

Department of the Interior
 Register of Historic Places
 Nomination Form

1. Name of Property

Name Eitzen, Henry Charles, Building

Address/site number Guether, Oscar H., Store Building; Poppenheusen, Hy., Tin Shop

2. Location

Street & number 200 Jefferson Street [N/A] not for publication

City or town Washington [N/A] vicinity

State Missouri code MO county Franklin code 071 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 ☐.)

Signature of certifying official/Title Claire F. Blackwell/Deputy SHPO

Date 8 August 2000

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

Eitzen, Henry Charles, Building
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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	1	0
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input type="checkbox"/> district	0	0
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	0	0
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	0	0
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	0	0
		1	0
			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

COMMERCE/TRADE: department store
DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling

Current Functions

COMMERCE/TRADE: business
DOMESTIC: multiple dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification

Other: *Klassicismus*

foundation Stone
 walls Brick
Vinyl
 roof Asphalt
 other _____

Narrative Description See continuation sheet [x].

See continuation sheet []

Eitzen, Henry Charles, Building
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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

COMMERCE

ETHNIC HERITAGE: European

Period of Significance

ca. 1854-1950

Significant Dates

ca. 1854

ca. 1892

Significant Person(s)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Brix, Otto / Unknown

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 Less than one acre

UTM References

A. Zone	Easting	Northing	B. Zone	Easting	Northing
15	673340	4269420			
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 & Becky L. Snider, Ph.D.
 organization Private Consultants date February, 2000
 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 James L. and Janet Boland
 street & number 181 Pottery Road telephone 636-239-4697
 city or town Washington state MO zip code 63090

United States Department of the Interior
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Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 1

Eitzen, Henry Charles, Building
Franklin County, Missouri
Historic Resources of Washington, Missouri

Summary: The Henry Charles Eitzen building at 200 Jefferson Street in Washington, Missouri is a brick commercial building which sits on the southeast corner of Second and Jefferson Streets, in a largely commercial area. The building consists of two sections, both of which face west, and sit directly on the sidewalk. The oldest part is on the north; it is two and one-half stories tall, with a pedimented front gable and German Neoclassical styling. It is representative of Property Type A. Neoclassical Styles, Subtype: *Klassicismus*, and meets the registration requirements set forth in the MPS Cover document "Historic Resources of Washington, Missouri." It has a three bay facade which is divided horizontally with wide bands which are articulated with brick string courses. That part of the building was built ca. 1854.¹ There is also a three-bay, one-story brick ell to the south. Sanborn maps indicate that the ell, which replaced an early or original frame ell of similar size, was added sometime before 1893.² That part of the building has a flat roof, and segmental arched door and window openings. The building in general is in very good condition, and the exterior is highly intact. The interior spaces of both sections now have largely modern finishes, especially in the offices which now occupy the ground floor. The exterior, however, appears today very much as it did a century ago. The building has seen no major exterior alterations since the side ell was added in the 1800s. It is a contributing resource, and the only resource on the property.

Elaboration:

The Eitzen building sits directly on the sidewalk on both streets, and occupies most of its lot; it is the only resource on the property. There is a small paved parking area to the rear of the building. The building faces Jefferson Street, which has been a major thoroughfare since the mid-1800's. Jefferson Street leads south out of town, and north to the Missouri River. The street is home to several large 19th century commercial and residential buildings, three of which are also being nominated individually as part of this multiple property submission. (Altered buildings and modern infill precluded listing the street as a district.)

The building sits near the south edge of the historic commercial center of town, much of which was listed in the National Register as the Downtown Washington Historic District in 1989. The area to the west and north of the property is primarily commercial, with a mixture of old and new buildings. To the east is a residential neighborhood which contains a good concentration of historic dwellings; that area is being nominated as the Locust Street Historic District with this

¹ E.B. McClure, et. al., History of Washington, Missouri (Washington, MO: The Washington Missourian, 1939) p 243.

² The early frame ell is shown in a ca. 1870 photograph of the building, which is reproduced in Charles van Ravenswaay, The Arts and Architecture of German Settlements in Missouri: Survey of a Vanishing Culture, (Columbia and London: University of Missouri Press, 1977) p. 68. See Figure Three.

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multiple property submission.

The largest part of the building, which is on the north, is also the oldest; it was built ca. 1854. It is two and one half stories tall with load-bearing brick walls and a stone foundation. It has a front facing gable roof, and a three bay facade.

The use of molded bricks sets this building apart. In spite of a strong area tradition of brick construction, molded bricks are rare among the historic buildings of the area. The facade is divided horizontally with wide bands of ornamental brickwork. One band runs between the two main floors, and one is set above the second floor windows; each is eight courses wide. The bands are edged with two different types of string courses, each of which is three bricks wide. Those at the tops of the bands have the highest relief, with a row of molded bricks between two flat courses. The lower courses are simpler; they have two rows of bricks which project a few inches from the surface of the wall, separated by a single course which is flush with the rest of the wall. Historic images of the building show that the lower band on the brick part of the facade was originally painted white, with the name, "Henry C. Eitzen" in dark letters.³ The bricks in that band still have faint traces of white paint.

The molded string course which tops the upper band wraps around to both side walls to form a cornice for the side walls. The rear wall is unadorned. The upper band divides the gable end from the rest of the building, to form a classically inspired pediment. The same type of molding runs along the front gable end to further delineate the front pediment. The pediment features a large round window with a wide brickwork border and flanking recessed panels. The panels, which appear to be of wood, have simple wooden trim that is early but not original. (The early photo of the building shows scrollwork insets which also appear to have been of wood.)

Each of the two main floors of that part of the building have three evenly spaced windows. The ground floor openings are quite large; they measure 5' 8" wide and more than 8' tall. They are topped with ornamental cast iron lintel pieces which have broken pediments and scrolled reliefs. The openings originally contained a center entrance, and multi light display windows; today, they are filled with simple plate glass panels topped with two-light transoms. Those on the second floor are slightly smaller, and topped with tall, flared, jack arches. The second floor window sash are relatively new, and of the same size as the originals. The original openings and surrounding trim of both first and second floor windows are fully intact.

Early images of the store also show that even in the 1850's there was a lower ell on the south side of the building. That ell, which was of frame construction, was also just one story tall, with a side facing gable roof and weatherboard cladding. The brick ell now in place appears to be of roughly the same height and width as its frame predecessor. It was in place by the time the

³ The sign is visible in the photo mentioned above, and in a vignette of the building which was included in a lithograph of Washington which was drawn by Edward Robyn in 1858. The lithograph is also reproduced in The Arts and Architecture of German Settlements in Missouri, as a plate.

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Historic Resources of Washington, Missouri

building was first mapped by the Sanborn company in 1893, and appears to have seen few changes since. It also has three bays, the central bay contains the main entrance to the building, and is flanked by large plate glass display windows. The windows are even larger than those to the north; they are more than 7'-7" wide. All three of those openings have two light transoms and are topped by segmental brick arches. They also have modern canvas awnings.

The south wall of the Eitzen building is just a few feet from the neighboring commercial building. The south wall has straight topped windows and a door at the rear edge of the building. The north side, which faces Second Street, is almost as highly ornamented as the facade. The wide ornamental bands of brickwork of the facade wrap around to accent that side as well. There are five windows at the second floor which are very similar to those on the front of the building. They also have newer window sash, which are set into the original openings, and they are topped with flared jack arches which are slightly shorter than those of the front. The first floor of the north elevation is relatively blank. There is one door near the back wall, and a modern wooden sign mounted on the wall near the front. (See photo 3.)

The roof on the north side of the building has a pair of narrow temple front dormers which are original or very early; they are shown in the 1858 lithograph. The dormers have simple pedimented gable fronts, and flat wooden cornices at the side rooflines. Their six-over-six windows are early or original.

There is a one story brick addition on the back which has also been in place since before the 1893 Sanborn was published. (See photo 5.) It adjoins the ground floor of the original part of the building, and also has a half story below that is at the level of the original basement. The roof has a flat parapet wall on the north side and a dentiled cornice on the rear. Most window openings have simple flared jack arches which are like those over the windows on the north wall. The basement level of the rear wall has a newer garage-type opening, and a small square window. There is also a newer doorway at the very back corner of the addition which faces Second Street. A one story frame addition on the southeast corner of the building appears to be several decades old. It is the same height as the older ell and sheathed with vinyl siding.

The basement is entered via the early rear ell. It is under the north part of the building only. It has stone exterior walls and massive interior partitions which consist of wide shallow brick arches which spring from square corbeled brick columns. (See photo 6.) There is one row of arches down the center of the building, and another row perpendicular to it which sits about 18 feet from the back wall.

The interior of the ground floor of the building has seen a number of uses over the years, and has largely modern finishes and room arrangements. (See photo 7 and Figure One.) The second floor has retained its original residential function, and is currently used as apartments. The apartments are reached via a straight stairway which runs from the ground floor door on the north side to a small foyer on the second floor. A second, tightly winding, stairway leads to the attic. (See photo 8.) The stairs and balustrades of both stairways are early or original; the apartments

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have largely modern partitions and finishes.

Overall, the Eitzen building appears today much as it did when it was drawn by Edward Robyn in 1858. The basic form and patterns of fenestration have not changed since that time, and almost all additions to the original building were in place by 1893. The frame addition to the southeast corner, which is not visible from the primary north and west elevations, represents the only change to the footprint of the building to have occurred in the last century. Also, the building functions today much as it did when owned by Eitzen; the ground floor is commercial and the second floor is residential. The building is immediately recognizable to the period of significance, and it remains one of the largest and most intact examples of *Klassisismus*, or German Neoclassical, styling in Washington today. △

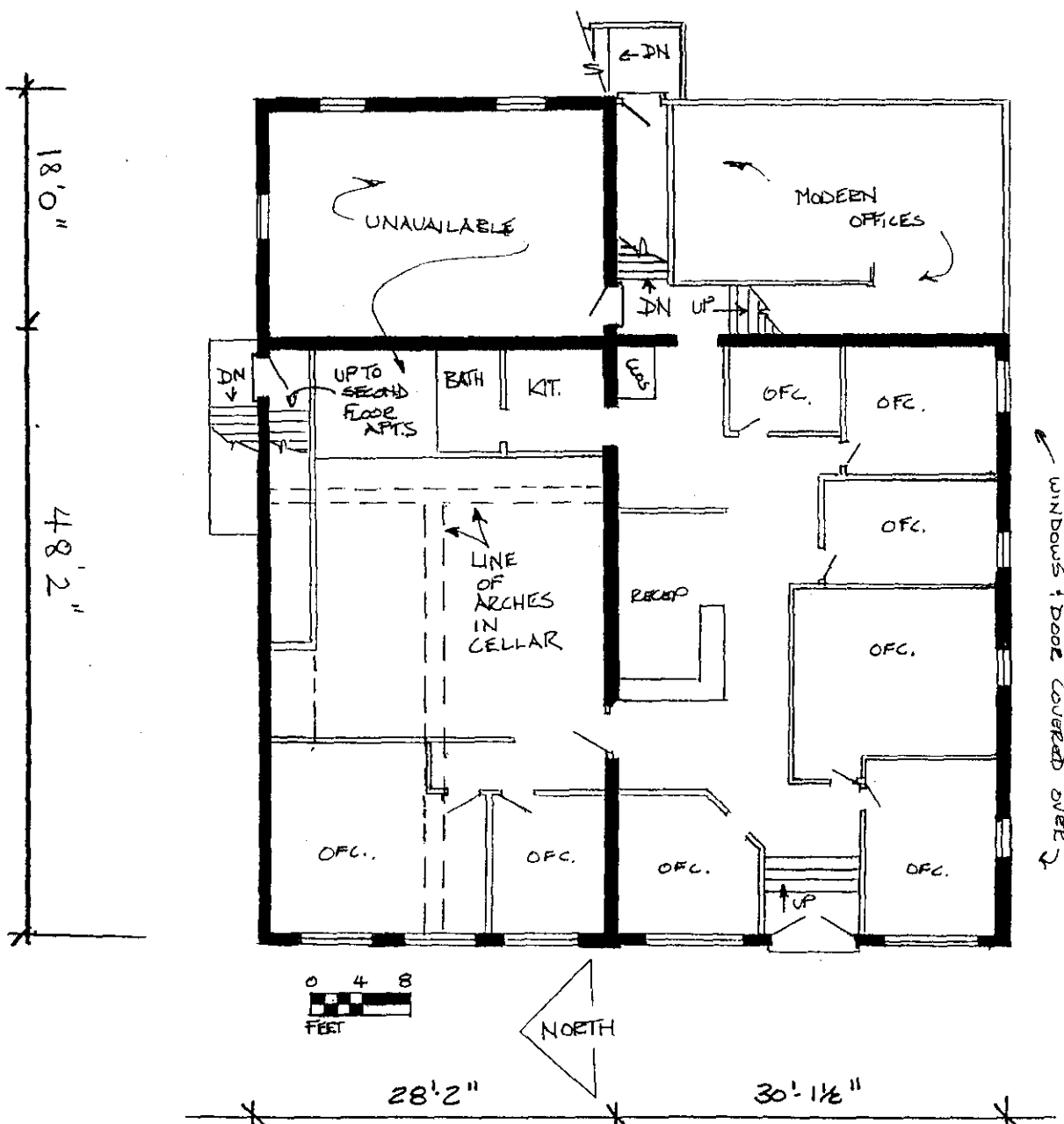
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**Eitzen, Henry Charles, Building
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Figure One. Ground Floor.



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Eitzen, Henry Charles, Building
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Historic Resources of Washington, Missouri

Summary: The Henry C. Eitzen Building, at 200 Jefferson Street in Washington, Missouri, is representative of Property Type A. Neoclassical Styles, Subtype *Klassicismus*. It is significant under Criteria A and C, in the areas of COMMERCE, ETHNIC HERITAGE: European and ARCHITECTURE. It meets the registration requirements set forth in the Multiple Property Submission Cover document "Historic Resources of Washington, Missouri," and falls under the contexts "Early Development and German Immigration: 1839-1870," and "Architectural Development: 1839-1950." It is significant in the area of COMMERCE as a long-time area business place. The north part of the building was built ca. 1854 to serve as a store and residence for Henry C. Eitzen, who ran a business there until the 1870s, and the south section has been in place since before 1893, the first time the building was mapped by the Sanborn company. The ground floor served in a commercial capacity well into the 20th century, and is used today in much the same manner it was when new. The ground floor is a commercial (office) space, and the second is residential. The period of significance thus runs from 1858 to 1950, the arbitrary fifty year cut-off point. Circa 1892 is a significant date, as the 1893 Sanborn shows that all major additions were done by that time.

It is significant in the areas of ARCHITECTURE, and ETHNIC HERITAGE: European as a rare intact example of *Klassicismus*, the German Neoclassical style. It gains further significance for its association with architect Otto Brix, who is credited with designing it for Eitzen. The building is one of the largest and more highly styled commercial buildings of its age in Washington. It is quite intact, especially on the exterior, and retains integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, feeling and association. It is a contributing resource, and the only resource on the property. The original part of the building has seen no significant exterior alterations since it was built, and the basic form and fenestration patterns of the entire building are today very much as they were a century ago.

Elaboration

The Henry C. Eitzen building was designed and built especially for Eitzen's mercantile business, and it continued to operate in a similar manner for decades. A local history written in the 1930's noted that Eitzen commissioned local architect Otto Brix to build a "general store" for him ca. 1854.⁴ Census records show that Eitzen was one of the wealthier merchants in town, and that he prospered during the time he ran the store; the stated value of his personal property doubled between 1860 and 1870. A local paper noted in 1874 that "Henry C. Eitzen, corner of Jefferson and

⁴ McClure, et. al., p. 243.

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Historic Resources of Washington, Missouri

2nd St, Washington, is an enterprising merchant and advertiser."⁵ Eitzen operated a store at that location from the time the building was completed until he sold the business in 1877.

He may have decided to sell out due to personal problems; the same paper later wrote that he "has long had no model home. It was believed that his overbearing disposition and use of intoxicants was the cause."⁶ The article went on to describe a domestic dispute that ended up with his wife and daughter having him arrested. The charges were, however, soon dropped; as the article noted, "the girl decided she overdid things when she was about to jail her father." Eitzen moved away from town soon after that incident, but retained ownership of the building and ties to the area for many years after.

His store functioned in its original manner for quite some time after he left the business. Oscar Guether, the St. Louis resident who bought him out in 1877, ran a general store there for many years. In 1890, the building was leased to Henry Poppenhausen, who used it for a stove and tin shop. It was probably under Poppenhausen's proprietorship that the brick side ell was erected; it was definitely there and in use as a "tin shop" in 1893, when the building was first recorded by the Sanborn company. Subsequent Sanborns and City Directories show that the building continued to house local businesses well into the 20th century. The second floor appears to have been used for residential purposes most of that time; the building is described by van Ravenswaay as Eitzen's "store and residence," and appears to have kept that dual function throughout the period of significance. That pattern of use has continued into modern times; today the ground floor contains offices and the second, apartments.

The building not only has a rich commercial background, it is also significant architecturally. It is one of the largest intact examples of *Klassisimus* left in the area today. The jack arches above the windows, the classical pediment, and large round window are all typical of early Missouri buildings of the German Neoclassical style. The building has long been recognized for its architectural importance. It was one of the buildings featured in a vignette in the 1858 lithograph of the town. More than a century later, Charles van Ravenswaay included a historic photo of it in his book The Arts and Architecture of German Settlements in Missouri, and noted that it was one of few area buildings "in the German neoclassic style."⁷ A comparison of the building with the ca. 1870 photo published by van Ravenswaay shows few changes. (See Figure Three.)

⁵ *Die Washingtoner Post*, 4/2/1874, cited in Kiel File #9368. From the collections of the Washington Historical Society. Washington, MO.

⁶ *Die Washingtoner Post*, 4/25/1878, cited in Kiel File #9368. From the collections of the Washington Historical Society. Washington, MO.

⁷ van Ravenswaay, p. 68.

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Eitzen, Henry Charles, Building
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The Eitzen building gains further distinction as a product of the design skills of Otto Brix. Although Brix was known to have been a professional architect during this period, it has been difficult to identify which buildings he designed. The Eitzen building is one of very few to have been directly attributed to him.⁸ It is probably due to his influence that the specially molded bricks were used; that is a refinement not often seen in the area, and one that would most likely be called for by a professional designer.

It should be noted that nearly identical molded bricks were used on the Wehrmann building, which is roughly the same age and located just a few doors to the north. Also, the Wehrmann building has ornamental lintel pieces that appear to be identical to those used in the Eitzen building. It is also interesting to note that the same type of lintels were used by Henry Eitzen's brother, Charles D. Eitzen, on his house in Hermann, Missouri, which was built 1853-55 on Wharf St.⁹

The Eitzen building of Washington stands today as one of the largest, most intact, German Neoclassical style commercial buildings in the region. Exterior changes have been minor, and interior alterations have not detracted from the historic appearance of the exterior. It is one of few commercial buildings featured in the vignettes of the 1858 Robyn lithograph to have survived to modern times, and it appears today much as it did when Eitzen lived upstairs and operated his general store downstairs. □

Figure Three. From The Arts and Architecture of German Settlements in Missouri, p. 68.



Fig. Henry C. Eitzen store and residence, southeast corner of Second and Jefferson streets, Washington, built 1850s; as it appeared ca. 1870

⁸ Van Ravenswaay also credited him with the design of the Turnverien building and Liberty Hall. It is not unlikely that he also designed the Wehrman Building, which still exists, as well as the Gallencamp and Krueger buildings, early German Neoclassical buildings which are no longer standing.

⁹ David Denman, Register nomination for the Herman Historic District, 1986, p. 7.12, and Ralph Gregory, "Old Eitzen Building Built in 1850's," Washington Missourian, 2/27/1964, p. 5a.

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Chronology- From Land Assessment Books, Sanborn Maps, City Directories, Washington Historical Society Collections, and local histories noted in the bibliography.

1854, ca. Henry Eitzen commissioned Otto Brix to design and build the building for him. Eitzen operated a general store there for more than twenty years.

1860 Census, Henry C. Eitzen, is listed as a native of Bremen, with property worth a total of \$15,000.

1860 Gazetteer, Otto Brix listed as an architect.

1860's Eitzen, a strong Union supporter, served as a Lt. Colonel in the 54th E.M.M. during the Civil War.

1870 Census, Eitzen's property value up to \$30,000.

1874 Eitzen is described in the local paper as "an enterprising merchant and advertiser."

1877, Eitzen sells his business to Oscar H. Guether, of St. Louis, but keeps ownership of the building. Guether is listed in the Centennial Biographical Dictionary as dealing in horse collars.

1878, ca. Eitzen moves away from Washington, but keeps ownership of the building. He lived in St. Louis and Kansas City, and finally moved to Columbia.

1879 Gazetteer, Oscar H. Guether listed as having a general store.

1890, Hy Poppenheusen, a stove and tin dealer, runs an ad in the local paper which says he has leased the "Eitzen Building," and filled it with "a new stock of everything called for in the trade."

Poppenheusen is listed in the Centennial Biographical Dictionary as having been in that business from 1870-1895, and William Poppenheusen in hardware from 1900 to 1910. They may have both operated out of this building.

1890 Gazetteer, "Poppenheusen and Co. (Henry Poppenheusen, Henry Dickbrader), hardware".

1893 Sanborn shows the building as a hardware store and tin shop. One story rear ell and south section are both of brick.

1895 Louis Wehrmen, who was also the first owner of the ca. 1857 building at 212 Jefferson, is listed as owner in tax records.

1898 Still a hardware store and tin shop according to Sanborn map. Rear ell shown as a dwelling.

1908 Sanborn labels it hardware and stoves. Rear ell is dwelling and tin shop.

1910 Henry C. Eitzen dies in Columbia on Sept. 9.

1916 Sanborn shows it as a bakery (north) and auto sales and service (south). The bakery oven may have been in the rear ell at that time.

1926 Sanborn shows a store in the north and a "Pentecost Mission" in the south.

1931 Directory, Vacant

1940 Directory, Wm W. Hurley

1951 Directory, Andy's Flower Shop & A.W. Emann

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Franklin County, Missouri
Historic Resources of Washington, Missouri

SOURCES

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

Denman, David. National Register nomination for the Herman Historic District, 1986.

Gregory, Ralph. "Old Eitzen Building Built in 1850's." Washington Missourian, 2/27/1964.

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

E.B. McClure, et. al. History of Washington, Missouri. Washington, MO: The Washington Missourian, 1939.

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

Sanborn Fire Insurance Company. Maps of Washington, 1893, 1898, 1908, 1916, 1926.

Washington Historical Society. Kiel Files. Washington, MO.

van Ravenswaay, Charles. The Arts and Architecture of German Settlements in Missouri: Survey of a Vanishing Culture. Columbia and London: University of Missouri Press, 1977. ♦

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Eitzen, Henry Charles, Building
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Historic Resources of Washington, Missouri

Verbal Boundary Description

The property is parcel number 10-5-22.0-1-006-125.000, as shown on Franklin County Tax Map 10-5-22-1. The map was prepared by Walker and Associates, with aerial photos taken 3-10-96, scale: 1"= 100'. Copies of the map are available at Washington City Hall and The Franklin County Assessor's Office in Union, MO. It is also known as Part of lots 49 and 50 of the original town of Washington, located on the southeast corner of Jefferson and Second Streets, and measuring 66 feet on Jefferson, by 132 feet on Second Street.

Boundary Justification

The current boundaries encompass all of the land currently associated with the building.

Photographs

The following information is the same for all photographs:

Eitzen, Henry Charles, Building
200 Jefferson Street, Washington
Franklin County, MO
Debbie Sheals and Becky Snider
November and December, 1999
Negatives on file with Debbie Sheals, 406 West Broadway, Columbia, MO 65203

List of Photographs

See photo key for description of description of camera angle.

1. Facade of original building, West elevation.
2. All of west elevation.
3. Northwest corner.
4. Detail of north roofline and dormer.
5. Northeast corner (rear.)
6. Basement arches.
7. Interior, ground floor original building.
8. Stairs and vestibule of second floor.

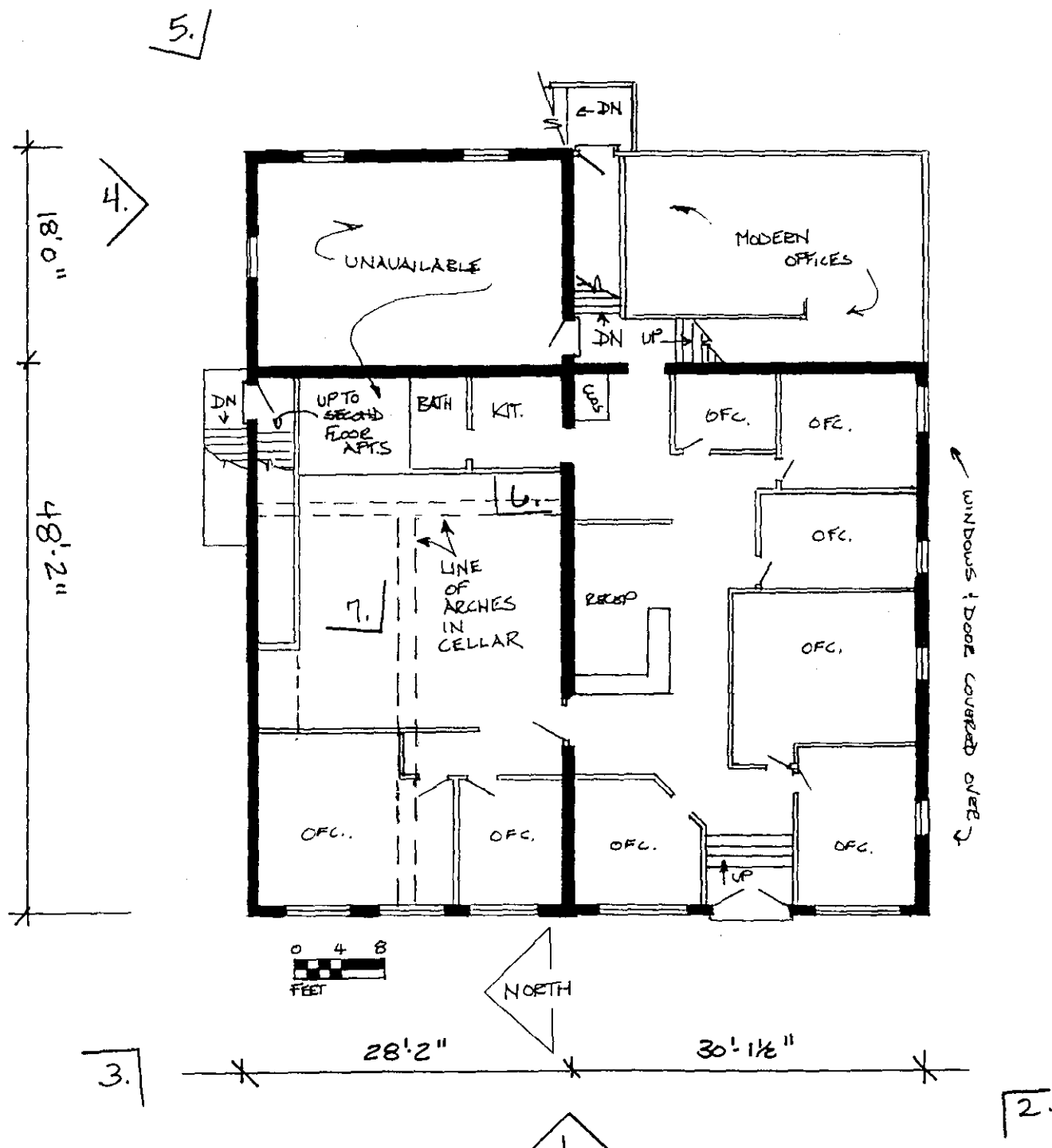
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Eitzen, Henry Charles, Building
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Photo Key.



IN
FOR

