

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

1. Name of Property

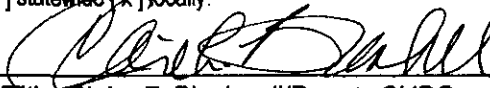
historic name Zewicki, Dr. Enoch T. and Amy, House
other names/site number Osage County Historical Society Museum

2. Location

street & number 402 E. Main St. [N/A] not for publication
city or town Linn [N/A] vicinity
state Missouri code MO county Osage code 151 zip code 65051

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

 6 Dec. 01
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:

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

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

[] determined not eligible for the
National Register.

[] removed from the National
Register.

[] other, (explain):

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

**Zewicki, Dr. Enoch T. and Amy, House
Osage County, Missouri**

5. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources Within Property		
		Contributing	Non-contributing	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	3	0	buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input type="checkbox"/> district	0	0	sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	2	0	structures
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	0	0	objects
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	5	0	Total

Name of related multiple property listing.

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register.

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

DOMESTIC/ single dwelling
DOMESTIC/secondary structure

Current Functions

RECREATION AND CULTURE/museum

7. Description

Architectural Classification

LATE VICTORIAN

Materials

foundation STONE/Limestone
walls WOOD/ weatherboard
roof Asbestos
other

Narrative Description See continuation sheet [x].

See continuation sheet []

**Zewicki, Dr. Enoch T. and Amy, House
Osage County, Missouri**

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.

Areas of Significance

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

ca. 1895-ca. 1938

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person(s)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Oidtmann, Theodore (contractor)

Laughlin, Samuel (carpenter)

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
- # _____

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

Zewicki, Dr. Enoch T. and Amy, House
Osage County, Missouri

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property Less than one acre

UTM References

A. Zone	Easting	Northing	B. Zone	Easting	Northing
15	600250	4260040			
C. Zone	Easting	Northing	D. Zone	Easting	Northing

[] See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

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

Boundary Justification

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Debbie Sheals
 organization Independent contractor date October, 2001
 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 Osage County Historical Society Lot 62 ONLY, See cont. sheet for additional owners
 street & number 402 E. Main St. PO Box 402 telephone 573-897-2932
 city or town Linn state MO zip code 65051

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Section number 7 Page 1

Zewicki, Dr. Enoch T. and Amy, House
Osage County, Missouri

Summary: The Dr. E. T. and Amy Zewicki House, at 402 E. Main Street, occupies a large lot at the corner of Fourth and Main Streets, in Linn, Missouri. It is located near the edge of the commercial center; there are residential properties southeast of it, and commercial buildings northwest of it. Although Main Street was at one time lined with comparable houses, few 19th century dwellings anywhere in town have survived unaltered, and today, the Zewicki House is one of the most intact houses of its age anywhere in the community. The house sits close to Main Street, to one side of the lot, with a wide side yard and garden bordering Fourth Street. The house is frame, with an irregular plan, and a mixture of Victorian and Craftsman style ornamentation. When it was built ca. 1895, it was a typical Queen Anne vernacular residence, and it was "updated" with a Craftsman style front porch in the late 1930s. The period of significance thus runs from ca. 1895 to ca. 1938. The house has seen no changes of note since the front porch was added, and is highly intact, both inside and out. All of the historic weatherboards, wood windows and exterior woodwork are intact and in very good condition. The interior of the house is notably pristine; most of the interior rooms today look just as they did at the turn of the 20th century. Almost every room features original flooring and wall plaster, and most if not all original interior doors and other woodwork are in place and unchanged. There is also a frame washhouse and pump set directly behind the house, close to a narrow public alley which runs through the back part of the property, and a large frame woodshed. The woodshed is located at the back of the sideyard, across the alley. Both the woodshed and washhouse are highly intact, with tin-sheathed gable roofs and narrow weatherboards which appear to be original. The woodshed is probably the oldest outbuilding, dating to the late 1800s. The washhouse appears to have been built just after the turn of the century, and it is likely that the pump was installed when the washhouse was built. An ornamental iron fence about the same age as the house runs along the front part of the property. The house, washhouse, and woodshed are contributing buildings; the fence and pump are contributing structures. There are no non-contributing resources on the property. The house is now in use as the Osage County Historical Society Museum, and is highly intact and in excellent condition overall.

Elaboration: Linn, which is the county seat of Osage County, has a very linear plan; almost all of the original town lots face Main Street, which is now also State Highway 50. Main Street runs roughly northwest to southeast along a winding ridge, and the land on either side of the street slopes downward, quite sharply in some places. (See attached topo map.) The lots close to the street are relatively level, while the outlots behind them slope away from the road. There is a small courthouse square and commercial center on the northern end of town; most of the residential properties are located southeast of the courthouse, within the original town plat, or in an early 20th century addition which also follows Main Street.

The Zewicki house is just a block southeast of the commercial center, on a prominent corner lot. It is on one of the largest residential lots in the center of town. The house is close to the street, but off to one side of the property, with a large side yard at the corner. (See Figure One, Site Plan.)

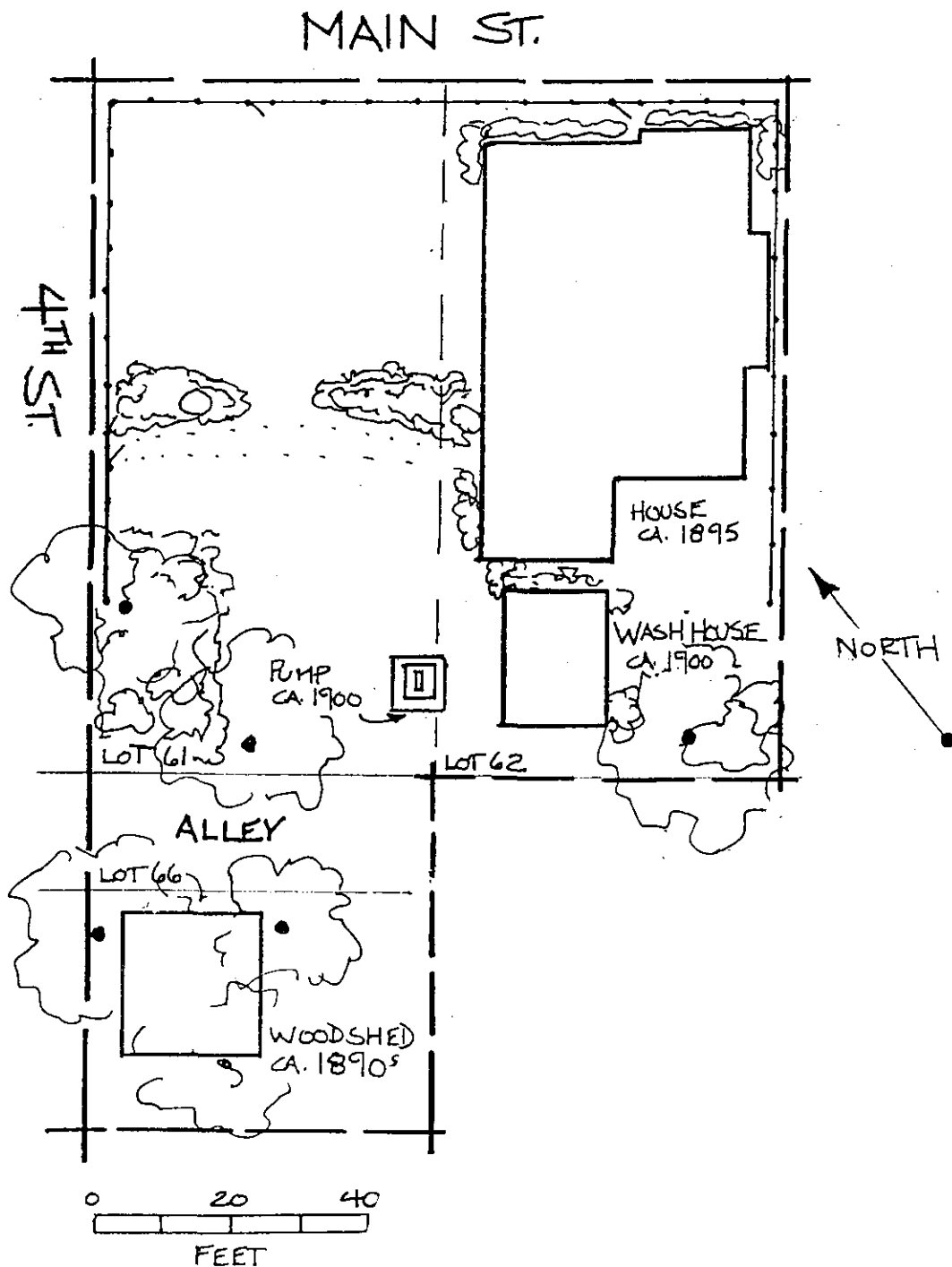
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Zewicki, Dr. Enoch T. and Amy, House
Osage County, Missouri

Figure One. Site Plan. Drawn by Debbie Sheals, from an Osage County Tax map.



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Zewicki, Dr. Enoch T. and Amy, House
Osage County, Missouri

A mid-twentieth century house is located immediately to the southeast, and the rest of the block along Main Street contains a mix of residential and commercial properties of varying ages and levels of integrity.

The house occupies a level lot which slopes gently away from Main Street. The lot is open near the street, and fringed with mature trees along the back alley. The low iron fence which borders most of the yard has slender round posts which loop over along the top for a scalloped effect. Small finials top the posts within the loops, and slightly larger posts support the fence at regular intervals. Gates in the fence provide access to a sidewalk which leads to the front porch, as well as a walk which leads from Fourth Street to the back door of the house. A third gate opens to the side yard off of Main Street. The side yard features recently restored flower beds, and a rock garden is located near the back of the lot, next to Fourth Street. The concrete well cover and pump, which appear to date to the early 20th century, are located at the back of the side yard, right next to the washhouse. (See Photo 5.) The well cover is roughly six feet square, with a raised central platform for the pump. The pump is about four feet tall, with a rectangular metal sleeve, and a spout which faces Main Street. Both the fence and pump are contributing structures.

The washhouse, which appears to date to the first decade of the 20th century, sits directly behind the house, less than ten feet away. A concrete sidewalk runs from the back of the house, past the door of the washhouse and on to the back alley. (See photo 6.) The washhouse has a concrete foundation, walls sheathed with narrow weatherboards, and a corrugated tin roof with half-round metal gutters. It measures roughly 12 feet by 18 feet. The gable end of the washhouse faces the main house, and a corbeled brick chimney straddles the roof ridge near the center of the building. The southeast wall of the washhouse has a centered four-panel door, and a fairly large two-over-two window; both are original or very early. There are smaller windows on the southwest and northwest walls. The walls of the washhouse are covered with narrow weatherboards, and the corners are accented with slender corner boards. The washhouse is in good condition and highly intact, and does not appear to have ever seen any changes of note; it is a contributing building.

The woodshed is set further back from the house, across the alley and off to the side, near Fourth Street. (See photo 13.) Overall, that building is little changed, although in poor to fair condition. It is slightly older and larger than the washhouse, and has a front facing gable roof which is oriented to Main Street. The building has a stone foundation and a tin roof, and there is a small shed-roofed addition on its back wall. The exterior wall which faces Main Street is sheathed with the same type of weatherboards used on the washhouse, while the other three walls all have vertical board sheathing, over which brick-patterned asphalt sheets were later applied. The asphalt sheathing appears to be at least fifty years old. There is a simple board and batten door in the front gable end, and one in the back wall of the shed addition.

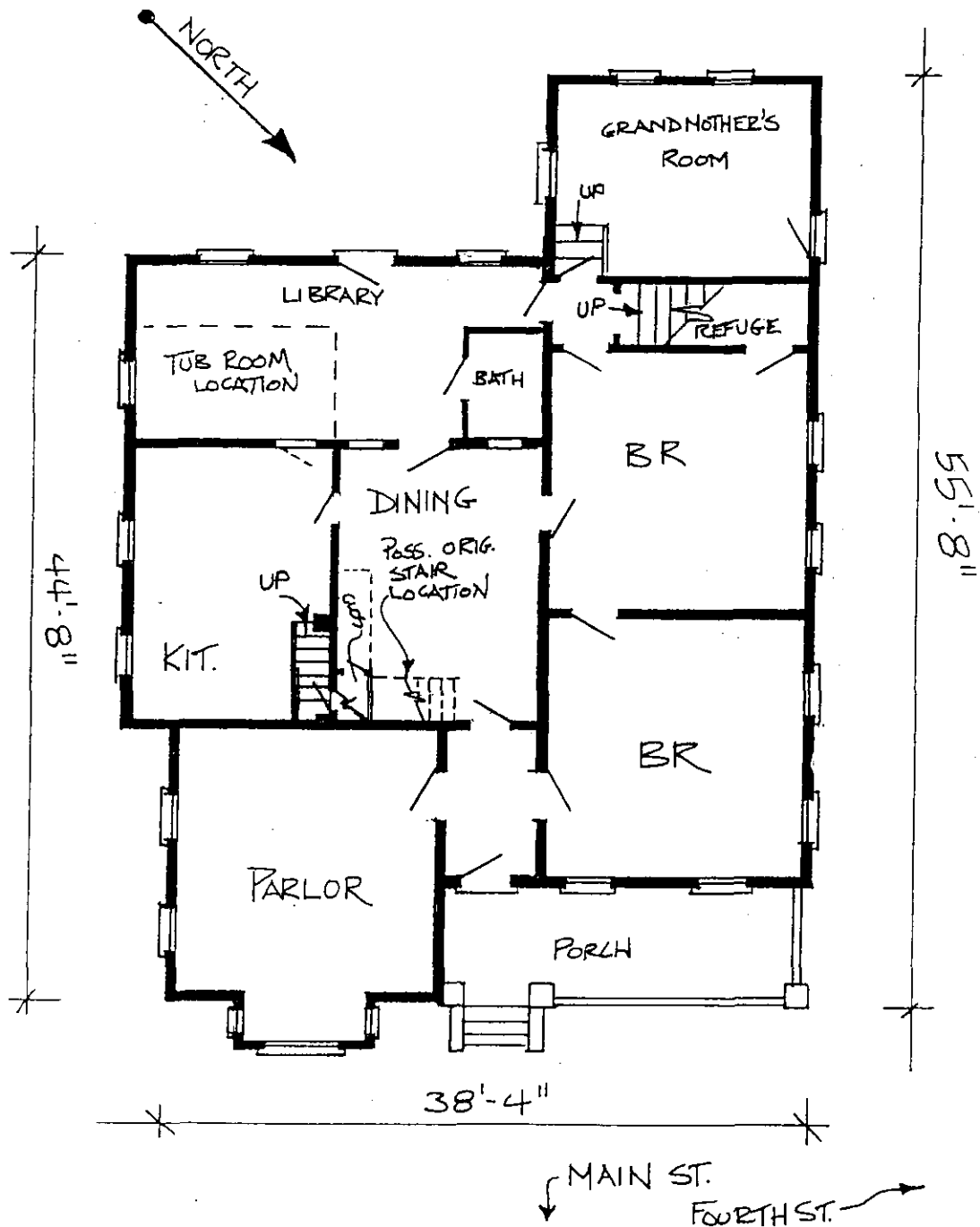
The house itself is also highly intact, and in excellent condition. Like the neighboring residential buildings, it is set close to the street. It has an irregular plan and roofline, and a partially recessed front porch. The walls are all covered with early or original weatherboards, and the roof is sheathed with cemented asbestos shingles which have a very large fishscale pattern. (The roofing was

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Zewicki, Dr. Enoch T. and Amy, House
Osage County, Missouri

Figure Two. Floorplan. Drawn by Debbie Sheals



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Zewicki, Dr. Enoch T. and Amy, House
Osage County, Missouri

probably installed when the front porch was remodeled, ca. 1938.) The porch is sheltered by a sloping extension of the main roof, and rests on short Craftsman style tapered square posts. The posts sit upon tall square brick piers, and the porch railing is constructed of matching brick. Brick knee-walls flank the front steps, which, like the porch floor, are of concrete. The steps are located to the side of the porch, opposite the front door.

The house has a complex roofline; the main part of the roof is hipped, and it has two prominent triangular dormers, and three large projecting cross-gables. The dormers, which face the street and the side yard, are large and distinctive. They are approximately seven feet tall, and twelve feet wide, and filled with windows. (See photo 2.) Each dormer has a central casement window which has a peaked top which echos the slope of the roof, and fixed triangular sidelights. All of the dormer windows are original, and the casement windows still have their original screens, now stored in the attic. The wide mullions of the dormers are ornamented with small recessed panels, and there is wide molded trim around the perimeter of each dormer. The large cross-gables shelter various projections of the floorplan; one faces Main Street, one extends slightly towards the smaller side yard on the southeast, and the third one faces the back alley.

The front cross-gable is part of a prominent front ell which is set off-center on the facade, next to the front porch. The ell has a small round window in the gable end, and a projecting front window bay. The bay has a flat roof and is topped by a molded cornice which has small, widely spaced, ornamental brackets, and a band of oversized dentil molding. The bay contains three, one-over-one, wood windows, which, like all of the windows of the house, retain their original trim and wooden storm windows. The window trim consists of simple flat surrounds and shallow pedimented lintel pieces. The lintel pieces are topped with molding. The front window of the bay, which is the widest window on the house, features an art glass panel in the upper sash. (See photos 1 and 7.)

The side elevations of the house have similar ornamentation. Both have tall (6'-4") one-over-one windows with the same type of trim found on the front of the house, and weatherboarded walls which are accented with wide flat water table boards and narrow pilaster corner boards. All of the finish material is original and in very good condition. The southeast wall has a small projection about halfway back from the street which is topped by a cross-gable. (See photo 1.) There is small rectangular window high in that gable end. The northwest elevation, which faces Fourth Street, is flat, with the same type of architectural detailing found elsewhere on the exterior. (See photo 2.)

There is an addition on the back part of that elevation, which was built about 1915. The ground slopes down towards the back of the house, and the ground floor of the addition sits about three feet lower than that of the main house. That change in elevation left room for the builders to tuck a second room beneath the eaves without disturbing the original plane of the roof, which continues rearward in an unbroken line. The weatherboards and other detailing on the addition are very similar to those used on the original part of the house. A single doorway is the only opening in the side wall of the addition. (See photo 2.) The doorway and trim appear to be original; the door itself is modern. The back wall of the addition, which faces the alley, contains four double-hung windows, two on the first floor and two shorter ones above. (See photo 5.) Those windows all have two-over-two sash, and trim

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Zewicki, Dr. Enoch T. and Amy, House
Osage County, Missouri

which is similar to that on the rest of the house, except that the lintel pieces are flat instead of pedimented. The ground floor window sash there are modern; those above are early or original.

The back wall of the main house has an early porch which was converted to interior space in two stages, one section was enclosed during the period of significance, and the rest was done within the last few years. (See Figure Two, Floorplan.) The exterior side wall of the early enclosure has a window and trim like those found elsewhere on the house, as well as early weatherboards. The new walls are frame, and covered with new wood weatherboards which match those on the historic portions of the house. It has modern one-over-one windows and a new door, all on the back wall. (See photo 4.) The latest porch enclosure, which made room for a library for the Osage County Historical Society, constitutes the only exterior change of note to have occurred since the front porch was remodeled in the 1930s, and that change is not visible from the front of the house.

The interior of the house is remarkably intact. All of the original rooms appear today much as they did when new. The only rooms lacking historic finishes are the ground floor of the early rear addition, and the new library in the former back porch area. All other rooms feature all or most early or original interior finish materials, including millwork, wall plaster, and wood flooring. (See photos 8-11.) The design of the woodwork in the house is almost identical from room to room. The doors have four panels, and all of the doorways and windows are surrounded by grooved trim accented with bull's-eye plinth blocks. Almost all of the doorways are topped with clear glass transoms which have the same type of ornamental trim.

The layout of the rooms is also little-changed. The front door opens to a small foyer, which in turn opens to the three front rooms of the house. The formal front parlor is to the left as you enter, the dining room is straight ahead, and the bedrooms are to the right. (See Figure Two, Floorplan.) The parlor, which is the room closest to Main Street, contains the front window bay, as well as two other windows on the side of the house. (See photos 7 and 8.) All of the woodwork in that room is dark, with a clear finish. The parlor today is furnished much as it was when the Zewicki's lived there; it is filled with period pieces collected throughout Osage County, and original photographs of the Zewicki family hang on the back wall. (See photo 8; E. T. and Amy Zewicki are closest to the door, near the center of the photo.)

The main entrance to the dining room is directly opposite the front door. The dining room is in the very center of the house, and has doors leading to other rooms, including the kitchen, the master bedroom, and what was the back porch. A small closet in one corner is tucked beneath a stairway to the attic, which is reached from the kitchen. (See photo 10.) The stair enclosure and the closet are sheathed with beadboard, and the closet door has a screened opening, presumably to provide ventilation for whatever was stored there. It is possible that part of the stairs to the attic originally ran along the front wall of the dining room; the stairs now in the kitchen are very narrow, and the stairway is of a very unusual configuration. (See also photo 12 and Figure Three, Floorplan.) The dining room is also furnished with period pieces, including Dr. Zewicki's early dentistry cabinet, diploma and business sign. (All on the left in photo 10.) The dining room has two tall window openings that were filled in as the porch was enclosed. Although those sash are gone, the openings

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Zewicki, Dr. Enoch T. and Amy, House
Osage County, Missouri

and surrounding trim remain. All of the woodwork in the dining room has been painted white.

The back door of the dining room now leads to the new library and a small bathroom, in what was an open back porch. Part of the back porch was enclosed by the Zewicki's very early to serve as a "tub room." Family history holds that they heated water on the stove for the large bathtub located there for years before the town received its first public water system in 1927.¹ The original window of that early tub room remains in place; the other finishes in that room are modern. A small original cellar beneath the porch area is the only basement for the house; all of the other rooms sit over a crawl space.

The kitchen is east of the dining room; it is a large open room with two tall windows along the outside wall. The walls are plain plaster and the woodwork, which has the same design as that found elsewhere in the house, is painted. The stairs to the attic are tucked along an inside wall. The stairs are steep and very narrow—only about two feet wide. There is a simple low balustrade on the upper steps, and a short four-panel door at the top which opens to an enclosed landing and the rest of the stairway. (See floorplan.)

The attic contains two small finished rooms, one each above the dining room and kitchen. Each room has a low sloped ceiling covered with beadboard, and walls which are sheathed in wider beadboard paneling. Oddly, the rooms lighted by the large dormers are unfinished, and do not appear to have ever been used for anything except storage. The finished room above the kitchen was Woody Zewicki's bedroom for part of the period of significance.²

The rooms on the west side of the ground floor also functioned as bedrooms. The front room, which is reached from the foyer, was the children's room, while the middle room was for their parents. Both of those rooms are highly intact, and have the same type of varnished floors and woodwork found in the front parlor and foyer. (See photos 9 and 11.) A door in the back wall of the parents' room leads to the ca. 1915 addition. A set of three steps leads down to the ground floor room, and a longer stairway leads up to the second floor room. The ground floor room, which is now the museum office, has modern finishes. The second floor room, which does not connect to the original attic, has sloped ceilings and simple, original, varnished woodwork.

There is also a small room tucked beneath the steps of the early addition which is reached from the middle bedroom. That room, which family members called "the Refuge," was used as a makeshift toilet and dressing room for several years. As one description of the house noted, "there was no indoor plumbing or electricity before 1927, and a trip to the outhouse was across the backyard and alley."³

¹ "History of the Zewicki House," (Typescript from the collections of the Osage County Historical Society, based partly upon interviews with Zewicki family members, n.d.) p. 1.

² "History of the Zewicki House," p. 2.

³ "History of the Zewicki House," p. 1.

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**Zewicki, Dr. Enoch T. and Amy, House
Osage County, Missouri**

Overall, the Zewicki house and grounds appear today much as they did when the Zewicki family was in residence. The exterior of the house has seen no alterations of note since the front porch was updated in the 1930s, and the interior has not changed significantly in the last century. Recent repairs and a new coat of exterior paint on the house have left it in excellent condition. The elaborate iron fence continues to define the yard, and the pump, wash house, and woodshed are highly intact survivors from the period of significance. The Zewicki property contains one of the most extensive intact collections of historic domestic resources left in Linn today. As a group, they exhibit a very high level of integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. △

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Zewicki, Dr. Enoch T. and Amy, House
Osage County, Missouri

Summary: The Dr. E. T. and Amy Zewicki House is located at 402 E. Main Street, in Linn, Missouri, is significant under Criterion C, in the area of Architecture. It is a highly intact 19th century vernacular residence, one of very few such dwellings left in the Original Town of Linn. It was built for Dr. Enoch T. Zewicki, a dentist, and his wife Amy, ca. 1895, and occupied by them and their family for most of the next century; many of their personal furnishings can still be found inside the house, which is now a museum. Dr. Zewicki was a prominent dentist who had a practice in Osage County from 1892 until 1929. The Zewicki property also functioned as an urban farmstead for much of its early history, and today it still contains the most extensive collection of historic domestic resources left in the early residential core of Linn. The house occupies a large corner lot on the original residential portion of Main Street, and the yard is bounded on three sides by an ornamental iron fence which is approximately the same age as the house; the property also contains an early water pump, a 19th century woodshed, and a highly intact washhouse which was built soon after the turn of the 20th century. The woodshed and washhouse are the last such outbuildings known to survive on Main Street in Linn; both are contributing buildings. The fence and pump are contributing structures. The house, which is highly intact, has the type of picturesque massing, irregular plan, and architectural ornamentation which are typical of late 19th century Victorian architecture. It also has specific characteristics of the Queen Anne style, which was one of the most popular Victorian styles being used for residential architecture at the time the house was built. The Zewicki family's attention to the latest architectural trends is also reflected in the design of the current front porch, which was modified ca. 1938 to give the house the type of Craftsman styling which had become the dominant domestic style by that time. That change, which reflects a common trend, is now more than fifty years old and significant in its own right. The period of significance for the property runs from the original construction of the house, ca. 1895, to ca. 1938, the date of the porch remodeling. The interior of the house has a notably high level of integrity as well; the plan has never seen a significant modification, and almost all interior finishes and millwork are in place and in excellent condition. All of the resources on the property are highly intact, and all continue to reflect their original functions.

Elaboration: Linn is the county seat of Osage County, which was organized in 1841 from Gasconade County. The county is named for the Osage River, which forms part of its eastern boundary. Linn is located in the center of the county, along Highway 50. The town was created in 1842, by order of the new County Court of Osage County. Linn was laid out on a long narrow grid, just two blocks deep, with Main Street running down the center, and an open courthouse square on the northern end of town. (See Figure Three.) The first of what was to be three county courthouses was built on the square in 1844.⁴ That building burned in 1880, and its replacement was lost to fire in 1920. The current

⁴ C. J. Vaughn, Osage County Business and Individual Directory, (Linn, MO, 1915) p. 13.


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Figure Three. Original Town, Detail from the 1913 Atlas Map.

 Zewicki property in 1913.  Remaining core being nominated here.



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courthouse, which sits just a few feet from Highway 50, was built in the early 1920s.

In spite of its status as the county seat, Linn grew slowly, and had only 100 occupants by 1860.⁵ By 1899, however, the population had grown to 500, and Linn was officially incorporated as a village.⁶ The business district grew up around the courthouse square and along West Main Street, in the northwest end of town. East Main Street became a residential area, with houses lining both sides of the street between the business district and the southern edge of town. The Zewicki House is located on a prominent corner in that early residential area, less than two blocks from the courthouse square.

A comparison of the modern topographic map of Linn with the town map drawn for the 1913 county atlas shows that the northern part of town today has roughly the same layout it did then, with most of the buildings located within two blocks of Main Street. (Even the new development that has occurred in the southeastern part of town generally hugs Main Street.) That pattern of development can be at least partly attributed to the topography of the area; Main Street runs along a narrow ridge, and the land on either side of the street slopes downward, sometimes quite steeply. The ridge is only a block or two wide, and therefore any property farther away from Main Street is on a hillside.

There may also be cultural associations for the town plan. That type of linear layout, which is sometimes referred to as a "string-shaped" plan, has been strongly associated with German settlements in Missouri, and Osage County is in the heart of Missouri's German settlement area.⁷ Cultural geographer Russell Gerlach has noted that "the German village, from the beginning, has shown a tendency to elongate, regardless of topographic or other physical conditions. In some cases, the village was established as a farm village with each farmer having a town lot and an attenuated strip of farmland stretching back from the village."⁸ Another study noted that long narrow lots facing a central road made "it possible for some animal or farming operations to be continued by village residents."⁹ Gerlach considered Linn to be a typical string-shaped village, and even included a map of

⁵ Southerland and McEvoy, Missouri State Gazetteer and Business Directory, (St. Louis: Sutherland and McEvoy, 1860) p. 166.

⁶ Polk, R. L. and Co, Missouri State Gazetteer and Business Directory, (St. Louis: R. L. Polk and Co.) 1889-90, p. 658.

⁷ Howard Wight Marshall and James W. Goodrich, eds. The German-American Experience in Missouri, (Columbia: University of Missouri Press, 1986.)

⁸ Russel L Gerlach, Immigrants in the Ozarks: A Study in Ethnic Geography, (Columbia & London: University of Missouri Press, 1976) pp. 66-67.

⁹ Walter Schroeder, "Rural Settlement Patterns of the German-Missouri Cultural Landscape," in Marshall and Goodrich, p. 40.

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the town in an illustration of the layout.¹⁰

Such town plans were not always fully agricultural, but they did provide their residents space for complex house-yards, at the very least. In Linn, early residents tended to use the lots a block off Main Street as support spaces, and many, including Dr. Zewicki, also owned the long narrow outlots behind those. Most of the residences along Main Street, including the Zewicki house, originally had an assortment of outbuildings behind their houses, ranging from woodsheds and outhouses to barns and carriage houses. A recent description of the Zewicki house noted that the house and surrounding lots made up "a typical unit of Main Street family life, 1880-1940--house along the street with buildings in rear..."¹¹

Those residential properties often functioned as urban farmsteads, allowing town residents to provide themselves with many services now associated with strictly rural locations. In the days before such things as supermarkets and public utilities, even businessmen and professionals living in town had to supply many of their own needs. As one study of urban farmsteads noted, each urban household, "when possible had to grow some of its own food, feed and care for some of its own animals, acquire its own water through wells, dispose of its own organic and inorganic waste, and store its own fuel for cooking and heating. All these tasks were undertaken in addition to a trade or craft to provide livelihood for the family."¹²

The Zewicki property was a typical urban farmstead for much of its early history; one local history noted that the household "was self-sufficient except for meat and ice which was delivered weekly."¹³ By the first decade of the 20th century, the Zewickis owned four lots close to Main Street, including the two lots facing Main and the two lots across the back alley from the house, as well as most of Outlot 5, which stretched down the hill behind the smaller lots.¹⁴ (See Figure Three.) Like their neighbors, they built their house very close to Main Street, and placed secondary buildings behind it, away from the road. Outbuildings on the Zewicki property at one time included at least one small barn for the doctor's horse and buggy, as well as a small chicken coop and outhouse. The barn was farthest from the road, while the chicken coop/outhouse was just across the alley from the

¹⁰ Gerlach, p. 68.

¹¹ "History of the Zewicki House," p. 2.

¹² Leslie C. Stewart-Abernathy, "Urban Farmsteads: Household Responsibilities in the City," *Historical Archaeology*, 20 (1986), p. 6.

¹³ "History of the Zewicki House," p. 2.

¹⁴ Tax records show that the family owned the four lots near the road throughout the period of significance, and that Zewicki bought Outlot 5 around 1912.

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washhouse.

Urban farmsteads could be found along Main Street in Linn until after WWII, by which time the availability of public utilities and other amenities had greatly reduced the need for residential self sufficiency. A small post-war building boom resulted in development of the second tier of town lots into residential properties. Early outbuildings gave way to new houses, and, as a local history of the Zewicki house put it, "today the back lots of the Main Street buildings are occupied by houses."¹⁵ Like the other Main Street properties, the back of the Zewicki parcel saw other development over the years, and today, only the front part of the property remains intact.¹⁶ The outbuildings close to the house, however, are notably unchanged, and, along with the house, they continue to reflect the property's early function as an urban farmstead. The washhouse and woodshed are especially notable as two of the largest intact historic outbuildings left on Main Street today.¹⁷

The woodshed is the largest and the oldest of the outbuildings. Although an exact construction date is not known, the stone foundation indicates that it was built sometime in the late 1800s. It is possible that the woodshed is older than the house, as early tax records indicate that the back lots were in use before the current house was built. The Zewicki's used it for wood storage during the period of significance. A local history of the property noted that it was "a storage for the family's winter supply of wood both to protect from weather and to avoid having sticks carried off to heat someone else's house."¹⁸ The placement of the woodshed near the side street and alley made it easy to replenish the stock of firewood.

Some of that firewood went directly to the other surviving outbuilding, the washhouse. The washhouse contained a woodstove for heating water for the family's laundry. The local history of the house, which is partly based upon interviews with family members, includes a good description of the wash day routine:

In the early 1900s laundry was done on a washboard with two tubs of water, one with the hot water and a bar of lye soap rubbed on the clothing over the "board", the second tub to rinse and blue the clothes. At that early date a large black iron kettle still in this

¹⁵ "History of the Zewicki House," p. 2.

¹⁶ Modern Senior Citizen housing now occupies much of Outlot 5, and a late 1930s or early 1940s house sits on the back part of the two lots across the alley. That land has therefore been excluded from the property nominated here.

¹⁷ An informal survey of historic Main Street outbuildings by the Osage County Historical Society identified only one such building, an outhouse, and field study in the summer of 2001 recorded only one small frame garage within two blocks of the house.

¹⁸ "History of the Zewicki House," p. 3.

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building was used to boil and sterilize the white clothing and bedding. A fire built under the kettle which was filled up half or more capacity with water carried from the pump just behind the house. As water was heated, clothes were added and stirred with a long paddle until they were considered clean.¹⁹

The washhouse is very close to the main house, and it was convenient to use for laundry even after the installation of a public water system in Linn made it possible to replace the kettle with a washing machine. The washing machine was placed in the washhouse in the 1930s, and the building continued to serve its original function throughout the period of significance.

The main building on the property, the house, is located at the front of the lot, just a few yards from the road. The Zewicki house was typical of the houses on East Main Street, in that it was home to a local professional and his family. Dr. Enoch T. Zewicki had a long professional career in the area. He practiced dentistry in Osage County for 38 years, and for roughly 35 of those years, he lived in the house on East Main Street with his family.

Enoch Thaddeus Zewicki, the son of Polish immigrants, was born in 1869 in the nearby community of Loose Creek, and lived in Osage County most of his life. He grew up on the family farm in Loose Creek, went to high school in Linn, and later taught three terms of school in the Possum Town School, also in Osage County. In 1890, he moved to Kentucky to attend the Louisville College of Dentistry, and he received his degree from that institution in 1892.²⁰ Zewicki returned to Missouri and set up a practice of dentistry in Linn soon after his graduation. In 1894, he married Amy Busch, and they began building the house on Main Street soon after.

Amy Busch had, like her new husband, grown up on a farm nearby. Her parents, America Francis Busch and Augustus Busch, farmed over a hundred and fifty acres in the Linn Township of Osage County before Augustus Busch died in 1887. America Busch was also a native of the area; her parents, William and Mary Woody, were prominent Osage County pioneers.²¹ Although America Busch remained on the farm with her children for several years after her husband's death, she later moved into Linn, where she lived until her death in 1919.

The property at Main and Fourth actually belonged to America Busch for several years before Dr. and Mrs. Zewicki started construction on their house. In 1889, America Busch bought the four lots

¹⁹"History of the Zewicki House," p. 3.

²⁰"Dr. E. T. Zewicki." (Undated newspaper clipping of Zewicki's obituary, from the collections of the Osage County Historical Society.)

²¹Goodspeed Publishing Company, History of Cole, Moniteau, Benton, Miller, Maries, and Osage Counties Missouri, (Chicago: Goodspeed Publishing Co, 1889) p. 1135.

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at the corner of Fourth and Main which were to become the Zewicki property.²² She may have erected a small house on the property at that time as well; the real estate tax valuation for the front two lots jumped from \$50 to \$150 just after she bought them, which probably reflects the construction of a modest dwelling. (The back two lots were assessed at a higher rate as early as 1880; they apparently contained at least one building very early on.)

Little is known about America Busch's early house in Linn, except that it was small, and located in what is now the side yard of the Zewicki House, set back from Main Street and close to Fourth Street. One of the gardens in the back part of the current side yard contains what appears to be the foundation of a small building, which is probably from that early house. Zewicki family members know that she lived there for many years after the big house was built, and it is also possible that Amy was living there with her when E. T. Zewicki moved to Linn to set up his practice.

America's corner property, close to downtown, provided a convenient and prestigious location for the newlyweds' large new house. It was probably also economical. Tax records show that America owned at least half of the property for many years after the house was built, and although there is every indication that the four lots functioned as a single parcel throughout the period of significance, the property legally had two owners for part of that period. E. T. Zewicki was listed as the owner of only one lot of the four (the lot the house occupies) in 1896, and only two of the four until after America's death in 1919. America apparently only sold, or more likely, gave, the Zewicki's part of the land when they began construction on the new house, and left the rest to them when she died.

America Busch lived in the small house on the side lot until around 1910, when she grew too old to live alone. It was then that the Zewicki's added the back two rooms to their house, specifically for her use. That addition, which is set somewhat apart from the rest of the house, and has its own entrance, was used by America until her death in 1919. Family members continued to refer to it as "Grandmother's room" for years after that.²³

Zewicki family members also recalled many details about the construction of the large new house on Main Street. A tape recorded interview with two of their children done in 1980 documented that Dr. and Mrs. Zewicki were actively involved with the planning and design of the house, and that they worked closely with the contractor and head carpenter while it was being erected. The house is said to have cost \$1,000 to complete, which was all of the money the young couple had at the time. They hired local builders to do the work; the contractor for the project was Theodore Oitdmann, of

²² Osage County Deed Book 7, p. 31.

²³ "History of the Zewicki House," p. 1.

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Loose Creek, and the builder was Samuel Lafayette Laughlin.²⁴ It is likely that Zewicki knew Oidtmann from his youth in Loose Creek, and Laughlin appears to have lived right in Linn.

The Zewicki house exhibits many features of the Queen Anne style, which dominated American residential design through the last two decades of the 19th century. The Queen Anne style was part of the Victorian movement in architecture, which was widely popular in America from the mid-1800s into the first part of the twentieth century. That time span corresponds with the latter part of the reign of England's Queen Victoria, who ruled from 1837-1901.²⁵

The Victorian era in America was marked by increased communication networks and technological advances, all of which facilitated stylistic developments of the period. Balloon framing, which used machine-sawn studs rather than heavy hewn timbers, replaced heavy timber and load bearing masonry, and the growing railroad network allowed widespread distribution of everything from sawn lumber and pre-cut eave brackets to plan books and architectural journals.

The accessibility of plan books increased the availability and reduced the cost of professional design services, and made it easy for novices to build in the latest styles. Also, the innovation of lightweight balloon framing made it possible for builders to break from the boxy forms of earlier styles and building types, with the result that irregular massing became a hallmark of Victorian architecture. The ease with which one could acquire pre-cut architectural elements also made the use of applied ornamentation on those new forms easy and inexpensive. The design of the Zewicki house reflects all of those influences.

It is quite likely that the Zewicki's, like countless other American homeowners of the period, based the design of their house at least partly upon published plans or pattern books. The Queen Anne style had been dominant for a good fifteen years when the house was built, and it would have been very easy to find published sources to help them and their builders plan an up-to-date Queen Anne cottage to grace the lot on Main Street.

The complex shape and irregular massing of the house immediately identify it as being a product of the Victorian era. The roof form, which combines a hipped roof with lower cross gables, is extremely common to Queen Anne houses. A Field Guide to American Houses notes that "over half of all Queen Ann houses have a steeply hipped roof with one or more lower cross gables....The roof form...is among the most distinctive of all Queen Anne characteristics and occurs in examples ranging

²⁴ Claudia Baker, Architectural/Historical Inventory Form-Missouri Office of Historic Preservation, "Zewicki House," addendum dated 1/14/1986, p. 1.

²⁵ McAlester, Lee and Virginia, Field Guide to American Houses, (New York: Alfred Knopf, 1986) p. 268.

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from modest cottages to high-style landmarks."²⁶ The same description notes that, as on the Zewicki house, hip-roofed Queen Anne houses often have "two cross gables, one front-facing and one side-facing, both asymmetrically placed on their respective facades."

The builder of the house no doubt took advantage of the relatively new availability of pre-fabricated architectural ornamentation and millwork when the house was being constructed. It is likely that some of the building components still on the house, such as the brackets and dentil work on the front bay, and the oculus window in the front gable end, were purchased ready-made. At least some of the interior woodwork, including the bull's eye plinth blocks found in most rooms, were also probably pre-cut.

The distinctive triangular gables in the hipped section of the roof may also have been at least partly pre-fabricated. They are of a size and shape that are quite unusual for the Mid-Missouri area, and the pentagonal casement windows in the center of the gables are particularly unconventional. It is likely that, at the least, the dormer design is from a plan book, and entirely possible that the components themselves were purchased ready-made. It should also be noted that, in spite of their large size and generous amounts of glazing, the dormers are essentially non-functional, as they open only to unfinished attic space.

The Zewicki's moved into their new house around 1895 or 1896. Family history holds that the house was built in 1894 and 1895, and their property taxes took a big jump in the summer of 1896. At that time, E. T. Zewicki owned only the lot the house occupies, which was valued at \$800, compared to America Busch's assessment of just \$380 for the all three of the other lots. It should be noted that the fence which surrounds both of the lots facing Main Street appears to roughly the same age as the house, a clear indication that even though the parcel had two legal owners, it functioned as a single parcel throughout the period of significance.

The Zewickis raised three children in the house on Main Street, and Dr. Zewicki practiced dentistry in Linn and the surrounding countryside for more than 35 years. Dr. Zewicki started his career as a dentist relatively early in the history of the profession. Although dentistry was established as a separate, scientific field in the 1700s in Europe, it was not until 1840 that the first dedicated school of dentistry was established in America. That school, the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, was the first of its type in the world, and its opening coincided with the establishment of the American Society of Dental Surgery.²⁷

In spite of those advances, the profession grew slowly, especially in the Midwest. It has been noted in Mainstreet on the Middle Border that, in the Midwest, "Dentistry developed more slowly

²⁶ McAlester and McAlester, p. 263.

²⁷ American Dental Association, "Dentistry," Microsoft Encarta 98 Encyclopedia, (Microsoft Corporation: 1993-1997.)

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than medicine and enjoyed little professional distinction before the turn of the (20th) century....Dentists worked mostly at extracting decayed and aching teeth, at which they had to compete with doctors—who carried turnkeys to gouge out the offending molars—and even with blacksmiths, barbers, and drugstore operators."²⁸ A review of Gazetteer entries shows that Linn was typical in that respect. There were two doctors in town by 1860, but no known dentist until the 1880s.

The 1893 Gazetteer entry for the town records Dr. Zewicki's competition and backs up the observation that one did not necessarily need a degree to have a dental practice: the entry includes listings for "George Tainter, Dentist" and "N. G. Duncan, Barber and Dentist."²⁹ Tainter, who was the area's first dentist, had a practice in Linn from around 1880 through the 1920s.³⁰ A 1915 county directory indicates that Tainter had other interests by then as well, and that he too lived on Main Street. A photo of Main Street in that directory is titled "Residence, dental office, bakery and mercantile house, property of Dr. G. W. Tainter, Linn, MO."³¹ Tainter and Zewicki were apparently the town's only professional dentists for most of the period of significance.

Although it appears that Tainter practiced only in Linn, Zewicki was more mobile, and routinely treated patients in the outlying parts of the county. His obituary noted that "besides serving the dental needs of people of Linn, he spent periodically, a day at Loose Creek, Bonnots Mill, Rich Fountain, Westphalia, and Vienna in this capacity. His transportation was a buggy drawn by a vivacious horse..."³² Zewicki traveled quite a bit; one ad published in the local paper at the turn of the century promised that he was "Always in Linn from the 1st to the 10th of each month," which indicates that he was in other towns the remaining days.³³ That type of traveling dental service was not unusual; one description of the profession noted that early Midwestern dentists "commonly visited smaller towns from central offices in county seats or nearby cities."³⁴

²⁸ Lewis Atherton, Mainstreet on the Middle Border, (Bloomington: Indiana University Press, 1984) p. 160.

²⁹ R. L. and Co. Polk, Missouri State Gazetteer and Business Directory, (St. Louis: R. L. Polk and Co., 1893-94) pp. 658-659.

³⁰ Brian G. Ballou, et al. Osage County Missouri Memory Book, (Jefferson City, MO: Jefferson City Printing, Inc. 1976) p. 51.

³¹ C.J. Vaughn, Osage County Business and Individual Directory, (Linn, MO. 1915) p. 32.

³² "Dr. E. T. Zewicki."

³³ Vaughn, p. 52.

³⁴ Atherton, p. 160.

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Figure Four. Early Newspaper Ad for Dr. Zewicki. Reprinted in Osage County Missouri Memory Book, p. 52.



—OFFICE OF—

E. T. Zewicki, D. D. S.,

Cor. Square, Linn, Mo.

Odontunder used for the painless extraction of
teeth.

Perfectly Safe.

Always in Linn from 1st to the 10th of each month.

There is also indication that some of Zewicki's patients traveled to Linn for treatment, and that many of them were guests in his home at one time or another. According to a local account, *A story passed down in the family about the dining room was that there was a very large table in this centrally located room because Dr. Zewicki treated many patients from out of town at his office located on the Square in front of the courthouse and often brought them home with him at the noon hour to eat lunch. Without a telephone to notify his wife, he would come walking down the 3 blocks from the office bringing a person or more with him to eat lunch. Mrs. Z. stationed little daughter Laura at the front gate near noon hour so she could 'lean over the front gate and look uptown to see how many people Papa was bringing with him to eat.' She would run quickly to tell her mother and extra places were quickly set at the table before the arrival of the quests, making it all appear they were very welcome.*³⁵

That room still looks much as it did when Zewicki was bringing home guests for lunch, and today it also contains his dental school diploma, and an early business sign and cabinet from his downtown office. (See photo 10; the cabinet and sign are left of the stair closet, and the diploma is above the cabinet.)

Dr. Zewicki practiced his profession in Osage County until his retirement in 1929. He died just a year later, and his obituary lamented that "his passing on May 16, 1930, ended thirty-eight years of

³⁵ "History of the Zewicki House," p. 1.

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service to the people of Linn and surrounding communities."³⁶ He also left his wife Amy, and three grown children, Laura, Lola, and Woody. Laura and Lola had married and moved out of the home by that time, but Woody never did marry. Between Amy and Woody, the house was owned and occupied by Zewicki family members for nearly a half century after Dr. Zewicki's death.

Amy Zewicki stayed on in the Main Street house until her death in 1953. She was described by a local historian as "an accomplished seamstress, gardener and handywoman. Her flowers and garden were a source of delight to passerby as well as residents of Linn."³⁷ Some of her gardens have been restored by the Osage County Historical Society, and the setting for the house today looks much as it did when Mrs. Zewicki was tending to the yard.

It was under Amy Zewicki's ownership, possibly with Woody's input, that the facade of the house was remodeled, probably around 1937. Property tax assessments for the property showed a moderate increase between 1937 and 1938, a change which probably reflects that modernization project. The remodeling project included removal of some applied ornamentation on the front gable end, and the installation of a new Craftsman style front porch. (An early photo of the house shows that the original porch had the type of turned columns and ornamental spindlework which were typical of the Queen Anne dwellings.)

The changes that Amy Zewicki made at that time exhibit as strict an adherence to popular architectural styling as had the style of the house when she and her husband had planned it together some 40 years before. By the early years of the 20th century, the ornamental exuberance of the Victorian era had fallen from favor, to be replaced in residential design by the more visually sedate Craftsman and Prairie styles. The most popular house type in the early 20th century was the low-slung Craftsman style bungalow, which was arguably even more popular in its day than had been the Queen Anne house in the late 1800s. The popularity of the Craftsman style was such that it was used almost exclusively in residential architecture, especially for bungalows, throughout the 1910s and 1920s.³⁸

By the time Mrs. Zewicki decided to remodel her Victorian house, the bungalow had been a dominant house type in America for a good twenty years. (The 1930s, were, in fact, at the tail end of its popularity.) The changes she made in the 1930s "updated" the house to more closely resemble the Craftsman bungalows that could by then be found in nearly every residential area in America. The new front porch added the type of Craftsman styling most often used on bungalows, and the removal of applied ornamentation simplified the overall look and toned down the typically Victorian

³⁶ "Dr. E. T. Zewicki."

³⁷ Claudia Baker, Architectural/Historical Inventory Form-Missouri Office of Historic Preservation, "Zewicki House," 1985, p. 2.

³⁸ McAlester and McAlester, p. 454.

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verticality of the house.

The tapered square columns and square brick piers and railings of the porch are especially common to Craftsman style houses. One national study noted that that particular combination, which is very common in Missouri, was also the most popular nationwide.³⁹ Also, the roof of the new porch slopes down, to give the house a more bungalow-like horizontal emphasis than did the high, flat roof of the original porch. The removal of tall pointed finials on the dormers and front gable also reduced the vertical emphasis of the original design.

Those changes were far from unusual; architectural surveys in a number of Missouri towns have documented the popularity of the Craftsman style in the state during the early decades of the 20th century. Studies of such widely scattered towns as Liberty, La Grange, and Cole Camp for example, all found that the Craftsman style bungalow was one of the most popular house types of that period, and that the practice of updating older houses with Craftsman style porches was also common.⁴⁰ The Cole Camp survey report, for example, noted that "survey properties built between 1915 and 1935 are almost exclusively of (the Craftsman bungalow) genre. There are also several older survey properties which were updated during that period to reflect the modern new style."⁴¹

That 1930s remodeling was that last alteration of note to be made to the Zewicki house, and it and its surroundings appear today very much as they did when Amy Zewicki was tending to her gardens. The highly intact washhouse and woodshed are extremely rare survivors of the days when most Main Street houses were served by an assortment of outbuildings, and the resource of the property are significant as one of the most intact collections of historic domestic resources left in Linn today. The pump and outbuildings look much as they did when wash day involved boiling sheets over an open fire, and the fence and gardens continue to emphasize the generous dimensions of the yard. The house is remarkably intact, and has seen no changes of note since Mrs. Zewicki updated her Victorian era home with a new Craftsman style front porch. This is a significant, highly intact, collection of historic resources. ⤴

³⁹ McAlester and McAlester, p. 455.

⁴⁰ Deon Wolfenbarger, "Liberty Survey Summary Report," (Jefferson City, MO: Cultural Resource Inventory, State Historic Preservation Office, n.d.) and Debbie Sheals, "Survey Report, Architectural and Historical Survey of the City of Cole Camp, MO," (June, 1999) and Sheals, "Survey Report, Architectural and Historical Survey, La Grange, MO," (Jefferson City, MO: Cultural Resource Inventory, State Historic Preservation Office, 1997.) The only other house type of note to be recorded in any significant number during that period was the foursquare, which also commonly utilized Craftsman or Prairie style detailing.

⁴¹ Sheals, "Survey Report, Architectural and Historical Survey of the City of Cole Camp, MO," p. 51.

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Verbal Boundary Description

All of Lots 61 and 62 of the Original Town of Linn, Osage County, MO, the northeastern 35 feet of Lot 66, and the portion of alley that runs in front of Lot 66, all located at the southern corner of the intersection of Main and Fourth Streets. The property is bounded on the northeast by Main Street, the northwest by Fourth Street, and on the southeast and southwest by other residential properties. (See Figure One for a site plan.)

Boundary Justification

The current boundaries include all of the intact resources which were associated with the house during the period of significance. Lot 62 contains the house and washhouse, the woodshed is located in the north end of Lot 66, and Lot 61, the front corner lot, continues in its original function as a side yard and garden for the house.

Additional Owner Information

Lots 61, 66, and 67

Renna Jordan
4201 Bruning Ct.
Fairfax, VA 22032
(703) 323-5154

Laura Cramer Miller
41 Cedar Road
Belmont, MA 02178-2904
(617) 484-6385

Co-owner of Lot 61

John Knoerr
PO Box 76
Linn, MO 65051
(573) 897-2333

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Osage County, Missouri**

Photographs

The following information is the same for all photographs:

Zewicki, Dr. Enoch T. and Amy, House

402 E. Main Street, Linn

Osage County, MO

Debbie Sheals

June, 2001

Negatives on file with Debbie Sheals, 406 W. Broadway, Columbia, MO 65203

List of Photographs

See photo key for indication of camera angles.

1. Front of the house, west corner, from Main St.
2. Streetscape, looking northwest on Main St.
3. Facade, southwest elevation.
4. Rear, north corner.
5. Washhouse, pump, and northeast corner of the house.
6. Washhouse, looking northwest.
7. Parlor, looking towards Main St.
8. Parlor, looking towards the entry hall. (Zewicki family photos are on the wall to the left.)
9. Front (north) bedroom.
10. Dining room, with Dr. Zewicki's diploma, business sign, and dental cabinet. (All to left.)
11. Parents' bedroom, looking towards the Dining Room.
12. Kitchen, with stairway to the attic rooms.
13. Woodshed, looking southwest.

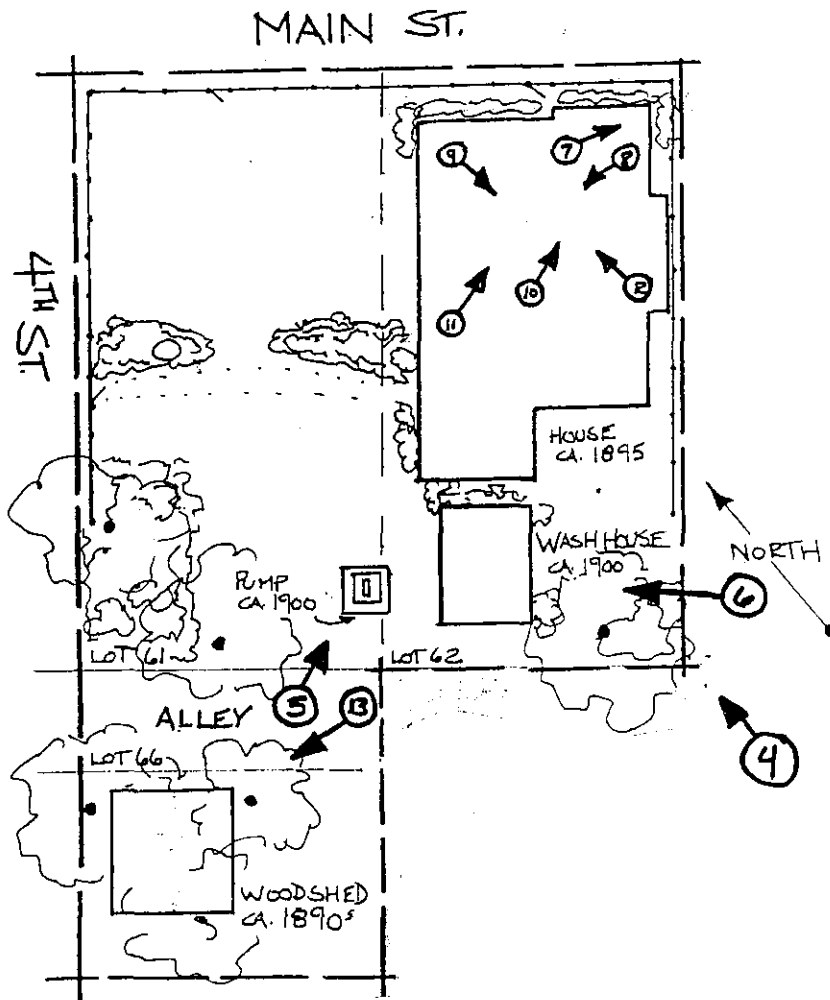
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

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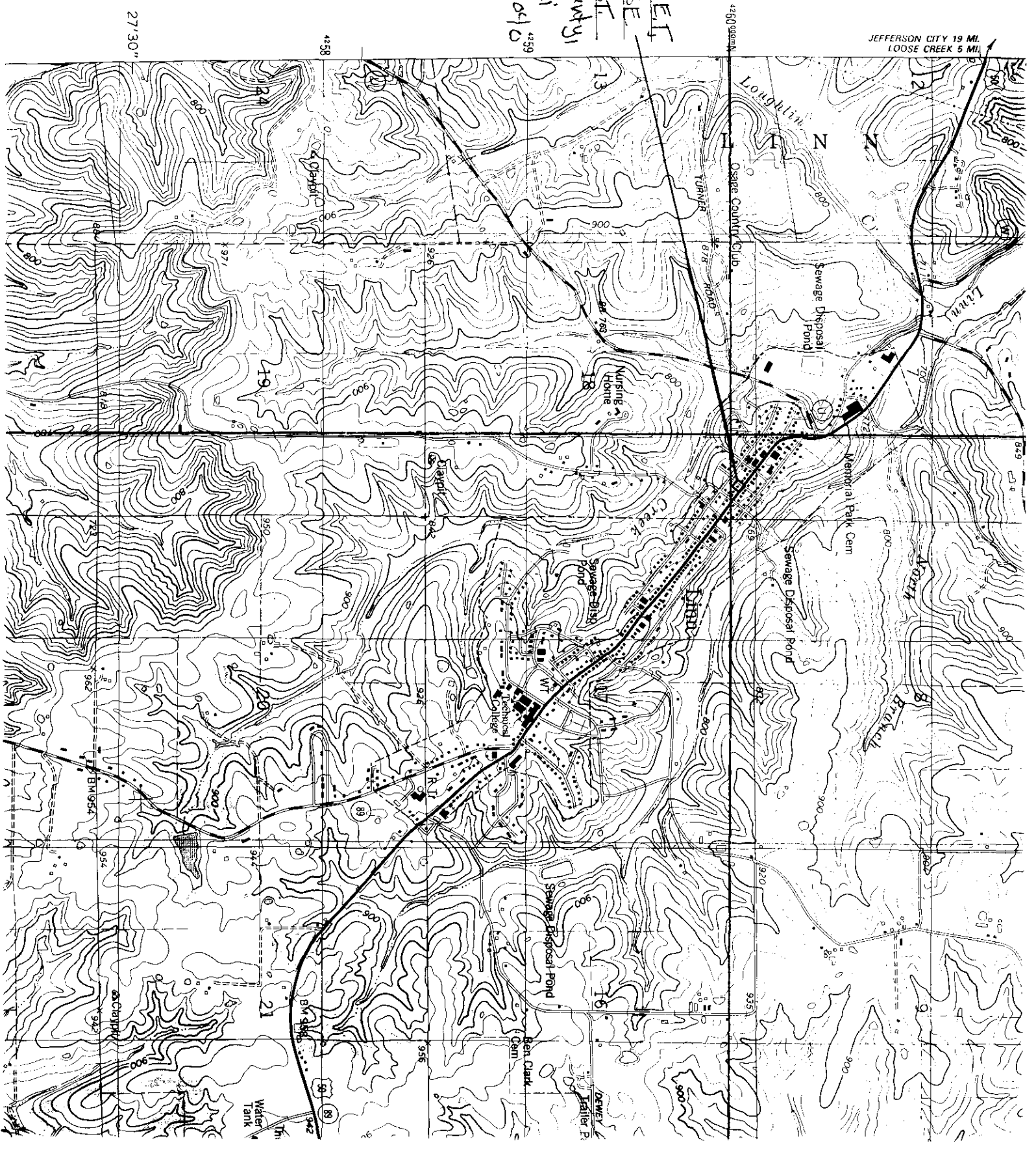
Zewicki, Dr. Enoch T. and Amy, House
Osage County, Missouri

Photo Key



ZEWICKI, DR. ET
AND AMY, HOUSE
402 E MAIN ST.
Linm Osage County
Missouri
151600 256/43600410

JEFFERSON CITY 19 MI
LOOSE CREEK 5 MI



2730"

4258

4259















