th	frm saltbox
534	Post Office	Argyle, 2nd	frm frt gbl
535	Store/Saloon	Argyle, 2nd	frm 4-square
536	Public School	Argyle, Pine	frm linear
537	Rectory	Argyle, Pine	frm I
538	Micheal Brandel	Argyle, 2nd	frm I
539	Jerry Otto	Argyle, 2nd	frm h&p
540	Clarence Kampeter	Argyle, 5th	frm 4-square
541	Knights of Columbus Hall	Argyle, 2nd	frm 4-square
542	Ed Brunnert	Argyle, 5th	log/wth pen
543	Annie Van Loo	Argyle, 1st	frm gbl&w
544	George Kingsworthy	Argyle, Poplar	frm gbl&w
545	Groener	Argyle, 3rd	brk I
546	Michael Brandel II	Argyle, 2nd	frm 4-square
547	Gertrude/Tony Wieberg	Argyle, 3rd	brk I
548	John Schulte	Argyle, Poplar	frm 4-square
549	Ed Brunnert	Argyle, 5th	log barn
550	Joe Schell	Argyle, 5th	frm livery
551	George Spies	Argyle area 532	log/frm sltbx
552	Lawrence Kampeter	Argyle area 532	frm I
553	Dale Bexton	Argyle area 532	frm 4-square
554	Marvin Koerber	Argyle area 532	frm I
555	Lucille Koerber	Argyle area 532	frm L
556	Norbert Hilke	Argyle area 532	lg/brk/frm mix
557	Fred Hilke	Argyle area	frm I
558	Don McCune	Argyle area	frm I
559	Don Kampeter	Argyle area 532	frm I
560	Helen Rudroff	Freeburg area E	frm I
561	Bob Becker	Freeburg	frm frt gbl
562	Ben Wilde	Freeburg, Vienna Rd	frm I
563	Anna Wieberg	"	frm h&p
564	Ray Root/Koerber School	"	frm h&p
565	no name	"	frm I
566	no name	Freeburg	frm h&p

567	Martin Schulte	Freeburg	frm h&p
568	Kate Willibrand	Freeburg, 63	frm I
569	Dickneite Oil	" "	frm boom
570	Pool Hall	" "	frm boom
571	Barber Shop	" "	frm boom
572	Pistol Cafe	" "	frm mix
573	Frank Loehner	Freeburg, Vienna Rd	frm I
574	John Willibrand	" "	frm I
575	Willie Bexton	" "	frm dbl pn I
576	Darlene Bland	Freeburg, Pine	frm h&p
577	Ed Wieberg	Freeburg, Gilbert	frm I
578	Anton Schuelter	Freeburg, Gilbert	frm I
579	Gus Brune	Freeburg, Gilbert	frm h&p
580	Linus Hasenbeck	Freeburg, Locust	frm frt gbl
581	Aloys Buechler	Freeburg	frm h&p
582	Anthonie Lock	Freeburg, Pine	frm gbl&w
583	Farmer's Elevator	Freeburg	
584	Elmer Schneider	Freeburg	frm I
585	John Welshmeyer	Freeburg	frm frt gbl
586	Simone Linnenbrink	Freeburg	frm I
587	Rosie Hertzing	Freeburg	frm I
588	Mike Dickneite	Freeburg	frm cottage
589	Holy Family Church	Freeburg	frm dbl st
590	Bob Orthal	Freeburg	frm h&p
591	Dudenheoffer Apartments	Freeburg	frm 4 sq
592	Old Freeburg Bank	Freeburg	frm boom
593	Steve Winkelman	Freeburg area, 521	frm I
594	Don Schulte	Freeburg area, 521	frm I
595	Clarence Winkelman	Freeburg area, 521	frm I
596	Norbert Plassmeyer	Freeburg area, 521	frm I
597	Steve Bauer	Freeburg area, 634	frm mix
598	Picker	Freeburg area, 634	frm sgl pen
599	Bauer Smokehouse	Freeburg area, 634	frm sgl pen
600	Raymond Bax	Freeburg area, 526	frm saltbox
601	Rectory	Rich Fountain, U	frm I
602	Herb Brandt	Rich Fountain, U&E	frm I
603	Dressel	Rich Fountain, E	frm I
604	Lee and Mary Ampmen	Rich Fountain, U	frm h&p
605	Fick	Rich Fountain, U	frm bungalow
606	No name	Rich Fountain, E	frm I
607	Mark Berhorst	Rich Fountain, U	frm 4 sq
608	Bank	Rich Fountain, E	frm frt gbl
609	Schrader Store	Rich Fountain, E	frm brd frt
610	Alvin Eisterhold	Rich Fountain, U	frm boom
611	No name	Rich Fountain, E	frm cottage
612	Eisterhold Store	Rich Fountain, U	frm boom
613	Warehouse	Rich Fountain, E	frm boom
614	Old Mill	Rich Fountain, E	frm other
615	Sacred Heart Church	Rich Fountain, U	frm cntr st
616	Joseph Struempf	Rich Fountain, E	frm I
617	Old Schader Store/House	Rich Fountain, E	frm I
618	Ed Brune	Rich Fountain, U	frm I
619	Jim Schmitz	Rich Fountain, U	frm I
620	Baldwin	Rich Fountain, U	frm I

621	Old Fritz Willebrand	Rich Fountain, E	frm I
622	Tom Bax	Rich Fountain, U	frm I
623	Robert Grellner	Rich Fountain, U	frm I
624	Elias Fick	Rich Fountain, E	frm I
625	Dennis Fick	Rich Fountain, E	frm bungalow
626	Kenny Zeilman	Rich Fountain, U	frm bungalow
627	Scheulen	Rich Fountain, E	frm bungalow
628	Dolores Veltrop	Rich Fountain, U	frm h&p
629	Zeke's	Rich Fountain, E	frm L
630	Bernard Bruns	Westphalia, Main	h-tim/wth h&p
631	Ed Brunnert	Argyle, 5th	frm I
632	Herb Bock	Rich Fountain, 621	frm I
633	Mengwasser	Rich Fountain, DD	frm I
634	Robert Schoenen	Argyle area, 532	frm I
635	Ruth Holterman	Freeburg area, 521	frm I
636	Old Westphalia Jail	Westphalia	frm square
637	C. G. Castrop	Westphalia, Main	frm gbl & wing
638	Westphalia Inn	Westphalia, Main	frm other
639	Mary Scheulen	Westphalia, Main	frm I
640	Eicholz	Westphalia, Maries	frm gbl frt
641	Veltrop	Westphalia, Main	frm h&p
642	Hilkemeyer & Co.	Westphalia, Main	frm crnr entry
643	Bank	Westphalia, Main	frm sgl entry
644	Eddie Boch	Westphalia, Main	frm h&p
645	Dr. Bols	Westphalia, Main	frm h&p
646	Henry A. Brune	Westphalia, Main	frm I
647	Joe Radel	Westphalia, Main	frm h&p
648	No name	Westphalia, Main	frm h&p
649	Caroline Pinnell	Westphalia, Main	frm h&p
650	Wilfred Kempker	Westphalia, Main	frm h&p
651	Anton Fechtel	Westphalia, Main	frm bungalow
652	Mrs. G. H. Hilkemeyer	Westphalia, Main	frm composite
653	Brendel	Westphalia, Main	frm bungalow
654	Bill Temmen	Westphalia	frm I
655	Joe and Dora Massman	Westphalia, Main	frm I
656	Werner	Westphalia, Main	frm I
657	Raymond Schmitz	Westphalia, Main	frm I
658	Isle	Westphalia, Main	frm I
659	Eichholz	Westphalia, Main	frm I
660	No name	Westphalia, Main	frm I
661	Rehagen Heat/AC	Westphalia, Main	frm brd frt
662	Old Firehouse/Carpenter	Westphalia, Main	frm other
663	Della Winkelman	Westphalia, Main	frm I
664	No name	Westphalia, Main	frm dbl pen
665	Landrum	Westphalia, Main	frm up & wing
666	Ted Brendel	" "	frm h&p
667	Pauline Schauwecker	" "	frm frt gbl
668	Alfred Kleffner	" "	frm frt gbl
669	Frank Wegman	" "	frm h&p
670	Jim Krone	" "	frm h&p
671	Kathy Johannesmeyer	" "	frm frt gbl
672	Mike Knoll	" "	frm I
673	Mill	" , Mill Rd	frm
674	Store	" , Main	brk frt gbl

675	H.W. Holterman	"	"	frm boom
676	Butcher Shop	"	"	stone dbl pen
677	Hilkemeyer Store	"	"	stone brd frt
678	Vance Hopkins	"	"	frm I
679	Bob Libbert	"	", Maries	frm sltbx
680	Tim Tinsman	"	", Main	frm 4-square
681	Lawrence Schmitz	"	", Maries	frm I
682	Marion Armentrout	"	", Main	brk gbl&w
683	C.R. Willibrand	"	"	brk I
684	Westermann	"	"	log linear
685	St. Joseph Church	"	"	stone frt gbl
686	Joe Kever	"	"	frm h&p
687	Walter Berhorst	Westphalia,	512	stone I
688	Ray Grafe	"	", Main	brk I
689	Charles Deeken	Westphalia,	610	log/wth stlbx
690	Richard Luebbert	"	", 608	stn/frm I
691	Gerhard Schauwecker	"	", 610	stone I
692	Conrad Fechtel	"	", 63	brk I
693	Johanna Kliethermes	"	", 50	frm I
694	Carl Huber	"	", 501	brk I
695	Anton Fechtel	"	", 63	brk I
696	Joe Holterman	"	", 609	frm T
697	Frank Reichart	"	", 610	frm h&p
698	Elmer Boessen	"	", 63	frm L
699	Porth/Even/Fechtcl	"	", 63	stn/frm I
700	Elmer Boessen	"	", 63	stn h&p
701	Richard Bax	Linn area	623	frm mix
702	Stephen Morfeld, Jr.	Linn area	623	frm I
708	Henry Nilges	Loose Ck area	602	log/wth I
709	Henry Porth	"	" 610	brk I
710	John Dohman/Boessen	"	" 608	brk I