

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service
**National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form**

1. Name of Property

historic name _____
other names/site number Stafford -Olive Historic District [preferred]

2. Location

street & number An area roughly bordered by Stafford Street on the west, Olive on the east, West Fifth Street on the south, and West Second Street on the north. [N/A] not for publication
city or town Washington [N/A] vicinity
state Missouri code MO county Franklin code 71 zip code 63090

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

Claire F. Blackwell 8 August 2000
Signature of certifying official/Title Claire F. Blackwell/Deputy SHPO Date

Missouri Department of Natural Resources
State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

<input type="checkbox"/> entered in the National Register. See continuation sheet [] .	Signature of the Keeper	Date of Action
<input type="checkbox"/> determined eligible for the National Register. See continuation sheet [] .	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> determined not eligible for the National Register.	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> removed from the National Register.	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> other, (explain:)	_____	_____

**Stafford-Olive Historic District
Franklin County, Missouri
Historic Resources of Washington, Missouri**

5. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources Within Property		
		Contributing	Non-contributing	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	140	27	buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	0	0	sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	0	0	structures
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	0	0	objects
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	140	27	Total

Name of related multiple property listing.

Historic Resources of Washington, Missouri

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register.

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

DOMESTIC/ single dwelling
DOMESTIC/ secondary structure
COMMERCE/TRADE/ specialty store

Current Functions

DOMESTIC/ single dwelling
DOMESTIC/ secondary structure
COMMERCE/TRADE/office

7. Description

Architectural Classification

Other: Missouri German
LATE VICTORIAN: Queen Anne
LATE VICTORIAN: Second Empire

foundation Stone
 walls Brick
Asbestos
 roof Asphalt
 other _____

Narrative Description See continuation sheet [x].

See continuation sheet []

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

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

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

Criteria Considerations

Property is:

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

B removed from its original location.

C a birthplace or grave.

D a cemetery.

E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.

F a commemorative property.

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

Narrative Statement of Significance

See continuation sheet [x].

9. Major Bibliographic References

Bibliography

See continuation sheet [x].

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested

previously listed in the National Register

previously determined eligible by the National Register

designated a National Historic Landmark

recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey

recorded by Historic American Engineering Record

Areas of Significance

Architecture

Community Planning and Development

Period of Significance

ca. 1858-1949

Significant Dates

Significant Person(s)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

unknown/Willenbrink, Rudy

Waldrum, George

Primary location of additional data:

State Historic Preservation Office

Other State Agency

Federal Agency

Local Government

University

Other:

Name of repository:

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10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Approximately 30 acres

UTM References

A. Zone	Easting	Northing	B. Zone	Easting	Northing
15	672500	4269960	15	673025	4269740
C. Zone	Easting	Northing	D. Zone	Easting	Northing
15	672720	4269200	15	672500	4269340

[] See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

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

Boundary Justification

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Debbie Sheals

organization Private Consultant date 12-15-99

street & number 406 West Broadway telephone 573-874-3779

city or town Columbia state Missouri zip code 65203

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

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

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

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional Items

(Check with the SHPO or FOP for any additional items)

Property Owner

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

name See Appendixes for individuals. Project Sponsor: Washington HPC/ Project Contact Walter Hatcher

street & number City of Washington 405 Jefferson Street telephone (636) 239-2690

city or town Washington state MO zip code 63090

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7. Description continued.

Architectural Classification

LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS/ Tudor Revival
LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS/ Colonial Revival
LATE 19TH AND Early 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS/
Bungalow/Craftsman
 Other: Foursquare
 Other: Gable Front
 Other: Gabled Ell
 Other: Double-Pen

foundation Brick
Concrete
Concrete Block
 walls Weatherboard
Vinyl
Aluminum
Stucco
 roof Metal
Slate
Ceramic Tile

Summary: The Stafford-Olive Historic District in Washington, Franklin County, Missouri is a residential neighborhood which covers roughly 30 acres of land. The district sits just west of the commercial center of town, and abuts both of the existing National Register Historic Districts in Washington; the Tibbe Historic District is due east, and the Downtown Washington Historic District is northeast. Although geographically close, those districts contain different types of properties. The Downtown District is for the most part a commercial area, while the Tibbe District contains a cohesive collection of large high style residences. The working class dwellings of the Stafford-Olive neighborhood represent a distinctly different grouping of historic resources. The Stafford-Olive district stretches along Stafford and Olive Streets, between West Second and West Fifth Streets. The houses throughout the area tend to be built close together, and set close to the street. This is particularly true of the older houses along Stafford Street; many are located no more than five or ten feet from the street, and several are directly on the sidewalk.

The houses of the neighborhood range from very small ante-bellum Missouri-German dwellings to multi-story Victorian residences; modest dwellings predominate. There are also a large number of early twentieth century houses, including many highly intact Bungalows. Altogether, there are 167 buildings in the district. Of those, 113 are houses, one is a commercial building, and 53 are outbuildings. The overall level of integrity is very good; 140 of the 167 buildings are contributing. Contributing resources include 103 houses, one gas station, and 36 outbuildings. The oldest house in the area dates to ca. 1858, the newest to the early 1990's. New construction is quite minimal, less than ten of the houses in the district are less than fifty years old.

Overall, the buildings of the district exhibit a good cross section of construction dates and

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building types, and reflect the historic contexts discussed in the Multiple Property Submission cover document "Historic Resources of Washington, Missouri." All three of the major periods of development which were discussed in that document are represented. Those periods are as follows: Period I. Early Development and German Immigration: 1839-1870 (19 contributing properties), Period II. The Golden Era: 1871-1904 (15 contributing properties), and Period III. Assimilation and Twentieth Century Development: 1905-1950 (69 contributing properties.) Property types discussed in the cover document are also well-represented. Contributing buildings include: 35 Vernacular Missouri-German houses, 9 Victorian dwellings, 3 Gabled Ells, 9 Gable Fronts and 5 Narrow Gabled Ells, 9 Period Revivals, 7 Foursquares, 2 Pyramid Squares, and 30 Bungalows.¹ The buildings of the Stafford-Olive District reflect city-wide patterns of architectural and social development and are representative of the historic contexts discussed in the MPS cover document.

Elaboration: The Stafford-Olive Historic District includes two of the town's earliest thoroughfares, Stafford and West Fifth Streets, as well as several small subdivisions which were platted in the 1850's. Much of the land within the district boundaries was never included in formal subdivisions. Half of the lots along Stafford Street, and almost all of the land along Olive was simply divided into individual lots rather than split up as part of a formal subdivision. The property divisions now in use were largely in place by the early part of this century. (See Figure One, 1919 Atlas Map.) Most of the lots are rectangular, and relatively narrow. The topography is slightly hilly, with a general slope to the north.

The southern part of the district includes most of the 500 block of West Fifth Street, as well as the four and five hundred blocks of Fremont, which is just north of Fifth. Stafford Street runs north and south, along the west half of the district. The properties on Olive Street, which runs northeast from Horn Street, constitute most of the eastern part of the district. The northern border runs along West Second and West Third Streets; both contain houses within the district boundaries. Within those boundaries, development occurred in a random fashion, and nearly every street in the neighborhood has a diverse mix of architectural styles and types. It is not at all unusual to find ante-bellum properties side by side with 1920's Bungalows. West Second Street is the only exception; all six district properties on that street were built in the 1920's and 1930's.

As a group, the houses in the area reflect general trends in the development of Washington. The district contains houses from all three of the historical periods discussed in the Multiple Property Submission Cover Document. (See "Historic Resources of Washington, Missouri.")

¹ See the MPS Cover document "Historic Resources of Washington, Missouri: Architectural Development: 1839-1950, Section F, Associated Property Types," for a full discussion of these property types.

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Houses were scattered throughout the neighborhood by the time of the Civil War, and new dwellings were added at a steady pace for most of the next century. The neighborhood was almost completely developed by the late 1930's; only a few houses in the district are less than 50 years old.

Roughly 17% of the houses in the district were built before 1870, which is the end of the first period of development. (See MPS Cover Document: Historic Resources of Washington, Missouri: Early Development and German Immigration: 1839-1870.) Stafford Street in particular contains a good number of ante-bellum residences, just over half of the district total. All of the district was within the city limits by the time of the 1877 Atlas map, and most of the subdivisions in the area had been platted by that time.

District houses built during that first period of development strongly reflect the German heritage of their builders. All of the pre-1871 buildings in the district are Missouri-German, and all except two still look much as they did in 1870. (One heavy timber building has been altered, and the other house was remodeled in the early twentieth century.) Those early Missouri-German buildings all have brick walls and side-facing gable roofs; most are one or one and one-half stories tall, with symmetrical facades and dentiled cornices. Property types include central passage, side entry, and double pen vernacular Missouri German houses. One of the best examples of the Missouri-German building tradition for that period is the one story brick house at 414 Stafford Street, which was built ca. 1858. That house has paired end chimneys linked by a parapet wall, as well as a dentiled cornice and jack arches above the windows.

The houses of the second period of development, which were built between 1871 and 1904, exhibit a slight mix of the Missouri-German building tradition and mainstream American architectural styles, although Missouri-German traditions continued to be dominant. (See MPS Cover Document: Historic Resources of Washington, Missouri: The Golden Era: 1871-1904.) This was a relatively slow period of development in the area; only 15, or about 12%, of the houses in the district were built at this time. Of those, 11 were Missouri-German and 3 utilized Victorian styling to varying degrees. All of the Victorian dwellings were built towards the end of that period. Basic Missouri-German characteristics and house types continued to dominate; the major change was that windows of the Missouri-German houses were topped exclusively with segmental arches, as opposed to the mix of flat and arched tops found on the earlier houses. It was also during this time that one of the largest houses in the district was built; the two and one-half story brick Queen Anne style house at 502 West Third dates to ca. 1900.

The third period of development, 1905-1950, was marked by a city-wide building boom. (See MPS Cover Document: Historic Resources of Washington, Missouri: Assimilation and Twentieth Century Development: 1905-1950.) The majority of the houses in the district date to that period. This is a function of both the increased rate of construction at that time, and the fact that the houses built then have been around fewer years. Fully 71% of the houses in the district were built between 1905 and 1950.

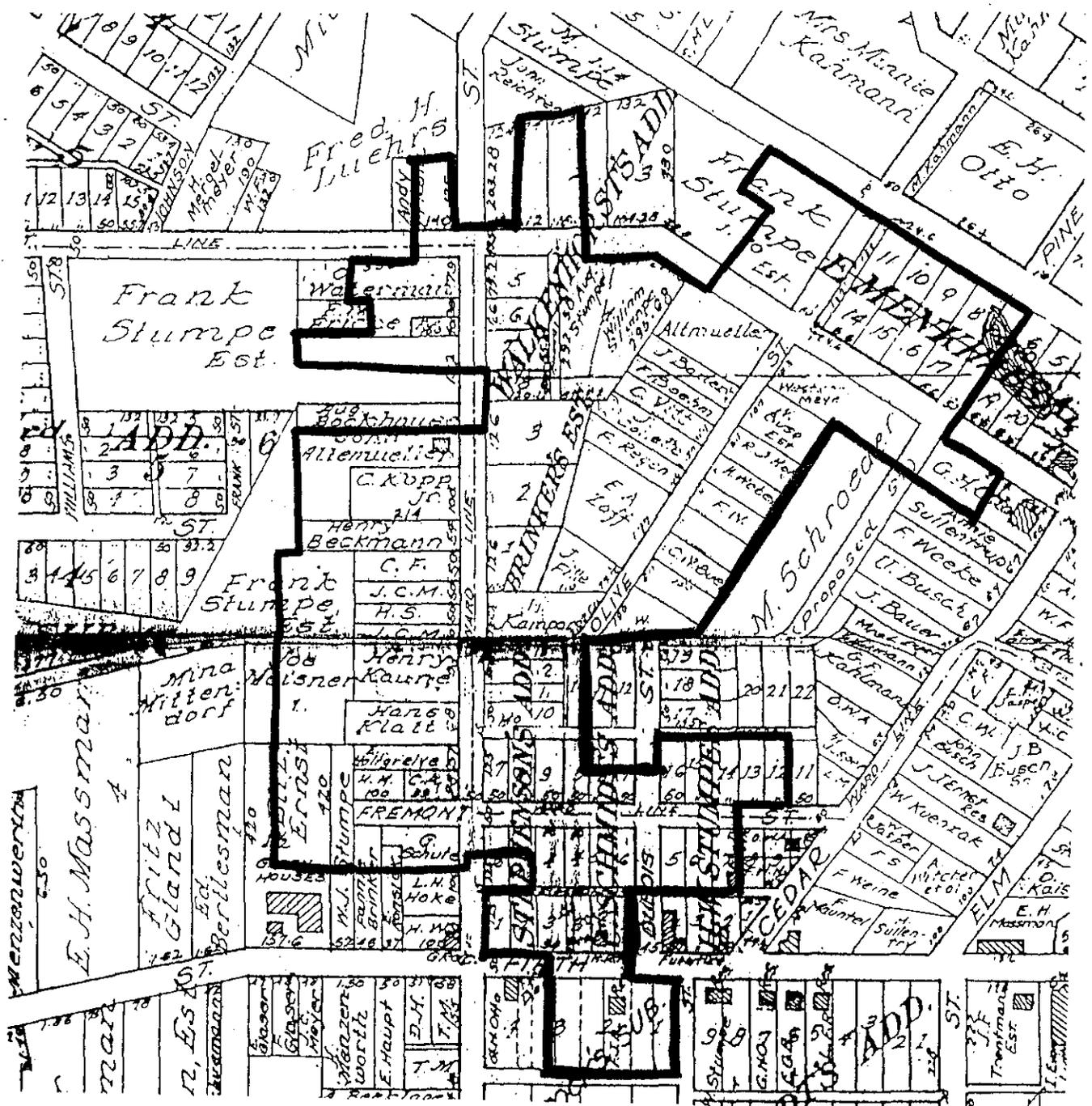
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Figure One. 1919 Atlas Map, With Current District Boundaries.



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Houses in the area which were constructed before the 1920's include traditional Missouri-German forms and more modern popular house types. The latter include the Foursquare, the Gabled Ell, and the Narrow Gabled Ell, which appears to be an urban version of the more common Gabled Ell. All of those forms were popular with mail order house and plan companies, and reflect national trends in architectural development. After about 1920, the nationally prominent Bungalow house type dominated new construction in the district. Later houses also include a few good examples of Period House types, such as the Tudor and Cotswold Cottage revivals. Washington's strong Missouri-German building tradition did not, however, completely disappear. Red brick walls and segmental arched windows can be found on many of the Bungalows which were built in the 1920's and 1930's. One such example of that combination is the red brick Bungalow at 310 Olive Street, which dates to ca. 1920. Brick continued to be a popular wall material for all property types; more than half of the district houses built in Period III have brick walls. Overall, fully two-thirds of the properties in the district have exterior brick walls.

The district continues to reflect the long period of neighborhood development, which covered nearly a full century. The random patterns of construction in the area have resulted in a well-mixed and diverse collection of historic houses. The neighborhood today looks very much as it did in the 1940's; more than 91% of the houses in the district are contributing resources. They offer a highly intact, representative cross section of Washington's historic residential architecture.

△

Individual Property Descriptions

The historic names given below represent the first known owner or resident(s) of the property; the date in parentheses indicates the first year that person is known to have lived there or owned the property. The word residence was used if the early occupants were identified, but it was unclear if they owned the property as well. Historic names and construction dates are based upon earlier survey data, tax records, Sanborn Maps, and/or City Directories. Outbuildings were not specifically dated; if an outbuilding appeared to be more than fifty years old, and relatively unchanged, it was counted as a contributing building. See the attached Property Footprint Map for addresses and locations. [c] Contributing Building, [nc] Non-contributing building.

1. 409 Fremont Street, the Frank Sellmeyer, and C. Clase Residence (1931), ca. 1930. A brick veneer foursquare duplex with a hipped roof, a concrete foundation, and a central bay porch. There are two front doors set beneath the front porch. The porch has a hipped roof, original straight brick posts, and modern ironwork railings. The building has a hipped front dormer, and early or original 1/1 windows. [c] A small frame shed at the rear of the lot has board and batten walls and a shed roof. [c]

2. 417 Fremont Street, the Gus Filla Jr. House (1931), ca. 1931. A frame Craftsman Bungalow

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with a three quarter front porch, a concrete foundation and hipped roof. The porch has a shed roof, straight brick posts and a wooden balustrade, all early or original. The 4/1 and 5/1 Craftsman windows are also early or original. There is a newer brick chimney and a carport on one side of the house. The fenestration of the large hipped front dormer appears to have been altered at an early date; it has a small horizontal window that is probably not original, but is sheathed with weatherboards like those on the rest of the house. [c]

3. 418 Fremont Street, the Jack Sellmeyer House (1944), ca. 1943. A one story Craftsman style Bungalow with brick walls, a concrete foundation and a gable roof. The recessed corner porch occupies one half of the facade; it is supported by a short tapered column on a square brick pier. The newer 1/1 windows are the only notable change. [c] There is a frame garage off the alley behind the house, it has a gable roof and vinyl siding. [nc]

4. 420 Fremont Street, the Adele and J.W. Lause Residence (1950), ca. 1949. A one and one-half story Cape Cod house with a concrete foundation and tan brick veneer walls. The house has a simple front stoop and 1/1 windows which appear to be original. A large picture window to one side of the front door is also original. [c] A two bay garage at the rear of the lot is about the same age as the house. [c]

5. 431 Fremont Street, the H. Wilking House (1910), ca. 1897. A one story brick Gabled Ell on a stone foundation. The house has Missouri-German style segmental arched windows and red brick walls. The newer metal posts on the hip-roofed front porch are the most notable recent alteration. The house has 1/1 windows which are early, but probably not original. [c] There is a small frame carport near the back of the lot. [nc]

6. 500 Fremont Street, the Edward Hettenhaus House (1940), ca. 1930. A one story frame Craftsman style Bungalow with a full front porch, a hipped roof, and a hipped front dormer. The porch has square brick piers and a solid brick railing. The windows are a mix of new 1/1s and early 3/1s. The small square windows on one side wall have art glass panes. The house has newer vinyl siding and a concrete foundation; the front door is early or original. [c] There is a small frame garage/workshop at the rear of the lot. [c]

7. 503 Fremont Street, the Jos. Rumme House (1876), ca. 1865. A one and one-half story brick central passage Missouri German house with a small pedimented entryway and a side facing gable roof. The brick cornice features dentils of two widths, with alternating wide and narrow dentils along the full width of the house. The house has a double-pile plan and a brick foundation. The large shed-roofed, frame front dormer is early but probably not original. The porch is also early, but does not appear to be original. The porch rests on slender round columns

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set in threes at each corner. The 6/6 windows are newer. [c]

8. **504 Fremont Street, the Rudy V. Willenbrink House (1931), ca. 1930.** A one and one-half story English Revival style house with tan brick walls and a concrete foundation. The house has a gable roof with a prominent front cross gable and large eyebrow dormers. The one-half width recessed front porch has a single heavy square brick post, and a solid brick balustrade. The windows in the house are 6/1 or 15/1 and all appear to be original. [c] A frame garage near the rear of the lot is early or original. [c]

9. **508 Fremont Street, the Edward Mauntel House (1931), ca. 1930.** A one and one-half story brick Bungalow with a side facing gable roof, a concrete foundation, and a shed-roofed front dormer. The wide central front porch has square brick posts and a wooden balustrade. The 1/1 windows are early or original, and there have been few changes to the house. [c]

10. **511 Fremont Street, the Chas Haupt House (1876), ca. 1875.** A one story brick Missouri-German four bay side entry house with small temple-front dormers facing the street. The front part of the house appears to have a brick foundation, while the early rear ell sits on stone. Most of the low arched windows are 2/2, and early but not original. A few 6/6 windows are older, and possibly original. The small covered entry porch is newer. A break in the dentiled cornice line just to the side of the front door may indicate that this house was originally only one room wide, with just the front door and one window on the facade. [c] A tall frame shed with board and batten walls and a tin covered gable roof sits just beyond the back door. [c]

11. **512 Fremont Street, the Paul Weggenman House (1931), ca. 1930.** A one story Craftsman Bungalow with frame walls, a concrete block foundation and a hipped front dormer. The wide central front porch has a shed roof with a bracketed overhang and original slender tapered wooden support posts. The balustrade on the porch is newer, as is the wide lap siding. The 1/1 windows appear to be early or original, and the basic form and fenestration are intact. [c] A newer two bay frame garage sits nearby. [nc]

12. **515 Fremont Street, the Christ Schmidt House (1898), ca. 1894.** A one and one-half story Narrow Gabled Ell with brick walls and Missouri German styling. The house sits on a stone foundation and has newer 1/1 windows in original segmental arched openings. The older basement windows have two lights. The front door is recessed and also topped by a segmental arch, and the front cornice returns are dentiled. Window sash changes are the only notable alterations. [c]

13. **517 Fremont Street, ca. 1970's.** A one story ranch style house with a side facing gable roof and

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a concrete foundation. [nc]

14. 611 Fremont Street, the Herman Himmelberg House (1922), ca. 1917. A large two story brick Queen Anne style house with a stone foundation. The house has an off-center front porch with short brick piers and a newer metal balustrade. The early or original 1/1 windows have segmental arched tops; several also have shutters. The hipped roof and front cross gable both have standing seam roofing and curved metal finials, and the walls of a side dormer are sheathed with ornamental pressed metal shingles. [c] A small frame shed sits to the rear of the house. [nc]

15. 516 Horn Street, the Chas. Haupt House (1880), ca. 1879. A one and one-half story brick three bay side entry Missouri-German house with a concrete-covered foundation. The 6/6 windows sit beneath segmental brick arches; those on the ground floor are early or original, those in the front dormers are modern. There is a distinct seam in between the two windows of the facade, indicating that this house was originally only one room wide, with a door and one window on the facade. A frame addition to the rear is newer. [c] A small one bay garage sits to the rear of the lot. [nc]

16. 520 Horn Street, the Pauline Zeugin House (1940), ca. 1939. A one and one-half story red brick Bungalow with a front facing gable roof and concrete foundation. The wide front porch has tapered square posts on high square brick piers, and a solid brick balustrade. The 1/1 windows are modern, as is the front door. [c]

17. 614 Horn Street, the Arthur Bauman House (1940), ca. 1932. A one and one-half story frame Gable Front house with asbestos siding and a concrete foundation. The wide front porch is early or original; it has a shed roof, slender tapered square posts, and a simple wooden balustrade. The 1/1 windows are early or original, as is the front door. This house is nearly identical to the house at 630 Horn St. [c] A small frame garage sits behind the house. [c]

18. 615 Horn Street, the Henry Straatmann House (1931), ca. 1930. A large one and one-half story brick Bungalow with a side facing gable roof and concrete foundation. The house has exposed rafter ends, a large shed-roofed front dormer, and a wide central front porch, also shed-roofed. The porch has short tapered square posts set on tall square brick piers, between which run low brick walls. The windows are a mixture of early 4/1s and newer 1/1s. [c]

19. 628 Horn Street, the A. H. Wehmüller House (1877), ca. 1876. A one and one-half story, painted brick, four bay side passage Missouri-German house with a large early front dormer, and a modern central front porch. The dormer has paired 2/2 windows and a finely executed pediment roof; the front porch has a small mansard roof and wooden posts. The newer 1/1

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windows are set beneath segmental brick arches, and the eaveline is dented. [c] There is a small portable shed to the rear of the lot. [nc]

20. 630 Horn Street, the Joseph Gerritsen House (1931), ca. 1930. A one and one-half story frame Gable Front house with asbestos siding and a concrete foundation. The wide front porch is early or original; it has a hipped roof, slender tapered square posts, and a simple wooden balustrade. (Scrolled spandrels have recently been added.) The house has 1/1 windows and a hipped side dormer. This house is nearly identical to the house at 614 Horn St. [c]

21. 631 Horn Street, the Louis Horn House (1877), ca. 1858. A large two story three bay side entry Missouri German house with a dented cornice and brick foundation. The doors have flat transoms, and the early or original 6/6 windows are topped with brick jack arches. There is a recessed two story frame gallery in the southwest corner of the building, the remainder of the west wall is frame, with early weatherboards. This is one of the largest and most intact early Missouri-German houses in the district. [c]

22. 201 Olive Street, the Louis Thias House (1931), ca. 1930. A one and one-half story brick Bungalow with a front facing gable roof and concrete foundation. The central front porch has a low hip roof, heavy square brick columns, and a solid brick railing. Newer 1/1 windows appear to be the only notable recent alteration. [c]

23. 205 Olive Street, the Olivia Boland House (1940), ca. 1936. A one and one-half story brick Bungalow with a front facing gable roof and a concrete foundation. The off-center recessed front porch has a square brick post and metal railings. The walls of the house are covered with glazed bricks in a variety of muted colors. Newer 1/1 windows are the only apparent recent change. [c] A single garage with vinyl siding and a low front gable roof sits near the rear of the property. [nc]

24. 207 Olive Street, the Joseph Hellmann House (1931), ca. 1930. A large two story brick Bungalow with a side facing gable roof and a concrete foundation. The full front porch is set beneath a shed-roofed extension of the main roof and has square brick posts, between which run solid brick railing walls. Roof overhangs are supported by elaborate triangular brackets, and the rafters of the hipped front dormer and a small side bay window are exposed. The 5/1 and 3/1 windows are early or original. [c] There is a single bay frame garage with a gable roof and sliding doors; it is roughly the same age as the house. [c]

25. 309 Olive Street, the J. Barter House (1919), ca. 1905. A large two story Narrow Gabled Ell with load bearing brick walls and a stone foundation. The off-center front porch, which appears to be original, has a shallow hipped roof. The porch has newer posts and a simple wooden

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balustrade. The newer 1/1 windows are topped by segmental brick arches. The windows of the raised basement have two lights. There is a newer open carport on the south side of the house. [c]
Stafford Street

26. 310 Olive Street, the Henry Conrads House (1931), ca. 1930. A one story brick Pyramid Square house with a stone foundation and large front porch. The house has a mix of stylistic elements, including Missouri-German segmental arched windows in red brick walls, Craftsman style 4/1 windows, and Colonial Revival round porch columns. The low hipped roof is flared at the eavelines, and the porch is covered by a shed-roofed extension of the main roof. A simple wooden balustrade runs between the porch columns. Everything is very much intact and in good condition. [c]

27. 311 Olive Street, the Frank and Margaret Boehm Residence (1919), ca. 1905. A red brick foursquare with a stone foundation and off-center front porch. The porch has a hipped roof, newer columns and a simple wooden balustrade. The main roof, and that of the porch, are covered with standing seam metal roofing. The windows are topped with segmental brick arches and have newer 1/1 sash. A hip-roofed front dormer also has a pair of newer 1/1 windows. [c]

28. 312 Olive Street, the Daniel Brandt House (1940), ca. 1940. A one story frame Cotswold Cottage revival style house with a gabled entry bay and concrete foundation. The steeply pitched entry gable sits out slightly from the plane of the facade. Paired 6/6 windows with shutters are set on either side of the entry. The walls were covered with asbestos shingles at an early date. [c]
A small frame garage to the rear is roughly the same age as the house. [c]

29. 314 Olive Street, the R.J. Holt House (1919), ca. 1910. A one and one-half story frame house with a massed plan, side facing gable roof, and stone foundation. The walls are sheathed with weatherboards and a frame porch spans most of the facade. The porch has a low hipped roof, square wooden columns and a simple wooden balustrade; all appear to be early or original. There is a low one story frame addition to the rear. This is one of the most intact frame houses of its age in the district. [c]

30. 315 Olive Street, the Catherine Vitt House (1919), ca. 1900. A one and one-half story frame Narrow Gabled Ell with a side entrance beneath a small porch. The house has a low gable roof, and the porch is topped with a hipped roof. The porch has turned posts with spandrel brackets and spindlework at the roofline. The house has early asbestos shingles and a stone foundation. There is a small one story frame addition to the rear of the south elevation. The 1/1 windows and matching wooden storm windows are early or original. [c]

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31. 317 Olive Street, the R.F. Nichols House (1922), ca. 1910. A low frame one story gable front Bungalow with a stone foundation. The full front porch is set beneath the main roofline. The porch has heavy square wooden columns which sit on low chamfered brick piers. The porch balustrade has simple vertical balusters along the sides, and a "X" pattern in the front; the balustrades appear to be largely original. The windows have new 1/1 sash. The walls of the house have been sheathed with vinyl siding, and vinyl fishscale shingles have been added to the gable end. The house does retain general massing, form, and fenestration, and is counted as a contributing building. [c] A one bay frame garage with original narrow weatherboards and a gable roof sits near the back of the lot. [c]

32. 318 Olive Street, the Edward Wilmesherr House (1922), ca. 1910. A large two story frame house with a flattened hipped roof, stone foundation and recessed corner porch. The porch has slender posts, curved spandrel brackets and a spindled frieze, all of which appear to be early or original. The facade has evenly spaced paired double hung windows; those of the side walls are single. Most or all have newer 1/1 sash. The walls are sheathed with asbestos shingles which are several decades old, all window trim is exposed. [c]

33. 320 Olive Street, the Henry C. Thias House (1880's), ca. 1880's. A small one and one-half story central passage Missouri-German house with a stone foundation and irregular fenestration. The house has red brick walls, a dentiled cornice and segmental arches over the windows. The 1/1 window sash and small front porch are early but not original. The porch has a low hipped roof with early standing seam roofing, and newer iron posts and railings. A large shed-roofed front dormer has double hung windows and newer siding. This is probably the second oldest house on the street. (#327 may be the oldest.) [c]

34. 323 Olive Street, the Frank Degen House (1922), ca. 1910. A one and one-half story Gable Front house with asbestos siding and a stone foundation. The wide front porch has a hipped roof and is centered on the facade. The porch has modern iron posts and railings; the original slender Tuscan pilasters remain in place against the front wall. The 1/1 windows are early or original and there is a shed-roofed dormer on the south side of the roof. [c] A single bay frame garage with a front gable roof, narrow weatherboards, and early or original doors sits near the rear of the lot. [c]

35. 324 Olive Street, the George Kiefer House (1922), ca. 1912. A one and one-half story Gabled Ell with asbestos siding and a stone foundation. The front porch has a hipped roof, turned wooden posts, and a simple wooden balustrade. The wooden posts and balustrade are recent replacements of modern iron elements; the posts match an early or original pilaster that had been left intact from the earlier remodeling. The 1/1 windows are early or original and all exterior trim is intact. [c]

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36. 325 Olive Street, the Bert Simms House (1931), ca. 1930. A one story Bungalow with Craftsman styling, a hipped roof with a central cross gable, and a recessed front porch set to one side of the facade. The house has brown brick walls, an ashlar stone foundation, and apparently original 1/1 windows. The front porch is enclosed with windows, the only notable change to have occurred. [c] There is an early one bay brick garage with a hipped roof near the back of the lot. [c]

37. 327 Olive Street, the F. R. Pelster House (1877), ca. 1865. A one story Missouri-German central passage house with red brick walls, a dentiled cornice and a stone foundation. It has a side facing gable roof, with two front dormers which do not appear to be original. The central bay front porch has slim chamfered pilasters and scrolled spandrel brackets, which appear to be from around the 1870's, and a modern gable roof. The 1/1 window sash are new; the openings are unchanged. This is probably the oldest house on the street. [c] A large double garage sits near the back of the lot. [nc]

38. 328 Olive Street, ca. 1900's. A one and one-half story house with two front doors, a stone foundation, a side facing gable roof and a large front dormer. The combination of modern narrow vinyl siding over most exterior trim, new windows, and new porch railings and posts, makes this non-contributing. [nc]

39. 330 Olive Street, the Mrs. B. Emke House (1922), ca. 1915. A one and one-half story frame house with early asbestos siding, a stone foundation and an early or original standing seam metal roof. The side facing gable roof has a prominent front cross gable, beneath which is centered a small hip-roofed front porch. The porch has roofing like that of the house; the iron posts and railings of the porch are modern. The house has new 1/1 windows in the original openings. [c] There is a newer small frame shed behind the house. [nc]

40. 331 Olive Street, ca. 1950's. A one story house with brick walls and a low pitched gable roof. [nc]

41. 334 Olive Street, the Herman Mische House (1922), ca. 1910. A frame foursquare house with a stone foundation, asbestos shingled walls, and early or original 1/1 windows. There were probably two front doors originally; the building appears to have been built as a duplex, and was definitely serving as one in the 1920's and 30's. There is currently one off-center front door, which sits beneath a small frame porch which has slender square wooden posts and a shallow hipped roof. The roof is early, the posts may be newer. [c]

42. 335 Olive Street, the Joseph Filla House (1922), ca. 1921. A one story red brick Bungalow with a stone foundation and wide front porch. The pyramidal hipped roof is sheathed with early

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or original standing seam metal roofing, as are the hipped roofs of the porch and a central front dormer. The porch has heavy square brick posts and wide shallow arches at the eave lines. Solid brick walls serve as porch railings, and flank the front steps. Newer 1/1 windows are set into the original segmental arched openings. [c] A single bay brick garage northwest of the house is early, but apparently not original. [c]

43. 336 Olive Street, the Herman Mische House (1931), ca. 1930. A one and one-half story brick Bungalow with a side facing gable roof and concrete foundation. The house has a central bay front porch which is sheltered by a shed-roofed extension of the main roof. The porch has slender tapered square posts and a weather-boarded railing, all of which appears to be original. There is a large shed-roofed dormer with original 3/1 windows in the front part of the roof; the rest of the house has 5/1 or 3/1 windows, all of which are early or original. [c] A gable-roofed frame shed at the rear of the property is fairly early, but not original. [c]

44. 341 Olive Street, the Henry Kemper House (1922), ca. 1910. A large red brick Foursquare with a stone foundation and hipped front dormer. The off-center front porch has a hipped roof and large square posts, between which runs a newer wooden balustrade. Half round pilasters sit against the wall. The pilasters appear to be original; the posts are probably not. The windows are topped by segmental arches at the basement and ground floor, and are flat at the second floor level. Main windows are 1/1, those in the basement have 2 lights. [c] An early single bay frame garage to the rear has a hipped roof. [c]

45. 231 Stafford Street, the Hydecker House (1877), ca. 1858. A one story four bay side entry Missouri German house with brick walls, a side facing gable roof and a dentiled cornice. The 1/1 windows are topped with jack arches of brick, and the front door has a two-light transom. The windows are early but not original. The roof is covered with standing seam roofing, and the foundation is brick. The front door opens to a small stoop which is not original. What was apparently a recessed rear porch was bricked in relatively early. The windows of the bricked in section have segmental arches. [c]

46. 301 Stafford Street, the W. Fricke House (1877), ca. 1858. A one story brick four bay side entry Missouri-German house with a side-facing gable roof, a stone foundation, and a dentiled cornice. The newer 1/1 windows are in the original openings, which are topped with brick jack arches. The original opening next to the front door has been bricked in; it is not clear if it was a door or window. A ca. 1920's or 30's porch covers part of the facade. The porch has Craftsman style square piers and tapered posts, and a nearly flat roof. The cornice may be a reconstruction of the original; the bricks are different. [c]

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47. 307 Stafford Street, the F. Fricke House (1877), ca. 1860. A one story brick Missouri-German house with a side facing gable roof, two front doors, a dentiled cornice, and a stone foundation. The early or original 6/6 windows have flat tops in the front part of the house, and segmental arches in the rear, which appears to be an early addition. The two front doors are covered with a modern porch, which has an awning roof and wrought iron posts. [c]

48. 308 Stafford Street, the Harry Lause House (1931), ca. 1930. A one and one-half story brick Bungalow with a pyramidal hip roof and concrete foundation. The large front porch is centered on the facade and topped with a shed roof. It has square brick posts and a wide low arch at the eave line. Low solid brick walls run between the posts. There are large hipped dormers on the front and sides of the roof, and a bay window on one side wall. All of the Craftsman style windows appear to be original. [c]

49. 311 Stafford Street, the Fred C. Fricke House (1922), ca. 1911. A one and one-half story brick Queen Anne style house with a stone foundation. The main part of the house has a hipped roof with steep cross gables, and the small wrap-around porch is topped by a nearly separate hipped roof. The porch roof is early or original; the square posts on which it rests are not. The facade has delicate string courses of brick at the second floor line, as well as a wide band of brick into which the extra tall segmental arches over the front windows are incorporated. The second floor window of the gable end has a full round arch top; all others are topped with segmental arches. The brickwork of the facade is some of the most elaborate found in the district. [c]

50. 314 Stafford Street, the Wm. Plogstret House (1876), ca. 1870. A one and one-half story heavy frame house with a side facing gable roof and a central front porch. The hipped porch roof is early, the posts and railing are newer. The walls have vinyl siding and the 1/1 windows are newer. Although this house is greatly altered, it is counted as contributing because of the heavy frame, or *fachwerk*, construction, of which few examples have survived in Washington. [c]

51. 317 Stafford Street, the Frank Stumpe House (1877), ca. 1858. A large one story brick Missouri-German house with a dentiled cornice, brick foundation, and two front doors. The house has a flattened gable roof, paired corbeled end chimneys, and a very deep plan. Paint marks on the brick of the facade indicate that there was once a central bay front porch; it does not appear to have been original. The front doors are topped with two-light transoms, and the front windows with jack arches. Most window sash are early, but not original, 1/1s; those on the side elevations have segmental arched window tops. It appears that the house was extended rearward at an early date, or that an early open porch was later bricked in. [c] A small frame shed with a tin roof and vertical sheathing boards sits to one side of the lot. [c]

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52. 318 Stafford Street, the Stephen Filla House (1895), ca. 1909. A two story Late Victorian style frame house with early asbestos wall cladding and a stone foundation. The house has a side facing gable roof with a large front cross gable. The central-bay front porch is early or original; it has turned wooden posts with scrolled brackets, and an Eastlake style frieze at the roofline. The 1/1 windows are early, and may be original. [c]
53. 319 Stafford, ca. 1997. A frame duplex with a side-facing gable roof, vinyl siding, and end garages. [nc]
54. 322 Stafford Street, the Henry Nolte House (1910), ca. 1905. A one and one-half story Narrow Gabled Ell with an ashlar stone foundation and red brick walls. The front door is recessed into the front wall, and the door and window openings are topped with segmental arches. The 1/1 windows are early or original and in good condition. This is one of the most intact Narrow Gabled Ells in the district. [c] A ca. 1930's frame garage with original paneled door sits to the southeast of the house. [c]
55. 325 Stafford Street, the F. Luehrman House (1877), ca. 1875. A small one story frame house with asbestos wall cladding and a concrete covered foundation. The house has a massed plan and side facing gable roof. The front door is set to the side of the facade and is sheltered by a small modern awning. The windows are a mixture of older 6/6 and newer 1/1 sash. Earlier survey work identified this as having a braced timber frame with brick nogging. It is counted as contributing because of the rarity of the construction method. [c]
56. 328 Stafford Street, the Jos. Lause House (1922), ca. 1905. A one and one-half story Narrow Gabled Ell with an ashlar stone foundation and red brick walls. The front door sits beneath a small hip-roofed porch which is early or original. The posts of the porch are of modern wrought iron. The door and window openings are topped with segmental arches which consist of double rows of sailor bricks. The 1/1 windows are early or original. [c] A ca. 1930's single bay frame garage with a front facing gable roof sits at the end of a driveway southeast of the house. [c]
57. 329 Stafford St., ca. 1860's. A small one story house with a gable roof and vinyl siding which covers all exterior woodwork. The house sits right on the sidewalk, and a small new gabled porch shelters the front door. The form appears to have been altered several different times, and little original fabric remains.[nc]
58. 332 Stafford Street, the George Waldrum House (1931), ca. 1923. A one and one-half story frame Bungalow with a front facing gable roof and concrete foundation. The wide front porch is centered on the facade; it rests on slender round columns, between which runs a low weather-

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boarded railing. All porch fabric appears to be original, as do the narrow weatherboards on the exterior walls. (Wrought iron railings on the front steps are modern.) The windows are all early or original Craftsman style 4/1s or similar. [c]

59. 333 Stafford Street, the Chas. Kopp House (1931), ca. 1930. A one and one-half story Craftsman style Bungalow with early asbestos wall sheathing and a concrete foundation. The gable roof has early or original diamond shaped cemented asbestos shingles; a large front cross gable shelters the front porch. The porch rests on heavy square brick posts and has open brickwork railings. A bank of three large windows fills the front gable end. Most windows in the house are early or original Craftsman style 4/1s. The front entranceway consists of a pair of 4/1 windows and the front door, all in a single unit. [c] A small one bay frame garage to the rear is roughly the same age as the house. [c]

60. 335 Stafford Street, the C. Boeckman (1877), ca. 1858. A one story central passage Missouri-German house with a side facing gable roof and simple corbeled cornice with no dentils. The foundation appears to be brick; it is currently stuccoed with concrete. One of the center windows of the facade appears to have been a door at one time; the 1/1 windows are early but not original. The windows of the north part of the building have simple short jack arches, while those of the south part have segmental arches. This house may have started out as a side passage dwelling which was expanded to its current form at an early date. [c]

61. 337 Stafford Street, ca. 1905. A two story frame Gabled Ell with vinyl siding and new windows and window trim. Little original fabric remains. [nc]

62. 338 Stafford Street, the H. Nolte House (1895), ca. 1885. A one and one-half story Missouri German house with two front doors and a steeply pitched side gabled roof. The house has red brick walls with a dentiled cornice, segmental arches over the windows, and a stone foundation. The roof has standing seam metal roofing and a small centered temple-front dormer. The porch has an early flat roof and newer wrought iron posts. The 2/2 windows are early, and possibly original. [c] There is a one bay frame garage to the rear of the property. [c]

63. 341 Stafford Street, the Henry Meyer House (1919), ca. 1914. A frame Narrow Gabled Ell with an off center front porch and a concrete foundation. The walls are sheathed with relatively early asbestos cladding, and the 1/1 windows are newer, but in original locations and openings. The off-center front porch is early or original; it has a steep hipped roof and newer iron posts. This house is nearly identical to the house next door, at 345 Stafford. [c]

64. 342 Stafford Street, ca. 1970's A one story side gabled frame house with a large picture

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window and a concrete foundation, set well back from the road. There is a large modern frame gazebo in the front yard. This house appears to be modern, but is in the approximate location of a house which was shown on early Sanborn maps and possibly even the Bird's Eye View of 1869. It either replaced that house or has surrounded it. [nc]

65. 345 Stafford Street, the Henry Straatmann House (1919), ca. 1914. A frame Narrow Gabled Ell with an off-center front porch and a concrete foundation. The walls are sheathed with relatively early asbestos cladding, and the 1/1 windows are newer, but in original locations and openings. The original window trim is still in place, as are slender corner boards on the main part of the house. The front porch is early or original; it has a steep hipped roof and turned wooden posts which may be original. This house is nearly identical to the one next door, at 341 Stafford. [c]

66. 348 Stafford Street, the Misses Hoelscher House (1922), ca. 1921 (present form). A one and one-half story gable front house with red brick walls and a central front porch. The porch has a hipped roof with early standing seam roofing, and newer wrought iron posts and railings. The main roof also has standing seam roofing, as well as large shed-roofed side dormers. The side walls of the dormers are covered with the same type of standing seam metal sheathing. Most of the early 1/1 windows are topped with segmental brick arches. The house took its present form about 1921; the back half of the house dates to around the 1890's. The older part of the house has what appears to be a concrete-covered brick foundation, while the front rests on a stone foundation. [c]

67. 349 Stafford Street, the Charles Patton House (1931), ca. 1930. A one and one-half story frame Gable Front house with a wide front porch and concrete foundation. The porch has a large hipped roof and newer wrought iron posts. The walls are covered with early asbestos siding, and the sides of the large shed-roofed dormers have asphalt shingles. Some of the 1/1 windows appear to be newer, all are of the original size, shape and location. [c] A modern detached garage sits to the rear of the property. [nc]

68. 402 Stafford Street, the Aug. Hausen House (1910), ca. 1909. A two story frame Late Victorian house with irregular massing. The house has a complex hipped roof, vinyl siding and a stone foundation. There is a small front porch to one side of the facade, as well as a smaller porch on the south side elevation. Both porches have original hipped roofs; the front porch retains its early or original chamfered wooden posts and pilasters. The 1/1 windows are early, and all window trim is intact. Although the siding represents a big change in appearance, the basic form and fenestration remain intact, as do such things as porch and window trim. [c] A modern two bay garage sits southeast of the house. [nc]

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69. 403 Stafford Street, the H. Longenberg House (1877), ca. 1860. A large central passage Missouri-German house with a side facing standing seam gable roof. The house has red brick walls, and a concrete-covered brick foundation. The simple corbeled cornice along the front roofline does not have dentils. The main windows are topped with shallow segmental arches, and those of the basement level on the facade have jack arches. The main windows are 6/6, and those of the basement are 2/2; all appear to be early or original. The house has an especially elaborate door surround, which consists of a five light transom and side panels which have four lights over solid panels. This is one of the larger and more intact early Missouri-German houses on the street. [c]

70. 405 Stafford Street, the Joseph Lause House (1931), ca. 1925. A one story brick Craftsman style Bungalow with a hip roof, stone foundation and central front porch. The porch is sheltered by a shed-roofed extension of the front porch. It has short tapered square posts on tall square brick piers, and a wide shallow arch at the roofline. Solid brick walls serve as railings. The flared hip roof has four large hipped dormers which have two or three 1/1 windows each. The other windows of the house are also 1/1s, and appear to be early or original. [c] There is a small one bay frame garage at the end of the driveway which runs north of the house. [c]

71. 410 Stafford Street, the Geo. Schroeder House (1910), ca. 1909. A tall red brick Foursquare with a standing seam metal roof, a stone foundation, and an off center front porch. A hipped dormer is centered in the front part of the roof, it is sheathed with embossed metal shingles. The porch roof also has a hipped roof; it is supported by square columns and pilasters between which run simple wooden balustrades. All porch fabric appears to be original, as do the 1/1 windows. The windows are topped with segmental brick arches on the lower parts of the house, and abut the flat wooden cornice board at the second floor. This house is very much intact and in good condition. [c] There is an early one bay frame garage to the rear of the lot. [c]

72. 413 Stafford Street, the Hans Klatt House (1898), ca. 1890. A narrow two story brick house with a mansard roof along the facade of the second floor. The mansard roof does not wrap around to the side walls. A wide dormer is centered in the mansard roof; it has a smaller mansard roof with scrolled brackets at the eaveline, and a single large window, the sash of which appears to be fairly new. A simple stepped brick cornice runs along the bottom of the mansard roof. The front door is set to one side in the facade and covered by a small modern awning. Most of the windows are 2/2, a few are 6/6 or 1/1; most are early. The front stoop has stone steps which are original or early. [c]

73. 414 Stafford Street, the Catherine Ellinghaus House (1876), ca. 1858. A small four bay side entry Missouri-German brick house with a side gabled roof and dentiled cornice. Large corbeled

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chimneys are paired and connected by a short parapet wall at the ridge line of each end wall. The house has red brick walls and what appears to be a brick foundation; the foundation is stuccoed with concrete. The windows are topped by slightly flared brick jack arches, they have 1/1 sash which are early but not original. The off center front door is sheltered by a small porch which has slender chamfered wooden posts and a wooden balustrade. The porch is early but probably not original. [c] A small frame shed with a shed roof sits behind the house. [c]

74. 415 Stafford Street, the Maggie Holtgreiwe House (1940), ca. 1940. A one story red brick Cotswold Cottage style house with a side gabled roof and concrete foundation. The front door is in a steeply pitched front cross gable which sets out from the main wall, off center on the facade. The top part of the cross gable has a simple checkerboard pattern worked into the brick. The windows are all 6/6 and apparently original. The front door opens to a small concrete stoop. [c]

75. 418 Stafford Street, the Henry Meyer House (1876), ca. 1875. A large one and one-half story Missouri German central passage house with red brick walls and a stone foundation. The house has a side facing gable roof with standing seam metal roofing, and a pair of shed-roofed dormers which are early, but probably not original. The 1/1 windows are early but not original; they are topped with shallow segmental arches. There is a wide front porch set slightly off center on the facade. It has a low hipped roof and rests on slender round columns; it is very much intact, and early but not original. The large central front doorway has been partially filled in; it appears to originally have had a full door surround with transom and sidelights. The door change is the only notable recent alteration. [c]

76. 423 Stafford Street, the Vochetter House (1877), ca. 1858. A small one story central passage Missouri-German house with a dentiled cornice and stone foundation. The house was apparently built with a side facing gable roof, which was modified when the house was extended rearward. The roof now retains its original front slope, and is nearly flat rear at the rear. The early one room deep plan is now at least two rooms deep. (Sanborn maps put that change at sometime between 1909 and 1919.) The original parapet walls remain in place on the front part of the roof, along with signs of paired chimneys at the ridge line; the chimneys are gone. The windows are topped with jack arches and have newer 1/1 sash. A small early porch is centered on the facade. It has a low hipped roof and wooden posts. [c] A small frame shed to the rear is modern. [nc]

77. 430 Stafford Street, the Aug. Marquart House (1931), ca. 1930. A brick Craftsman style house with a stone foundation and side facing gable roof. The one and one-half story house has a hipped front dormer and full width front porch. The porch is set beneath the slope of the roof, and rests on large square brick columns. The windows are topped with segmental arches and have 1/1 sash which appear to be original. [c] There is a long frame garage/workshop at the rear

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of the lot. [c]

78. 431 Stafford Street, the G. Childers House (1877), ca. 1865. A one story three bay side passage Missouri-German house with stuccoed walls, a stone foundation and side facing gable roofs. The house consists of several sections; the largest section has a side door and two windows, and an early side ell has one other window. A smaller frame addition is set near the rear on the opposite side of the house. The main section appears to be the original house, as shown on the 1869 bird's eye view; it is deeper than the early side ell. The windows have segmental arched tops and early 2/2 windows. The front door is sheltered by a small porch. The porch has a shed roof and modern iron posts. The wall stucco may be a modern addition; there has been no change to the basic form or fenestration patterns. [c]

79. 500 West Fifth Street, the Johanna Beims House (1876), ca. 1858. A two story double entrance Missouri-German house with red brick walls and a dentiled cornice. The house has a side facing gable roof, and stone and brick foundations; the front part is stone and the rear is of brick. The windows are flat topped; those of the ground floor have wooden lintels beneath brick jack arches; the second floor windows, which are half-height, abut the brickwork cornice. Early or original shutters remain on a few side windows. The second floor windows have 6 light sash which may be original, and those of the first floor have 1/1s that are early, but not original. The paired front doors are topped with transoms, and have screen doors that probably date to the late 19th century. Marks on the facade indicate that the doors were once sheltered by a gable-roofed porch. [c]

80. 501 West Fifth Street, the Anthony Jack House (1931), ca. 1925. A one and one-half story red brick Bungalow with a stone foundation, flared hip roof, and large hipped dormers. The wide front porch is centered on the facade and sheltered by a shed-roofed extension of the main roof. The porch has large square brick posts and a wide shallow arch at the roofline. Solid brick walls form the porch railing. The 3/1 and 4/1 Craftsman style windows appear to be original. This house is nearly identical to the ca. 1920 house at 405 Stafford Street. [c] A concrete block and brick garage at the rear of the lot is early, but not as old as the house. [c]

81. 502 West Fifth Street, the Adeline Busch House (1910), ca. 1907. A large frame foursquare with a flared hip roof, asbestos wall cladding and a stone foundation. There is a large hipped front dormer and an off center front porch. The walls of the dormer slope inward at the top. The porch has a hipped roof and slender round columns which are early or original. The large 1/1 windows are also early or original, and all exterior trim is intact. [c]

82. 504 West Fifth Street, the F. J. Ruether House (1910), ca. 1909. A large red brick foursquare with a flared hip roof, stone foundation and wrap-around front porch. The porch covers two

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thirds of the facade and wraps around one corner of the side wall; it has a curved roof at the corner. The porch rests on round wooden columns which have composite capitals, and has wooden dentils along the eave line. The curved corner of the porch has been framed in. There is a hip-roofed dormer centered on the front part of the roof, and all 1/1 windows are early or original. All windows are topped with segmental brick arches. [c]

83. 505 West Fifth Street, the John Duggs House (1876), ca. 1865. A one and one-half story side gabled house with brick walls and a brick foundation. The house now has a ca. 1920's Craftsman style full-width front porch with slender tapered wooden post and a simple wooden balustrade, one third of which has been filled in. It appears that it was originally a central passage Missouri-German house; the porch, and probably a new roof with wider overhangs, were added later. Most of the early 6/6 windows have segmental arched tops, as do the doors of the brick rear ell. The front door has a transom and sidelights. [c] A modern frame garage sits next to the alley behind the house. [nc]

84. 506 West Fifth Street, the Julius Conrads House (1876), ca. 1865. A one story side passage three bay Missouri-German house with a dentiled cornice and stuccoed foundation. (The foundation appears to be brick beneath the stucco.) The house has red brick walls, and the windows and front door are topped with segmental arches. The current 1/1 windows are newer and shorter than the originals. The top part of the window openings have been framed in, but the openings in the brick walls remain unchanged, as does the basic form of the house. A long low frame addition to the rear appears to be fairly early. [c]

85. 507 West Fifth Street, the Martin Twelker House (1931), ca. 1925. A one and one-half story frame Bungalow with a concrete foundation and original wide front porch. The porch is covered with a shed-roofed extension of the side-gabled main roof. There is a centered shed dormer on the front part of the roof. The porch rests on tapered posts which are stuccoed; the walls of the house are also stuccoed. New iron railings run between the porch posts. The 1/1 windows are newer, as is the stucco on the porch posts. The basic form and fenestration patterns remain intact, and are very similar to the house next door, at 509 W. Fifth St. [c]

86. 509 West Fifth Street, the Jesse Burns House (1931), ca. 1925. A one and one-half story frame Bungalow with a concrete foundation and early asbestos wall cladding. The wide front porch is centered on the facade, and a shed-roofed dormer occupies the front part of the side-gabled roof. The slender tapered posts of the front porch have the same early asbestos cladding as the walls, and the simple wooden balustrade of the porch is early or original. The house has a Craftsman style front door, as well as 3/1 and 4/1 windows, all of which appear to be original. [c] There is an early frame garage near the alley behind the house; it has a gable roof and vertical board wall

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sheathing. [c]

87. 510 West Fifth Street, the William Niemueller House (1910), ca. 1909. A red brick foursquare with a flared hip roof and stone foundation. There is a two level frame porch set to one side of the facade; doors lead to each level of the porch. The ground floor of the porch has slender round columns and a simple wooden balustrade, the open second floor has a matching balustrade and short square posts which line up with the columns below. All porch fabric appears to be original. The early 1/1 windows are topped with segmental arches, and the front doors were built with transoms. The transoms have been filled in, as have several of the side windows. An original flared hip dormer is centered on the front part of the roof. [c]

88. 511 West Fifth Street, the Ida Horn House (1931), ca. 1925. A one and one-half story Bungalow with a hip roof, red brick walls and a stone foundation. Hipped dormers occupy the sides of the roof, and the front porch is sheltered by a shed extension of the roof. The wide porch has slender tapered wooden posts and simple wooden balustrades, all of which are early and in good condition. The early 1/1 windows are topped with segmental arches which consist of double rows of sailor bricks. The basement windows have the same type of arched tops. [c]

89. 512 West Fifth Street, the Geo. L. Holtmeyer House (1922), ca. 1914. A tall red brick foursquare with a flared hip roof, stone foundation and shallow two story side ell. The front porch spans one-half of the facade; it has a hipped roof which is covered in the same standing seam metal roofing as the main roof. The porch has slender wooden columns and simple wooden balustrades, all of which are early and unchanged. The early 1/1 windows are topped with double sailor segmental arches. The basement windows have the same kind of arches, and two-light sash. [c]

90. 513 West Fifth Street, the Hoppe oil Co, (1944), ca. 1940. An eclectic English Cottage Revival style gas station building with a steep side gabled roof and large front cross gable. The roof is covered with green tile roofing and the walls have a mixture of brick, cut stone, and rubble stone. The central bay of the symmetrical facade has a central entrance door which is flanked by windows and two more man doors; the end bays consist of garage door size openings. Each door and window of the facade is topped by a segmental arch of buff colored cut stone, and piers of the same stone mark the front corners of the building. A darker rubble stone covers the remainder of the facade, with the exception of a cut stone string course which runs along the base of the front cross gable. The top part of that gable features a diamond shaped casement window which is also trimmed with cut stone. Most of the openings of the facade have been filled in with flat frame walls, although there has been no change to the openings themselves. The side and rear walls are of brick, with early 3/1 windows. The building sits at a 45 degree angle on the corner lot, and

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there is an early concrete light standard or signpost near Fifth Street, to the north of the building.
[c]

91. 408 West Second Street, the James McClure House (1940), ca. 1939. A two story frame Colonial Revival style house with a concrete foundation and flared hip roof. The house has wide early weatherboards and early paired 6/6 windows which are flanked by louvered shutters. The main block of the house has five bays, and there is a large two bay side ell which sits back just slightly from the front wall. The front door is in the central bay of the main block; it has a Colonial Revival style surround with fluted side trim and a pediment lintel-piece. [c] A two bay frame gable-roofed garage near the back of the property is of roughly the same age as the house. [c]

92. 410 West Second Street, the E. C. Wallace House (1931), ca. 1925. A large one and one-half story Bungalow with a side facing gable roof, a concrete foundation and tan brick walls. The house has a large gable-roofed front dormer and a full width front porch. The porch is covered with a shed-roofed extension of the main roof. It rests on large square brick columns and has a low solid brick railing. The 4/1 Craftsman style windows are all early or original. [c] There is a matching garage to the rear of the house, it has a flared hip roof, and walls of the same tan brick.
[c]

93. 412 West Second Street, the G. F. Fischer House (1940), ca. 1936. A large Tudor Revival house with red brick walls, a concrete foundation, and an irregular plan. The house has a steeply pitched slate roof with prominent front cross gables. A conical slate roof tops the semicircular entrance structure, which has an arched opening edged with light colored stone. An ornamental weather vane sits at the peak of the conical roof. Most of the window openings have flat tops; a few have full round arches. The casement windows are newer, but the openings are unchanged. There is a small side bay window which is also topped with a slate roof. A stone walk and steps lead to the main entrance. [c] There is an early brick garage with a gable roof to the rear of the house. [c]

94. 500 West Second Street, the Julius Conrads House (1931), ca. 1927. A large one and one-half story brick Bungalow with a side facing gable roof and large shed-roofed front dormer. The dormer is sheathed with what appear to be vinyl fishscale shingles. The house has a stone foundation and a green tile roof. The full width front porch wraps around one side to form a small terrace. It is supported by square brick posts, and a low solid brick wall serves as the porch railing. Similar stepped knee walls flank the wide front steps. The front entryway has a door and two sidelights, all of which have windows with Craftsman style muntin patterns. The double hung windows of the house have similar patterns, and two in the back have art glass panes; all are early or original. [c]

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95. 504 West Second Street, the Dr. Henry Bartling House (1931), ca. 1925. A low one story Bungalow with a low side gabled wrap-around front porch. The house has red brick walls with stuccoed gable ends, and a concrete foundation. The porch has stuccoed, tapered square posts which rest on brick piers, and a solid brick railing. Newer 1/1 windows are the only notable modern element. The wall treatments and porch details of this house, which appear to be unchanged, are markedly similar to that of the house next door, at 508 West Second St. The house at 508 is smaller and has a different layout. [c] An early small frame shed sits to the rear of the house. It has vertical board sheathing and a shed roof. [c]

96. 508 West Second Street, the Miller Logan House (1931), ca. 1925. A one story gable front Bungalow with a central front porch. The house has red brick walls and stuccoed gable ends, just like the house next door, at 504 West Second; that house does, however, have a completely different form. The porch has a hipped roof with a prominent off-center front cross gable. It rests on tapered square posts set upon square brick piers, and the porch railing is a solid brick wall. The 1/1 windows are newer, but basic openings and locations remain unchanged. [c]

97. 409 West Third Street, the Herman Mueller House (1940), ca. 1935. A one story brick Bungalow with a hipped roof and concrete foundation. The wide front porch is sheltered by a shed extension of the main roof; it has somewhat slender square brick posts and an openwork brick railing, all of which are early or original. The fairly large shed-roofed dormers on the roof appear to be newer, as do the 1/1 windows. Basic form and fenestration patterns remain unchanged. [c]

98. 410 West Third Street, the Walter Otto, et. al. Residence (1931), ca. 1925. A large two story Craftsman style multifamily residence with brick walls and a stone foundation. The rectangular building is set with the wide part facing the street. It has a low hipped roof with a hipped front dormer, and a five bay facade. The entranceway is centered on the facade. It has a full door surround, with a multi-light transom and sidelights. The door is sheltered by a large gabled hood which is supported by elaborate triangular brackets. The rafter ends of the hood are notched, and the front gable end has ornamental half-timbering. The windows of the building are large, with early or original 5/1 Craftsman style sash. [c] There is an early small brick garage with a gabled roof at the end of a driveway nest to the building. [nc]

99. 415 West Third Street, the Cecil Brown House (1940), ca. 1935. A one and one-half story Cotswold Cottage Revival style house with multicolored brick walls and a concrete foundation. The house has a steep front facing gable roof, with large shed-roofed dormers and a separate front gabled entrance bay. The dormers are of the same brick as the rest of the house. The main roof curves down and out to one side to shelter an open side porch, which has a full arched opening to

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the street. The entranceway is on the opposite side of the facade; it has a full arched doorway and a gable roof which is lower on one side than the other. The windows are all 6/6 and early or original. This house is little changed and one of the more highly styled Cotswold Cottage houses in the district. [c]

100. 416 West Third Street, the Lena Schroeder House (1931), ca. 1925. A one story frame house with a pyramidal roof, hipped dormers, and stone foundation. The wide front porch is centered on the facade and sheltered by a shed extension of the main roof. The porch is has slender tapered wooden posts and a simple wooden balustrade, all of which are unchanged. The dormers have groups of slender 1/1 windows, and the main windows of the house are wide 1/1s; all are early or original. The walls are sheathed with narrow lap vinyl siding which appears to be similar to the original weatherboards; no exterior trim has been covered. [c]

101. 418 West Third Street, the Wm. Eckelhamp House (1877), ca. 1865. A large central passage Missouri-German house with red brick walls, a dentiled cornice and a stone foundation. The one and one-half story house has a side facing gable roof with a large central shed-roofed dormer that is several decades old, but probably not original. The central front porch is frame, with a shed roof, slender square wooden posts and an openwork wooden balustrade. The porch appears to date to the later 1900's. The windows are all topped with segmental brick arches; the 2/2 sash are early, but not original. A one story rear addition of brick appears to date to early in the twentieth century. [c] There is a brick smokehouse/shed building close to the back wall of the house which is of roughly the same age. It has a gable roof with corrugated tin roofing and segmental arches over the side doors and end windows. The smokehouse end of the building has a window as well; it has been boarded over. There is a diamond-patterned set of openings high in the gable end for smoke ventilation. This is one of the earliest and most intact outbuildings in the district. [c]

102. 419 West Third Street, the Mrs. E. Grothaus House (1910), ca. 1905. A two story brick house with a side gabled roof, a stone foundation and a recessed entrance which is set to one side of the facade. The house has an elaborate corbeled brick cornice which alternates pairs of standard brick dentils with larger stepped blocks, also of brick. One bay of the two-bay facade has paired, 1/1, double hung windows at each floor; the other has the doorway, over which is set a single window. There is a small garage attached to the west side of the house. The paired windows are set into single openings in the brick wall, and all openings are topped with segmental brick arches. The window sash are all early or original. The roof is topped with standing seam roofing. [c] There is an early small frame shed to the rear. [c]

103. 421 West Third Street, the Hy. Altemueller House (1931), ca. 1925. A one and one-half story

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red brick house with a pyramidal hipped roof and Craftsman styling. The foundation is brick where visible, although it is unlikely that a house this new would have an all brick foundation. There are large hipped dormers on the roof, and a three-quarter width front porch. The front porch has short tapered square posts on high brick piers, and a solid brick railing wall; it is sheltered by a shed extension of the main roof. The porch has been screened in; no changes were made to the basic openings. The 4/1 Craftsman style windows are early or original. [c] There is a matching garage to the rear of the lot; it has a hipped roof and the same type of brick walls. [c]

104. 422 West Third Street, ca. 1960's. A modern frame residence, set well back from the street. [nc]

105. 427 West Third Street, ca. 1925. A one and one story frame house with a pyramidal hipped roof, vinyl siding and a concrete foundation. The central front porch is covered by a shed-roofed extension of the main roof. The porch posts, railings, windows and siding are all modern. [nc]

106. 428 West Third Street, the Hy. Thias House (1877), ca. 1855. A one and one-half story brick central passage Missouri-German house with a dentiled cornice and stone foundation. The brick walls are painted a light yellow color. There is a large shed-roofed front dormer that is early, but probably not original; it has 1/1 windows and vinyl siding. The windows of the main part of the house have flat tops and 2/2 wooden sash. The sash are early, but not original. The central entrance of the house has a full door surround, with a wide transom and multi-light sidelights. An early porch covers the central three bays of the house; it has slender round columns and a simple wooden balustrade. The porch appears to date to the early 1900's. A frame addition spans the back wall. This is one of the largest buildings of this date in the district. [c] There is a nineteenth century brick outbuilding at the rear of the property; it has a shed roof, brick walls, and segmental arched door and window openings. The L-shaped building is part shed or workshop, and part garage/carriage house. The garage has early folding garage doors and a low arched opening. [c]

107. 502 West Third Street, the Justin Altemueller House (1919), ca. 1900. A large two and one-half story Queen Anne style house with red brick walls and a stone foundation. The house has an irregular plan, a flared hip roof with cross gables, and a large wrap-around front porch. Both the porch and the main roof have early or original standing seam metal roofing. The porch spans the entire facade and part of the side wall; it has slender round columns and turned balusters. The main body of the house is cubic, with a full height polygonal ell set to one side. Most of the windows are topped with segmental arches, and all have early 1/1 wooden sash. A pent front gable also has 1/1 windows, as well as fish scale shingles. This is the largest and most high-style Victorian house in the district. [c]

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108. 504 West Third Street, the Anton Kahman House (1898), ca. 1898. A two story narrow Gabled Ell with red brick walls and a stone foundation. The newer 1/1 windows are set into the original openings, which are topped with segmental arches made up of double sailor rows. The off-center front porch has a hipped roof and modern ironwork posts and railings. The porch changes are the only notable exterior alterations. [c] There are two outbuildings. One is a newer shed with a gable roof and vinyl siding. [nc] The other is an early frame garage with a gable roof and early weatherboards. [c]

109. 516 West Third Street, the William Stumpe Jr. House (1911), ca. 1911. A very large side passage double pile plan Missouri-German house, with red brick walls and a stone foundation. The house has a side facing gable roof, a dentiled cornice and a three bay facade. The front door is set to one side of the facade; the small front stoop is early or original, and there is no sign the house ever had a front porch. There are star shaped tie rods along the second floor line on all elevations. The windows are topped with segmental brick arches consisting of double sailor rows, they have newer 1/1 sash. The cornice wraps slightly around to the side walls, and the house has early copper gutters. This house is similar in size, shape and materials to the one next door, at 522 W. Third St. [c] There is a stone driveway along one side of the house, and two frame outbuildings; one is close to the house and one is near the back of the large lot. Both are early, with asphalt imitation brick sheathing and gabled roofs. The one closest to the house appears to be a shed or workshop. [c] The one near the back of the property may have been a poultry house at one time. [c]

110. 522 West Third Street, the August Stumpe House (1910), ca. 1910. A large two story side gabled house with red brick walls, a dentiled cornice and a stone foundation. The cornice wraps around slightly to the side walls. The facade is four bays wide, with a small open porch over the off-center front door. The porch has a hipped roof, turned wooden posts and elaborately cut balusters. Some porch elements may be reproductions. The windows are all topped by segmental brick arches made up of two rows of sailor bricks. Star shaped ties run along the second floor line of all exterior walls. This house is similar in size, shape and materials to the one next door, at 516 W. Third St. [c] There is a newer frame double garage with a gable roof near the back of the house. [nc]

111. 527 West Third Street, the John Richter House (1876), ca. 1875. A wide low one story central passage Missouri-German house with red brick walls and a stone foundation. The house has a dentiled cornice and a side facing gable roof with a pair of hipped dormers. The dormers do not appear to be original. The central doorway is sheltered by a small open porch, which was probably added around the turn of the century. The porch has a hipped roof and modern iron posts. The newer 1/1 windows are topped by segmental brick arches. A modern iron fence runs

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along the sidewalk in front of the house. [c]

112. 530 West Third Street, ca. 1990's. A modern frame residence, set far back from the street. [nc]

113. 531 West Third Street, the William Pace House (1931), 1929. A one and one-half story gable front Bungalow with a three quarter width front porch and stone foundation. The house has low shed-roofed side dormers which continue the line of the side walls up above the eave line. The front porch has a low hipped roof with a cross gable over the steps, which are set to the side of the porch. The cross gable is supported by large triangular brackets. The porch rests on short tapered square posts set upon square brick piers. A geometric patterned wood balustrade may be newer. The paired front windows of the upper front elevation have straight tops, those of the side walls have segmental arched tops. The windows have newer 1/1 sash; the original openings are unchanged. There is a low frame addition and newer deck on the back of the house. [c] A modern frame garage sits to the rear. [nc]

114. 534 West Third Street, the Christ Mittendorf House (1876), ca. 1865. A one and one-half story brick Missouri-German house with a side facing gable roof and a stone foundation. This house appears to have been built in two stages. It was originally one room wide and two rooms deep, and was doubled in width at an early date. The east half of the house, which has one window and one door, is probably the oldest. The west half has a door centered between two windows, but is roughly the same size. There is a temple front dormer in each half of the front roof; the similarity in dormer styling indicates that the addition was made relatively early. A dentiled cornice runs the entire width of the facade, and a plain corbeled cornice is on the rear. The doors and windows are all topped with segmental arches; the 1/1 window sash are newer, but the openings are unchanged. There is a small cellar beneath the right side of the house, and a small rear addition. The house sits several feet above street level; a retaining wall runs along the front sidewalk. [c] △

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Summary: The history of the Stafford-Olive Historic District, in Washington, Missouri parallels that of the larger community, as discussed in the Multiple Property Submission (MPS) cover document "Historic Resources of Washington, Missouri." The buildings of the district are, as a group, highly intact, and representative of a century of development. The district is therefore significant under Criteria A and C, in the areas of COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT, and ARCHITECTURE.

The neighborhood was for the most part developed by and for small business owners and working class families, and it appears today much as it did during the period of significance. It has always been a residential area, and it was among the earliest entirely residential neighborhoods in the city. By 1869, nearly all of the current streets were in place, and houses could be found scattered throughout the neighborhood.² Development continued at a steady pace, and new houses were built within district boundaries during all three of the historical periods discussed in the MPS cover document. As with many neighborhoods in the community, that development took place in a random fashion. Often, new houses were built next to and between older dwellings, and larger lots were subdivided to make way for new buildings. In several cases, that type of subdivision was done for other family members. Many of the properties in the neighborhood were occupied by the same family for decades, and in other cases, the same person or family owned several different houses in the district at the same time. The end result is a neighborhood with varied streetscapes and interwoven family and property histories.

The houses of the neighborhood are representative of cultural changes which took place in the community during the period of significance. Most of the earliest residents in the area were German-Americans, and many were in the construction industry. The houses they built are generally vernacular buildings which reflect the German heritage which was dominant in the city at the time. As the century progressed, mainstream cultural and architectural ideals became more popular locally, a development which is reflected in Victorian styling on several turn-of-the-century residences in the district. The owners of the new houses in the neighborhood at the time were generally businessmen, most of whom worked in the nearby commercial center of town. (Now the Downtown Historic District.) Houses built near the end of the period of significance were like those in all other parts of the city, in that they utilized nationally prominent styles and types. Examples in the Stafford-Olive neighborhood tended to be relatively modest. Many of the neighborhood residents at that time operated small businesses; others undoubtedly worked at the International Shoe factory, which is just a few blocks west of Stafford Street.

The historic buildings of the district present a broad cross section of architectural styles and

² Ruger, H. "Bird's Eye View of the City of Washington: 1869." Copy in the collections of the Franklin County Historical Society, Washington, MO.

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types, and as a group, they are representative of general trends of architectural development in Washington. There are ten different historic property types listed in the MPS cover document, "Historic Resources of Washington"; the Stafford-Olive district contains highly intact examples of eight of those. The oldest houses in the district include some of the least altered vernacular Missouri-German houses in the city, and there are also a few intact Victorian dwellings which were built around the turn of the century. The most common 20th century house type in the neighborhood is the Bungalow, a house type which was nationally prominent at the time. Contributing buildings in the area range in date from ca. 1858 to ca. 1949, and only a few dwellings in the district were built after that. The period of significance thus runs from ca. 1858 to ca. 1949. Overall, the buildings in the district exhibit a high level of integrity; 104 of the 113 houses are contributing. All told, 140 of the 167 buildings within the district boundaries are contributing, and the area as a whole meets the registration requirements laid out in the MPS cover document. The neighborhood today looks much as it did in the early 20th century, and is significant as a representative example of a working class residential neighborhood in Washington.

Elaboration: The MPS cover document "Historic Resources of Washington, Missouri," divides the history of Washington into three main periods: **I. Early Development and German Immigration: 1839-1870**, **II. The Golden Era: 1871-1904**, and **III. Assimilation and Twentieth Century Development: 1905-1950**.

I. Early Development and German Immigration: 1839-1870. Seventeen percent (19) of the houses in the district were built during this period. Washington was officially platted in 1839, and by the time of the Civil War had developed into a thriving river-port and shipping center. An 1869 drawing of the town, titled the "Bird's Eye View of Washington," shows that the Stafford-Olive neighborhood was also established by that time. All of the current district streets were in place, except for West Second. The only other difference from the present is that the north end of Olive was at West Third St. Stafford, West Third and West Fifth Streets were all major thoroughfares, and there were houses on every street in the district. The houses shown on the Bird's Eye View were generally modest side gabled brick dwellings, set close to the street. At least 18 of the houses in the district today are shown in that view.

The only two story house in the district from Period I. is the ca. 1858 Louis Horn House, which sits on what was at that time the western end of Horn Street. (See photo 11.) Horn's property included nearly three acres, most of which was west of the house. Horn was the owner of one of the flour mills in operation at that time, and was probably one of the more affluent early

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residents of the district.³ Several of the other early property owners in the area were in the construction business, and it is likely that many of the houses found there today were built by men who lived in the district. Prominent local brick-maker Frank Stumpe owned several parcels of land there over the years, and is the first known owner of the ca. 1858 brick house at 317 Stafford St. That house in 1877 had just over 5 acres of land, also to the west of the house. (See Figure Two, the Atlas Map of 1877.) The neighborhood was also home to Henry Thias, a brick mason who owned all of the district property which adjoins the east side of Olive Street, as well as the house at 428 West Third Street, which was built around 1858.

The majority of the early residents in the area were German immigrants or of German parentage, and the houses built in Period I provide very good examples of the vernacular Missouri-German building tradition. Stafford Street in particular has a fine collection of Missouri-German houses; 11 of the 19 pre-1871 houses in the district are on that street. (See photos 1, 6, 7, 12, and 14.) Missouri-German property types include Side Entry houses, Double Entrance Houses, and Central Passage dwellings. The Central Passage house type is the most common. A few of the older Missouri-German houses of this age apparently started out as much smaller houses; a couple appear to have been only one room wide and two rooms deep when new, and those in the district were doubled in width at a very early date. The contributing Missouri-German houses of this period are for the most part intact and in good condition, and all meet eligibility requirements laid out in the cover document.

II. The Golden Era: 1871-1904. About twelve percent (15) of the houses in the district were built during this period. Although the post Civil War years have been described as the "Golden Era" in Washington, the area around Stafford Street saw little new development in the last decades of the nineteenth century. This may be in part because there had been a good deal of construction there earlier, and housing was not as short as in other parts of town.

Many of the people who lived in the neighborhood in the middle part of the century continued to live there into the Victorian era, and the socio-economic profile remained about the same. Property owners included merchants and construction professionals, as well as employees of the various businesses and industries in town. Merchants in the area included Anton Kahman, who owned almost an acre of land at the corner of Olive and West Third Street in 1898. Kahman owned general stores in Washington for more than four decades. The construction industry also

³See Herman Gottlieb Kiel, The Centennial Biographical Directory, (Washington, MO: Missouriian Publishing Co., 1986) p. 73. The mill is said to have been worth \$18,000 in 1870.

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continued to be well-represented. The early owner of the ca. 1894 house at 515 Fremont, Christ Schmidt, was a German-born stone and brick mason who worked for years in that business, and was described in a county history as "a first class workman and very reliable."⁴ The ca. 1873 house at 628 Horn Street was also owned by a construction professional, A. H. Wehmueller. Wehmueller, also a native of Germany, was part owner of the Washington Saw, Planing, and Grist Mill company, which also had a lumber yard and did carpentry and general building.⁵

Construction activity in the district in this period reflected the blending of traditional culture with mainstream ideals. While traditional Missouri-German houses and styling were still popular, several of the new houses utilized newer styles and types. Christ Schmidt's house on Fremont provides a good example of a transitional house. It has the newer form of the Narrow Gabled Ell, yet utilizes common Missouri-German characteristics such as simple red brick walls, a recessed entry, and segmental arches over the double-hung windows. Property types built in the district at this time include traditional central passage and side entry Missouri-German dwellings, along with the newer Gabled Ell, Narrow Gabled Ell and Gable Front vernacular forms. There was also limited use of Victorian style, including Second Empire and Queen Anne. Some of the older houses also received new Victorian front porches at this time. The best example of Victorian architecture in the district is the ca. 1900 J. H. Altemueller house, at 502 West Third Street. The two story brick house with an irregular plan and wrap-around porch is one of the largest houses of any type within district boundaries.

III. Assimilation and Twentieth Century Development: 1905-1950. Seventy-one percent (81) of the houses in the district were built during this period. Like the rest of the town, the district experienced a significant building boom in the early decades of the twentieth century. This was a time of strong economic growth in Washington, spurred in part by the opening of the International Shoe Factory a few blocks west of Stafford Street in the early 1900's. Increased national communication networks and the growing use of automobiles also positively affected the local economy. New houses were constructed on all streets in the area, and by the 1940's, there were very few vacant lots in the district. The northeastern corner of the district saw a good deal of development at this time; nearly all of the houses near the intersection of Olive and W. Second and

⁴ Goodspeed Publishing Company, History of Franklin, Jefferson, Washington, Crawford and Gasconade Counties, Missouri, (Chicago: Goodspeed Publishing Company, reprint Cape Girardeau: Ramfre Press, 1985) p. 816.

⁵ *Ibid.*, pp. 841-842.

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Third Streets were built after 1920.

Figure Two. Atlas Map of 1877.



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Several of the houses built at this time were constructed by or for the offspring of earlier residents. A similar pair of large brick houses on West Third, for example, were built around 1910 for the sons of Frank Stumpe, August and William Stumpe. Those houses were built on lots divided from a nearly 2 acre parcel which the elder Stumpe had owned since before 1877. The Stumpe family also owned at least two houses on Stafford at the time, and family members often walked from one to another to share meals.⁶

A more modest grouping of houses near the south end of the district is also said to have built by and for members of the same family. The houses at 504, 508, and 512 Fremont, all dating to around 1930, were reportedly built for members of the family of Bertha Mauntel, who lived in the ca. 1858 house at 503 Fremont at that time.⁷

Many people lived in the neighborhood for decades. The house at 311 Olive Street, for example, was the home of Boehm family for more than thirty years. Many people liked the neighborhood so well that when they did move, it was to another house in the same area. There are several instances of the same person owning more than one house in the district over the years, and at least a dozen different families who owned multiple properties in the district.

The area was also home to various local businessmen, and even one business; the Hoppe Oil Company building, a former gas station at the corner of Stafford and W. Fifth Streets, is the only non-residential building in the district. The ca. 1940's building on the lot today replaced one of similar size and orientation which was there in the 1920's. Also, at least one businessman in a related field lived in the district at this time; the house at 207 Olive Street was built for auto dealer Joseph Hellman around 1930, and he was still living there in the 1940's. Other businessmen living in the district include Martin Twelker, at 507 W. Fifth, who ran a bakery in 1923, and F. J. Rueter, at 504 W. Fifth, who was in the hotel and beverage business.⁸

Architectural development followed citywide trends; most of the new houses utilized nationally prominent architectural styles and types. Property Types built in the district during this period include a few carry-overs from Periods I and II, including just a couple of turn of the century Missouri-German houses, and some Victorian dwellings, as well as several newer property types. New property types include the Foursquare and related Pyramid Square, the

⁶ From an interview with Dorothy Stumpe, the widow of August Stumpe's son, Clarence. Clarence Stumpe grew up in the house at 522 West Third Street.

⁷ Drury's Washington, Missouri City Directory, 1931, (St. Louis, MO: Schuyler Drury Publishing, 1931) p. 208.

⁸ Kiel, pp. 85-86.

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Bungalow, and several Period Revival Styles. Foursquares were the first of the newer types to be built; the first appeared about 1905, and the newest one dates to ca. 1914. Bungalows became quite popular around 1920 and dominated new construction into the 1930's. Period Revivals were used latest, there are Colonial Revival and Cotswold Cottage houses which date to the 1940's.

The styles and types of the houses built toward the end of the period of significance reflect national trends, but did not completely ignore local building traditions. Vestigial Missouri-German features can be found on many of those newer houses. Traditional characteristics include a continued preference for flat red brick walls, long after brick was used as a structural material, as well as the distinctive segmental arched window top. The historic buildings of the Stafford-Olive Historic District represent a blending of the old and new which is typical of the historic architecture of Washington. △

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SOURCES

(See MPS Cover document "Historic Resources of Washington, Missouri," for further discussion and a complete biography of general sources.)

Commercial Telephone Company. 1922 Directory. Washington, MO: Observer Printing, 1922.

Drury, Schuyler. Drury's Washington, Missouri City Directory, 1931. St. Louis, MO: Schuyler Drury Publishing, 1931.

Goodspeed Publishing Company. History of Franklin, Jefferson, Washington, Crawford and Gasconade Counties, Missouri. Chicago: Goodspeed Publishing Company. (Reprint Cape Girardeau: Ramfre Press, 1985)

Ogle, George and Co. Standard Atlas of Franklin County, Missouri. Chicago: George A. Ogle and Company, 1919.

Ruger, H. "Bird's Eye View of the City of Washington: 1869." Copy in the collections of the Franklin County Historical Society, Washington, MO.

Saint Louis Atlas Publishing Co. Atlas Map of Franklin County, Missouri. St. Louis: St. Louis Atlas Publishing Co., 1878.

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Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary of the Stafford-Olive Historic District is shown as the heavy line on the accompanying map, titled "Stafford-Olive Historic District." The scale is 1 inch = 150 feet.

Boundary Justification

The current boundaries encompass the most intact segment of the neighborhood. With the exception of the adjoining Tibbe and Downtown Washington Historic Districts to the east and northeast, respectively, the surrounding areas are either open and undeveloped, or contain new or greatly altered historic properties. Surrounding properties have been indicated on the boundary map, to illustrate the location of buildings which would be non-contributing if included within the boundaries.

Photographs

The following information is the same for all photographs:

Debbie Sheals and Becky Snider
October and December, 1999
Debbie Sheals, 406 West Broadway
Columbia, MO 65203

List of Photographs

See photo key map for indication of camera angles.

1. Left to Right: 317, 311, 307, 301, and 231 Stafford St.
2. Left to Right: 502, 504, and 516 W. Third St.
3. Right to Left: 318, 314, 312, and 310 Olive St.
4. Left to Right: 331, 335, and 341 Olive, 520 Horn.
5. Left to Right: 516 and 520 Horn St. , 402 Stafford St.
6. Left to Right: 410, 414, 418 Stafford, 517 Fremont.
7. Right to Left: 418, 414, and 410 Stafford St.
8. Left to Right: 503, 511, and 515 Fremont St.
9. Left to Right: 506, 510, and 512 W. Fifth St.
10. Left to Right: 511, 509, 507, 505, and 501 W. Fifth St.
11. Left to Right: 631 Horn St.
12. Left to Right: 332, 328, and 322 Stafford St.
13. Left to Right: 408, 410, and 412 west Second St.
14. Left to Right: 534 W. Third St.

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Photo Key.



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409	Fremont Street	Karen Hamann
417	Fremont Street	Gary Filla
418	Fremont Street	Ann Sellmeyer
420	Fremont Street	David & Jane Arnold
431	Fremont Street	Robert Burton
500	Fremont Street	Patricia Kraft
503	Fremont Street	Roger & Mary Kribben
504	Fremont Street	Michael Cundiff 515 Lering Drive Ballwin, MO 63011
508	Fremont Street	Elaine Alfermann
511	Fremont Street	William Battle
512	Fremont Street	Melissa & Noelker Steve Pritchett
515	Fremont Street	Gary Kluesner
517	Fremont Street	Brian & Jean Black
611	Fremont Street	Nick & Jean Kotakis
516	Horn Street	Steve Burgess
520	Horn Street	Steven Bierbaum
614	Horn Street	Robert & Joyce Jacquin
615	Horn Street	Carl & Audrey Ruether
628	Horn Street	James & Debra Mason
630	Horn Street	Rhonda Fischer
631	Horn Street	Dorothy Stumpe 532 E. 5th St. Washington, MO 63090
201	Olive Street	Charles Staats III
205	Olive Street	Vernon & Lillian Tobben
207	Olive Street	Terry & Doris Lanwermeyer
209	Olive Street	Remshardt, Kevin & Sheryl
310	Olive Street	Unnerstall, Steven
311	Olive Street	Cover, Nancy

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312	Olive Street	Seals, Vernon & Tina Trentmann		
314	Olive Street	Dennis Alleman	5303 Woodland Road	Washington, MO 63090
315	Olive Street	Ziglin, Benjamin		
317	Olive Street	Frank and Kerrie Dietl		
318	Olive Street	Kuske, Joanne		
320	Olive Street	Hoffman, Daniel		
323	Olive Street	Sallaberry, Arnold & Harriet	4 Catawba Pl.	Washington
324	Olive Street	Harp, Chris & Tamara		
325	Olive Street	Rabenau, Jane		
27	Olive Street	Emmer Jr., August & Judith		
328	Olive Street	Boeckmann, Mildred		
330	Olive Street	Beuke, Stanley Butch Henry		
331	Olive Street	Filla, Francis & Mary Beth		
334	Olive Street	Hoerstkamp, Donald	144 Rue Grande Dr.	Lake St. Louis, MO 63367
335	Olive Street	Bledsoe, Jeannette		
336	Olive Street	Fox, William & Gail		
341	Olive Street	Ingersoll, Mark & Lisa		
231	Stafford Street	Mayer, Gena Marie	2317 East Fifth St.	Washington
301	Stafford Street	Schomberg, Shannon		
307	Stafford Street	Riley, Sandra		
308	Stafford Street	Marion Schoppenhorst	RR 1 Box 312	Marthasville, MO
311	Stafford Street	Anthony Filla		
314	Stafford Street	James Finder		
317	Stafford Street	Paul Kopp	7155 State Road KK	Washington, MO 63090
18	Stafford Street	WM & Leona Lohman		
319	Stafford Street	Dennis Kleinheider	5211 St. Road A	Washington, MO 63090
322	Stafford Street	Dawn Clark		

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325	Stafford Street	Harold Unnerstall	1111 James St.	Washington, MO 63090
328	Stafford Street	Robert Attwood	232 Oakbriar Farm Dr.	Ballwin, MO 63021
329	Stafford Street	Michael Neier		
332	Stafford Street	Robert Atwood	232 Oakbriar Farm Road	Ballwin, MOO 63021
333	Stafford Street	Thomas & Karen Kriete		
335	Stafford Street	Roger & Rhonda Langendoerfer	407 Cedar St.	Washington, MO 63090
337	Stafford Street	John Jr. & Karen Bridgeman		
338	Stafford Street	Chad & Tiffany Strauser		
341	Stafford Street	David Robyn		
2	Stafford Street	B. and J. Kleinheider		
345	Stafford Street	Daniel & Kay Barnhart	8040 4 Mile Road	Washington, MO 63090
348	Stafford Street	Thomas & Deborah Schroeder	6625 4 Mile Road	Washington, MO 63090
349	Stafford Street	Walter Roehl		
402	Stafford Street	Michael Hortsmann Sr.		
403	Stafford Street	Roger & Rhonda Langendoerfer	407 Cedar St.	Washington, MO 63090
405	Stafford Street	Albert & Teresa Drew		
410	Stafford Street	Frieda Winters		
413	Stafford Street	Robert & Barbara Haley	1415 Stafford St.	Washington, MO 63090
414	Stafford Street	Frieda Winters	410 Stafford St.	Washington, MO 63090
415	Stafford Street	Frank Heimann Jr.	3490 Bramel Rd.	Washington, MO 63090
418	Stafford Street	Allen & Frieda Winters	410 Stafford St.	Washington, MO 63090
423	Stafford Street	Frank & Kimberlea Blackwell		
430	Stafford Street	Francis & Marsha McWay Jr.		
431	Stafford Street	Phillip & Julia Hunt		
0	West Fifth Street	Voelker, Gary	5351 Woodland Rd.	Washington, MO 63090
501	West Fifth Street	Swoboda, Louis & Velma		
502	West Fifth Street	Voelker, Gary	5351 Woodland Rd.	Washington, MO 63090

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504	West Fifth Street	Watters, James
505	West Fifth Street	Johns, Michael
506	West Fifth Street	Deschenes, Louis & Ann 310 E. Main St. Washington, MO 63090
507	West Fifth Street	Unnerstall, Jeffrey
509	West Fifth Street	Buhr, Brad
510	West Fifth Street	Meyer, Richard & Kathryn
511	West Fifth Street	Computraffic, PO Box 45229 St. Louis, MO 63145
512	West Fifth Street	Clancy, Sean & Lisa 800 Old State Rd. Glencoe, MO 63038
513	West Fifth Street	Wurtz, James & Melva 4418 Highway E New Haven, MO 63068
408	West Second Street	Otto, Henry & Virginia
410	West Second Street	Harter, Charles
412	West Second Street	Armistead, James & Mary
500	West Second Street	Benedict, Juliana Woolley
504	West Second Street	Cowan, Annette
508	West Second Street	Hilke, Helena
409	West Third Street	Tulley Sr., Daniel 1111 E. 3rd St. Washington, MO 63090
410	West Third Street	Otto, Henry 408 W. 2nd St. Washington, MO 63090
415	West Third Street	Frey, Russel & Ginny
416	West Third Street	Western Catholic Union 526 Elm St. Washington, MO 63090
418	West Third Street	Compton Jr., Richard 1111 East Eighth St. Washington
419	West Third Street	Elbert, Ronald & Eunice
421	West Third Street	Kandlbinder, Richard & Judith
422	West Third Street	Sida, Donald & Karen 18 E. 2nd St. Washington, MO 63090
427	West Third Street	Alois and Hellen Struckhoff
28	West Third Street	Coffin, James & Leona
502	West Third Street	Noelke, Cyril & Angela
504	West Third Street	Elbert, Veronica Aholt 12 Ladera Ln. Washington

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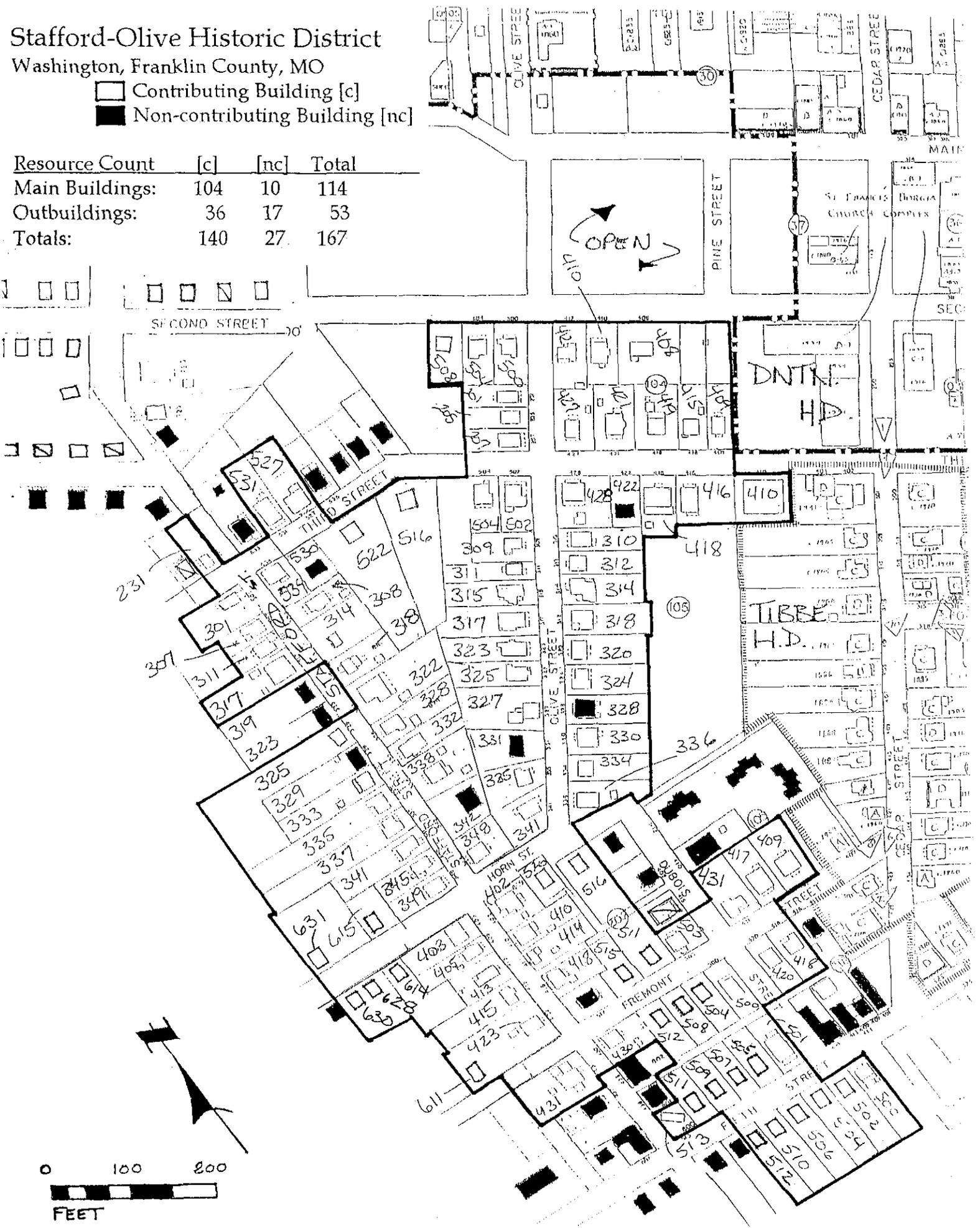
516	West Third Street	Winters, Frieda 410 Stafford St. Washington
522	West Third Street	Akin, Keenan & Julia
527	West Third Street	Martell, Frederick & Dorothy
530	West Third Street	Davis, Sandra
531	West Third Street	Long, Joseph & Theresa
534	West Third Street	Dailey, David & Doris

Stafford-Olive Historic District

Washington, Franklin County, MO

- Contributing Building [c]
- Non-contributing Building [nc]

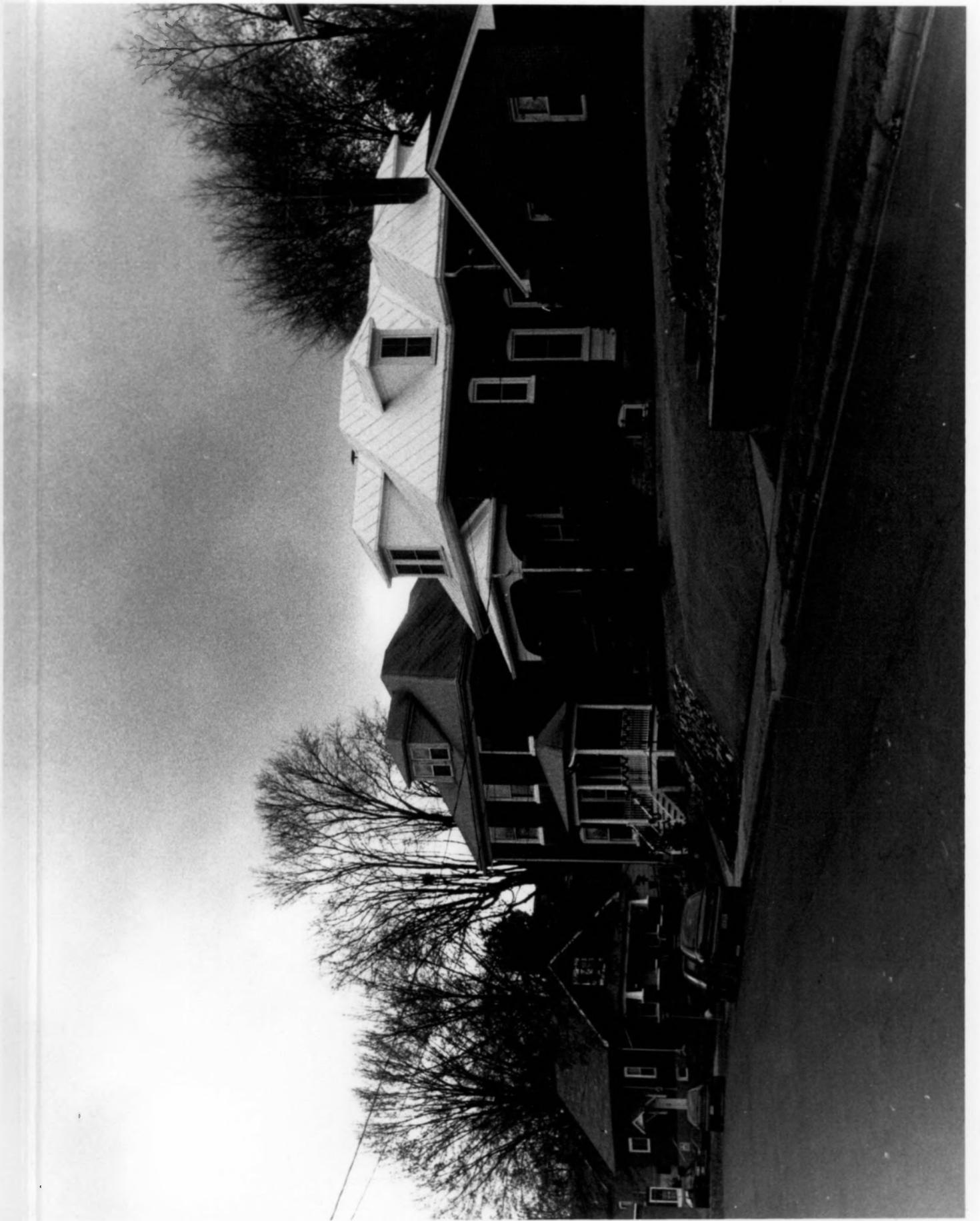
Resource Count	[c]	[nc]	Total
Main Buildings:	104	10	114
Outbuildings:	36	17	53
Totals:	140	27	167





















PAPER CHASE

SPEED
LIMIT
20

NO
PARKING
BETWEEN
11:00 AM
AND
1:00 PM



