

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

### 1. Name of Property

historic name Glaser, John, Pottery Factory

other names/site number Bryan, Archibald S., Building

### 2. Location

street & number 812 west Front Street [N/A] not for publication

city or town Washington [N/A] vicinity

state Missouri code MO county Franklin code 071 zip code 63090-2307

### 3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

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

Missouri Department of Natural Resources State  
or Federal agency and bureau

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

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
State or Federal agency and bureau

### 4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

☐ 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

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

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**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	buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input type="checkbox"/> district	0	0	sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	0	0	structures
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	0	0	objects
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	1	0	Total

Name of related multiple property listing.

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register.

Historic Resources of Washington, MissouriN/A**6. Function or Use****Historic Functions**INDUSTRY/ manufacturing facility**Current Functions**DOMESTIC/ multiple dwelling**7. Description****Architectural Classification**Other: Fachwerk Factory Buildingfoundation Stonewalls Weatherboardroof Asphaltother Brick

Narrative Description See continuation sheet [ x ].

See continuation sheet [ ]

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**8. Statement of Significance**

**Applicable National Register Criteria**

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

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

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

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

**Criteria Considerations**

Property is:

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

☐ **B** removed from its original location.

☐ **C** a birthplace or grave.

☐ **D** a cemetery.

☐ **E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.

☐ **F** a commemorative property.

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

**Narrative Statement of Significance**

See continuation sheet [x].

**9. Major Bibliographic References**

**Bibliography**

See continuation sheet [x].

**Previous documentation on file (NPS):**

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

☐ previously listed in the National Register

☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register

☐ designated a National Historic Landmark

☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey

#

☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record

#

**Areas of Significance**

ETHNIC HERITAGE: European

ARCHITECTURE

INDUSTRY

**Period of Significance**

ca. 1878-ca. 1909

**Significant Dates**

ca. 1878

**Significant Person(s)**

N/A

**Cultural Affiliation**

N/A

**Architect/Builder**

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	672380	4270260			
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 Private Consultant date April, 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 Dorothy Stumpe  
 street & number 532 E. Fifth Street telephone (636) 239 - 4767  
 city or town Washington state MO zip code 63090

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**Summary:** The John Glaser Pottery Factory, at 812 West Front Street, in Washington, Missouri, is a large rectangular building with a gable roof, stone foundation, and walls sheathed with narrow wooden weatherboards. The building utilizes the traditional Missouri-German building method of *Fachwerk*. It has a heavy timber, braced-frame structural system with brick wall nogging. It is a long narrow building, set with the long axis parallel to the street. The factory is set into a hillside; the building is entered at the basement level on the north, and on the upper level from the south. There are two doors in the north wall of the basement, and two on the south wall; only one of the south doors is currently functional. Both levels of the building have early or original double-hung wood windows. The factory is representative of Property Type B. Vernacular Missouri-German, and it meets the registration requirements set forth in the Multiple Property Submission Cover document "Historic Resources of Washington, Missouri." The building was built ca. 1878, and was expanded to its present form ca. 1889.<sup>1</sup> It has seen few alterations since that time. It is the only resource on the property and is a contributing building. It is highly intact and by far the largest and most intact *Fachwerk* building in the study group.

**Elaboration:** The pottery factory is located close to the river and the railroad tracks, a few blocks west of the downtown commercial area. There are several modest residences nearby, many of which date to the 1900s. The property directly north of the building contains a large commercial oil storage and distribution business which has been there since before 1926.<sup>2</sup> The building occupies a large sloped lot, which is bordered on the north by Front Street and on the south by Main Street. The lot slopes down to Main Street, and the building is set into the side of the hill; the basement is half underground on the south and fully above ground on the north. (See photo 1.)

The building was built in two stages. The part of the factory which was built ca. 1878 measures 60'-10" by 21'-9". The ca. 1889 addition extended the length to 79'-10". (See Figure One and photo 5.) It appears there was originally an open porch or loading dock at the east end of the building. The oldest parts of the roof and foundation run the full 60'-10", but a distinct break in the weatherboards indicates that the very end of the building at one time had an open area recessed beneath the main roof. That area was filled in relatively early, however; the weatherboards and windows found there are close to the same age as those found on other parts of the building.

The main floor of the oldest part of the building has a four-panel door and a window on the west end wall, and four bays on each of the long walls. (See photos 3, 4, and 5.) The north side has four six-over-six windows, and the south side has three windows and a door. The windows are all set opposite each other, presumably to facilitate cross ventilation. There are also two nearly square windows set high in the west gable end. The attic windows have two lights each, and flank an

<sup>1</sup> The earliest part of the building may be several years older; it was not found in tax records until 1879, but the 1869 Bird's Eye View shows a building in approximately the same location.

<sup>2</sup> The area contained two different oil companies when mapped by the Sanborn company in 1926.

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internal brick chimney. All of the windows have very simple flat trim, and all are original or very early.

The section that was filled in later has a door and a six-over-six window on the south, and two windows on the north. One of the north windows was a doorway at one point. There is a modern deck by the original south door. The door in the infilled section, and the west end door are several feet above grade, with no steps, and do not appear to have been used in recent decades.

The basement level of that part of the building has three short windows on the south, and another short window centered in the west end wall. The north wall of the basement, which is fully above ground, contains three windows and a door. (See photos 2, 3, 4, and 5.) The windows there are about the same size as those of the main floor; one has a six-over-six sash, and the other two have two-over-twos which are early, but probably not original. The doorway is topped with an extra wide lintel, and it appears that the opening there was wider than its current 3'-1" at one time. Most of the north foundation wall is stuccoed and scored to look like ashlar masonry. The stucco is relatively early.

The east end of the building also has a partly stuccoed stone foundation, and the same type of weatherboarding. The foundation stone which is exposed is a slightly different color than is the stone on the older section of the building. The east gable end has a simple pent gable, flat cornice boards, and an internal brick chimney. The north and south walls of that section each have a six-over-six window, and the east end wall has a pair of six-over-six windows. The windows are very much like those in the older section, but the openings differ in that they have almost no surrounding trim. There are two more large six-over-six windows in the east wall of the basement, and the north wall of the basement there has a doorway and another six-over-six window.

The fairly light scale of the exterior and the narrow wooden weatherboards camouflage the heavy structural system used for the original portion of the building. The walls of that part of the factory are built of large, straight-sawn timbers which are cross-braced and infilled with soft brick nogging. The upright timbers rest on a massive sill plate, which is set upon the stone foundation. They extend up approximately a foot above the floor of the attic. The roof structure is made up of heavy square attic plates atop the wall timbers, and round roof rafters. The attic plates are 8 inches square, and the rafters are 4 to 6 inches in diameter.

Most of the upright timbers in the walls are 10 inches square, although there are at least two which measure an impressive 11 inches by 17 inches. Smaller uprights flank the windows and doors. (See photo 6.) The timbers are joined with pegged mortise and tenon joints, and have angled braces at most major intersections. The braces are visible in the attic, as well as in many of the rooms of the main floor. (See photos 7, 8, and 9.) The inside surface of the brick nogging is covered with plaster in the rooms of the main floor, and is left exposed in the attic. The bricks are also just visible at the base of the walls in the basement. Many of the framing members are visible in the rooms of the main floor, and the larger ones protrude several inches from the surface of the interior walls.

The ca. 1889 section of the building appears to be of more standard light frame construction.

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There are no structural posts or braces visible in the rooms there, and no brick nogging can be seen in the attic. The attic framing is also different in that part of the building. The floor joists there are much taller, and the rafters are of sawn lumber rather than small round timbers.

The basement of the original part of the factory has a relatively heavy structural system as well. Two large beams span the room just to the east of the basement door. Most of the other floor joists are smaller, although all are set relatively close together. Also, there is an opening in the floor directly east of the beams which shows signs of wear from a wheel or belt drive. The basement under that part of the building is largely open and unfinished; there is just one interior partition, which is near the east end. A set of early wooden steps to the main floor runs along the side of that wall. (See Figure One.)

The main floor of the original building is now divided into several different rooms. It is likely that the factory had a fairly open plan when new, and most of those walls are therefore probably not original. They do appear to be very early additions, however. The wall just east of the stairs to the basement does appear to be early or original. It is made of vertical planks, and has a board and batten door that is early or original. There is also an enclosed straight staircase to the attic, located just above the steps to the basement.

Interior millwork and other ornamentation are minimal throughout the building. A few of the windows and doors in the older part also have simple pedimented trim, and most rooms have short flat baseboards. Many of the ceilings are covered with early or original beadboard; others have a small band of rectilinear trim along the tops of the walls. Most walls are plastered.

The newer section of the building has another set of steps, which leads up from the exterior door at the basement level. That part of the building has one room in the basement, and two smaller rooms on the main floor. The wall between the two upstairs rooms is not original. All three of those rooms are finished, with plastered walls and very simple pedimented trim around the doors and windows.

Overall, the pottery factory today looks much as it did after the ca. 1889 expansion. There have been no significant exterior additions or changes in fenestration since that time. The weatherboards, windows, and most doors are early or original. The interior of the building is also quite intact, and offers a rare view of *Fachwerk* construction details. The factory today looks much as it did when John Glaser was making pottery there. △

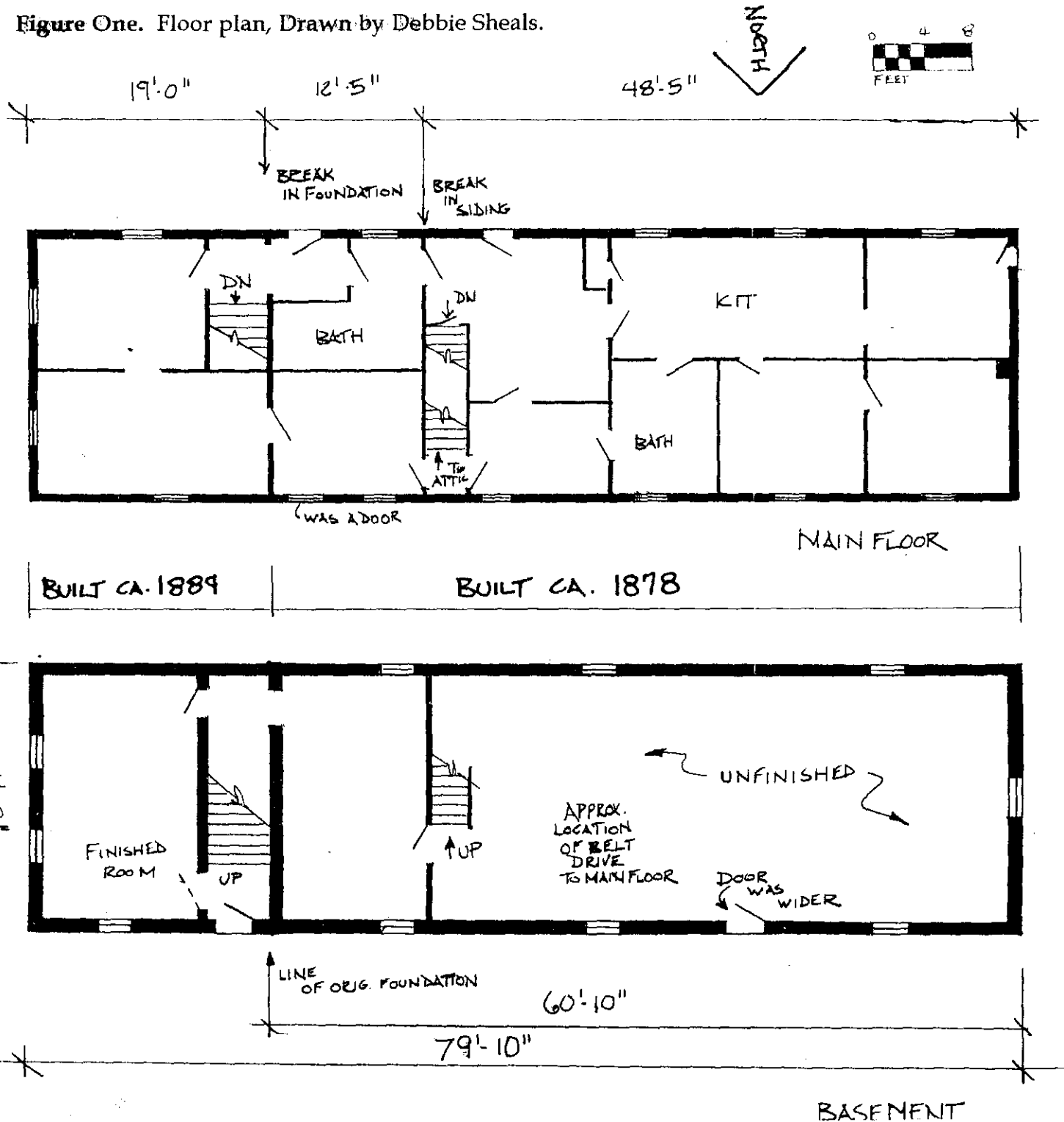
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Figure One. Floor plan, Drawn by Debbie Sheals.





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**Summary:** The John Glaser Pottery Factory, at 812 West Front Street in Washington, Missouri, is significant under Criterion A in the areas of INDUSTRY, and ETHNIC HERITAGE: European, and under Criterion C, in the area of ARCHITECTURE. It is representative of Property Type B. Vernacular Missouri-German. 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," "The Golden Era: 1871-1904," and "Architectural Development: 1839-1950." It is significant in the area of Industry as an early pottery factory, run by John Glaser. The building was built by 1878, and served as Glaser's factory from that time until around 1909, the year of his death. The period of significance thus runs from ca. 1878 to ca. 1909. The building is also significant in the areas of Architecture and Ethnic Heritage, as a large, rare example of *Fachwerk* construction, a building method which has been strongly identified with early Missouri-German buildings. The structural system of the building consists of an open framework of heavy timbers, which are cross braced and nogged with brick. The Pottery Factory is the largest and most intact example of *Fachwerk* in Washington, and is quite likely one of the larger intact examples in any of Missouri's German settlement areas. It is the only building on the property, and is a contributing resource. It has seen few changes in the last century, and retains integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, feeling and association.

**Elaboration:** The John Glaser Pottery Factory is by far the largest intact example of *Fachwerk* construction in the town of Washington, and one of very few of any size. Of the more than one thousand historic buildings catalogued during architectural surveys of Washington in the 1980s and 1990s, for example, only four small dwellings were identified as having frame walls and brick nogging.<sup>3</sup> *Fachwerk*, which is also known as *Deutscher Verband*, or half timber, construction, was used in Germany as early as the third century, and is one of the most distinctly German construction methods found in Missouri.<sup>4</sup> Charles van Ravenswaay wrote in The Arts and Architecture of German Settlements in Missouri that *Fachwerk*, "was used in the Missouri-German settlements for buildings that justified careful construction," and he noted that many of the framing techniques used on Missouri examples were "similar to those found in Hesse and Hanover."<sup>5</sup>

<sup>3</sup> Mimi Stiritz "Early German Buildings," Appendix A to Mimi Stiritz and Thomason and Associates, "Survey Report, Phase IV Survey, Washington, Missouri," 1992. (On file with the Missouri Historic Preservation Office, Jefferson City, MO) The report did note that there were probably other examples which had not been identified yet.

<sup>4</sup> van Ravenswaay, p. 108, and William H. Tishler, "Fachwerk Construction in the German Settlements of Wisconsin," in Winterthur Portfolio, Vol. 21, 1896, p. 277.

<sup>5</sup> van Ravenswaay, p. 148.

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The use of half-timber construction for an industrial building, especially one built this late in the century, is especially rare. Studies of German-American architecture most frequently identify *Fachwerk* construction with houses and barns, most of which were erected in the first half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Charles van Ravenswaay identified only houses and barns in Missouri, and Richard Perrin, who wrote about *Fachwerk* in Wisconsin, discussed only houses, barns, and churches.<sup>6</sup> Both noted that most of the examples they had seen were built in the first two thirds of the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

Although this building has been assigned a construction date of ca. 1878, it is possible that it too was built in the first two thirds of the century. The circa construction date is based upon the earliest known written evidence of its existence, which dates to tax assessments for 1878. There is, however, a building on very edge of the 1869 Bird's Eye View which is in approximately the same location as this one. That drawing shows a building of roughly the same size as the oldest section of this one, with a large smokestack on the north wall.

The use of half timber construction may have had something to do with the function of the building. The use of brick and frame construction for a different pottery factory has been documented on the 1893 Sanborn Fire Insurance Company map of Washington. Although that map did not show Glaser's building, it did record another factory, the Washington Pottery, which had a comparable output. The Sanborn map described that building as being "Br. Filled and Frame Lined."<sup>7</sup>

It is possible that the brick nogging helped to insulate the building from drastic swings in temperature and humidity; conditions which may have adversely affected production. The strength of the heavy framing would also be an asset, as both raw clay and processed pottery are generally quite heavy. The map of the other building also shows what appears to be a covered open porch similar to what was originally on the end of the Glaser building. That area is labeled as the "Dry Room," for the Washington Pottery; the east porch may have been Glaser's "Dry room."

Although it appears that Glaser operated a factory in the Front Street building from about the time it was built, he was not the first owner of the building. The first owner of the building was riverboat Captain Archibald S. Bryan, who had no involvement in any manufacturing ventures.<sup>8</sup> Bryan owned the property when the building was built ca. 1878, and he retained title to it for several

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<sup>6</sup> Richard Perrin, The Architecture of Wisconsin, (Madison: The State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1967) and van Ravenswaay, pp. 145-161.

<sup>7</sup> Sanborn Fire Insurance Company, Map of Washington, 1893.

<sup>8</sup> Bryan's biography, in Goodspeed Publishing Company, History of Franklin, Jefferson, Washington, Crawford and Gasconade Counties, Missouri, (Chicago: Goodspeed Publishing Company, 1888, reprint Cape Girardeau: Ramfre Press, 1985) p. 729.

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years afterward. (See chronology.) Bryan apparently built the building for speculative purposes, rented it to Glaser for the first few years the factory was in operation, and then sold it to him in 1881. Information found in the 1880 census of industry indicates that Glaser was making pottery in 1879, and was operating in a rented building. The census recorded details about the operations of the two commercial potteries in business in Washington at that time. One was the abovementioned Washington Pottery, and the other was Glaser's Pottery. (See 1880 census statistics at the end of this section.) Although the two factories had nearly the same output and labor costs, Glaser's capital investment in real and personal property was only ten percent of that claimed by his competitor, a fact which indicates he was renting a building for his operation.

Glaser apparently did well in the business from the beginning, and by 1881 decided to buy the property from Bryan. Deed records show that he paid Bryan \$500 for the factory lot in August of 1881.<sup>9</sup> He continued in the pottery business for many years, and owned the property until the turn of the century or later. The Census of Industry entry for his business in 1880 showed that he produced more than \$1,600 worth of pottery that year, working up to 12 hour days, with the assistance of two employees. The census entry also shows that the factory was operated by horse power, as opposed to water or steam. That supports local stories of a blind mule which walked a large turnstile in the basement of the factory to run the equipment.<sup>10</sup> That turnstile was probably located near the center of the old part of the basement, where a hole in the floor marks the location of an early drive belt. (No pottery equipment has survived.)

Glaser apparently shipped much of his product to other locales, a task no doubt facilitated by the building's close proximity to the railroad tracks. The Franklin County Observer had a note in the summer of 1889 that "John Glaser, our city's pottery man, was favored on Monday by an order from E. F. Meier, dealer in Queensware. The order called for four carloads of stone-ware."<sup>11</sup> That large order came about the time the addition was made to the building. Tax records show that Glaser's valuation increased between 1886 and 1890, and the addition has therefore been dated at ca. 1889. The increased capacity of a larger factory would have made it possible for him to take orders such as the one made by Meier.

It appears that the pottery factory was owned and operated by Glaser through the turn of the century. He still owned the property in 1898, and may have kept the business going up until the

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<sup>9</sup> Franklin County Deed Records, Book 15, p. 394.

<sup>10</sup> Mrs. Dorothy Stumpe, the current owner of the building, heard stories of the mule many times. The property has been in the Stumpe family since the early 1900s.

<sup>11</sup> Franklin County Observer 6-7-1889, From the Kiel Files of the Washington Historical Society, p. 12097.

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time of his death, in 1909.<sup>12</sup> The property left his family not long after that, however, and by 1919 was owned by August Stumpe. It appears to have functioned in a residential capacity thereafter; it is listed as a "Negro Tennement" in the 1926 Sanborn map for the city. The current layout includes two bathrooms and a kitchen, and one small part of the building is residential yet today. Most of the building is, however, vacant. This important example of *Fachwerk* construction has no current use and is in danger of being lost to the effects of sitting vacant and unused.

The Glaser pottery factory appears today very much as it did a century ago. Details of the structural system are visible in many parts of the building, and the factory overall exhibits a high level of integrity. It is significant as a rare, late example of *Fachwerk* construction, and is the largest such known to exist in Washington. □

### Chronology

From Land Tax Assessment Books, City Directories, Washington Historical Society Collections, and local histories noted in the bibliography.

1860 Census of Industry, no pottery in operation.

1869 Bird's Eye, there may be a building at this location.

1870 Census of Industry, one pottery in operation, producing stoneware.

1873 Taxes, neither this particular parcel, nor Bryan are listed in outlot assessments.

1877 Atlas, Bryan listed as owner of this parcel.

1878, ca. **This building definitely in place by this time.**

1879 Taxes, Archibald S. Bryan owns this parcel, valuation \$250. Bryan was a boatman with no connection to the pottery business; this appears to have been an investment property for him.

1880 Census of Industry, John Glaser has Glaser's Pottery in Washington, the smaller of two in operation. Glaser's entry listed only \$200 in real and personal investment, indicating he did not own a building at that time. (Compare to \$2000 investment for Washington Pottery for comparable output.)

1881 Glaser buys this property from Bryan, for \$500. Deed Book 15, p. 394.

1886 Taxes, Glaser's assessment is \$250.

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<sup>12</sup> His death was noted on p. 12097 of the Kiel Files.

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1889 East addition made about this time. Also, the local paper notes that John Glaser gets an order for four carloads of stoneware.

1890 Taxes, Glaser's assessment has gone up to \$350.

1893 Sanborn map includes a map of the Washington Pottery only, which was owned by Joseph Bayer in 1880, per the Census of Industry. The Washington Pottery was apparently the larger of the two. It was not in operation when the map was published.

1895 Taxes, John Glaser, Sr.

1898 Atlas, John Glaser Sr.

1909 A John Glaser dies at age 84.

1910 Taxes, no John Glaser in outlots.

1919 Atlas, A. Stumpe.

1931 Directory, Jos Esslinger & Louis Esslinger.

1951 Directory, J.H. Shipley & J.E. Geiger.

1880 Census of Industry Statistics

Glaser's Pottery Capital invested \$200, 2 hands employed at one time, total wages pd. \$560  
John Glaser Value of material, \$230 Value of product, \$1,650  
12 hour days in summer, 10 hour days in winter.

Washington Pottery Capital invested, \$2000, 4 hands employed at one time, total wages pd. \$450  
Joseph Bayer Value of material, \$500 Value of product, \$1,800  
10 hour days in summer, 8 hour days in winter

Both used horsepower, as opposed to steam or water power.

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**Sources**

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

Kiel, Herman Gottlieb. The Centennial Biographical Directory. (Washington, MO: Missourian Publishing Co., 1986).

Franklin County Tax Records, Franklin County Courthouse, Union Missouri.

Gregory, Ralph. A History of Washington, Missouri. Washington, MO: Washington Preservation, Inc., 1991.

Goodspeed Publishing Company. History of Franklin, Jefferson, Washington, Crawford and Gasconade Counties, Missouri. (Chicago: Goodspeed Publishing Company, 1888, reprint Cape Girardeau: Ramfre Press, 1985.)

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

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

Saint Louis Atlas Publishing Co. Atlas Map of Franklin County, Missouri. St. Louis: St. Louis Atlas Publishing Co., 1878. (With a plat of the city done in 1877 by L.D. Worley.)

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

Stiritz, Mimi. "Early German Buildings," Appendix A to Mimi Stiritz and Thomason and Associates, "Survey Report, Phase IV Survey, Washington, Missouri," 1992. (On file with the Missouri Historic Preservation Office, Jefferson City, MO)

Washington Historical Society. Kiel Files. Washington, MO.

United States Census Records. Census Indexes and Population Schedules for Franklin County, 1860-1880. Microfilm on file with the State Historical Society of Missouri, Columbia, MO.

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Franklin County, Missouri  
Historic Resources of Washington, Missouri**

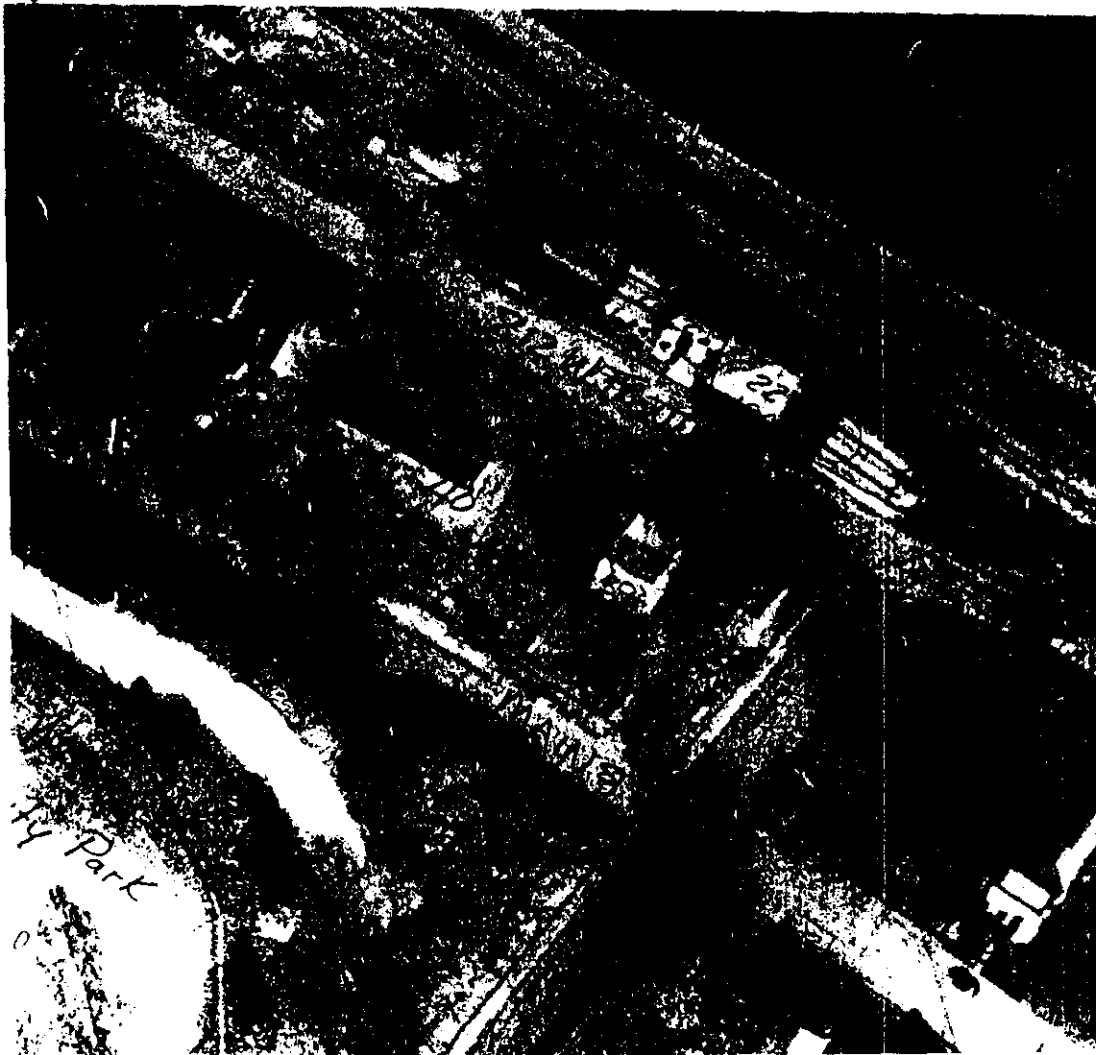
**Verbal Boundary Description**

The property is parcel number 10-5-15.0-3-099-040.000, as shown on Franklin County Tax Map 10-5-15-3. 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. The boundaries of the property are also shown in heavy dashed lines on the portion of the map which is reproduced below.

**Boundary Justification**

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

**AERIAL-PHOTO MAP 10-5-15-3**



**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Section number Photographs Page 12

**Glaser, John, Pottery Factory  
Franklin County, Missouri  
Historic Resources of Washington, Missouri**

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**Photographs**

The following information is the same for all photographs:

Glaser, John, Pottery Factory  
812 West Front Street, Washington  
Franklin County, Missouri  
Becky Snider and Debbie Sheals  
January, 2000  
Missouri Cultural Resource Inventory, MO Department of Natural  
Resources, Jefferson City.

**List of Photographs**

See photo key for camera angles

1. Northeast corner.
2. North elevation.
3. Northwest corner.
4. Southwest corner, west elevation.
5. South elevation.
6. Window on south wall of original building.
7. Interior of the northwest corner.
8. Attic detail, south wall.



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section number Photographs Page 13

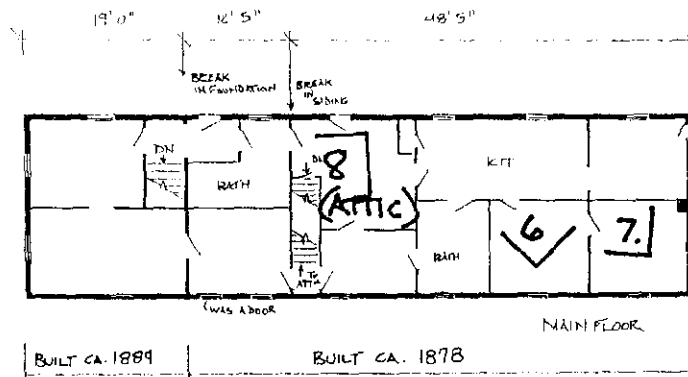
Glaser, John, Pottery Factory  
Franklin County, Missouri  
Historic Resources of Washington, Missouri

Photo Key.



5.

4.



1.

3.

2.

















