5/1/73

Form 10-300
(July 1969)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY – NOMINATION FORM

(Type all entries – complete applicable sections)

STATE:	
Missouri	
COUNTY:	
Gasconade	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
	FEB 1 1972

4/3/73

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME

COMMON:
Hermann Historic District

AND/OR HISTORIC:

RECEIVED JAN 17 1972 NATIONAL REGISTER

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER:
Boundaries as shown on site plan

CITY OR TOWN:
Hermann

STATE	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
Missouri 65041	29	Gasconade	073

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP		STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
☒ District ☐ Building ☐ Site ☐ Structure ☐ Object	☐ Public ☐ Private ☒ Both	Public Acquisition: ☐ In Process ☐ Being Considered	☒ Occupied ☐ Unoccupied ☒ Preservation work in progress	Yes: ☒ Restricted ☐ Unrestricted ☐ No

PRESENT USE *(Check One or More as Appropriate)*

☐ Agricultural	☒ Government	☐ Park	☐ Transportation	☐ Comments
☒ Commercial	☐ Industrial	☒ Private Residence	☐ Other *(Specify)*	
☐ Educational	☐ Military	☐ Religious		
☐ Entertainment	☒ Museum	☐ Scientific		

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNER'S NAME:
Multiple Public and Private

STREET AND NUMBER:
City of Hermann

CITY OR TOWN:
Hermann

STATE: Missouri 65041 CODE: 29

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC:
Office of Recorder of Deeds

STREET AND NUMBER:
Gasconade County Courthouse

CITY OR TOWN:
Hermann

STATE: Missouri 65041 CODE: 29

COUNTY: Gasconade

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY:
Missouri Historic Sites Catalogue

DATE OF SURVEY: 1963 ☐ Federal ☒ State ☐ County ☐ Local

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:
State Historical Society of Missouri

STREET AND NUMBER:
Hitt and Lowry Streets

CITY OR TOWN:
Columbia

STATE: Missouri 65201 CODE: 29

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ENTRY NUMBER: FEB 1
DATE: 1972

Congressional District 9 – William Hungate

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	☐ Excellent	☒ Good	☐ Fair	☐ Deteriorated	☐ Ruins	☐ Unexposed
	(Check One)		(Check One)			
	☒ Altered	☐ Unaltered	☐ Moved	☐ Original Site		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL *(if known)* PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

HERMANN HISTORIC DISTRICT

The Hermann Historic District encompasses an area six blocks long and four and one-half blocks wide, fronting on the south bank of the Missouri River. The Historic District is bounded on the north by the north line of Wharf Street, on the west by the west line of Mozart Street, and on the east by the east line of Reserve Street. The southern limit is formed by an east-west axis along the rear property boundaries of lots on the south side of Fifth Street between Mozart Street and Schiller Street; north along Schiller one block to Fourth Street; east along the north side of Fourth Street to Gutenburg Street, thence north along the east side of Gutenburg Street to Second Street, and east on the rear property boundary line of those structures fronting the southern side of Second Street east to Reserve Street. Front Street, Second, Thrid, Fourth and Fifth Streets form the long axes of the Hermann Historic District.

Throughout the old section of Hermann the streets are plotted in a regular grid with rectangular blocks. Typically, long sides of the blocks are oriented east and west and the short sides are bisected at their mid-points by alleyways. The Hermann Historic District consists of thirteen whole blocks, four half-blocks fronting the River, and one partially undeveloped block situated between Front and Second Streets, bisected by Frene Creek. The greatest concentration of historic structures occurs in that region bounded by Fifth Street, the Missouri River, Market and Gutenburg Streets. The area contains several hundred buildings of which approximately 108 are of historical importance, including seven especially noteworthy examples of early Missouri German architecture. Structures closely resembling those within the Historic District occur throughout the remainder of Hermann and in the nearby hinterland, but are not sufficiently concentrated to be included in a specific district.

Characteristically, the buildings within the Hermann Historic District are aligned with front facades adjacent to the sidewalk and with roof ridges both parallel and at right-angles to the orientation of the street. As one progresses southward from the River, buildings become generally more distant from the sidewalk and spaces between structures increase proportionately. Most historic buildings in Hermann vary from one to two-and-one-half stories in height, but taller buildings occur occasionally. In several instances gable end walls of adjacent buildings are abutted, but this phenomenon appears with greater frequency along those streets situated more closely to the Missouri River. Most structures within the Hermann Historic District were

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INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet)

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Gasconade	
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ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
	FEB 1 1972

(Number all entries)

6. HERMANN HISTORIC DISTRICT

Missouri State Historical Survey (State)

1971

Missouri State Park Board

P.O. Box 176

1204 Jefferson Building

Jefferson City, Missouri 65101 Code:29

Historic American Buildings Survey (Federal)

1941

Library of Congress

Washington, D. C. 20006 Code:08



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(July 1969)

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
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STATE: Missouri
COUNTY: Gasconade
FOR NPS USE ONLY
ENTRY NUMBER: FEB 1 DATE: 1972

(Number all entries)

built for residential or commercial purposes. Business houses typically contained residential quarters above the ground floor or in a separate appended building.

The earliest surviving buildings within the Hermann Historic District date from the period of initial colonization by the German-American Settlement Society or were constructed within ten years of the establishment of the town in 1838. Historic structures are typically brick on a stone foundation, although wooden frame buildings of a later date are also to be found. A variety of foundation types are evident. Many foundations are low but several important buildings rest upon half-submerged basements. Front facade designs vary considerably within the district since several periods of construction are represented, including ante-bellum Classic Revival homes of the early German colonists and late nineteenth-century buildings such as the Gasconade County Courthouse (1896). Many building lots also contain a variety of outbuildings, especially storage sheds. The most significant buildings within the Hermann Historic District include; 1) The Eitzen House, 2) The Pommer-Gentner House, 3) Hermann City Hall, 4) The Strehly House, 5) The German School, 6) The Concert Hall, and 7) The Gasconade County Courthouse.

The Eitzen House, lot #14 Wharf Street, was constructed in 1855 by Charles D. Eitzen, a member of the German-American Settlement Society, who migrated to Hermann in 1838. Eitzen was a merchant and later a packet-line owner who controlled lumber shipping from the Gasconade Valley. The elegant town house overlooks the wharf and the Missouri River upon which Mr. Eitzen made his fortune, and the grandeur of his home reflects the affluence of the builder. The two-and-one-half story late Classic Revival home has been restored by the present owner. Noteowrthy embellishments include an iron fence on the street side and the utilization of cast-iron lintels above front windows.

The Pommer-Gentner House, constructed in 1848, is an imposing two-story, eight room brick house of formal Greek Revival design. The building, situated at lot #4 Market Street, shows Greek Revival influence through its simple lintels and modest cornice design, but the pediment over the projected middle four bays suggests a Federal influence, possibly because Frederick Pommer the builder had come from Philadelphia. The

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7. #2 HERMANN HISTORIC DISTRICT

The Pommer-Gentner House is situated upon a hillside overlooking Market Street in a conspicuous location affording an excellent first impression for visitors. The home is to be restored by the Brush and Palette. (Cotton, W. Phillip, A.I.A., Architectural Consultant Field Report, received May 22, 1969, contracted by Missouri State Park Board, 1204 Jefferson Building, Jefferson City, Missouri 65101)

The Hermann City Hall was constructed in 1906 to house city offices as well as to provide quarters for the Fire Department. Described in a 1906 news release as "elegant", the City Hall is a symmetrical, rectangular plan brick building occupying a central location within the Market Street mall, immediately south of the highway bridge. The City Hall was obviously designed to compliment the prevalent architecture of downtown Hermann, although the structure was relatively late.

The Strehly House, (lot #12 West Second Street), was the site of the first print shop in Hermann, 1845-1860. Strehly and Muehl published the Lichfreund in the basement of the home. The structure (lot #12 West Second Street) probably developed from a one-story house on the east side of the lot, since the adjoining two--story vaulted basement structure is a separate building except for the continuation of the front wall and the extension of the roof over a passageway. The lower house on the east was a residence and the structure on the west was designed for commercial purposes. Important to the architectural character of the structure is the front gable of the west building, since the chimney-like towers are actually decorative devices which give a Germanic character to the building. The large front door opens directly onto a wide flight of stone stairs leading to the vaulted cellar. Although the "Strehly House" is technically two independent structures, the lack of a visible joint in the front facade indicates the brickwork was constructed at one particular time. (Cotton, W. Phillip, A.I.A., Architectural Consultant Field Report, received May 23, 1969, contracted by Missouri State Park Board, 1204 Jefferson Building, Jefferson City, Missouri 65101)

The Concert Hall (lot #10-11, Front Street) is a three-story brick building with a large ballroom on the second floor. Constructed in

RECEIVED JAN 17 1972 NATIONAL REGISTER

7. #3 HERMANN HISTORIC DISTRICT

1877, the building has a metal gable roof from which the front brick wall rises to form a parapet of curvilinear design. Shop fronts occupy the street level, and although there is a roof over the walk, the original posts have been removed. The front elevation is painted white to the level of the sidewalk roof, and the words "Concert Hall" appear over the second floor windows. The original ceiling of the ballroom has been lowered but could be restored. The Concert Hall has traditionally been used for dances and as a movie theater. (Preliminary Report-A Comprehensive Community Plan, Hermann, Missouri. St. Louis: General Planning and Resources Consultants Inc., 1969).

The German School, corner Fourth and Schiller Streets, was constructed in 1871 and was used as a school house until 1953 when it was purchased by the city for office space. The existing German School is a descendant of the original German language school chartered by the Missouri General Assembly immediately following the settlement of Hermann. Before this building was erected German and English schools were maintained separately, but following construction of the German School both languages were taught in a single building.

The Gasconade County Courthouse was built in 1896 from money donated by Charles D. Eitzen. The site on a bluff overlooking the Missouri River had been given to the County by the City of Hermann in order to secure the location of the County Seat in that community. The courthouse is a two-story Classic Revival design of symmetrical rectangular plan with a large front portico, central cupola, and four identical corner towers.

Although the Brush and Palette Club and many individual citizens have been active in preserving the landmarks of the Hermann community, a few early buildings have been destroyed or allowed to deteriorate through neglect. During 1971, two nineteenth century structures were removed, one of which, the United States Hotel, dated from 1856. The present condition of most remaining buildings varies but a significant number of early structures appear able to be restored.

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8. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD *(Check One or More as Appropriate)*

- ☐ Pre-Columbian
- ☐ 15th Century
- ☐ 16th Century
- ☐ 17th Century
- ☐ 18th Century
- ☒ 19th Century
- ☐ 20th Century

SPECIFIC DATE(S) *(If Applicable and Known)* 1838 - 1910

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE *(Check One or More as Appropriate)*

- ☐ Aboriginal
- ☐ Prehistoric
- ☐ Historic
- ☐ Agriculture
- ☒ Architecture
- ☐ Art
- ☐ Commerce
- ☐ Communications
- ☐ Conservation
- ☐ Education
- ☐ Engineering
- ☐ Industry
- ☐ Invention
- ☐ Landscape Architecture
- ☐ Literature
- ☐ Military
- ☐ Music
- ☐ Political
- ☐ Religion/Philosophy
- ☐ Science
- ☐ Sculpture
- ☒ Social/Humanitarian
- ☐ Theater
- ☐ Transportation
- ☐ Urban Planning
- ☒ Other *(Specify)* Town Planning

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STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

HERMANN HISTORIC DISTRICT

The Hermann Historic District has primary importance as a prototype German settlement in Missouri. The District contains a high concentration of nineteenth century buildings which illustrate the architectural tastes of Missouri's early German immigrants. Many structures in the historical area of Hermann remain basically unaltered from the original construction, and others, especially commercial buildings, have endured only minor changes primarily in the street facades. Although numerous individual buildings are historically significant in themselves, the entire district, considered as an entity, is most effective to portray German town life in Missouri.

Hermann was settled in 1838 by shareholders in the German-American Settlement Society of Philadelphia. Founded in 1836, the Settlement Society was typical of other ethnic and religious colonization societies which sold lots to settlers in a particular wester townsite. German-society colonies had been established previously in Missouri, but settlements in St. Charles, Franklin, Perry, and Warren counties had failed to endure since proximity to "Americans" eventually weakened the identity of the German community. (Anna Hesse, "This is Our Heritage", German-American Review, Vol. XXVII, April-May, 1961, page 28). The German-American Settlement Society, aware of the failures of other organizations, was founded to establish a German town "in isolation" where the advantages of the frontier could be realized, yet the Germanic culture would be allowed to remain unimpaired. (William Bek, The German Settlement Society of Philadelphia and its Colony, 1907, page 3. See also: Alte and Neue Welt (Philadelphia), May 7, 1836. This newspaper had come to be controlled by the Society by 1836). The concern of the Settlement Society to retain old world traditions represented a conscious rejection of American culture, which many Germans felt to be overly materialistic and therefore inferior to their own. But their ambiguous attitude toward America suggests that if Society members had come to regret their decision to settle in the new country, they nevertheless were not ready to forsake the material pleasures of American life. The Society's choice of a townsite in rural

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Abstract of Title to a Lot of Ground Situated at Lot 4, Market Street, Hermann, Missouri (Pommer-Gentner House). In possession of the Brush and Palette Club, Hermann, Mo.

Bek, William G., The German Settlement Society of Philadelphia and Its Colony, Hermann, Missouri. Philadelphia: American Germania Press, 1907.

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY			OR	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES	
CORNER	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE		LATITUDE	LONGITUDE
	Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds		Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds
NW	38 ° 42 ' 29 "	91 ° 26 ' 30 "		° ' "	° ' "
NE	38 ° 42 ' 26 "	91 ° 25 ' 34 "			
SE	38 ° 42 ' 10 "	91 ° 25 ' 38 "			
SW	38 ° 42 ' 13 "	91 ° 26 ' 34 "			

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: 143.26

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LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE:
Stephen J. Raiche, Research Historian

ORGANIZATION
Missouri State Park Board
State Historical Survey and Planning Office

DATE
Sept. 1, 1971

STREET AND NUMBER:
1204 Jefferson Building

CITY OR TOWN: Jefferson City

STATE: Missouri

CODE: 29

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION

As the designated State Liaison Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service. The recommended level of significance of this nomination is:

National [X] State [ ] Local [ ]

Name Joseph Jaeger, Jr.

Title Director, Missouri State Park Board, and Missouri State Liaison Officer

Date 7 Jan 1972

NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register.

Ernest A. Connally
Chief, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

Date FEB 1 1972

ATTEST:

William Murtagh
Keeper of The National Register

Date JAN 26 1972

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

Missouri is therefore significant since the members assumed frontier life could provide the necessary isolation for maintenance of traditions.

Motivated by opportunity for cheap land and a desire for isolation, 350 prospective settlers purchased shares in the Society within two weeks of adoption of a constitution. Many contemporaries doubted the Germans' ability to cope with frontier life since most Society members had practiced only teaching and other professions. (Jacob Naumann, Meine Reise nach Amerika: 1836-1843, [Anna Hesse, trans], date-unknown. Gert Goebel, Laenger als ein Menschenleben in Missouri, [Anna Hesse, trans], 1877). But although no townsite had been purchased, the Society continued to sell shares and branch offices were established in six American cities. (Bek, 1907, page 27). A Society meeting in Philadelphia during 1837 eliminated consideration of a Texas townsite because of political turmoil in that region, and decided instead upon a midwestern location. Three "deputies" were dispatched in April, 1837 to tour the north-central states and select a townsite upon a navigable river. (Bek, 1907, page 37). Although it is not known why a Missouri site was preferred, Bek and Geobel agreed the topography of Gasconade County resembled the Rhineland and therefore would be suited to horticulture. Furthermore the relatively low price of land and proximity to St. Louis were encouraging.

The deputies probably were also influenced by idealized accounts concerning Missouri's wealth and abundance, especially Gottfried Duden, Berict uber eine Reise nach den Westlichen Staaten Nordamerika (1824), and Deutsche Ansiedlungs Gesellschaft, Missouri eine Geographische... (1835). Furthermore it is not certain why the Society's agent, George F. Bayer, purchased a townsite near the mouth of the Gasconade River at $15 per acre when cheaper land was available elsewhere in the same vicinity. (Floyd Shoemaker, "Hermann: A Bit of the Old World in the Heart of the New", Missouri Historical Review, Vol. LI, April, 1957, pages 235-244).

The Society's plan for Hermann reflected the promoters' faith that their town would someday emerge a great city. In spite of Hermann's situation upon very irregular topography, the new town was platted in a Philadelphia-plan grid. Hermann's Market Street was to be ten-feet

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COUNTY	
Gasconade	
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8. #2 HERMANN HISTORIC DISTRICT

wider than Market Street in Philadelphia and only substantial houses were to be constructed. (Bek, 1907, page 51). Although Hermann eventually did prosper, the insistence upon valuable homes and gridded streets demonstrates the ignorance of the leadership concerning hardships on the frontier. (Naumann, [Anna Hesse, Trans] Page 32, Goebel, 1877, item XXII).

The first permanent settlers in Hermann arrived during Spring, 1838, and were soon followed by a migration of 230 persons. At first the Society controlled town government and colony residents were forbidden from petitioning the County Court for incorporation (Bek, 1907, page 78). During 1839 it became obvious the Philadelphia office could not effectively administer town government. Society members in Hermann at once recognized the impracticality of fine homes and wide streets in in a frontier settlement, and the Society's aspiration to build a rival to St. Louis appeared unrealistic to those on the frontier (Bek, 1907, page 102). The Society eventually relinquished control of government in 1839.

Population growth in Hermann virtually stagnated from 1840 until the introduction of vinticulture during the decade and the completion of the Pacific Railroad in 1854. Although poor soil impeded development of Hermann as a trade center, the greatest deterrent to growth was an unstable situation regarding vacant lots. Much town land was owned by Society members who did not settle and therefore the lots remained unimproved until pre-emption by the Town Trustees in 1849. (Bek, 1907, page 123). Hermann newspapers from the period record numerous sales of scattered lots, suggesting that a large portion of the commercial district was not improved at least until the 1850's. (Hermanner Wochenblatt, Oct. 1, 1852). In an effort to stimulate economic growth, the Town Trustees sold "wine lots". Persons building vineyards could purchase interest-free land from 1844 to 1849, and in 1851, the General Assembly allowed winemakers in Gasconade County to sell their product without a license (Laws of Missouri, 1850-51, page 614. Anna Hesse, "Hermann", Gasconade County Republican, Owensville, Missouri, July 1, 1971). By 1850 most of Hermann's 930 residents were employed in the floursihing wine industry. In addition, by 1850, Hermann had emerged a major shipping port for iron produced in the Meramec River area, sixty miles to the south (Shoemaker, April, 1957, page 238), and in 1842, Hermanners secured the removal of the county seat of justice

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8. #3 HERMANN HISTORIC DISTRICT

from Mt. Sterling to their community. (Minutes of the Gasconade County Court, Book B. pages 56, 72). Even though the wine industry prospered in Hermann after the Civil War, the completion of the Pacific Railroad to Jefferson City and the subsequent construction of a rail line to the Meramec iron region eliminated Hermann as a shipping port. Until the twentieth century, with the coming of tourism and light industry, Hermann remained a relatively stable community subsisting upon the commerce of the wineries and the trade of neighboring farmers. Today the construction of highways has enabled many Hermanners to commute daily to jobs in metropolitan St. Louis, fifty miles to the east. A flourishing economy in the nineteenth century would probably have jeopardized the survival of the old community, but because of the town's relatively slow growth, the Hermann Historic District remains today a superlative example of German town development in Missouri.



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Missouri	
COUNTY	
Gasconade	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
	FEB 1 1972

(Number all entries)

9. #1 HERMANN HISTORIC DISTRICT

Census of Gasconade County, Missouri (Town of Hermann), 1850. State Historical Society of Missouri, Columbia, Mo.

Cotton, W. Phillip, A.I.A., Architectural Consultant Field Reports, Received May 22, 23, 1969, contracted by Missouri State Park Board, 1204 Jefferson Building, Jefferson City, Missouri.

Goebel, Gert, (Anna Hesse trans.), Laenger Als Ein Menschenleben in Missouri, St. Louis: C. Bitters Buchbandlung, 1877.

Hermanner Wochenblatt, (Hermann, Mo.),October 1, 1852.

Hesse, Anna, "Hermann", Gasconade County Republican, (Owensville, Missouri), July 1, 1971.

Hesse, Anna, "This is our Heritage", American-German Review, Vol. XXVII, (April-May, 1961), pp. 28-31.

_____, "Historic Hermann Inc.", Missouri Historical Review, Vol. LIX, 1965), pp. 374-376.

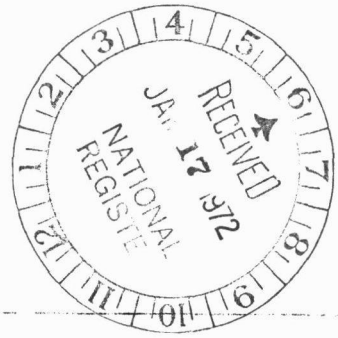
Laws of Missouri, 1850-51, p. 614.

Minutes of the Gasconade County Court, Record Book "B".

Naumann, Jacob, (Anna Hesse trans.), Meine Reise Nach Amerika, 1836-1843. Publisher unknown, date unknown.

Shoemaker, Floyd C., "Hermann: A bit of the Old World in the Heart of the New", Missouri Historical Review, (April, 1957), pp. 235-244.

Works' Project Administration, Historical Records Survey: 1935-1942, Gasconade County, folders #4959, 4962, 4995, 4996. Western Historical Manuscripts Collection, Columbia, Mo.



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COUNTY	
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9. #2 HERMANN HISTORIC DISTRICT

Additional References

1. Manuscript records of the German-American Settlement Society of Philadelphia are filed at City Hall, Hermann. These materials include papers of the Settlement Society and correspondence from Society agents in Hermann and elsewhere. The majority of these documents are written in the German language.

2. Alte Und Neue Welt, the newspaper of the German-American Settlement Society, came to be controlled by the Society in 1836 and remained in publication through 1843.

3. Existing German language newspapers published at Hermann include the Hermanner Wochenblatt. A limited number of issues are in possession of Mrs. Anna Hesse, Hermann, Mo., and one number appears in the collection of the State Historical Society of Missouri, Columbia, Mo. According to Bek, a complete file of the Volksblatt 1856-1928 is collected at the Advertiser-Courier Office, Hermann.

4. see also Angeiger des Westens (St. Louis), October 1, 1836.

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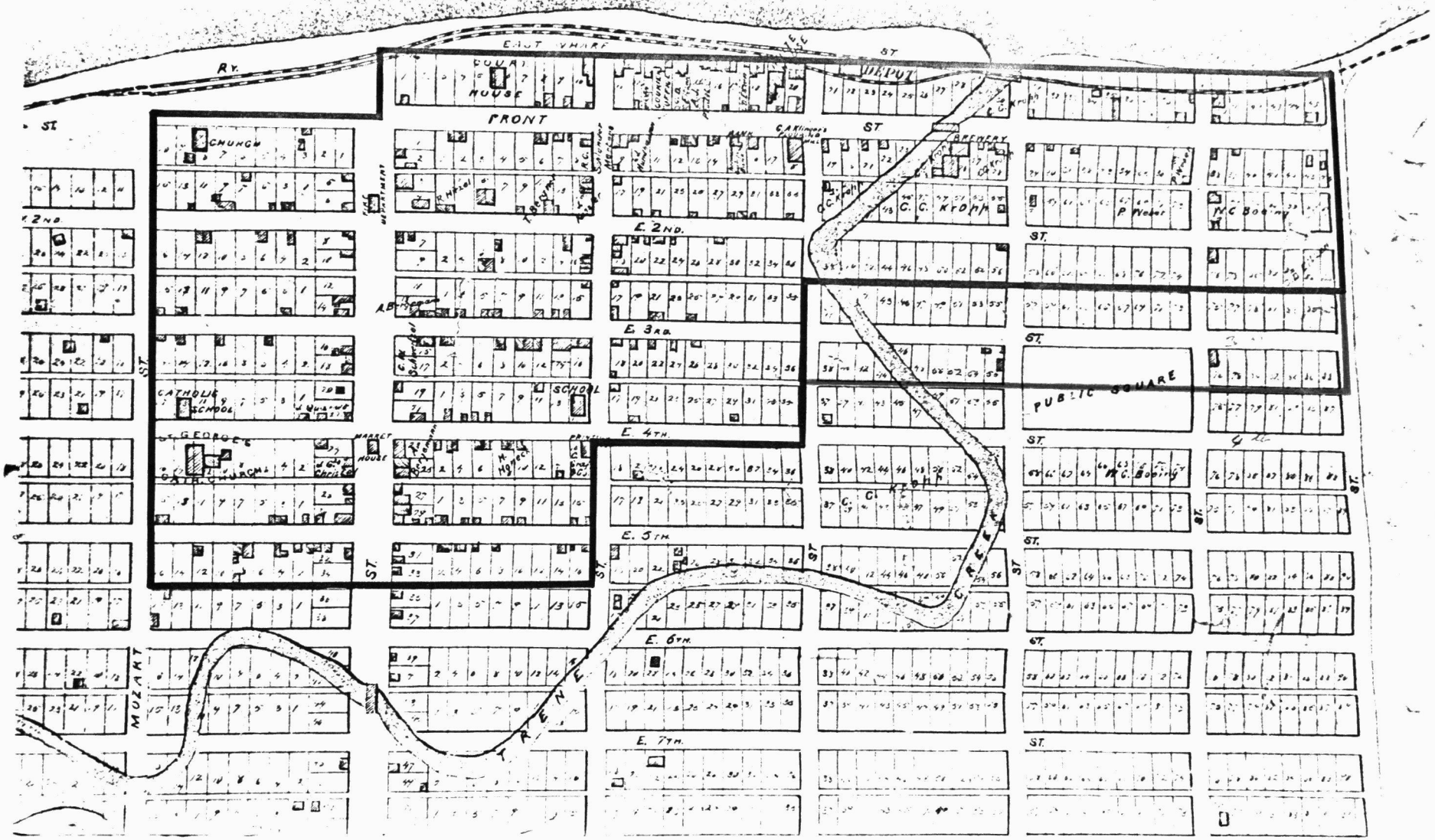

MAP OF HERMANN, MO.
K.C., MO. PHENIX MAP CO., 1877.

BORDER OF HISTORIC DISTRICT.

AMMENDED BOUNDARIES

T M

7°

N

M.S.H.S.

SEPT. 16, 1971.

Hermann Historic District Mo.

DATE OF RECEIPT 1/17/72 YES NO NUMBER REGISTER: 72000712

4/3/72

DATA PAGE			12	
PHOTO (S)				
PHOTO DESCRIPTION (S)				
MAP (S)			2	
MAP DESCRIPTION (S)				
LOGGED				
ACKNOWLEDGE	1/17/72			

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RESUBMIT

Tech ok 1/26/72

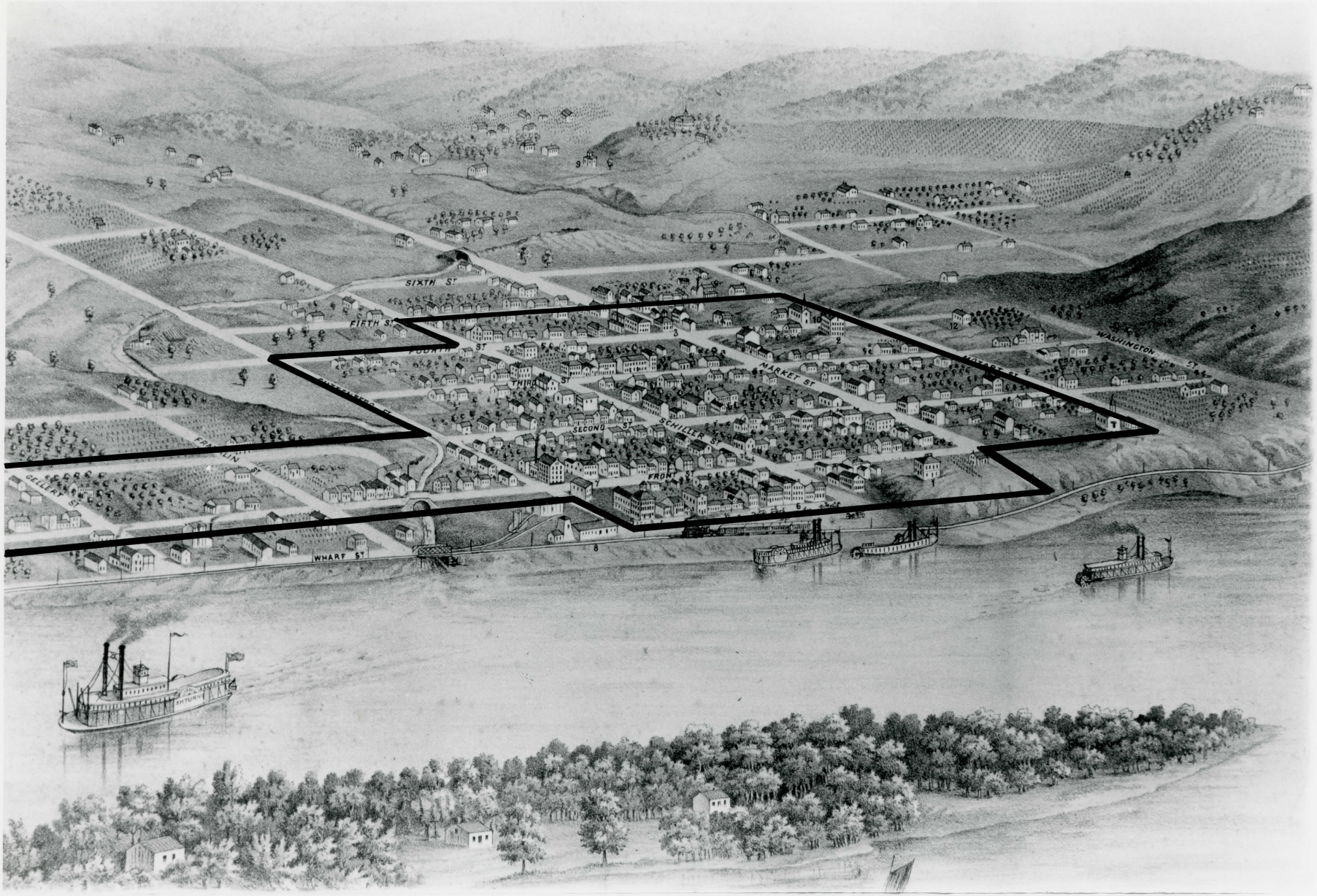
REVIEW		
HISTORIAN	Boundaries of historic district vary on each of the three maps. Otherwise Okay	Sarles 1/24/72
ARCHEOLOGIST		
ARCHITECT	OK	Chambers 1-18-72
ASST. KEEPER		
KEEPER	OK	WMM 1/26/72
WRITER/EDITOR	OK, #8 good.	JMarcuse 1/19/72
CHIEF, OAHP		RLC 2-1
HISTORIAN PROCESSING, EDITOR		ok ED 1/26/72

Federal Registry Entry Annual Edition Entry

Logged FEB 1 1972 Card FEB 1 1972

COMMENTS: WORKING NUMBER 1.17.72.89

Ken Hellman Hungate



MAP OF HERMANN, MO. WITH
PICTURES OF VARIOUS STRUCTURES.
ST. LOUIS, E. ROBYN, 1877.
—— BORDER OF HISTORIC DISTRICT.

M.S.H.S.
SEPT. 17, 1971.

NPS Number 2/1/72

Title: Hermann Historic

Loc.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)

STATE	
Missouri	
COUNTY	
Gasconade	
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ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
	FEB 1 1972

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SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME

COMMON: Hermann Historic District

AND/OR HISTORIC:

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER:

Boundaries as shown on site plan

CITY OR TOWN:

Hermann

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
Missouri 65041	29	Gasconade	073

3. PHOTO REFERENCE

PHOTO CREDIT: Mrs. Anna Hesse, Stone Hill Hwy., Hermann, Mo.

DATE OF PHOTO: 1877

NEGATIVE FILED AT: Missouri State Park Board, State Historical Survey & Planning Office, 1204 Jefferson Bldg., Box 176, Jefferson City, Mo. 65101

4. IDENTIFICATION

DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.

"Map of Hermann, with pictures of various structures"
St. Louis, E. Robyn, 1877. Northeast facing Southwest.

PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)

STATE	
Missouri	
COUNTY	
Gasconade	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
	FEB 9 1972

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME

COMMON: Hermann Historic District

AND/OR HISTORIC:

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER:

Boundaries as shown on site plan

CITY OR TOWN:

Hermann

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
Missouri 65041	29	Gasconade	073

RECEIVED JAN 17 1972 NATIONAL REGISTER

3. PHOTO REFERENCE

PHOTO CREDIT: Bek, German Settlement Society in America (St. Louis: 1907)

DATE OF PHOTO: C. 1850

NEGATIVE FILED AT: Missouri State Park Board, State Historical Survey & Planning Office, 1204 Jefferson Bldg., Box 176, Jefferson City, Mo. 65101

4. IDENTIFICATION

DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.

Hermann in the 1850's - Artist unknown, Southwest facing North-east.



HERMANN HISTORIC DIST.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)

STATE	
Missouri	
COUNTY	
Gasconade	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
	FEB 1 1972

RECEIVED
JAN 17 1972
NATIONAL REGISTER

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME

COMMON: Hermann Historic District

AND/OR HISTORIC:

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER: Boundaries as shown on site plan map

CITY OR TOWN: Hermann

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
Missouri 65041	29	Gasconade	073

3. PHOTO REFERENCE

PHOTO CREDIT: R.L. Walker, Missouri State Park Board

DATE OF PHOTO: January, 1969

NEGATIVE FILED AT: Missouri State Park Board, State Historical Survey & Planning Office, 1204 Jefferson Bldg., Box 176, Jefferson City, Mo. 65101

4. IDENTIFICATION

DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.

General view, south side Wharf Street, between Schiller and Guttenberg streets, NW facing SE.

PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER


Plymouth
Dodge
AEFFNE
Schlitz
Rexall
DRUGS
KROGER
PARKING

HN HISTORIC DIST.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)

STATE	
Missouri	
COUNTY	
Gasconade	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
	FEB 1 1972

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME

COMMON: Hermann Historic District

AND/OR HISTORIC:

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER: Boundaries as shown on site plan map

CITY OR TOWN: Hermann

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
Missouri 65041	29	Gasconade	073

RECEIVED JAN 17 1972 NATIONAL REGISTE

3. PHOTO REFERENCE

PHOTO CREDIT: R.L. Walker, Missouri State Park Board

DATE OF PHOTO: January, 1969

NEGATIVE FILED AT: Missouri State Park Board, State Historical Survey & Planning Office, 1204 Jefferson Bldg., Box 176, Jefferson City, Mo. 65101

4. IDENTIFICATION

DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.

General view, north side Front Street, between Schiller and Guttenberg streets, SE facing NW.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)

STATE	
Missouri	
COUNTY	
Gasconade	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
	FEB 1 1972

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME

COMMON: Hermann Historic District

AND/OR HISTORIC:

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER: Boundaries as shown on site plan

CITY OR TOWN: Hermann

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
Missouri	29	Gasconade	073

RECEIVED JAN 17 1972 NATIONAL REGIST

3. PHOTO REFERENCE

PHOTO CREDIT: Mrs. Anna Hesse, Stone Hill Hwy., Hermann

DATE OF PHOTO: February 1970

NEGATIVE FILED AT: Missouri State Park Board, State Historical Survey & Planning Office, 1204 Jefferson Bldg., Box 176, Jefferson City, Mo. 65101

4. IDENTIFICATION

DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.

Von Arx Houses - A typical example of early German architecture in Hermann, selected as typical by Brush and Palette Club survey, West facing East.



DISTRICT

NPS N

Title

Loc.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)

STATE	
Missouri	
COUNTY	
Gasconade	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
	FEB 1 1972

RECEIVED JAN 17 1972 NATIONAL REGIST

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME

COMMON: Heramnn Historic District

AND/OR HISTORIC:

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER: Boundaries as shown on site plan

CITY OR TOWN: Hermann

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
Missouri 65041	29	Gasconade	073

3. PHOTO REFERENCE

PHOTO CREDIT: R. L. Walker, Missouri State Park Board

DATE OF PHOTO: January 1969

NEGATIVE FILED AT: Missouri State Park Board, State Historical Survey & Planning Office, 1204 Jefferson Bldg, Box 176, Jefferson City, Mo. 65101

4. IDENTIFICATION

DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.

Front Street and Gasconade County Courthouse, Southeast facing Northwest.

PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

Jacket 533-183 Illus No. 159a

Width 35 picas Depth 20 picas Focus 63½ %

Sq. Ht. ~~[]Line []Comb. []Sil'te []Broad~~

(11)


1906
FIRE DEP'T
CITY HALL
FIRE DEP'T
NO PARKING FIRE DEPT.
NO PARKING FIRE DEPT.

DISTRICT

NPS I

Titl

Loc.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)

STATE	
Missouri	
COUNTY	
Gasconade	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
	FEB 1 1972

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME

COMMON: Hermann Historic District

AND/OR HISTORIC:

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER: Boundaries as shown on site plan

CITY OR TOWN: Hermann

STATE: Missouri 65041 | CODE: 29 | COUNTY: Gasconade | CODE: 073

RECEIVED JAN 17 1972 NATIONAL REGISTER

3. PHOTO REFERENCE

PHOTO CREDIT: R. L. Walker, Missouri State Park Board

DATE OF PHOTO: January 1969

NEGATIVE FILED AT: Missouri State Park Board, State Historical Survey and Planning Office, 1204 Jefferson Bldg., Box 176, Jefferson City, Mo. 65101

4. IDENTIFICATION

DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.

Hermann City Hall, Market Street, South facing North.



NPS Numbe

Title:

Loc.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)

STATE	
Missouri	
COUNTY	
Gasconade	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
	FEB 10 1972

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME

COMMON: Hermann Historic District

AND/OR HISTORIC:

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER:

Boundaries as shown on site plan

CITY OR TOWN:

Hermann

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
Missouri 65041	29	Gasconade	073

RECEIVED JAN 17 1972 NATIONAL REGISTER

3. PHOTO REFERENCE

PHOTO CREDIT: W. Phillip Cotton, A.I.A.

DATE OF PHOTO: 1969

NEGATIVE FILED AT: Missouri State Park Board, State Historical Survey & Planning Office, 1204 Jefferson Bldg., Box 176, Jefferson City, Mo. 65101

4. IDENTIFICATION

DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.

Pommer-Gentner House, Market Street, East facing West.

PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER



NPS Number 2/1/2

Title: Hermann Distric

Loc. Gasconade

Eitzen H

PR

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)

STATE	
Missouri	
COUNTY	
Gasconade	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
	FEB 1 1972

RECEIVED JAN 17 1972 NATIONAL REGISTER

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME

COMMON: Hermann Historic District

AND/OR HISTORIC:

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER: Boundaries as Shown on Site Plan

CITY OR TOWN: Hermann

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
Missouri 65041	29	Gasconade	073

3. PHOTO REFERENCE

PHOTO CREDIT: R.L. Walker, Missouri State Park Board

DATE OF PHOTO: January 1969

NEGATIVE FILED AT: Missouri State Park Board, State Historical Survey & Planning Office, 1204 Jefferson Building, Box, 176, Jefferson City, Mo. 65101

4. IDENTIFICATION

DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.

Eitzen House, Wharf Street, North Facing South.



NPS

Title

Loc.

DISTRICT

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)

STATE	
Missouri	
COUNTY	
Gasconade	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
	FEB 1 1972

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME

COMMON: Hermann Historic District

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2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER:
Boundaries as shown on site plan

CITY OR TOWN:
Hermann

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
Missouri 65041	29	Gasconade	073

RECEIVED Jan 12 3/2 NATIONAL REGISTER

3. PHOTO REFERENCE

PHOTO CREDIT: W. Phillip Cotton, A.I.A.

DATE OF PHOTO: May 1969

NEGATIVE FILED AT: Missouri State Park Board, State Historical Survey and Planning Office, 1204 Jefferson Bldg, Box 176, Jefferson City, Mo. 65101

4. IDENTIFICATION

DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.

Strehly House, West Second Street, North facing South


KELL'S SHOE STORE
RED WING SHOES
SHOES
DAUGHERTY'S
HERMANN BANK

Name of Site: HERMANN HISTORIC DIST.
Site Number
Photographer: R. L. WALKER
JAN. 1969
NE → SW

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)

STATE	
Missouri	
COUNTY	
Gasconade	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
	FEB 1 1972

RECEIVED JAN 17 1972 NATIONAL REGIST

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME

COMMON: Hermann Historic District

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2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER: Boundaries as shown on site plan map.

CITY OR TOWN: Hermann

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
Missouri 65041	29	Gasconade	073

3. PHOTO REFERENCE

PHOTO CREDIT: R.L. Walker, Missouri State Park Board

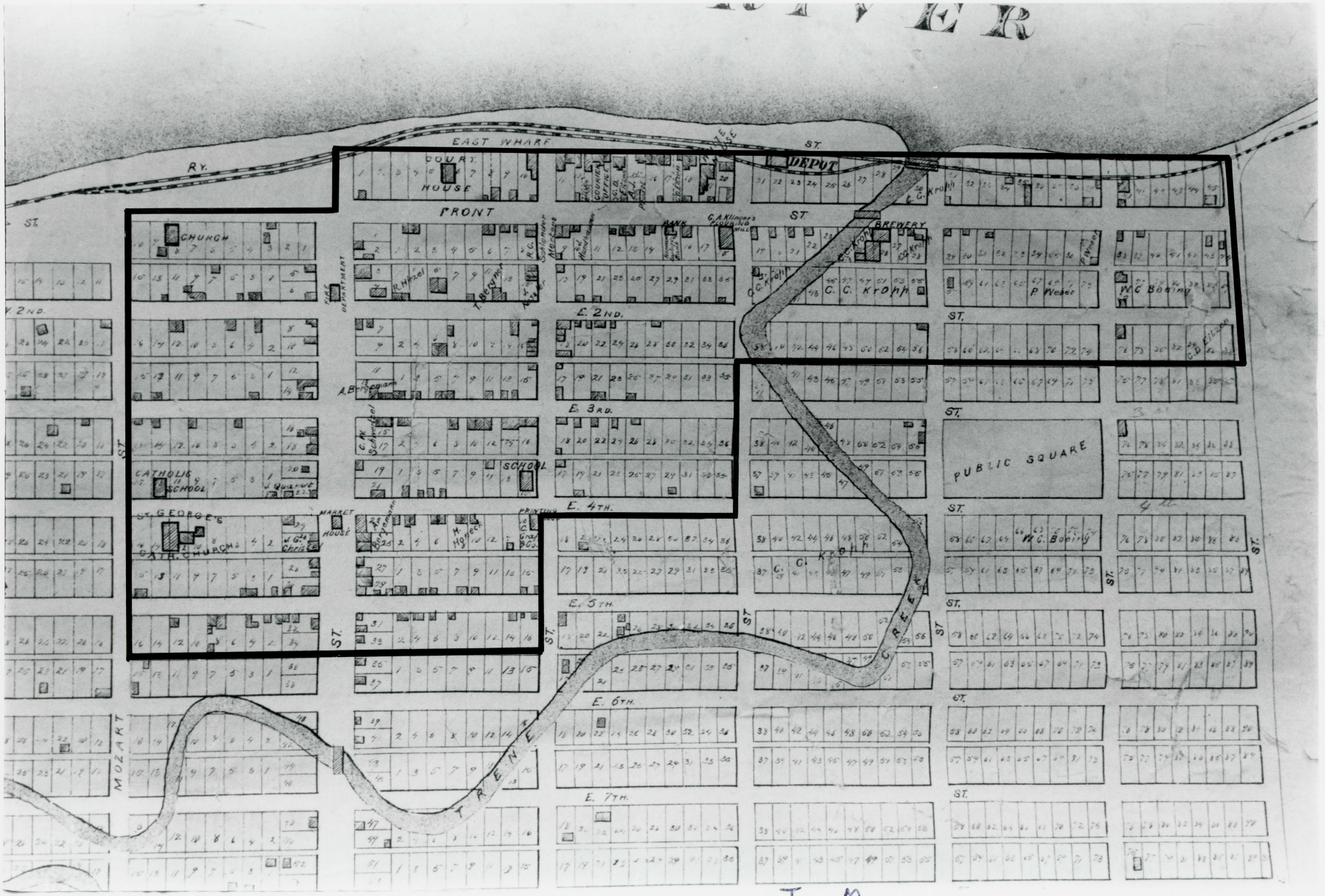
DATE OF PHOTO: January, 1969.

NEGATIVE FILED AT: Missouri State Park Board, State Historical Survey & Planning Office, 1204 Jefferson Bldg., Box 176, Jefferson City, Mo. 65101

4. IDENTIFICATION

DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.

General view, south side Front Street, between Schiller and Guttenberg streets, NE facing SW.



MAP OF HERMANN, MO.

K.C., MO.: PHENIX MAP CO., 1877.

——BORDER OF HISTORIC DISTRICT.

T M 70 N

M.S.H.S.
SEPT. 16, 1971.

ISTRICT

Form 10-301
(Dec. 1968)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

PROPERTY MAP FORM

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with map)

STATE	
Missouri	
COUNTY	
Gasconade	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
	FEB 1 1972

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME

COMMON: Hermann Historic District

AND/OR HISTORIC:

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER:
Boundaries as shown on site plan

CITY OR TOWN:
Hermann

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
Missouri 65041	29	Gasconade	073

RECEIVED JAN 17 1972 NATIONAL REGISTER

3. MAP REFERENCE

SOURCE:
Mrs. Anna Hesse, Stone Hill Hwy, Hermann, Missouri 65041

SCALE: Not Given

DATE: 1877: Phenix Map Co., Kansas City, Mo.

4. REQUIREMENTS

TO BE INCLUDED ON ALL MAPS

1. Property broundaries where required.
2. North arrow.
3. Latitude and longitude reference.

Form 10-301
(Dec. 1968)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

PROPERTY MAP FORM

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with map)

STATE	
Missouri	
COUNTY	
Gasconade	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
	FEB 1 1972

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME

COMMON: Hermann Historic District

AND/OR HISTORIC:

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER:

Boundaries as shown on site plan

CITY OR TOWN:

Hermann

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
Missouri 65041	29	Gasconade	073

RECEIVED JAN 17 1972 NATIONAL REGISTER

3. MAP REFERENCE

SOURCE:

U.S.G.S. 15' Quadrangle-Hermann, Mo.

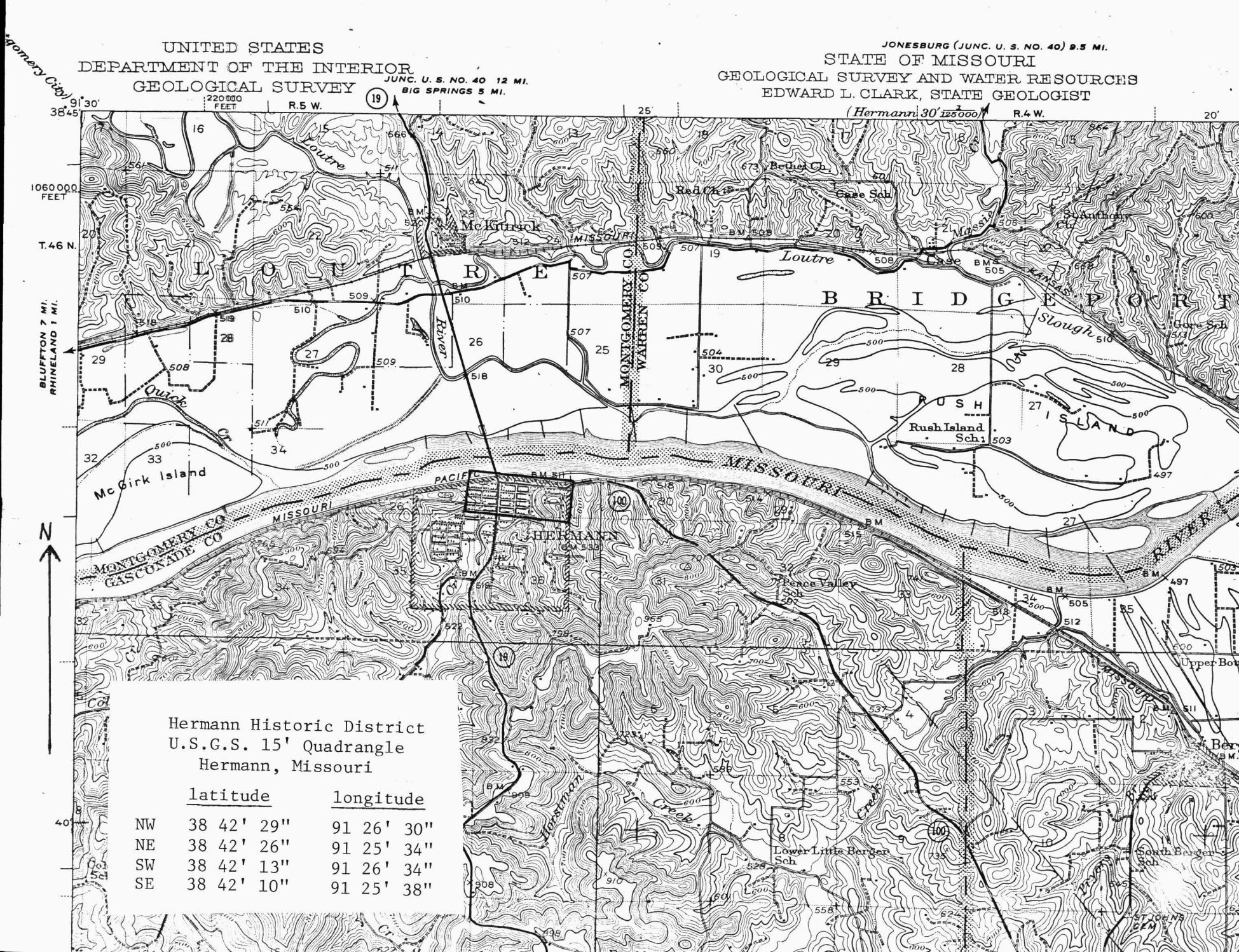
SCALE: 1":400'

DATE: 1945

4. REQUIREMENTS

TO BE INCLUDED ON ALL MAPS

1. Property broundaries where required.
2. North arrow.
3. Latitude and longitude reference.



Hermann Historic District
U.S.G.S. 15' Quadrangle
Hermann, Missouri

	latitude	longitude
NW	38 42' 29"	91 26' 30"
NE	38 42' 26"	91 25' 34"
SW	38 42' 13"	91 26' 34"
SE	38 42' 10"	91 25' 38"

Name of Site: HERMANN HISTORIC DISTRICT
Site Number
Photographer: U.S.G.S 15' QUADRANGLE
Date of Photo: 1945
View of Photo:
Neg. Size

MISSOURI STATE PARK BOARD

P.O. BOX 176 • 1204 JEFFERSON BLDG. • JEFFERSON CITY, MO. 65101 • 314/635-9156

WARREN E. HEARNES
Governor

JOSEPH JAEGER, Jr.
Director

BOARD MEMBERS

Hubert E. Lay, *Chairman*
Houston
Robert M. Wolpers, *Vice-Chairman*
Poplar Bluff
Carter V. Blanton, *Member*
Shelbina
Gerald B. Rowan, *Member*
Kansas City
Robert H. Frost, *Member*
Plattsburg
Conn C. Winfrey, *Member*
Lebanon

January 7, 1972

Dr. William Murtagh
Keeper of the National Register
Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation
National Park Service
U. S. Department of the Interior
Washington, D. C. 20204

Dear Bill: (B-3-6-6)

Please find enclosed one (1) completed National Register nomination form and related data approved by the Missouri State Park Board's Advisory Council on Historic Sites and Buildings, and Advisory Council on Archaeological Sites.

This form is signed by Mr. Joseph Jaeger, Jr., P.L. 89-665 State Liaison Officer, and the sites are thereby formally nominated to the National Register of Historic Places.

At this time I would like to request that this particular nomination be given the highest priority of all nominations submitted from Missouri and pending in your office. As soon as possible the Hermann Historic District should be placed on the National Register. Such action will greatly benefit the efforts of local preservationists.

Sincerely,

MISSOURI STATE PARK BOARD

Orval L. Henderson Jr.

Orval L. Henderson, Jr.
Assistant Director
Historical Division

OLH:mvs

Enclosure:



ENTRIES IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

STATE MISSOURI

Date Entered FEB 1 1972

Name	Location
Hermann Historic District	Hermann Gasconade County

Also Notified

Hon. Stuart Symington
Hon. Thomas F. Eagleton
Hon. William L. Hungate

Director, Midwest Region

HR NRowland:mm 1/31/72

State Liaison Officer
Mr. Joseph Jaeger, Jr.
Director
Missouri State Park Board
Post Office Box 176
1204 Jefferson Building
Jefferson City, Missouri 65101



call
Dr. Joseph Schmidt
Optometrist
in Hermann
for info

DO NOT Film

Form 10-300
(July 1969)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY – NOMINATION FORM

(Type all entries – complete applicable sections)

STATE: Missouri

COUNTY: Gasconade

FOR NPS USE ONLY

ENTRY NUMBER | DATE

1. NAME

COMMON: Hermann Historic District

AND/OR HISTORIC:

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER: Boundaries as shown on site plan

CITY OR TOWN: Hermann

STATE: Missouri 65041 | CODE: 29 | COUNTY: Gasconade | CODE: 073

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP		STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
☐ District ☐ Building ☐ Site ☐ Structure ☐ Object	☐ Public ☐ Private ☐ Both	Public Acquisition: ☐ In Process ☐ Being Considered	☐ Occupied ☐ Unoccupied ☐ Preservation work in progress	Yes: ☐ Restricted ☐ Unrestricted ☐ No

PRESENT USE *(Check One or More as Appropriate)*

☐ Agricultural	☐ Government	☐ Park	☐ Transportation	☐ Comments
☐ Commercial	☐ Industrial	☐ Private Residence	☐ Other *(Specify)*	
☐ Educational	☐ Military	☐ Religious		
☐ Entertainment	☐ Museum	☐ Scientific		

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNER'S NAME:

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN: | STATE: | CODE

STATE:

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC:

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN: | STATE | CODE

COUNTY:

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY:

DATE OF SURVEY: ☐ Federal ☐ State ☐ County ☐ Local

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN: | STATE: | CODE

FOR NPS USE ONLY
ENTRY NUMBER
DATE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	☐ Excellent	☐ Good	☐ Fair	☐ Deteriorated	☐ Ruins	☐ Unexposed
	(Check One)		(Check One)			
	☐ Altered	☐ Unaltered	☐ Moved	☐ Original Site		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL *(if known)* PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

HERMANN HISTORIC DISTRICT

A modification of the boundaries of the existing Hermann Historic District as follows:

The Hermann Historic District encompasses an area six blocks long and four and one-half blocks wide, fronting on the south bank of the Missouri River. The Historic District is bounded on the north by the north line of Wharf Street, on the west by the west line of Mozart Street, and on the east by the east line of Reserve Street. The southern limit is formed by an east-west axis along the rear property boundaries of lots on the south side of Fifth Street between Mozart Street and Schiller Street; north along Schiller one block to Fourth Street; east along the north side of Fourth Street to Gutenburg Street, thence north along the east side of Gutenburg Street to a point corresponding to the rear property boundary line of those structures fronting the southern side of Third Street thence east to Reserve Street. Front Street, Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth Streets form the long axes of the Hermann Historic District.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

8. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD *(Check One or More as Appropriate)*

- ☐ Pre-Columbian
- ☐ 15th Century
- ☐ 16th Century
- ☐ 17th Century
- ☐ 18th Century
- ☐ 19th Century
- ☐ 20th Century

SPECIFIC DATE(S) *(If Applicable and Known)*

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE *(Check One or More as Appropriate)*

- ☐ Aboriginal
- ☐ Prehistoric
- ☐ Historic
- ☐ Agriculture
- ☐ Architecture
- ☐ Art
- ☐ Commerce
- ☐ Communications
- ☐ Conservation
- ☐ Education
- ☐ Engineering
- ☐ Industry
- ☐ Invention
- ☐ Landscape Architecture
- ☐ Literature
- ☐ Military
- ☐ Music
- ☐ Political
- ☐ Religion/Philosophy
- ☐ Science
- ☐ Sculpture
- ☐ Social/Humanitarian
- ☐ Theater
- ☐ Transportation
- ☐ Urban Planning
- ☐ Other *(Specify)* _____

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY							OR	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES					
CORNER	LATITUDE			LONGITUDE				LATITUDE			LONGITUDE		
	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds		Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds
NW	38 °	42 '	29 "	91°	26 '	30"		°	'	"	°	'	"
NE	38 °	42 '	26 "	91°	25 '	34"							
SE	38 °	42 '	10 "	91°	25 '	38"							
SW	38 °	42 '	13 "	91°	26 '	34"							

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY:

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE: Stephen J. Raiche, Chief Research Historian

ORGANIZATION: Missouri State Park Board
State Historical Survey & Planning Office

DATE: Dec. 11, 1972

STREET AND NUMBER: P. O. Box 176, 1204 Jefferson Building

CITY OR TOWN: Jefferson City

STATE: Missouri 65101

CODE: 29

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION

As the designated State Liaison Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service. The recommended level of significance of this nomination is:

National [X] State [ ] Local [ ]

Name Joseph Jaeger, Jr.

Title Director, Missouri State Park Board, and Missouri State Liaison Officer

Date 14 DEC 72

NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register.

Robert M. Utley

Chief, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

Date 4/13/72

ATTEST:

Ed Bradford

Keeper of The National Register

Date April 6 1973

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

PROPERTY Hermann Historic Dist. STATE Mo

Gasconade CO.

WORKING NUMBER

TECH REVIEW

Photos 11

Maps 2

CONTROL REVIEW This property is on the National Register, but there is a desire to expand the boundaries therefore this property must be reviewed again with the expanded boundaries in mind. NAJ 12-21-72

HISTORIAN I don't see any new pictures of structures on streets they want to add. C Shull 1-4-73.

ARCHITECTURAL HISTORIAN Naydine, please call for photos of new area Meaas 1/8/73

ARCHEOLOGIST See new photos - I say accept 3-29-73 C Shull

REVIEW UNIT CHIEF accept KH Accept Cath 3-29-73 3/28/73

BRANCH CHIEF OPR 4/3/73

KEEPER Accept L Wm 4.4

National Register write-up _____ Send-back _____

Federal Register entry _____ Re-submit _____

Entered _____



Name of Site: HERMANN HISTORIC DISTRICT
Site Number
Photographer: S J RAICHE
Date of Photo: 2/16/73
View of Photo: W → E
Neg. Size

FORM 10-301 A
(6/72)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)

1. NAME

COMMON	AND/OR HISTORIC	NUMERIC CODE *(Assigned by NPS)*
Hermann Historic District		

2. LOCATION

STATE	COUNTY	TOWN
Missouri	Gasconade	Hermann

STREET AND NUMBER

Boundaries as shown on site plan map (see item #7)

3. PHOTO REFERENCE

PHOTO CREDIT	DATE	NEGATIVE FILED AT
S.J. Raiche, Missouri State Park Board	February 16, 1973	Mo.State Park Board, 1204 Jefferson Bldg, Jefferson City Mo. 65101

4. IDENTIFICATION

DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.

general view, east along Third Street, toward Gellert Street, showing Klenk-Schweighauser House in foreground.

GPO 932-009



NPS Number 3/1/73

Title: Hermann Hist. Dist.

Loc. Gasconade, Missouri

Name of Site HERMANN HISTORIC DISTRICT

Site Number

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FORM 10-301 A
(6/72)

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)

1. NAME

COMMON	AND/OR HISTORIC	NUMERIC CODE *(Assigned by NPS)*
Hermann Historic District		

2. LOCATION

STATE	COUNTY	TOWN
Missouri	Gasconade	Hermann

STREET AND NUMBER

Boundaries as shown on site plan map (see item #7)

3. PHOTO REFERENCE

PHOTO CREDIT	DATE	NEGATIVE FILED AT
S.J. Raiche, Missouri State Park Board	May, 1972	Mo. State Park Board, 1204 Jefferson Bldg, Jefferson City Mo. 65101

4. IDENTIFICATION

DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.

North facade, Klenk-Schweighauser House, East Third and Gellert streets, showing stone facade. North and west facades of this house are rock, south and east are clapboard sided, frame or half-timber construction, on stone foundation. Restoration by current owner. Northwest facing southeast.

GPO 932-009



NPS Number 2/1/73

Title: Hermann Hist Dist

Loc. S

PRO

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FORM 10-301 A
(6/72)

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)

1. NAME

COMMON	AND/OR HISTORIC	NUMERIC CODE *(Assigned by NPS)*
Hermann Historic District		

2. LOCATION

STATE	COUNTY	TOWN
Missouri	Gasconade	Hermann

STREET AND NUMBER

Boundaries as shown on site plan map (see item #7)

3. PHOTO REFERENCE

PHOTO CREDIT	DATE	NEGATIVE FILED AT
S.J. Raiche, Missouri State Park Board	May, 1972	Mo. State Park Board, 1204 Jefferson Bldg, Jefferson City, Mo. 65101

4. IDENTIFICATION

DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.

Main facade(east), Schroeder-Schmidt House, East Third and Franklin streets, showing preservation and stabalization work by present owner. Southeast facing northwest.

GPO 732

DISTRICT



NPS Number 2/1/72

Title: Hermann Hist. Dist

Loc. Gasconade, Missouri

East facade, Klenk-Schweighauser

Name of Site: HERMANN HISTORIC DIST.

Site Number

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FORM 10-301 A
(6/72)

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)

1. NAME

COMMON	AND/OR HISTORIC	NUMERIC CODE *(Assigned by NPS)*
Hermann Historic District		

2. LOCATION

STATE	COUNTY	TOWN
Missouri	Gasconade	Hermann

STREET AND NUMBER

Boundaries as shown on site plan map (see item #7)

3. PHOTO REFERENCE

PHOTO CREDIT	DATE	NEGATIVE FILED AT
S.J. Raiche, Missouri State Park Board	May, 1972	Mo. State Park Board, 1204 Jefferson Bldg, Jefferson City Mo. 65101

4. IDENTIFICATION

DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.

East facade(rear), Klenk-Schweighauser House, East Third and Gellert streets, showing clapboard sided frame or half-timber construction on rubblestone foundation (east and south facades only). Restored by present owner. Northeast facing southwest.

GPO 932-009


E. THIRD ST.

Name of Site: HERMANN HISTORIC DISTRICT
Site Number
Photographer: SJ RAICHE
Date of Photo: 2/16/73
View of Photo: NE → SW

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FORM 10-301 A
(6/72)

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)

1. NAME

COMMON	AND/OR HISTORIC	NUMERIC CODE *(Assigned by NPS)*
Hermann Historic District		

2. LOCATION

STATE	COUNTY	TOWN
Missouri	Gasconade	Hermann

STREET AND NUMBER

Boundaries as shown on site plan map (see item #7)

3. PHOTO REFERENCE

PHOTO CREDIT	DATE	NEGATIVE FILED AT
S.J. Raiche, Missouri State Park Board	February 16, 1973	Mo.State Park Board, 1204 Jefferson Bldg, Jefferson City Mo. 65101

4. IDENTIFICATION

DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.

general view, looking southwest from corner Third and Franklin streets, showing house on Schroeder-Schmidt property in foreground.

GPO 932-009



NPS Number 2/1/72

Title: Hermann Hist. Dist.

Loc. Gasconade, Missouri

west view along Third St.

(17)

FORM 10-301 A
(6/72)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)

1. NAME

COMMON	AND/OR HISTORIC	NUMERIC CODE *(Assigned by NPS)*
Hermann Historic District		

2. LOCATION

STATE	COUNTY	TOWN
Missouri	Gasconade	Hermann

STREET AND NUMBER

Boundaries as shown on site plan map (see item #7)

3. PHOTO REFERENCE

PHOTO CREDIT	DATE	NEGATIVE FILED AT
S,J. Raiche, Missouri State Park Board	February 23, 1973	Mo.State Park Board, 1204 Jefferson Bldg, Jefferson City Mo. 65101

4. IDENTIFICATION

DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.

west view along Third street, from middle of block between Franklin and Gellert streets

GPO 932-009

Name of Si
Site Numbe
Photographe
Date of Pho
View of Pho
Neg. Size

MISSOURI STATE PARK BOARD

P.O. BOX 176 • 1204 JEFFERSON BLDG. • JEFFERSON CITY, MO. 65101 • 314/635-9156

WARREN E. HEARNES
Governor

JOSEPH JAEGER, Jr.
Director

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Kansas City
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Plattsburg
Conn C. Winfrey, *Member*
Lebanon

December 14, 1972

Dr. William J. Murtagh
Keeper of National Register
Department of the Interior
Washington, D. C. 20240

Dear Bill:

Enclosed you will find our proposal to expand the boundaries of Hermann Historic District, Gasconade County, Missouri, entered on the National Register of Historic Places, February 1, 1972, with a level of "National" significance. Since February it has been called to the attention of our staff that the boundaries of the original district failed to include three blocks of significant structures, as we have shown on the revised site plan map. These blocks exhibit architectural and chronological continuity with the existing Hermann Historic District, and contains the only remaining, relatively unmodified, mid-nineteenth century site in Hermann adjacent to, but not included in, the already established National Register Historic District.

This amendment was approved by a unanimous vote of the Advisory Council on Historic Sites and Buildings, Missouri's Review Board, meeting in official session on December 9, 1972.

Sincerely,

MISSOURI STATE PARK BOARD

Orval L. Henderson Jr.

Orval L. Henderson, Jr.
Assistant Director
Historical Division

OLH:mvs

cc: Mr. H. D. "Matt" Matheney
Survey Office (Steve Raiche)

MISSOURI STATE PARK BOARD
P. O. BOX 176 · 1204 JEFFERSON BLDG. · JEFFERSON CITY, MO. 65101 · 751-3332

CHRISTOPHER S. BOND
Governor

JOSEPH JAEGER, Jr.
Director

February 27, 1973

Mrs. Marguerite Mott
Control Supervisor
National Park Service
18th and C Streets, N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20240

Dear Mrs. Mott:

Please recall our recent telephone conversation wherein you requested additional photographs to accompany our recommended changes to the Hermann Historic District.

I hope those enclosed are satisfactory. If there is anything else please let me know.

Sincerely,

MISSOURI STATE PARK BOARD

Orval L. Henderson Jr.

Orval L. Henderson, Jr.
Assistant Director
Historical Division

OLH:mvs

cc: Survey Office

Form 10-168a
Rev. 12/90

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

OMB Approved
No. 1024-0009

HISTORIC PRESERVATION CERTIFICATION APPLICATION
PART 1 – EVALUATION OF SIGNIFICANCE

RECEIVED 2280
OCT 0 2004
NAT. REG. OF HISTORIC PLACES

NPS Office Use Only
NRIS No:

NPS Office Use Only
Project No:

Instructions: Read the instructions carefully before completing application. No certifications will be made unless a completed application form has been received. Type or print clearly in black ink. If additional space is needed, use continuation sheets or attach blank sheets.

1. **Name of Property:** Fleisch House-winery

Address of Property: Street East Hill

City Hermann County Gasconade State Missouri Zip65041

Name of historic district: Hermann Historic District

☒ National Register district ☐ certified state or local district ☐ potential district

2. **Check nature of request:**

☒ certification that the building contributes to the significance of the above-named historic district (or National Register property) for the purpose of rehabilitation.

☐ certification that the structure or building, and where appropriate, the land area on which such structure or building is located contributes to the significance of the above-named historic district for a charitable contribution for conservation purposes

☐ certification that the building does not contribute to the significance of the above-named historic district.

☐ preliminary determination for individual listing in the National Register.

☐ preliminary determination that a building located within a potential historic district contributes to the significance of the district.

☐ preliminary determination that a building outside the period or area of significance contributes to the significance of the district.

3. **Project contact:**

Name Cynthia Strawn Browne

Street P.O. Box 435. City Hermann

State Missouri Zip 65041 Daytime Telephone Number 573 486-3218

4. **Owner:**

I hereby attest that the information I have provided is, to the best of my knowledge, correct, and that I own the property described above. I understand that falsification of factual representations in this application is subject to criminal sanctions of up to $10,000 in fines or imprisonment for up to five years pursuant to 18 U.S.C. 1001.

Name Jim Dierberg Signature James Dierberg Date 11.18.04

Organization Hermannhof Inc

Social Security or Taxpayer Identification Number 43-16177480001

Street 330 E. First Street City Hermann

State Missouri Zip 6504 Daytime Telephone Number 573 486-5959

NPS Office Use Only

The National Park Service has reviewed the "Historic Certification Application – Part 1" for the above-named property and hereby determines that the property:

☐ contributes to the significance of the above-named district (or National Register property) and is a "certified historic structure" for the purpose of rehabilitation.

☐ contributes to the significance of the above-named district and is a "certified historic structure" for a charitable contribution for conservation purposes in accordance with the Tax Treatment Extension Act of 1980.

☐ does not contribute to the significance of the above-named district.

Preliminary determinations:

☐ appears to meet the National Register Criteria for Evaluation and will likely be listed in the National Register of Historic Places if nominated by the State Historic Preservation Officer according to the procedures set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

☐ does not appear to meet the National Register Criteria for Evaluation and will likely not be listed in the National Register.

☐ appears to contribute to the significance of a potential historic district, which will likely be listed in the National Register of Historic Places if nominated by the State Historic Preservation Officer.

☐ appears to contribute to the significance of a registered historic district but is outside the period or area of significance as documented in the National Register nomination or district documentation on file with the NPS.

☐ does not appear to qualify as a certified historic structure.

Date | National Park Service Authorized Signature | National Park Service Office/Telephone No.

☐ See attachment

HISTORIC PRESERVATION CERTIFICATION APPLICATION – PART 1

Fleisch House-winery
Property Name

East Hill Hermann, Missouri
Property Address

NPS Office Use Only
Project Number:

5. Description of physical appearance: Built of coursed ashlar stone with a rectangular shape, this house is one and one half stories in height with gable roof and full cellar beneath. The cellar has exposed hewn ceiling joists and three niches built into the west long wall. A door opening on the south wall is the only entrance to the cellar, a previous opening on the east having been infilled with matching stone some time ago. The main floor has three windows on the primary elevation, each with segmental arched openings and two over two divided light sash. The north elevation has two windows and the south two door openings. These earlier connected to a frame addition that was destroyed in recent years. A single window with six over six light sash is centered in the north gable end and a door in the south. The structure is currently situated outside the Hermann historic district in a commercial nursery operation. Built into the hillside, it was originally surrounded by vineyards, now commercial property. This structure is slated to be bulldozed to expand operations unless moved to a new location by spring of next year. The proposed East Hill site is located within the Historic District and is an open area overlooking the city of Hermann, adjoining an existing historic winery and other residential property of similar type and age. The relocated structure will be built into the hillside as it is now with the intent to be a contributing structure to the Hermann Historic District.

Date of Construction: Circa 1860 Source of Date: County Tax records 1868-1875, Mo Historic Architectural Inventory

Date(s) of Alteration(s): Frame addition destroyed in early 2000

Has building been moved? ☐ yes ☒ no If so, when? Proposed to be moved to new site in historic district - winter of 2004

6. Statement of significance: This structure was earlier identified as eligible to be listed on the National Register of Historic Places in that it is associated with a highly diffuse regional industry, winemaking which attained national prominence in the mid nineteenth century. It is a fine example of the house-winery built by the small to modest scale ethnic German winegrower in the Hermann area. The integrated function of house and wine cellar, in this case an open joist type, is a good example of the winemaking complex on the farmstead of a mid nineteenth century modest scale wine grower in the Hermann area. The hall-kitchen plan type is in the German Vernacular building tradition. Built circa 1860 by Henry Stein, the house-winery was sold in 1864 to Christian and John Fleisch of Switzerland. Christian Fleisch began planting his portion of the land to vineyards immediately, the brothers having divided the land into two parts in 1866. According to census records, Fleisch was primarily a winegrower with very little general farm production in 1870, the year he produced 2500 gallons of wine. Construction of house-wineries contributed significantly to the winemaking industry and helped lead the city of Hermann into national prominence with the quantity of its production. The East Hill area where the house will be relocated is in the Historic District and has several examples of the house-winery dating from this period.

7. Photographs and maps.

Attach photographs and maps to application

Continuation sheets attached: ☐ yes ☒ no

Missouri Historic Architectural Inventory for
Division of Parks and Historic Preservation Department of Natural Resources

38) Ownership — private	1) inventory number	14-A WD 25	1)
— public	2) name (cont)		
39) Owners — name ALLEMANN	3) name - historial		
— address	4) street address		
40) Local contact	5) town or vicinity	Hermann area	
41) Coordinates (UTM)	6) legal description	S1/2SWSE Sec35 T46NR5W	
42) Quad	7) county	Gasconade	
43) Other survey	8) category (site, structure, building, object)		2/3)
44) History Probably built by Henry Stein between 1858 and 1864 when the property was sold to Christian and John Fleish. The house is certainly in place by 1868 and the first tax list. Fleisch was a wine maker and in 1870produced 2500 gallons. Christian Fleis ch was from Switzerland.	9) significance	architectural	
	10) date	ca. 1860	
	11) style	hall-kitchen	
	12) architect		
	13) builder		
	14) original use	residence	
	15) present use	same	
45) Additional description	16) number of stories	1 1/2	4)
The rather small stone house has segmetnal arched voids with six over six light sash and casing edge moulded in pattern C. There is a later frame porch with fanciful jig cut architraves in a double ogee curve motif. Beneath the stone house is a large cellar with entrance in a large doorway of the south endwall (under the porch). The joists are exposed and the whole of the cellar has been white-washed. There are two stone niches in the west .ong wall.	17) plan shape	rectangle	
	18) basement	full	
	19) foundation	stone	
	20) wall construction	stone	
	21) roof type - material	gable	
	22) contact print 35mm		5)
46) Description of environment/outbuildings	23) site plan		9)
47) Information sources 1870 census 1870 agric. census county tax lists 1868-1875 Deed records: Q-4-6, M-256,	24) changes - additions/alterations/moved		5)
	25) condition		
	26) visible from road?		
	27) distance/frontage		
	28) accessible?		6)
48) Location of negatives David Denman	29) preservation underway?		
49) Prepared by MHT	30) endangered?		
50) Organization	31) on National Register?	no	7)
	32) part of established historical district		
If additional space is needed, attached separate sheets.	33) name of historical district		
	34) is site eligible?	yes	
	35) district potential?	yes	30)
	36) date	10/25/85	
	37) revision		

HISTORIC INVENTORY FORM
MISSOURI HERITAGE TRUST

(25)

1. NAME

HISTORIC

AND/OR COMMON Christian Fleisch house-winery

2. LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN X VICINITY OF Hermann

STATE Missouri CODE 29 COUNTY Gasconade CODE 073

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE	
___district	___public	X occupied	___agriculture	___museum
X building(s)	X private	___unoccupied	___commercial	___park
___structure	___both	___work in progress	___educational	X private residence
___site	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	___entertainment	___religious
___object	___in process	___yes: restricted	___government	___scientific
	___being considered	___yes: unrestricted	___industrial	___transportation
	x n/a	X no	___military	___other:

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME ~~Waldo Bloaberger~~ ELMER ALLEMANN

STREET & NUMBER 400 Market street

CITY, TOWN Hermann ___VICINITY OF STATE Mo. 65401

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

Gasconade County Courthouse
Office Recorder of Deeds
Hermann, Mo.

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

DETERMINED ELIGIBLE? ___YES X NO ___FEDERAL X STATE ___COUNTY ___LOCAL

Hermann Region Survey 1984-1985 (supplement 1986)
Historic Preservation Program
Department of Natural Resources, P.O. Box 176, Jefferson City, Mo. 65102

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE	
___excellent	___deteriorated	X unaltered	X original site	
X good	___ruins	___altered	___moved	date
___fair	___unexposed			

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The house is built of rock-faced coursed ashlar stone with a rectangle shape and one and one-half stories. The house is a hall-kitchen plan type. The house was extended with the frame addition of a single room to the south gable endwall. Beneath the stone house is a full cellar with exposed-joist ceiling. The house remains essentially unaltered.

8. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE - CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW				
___ prehistoric	___ archeology-prehistoric	___ community planning	___ landscape architecture	___ religion	
___ 1400-1499	___ archeology-historic	___ conservation	___ law	___ science	
___ 1500-1599	x agriculture	___ economics	___ literature	___ sculpture	
___ 1600-1699	x architecture	___ education	___ military	___ social / humanitarian	
___ 1700-1799	___ art	___ engineering	___ music	___ theater	
x 1800-1899	___ commerce	___ exploration/settlement	___ philosophy	___ transportation	
___ 1900-	___ communications	x industry	___ politics/government	___ other (specify)	
		___ invention			

SPECIFIC DATES ca. 1860 BUILDER/ARCHITECT unknown

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (IN ONE PARAGRAPH)

The Christian Fleisch house-winery is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places according to criteria under definitions A and C, to wit: it is associated with a highly diffuse regional industry, winemaking, which in the mid-nineteenth century assumed national prominence. It is a fine example of the house-winery built by the small- to modest-scale ethnic German winegrower peculiar to the limited region of the district. This farm-winery has significance in the following areas: Architecture; the house was built ca. 1860. It is a good example of the hall-kitchen plan type, a common form of the German Vernacular building tradition. The integrated function of house with wine-storage cellar, in this case an open-joist type, is a good example of the winemaking complex on the farmstead of a mid-nineteenth century modest-scale winegrower in the Hermann wine district. Agriculture-Industry; the house was built by Henry Stein ca. 1860. Stein did not report any wine production in 1860, and sold the house to Christian and John Fleisch in 1864. Christian Fleisch began planting his portion of the land (the brothers had divided the land into two parts in 1866) to vineyards immediately. Fleisch was a primary winegrower with very little general farm production in 1870, the year he made 2,500 gallons of wine. Construction of the house-winery contributed to the winemaking industry of the district, and helped lead the district into national prominence with the quantity of its production.

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

MS agricultural census 1860-1880
MS population census 1870

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF PROPERTY * QUADRANGLE NAME "Hermann, Mo." SCALE 1:24,000

UTM REFERENCES *less than one acre

	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
A	15	630700	4283220
B			
C			
D			

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION AND JUSTIFICATION

The nominated property is contained within a rectangle centered on the above UTM reference point The west line runs parallel to and 20' from the west wall; the east line runs parallel to ar 20 m the east wall; the north line runs parallel to and 20' from the north wall; and the sou ne runs parallel to and 20' from the south wall of the building.

11. FORM PREPARED BY David Denman

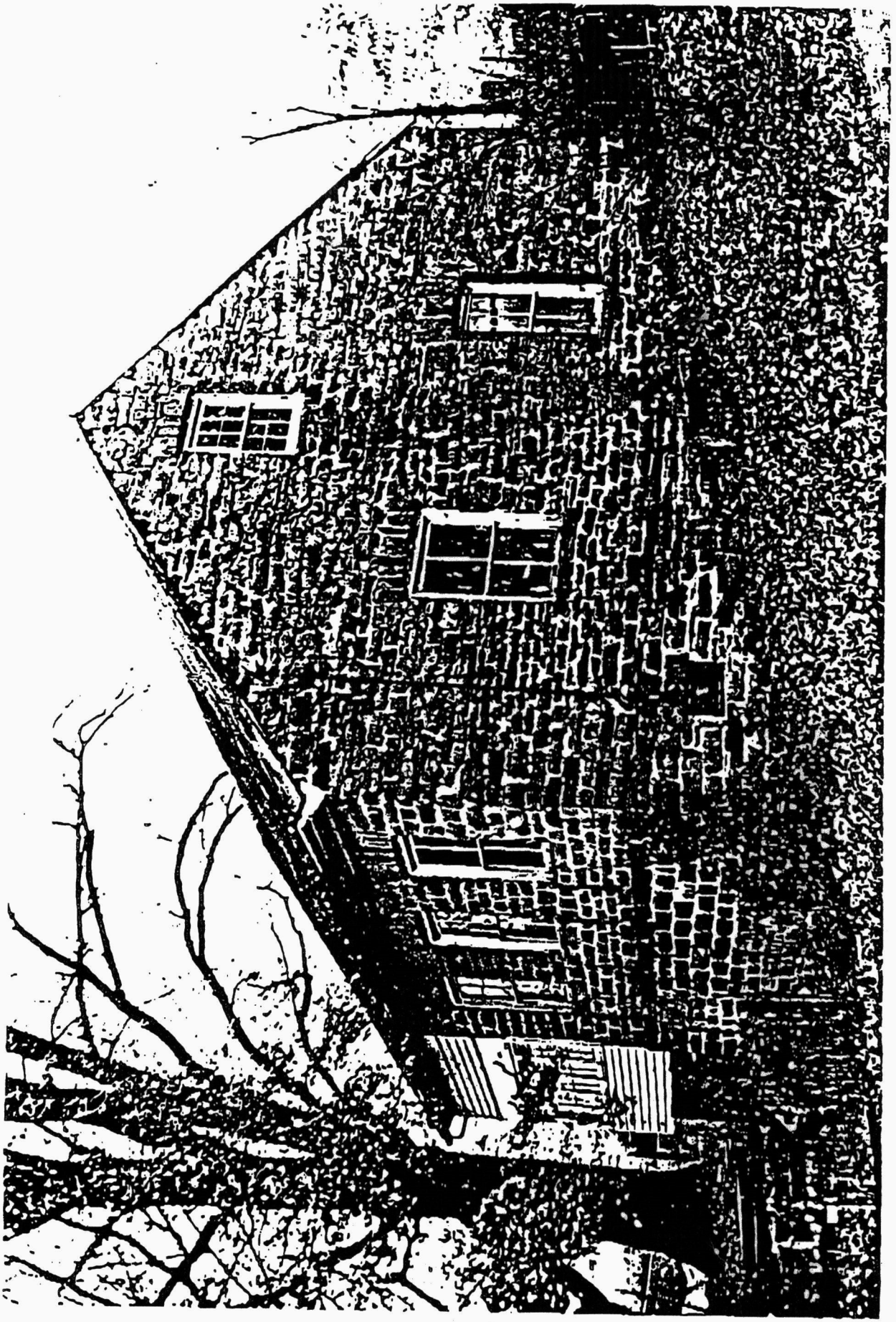
NAME / TITLE David Denman

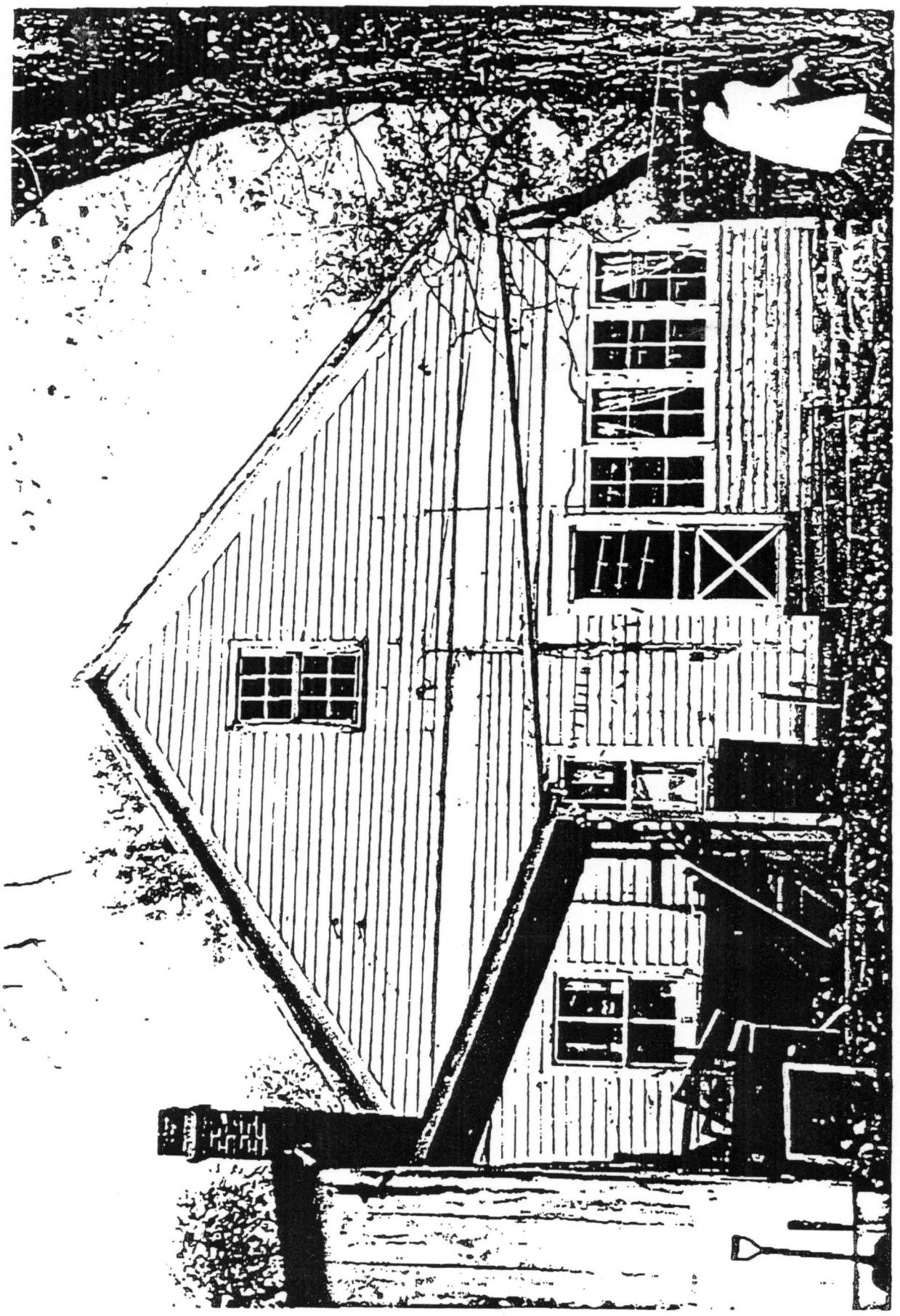
ORGANIZATION 204 Lewis St., Rocheport, Mo

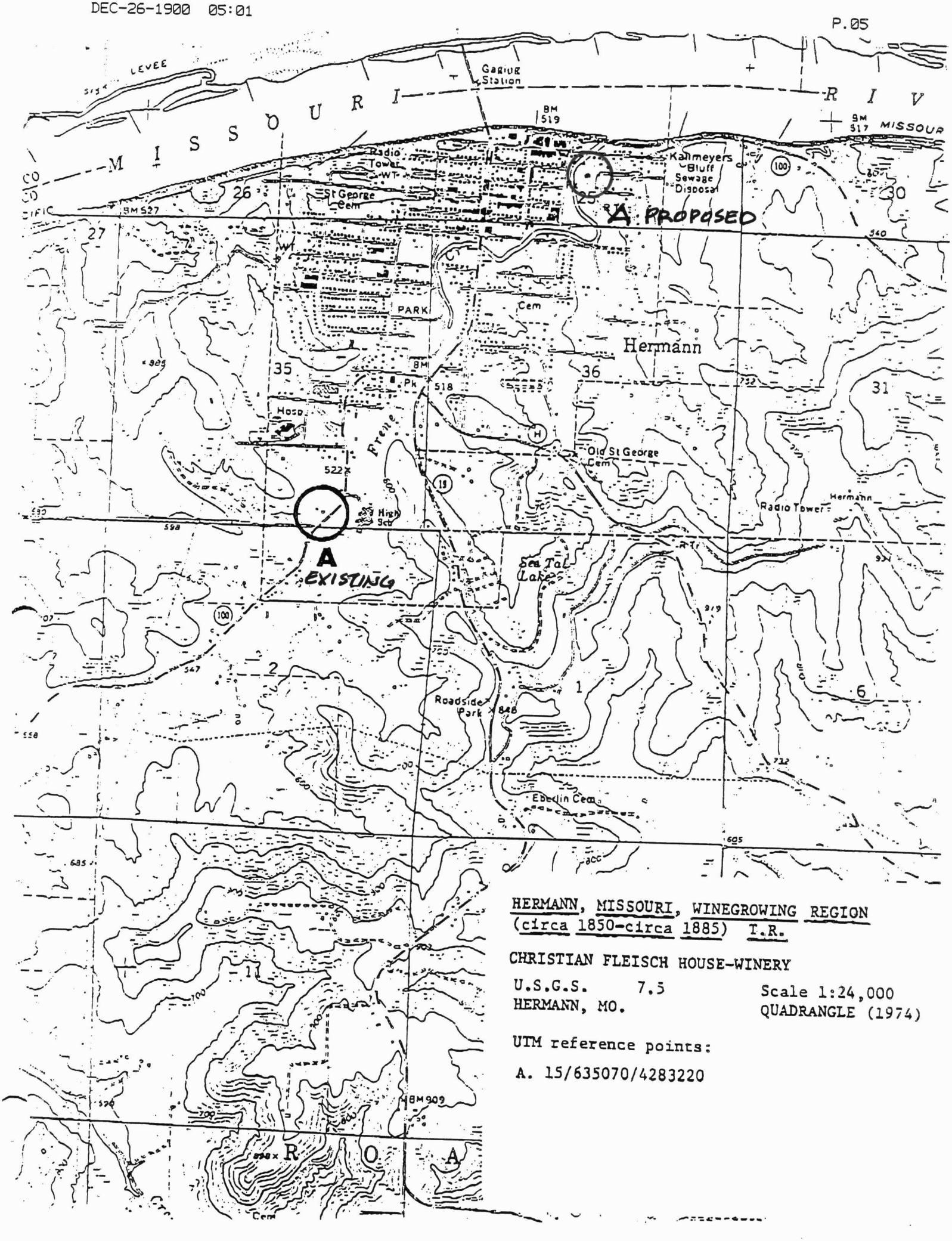
ADDRESS

DATE

E 19-A







HERMANN, MISSOURI, WINEGROWING REGION
(circa 1850-circa 1885) T.R.

CHRISTIAN FLEISCH HOUSE-WINERY

U.S.G.S. 7.5 Scale 1:24,000
HERMANN, MO. QUADRANGLE (1974)

UTM reference points:

A. 15/635070/4283220



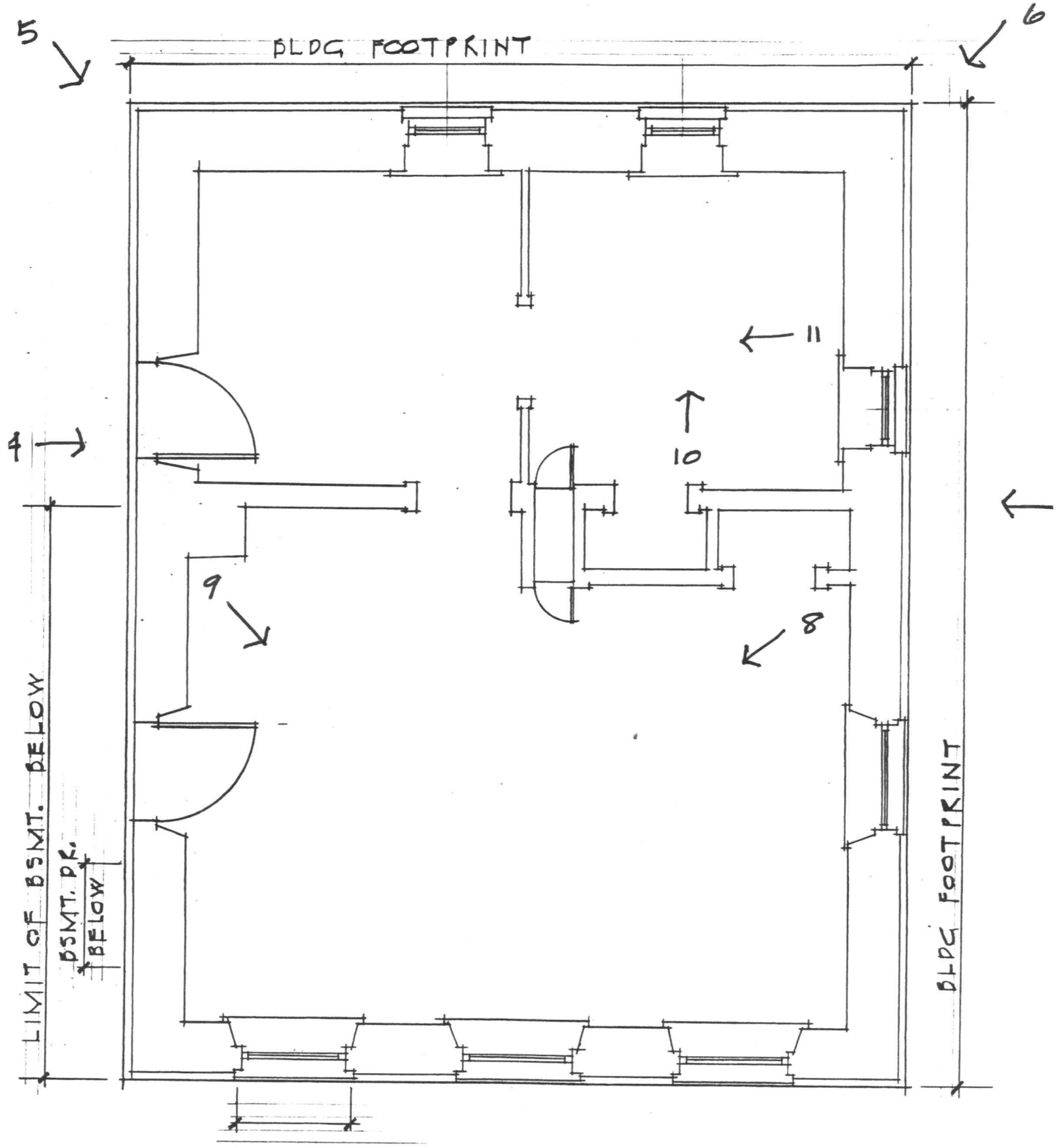
A large cottonwood tree that was cut down last Tuesday morning caught the edge of this old house along Route 100 on the west city limits of Hermann. The large tree was threatening a power line there. Helen Wirth Place Donne

The big cottonwood tree that was dropped by a local contractor a couple weeks ago along Highway 100 didn't hit the old house by surprise.

John Lamb, whose crew took down the large tree, discussed with the owners at Creekside Nursery that it might catch the side of the house. It did. A large limb caught the southwest corner of the building.

No one knows exactly how old the tree was, some say it was there for more than 100 years, and it was a threat to one of Hermann's main power lines every time it stormed.

A couple years ago, a storm came roaring through this area and did major damage to some 100-year-old trees on the Oscar Brinkman place just west of Hermann on Route 100--that home now occupied by Mr. Brinkman's daughter, Arlene Young, and her husband, Carlton.



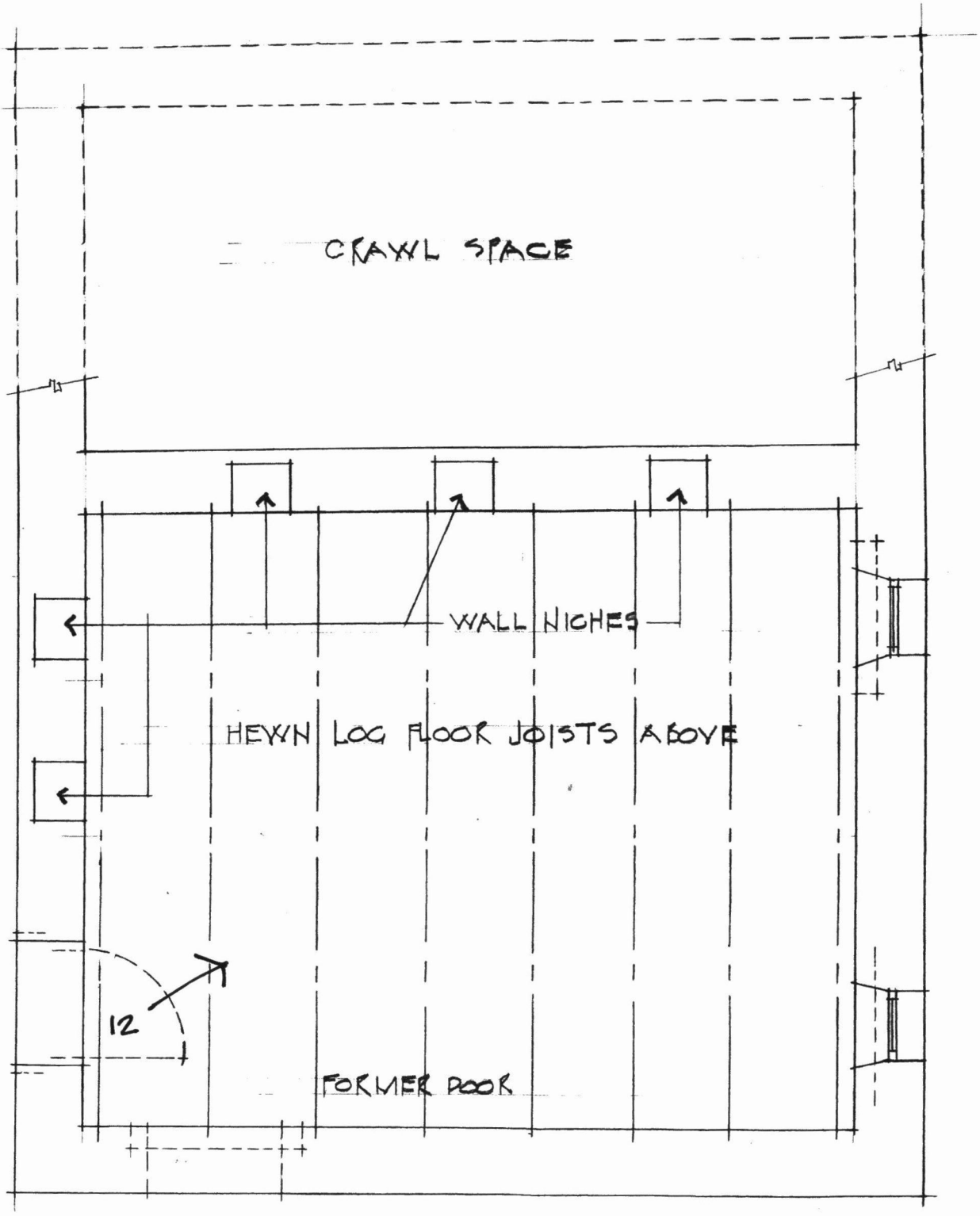
PLAN OF STONE HOUSE

0 5 10

N

LJTjr

FLEISCH HOUSE · WINERY (EXISTING)
HERMANN, MO.



BSMT. PLAN OF STONE HOUSE

0 5 10

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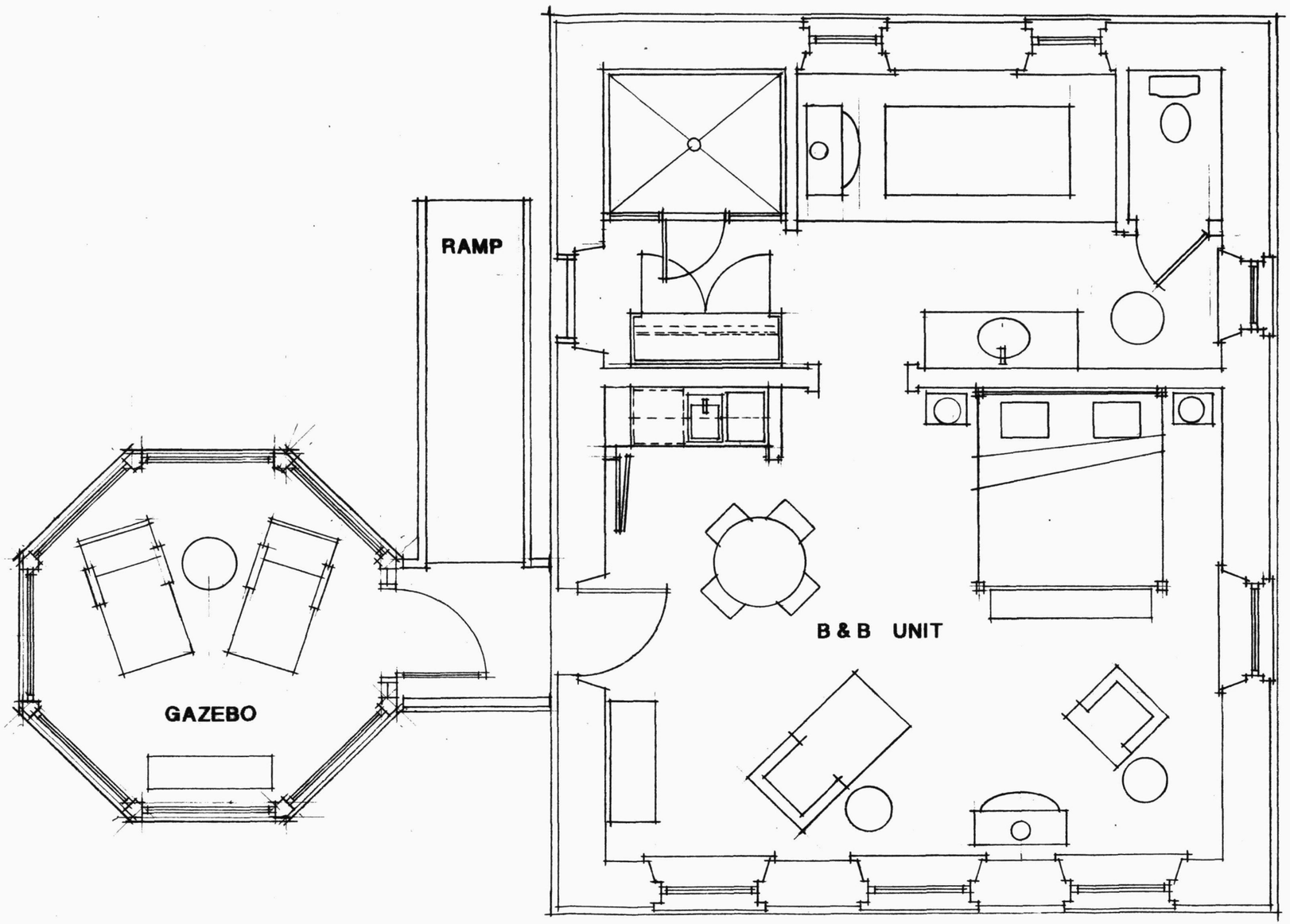
LJTJr

FLEISCH HOUSE · WINERY (EXISTING)
HERMANN, MO.



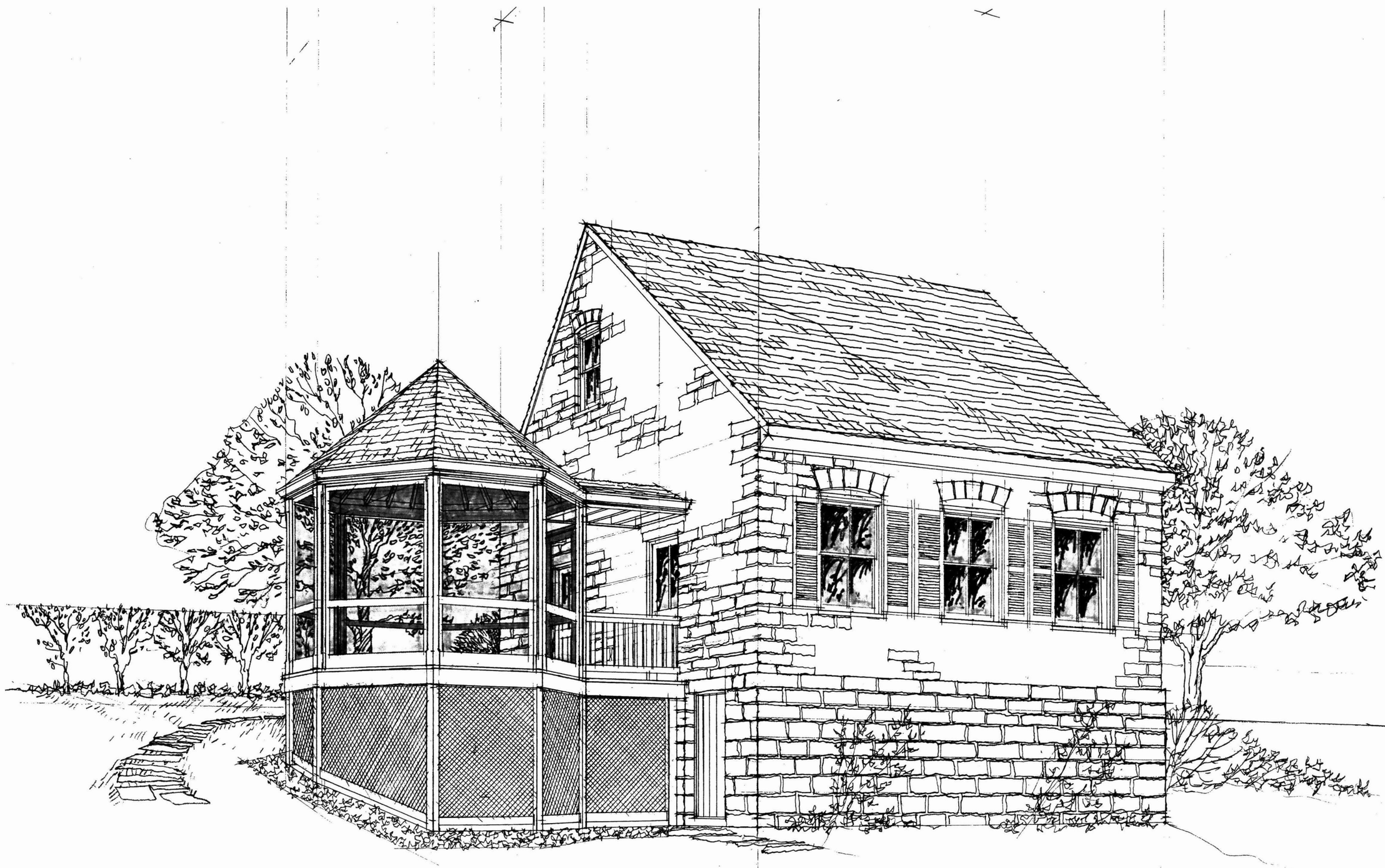
PROPOSED PLAN, STONE HOUSE B & B

0 5 10

N

FLEISCH HOUSE · WINERY
HERMANN, MO.

LJTJr



BJV '04

FLEISCH HOUSE - WINERY - PROPOSED
HERMANN MO

Form 10-168a
Rev. 12/90

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

OMB Approval No. 1024-0009

HISTORIC PRESERVATION CERTIFICATION APPLICATION
PART 1 – EVALUATION OF SIGNIFICANCE

NPS Office Use Only
NRIS No:

NPS Office Use Only
Project No:

Instructions: Read the instructions carefully before completing application. *No* certifications will be made unless a completed application form has been received. Type or print clearly in black ink. If additional space is needed, use continuation sheets or attach blank sheets.

1. **Name of Property:** Berger-Grass House

Address of Property: Street East Hill

City Hermann County Gasconade State Missouri Zip65041

Name of historic district: Hermann Historic District

☒ National Register district ☐ certified state or local district ☐ potential district

2. **Check nature of request:**

☒ certification that the building contributes to the significance of the above-named historic district (or National Register property) for the purpose of rehabilitation.

☐ certification that the structure or building, and where appropriate, the land area on which such structure or building is located contributes to the significance of the above-named historic district for a charitable contribution for conservation purposes

☐ certification that the building does not contribute to the significance of the above-named historic district.

☐ preliminary determination for individual listing in the National Register.

☐ preliminary determination that a building located within a potential historic district contributes to the significance of the district.

☐ preliminary determination that a building outside the period or area of significance contributes to the significance of the district.

3. **Project contact:**

Name Cynthia Strawn Browne

Street P.O. Box 435. City Hermann

State Missouri Zip 65041 Daytime Telephone Number 573 486-3218

4. **Owner:**

I hereby attest that the information I have provided is, to the best of my knowledge, correct, and that I own the property described above. I understand that falsification of factual representations in this application is subject to criminal sanctions of up to $10,000 in fines or imprisonment for up to five years pursuant to 18 U.S.C. 1001.

Name Jim Dierberg Signature James Dierberg Date 11-18-04

Organization Hermannhof Inc

Social Security or Taxpayer Identification Number 43-1617748 0001

Street 330 E. First Street City Hermann

State Missouri Zip 6504` Daytime Telephone Number 573 486-5959

NPS Office Use Only

The National Park Service has reviewed the "Historic Certification Application – Part 1" for the above-named property and hereby determines that the property:

☐ contributes to the significance of the above-named district (or National Register property) and is a "certified historic structure" for the purpose of rehabilitation.

☐ contributes to the significance of the above-named district and is a "certified historic structure" for a charitable contribution for conservation purposes in accordance with the Tax Treatment Extension Act of 1980.

☐ does not contribute to the significance of the above-named district.

Preliminary determinations:

☐ appears to meet the National Register Criteria for Evaluation and will likely be listed in the National Register of Historic Places if nominated by the State Historic Preservation Officer according to the procedures set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

☐ does not appear to meet the National Register Criteria for Evaluation and will likely not be listed in the National Register.

☐ appears to contribute to the significance of a potential historic district, which will likely be listed in the National Register of Historic Places if nominated by the State Historic Preservation Officer.

☐ appears to contribute to the significance of a registered historic district but is outside the period or area of significance as documented in the National Register nomination or district documentation on file with the NPS.

☐ does not appear to qualify as a certified historic structure.

Date | National Park Service Authorized Signature | National Park Service Office/Telephone No.

☐ See attachment

HISTORIC PRESERVATION
CERTIFICATION APPLICATION –
PART 1

Berger-Grass House
Property Name

East Hill Hermann, Missouri
Property Address

NPS Office Use Only
Project Number:

5. Description of physical appearance: This one and one half story house is constructed of coursed random rubble with narrow joints and no quoins. The water table is extended slightly above grade. Rectangular in shape, the house plan is center hall style with two rooms of equal size on either side. A boxed in stair led to the attic and another flight below to the cellar. The front façade has five bays with two windows on either end and a door in the center bay. The back elevation has a centered door and two windows. Flat segmental arches are over the door and window openings which have recessed frames and wood sills. Windows were six over six lights, only remnants of the originals remain. The south elevation has two window openings and the north none but an outside cellar door. The gable ends were framed and weatherboarded. Hewn rafters are butted at the ridge and heels are slotted and pegged into the ends of the ceiling joists. Serious damage to the roof has exposed the structure to the elements for many years and threatens its survival. Located five miles south of Hermann on rural property, the present landowner is not interested in rehabilitating the structure on its current site or selling the land with structure to someone who might be. If not rehabilitated soon this structure will be lost. It is proposed to be moved to East HIll within the Hermann Historic District where it will be reconstructed as a contributing element to the district.

Date of Construction: Circa 1840

Source of Date: Arts and Architecture of German Settlements in Missouri, Charles van Ravenswaay, published 1977, census records ,

Date(s) of Alteration(s): none

Has building been moved? ☐ yes ☒ no If so, when? Proposed to be moved to new site in historic district - winter of 2004

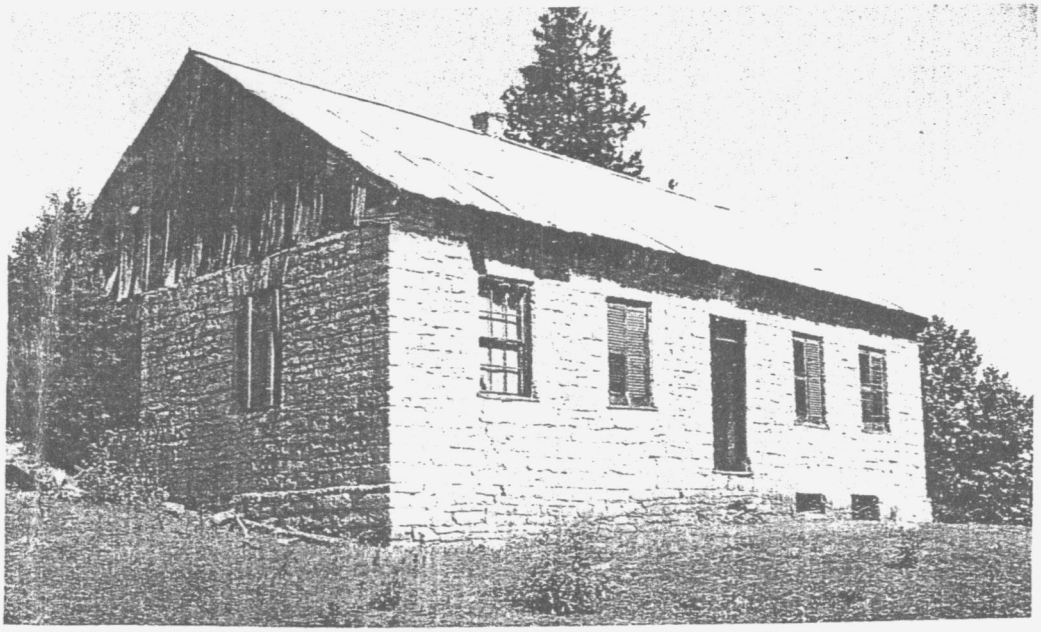
6. Statement of significance: Built circa 1840 this structure is representative in style and construction techniques of the Germann vernacular buildings of rural Gasconade County. The cellar with entrance on the north is typical of the house wineries found in the area. It is unique in that its gable ends are not constructed of stone but are framed and weatherboarded. The original owner of this structure, Anthony Grass, emigrated to Missouri from Switzerland. The 1850 census lists his household as his widowed mother, a brother and a sister and a farmhand from Prussia. The inclusion of this structure in the Charles van Ravenswaay book, The Arts and Architecture of German Settlements in Missouri: A survey of a Vanishing Culture, is testiment to its being highly representative of the German stone structures of the area while possessing unique qualities worthy of special note Unless relocated, this structure is at high risk of loss, situated as it is on a working farm and not available for rehabilitiation on its current site. The proposed East Hill location is an open area within the Hermann Historic District overlooking the city of Hermann to the west. Historic homes of similar size and age adjoin the proposed relocation site.

7. Photographs and maps.

Attach photographs and maps to application

Continuation sheets attached: ☐ yes ☒ no

8–38. Berger-Grass house, near Hermann, built 1840s.



A very different German architectural tradition was reflected in the Berger-Grass house, located about five miles south of Hermann on Frene Creek Road. This one-and-a-half-story house, without dormers or porch, was rectangular in proportions with the front entrance centered in five bays. The back door, also centered, was between only two windows. On the north side of the house there were no windows on *Fig. 8-38*

the ground floor; on the south gable, two windows were placed to admit the winter sun. Inside, the center hall extended from the front to the back doors, with a boxed-in stairway leading to the attic, the boards in the partition having been hand planed and being from 10 inches to 11 inches wide with beaded edges. Under the attic stairs, another flight led to the cellar, and an outside cellar entrance was located at the north end of the house.

The stone walls were laid in coursed random rubble, with narrow joints; no quoins were used. The water table extended slightly above grade. Flat segmental arches were over the door and window openings, fitted with recessed frames and wooden sills. The windows, with six-over-six lights, had shutters with movable slats.

Four rooms were on the main floor of the house, all of equal size. One, next to the back door, was the kitchen with a fireplace whose opening, while broad, was low in height. Although somewhat smaller than the fireplace in the Kotthoff-Weeks house, it was similarly located.

Among the many other interesting features of this house was its roof construction, for the stone walls were not carried up into the apexes of the gables but instead—as in many other local buildings—were framed and weatherboarded. Again, following German building techniques, the hewn rafters were butted at the ridge and their heels were slotted and pegged into the ends of the ceiling joists. These were extended beyond the line of the wall and the ends left exposed under the eaves. The rugged pattern created by the exposed ends of the joists and the slight overhang of the roof added considerable visual interest to the facade. This roof construction was identical to that used on the half-timbered Kotthoff-Weeks house in the same neighborhood, suggesting that the same carpenter constructed both of them. Unfortunately, little seems to be known about when it was built. Anthony Grass, who appears to have been the first owner, emigrated from Switzerland. The census of 1850 lists his household as consisting of his widowed mother, a brother and sister, and a farmhand from Prussia.

B

Berger. Grass House
Hermann, MO
October 2004







B

Berger. Grass House
Hermann Mo.
October 2004







B

Berger. Grass House
Hermann MO
October 2004







BERGER-GRASS HOUSE

The building and all of its components will be graphically and photographically documented in all of the detail required to re-erect the entire fabric as it was originally constructed, with each salient component in its original place. This level of documentation will also permit the faithful reproduction of missing pieces or those deteriorated beyond re-use.

More specifically, the components of the process will be:

GRAPHIC DOCUMENTATION

1. Prepare very accurate Floor Plans, Elevations and Sections (longitudinal and transverse) of the building. These plans will go so far as to record each individual floor board.

When completed, these drawings will be used to record the precise spacing of the individual floor joists which will be sequentially numbered to assure that they go back in their exact original location, thus enabling the re-use of the original floor-nailing holes. The roof rafters will be similarly recorded. The floor boards will be color-coded (on their ends) and sequentially numbered and recorded on the floor plan.

2. Prepare multiple large scale full-height wall sections of all differing conditions.

3. Prepare full-size details of all millwork:

A. Doors	E. Stairs
B. Windows	F. Flooring
C. Trim	G. Floor joists
D. Board Partitions	H. Roof Rafters

4. Prepare F. S. Ds of all hardware, number and record the location of each piece.

5. Prepare detailed elevations of the mortise and tenon framed transverse partitions.

6. Accurately record and number each architecturally specific stone assembly, such as the flat stone arches at each door and window head, dressed stone corners, etc. (These assemblies will then be individually palletized, as will the water-table cap stones.)

PHOTOGRAPHIC DOCUMENTATION

Virtually every component of the Graphic Documentation will be duplicated in the Photo Documentation.

MATERIAL ANALYSIS

1. Mortar analysis will be performed to document the original mortar mix.

2. Paint sampling will be performed, which will include:

    A. Field sampling

B. Macro-photography of each sampling site
C. Recording on the drawings the location of each sampling site
D. Spectroscopic laboratory analysis of each sample to identify the specific components of the paint formulation and thereby permit the exact recreation of the original paint colors.

FIELD SUPERVISION OF DISASSEMBLY

Field supervision will be provided, as required, to assure:

1. That the work is performed in fulfillment of the analytical procedures.

2. That all components are removed carefully and intact where possible.

A. Transverse partition framing
B. Doors and frames
C. Window assemblies
D. Board partitions
E. Stairs

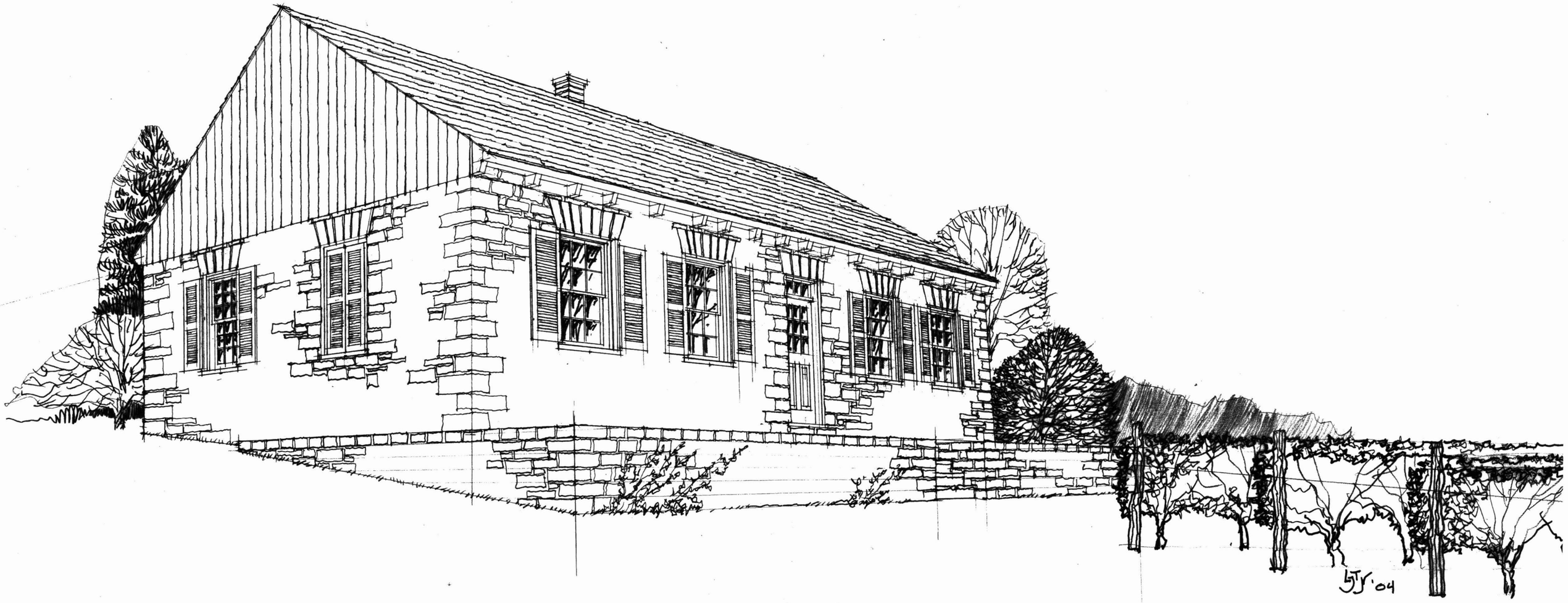
3. Opportunity to graphically and photographically record previously hidden conditions/evidence.

CONTRACT DOCUMENTS

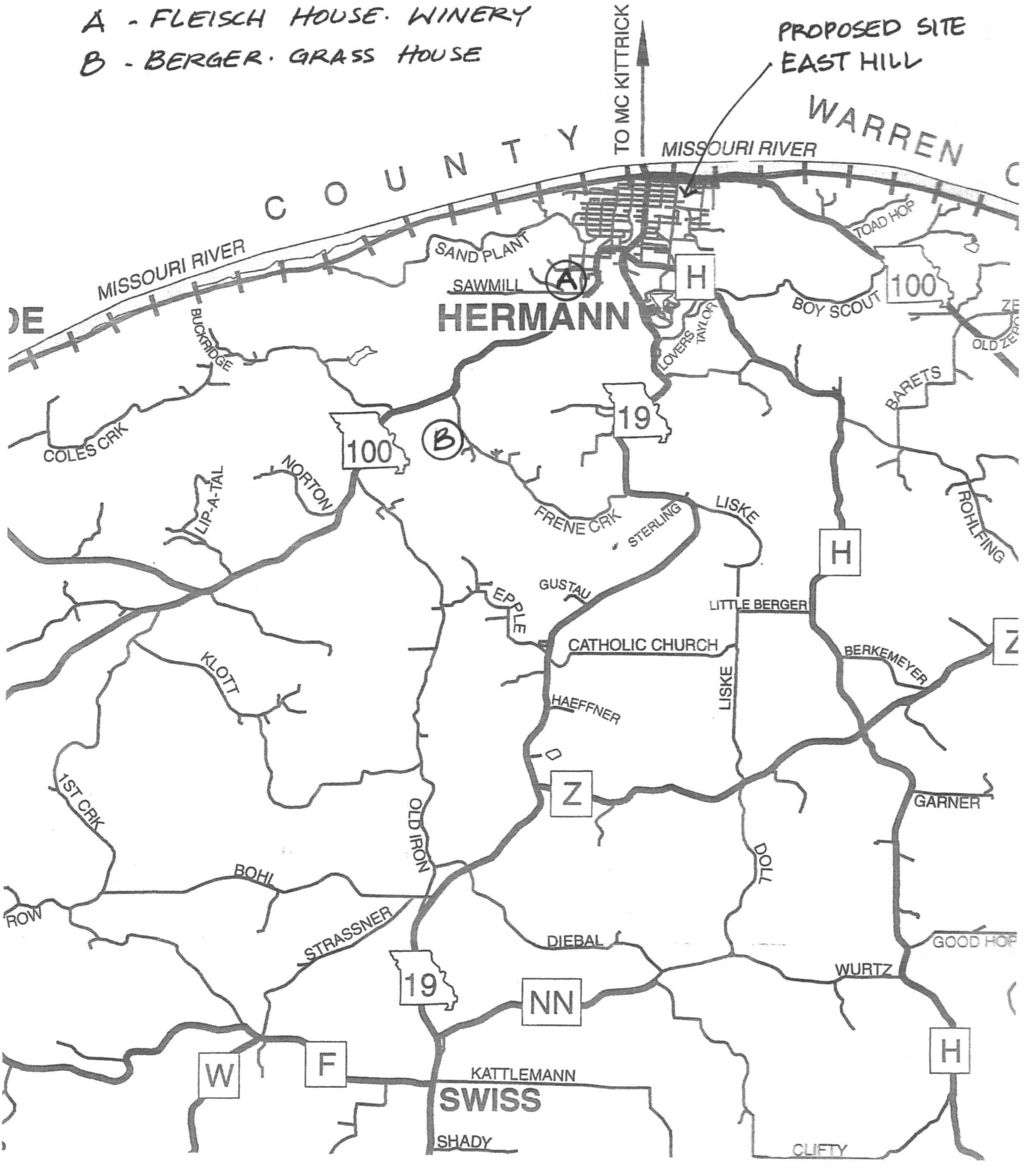
All of the foregoing will be coordinated into a fully conformed set of Drawings and Specifications for the complete and exact replication of the "fabric" of the building and for its (minimal) adaptive re-use as a fine historic bed-and-breakfast facility in the manner of the guest accommodations at the restored Shaker Village at Pleasant Hill, Kentucky.

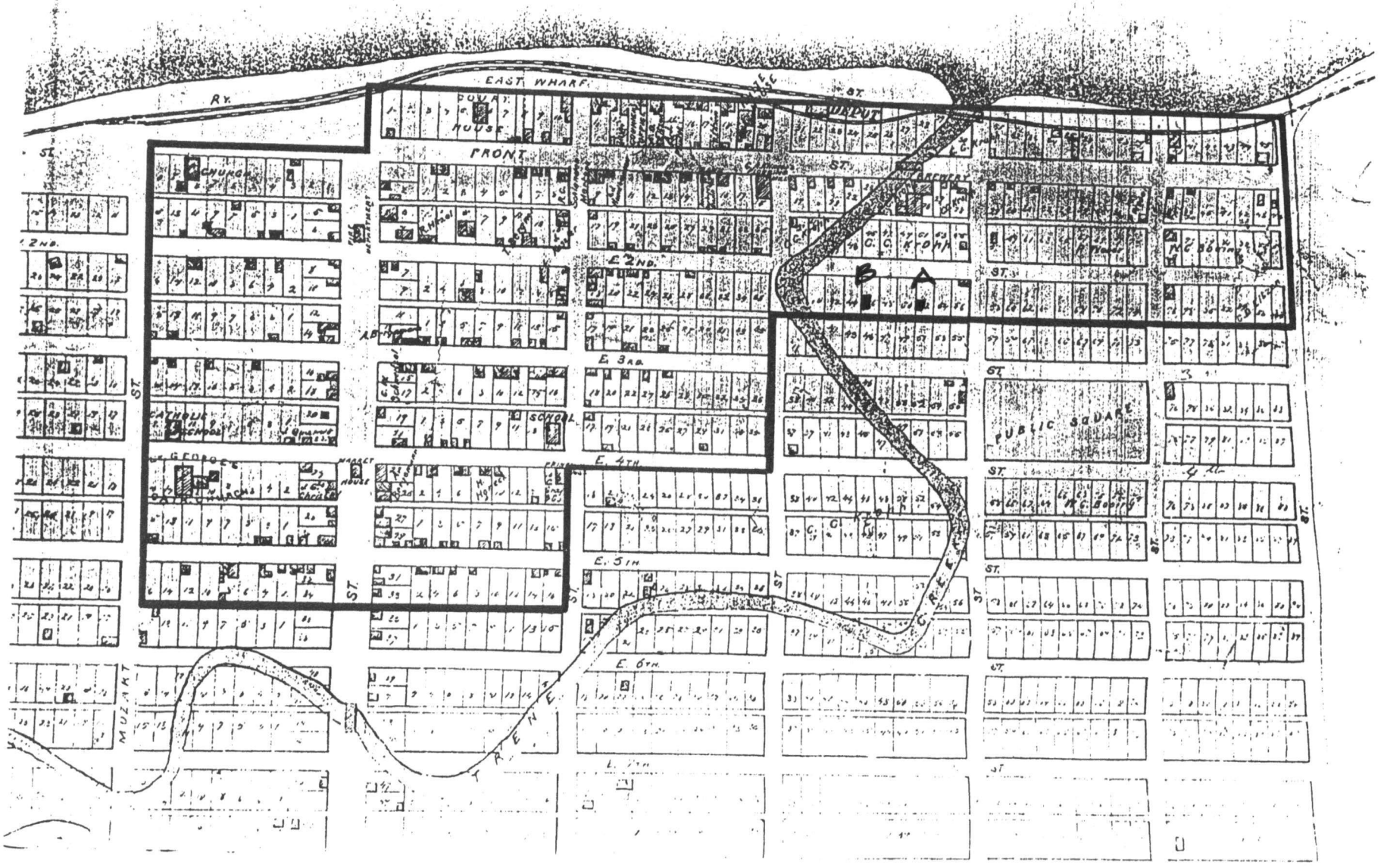
When complete, the building will appear virtually exactly as it would appear if it were restored in-situ, which, in this case, is simply not possible. If not properly reconstructed on an alternate site, the historic Berger-Grass House will simply be lost to history.

Questions may be directed to Laurent Jean Torno, Jr. at (314) 721-3911



BERGER · GRASS HOUSE · PROPOSED
HERMANN, MO.


A - FLEISCH HOUSE. WINERY
B - BERGER. GRASS HOUSE
PROPOSED SITE
EAST HILL
TO MC KITTRICK
MISSOURI RIVER
COUNTY
WARREN
MISSOURI RIVER
SAND PLANT
SAWMILL
A
HERMANN
H
TOAD HOP
100
BOY SCOUT
LOVERS
TAYLOR
BUCKRIDGE
COLES CRK
100
B
19
BARETS
NORTON
LIP-A-TAL
FRENE CRK
STERLING
LISKE
ROHLFING
H
GUSTAU
EPPLE
LITTLE BERGER
CATHOLIC CHURCH
BERKEMEYER
KLOTT
HAEFFNER
LISKE
1ST CRK
Z
GARNER
OLD IRON
DOLL
BOHL
ROW
STRASSNER
DIEBAL
GOOD HOP
WURTZ
19
NN
H
W
F
KATTLEMANN
SWISS
SHADY
CLIFTY



MAP OF HERMANN, MO.
K.C., MO.: PHENIX MAP CO., 1877.

—— BORDER OF HISTORIC DISTRICT.

PROPOSED SITE

T M
7°
N

M.S.H.S.
SEPT. 16, 1971.

A - FLEISCH HOUSE · WINERY
B - BERGER GRASS HOUSE


Creekside
Nursery Inc.
573-486-8849
Rhonda Tarrier - Proprietor

1
Fleisch House · Winery
Hermann, MO

Present site

001 NA 00N00N NNN 0 7938

57182



2
Fleisch House. Winery
Hermann MO.

Front. NE corner

023 NA QDNADN KNN 0 7938

57204



3
Fleisch House Winery
Hermann Mo.

SE exterior

022 NA 0ANA0N NNN 0 7938

57203

FUJIFILM
Fujicolor Crystal Archive
Paper



4 Fleisch House. Winery
Hermann, Mo.

South elevation

012 NA 0ANA0N NNN 0 7412

49412

FUJIFILM Fujicolor Crystal Archive Paper



5

Fleisch House · Winery
Hermann Mo.
SW exterior

011 NA 0ANA0N NNN 0 7412

49411

Fujicolor Crystal Archive Paper
FUJIFILM



6.
Fleisch House. Winery
Hermann MO.

NW exterior

010 NA 0ANA0N NNN 0 7412

49410



7

Fleisch House. Winery
Hermann Mo.

North elevation

009 NA 0ANA0N NNN 0 7412

49409

Fujicolor Crystal Archive Paper FUJIFILM


CASIO

8

Fleisch House. Winery
Hermann MO.

Interior

016 NA 00NA0N NNN 0 7938

S7197



9

Fleisch House. Winery
Hermann Mo.

Interior

017 NA 0ANA0N NNN 0 7938

57198

FUJIFILM

Fujicolor Crystal Archive Paper



10

Fleisch House. Winery
Hermann Mo.

Interior

013 NA 0ANAON NNN 0 7938

571194



11

Fleisch House. winery
Hermann Mo

Interior

<No. 11A> 57195

014 NA 0ANA0N NNN 0 7938



12

Fleisch House. Winery
Hermann MO.
Open joist wine cellar
with wall niches

006 NA 0ANA0N NNN 0 7938

57187



13

Fleisch House · Winery
Hermann, MO.
Relocated site – East Hill
from Highway 100 below

023 NA 0ANA0N NNN 0 7415

49408



14

Fleisch House. Winery
Hermann Mo.
Relocated site — view from
site to the west

018 NA 0DNAON NNN 0 7415

49493



15

Fleisch House. Winery
Hermann Mo.

Relocated site - view to
house to the east.

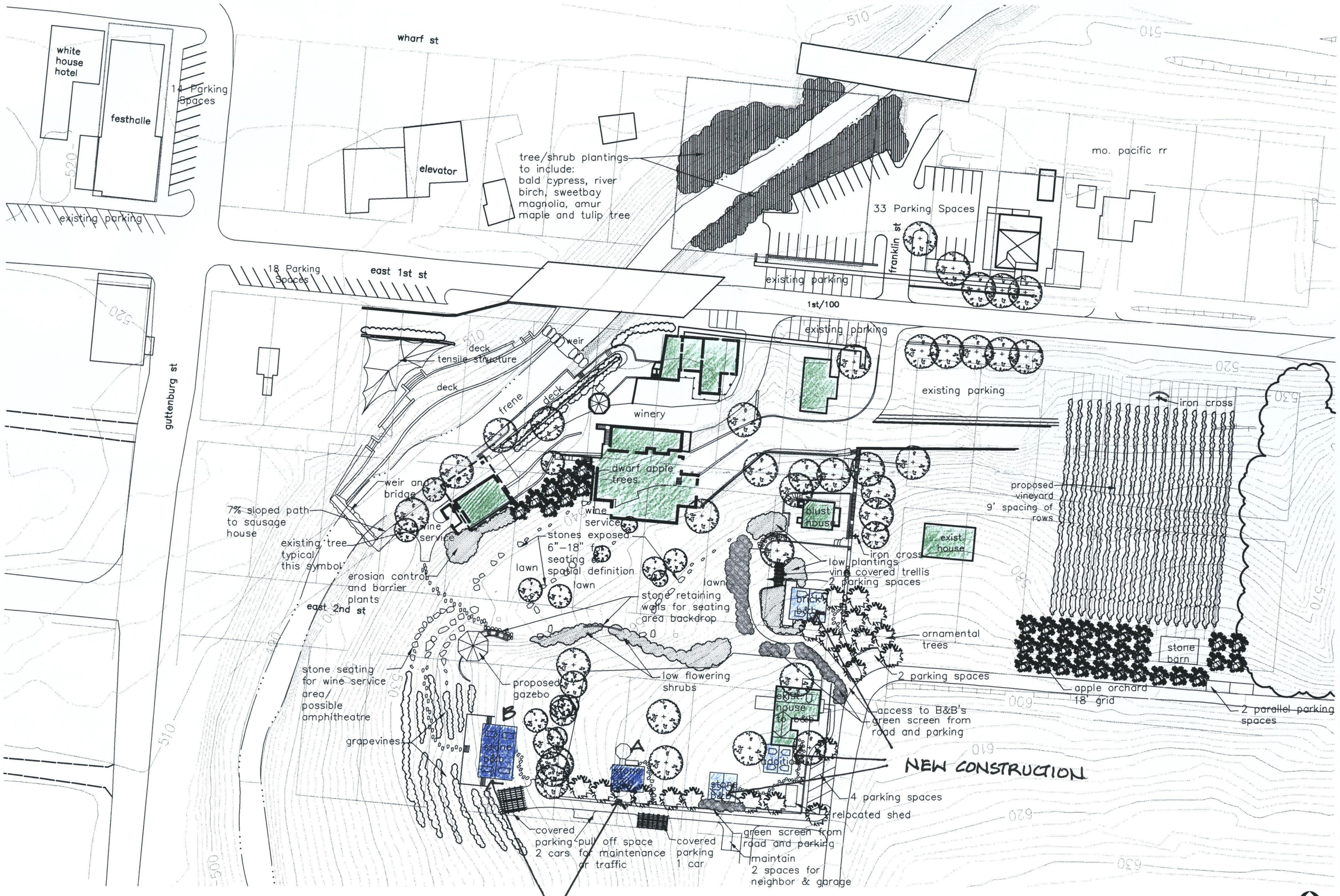
012 NA 0ANA0N NNN 0 7414

49462



16
Fleisch House · Winery
Hermann MO.
Relocated site. East Hill
neighboring historic home

003 NA ORANGE NNN 0 7415
49478



EAST HILL VILLAGE

HERMANN, MO

Architects:

Laurent J. Torno, Jr.
& Associates Architects
34 N. Brentwood
Suite 11
St. Louis, MO 63105

314–721–3911

Cynthia Strawn Browne Architect
P.O. Box 435
Hermann, MO 65041

573–486–3218

Landscape Architect:

LEWISITES, Inc.
311 North Lindbergh Blvd.
Suite 100
St. Louis, MO 63141

314.989.9530

The professional whose personal seal and/or signature appears on this sheet assumes responsibility only for what appears on this sheet and disclaims (Pursuant to Section 327.411 RSMo) any responsibilities for all other drawings, plats, surveys, revisions, specifications, estimates, reports or other documents or instruments not sealed by the undersigned professional relating to or intended to be used for any part or parts of the project to which this sheet refers.

seal

Sheet Title

OVERALL CONCEPT PLAN

Revisions	Date

Date 11/08/04
Drawn CJL
Checked LTJ/CSB

Sheet No.

L–1.0

STATE OF MISSOURI
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

Bob Holden, Governor • Stephen M. Mahfood, Director

www.dnr.mo.gov

December 7, 2004

RECEIVED 2280
DEC 10 2004
NAT. REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Ms. Beth Boland
United States Dept. of the Interior
National Register of Historic Places
1201 "I" Street NW, 6th Floor
Washington, DC 20005

RE: Historic Stone Houses in Hermann, Gasconade County, Missouri

Dear Beth:

Enclosed is the information on the two historic stone houses in Gasconade County, Missouri that are threatened with demolition. To save the buildings, a local developer is considering moving the buildings and using them for commercial/residential purposes. The proposed new location for the two buildings is within the boundaries of the Hermann Historic District.

Both the buildings, in the opinion of MOSHPO staff, appear to be eligible for listing on the National Register. I have discussed National Register listing with the architect for the project and have gone over some of the issues and pitfalls of moving historic buildings. Due to the threat of demolition, however, we are seeking some advice that will help guide the possible National Register nomination and possible relocation of the two buildings.

As I mentioned in my E-mail message, the information enclosed includes current location of the two buildings, photographs of them at their current site, and information on the proposed relocation site.

Any assistance and guidance you can provided in this matter will be greatly appreciated. If you have questions or need additional information, please contact me at 573-751-7800, tiffany.patterson@dnr.mo.gov, or at the State Historic Preservation Office, P.O. Box 176, Jefferson City, MO 65102.

Sincerely,

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE

Tiffany Patterson
National Register Coordinator

Enclosures: As stated

P.O. Box 435
Hermann, Missouri 65041
December 3, 2004

RECEIVED
DEC 06 2004
STATE HISTORIC
PRESERVATION OFFICE

Ms. Tiffany Patterson
State Historic Preservation Office
100 East High Street
P.O. Box 176
Jefferson City, Missouri 65102

Dear Tiffany:

This is to request your advice on the attached project in Hermann, Missouri seeking certification of eligibility for historic tax credits. This project involves the relocation of two structures threatened with demolition that will be moved from their current sites into the existing historic district.

The Fleish House Winery (A) is currently located on Highway 100 in a commercial nursery facility. If not moved, the current owner plans to have it bulldozed to expand their operations. The Berger Grass house (B) is currently located on a farm on Frene Creek road. It has long been abandoned. The owner is unwilling to save the structure or sell the land so that someone else may do so. A site plan of the current locations of each is included. The proposed site is similar to their existing locations, being on the edge of town, a residential area, rural in character. Historic East Hill is in the Hermann historic district and includes historic homes of similar size and character to the two to be relocated. The location is a hillside that will permit setting the houses into the hill much as they are currently constructed. This historic area was platted with residential lots, with small homes surrounded by vineyards. The proposed development will retain this character with these two relocated structures, two existing historic houses and three new structures to be built of similar size, scale and materials for a total of ten residential guest suites. Placement of the new and relocated structures will follow the original street plats, maintaining historic setbacks, distances between houses and orientation. Relocated buildings will be clearly identified as such with a full history on each prominently featured.

Moving the structures is highly dependent on their condition. The Fleish House Winery is structurally intact and potentially could be moved as a unit. The Berger Grass House is so structurally comprised as to be impossible to pick up and move. It is proposed that moving be accomplished by disassembly of the building and reconstructing it at the new location. The structure will be fully documented prior to their disassembly and reconstructed as described in the enclosed document.

The objective is to relocate these structures so they may be saved and to do so in a manner that permits the use of the tax credit program. Your input on how to accomplish this successfully is essential to the decisions we must make in the next few weeks regarding relocation methods. Your assistance with the National Park Service, simultaneously seeking certification of these structures as historic and approving our request to move them, is respectfully requested. Many thanks in advance for your professional assistance on this review and your consideration of our rather unique project.

Sincerely,

Cynthia Browne

Cynthia Strawn Browne

NPS Form 10-900
(Oct. 1990)

OMB No. 10024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

858

RECEIVED 2280
SEP 18 2009
NAT. REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x' in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Hermann Historic District (Amendment)

other name/site number N/A

2. Location

street & town roughly bounded by Wharf, First, Mozart, 5th, Schiller, 4th, Gutenberg and Reserve Sts N/A not for publication

city or town Hermann N/A vicinity

state Missouri code MO county Gasconade code 073 zip code 65041

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.)

Mark A. Miles — Sept. 14, 2009

Signature of certifying official/Title Mark A. Miles/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:) **Additional Documentation Approved**

Signature of the Keeper — Barbara Wyatt — Date of Action 10-30-09

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (check as many boxes as apply)

- ☒ private
- ☒ public-local
- ☐ public-State
- ☐ public-Federal

Category of Property (check only one box)

- ☐ building(s)
- ☒ district
- ☐ site
- ☐ structure
- ☐ object

Number of Resources within Property (Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
334	136	buildings
		sites
4	4	structures
3		objects
341	140	Total

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

108 (included in count above)

6. Function or Use

Historic Function
(Enter categories from instructions)

- Domestic: single dwelling
- Domestic: multiple dwelling
- Commerce: specialty store
- Commerce: department store
- Commerce: restaurant
- Social: meeting hall
- Government: courthouse

Current Function
(Enter categories from instructions)

- Domestic: single dwelling
- Domestic: multiple dwelling
- Commerce: specialty store
- Commerce: department store
- Commerce: restaurant
- Government: courthouse

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

- Late Victorian
- Late 19th and early 20th Century American Movements
- Other: Missouri-German vernacular
- Other: two-part commercial block

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

- **foundation** stone
- **walls** brick
- wood
- **roof** metal
- **other**

Narrative Description
(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

☒See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 7

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Summary Paragraph:
The Hermann Historic District is roughly bounded by Wharf, First, Mozart, 5th, Schiller, 4th, Gutenberg and Reserve Streets in Hermann, Gasconade County, Missouri. This Missouri River town is characterized by its Missouri-German vernacular buildings dating from the 1840s to early 20th Century, but also contains representative examples of early to mid-20th Century residential and commercial buildings. This amendment to the district nomination provides a complete inventory of historic resources within the boundaries of the Hermann Historic District (NR listed 2/01/1972) and reevaluates properties constructed between 1910, the end of the period of significance of the original district, and c. 1945, the end of the period of significance justified in this amendment. Several properties in the district have been lost through new construction or from demolition after the flood of 1993, however, the overall integrity of the district is excellent providing a physical portrait of late 19th and early 20th century German migration and architectural development. The amended district contains 341 contributing resources and 140 non-contributing resources.

Elaboration:

The following district description summary is from "An Historic Preservation Survey in the Town of Hermann, Missouri," by David Denman, Missouri Heritage Trust, October, 1985.

> The town of Hermann is located at the confluence of Frene Creek and the Missouri River. The river border is characterized by sheer bluffs of limestone and sandstone rising over 300 feet in some instances and punctuated by the steep V angles of intermittent drainage and the more gradual and broad gaps of the stream valleys. The natural terracing of the narrow creek valley provides a small area of relatively gently sloping hills and some almost level land that is safe from the annual flooding of the Missouri River. To the east and west of the central section of town are steeply rising hills overlooking narrow defiles. In the region of the town of Hermann there is virtually no bottomland soils in the Missouri River valley itself with the river rushing directly against the high bluffs in most places.
>
> The choice of a town plan was made in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania before any attempt was made to survey and map the town site. The plan was well adapted to a featureless plain, but ill advised for a winding creek valley with steep hills. The German Settlement Society chose a standard rectilinear plan with rectangular lots and blocks, and wide orderly streets and right angles. There was only one notable exception from the typical nineteenth century town plan: an exceptionally wide Market Street that would serve the function of an elongated square whereupon public buildings would be erected. The east-west streets are numbered one through eighteen (one through five in the district boundaries) with the exception of Wharf Street which lines the river bank. Streets running parallel to Market Street were given proper

names: Gellert, Franklin, Gutenberg, Schiller, Mozart, Washington, Goethe, Jefferson and Wein.

Many of the residential buildings of Hermann embody the distinctive characteristics of what was a regional building typology: the German Vernacular or Missouri-German building tradition. This building tradition defined the pattern of building in Hermann for most of the nineteenth century and continued to be practiced well into the 20th century. The majority of surviving houses in the Hermann district fall into the Missouri-German type, unified by size, scale, materials and setback from the street. Through the middle years of the nineteenth century there were only a few buildings constructed in what might be termed "nationally popular" or "high style." These buildings are important as representative of the ebb and flow of taste and fashion in building styles in nineteenth century America, which touched Hermann, albeit lightly, prior to ca. 1885. After 1885 there are increasing numbers of homes and business buildings constructed in the national styles. Throughout the remainder of the nineteenth century and into the early years of the twentieth century there are two concurrent approaches to building in Hermann: the traditional German Vernacular building approach and the increasingly important high style approach drawn from shifting national trends. After ca. 1920 the latter completely replaced the former. In Hermann from 1885 - 1940, virtually every style is well represented in the district, illustrative of popular shifts in national taste and fashion during that period. The business streets of Hermann represent the development and styles in commercial architecture in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries common in contemporary communities. However, the streetscapes are evidence of a strong movement in traditional German Vernacular architecture seen in its residential buildings. Commercial architecture before 1880 was built in what has been termed a commercial vernacular style with two primary types: end gabled and street-facing gable. Facades are simple and symmetrical sometimes with detail and ornamentation of high style national popular architecture. However, after a brief transition period in the 1880s all commercial buildings were built as one and two-part commercial blocks with Italianate style architectural details. In the twentieth century there were a number of Revival style details used on new buildings constructed on commercial streets. In addition to domestic and commercial architecture, the district also includes churches, the Victorian styled county courthouse, and a vernacular school building.

Resource Count

The current inventory of resources include 240 contributing primary buildings (residential, commercial and institutional properties), 94 contributing outbuildings, four contributing structures, and three contributing objects. There are 66 non-contributing primary resources, 70 non-contributing outbuildings and four non-contributing structures. The assessment of

contributing and non-contributing is based on a period of significance of 1838-c.1945. It is difficult to assess which of the buildings in the boundaries were listed as part of the historic district listed in 1972. The original nomination-inventory form was not based on an existing architectural survey, did not contain a complete inventory of historic resources within the boundary, nor did it include a map providing interpretive information such as contributing/non-contributing evaluation, dates of construction, etc. The text of the nomination notes that the boundaries contained "several hundred buildings of which approximately 108 are of historic importance, including seven especially noteworthy examples of early Missouri German architecture."[1] The inventory of resources contained in this district amendment includes 174 contributing primary buildings (residential, commercial and institutional buildings) that Denman's survey identified as being constructed within district's original period of significance (1837-1910). An additional 13 primary buildings were constructed during the original period of significance but are now considered non-contributing due to modern alterations. At least 13 outbuildings—smokehouses, washhouses/summer kitchens, and buildings associated with household winemaking—are assumed to have been built during this early period.

Individual Property Descriptions:

Individual building descriptions are based on "An Historic Preservation Survey in the Town of Hermann, Missouri" conducted by David Denman of the Missouri Heritage Trust in 1985. Descriptions were verified and updated by Cynthia Strawn Browne and Missouri State Historic Preservation Office staff in the summer of 2008 and summer of 2009. Descriptions are listed by street, beginning with numerical streets followed by named streets in alphabetical order. If no address number could be found on the building, a number in the logical progress was assigned. The buildings are keyed to address number on the accompanying district map. Buildings are also denoted by historic name listed in the Denham survey when provided, name of architect or builder if known, c. date of construction and/or alterations, and whether or not they contribute to the significance and historic character of the district (**Contributing** or **Non-contributing**). When available, the survey number from the 1985 survey is also provided in parentheses.

East 1st Street

100 East 1st Street, Hermann German Methodist Church, 1883/alt. 1917, **Contributing** (survey #16)

This small center steeple church is of brick construction, but was stuccoed sometime in the early 20th Century. Two sets of stairs lead to a small stoop in front of the Gothic-arched entrance in the projecting tower. The entrance and a round window above are the only fenestration on the façade. The projecting steeple is topped by a hipped roof and there are louvered openings in the belfry. A historic classroom addition with raised basement and side

[1] Stephen J. Raiche, "Hermann Historic District," National Register of Historic Places Inventory-Nomination Form, 1972, Section 7, p. 1.

gable roof is attached to the east elevation.

109 East 1st Street, Frederick Hilker House, George Lang, builder, 1885. **Contributing** (survey #15)
Outbuilding: Two sheds, 2 **contributing**

This one story brick house has a raised stone basement and side gable roof. The five-bay façade has a centered entrance flanked by two 4/4 wood sash windows with segmental arches. There is a single bay, hipped roof porch supported by square posts sheltering the entrance. A small hipped roof dormer with 2/2 window is centered on the metal roof. This is a typical Missouri-German house type with segmental arched fenestration and dentiled brick cornice. Behind the house are two outbuildings. The back yard of the property contains two sheds. Though too overgrown now for an assessment, at least one of these outbuildings has a historic metal roof and appears to be historic.

110 East 1st Street, Heckmann Speculative House/Hermann German Methodist Church Parsonage, c. 1853/c.1880, **Contributing** (survey #17)

This two-story house began as a 1-story stone house c. 1853 and was greatly expanded with a brick second floor in c. 1880. The house has a pyramidal roof and a four bay façade. The entrance has a transom and sidelights and is sheltered beneath a single-bay hipped roof porch with Victorian scrolled brackets and turned posts. The first floor windows are 2/2 with wide triangular wood hoods. The second story windows are also 2/2, but have segmental brick arches. A hipped roof dormer with 2/2 window is centered on the steeply pitched roof.

112 East 1st Street, Waechter House, 1869/c. 1892, **Contributing** (survey #18)
Outbuildings: Garden shed, **non-contributing**

This two-story brick house has a side gable roof with interior end chimneys and sits on a stone foundation. The entrance is in the second (from west) of four bays. It has a transom with segmental arch lintel. The windows on both floors also have low segmental arch openings filled with 6/6 wood sash windows. There is a historic frame addition on the rear. Near the alley is a gable front, frame outbuilding with shed roof addition.

116 East 1st Street, Residence, c. 1890/c.1920, **Contributing** (survey #19)
Outbuilding: Garage, **contributing**; Shed, **contributing**

This 1 1/2 story house is typical of Missouri-German residences in Hermann. It is a brick side-gable house with corbelled brick cornice and sits on a stone foundation. The facade is five bays wide with a centered entrance topped by a two-light transom. To either side of the entrance are two, 2/2 sash windows with segmental arches. A full-width low pitched hipped roof porch was added in the early-to-mid- 20th Century. Around 1920, a large hipped roof dormer was added to the roof. It has five 2/2 windows and is clad in diamond-shaped asbestos shingles. At the southeast corner of the house is a small brick garage with front facing gable roof. On the alley is a small shed roof outbuilding with board and batten siding.

119 East 1st Street, Gasconade County Courthouse, J.B. Legg/A.W. Elsner, architects, 1896-98, **Contributing** (survey #13)

Outbuilding/other: Cannon, **contributing object**, Stone staircase, **contributing structure**

Two-story Neo-Classical brick courthouse with raised stone foundation. The projecting center entrance bay is clad in limestone. Three round arched entrance doors are approached by wide stone steps. The second story of the entrance is an open gallery that has paired Corinthian columns supporting an elaborate, dentiled pediment. To either side of the entrance are brick wings with flat topped 1/1 windows on the first floor and round arched windows with half round transoms and elaborate keystones on the second. A dentiled cornice extends across the wings and around the secondary elevations. At each corner are slightly projecting towers topped by domes. Centered in the building's hipped roof is a large domed cupola with pedimented window openings. The courthouse sits on a high hill overlooking downtown and is accessed by a massive set of limestone stairs leading to the front entrance. At the top of the stairs is a cast metal cannon sitting on a decorative limestone base.

120 East 1st Street, Rommell House, 1886/c.1920, **Contributing** (survey #20)

Outbuilding: Metal shed, **non-contributing**; Detached patio, **non-contributing**

Another typical Missouri-German residence in Hermann. This is a 1 1/2 story side gable roof with simple dentiled cornice and a stone foundation. The centered entrance is flanked by 2/2 wood windows with segmental arches. A modern 1 bay porch with gable roof and decorative metal posts shelters the entrance. There are two hipped roof dormers with paired 2/2 windows on the roof. Near the alley is a modern corrugated metal building. A detached patio with shed roof shelter is in the back yard.

124 East 1st Street, Residence, c. 1890, **Contributing** (survey #21)

Outbuilding: Shed/outbuilding, **contributing**

Two-story, Late Victorian, gable and wing brick house with two-story gable and 1 1/2 story wing. The projecting gable has decorative bargeboard and scrolled brackets in the eaves. The second floor of the gable has a wide, half-round window with stone sill and decorative brick surround. The window is divided into three parts by wide pilasters. Below this is a wide window with segmental arch window opening with paired 2/2 windows separated by a fluted pilaster. The entrance is in the wing and is sheltered beneath a partial-width shed roof porch supported by square posts and large decorative brackets. Windows in the wing are 2/2 with segmental arch openings. A gabled dormer is centered on the wing's roof. Behind the house is a long, narrow outbuilding with shed roof. The section closest to the house is brick and there is a slightly wider board and batten addition attached to the rear.

127 East 1st Street, Mueller House, c. 1839, **Non-contributing** (survey #12)

This 1 1/2 story half-timber frame house sits on a stone foundation that has been parged with concrete. The asymmetrical façade has an entrance in the first bay that is accessed by several

steps and a concrete stoop. Next to this is a set of modern paired windows in an opening that has been filled-in to accommodate smaller windows. Another set of paired, replacement windows, are located further down the façade. Above each of the first floor openings are small casement windows on the 1/2 story. The entire building has been covered in aluminum siding. Though considered non-contributing due to alterations, removal non-historic siding to expose historic materials might make this a contributing resource in the district.

130-32 East 1st Street, Ruff-Maushund House, c. 1840/c.1865, **Non-contributing** (survey #22)
Outbuilding: Garage, **non-contributing**

The form and massing of this one story, side gable house is typical of mid-19th Century Missouri-German houses in Hermann. Built in two stages, the façade has a 7-bay façade with entrances in the second and fifth bays (from east). The original 5-bay section of the house is thought to be of braced frame or log construction, while the two-bay addition and rear addition are brick. Window openings on the façade have been altered from original. The façade and part of the side elevations has been covered in Permastone siding, and the rest in aluminum. Though considered non-contributing due to alterations, removal non-historic siding to expose historic materials might make this a contributing resource in the district. On the alley is a wide side-gable garage with vinyl siding and a concrete block foundation.

131 East 1st Street, Residential/Commercial Building, c. 1995, **Non-contributing**

Two-story, frame, gable front building on concrete foundation. The second story projects over the first story storefront. The first story has an off center entrance with plate glass display to the east and a small 1/1 sash window to the west. The second floor has a 1/1 window to the east and paired windows on the far west corner.

137 East 1st Street, Service station, c. 1930, **Contributing**

One-story service station with two garage bays and a small storefront. The brick building has a shed roof and concrete foundation and is surrounded by a concrete parking area. The paneled garage doors, with multi-light upper sections, appear to be early or original.

200-202 East 1st Street, Begemann Building, c. 1895, **Contributing** (survey #23)

This two-part brick commercial block on stone foundation is 2 1/2 stories with mansard roof. The mansard roof has metal cresting and is covered in slate shingles. There are large brick dormers on either corner with round-arch pediments and rounded 1/1 windows. Between there are two smaller round arch dormers with 1/1 windows flanked by decorative pediments. Below the mansard is a pressed metal cornice with large brackets. The eight second floor windows are 1/1 with segmental arches. The keystones and corner blocks of the arches are stone. The storefronts have c. 1935 aluminum storefronts with more recent wood kickplates designed to look like a c. 1900 storefront. A shake shingle awning extends across both storefronts. At the east corner is a round arch entry that provides access to the second floor.

204-206 East 1st Street, Concert Hall, 1878, **Contributing** (survey #24)

This 2 1/2 story commercial block has unique parapet that curves up from the corners to a flat central parapet wall that shields the gable roof. There are two small segmental arch windows in the pediment. The second floor is 7-bays wide. The central bay has a narrow door with 2-light transom that provides access onto a galleried porch. On either side are 4/4 wood sash windows with segmental arches. The first floor is also 7-bays that roughly correspond with those on the second floor. The first, second, fifth and seventhes bays contain entrances with small windows or display windows in the other bays.

205 East 1st Street, Commercial block, c. 1940, **Contributing** (survey #10)

This 2-story commercial building is constructed of buff brick on a concrete foundation. The building has a slightly Moderne design with narrow bands of red brick above the storefront, above and below the second story windows and along the parapet wall. The first floor has three banks of storefront windows with a recessed entrance in the eastern most storefront. The second floor has five sets of paired 2/2 (vertical pane) windows. The parapet is capped by corrugated metal siding.

208 East 1st Street, Hermann Savings Bank, c. 1915, **Contributing** (survey #25)

This temple fronted bank has a limestone façade with dentiled cornice and paneled parapet wall. The entrances and windows are framed by wide pilasters on either corner and colossal Doric columns the windows and entrances are recessed behind the column. The central entrance has a grand entrance with acanthus leaf molding and a round arched transom with criss-cross tracery. On ether side are modern aluminum display windows set within round arch openings. Like the central entrance, the windows have transoms with criss-cross tracery.

210 East 1st Street, Commercial Block, c. 1920, **Contributing** (survey #26)

This 2-story, 2-part brick commercial block sits on a concrete foundation and has a low-pitched gable roof hidden behind a stepped parapet. Two small 2/2 windows with buff colored brick flat lintels are on the second floor. The centered recessed entrance on the storefront has been replaced by an ATM, but the two flanking large display windows with two-light transoms are still in place. A secondary entrance, located west of the storefront, accesses the second floor.

211 East 1st Street, Schaumberg Hardware, c. 1935, **Contributing** (survey #9)

This very wide 2-part red brick commercial building has a stepped parapet capped by terra cotta blocks. The second floor has 9, 1/1 windows. The central 3 windows are closely spaced and the other six are widely spaced on either side. This grouping corresponds with the division of the first floor. There is a central storefront flanked by narrow entrances (with transoms). On either side are storefront windows with 2-light transoms. Between the first and second floor is a long sign panel surrounded by brick with terra cotta corner blocks.

216 East 1st Street, Hasenritter Building, c. 1869-0/1878/1898, **Contributing** (survey #27)
This is a 2 1/2 story, gable-fronted brick commercial block on a stone foundation. The gable end has fish scale shingles and a grouping of 4 wood windows in the center. The second story is slightly asymmetrical with a seam in the middle indicating where the building was expanded. To the west of the seam are three 2/2 wood windows with segmental arch windows and stone sills. To the east are 2 similar windows. The first floor has two storefronts of traditional design with wood framed display windows, transoms, kick plates and recessed entrances.

217 East 1st Street, Commercial Building, c. 1930, **Contributing**
One story commercial building with non-historic frame boomtown front. The first floor has a recessed entrance to the west and large aluminum frame display windows.

218 East 1st Street, Giesecke Building, 1892, **Contributing** (survey #28)
A Late Victorian building, this two-story two-part commercial block is brick. The second floor is divided into two bays by paneled pilasters. The western bay contains a large oriel window with pyramidal roof, metal cornice, pressed metal siding and panels below the 1/1 windows. The second bay has a basket arch widow opening with stone or terra cotta keystone and corner blocks. Within the opening is a door and side windows with stained glass transoms. The door accesses a balcony with cured railing. The first floor storefront was updated in the 1930s with a black Carrarra glass surround and aluminum framed display windows and recessed entrance. To the west is a secondary entrance for the second floor with early or original cast iron pilasters, boarded over transom and sidelights.

219 East 1st Street, Prudot Building, 1876, **Contributing** (survey #8)
Two-story brick commercial building with hipped standing seam metal roof and a stone foundation. A corbeled brick cornice extends across the façade and two other sides. The second floor has a centered double-leaf door with 4-light transom set within a segmental arch opening. The door accesses a second story balcony surrounded by a decorative cut-out wood railing. On either side are segmental arch windows with stone keystones and 4/4 windows. The first floor has a modern storefront with recessed entrance. A four panel door with transom provides access to the second floor.

220 East 1st Street, Commercial building, c. 1900, **Contributing** (survey #29)
Two-story Late Victorian brick commercial block. A decorative pressed metal, bracketed cornice extends across the façade. The second floor has six bays with segmental arch windows with stone sills. The first floor has a modern storefront with recessed entrance on the eastern half of the building. A porch supported by square posts extends across the facade.

222 East 1st Street, Commercial building, 1886, **Contributing** (survey #30)
Two-story brick building on stone foundation with parapeted side gable roof. A simple brick

corbelled cornice extends below the corrugated metal roof. A small gabled dormer is centered in the roof. The second story is five bays wide with a centered door that accesses a small balcony. The door and the two windows on either side of it have segmental arched windows and stone sills. The first floor has a centered recessed entrance with paired doors, large display windows are located on either side. The first floor has been covered in Permastone siding.

224 East 1st Street, Weinert Building, 1859-60, **Contributing** (survey #31)
Two-story brick building on stone foundation with parapeted side gable roof. The wood dentiled cornice extends across the façade. The second floor has three windows. The two windows on the west are 6/6 replacement sash with decorative cast iron lintels with wood sills. To the east are paired 6/6 replacement windows under a wide cast iron hood. On the first floor is a modern storefront with centered recessed entrance and aluminum framed display windows.

225 East 1st Street, Commercial building, c. 1940, **Contributing**
One story buff brick commercial building constructed c. 1940 as a Kroger grocer store, this building is still used for its original purpose. The buff brick, one-story building has a recessed entrance to the west with a long bank of display windows with tile kickplates to the east. A small shake awning extends across the façade.

227 East 1st Street, Commercial building, c.2000, **Non-contributing**
One-story modern brick front commercial building with stepped parapet. The centered entrance has a transom and is flanked by two fixed, multi-pane windows with stone or concrete sills on each side.

226 East 1st Street, Commercial Building, c. 1910, **Contributing** (survey #32)
Two story brick 2-part commercial block. The parapet has tile coping and a corbelled brick cornice. The second floor has two segmental arch windows that have been partially infilled to fit smaller 1/1 windows. A cast iron beam tops the storefront that has a center display window with 2-light transom. The storefront entrance is on the east, and a recessed doorway to the west of the storefront accesses the second floor.

228 East 1st Street, Hermann Eye Center, c. 1995, **Non-contributing**
One-story brick building with front facing gable roof behind a stone or concrete capped shaped parapet wall. Centered in the gable end is a signboard outlined in brick. The first floor is six bays wide with entrances in the end bays and fixed pane windows between.

230 East 1st Street, Commercial Building, c. 1930, **Contributing** (survey #33)
One-part commercial block with tile capped parapet wall. The parapet wall has wide, narrow textured brick. The storefront has a Carrarra glass surround and raised projecting jewelry

display window beneath which is a brick flowerbed.

231 East 1st Street, Commercial building, c. 1960, **Non-contributing**
Two story, brick-faced, commercial building with stepped parapet capped by tile coping. The first floor has a centered entrance with two display windows to either side. The original openings have been partially infilled by wood panels and square multi-light fisted windows. The second story has two wide openings with soldier brick lentils. These openings have also been partially infilled by wood panels and 6/6 modern windows. The façade brick appears to be more recent that the rest of the building.

237 East 1st Street, Monnig Building, 1886, **Contributing** (survey #6)
This two-part brick commercial block on stone foundation is 2 1/2 stories with mansard roof. The mansard roof has metal cresting and is covered in slate shingles. Over the slightly projecting center bay of the building is a brick dormer with pediment roof flanked by metal finials. On either side of this are round arch dormers with decorative pilasters with 2/2 windows. A pressed metal cornice with brackets extends across the facades and two secondary elevations. The second floor has five evenly spaced 2/2 windows with segmental arched windows with stone corner blocks and stone sills. The first floor has a double-leaf round arch opening with double leaf doors and a sunburst transom in the projecting center bay. Modern storefronts with four-light transoms are located to ether side of this bay. A single story brick addition with double leaf doors and transom is located on the west side. A wood frame, board and batten building shares a common brick wall to the west side of this addition, flush with the street.

234 East 1st Street, Commercial building, c. 1980, **Non-contributing**
Wide, one story commercial building with flat roof. The façade is asymmetrical with five large round arched openings to the west. The center arched opening contains an entrance and the others have three part windows with transoms. The western portion has three tall, narrow, segmental arched openings.

238 East 1st Street, Hermann Star Mills, 1867/1884/1908, **Contributing**
This 4 1/2 story gable-front mill building on stone foundation. The first floor has a central entrance with segmental arch opening and sidelights on either side of the wood door. Small windows in-filled with glass blocks are located to either side. The second through third floors each have 2 evenly spaced windows with segmental arched openings with 6/6 windows. The half story has two segmental arched widows with 6/6 wood sash. A round window is located near the peak of the roof.

East 1st Street and Gellert, Caboose, **Non-contributing**
A small park has been developed on the northeast corner of East 1st and Gellert. The centerpiece of the park is a large red caboose probably dating from the 1930s and moved to

this location in the last 20 years.

315 East 1st Street, MFA Mill, c. 1895, **Contributing**

Multi-story grain elevator with attached frame, gable front office. The elevator is clad in metal siding and has a metal roof. The center block has a low pitched gable roof with gabled cupola. It also has multiple shed additions. The attached office/store is a 1-story gable front building with gabled projection and partial width-porch.

300 East 1st Street, Hofgarten, 2008, **2 Non-contributing**

Constructed in 2008, the Hofgarten is a German-style performance and event facility. At its brick-paved entrance it has a fountain and set of brick pillars holding an iron gate. To either side of the entrance are two large brick pavilions with large paneled doors that allow them to be opened for public performances during temperate weather and closed for security.

330 East 1st Street, Hermann Brewing Co/Hermannhof Winery, 1856/1870/1880, **Contributing** (survey #219)

Outbuildings: Press house/bottling building, **Non-contributing**; Sausage factory building, **Non-contributing;** Gazebo, **Non-Contributing**

The winery was constructed in three building campaigns. The largest portion of the building, built c. 1855-56, is a 2-story brick building with hipped roof and rock-faced stone foundation. It has a centered double-leaf entrance with a segmental arch opening and multi-pane transom. The entrance is flanked by two 6/6 wood windows. The second story has 5, evenly spaced 6/6 windows. There is also a gabled dormer with 6/6 window. Attached to the main block is the second, narrower addition constructed in 1869-70. This 2-bay section has a double-leaf entry with transom. First and second story windows have segmental arch 6/6 windows. This building also has a small gabled dormer. The third addition is a one story frame building resting on a stone foundation. The pedimented entrance has transom and sidelights and there is a 6/6 window with classical surround. There are several buildings and structures associated with the current winery/restaurant business in the building. Directly behind the building is a larger bottling works with brick foundation and first floor and upper floors clad in vertical board siding. Facing Frene Creek southwest of the building is a building once used as a sausage making facility. It is brick with end gable roof and full width porch. A heavy timber gazebo sits at the southeast corner of the historic building. The bottling works, sausage factory and gazebo are considered non-contributing because they were constructed well after the period of significance.

338 East 1st Street, Cooperage/Wine Cellar, c. 1850. **Contributing** (survey #218)

This shed roof buildings is built into a hill side and is on three grade levels. It is constructed of brick on a stone foundation and has a frame addition. The North façade has two evenly-spaced 6/6 wood windows with segmental arched openings and a dentiled brick cornice. An

entrance to the cellar projects from the basement level. The entrance is on the west side and is flanked by a 6/6 window. The frame addition/section projects from the west side and is 2-stories, though its roofline follows that of the brick building. The rear wall of the building is of stone construction and there is a stone wine cellar beneath the building and in the hillside.

407 East 1st Street, Hugo Kropp House, c. 1901-1908.**Contributing** (survey #205)
Outbuilding: Shed/barn, **contributing**

Two-story brick house on a concrete foundation. The house has a hipped roof and projecting hipped bay. A partial width porch with squared columns and a turned balustrade spans the rest of the façade. The entrance is centered and has a transom. There are paired 1/1 windows in the projecting bay and next to the entrance on the first and second floors. The second story has a door that accesses the roof of the porch. A two story wood porch has been added to the west side in 2006. At the rear of the property is a single story shed/barn building with metal roof and board and batten siding.

409 East 1st Street, Caroline Wohlt House, c. 1908-1913, **Contributing** (survey #206)
Outbuilding: Garage, **contributing**

This 1 1/2 story frame house has a front-gable roof, is clad in clapboard siding and sits on a scored concrete foundation. The entrance has a single-bay porch with turned post, decorative scrolled balustrade, and a metal hipped roof. There are two 2/2 windows with pedimented hoods to the west of the entrance and one to the east. Similar windows (2) are also located in the gable. Also on the property is a 2-car garage with tar paper and batten siding.

415 East 1st Street, August Wohlt House, 1884, **Contributing** (survey #207)
Outbuilding: Garage, **non-contributing**

Two -story brick house with hipped roof, decorative brick cornice, and stone foundation. The 5-bay façade has a centered, segmental arched door with two-light transom. The single-bay porch that shelters the entrance has been rebuilt. The eastern most bay has a frame oriel window with dentiled cornice and hipped roof on the first floor. The second floor windows are 2/2 with segmental arches; the center opening is taller and accesses the porch roof. A gable dormer is centered on the metal roof. A modern 3 car garage is located near the alley behind the house.

500 East 1st Street, Frances Boeing House/Post Office, 1845-51, alt. 1900. **Contributing** (survey #214)

This is a 1 1/2 story side gable house with shed addition on the rear. The original part of the house sits on a stone foundation and the newer portion on concrete. The entrance is roughly centered and is sheltered beneath an single bay, shed roof porch with turned post. To the west of the entrance (original house) are the 2/2 windows. Above these windows are small casement (?) windows in the 1/2 story. To the east of the entrance are two widely spaced 2/2 windows.

502 East 1st Street, Fries-Schneider House, 1851-53, alt. c. 1870, **Contributing** (survey #213)
One story brick house with side gable metal roof, dentiled brick cornice, and stone foundation. The four bay façade has an entrance in the west bay and 2/2 windows in the other three. The door and windows have stone sills and thick stone lentils. A shed roof addition was constructed c. 1870 to the rear of the house, and extends east of the house. There is a secondary entrance and 6/6 window in the extension.

514 East 1st Street, Residence, c. 1905, **Contributing** (survey #212)
This 1 1/2 story, frame, gable and wing house sits on a concrete foundation and is covered in aluminum siding. The projecting gable has a 1/1 window in the gable, below which is a wider 1/1 window on the first floor. The entrance is in the wing and is sheltered beneath a shed roof porch supported by turned post. The roof of the wing has a shed roof dormer with two 1/1 windows.

518 East 1st Street, Residence, c. 1920, **Contributing** (survey #211)
This small 1 1/2 story frame house has a gable front roof and poured concrete foundation and asbestos siding. The façade is asymmetrical with a slightly off center entrance, to one side is a single 3/1 window and to the other are paired 3/1 windows. There are also paired 3/1 windows in the gable. A 2/3 hipped roof porch supported by square posts shelters the entrance and single window.

520 East 1st Street, Residence, c. 1840/c. 1900, **Contributing** (survey #210)
This 1 1/2 story, brick, gable and wing house sits on a rock foundation and has a corrugated metal roof. The projecting gable has a 2/2 (?) window in the gable, below which is a wider 2/2 window on the first floor. The entrance is in the wing and is sheltered beneath a shed roof screened-in porch supported by turned posts. A cellar entrance is located at the front corner of the house.

West 1st Street

110 West 1st Street, Residence, c. 1965, **Non-contributing**
Outbuilding: Garage, **non-contributing;** Shed, **contributing**
One-story ranch house with partially exposed concrete basement. The house as a side gable roof with an entrance tucked into a small recessed porch at the northwest corner. The façade has a large picture window in the western bay with paired windows in the eastern bay. The walls are clad in vinyl siding. A secondary entrance leads out of the exposed basement. To the east is a gable front garage clad in plywood siding. On the alley a shed roof shed/garage that pre-dates the house.

112 West 1st Street, Residence, c. 1920, **Contributing** (survey 320)
Outbuilding: Garage, **Contributing**

Small 1 ½-story gable-front bungalow on a stone foundation. The full width front porch is its most distinctive feature. It has basket handle arch openings (2 on the front and one on each side) and a hipped roof. Entrance to the porch is to one side. The house has an off-center entrance with 3/1 wood windows to each side. Paired 3/1 windows are centered in the gable end. The walls are clad in asbestos shingle siding. On the alley is a shed-roof garage that appears to date to the construction of the house.

118 West 1st Street, Residence, c. 1915, **Non-contributing** (survey #321)

This 1/1/2 story house has a wide front facing gable roof and sits on a concrete foundation. Its wraparound porch is in filled with large plate glass windows and may date from a later period. There porch has an understory that is also in filled with plate glass windows. Centered in the gable is a 3-pane metal window. The walls are clad in vinyl siding.

122 West 1st Street, Residence, c. 1915, **Non-contributing**
Outbuilding: Garage, **non-contributing**

This 1 1/2 story frame house has a front facing gable roof and sits on a concrete foundation. The walls are covered with vinyl siding and its windows are either modern replacements or covered by modern storms that obscure window detail. The first story façade has a projecting, three-sided, bay window. A concrete stoop leads to the entrance that is sheltered beneath a gabled hood. Centered low in the gable are paired 1/1 windows. On the alley is a gable front garage with replacement doors and windows.

124 West 1st Street, Residence, c. 1980, **Non-contributing**

This 1 ½ story brick house has a steeply pitched side gable roof punctuated by two gable roof dormers. A shed roof porch extends across the façade. To the west is a slightly smaller wing. To the rear is a large 2-story garage addition.

136 West 1st Street, St. Paul's Evangelical Church, 1907, **Contributing**

The façade of this Romanesque Revival Church is dominated by a multistory tower topped by a steeply pyramidal roof. The brick in the tower has a diamond pattern in buff brick and fenestration is narrow with round arch tops. The belfry has arcaded openings with stone columns. Above this is a projecting dentiled cornice. The gabled front has a corbelled cornice and round topped Palladian windows. The top of the center window is a Rose window. Attached to the east is a three story school building with side gable roof and flat arched fenestration.

East 2nd Street

100 East 2nd Street, Vollersten-Seibs House, c. 1840/1850/1880, **Contributing** (survey #46)
Small, 1-story brick gable front house with stone foundation. The central door has a single-bay gable front porch (c. 1880) supported by turned posts. There are decorative scrolled cutout railings. The entrance is flanked 6/6 segmental arch windows. A shed roof single-car garage has been added to the east side, and a c. 1880 addition to the rear.

104 East 2nd Street, Residence, c. 1900/c.1930, **Non-contributing**
The center section of this 1 ½ story frame home is similar to Missouri-German houses in Hermann with a steeply pitched side gable roof with large dormers, and a centered entrance under a partial width, shed roof porch. Two wings were added sometime prior to 1932. The eastern wing has a secondary entrance flanked by windows. The western wing has two evenly spaced windows. Though the building developed this form during the period of significance, the addition of modern, vertical wood panel siding on the exterior has affected the historic character.

105 East 2nd Street, Geselleschaft Erholung building, 1850, **Contributing** (survey #45)
This 1-story brick building has a parapeted side gable roof clad in metal. It is representative of mid-19th Century Missouri-German architecture in Hermann. The façade is 7-bays wide with doors in the 3rd and 4th bays (from east). The doors are sheltered beneath a partial width shed roof porch supported by turned post. The railing has panels with diamond shapes cut out of the centers. The windows on the façade are 2/2 wood sash set within segmental brick arches. There is a corbelled brick cornice.

108 East 2nd Street, Klinger House, 1892, **Contributing** (survey #47)
Outbuilding: Shed, **contributing**
This 2 1/2 story Queen Anne style house is constructed of brick with a stone foundation and hipped roof. The irregular façade has a projecting bay. The first floor has a wide basket arch opening with arched transom and three windows. The wide central window are separated by narrower 1/1 windows by wood pilasters. Two bands of stone with large panels separate the first floor from the paired second story windows. A cornice with paneled frieze extends across the roof line. There is a round arched dormer above the projecting bay. The entrance is located in the recessed bay. The entrance has a transom and wide sidelights on either side. It is sheltered beneath an elaborately detailed pedimented porch with Eastlake details. Above the entrance is a 1/1 wood window. At the rear of the lot is a brick, shed roof outbuilding with parapeted sidewalls.

111 East 2nd Street, Kaempf-Hirzel House, c. 1850/1862/1892, **Contributing** (survey #44)
Outbuilding: Gable front garage, **non-contributing**; Shed, **contributing**
This -story side-gable brick house sits on a raised stone foundation (parged in concrete) and

is typical of Missouri-German buildings in Hermann. Built in 2 stages, this building is now nine bays wide with a central entrance. There is a single bay, pedimented porch supported by modern metal posts. Windows are replacement sash with flat arches and stone sills. There is a wide wood cornice with scrolled brackets. Also on the lot is a gable front frame garage and a small, shed-roof shed with corrugated metal siding.

112 East 2nd Street, Residence, c. 1970, **Non-contributing**

One story brick ranch house with side gable roof and centered, recessed porch. Extensive landscaping obscures the façade making additional description difficult.

115 East 2nd Street, Hirzel Law Office/Robert Robyn House, c. 1878/1880, **Contributing** (survey #43)

Outbuildings: Summer kitchen, **contributing**; Frame outbuilding, **contributing;** Garage, **non-contributing**

This 1-story brick side-gable house has a raised stone basement. The building is 4-bays wide with modern replacement windows in segmental arch openings with stone sills. A gable roofed dormer is centered on the roof line. Below the roof is a molded cornice with narrow board frieze. The entrance is located on the west (side) elevation. The house has three outbuildings. A brick summer kitchen is located on the west edge of the property. It has a shed roof and three door openings on the west face. The frame outbuilding has a gable roof with board and batten and corrugated metal siding. An open garage with brick walls and low pitched shed roof is located at the rear.

117 East 2nd Street, Riek Music Hall, 1856-57, **Non-contributing** (survey #42)

Outbuildings: Garage/barn, **contributing;** Shed, **non-contributing**

Two-story brick building with hipped roof and stone foundation. A 1-story, modern, flat roof addition has been added to the front of the building. In 2007, the façade underwent further remodeling adding a two-story porch. The porch has square posts with aluminum sided porch rails. The façade is 5 bays on the second story, though the middle bay has been bricked in. The other four bays contain modern replacement windows with segmental arched openings. The façade has a corbelled cornice with an arrangement of angled courses. There is a historic board and batten garage/barn on concrete foundation at the rear of the building. A second historic long, shed roof, board and batten, outbuilding lies to the west, but a large gable-front metal clad addition (facing 2nd Street) affects the historic integrity of the outbuilding.

118 East 2nd Street, Residence, c. 1940, **Contributing** (survey #48)

Outbuildings: Garage, **contributing**

This 1 1/2-story Tudor style house is constructed of brick and sits on a stone foundation. It has a side gable roof with two projecting cross gables. The larger cross gable has paired windows on the first floor and a 3/1 wood window in the gable. The smaller projecting gable

has an entrance with concrete stoop. The long bay has a set of 3, 3/1 wood sash windows. On the west elevation is a brick porch with low pitched hipped roof. On the alley is a small brick, gable front garage with attached carport.

120 East 2nd Street, Prager-Jaennike House, c. 1845/c. 1880, **Contributing** (survey #49)
Outbuildings: Shed, contributing; Sign shop, **non-contributing**

This house was constructed in two stages: a front-gable section constructed c. 1845 and a side-gable wing completed c. 1880. The front gabled portion is 1 1/2 stories with two bays. The first floor has two 2/2 windows with segmental arch windows. In the gables are two 6-pane casement windows. An interior chimney extends above the gable peak. The wing contains the entrance that is roughly centered in the façade. To the east are two 2/2 segmental arch windows with stone sills. Above these windows is a gable roof dormer. The property has two outbuildings on the alley. One is a small shed roof brick building (**C**) and the second is a two story, side gable shop constructed of salvaged barn wood.

124 East 2nd Street, August Meyer House, 1885/1925, **Contributing** (survey #50)
Outbuildings: Smokehouse, **contributing**; Garage, **Non-contributing**

This house shares general characteristics with other Missouri-German Houses in Hermann, though it is more elaborately detailed. This 1-story house has parapeted side gables with paired chimneys on each end and a cut stone foundation. The entrance is centered in the 5-bay façade. It is sheltered beneath a single-bay, classically detailed porch with dentiled cornice returns and a broad entablature. The porch roof is supported by square Doric columns and there are scrolled ornaments attached. There are 2/2 windows with segmental arches on either side. Windows have working shutters. The slightly overhanging eaves are lined by an elaborate wood cornice with dentils and scrolled brackets. There is a two-bay garage with shed roof and concrete foundation at the alley. There is also a brick gable roof smokehouse. A stone retaining wall lines the front yard.

125 East 2nd Street, Queen Anne residence, c. 1896, **Contributing** (survey #41)
Outbuildings: Garage/shed, **contributing**

This 2 1/2 story hipped-roof house is constructed of brick on a stone foundation. The façade has a projecting bay with chamfered corners and a steeply pitched cross gable. The gable has a wide plain bargeboard. Paired 16/1 wood windows are set in the gable and are surrounded by fish scale shingles. The corners of the gable roof are supported by elaborate scrolled brackets. The first and second floor of the projection have wide, segmental arch windows. The first floor window has a stained glass transom over a fixed pane. On the second is a Queen Anne style window with multiple small panes around a large pane window over a single sash. The entrance is in the recessed bay and is sheltered under a partial-width free-classic porch with rounded projecting end and pediment over the entrance. On the alley behind the house is a one story garage/storage shed with concrete foundation and clapboard siding constructed c. 1920.

129-131 East 2nd Street, Residence, Henry Tekotte/builder, 1857-58, **Contributing** (survey #40)
Outbuildings: Two-story garage, **non-contributing;** Shed, **non-contributing**

This two-story brick residence sits on a stone foundation and has a metal side-gable roof. The façade is 4-bays wide and the entrance is located in the western most bay. The entrance has a flat arch opening and a single light transom above a paneled door. Windows have flat aches and 2/2 wood sash windows. A two-story frame addition clad in vinyl siding is recessed behind the chimney stack of the western elevation. Though noticeable, the addition is not overwhelming and does not impact the important characteristics of the building. To the rear of the lot is a large, two-story frame multi-car garage with gambrel roof constructed c. 1990. Apartments are located above the garage. Also behind the house is a small, gable roof, shed clad in vinyl siding.

130 East 2nd Street, Bungalow residence, c. 1915, **Contributing** (survey #51)
Outbuildings: Garage, **non-contributing**; Carport, **non-contributing**

One-story, frame, front gable Craftsman bungalow on a concrete foundation. The full width porch is an extension of the gable roof. There are wide eves with curved rafter tails in the side eaves and knee braces in the gable eaves. The porch roof is supported by squared columns with simple capitals. A six-light casement window is in the gable end. The porch is the main feature of the façade, though there is an entrance and paired windows on the front wall. The house is clad in asbestos siding. At the alley is a modern vinyl clad garage and carport.

133 East 2nd Street, Christoph Hoffman rental house, 1853-5/1900, **Contributing** (survey #339)

Originally constructed as a 1 or 1 1/2-story residence in c. 1853, this frame building had a second story added around 1900. The 2-story frame building has a flat roof, sits on a stone foundation, and has vinyl siding. The first floor is four bays wide with an entrance in the western most bay. First floor windows are replacement windows. The second floor has three, evenly spaced window openings. The parapet wall has fish scale shingles and a simple projecting cornice.

134 East 2nd Street, Townhouse Residences, 2006, **Non-contributing**
Outbuildings: Garage, **non-contributing**

Modern brick duplex in a boxy gable and wing form. The eastern section is 2-story gable front with segmental arched openings for the door and window on the first floor, and centered window on the second. The wing is 1 ½ stories with an entrance and two segmental arched faux multi-light windows on the first floor and a gable roof dormer centered on the roof. Facing the alley is a modern 4-car garage with side gable roof and vinyl siding.

209 E. 2nd Street, Bank Drive-thru, c. 2000, **Non-contributing structure**

This lot is taken up by a large parking area. In the center of the lot is a small side-gable

drive-thru structure associated with a nearby bank.

213 East 2nd Street, Apartment Building, c. 1960, **Non-contributing**
Outbuildings: Garage/shed, **contributing**

Two-story brick apartment building with side gable roof. The entrance is centered under a gable roof porch with brick posts. To either side are large, square picture windows. Similar windows are located on the second floor on either side of a small casement window. TO the rear is a gable roof garage/shed with metal siding. At the rear of the building is a large side gable building with wood siding. The 1932 Sanborn map shows long narrow frame building at this location, and it appears to be several years older than the apartment building on the same lot.

220 East 2nd Street, Hermann Volunteer Fire Department, Station #1, 2007, **Non-contributing**
The center section of this large modern brick building is side gabled with three metal garage doors. To either side are one-story hipped roof wings.

222 East 2nd Street, Conrade Maushund Residence, c. 1848/alt. c. 1890, **Contributing** (survey #54)
Outbuilding: Garage, **contributing**

This 1-story frame house has a side-gable roof and sits on a stone foundation that has been covered in concrete. The façade is four asymmetrical bays wide with a centered entrance in the third bay. The windows are 2/2 with wide, plain, surrounds. The walls, including those of the brick rear addition, have been covered in modern aluminum siding. On the alley is a two story gable-front garage with sliding wood doors on the first floor. The second floor is frame and clad in roll siding printed to look like coursed stone.

223 East 2nd Street, Robert Mumbraeur Residence, 1887, **Contributing** (survey #38)
Outbuilding: Garage/storage building, **contributing**

This 1 1/2 story house is typical of Missouri-German residences in Hermann. It is a brick side-gable house with corbelled brick cornice and sits on a stone foundation. The facade is five bays wide with a centered entrance topped by a two-light transom. To either side of the entrance are two, vinyl sash windows with segmental arches. There are two pedimented dormers on the roof with decorative wood trim. Windows in the dormer are modern replacements. At the rear of the property, along the alley, is a garage/storage building with board and batten siding, concrete foundation and metal roof.

224 East 2nd Street, Residence, c. 1900, **Contributing** (survey #55)
Outbuilding: Garage, **non-contributing**

This 1 1/2 story, frame, gable and wing house sits on a concrete foundation and is covered in modern aluminum siding above a Permastone skirt. The projecting gable has a 1/1 window in the gable. Below the gable window are paired 1/1 windows. The entrance is in the wing

and is sheltered beneath a single-bay shed roof porch supported by turned posts. The roof of the wing has a gable dormer with paired 1/1 windows. At the alley is a small one-story frame garage with concrete foundation and Masonite siding. Attached to one side is a carport.

225 East 2nd Street, residence, c. 1965, **Non-contributing**

One story frame house with side gable roof. The entrance is centered with a large bay window to the west, and shed roof projection to the east. To the east is a gable front garage connected to the house by a breezeway. The house is clad in vinyl siding.

228 East 2nd Street, Residence, c. 1930. **Contributing** (survey #56)
Outbuilding: Garage, **contributing**

This simple 1 1/2 story brick residence has a front facing gable roof with flush eaves and sits on a concrete foundation. The façade is wide and has three bays. The entrance is in the center bay and is sheltered beneath a gable roof porch supported by modern metal posts. To one side are paired 3/1 windows beneath metal awnings and to the other is a single window with metal awnings. In the gable end are paired windows. Behind the house is a brick, two-car garage with front facing gable roof. It may have been constructed at the same time or soon after the construction of the house.

229 East 2nd Street, Residence, c. 1985. **Non-contributing**
Outbuilding: Garage, **non-contributing**

Brick 1-story, side gable ranch house on concrete foundation. The entrance is off-center with a large picture window to the east and smaller 1/1 window to the west. A shed roof porch extends over the entrance and picture window. Behind the house is a free-standing brick garage with gable front roof.

234 East 2nd Street, Residence, c. 1885. **Contributing** (survey #57)
Outbuilding: Garage/shed, **non-contributing**

This 1 1/2 story, frame, gable and wing house sits on a concrete foundation and is covered in vinyl siding. The projecting gable has a seemingly off center window in the gable. On the first floor of the gable is a projecting bay with hipped roof. The entrance is in the wing and is sheltered beneath a single-bay porch. The porch has a second story balcony sheltered beneath gable roof. The roof of the wing has a wall dormer with gable roof and 2/2 window. Below the dormer on the first floor is a window. Though the house has modern siding, it retains its form and its original or early 2/2 wood windows. At the alley is a front-gable garage clad in asbestos shingle with metal roof.

310 East 2nd Street, Residence, c. 2007, **Non-contributing**

The design of this one-story side-gable house is based on the Johnson Eikmann house, which is still standing and was constructed in 2007. The one-story house is constructed of rough cut blocks with a side-gable metal roof. Large chimneys extend through the roof at the end

walls. The entrance, in a segmental arched opening, is centered between 6/6 wood windows.

314 East 2nd Street, Fleisch House, c. 1860/2007 , **Non-contributing**

Though moved from its original location from Highway 100 west of Hermann, the Fleisch house was carefully reconstructed and restored at this location in 2007. The house is historically associated with the German settlement of Hermann and vicinity and displays many of the characteristics of Missouri-German houses in the community and, thus, does not detract from the historic character or association of the district. The end gable of this 1 ½ story side-gable house faces the street. The façade faces east and is frame construction on the north and stone on the south ends. The entrance is roughly centered and sheltered beneath a small projection from the main roofline. The window openings in the stone section are segmental arch with 2/2 wood sashes. The frame section also has 2/2 wood windows with simple surrounds.

316 East 2nd Street, Berger Grass House, c. 18??/2008, **Non-contributing**

Though moved from its original location on Frene Creek Road of Highway 100 W;, the Berger Grass house was carefully reconstructed and restored at this location in 2008. The house is historically associated with the German settlement of Hermann and vicinity and displays many of the characteristics of Missouri-German houses in the community and, thus, does not detract from the historic character or association of the district. It is a one-story, side gable house with steeply pitched metal roof. The façade is three bays wide with a central entry flanked by 6/6 wood (modern replicas) windows. The window openings are relatively small compared to other local houses of the period, likely because this building was constructed of roughly cut stone instead of brick.

418 East 2nd Street, Residence, c. 1980, **Non-contributing**

Outbuilding: Shed, **non-contributing**

Modern two-story side gable house with side gable roof and projecting front gable. The walls are clad in vinyl siding. A two-story deck/porch is located in the "L" of the cross gables. A small shed is located on the property.

426 East 2nd, Residence, c. 1970, **Non-contributing**

Two story house with concrete first floor and frame upper story. The roof is side gable and there is a gable front porch that extends both floors. The walls are clad in Masonite siding.

434 East 2nd Street, Residence, c. 1890, **Contributing** (survey #226)

Outbuilding: Wood shed with attached carport, **non-contributing**

The primary façade of this 1 ½ story, hipped roof, frame house faces away from the street. A full-width porch that has been infilled (probably within the historic period of the district) with windows and sided stretches across the façade. The center section of the Gellert Street-facing elevation has a 2/2 window on the first floor and a gable roofed dormer in the clipped gable.

A smaller 2/2 window is located in the 3rd bay. The roof is covered in metal and the walls are clad in asbestos siding. Though altered this house retains many of its early features. Behind the house is a woodshed with an attached, modern, carport.

500 East 2nd Street, Geiger-Moebus Residence, c. 1850/alt. c. 1915, **Non-contributing** (survey #127)

The form of this house is typical of Missouri-German architecture in Hermann--1 1/2-story, side gable with little or no eaves. However, many of its original details are covered by modern Permastone siding. Built in two stages, this house was originally 3-bays wide, though 3 additional bays were added c. 1915. The entrance is in the eastern most bay. The entrance and adjacent 2 bays are sheltered beneath a hipped roof porch supported by turned post. All windows on the façade are 2/2 windows, though only the western three bays have wood surrounds. Over the eastern portion of the building is a dormer with pressed metal siding and a hipped roof. The western portion has a gable roof dormer.

501 East 2nd Street, Residence, c. 1935, **Contributing** (survey #224)

This small 1 1/2 story, brick gable-front house sits on a concrete foundation. The house has an off-centered entrance with 1/1 wood windows to ether side. Entrance is sheltered by a full-width porch with hipped roof supported by square brick posts. A brick wall runs around the base of the porch. In the able end are paired 1/1 wood windows.

509 East 2nd Street, Residence c 1980, **Non-contributing**

This is a one-story brick ranch house with side gable roof and concrete foundation.

West 2nd Street

101 West 2nd Street, Julius Hundhausen Residence, 1902, **Contributing** (survey #338)
Outbuilding: Garage, **contributing**

This 2-story, side gable house has a central entrance with arched opening. On either side of the door are 2/2 wood windows in segmental arched openings. The second floor has four evenly spaced segmental arched windows with stone sills. A corbelled brick cornice extends beneath the flush eaves. Centered in the roof is a hipped roof dormer with vinyl siding. The Market Street side has a second story balcony. Behind the house, facing Market St. is a 2-story, gable front garage built into the hillside. The first floor is concrete and the second is frame clad in asbestos shingles.

107 West 2nd Street, Residence/Deutschheim State Historic Site office, c. 1950, **Non-contributing**

Side gable 1 ½ story brick house on concrete foundation. The centered entrance is accessed by a concrete stoop with decorative brick half-wall surround. To either side are large multi-pane metal windows with centered casements. Centered on the roof is a large shed-roof

dormer with 3 1/1 windows.

108 West 2nd Street, Residence, c. 1910, **Non-contributing** (survey #339)
Outbuilding: Shed, **contributing**

This 1 1/2 story frame I-house has a side gable roof and a concrete foundation. The centered entrance has a transom window and is sheltered beneath a single-bay hipped roof porch with turned posts. To either side are vinyl replacement windows. Above these are wall dormers with gable roofs. The roofs are lined with decorative barge boards. Walls are clad in vinyl siding. To the rear of the house is a shed with tar paper and batten siding. The windows have slightly pediment surrounds and appear to be a mix of historic 6/6 and 1/1 windows.

109 West 2nd Street, Dr. John Feldmann House, 1882, **Contributing** (survey #335)
Outbuilding: Garage/shed, **contributing**

Two-story side gable brick house with a raised stone basement. The façade is five bays wide with a central entrance topped by a transom window. All fenestration openings are segmental arched and are filled with 2/2 wood windows. Windows have original or replacement, working shutters. A set of stairs lined with cast iron balustrade leads to the partial width porch. The porch has a low pitched hipped roof and is supported by square columns. A bracketed wood or metal cornice extends along the roof line. Four chimneys extend from the roof near the end walls (two per side). A cast iron fence is located across the front yard. A gable roof garage with shed-roof side addition is located at the alley. It is clad in board and batten siding.

114 West 2nd Street, Residence, c. 1980, **Non-contributing**

One-story, buff brick ranch house with low-pitched side gable roof. The entrance is roughly centered under a gable roof porch supported by decorative metal posts. To the east is a large picture window.

115 West 2nd Street, Residence, c. 1920, **Contributing** (survey #336)
Outbuilding: Garage, **Contributing**

This 1 1/2 story brick bungalow sits on a concrete foundation and has a side gable roof and full-width porch that shares the roof with the main block of the house. The porch roof is supported by square brick columns and a low brick wall topped with concrete cap lines the porch. The entrance is roughly centered and with two 1/1 vinyl windows to either side. Centered on the roof is a wide gabled dormer with a group of three 3/1 windows. Behind the house is a gable roof garage clad in roll siding designed to look like brick.

116 West 2nd Street, Residence, c. 1980, **Non-contributing**
Outbuilding: Garage, **non-contributing**

One-story, brick ranch house with side gable roof. The entrance is located in the western bay under a partial-width shed roof porch. Fenestration is small and located high on the wall.

Behind the house is a modern garage building.

119 West 2nd Street, Residence, c. 1905, **Non-contributing** (survey #335)
Outbuilding: Garage, **non-contributing.**

The house is similar to upright and wing houses in the district, though its design has been modified to show more Victorian features. The house is 1 ½ stories in height, has a hipped roof and the front facing gable has chamfered corners on the first floor. A porch covers the first floor between the projecting bay and the corner. The porch has a hipped roof and modern-replacement fluted columns and vinyl balustrade. Over the porch is a wall dormer with gable roof. The walls are clad in vinyl siding. On the alley is a two-car gable roof garage with vinyl siding and modern garage doors.

121 West 2nd Street, Residence, 1860/1965, **Non-contributing** (survey #334)
Outbuilding: Garage, **non-contributing**

The core of the house was likely constructed in c. 1860. It has a side gable roof and stone foundation. More recently, the front façade was moved forward and the house was given a "ranch house" façade with a projecting bay, off center entrance and paired windows. The front and one side have been covered in modern brick. On the alley is a small, gable roof concrete block garage.

122 West 2nd Street, Residence, c. 1940, **Contributing** (survey #340)

One-story Minimal Traditional House with side gable roof. The brick house sits on a concrete foundation. A projecting gable roof foyer holds the entrance. A concrete stoop extends from this entrance. Windows are flat arch with 3/1 wood windows.

125 West 2nd Street, Residence, c. 1925, **Contributing** (survey #333)
Outbuilding: Garage, **contributing**

Front facing gable bungalow with partial-width front porch. The house is brick, and it sits on a concrete foundation. The porch gable has faux half timbering and stucco. The roof is supported by columns tapered from top to bottom. Windows are flat arch with 3/1 windows. On the alley is a small brick garage with front-gable roof.

126 West 2nd Street, Conrad Schuch House, 1890-91, **Contributing** (survey #341)
Outbuilding: Shed, **non-contributing**

Built into a hillside, the front of the house is one story, while two stories are exposed on the back. The side gable house is typical of Missouri-German design in Hermann. It has a central entrance with segmental arch opening with transom. On either side are 2/2 windows with segmental arches and stone sills. Two gable-roof dormers are located on the roof line. On the east elevation is a hipped roof porch with roof supported by turned posts. At the rear of the property is a modern shed with metal siding.

130 West 2nd Street, Carl Strehly House and Commercial Building, 1842/1855/1865, **Contributing** (survey #342)

The building appears to have been constructed in at least two parts. The older part is a 1 1/2 story side gable roof constructed of brick (front façade) and half-timbering (1/2 story and rear of house). It has a central door with 2 wide segmental arched windows openings to either side. Openings are covered in working shutters. A gabled dormer with 6/6 window is centered in this section. A secondary front entrance is located near the junction of this part of the building with the 2 1/2 story gable front commercial portion of the property. The commercial section has a shaped parapet with a 6/6 segmental arch opening in the gable. The second story has three 6/6 wood windows with segmental arches and stone sills. The first story has a centered wood garage/livery door flanked by a pedestrian entrance and a single window.

131 West 2nd Street, Residence, c. 1925, **Contributing** (survey #332)
Outbuilding: Garage, **contributing**; smokehouse, **contributing**

Front facing gable-roof bungalow with raised cement foundation, brick walls, and stuccoed gable. To one side of the façade is a partial-width porch with a brick base, square brick posts and stucco in the gable end. On the other side is a 1/1 window in the basement over which are paired 1/1 windows with stone sills. Paired windows are located in the gable end. At the alley is a two-level frame garage with original wood siding and gable roof. Between the house and garage is a small, clay tile smokehouse with metal gable roof.

134 West 2nd Street, Residence, c. 1900/1920, **Contributing** (survey #343)
Outbuilding: Garage, **contributing;** Shed, **non-contributing**

The 1 1/2 story frame house has an L-shaped plan with a front facing gable. The front facing portion of the building has a single 1/1 window in the gable. The half story projects over the porch and is supported by square wood posts. An entrance is centered in this façade and is flanked by 1/1 windows. The wing has a side gable and a centered entrance flanked by 1/1 windows. A single-bay gable roof porch supported by metal posts is located over the door. Walls are clad in asbestos shingles. At the alley is a wide, gable front frame garage covered in asbestos siding. Behind the garage is a modern wood shed with gambrel roof.

138 West 2nd Street, Residence, c. 1890, **Contributing** (survey #344)

This 1 1/2 story frame house has a side gable roof and a stone foundation. The entrance is centered and is sheltered beneath a single-bay gable roof porch supported by square posts. To either side are two 2/2 wood windows. Walls are clad in asbestos shingles. Behind the house on the alley is a frame garage/apartment with front facing gable roof.

East 3rd Street

104 East 3rd Street, Dr. Dan Wright House and Office, c. 1930, **Contributing** (survey #75)

This 2-story brick house with concrete foundation and flat roof is unusual in Hermann and shows the influence of International Style architecture in its form and Art Deco in its decoration. The house has an off-center projecting entrance bay with wide arched entrance, over which is a 4 (vertical panes)/1 sash window. To the one side, the second story recesses to form an open patio over the first floor. The first floor has a paired window and the patio has a brick balustrade. To the other side of the entrance is a slightly recessed 2-story bay with paired 4/1 windows on the first and second floor. The parapet has a band of contrasting white and buff bricks in a ziggurat pattern.

109 East 3rd Street, Idemann-Quandt House, c. 1840/alt. 1858-9, **Contributing** (survey #74)
Outbuildings: Smokehouse, **contributing**; Carport, **non-contributing;** Guesthouse, **non-contributing**

Built into a hill, the house is 2-story on the front, but its second story is at grade in the rear. The house is a mix of construction materials with a brick first floor and rear wall, and a fachwerk and frame second story sided in vinyl. The house sits on a stone foundation and has a corrugated metal side gable roof with centered chimney. The façade is 4-bays wide with entrances at the first and second bays from the east. First floor windows have flat arches and replacement windows. The four second story windows are also modern replacement windows. The replacement windows and modern siding impact the integrity of the property, but the retention of the first floor brick and historic roofing material help this building convey its historic period. To the east of the building is a gable front garage that has been converted into a guest house with shed roof addition. It is clad in vinyl siding. Behind the house is a small brick, gable roof smoke house. At the back of the lot is a shed roof carport.

110 East 3rd Street, Charles Vogt House, c. 1853/alt. c. 1900, **Contributing** (survey #76)

This characteristic Missouri-German 1 1/2 story side-gable house is constructed brick on a cut stone foundation. The façade (north side) is 5 bays wide with a centered entrance with 3-light transom. The entrance is flanked by two 2/2 windows on each side. Under each window is a panel of recessed brick over 2 pane basement windows. All fenestration has a thick stone headers and stone sills. A corbelled and dentiled cornice stretches across the roofline. The roof is asphalt shingle with a chimney extending from the east end. Centered is a hipped roof dormer with clapboard siding and three 1/1 windows. A hipped roof porch with square columns is located on the west side.

112 East 3rd Street, Henry Tekotte speculative house, 1892-1898, **Contributing** (survey #77)
Outbuildings: Sheds, **2 contributing**

This 1 1/2-story brick house sits on a stone foundation and has a side-gable asphalt shingle roof. The façade is 5-bays wide with a central entrance flanked by two windows with modern

replacement sash on each side. Fenestration has stone sills and brick arches. A simple dentiled cornice stretches across the roofline. A hipped roof porch supported by turned posts stretches across the center 3 bays. There are 2 gabled dormers with 2/2 windows on the roof and chimneys at each gable end. There are 3 board-and-batten outbuildings with concrete foundations at the rear of the house.

113 East 3rd Street, Henry Peters House, 1858-9/alt. c. 1890, **Contributing** (survey #73)
Outbuilding: Grape arbor, **non-contributing**; Summer house, **non-contributing**

One of many houses attributed to Henry Peters and/or his son of the same, this small 1 1/2 story brick, side gable house is similar to many other Missouri-German houses in Herman. Roughly rectangular in plan the house has a centered entrance with sidelights and four light transom. The door and 6/6 sash windows to either side are capped by simple molded lintels. A corbelled cornice stretches across the roofline under the narrow eaves of the asphalt shingle roof. Gabled dormers are located just above the first floor windows and have 6/6 wood sashes. A shed roof addition is located at the rear of the building. To the east is a modern grape arbor and small modern summer house with screened-in porch.

113A East 3rd Street, Baer Alley House, 1892, **Contributing** (survey #72)

This one-story brick house has a square footprint and low-pitched hipped roof. The three-bay façade has segmental arch 2/2 wood windows flank a centered door with 2-light transom. A dentiled wood cornice wraps all four sides of the house. A gable front dormer is centered over the entrance. A frame addition was constructed to the rear and one side of the building.

116 East 3rd Street, Arnold Bleile House, 1890-92, **Contributing** (survey #78)
Outbuilding: Shed, **non-contributing**

Constructed on a stone foundation, this 1 1/2 story brick house has a side gable standing seam metal roof and a rectangular footprint. The 5-bay façade has a centered entrance flanked by segmental arch window openings with replacement sash, each with a stone sill. Two gabled dormers are centered between the outer bays. Small chimneys project from the peak of the gable at each end of the house. At the alley is a small metal sided shed.

119 East 3rd Street, Michael Henneberger House; Henry Peters, Jr./builder, 1867/alt.1900/1920, **Contributing** (survey #71)
Outbuilding: Shed, **contributing**

This two-story brick house has a side gable roof and a cut stone foundation. The five-bay façade is symmetrical, and all openings have segmental arches and stone sills. A very simple corbelled cornice extends under the shallow eaves. There are two entrance doors on the first floor, in the second and fourth bays. Windows are 6/6 wood sash. The western entrance has a multi-light wood door and transoms. The eastern entrance has double leaf four panel doors with elaborate details. A door in the central bay of the second floor provides access to the balcony that extends across the center 3 bays of the building. At the alley is a small frame

shed with shed roof and wood siding.

120 East 3rd Street, Siedler's Building, John N. Siedler/builder, 1869, **Contributing** (survey #79)
Outbuilding: Barn, **contributing**

Constructed as a residence and wine cellar for local wine maker John Siedler, this 3 1/2 story building is constructed of brick on a stone foundation. The façade is 4 bays wide with segmental arched fenestration. On the first floor there are entrances in the two outer bays. Entrances have multi-light wood doors with 3-light transoms. All windows are modern replacement sash. A frame 1/2 story with clearstory windows tops the building. On the alley is a five bay wood sided, gable roof barn.

121 East 3rd Street, Engel Baumann House, 1858-59/alt. c. 1890, c. 1920, **Contributing** (survey #70)
Outbuilding: Smokehouse, **contributing**

This 2-story house has a parapeted side-gable roof with chimneys integrated in the end walls and sits on a stone foundation. The three-bay façade has a central two-leaf entrance with diamond-pain transom window. To either side are flat-arch window openings filled with modern replacement windows. The second floor has a central door providing access to the single-bay balcony. The door and balcony are flanked with flat-arch replacement windows. The house is built into a slope and a set of concrete stairs runs alongside the house from the sidewalk to the back yard or side entrance. Near the alley is a small brick smokehouse that adjoins the shed at 119 E. 3rd St.

124 East 3rd Street, Kroeber-Hasenritter House, c. 1845 and 1865, **Contributing** (survey #80)

Built in two stages, the frame second story is actually the older portion of the two-story house. The brick first story has an entrance on the outer bay. The door and surround is non historic, though the 6/6 windows in the other 3 bays appear to be early or original. The second story is covered in vinyl siding and has four modern replacement windows. The side-gable roof has metal roofing. There is a vertical board outbuilding with stone foundation on the alley.

125 East 3rd Street, Henry Wohlt House, 1885, **Contributing** (survey #69)

Unlike most other buildings on East 3rd St. that sit on the sidewalk, this 2 story I-house (?) sits well back from the street. The frame house has a rectangular brick foundation, side gable roof and is covered in lap siding. The centered entrance has transom and sidelights and is sheltered beneath a single-bay porch. The porch has Victorian scrollwork brackets with a scrollwork balcony railing above. To the west of the entrance are paired 2/2 window with a slightly pedimented window hood. To the east s a bay window with 2/2 wood sash widows. The second story has shorter, paired 2/2 windows with pedimented hoods on either side of a door providing entrance to the porch roof. Chimneys are located near the side walls at the peak of the metal clad side gable roof.

126 East 3rd Street, George Hasenritter House, 1867-68, **Contributing** (survey #81)
Similar to its neighbor at 124 East 3rd St., this two story house has a brick first floor and frame upper story. The building has a rectangular footprint, a metal-clad side gable roof, and abuts the houses to either side. The entrance, located in the second of four bays (from west) has a wide transom and sidelights. The fenestration on the first floor has segmental arched openings and the windows are 2/2 with stone sills. The second story is frame and covered in asbestos siding. The original molded window surrounds are intact, as are the 2/2 wood windows. A gable eyebrow dormer with round window is centered on the roof.

128 East 3rd Street, Becker- Wutherich House, c. 1848-c.1857-58, **Contributing** (survey #82)
Like the house at 124 East 3rd St., the second story of this 2 1/2 story brick house is the oldest portion and dates from c. 1848. The regrading of 3rd Street in 1857-57 allowed for the construction of the building's first floor. The west wall of this parapeted side gable house abuts its neighbor at 126 East 3rd. The brick house sits on a stone foundation that has been parged with concrete. Three concrete steps lead to the entrance door, located in the first bay from the easternmost of 3 bays. The single panel door with oval light and carved details, like the two windows on the first floor have round arch transoms with fan-light pane configurations. The window on the western bay is wider than the centered window. The second story has three flat arch windows with stone sills. A wood molded cornice is located beneath the shallow eaves. Gabled dormers are aligned above the two outer bays of windows. To the east side of the house are concrete steps leading to the elevated backyard.

129 East 3rd Street, Vinchester Inn, 1995, **Non-contributing**
Three-story, side gable hotel with stone-clad first floor and frame upper stories. The roof is side gable and upper floor has asymmetrical window placement with balconies.

132-134 East 3rd Street, Pfautsch Tavern and Residence, c. 1865-65/c. 1885, **Contributing** (survey #83)
Outbuildings: 2 frame sheds, **Contributing**
Constructed on a stone foundation, this 2-story brick building has a broad façade that is 10 bays wide (7 bays were constructed c. 1865 with a 3-bay addition c. 1885). The building has a parapeted side gable corrugated metal roof with a chimneys extending from the side walls on the east and centered on the west end. On the first floor, entrances are located in the 1st, 4th, 7th and 10th bays. All doors and windows have segmental arch openings. All doors have transoms and multi-light doors with wood lower panels. Three of the first floor windows are paired 5-light casements, others are 6/6 wood sash. The second story has 9 segmental arch openings with 6/6 wood sash. Located in the center of the original building, is a door on the second floor accesses a wood balcony that extends over the double-door entry in the 4th bay. The building's foundation show evidence of a cellar beneath bays 6 and 7 with a brick archway visible at the sidewalk. The cellar opening has been infilled. The building

originally had a 1-story brick outbuilding with full cellar that has since been attached by additions. Behind the building are two board and batten buildings. One is 1-story with a shed roof and the other is long with a rubble stone foundation located at the back of the property.

133 East 3rd Street, Charles Feudel House, c. 1875, **Contributing** (survey #67)
Outbuilding: Garage, **non-contributing**

Similar to other Missouri-German houses in Hermann, this is a 1 1/2 story brick house with side-gable roof sitting on a stone foundation. The facade is 5-bays in width with a central entrance. Fenestration has segmental arched openings with stone sills, and windows are replacement sash. The corbelled cornice has a dentiled band above a slightly projecting stretcher bay under a very narrow eave. The dormer is a newer addition (c. 1940?). It is wide with a hipped roof and four modern replacement windows. The east wall abuts a neighboring building. The foundation shows evidence of a cellar entry off sidewalk at the left front. There is a brick arch evident in the stone foundation. A modern garage is located at the rear of the lot.

135 East 3rd Street, Eustachius Pfautsch House, 1867, **Contributing** (survey #66)
Outbuilding: Shed, **non-contributing**

This Missouri-German vernacular house is similar in layout and design to the building that abuts its west wall (133 East 3rd St.) though its side-gable roof is lower. The 1-story house is constructed of brick on a stone foundation. Its central entrance and 2 flanking windows have segmental arch openings with wood sills and modern replacement sash. The entrance retains a transom and dressed stone steps, though the door is a modern replacement. The cornice, located under the shallow eaves, is corbelled brick in a dentiled pattern. A shed roof garage building with modern siding and metal roof is located at the alley.

204 East 3rd Street, Phillip Koeller Residence, c. 1840/alt. c. 1900, c. 1910, **Contributing** (survey #84)
Outbuildings/other resources: Grape arbor, **contributing**, Cistern/pump, **contributing**

Modified c. 1910, this 1 1/2 story frame house is clad in an unusual scalloped-patterned stucco pattern. Its layout and fenestration pattern are typical of Hermann's Missouri-German vernacular buildings. Concrete steps lead to a central entrance flanked by two 2/2 wood sash windows. The windows and doors have narrow surrounds. The house has a large back yard with concrete posted grape arbor. Near the alley is a concrete cistern with original metal pump.

207 East 3rd Street, Henry Tekotte Lumber Company Building, c. 1880, **Contributing** (survey #65)

This small boomtown front commercial building was part of a larger lumber company that occupied this and lots to the east. It is 1-story with an entrance and 2/2 wood window (with

original or early shutters) sheltered under a full-width shed roof porch supported by squared porch posts. The walls are clad in metal siding formed to look similar to board and batten.

208 East 3rd Street, Bungalow, c. 1917, **Contributing** (survey #85)

This 1 1/2 story brick bungalow sits on a concrete foundation and has a side gable roof and full-width shed roof porch. The porch has tapered brick posts and a brick half-wall topped by concrete caps. The entrance is located to one side and three windows are grouped just off center in the façade. Centered on the roof is a wide gabled dormer with a group of three short 1/1 windows.

209 East 3rd Street, Tekotte Lumber Yard Building, c. 1870, **Contributing** (survey #64)
Outbuilding: Shed, **contributing**; Garage, **contributing**

Historically associated with the neighboring building at 201 East 3rd, this 1 1/2 story frame residence historically faced the side yard overlooking what was once a lumberyard. The street facing elevation has three asymmetrically grouped 4/4 wood sash windows on the first floor and two 6/6 windows on the second. The east elevation, which contains the entrance, has a central door flanked by 4/4 windows. A shed roof porch shelters the entrance. The walls are clad in asbestos shingles. A shed roof garage with corrugated metal siding and original sliding wood doors is located at the alley. Behind the building is a small shed roof shed with board and batten siding.

212 East 3rd Street, Residence, c. 1880, **Contributing** (survey #86)
Outbuilding: Garage, ***contributing***

Wide 1 1/2-story front gable house sitting on a concrete foundation. The roof is lined with a scrollwork verge board and the gable is filled with scalloped shingles. A 2/2 window with wide surround is centered in the gable. The first floor has been covered in asbestos shingles. The door is off center and has a window located close to one side and another window centered in the east half of the façade. Windows on the first floor are replacement sash. A small concrete stoop provides access to the entrance. On the alley is a wide garage building with low pitched front gable roof and two sets of swinging wood doors.

213 East 3rd Street, Residence, c. 1920, **Contributing** (survey #63)
Outbuilding: Garage, **contributing**

Front gable-bungaloid residence constructed of brick on a concrete foundation. The off center door has paired 6/1 windows on either side. The first floor is sheltered beneath a full-width, shed roof porch supported by squared brick columns and a brick half-wall capped by concrete slabs. The entablature of the porch is very slightly arched. Paired 3/1 windows are centered in the gable end. Two large shed roof dormers, clad in pressed metal, project from the side roofs. Large shed roof, four car garage with corrugated metal siding that is shared with neighboring building. The eastern two bays have been modernized with new garage doors, the eastern section has original siding wood doors.

214 East 3rd Street, John Rauss House, c. 1864, **Contributing** (survey #87)
Outbuilding: Garage/carport, **contributing**

A steeply pitched, side gable standing seam roof caps this small Missouri-German vernacular house. The stone foundation has been parged with concrete. A central entrance is flanked by segmental arched window openings with replacement sash. A single-bay porch with gable roof supported by non-historic square wood posts (original turned posts still on either side of entrance) shelters the entrance. The shallow eaves shadow a dentiled, corbelled brick cornice. A chimney is located just off center in the roofline. At the rear of the property is a garage covered in corrugated metal and wood plank siding. Attached to one side is a shed roof carport.

215 East 3rd Street, Apartment Building, c. 1920, **Contributing**

Located behind 213 East 3rd Street, this 2-two story building has a concrete foundation and low pitched gable roof. The walls are clad in metal sheets pressed to look like rock-faced stone blocks. Most of the windows are original with 3/1 wood sash.

216 East 3rd Street, John Widmer House, c. 1865, **Contributing** (survey #88)
Outbuilding: Garage, **contributing**

This 1-story frame house has a side gable corrugated metal roof and sits on a stone foundation that has been parged in concrete. The main part of the house is one room deep, and there is a large ell on the rear façade. The entrance is centered and sheltered under a single-bay gable roof porch with Greek Revival affinities and a low balustrade. Windows have slightly pedimented window hoods and 2/2 wood sash. The siding is asbestos shingle. Behind the house is a shed roof garage clad in vertical board siding with original sliding wood doors.

217 East 3rd Street, Residence, c. 1920, **Contributing** (survey #62)
Outbuilding: Garage, **non-contributing**

This 1 1/2 story frame house has a front facing clipped gambrel roof covered in asbestos roofing. The eaves are extended and have decorative wood brackets. The house is roughly rectangular in plan and sits on a concrete foundation. Walls are clad in asbestos shingles. The entrance is centered and sheltered beneath a hipped roof porch supported by square posts. To either side of the porch are 1/1 wood windows. Two windows with wide surrounds are located in the upper story. Behind the property is a narrow garage clad in aluminum siding with a carport attached to the east.

219 East 3rd Street, Residence, c. 1920, **Contributing** (survey #61)
Outbuilding: Garage, **contributing**

Bungalow in form, this 1 1/2 story brick house has a hipped roof with a full-width porch nestled under the main roof of the house. Three square porch posts support the porch roof.

The façade has an off-centered entrance flanked by paired windows on either side. A hipped roof dormer extends from the front roof line and two sides. To the rear is a gable front garage with low pitched roof and concrete foundation. The walls are clad in asbestos roofing shingles.

221 East 3rd Street, Residence, c. 1915, **Contributing** (survey #60)
Outbuilding: Shed, **contributing**

Small 1 1/2 story frame house clad in asbestos siding with a low-pitched front facing gable roof and concrete foundation. The entrance and wide 1/1 window is sheltered beneath a flat roof porch supported by Doric columns. A small window is centered in the gable end. At the alley is a small shed roof outbuilding with stone foundation and shiplap wood siding.

222 East 3rd Street, Residence, c. 1910, **Contributing** (survey #90)
Outbuilding: Garage, **contributing**

Frame 1 1/2 story, front gable house with steeply pitched roof. Gable returns provide a break between the first and upper story. The entrance bay is recessed and sheltered beneath a single-bay hipped roof porch supported by Tuscan columns. To the other side of the porch is a 1/1 wood window. There are two widely spaced windows on the upper story. The house has been clad in aluminum siding. To the rear is a gable front garage clad in board and batten siding.

West 3rd Street

108 West 3rd Street, John Oschsner Residence, c. 1900, **Contributing** (survey #369)
Outbuilding: Shed, **non-contributing**

Upright and wing house with stone foundation and gable roof. The walls are frame and covered in clapboard siding with fishscale shingles in the front facing gable. Paired windows are located in the gable and have a slightly pedimented surrounds. Similar paired windows are located on the first floor of the gable. There are two entrances located in the interior of the "L." Both have paneled doors topped by two-light transoms. The entrances are covered by a decorative porch with turned posts. A 3 panel door with large light located in the wall dormer accesses the porch roof. To one side of the porch are paired windows with slightly pedimented surrounds. At the southeast corner of the house is a small shed-roof shed with vertical wood siding.

111 West 3rd Street, John F. Winter House, c. 1885/1908, **Contributing** (survey #368)
Outbuilding: Garage, **contributing**

This 1 1/2 story frame house has a side gable roof and sits on a stone foundation. The façade is four bays wide with an entrance located in the second bay from the west. A small stoop leads to the entrance and a metal awning shelters the door. The windows are 2/2 wood sash. Centered in the roof line is a gable front dormer with paired windows and fishscale shingles.

A large ell, added in 1908 extends from the rear of the building and has a porch with turned posts extending its length. Walls are clad in vinyl siding. At the rear alley is a two-story gable front garage built into the hill side. It is covered in board and batten siding.

114 West 3rd Street, Henry Schuch House, c. 1890, **Contributing** (survey #370)
Outbuilding: Smokehouse or washhouse, **contributing**

Frame side-gable house with stone foundation parged in concrete. The house is 1 1/2 stories in height and has 6-bay façade with slightly asymmetrical window placement. The entrance is located in the third bay (from the west) and is covered by a shed roof hood. Windows are 2/2 wood sash. The standing seam metal roof has a shed roof dormer with three 2/2 windows. Walls are covered in wood siding. At the rear of the house is a shed roof smokehouse with board and batten siding.

115 West 3rd Street Residence, c. 1920, **Contributing** (survey #367)
Outbuilding: Garage, **non-contributing**

Brick bungalow with side gable, asphalt shingle, roof and front facing gable projection. The house is 1 1/2 story, has a concrete foundation and brick walls. In the gabled projection is a single 3/1 window in the peak and paired 3/1 windows below. A partial width porch flanks the projection and is supported by square brick columns. The entrance and paired 3/1 windows are sheltered beneath the porch. Above the porch is a large hipped roof dormer with three 3/1 wood windows. At the rear of the property is a gable front, single car garage.

118 West 3rd Street, Residence, c. 1915, **Contributing** (survey #371)
Outbuilding: Garage, **Contributing**

Front facing, 1 1/2 story gambrel roof house with full width front porch. The house sits on a concrete foundation and has brick walls. The porch has a flat roof supported by Doric columns and is surrounded by a non-historic wrought iron balustrade on the second level. The entrance is off-centered and has a wide segmental arch 1/1 window to one side, and a narrower window to the other (west). The front door has an oval light and is topped by a transom. The second floor has a door which provides access to the porch roof and a 1/1 window. At the rear of the property is a front gable garage clad in asbestos shingle.

119 West 3rd Street, Residence, c. 1915, **Contributing** (survey #366)
Outbuilding: Shed, **contributing**

Front gable 2 ½ story house with partial width, hipped roof porch. The house is two bays wide with entrance and slightly wider 1/1 wood frame window on the first floor. Two evenly spaced windows are on the second floor, and a 1/1 window and vent are centered in the gable end. There foundation is concrete, and walls are clad in asbestos siding. A cross gabled projection is located on the east side of the house. At the rear of the property is a two-story frame gable with front gable roof and tar paper and batten siding.

122 West 3rd Street, Lorenz Fritz House, 1892-1893, **Contributing** (survey #372)
Outbuilding: Shed/Garage, **contributing**

This is a representative example of later Missouri-German residential architecture in Hermann. It is a 1 ½ story brick, side gable house with raised basement (concrete), and five bay façade. The entrance is centered and is flanked by segmental arched 2/2 windows. A partial width, hipped roof porch spans the center 3 bays and is supported by turned posts linked by a plain balustrade railing. Two gable roof dormers with 2/2 windows are located over the second and forth bays. The roof is covered in metal sheets. At the rear of the property is a shed-roof garage and storage building.

123 West 3rd Street, Residence, c. 1900/1920, **Contributing** (survey #365)
Outbuilding: Summer kitchen or washhouse, **Contributing**

One story, side gable house with off center projecting gable front bay on concrete foundation. The façade is asymmetrical with entrance and paired 2/2 windows to the east of the projecting bay. The entrance is located under a single bay shed roof porch. Two 2/2 windows with slightly pedimented window surrounds are located in the projecting bay, and to west is another window sans pediment. The walls are clad in asbestos shingles. At the northeast corner is a gable roof summer kitchen or washhouse constructed of decorative concrete block.

126 West 3rd Street, Residence, c. 1920, **Contributing** (survey #373)
Outbuildings: Two garages, **2 non-contributing**

Frame, 1 ½ story residence with clipped cross gable roof on a concrete foundation. To the west is a prominent projecting gable with paired windows in the gable end. On the first floor are widely spaced 1/1 replacement windows. A partial width porch extends across the rest of the façade sheltering a roughly centered entrance with multi-light sidelights. Hipped roof porch is supported by slightly tapering wood columns. At the roof are two hipped roof dormers with 1/1 replacement sash windows. At the rear of the property are two gable front garages with modern doors and vinyl siding.

127 West 3rd Street, Residence, c. 1910, **Contributing** (survey #364)
Outbuilding: Gazebo, **non-contributing.**

Two story upright and wing house with hipped roof and projecting gable. The gabled projection has chamfered sides and fishscale shingles in the gabled end. A galleried porch extends across the rest of the façade and is supported by turned post. The entrance on the first floor and porch entrance on the second is roughly centered and evenly spaced 1/1 windows to one side. A hipped roof dormer is centered in the hipped roof. The foundation is concrete and the siding is wood clapboard. In the back yard is a square gazebo with low pitched hipped roof with screened-in corners.

128 West 3rd Street, William H. Haeffner House, c. 1910, **contributing** (survey #374)

Outbuilding: Garage, **non-contributing**

Frame example of Missouri-German house type. The 1 ½ story house has a side gable roof and five bay façade. The entrance is centered and topped by a transom. The centered, single bay porch, has a gable roof supported by turned wood columns. The flanking windows are comparatively small in the expanse of wall. The foundation is concrete, the walls are clad in vinyl siding and the roof is covered in standing seam metal. Behind the house is a new frame, gable front garage.

129 W. 3rd Street, Augusta Woest House, 1895, **Contributing** (survey #363)
Outbuilding: Garage, **contributing**

Frame adaption of common Missouri-German house type in Hermann. The house is five bays wide with steeply pitched side gable roof. The entrance is centered beneath a hood that replaced a single-bay hipped roof porch. The windows are 2/2 wood sash on the first floor as well as in the two hipped roof dormers in the metal-clad roof. The walls are clad in wood clapboard siding. At the rear of the lot is a board and batten gable-roof garage with concrete foundation.

133 West 3rd Street, residence, c. 1900, **Contributing** (survey #362)
Outbuilding: Garage, **contributing**

Small frame house with side gable roof and full width, shed roof porch. The porch has been infilled with storm windows and decorative concrete blocks around its foundation. The entrance, located on the east elevation, is centered and there is a centered window in the gable end. The walls are clad in asbestos shingles and the roof is corrugated metal. Behind the house is a gable-front frame garage with concrete foundation and asbestos siding.

134 West 3rd Street, Residence, c. 1970, **Non-contributing**
Outbuilding: Garage, **non-contributing**

One-story frame ranch house with basement level garage on the front. The entrance is roughly centered with paired windows to one side and 1/1 windows to the east. At the rear of the property is a gable front frame garage.

138 West 3rd Street, George W. Kratzheller House, c. 1858/c. 1980, **Non-contributing** (survey #375)
Outbuilding: Garage, **non-contributing**

Originally a three bay, brick Missouri-German House, this building has been extensively modified in the mid-to-late 20th century. The form of the main block remains a 1 ½ story side gable house with gable roof dormers and a centered entrance. To the east is a low two-story addition with low pitched gable roof and two-car garage on the first floor. The walls of the brick house and addition are covered in modern board and batten wood siding. Behind the house is a modern gable roof frame garage.

139 West 3rd St., Johann Fabien House, c. 1839, **Contributing** (survey #361)
One story side gable house on a stone foundation. The building may be half-timber construction. The façade is three bays with entrance in the west bay and 6/6 wood windows. Modern siding has bee removed to show early or original clapboards. The roof is corrugated metal. A garage addition is attached to the rear (north) façade.

East 4th Street

101-103 East 4th Street, Klenk Lumber Company, 1915, **Contributing** (survey #108)
Tudor Revival details set off one section of this 2 story, 2-part commercial block. The brick building has a side gable roof that is hipped at one corner and sits on a concrete foundation. The façade has 2 storefronts, the largest under a projecting faux half-timber, gable front bay. Within the projecting bay are three openings with replacement windows. The corresponding storefront has a wide transom area with modern storefront windows and metal grills in the kickplate area. The other two storefronts are narrower with wood frame storefront windows and wood entrance doors. On the second floor, above each storefront, are 1/1 windows with segmental arches and stone sills.

105-07 East 4th Street, Commercial Building, c. 1950/2000, **Non-contributing** (survey #106-107)
Once two buildings (103 and 105 East 4th), the facades have been unified by the application of modern wood bead board siding. Originally brick, the western section of the building is a one-part commercial block peaked parapet hiding a gable roof. The building has two entrances with a 3/1 wood windows to the west. The eastern 1-story building was also brick, and had a stepped parapet. The building retains its multi-light entrance door and widely spaced 6/6 windows.

106-108 East 4th Street, Charles Kimmel Commercial Building, c. 1905, **Contributing** (survey #109)
Constructed as a multi-family residence, this is a 2-story brick building with a flat roof. Centered in the façade are two entrances with segmental arch windows. On either side are paired 2/2 windows in a wide opening with segmental arch and stone sills. On the second floor are frame oriel windows on the two outer bays. Centered in the upper floor is a 1/1 segmental arch windows with stone sills. A corbelled brick cornice with a dentiled cornice lines the top of the pediment wall.

109 East 4th Street, Michael Jordan Residence, 1891, **Contributing** (survey #105)
This 2 1/2 story brick house has an almost square footprint and sits on a dressed stone foundation and has a mansard roof. The entrance is centered and houses a round arch opening with recessed entrance. To the east of the entrance is a large brick projecting bay with 3 narrow 1/1 wood windows with stone sill. To the west are 2 windows with segmental

arched openings. The second floor has a centered balcony accessed by a window. Windows on the second floor have segmental arched openings and stone sills. A bracketed wood cornice lines the eaves. Two gabled dormers with 2/2 windows extend from the mansard roof.

110 East 4th Street, Commercial building, c. 1970, **Non-contributing**
One story commercial building with modern board and batten siding. The façade has a centered entrance, two small fixed windows and a metal cornice.

111 East 4th Street, Armin Eberlin Building, c. 1921, **Contributing** (survey #104)
Two-story commercial building constructed of brick with a pressed metal façade. The storefront is framed in square brick piers. Deeply recessed doorways provide access to the commercial building and upper floor. The storefronts are framed in wood, below which are wood windows that provide light to the full cellar. The second story is covered in metal pressed to look like brick. An elaborate metal cornice caps the façade. An off centered door in the second floor provides access to a 2nd story porch with wood balustrade. The other 3 openings are wood frame 1/1 sash.

111A East 4th Street, CenturyTel Building, c. 1970 **Non-contributing**
Behind the Eberlin Building is a separate lot facing the alley. It contains a 1 story brick utility building with flat roof. There are no windows on the façade and entrances have flat metal doors.

112 East 4th Street, Showboat Theater, c. 1930, **Contributing** (survey #111)
Two-story brick commercial block with Colonial Revival details. The first floor ticket booths and storefronts appear to be intact and are separated by a centered brick wall with movie poster display window. A metal canopy separates the first and second floor. The upper story has a centered 6/6 wood sash window with paired 6/6 windows to either side. Above the windows is a molded terra cotta cornice. The façade is capped by a shaped parapet lined with terra cotta coping.

113 East 4th Street, Commercial building, c. 1892-1898, **Contributing** (survey #103)
Two-part brick commercial block. The storefront dates from c. 1930 and is covered in two-tone Vitrolite glass. It has a deeply recessed center entrance flanked by large plate glass windows. The second story has 3 evenly spaced 1/1 windows with segmental arched stone hoots. A dentiled corbelled cornice tops the façade.

114 East 4th Street, Hermann Rulle Commercial Building, c. 1880/alt. 1930, **Contributing** (survey #112)
One-part commercial block with simple brick frame and terra cotta coping. The storefront windows have been infilled with smaller windows, but the original footprint of the storefront

with recessed centered entrance is intact.

115 East 4th Street, M.P. Bensing Commercial Building, 1886, **Contributing** (survey #102)
Largely intact, this 2-story brick commercial block with hipped roof retains its original storefronts and upper story windows. Two entrances, one to the commercial area and the other to the upper story, are located on the outer bay. In between is a large storefront window with wood kickplates and wood framed transoms. A canopy supported by turned posts extends across the façade. The second floor has four 2/2 arched windows within segmental arched openings with stone sills. A gabled dormer is centered on the hipped roof.

116-118 East 4th Street, Haeffner-Gaus Commercial Building, 1878, addition c. 1900, **Contributing** (survey #113)
Outbuilding: Garage/shed, **contributing**
Built in 2 major stages, the largest section dates from 1878 and an addition from c. 1900. The building has a unified façade with side gable roof lined with a simple dentiled brick cornice. The building is brick and its façade is divided into 8 narrow bays. All fenestration has segmental arch openings with stone sills. Windows are either 2/2 or 4/4 sash. Entrances are located in the 2nd, 5th, and 7th bays from the west. Entrances have transom windows and segmental arch openings. The primary entrance seems to be the one in the 2nd bay from the west. It is wider and has a 2-light transom and infilled sidelight. The 2nd story has a historic frame addition with attached stair leading to second floor. On the alley is a one-story frame garage clad in corrugated metal siding and a very low pitched shed roof.

117 East 4th Street, Henry Jaeger Residence, c. 1869-70, **Contributing** (survey #101)
Small, brick Missouri-German vernacular house with parapeted side gable roof and stone foundation parged in concrete. The façade is 3 bays wide with a wide entrance surrounded by sidelights and a multi-light transom. Fenestration on the façade has segmental arched openings with stone sills. Windows are 6/6 wood sash. A corbelled brick cornice extends across he façade. Two chimneys built into the side walls flank the roof gable peaks.

119 East 4th Street, Phillip Haeffner House, 1892, **Contributing** (survey #100)
Outbuilding: Brick shed, **Contributing**
Blockish, 2 1/2 story brick house with mansard roof and some free classic Queen Anne architectural details. The house has a recessed entrance sheltered beneath as single-bay width porch. The porch is supported by paired Tuscan columns and has a plain entablature. The porch roof is flat to allow for a small second story balcony. The first floor has a wide segmental arched opening with decorative metal hood and stone sill surrounding paired windows. On the second floor there is a wide, slightly projecting brick oriel with corbelled base, dentiled cornice, and capped by a large hipped roof dormer. The dormer has projecting eaves supported by decorative brackets and its roof is capped by a turned finial. Paired windows with transoms are located in this dormer. Over the entrance and balcony access is a

smaller hipped roof dormer also capped by a finial. At the rear of the property is a 1 story, shed roof, brick building.

120 East 4th Street, Henry Honeck Warehouse/Residence, 1884, **Contributing** (survey #114)
Two-part, flat roof, brick commercial block with wide storefront. Though modified, the storefront retains is transoms, recessed entrance, wide display windows and brick bases. A recessed entrance providing access to the second floor is located to one side. The upper story has 4 segmental arched openings with stone sills and 2/1 windows. The cornice has a 3 brick wide water table, plain brick entablature, and corbelled brick cornice that wraps the first bay of the two side elevations.

122 East 4th Street, Commercial building, c. 1915, **Contributing** (survey #115)
One-part, red brick commercial block with concrete foundation and flat roof. The parapet wall has end caps outlined in buff brick, and raised center section with buff brick accents. A line of buff brick laid in a soldier pattern accents the wall above the storefronts. The two storefronts are likely not original, but appear to date from the 1930s when Vitrolite panels were added to the piers. The two storefronts have low kickplates and wide plate glass windows with aluminum frames.

124 East 4th Street, Commercial building, c. 1915, **Contributing** (survey #116)
Similar in design to its neighbor at 122 East 4th St., this one-part commercial block does have more elaborate terra cotta details. The parapet wall is lined in molded terra cotta and the raised center panel has terra cotta ogee side panels with fanciful designs. Also like its neighbor, the storefront seems to have been modified in the 1930s or '40s with the addition of enameled panels. The storefront has a recessed center section with two sets of paired doors separated by a wide plate glass windows. To the sides of the entrance doors are additional display windows with aluminum frames.

127 East 4th Street, William Eberling Grocery, c. 1893, **Contributing** (survey #99)
This large 2 1/2 story brick commercial building has a metal clad hipped roof and sits on a stone foundation. The first floor is divided by cast iron columns decorated with flutes and floret panels. A recessed entry in the east bay provides access to the upper floor. A modern entrance flanked by replacement display windows sits just off center in the façade. A two story porch separates the first and second floors. The upper story has 4 segmental arched openings with stone sills and 2/2 sash windows. A wide corbelled cornice tops the façade. The hipped roof has a large gable front dormer with Palladian window surrounded by fish scale shingles. Large chimneys with corbelled brickwork extend from the tops of the side walls.

128 East 4th Street, Christian Eberlin Commercial Building, 1892-93, **Contributing** (survey #117)

Outbuilding: Shed/storage building, **contributing**

Though not the only pressed metal façade or cornice in Hermann, this is by far the most impressive. The building is divided visually into two storefronts by the elaborately detailed pressed metal façade and fenestration pattern. The eastern division is narrower and has two sets of paired windows. Paired windows are separated by a single semi-engaged metal column, and the bays are separated by paired columns. The western division has four windows, each separated by paired columns. Despite minor differences in window pattern, the pressed metal details on both sections are the same. Semi engaged Corinthian columns on plinths embossed with stylized floral designs mark the bay division. Above the windows are recessed panels topped by a line of bull's eyes. The bracketed cornice projects from the parapet wall. The cornice is divided by slightly larger brackets, some of which are topped by finials. Centered in the eastern and western division of the building are pedimented parapets with embossed details. The first floor is sheltered beneath a wood canopy supported by square wood posts (added. C. 1917). There are two storefronts, both of which have been modified somewhat, though they retain traditional storefront configurations with kickplates, large display windows and transom area (infilled) above. The Eberlin building is a large extension to the Phillip Schneider cooper shop constructed on the lot c. 1870. A portion of the original building can be seen on the rear wall. On the alley is a tall, narrow frame storage building/shed with shed roof that is clad in corrugated metal siding.

132-134 East 4th Street, Koeller-Rothemeyer Building, 1883/1885, **Contributing** (survey #118)
Outbuilding: Garage/storage building, **contributing**

Built in two stages, this two-story brick building with steeply pitched hipped roof took on its current form when the narrower western portion of the building was completed in 1885. The original building (eastern section) is four bay wide and has 2/2 segmental arched windows with stone sills on the second story. A distinct seam marks the second building stage, though the second story fenestration (though only 3 bays) and corbelled brick cornice match the original building exactly. Two small dormers with segmental arched fenestration are located on the roof. The roof is topped by a small flat section surrounded by wood balustrade. The first floor is divided into two storefronts and a corner entrance to the second floor by cast iron columns. The columns support a steel beam that is covered in a plain pressed metal entablature. Storefront windows are not original, though they maintain a traditional configuration with low kickplates, large display windows, recessed entries, and transom area. Across the front is a full-width porch with chamfered post and scroll cut balustrade. A one story frame addition (?) fills in the alley between 128 and 134 East 4th Street. On the alley is a 2 story, gable front garage with concrete first floor and frame upper story.

136 East 4th Street, Graf Printing Company, 1905, **Contributing** (survey #119)

Narrow alleys separate this two-story frame building from its neighbors. Except for the glazed brick storefront surround, the building is clad in pressed metal siding. The sides are covered in metal sheets embossed to look like rock-faced ashlar stone. The second floor of

the façade has more fanciful details. Centered in the second floor is a three-sided oriel window. Each angle of the oriel is marked by a spiral shafted Corinthian column. A metal panel embossed with swirling vines extends across the façade below the windows. On either side of the oriel are vinyl windows with multi-pane grids. Above the windows is a plain entablature capped by a projecting bracketed cornice. Topping the façade is a shaped parapet stamped with "Graf Printing Co." At the eastern corner of the first floor is the second floor access. The segmental arched opening has a wood door with large pane of glass topped by a transom. The recessed entrance to the storefront is located just off center and is flanked by large display windows. The windows have brick kickplates and the transoms have been boarded over.

138 East 4th Street, Hermann Volksblatt Newspaper Office, 1868/1905, **Contributing** (survey #120)

This two-story brick building has a standing seam side gable roof and flush eaves. The second floor has four evenly spaced segmental arched windows with 6/1 sash. A corbeled cornice of brick extends along the roofline. The storefront was completely altered c. 1905 when the building converted from a printing office/residence to a more commercial function. A steel beam covered in a pressed metal entablature allows for a more open storefront area. To the west is a recessed entrance allowing access to the second floor stairs. The storefront has very low kickplates and large display windows flanking a recessed entrance.

207 E. 4th Street, August Dietzel House, 1898-99, **Contributing** (survey #98)
Outbuilding: frame garage, c. 1920, **contributing**

This Queen Anne cottage is 1 1/2 stories with a brick first floor and stone foundation. The distinctive steeply pitched hipped roof with hipped roof tower (on the west) centered pedimented dormer, and projecting gable (east) give the house a unique appearance. Beneath the projecting gable the walls of the first floor are chamfered and scrolled decorative brackets line the projecting eaves. The façade, west of the chamfered bay has a wood porch with Eastlake detailing, turned posts, and decorative brackets. Windows on the first story have segmental openings and 1/1 wood sash. At the el in the rear of the building is a 2-story frame outbuilding with garage opening and storage above. It has a shed roof and is covered in metal siding.

211 East 4th Street, Residence, c. 1920, **Contributing** (survey #97)
Outbuilding: Garage, **contributing**

A small brick bungalow on concrete foundation with front gable roof. A full-width, shed roof porch supported by square brick piers extends across the façade. Concrete steps with short brick posts at each corner provides access to the porch. The entrance is off center and there are 1/1 windows with stone sills to either side. There are two 3/1 wood windows in the gable. On the alley is a gable roof garage sided in asphalt shingles.

213 East 4th Street, Residence, c. 1915, **Contributing** (survey #96)
Outbuilding: Garage, **contributing**

This 1 1/2 story frame house has a front facing gable roof and sits on a concrete foundation. The walls are covered with vinyl siding and the windows are 1/1 wood sash. The first story façade has a projecting, three-sided, bay. The window in the center portion of the bay has a large fixed pane topped by a stained glass transom. The rest of the façade is sheltered beneath a hipped roof porch with turned posts and balustrade. Centered low in the gable are paired 1/1 wood windows. At the rear of the property is a gable roof garage with early or original wood doors. The walls are asbestos shingles.

217 East 4th Street, Ferdinand Frank Residence, c. 1910, **Contributing** (survey #95)
Outbuilding: Garage, **contributing**

A Queen Anne cottage with brick first floor and clipped gable roof with projecting gables on the front and east elevations. The 1 1/2 story house sits on a stone foundation and has a porch that wraps the front and east elevation between the two projecting gables. The porch has free classic details with Doric columns and turned balustrades. Centered in the porch roof is the peaked roof tower. The multi-sided tower has a paneled base below windows with diamond paned upper sash. The tower roof is covered in pressed metal shingles. The top of the tower's roof is about the same height as the main roof line. The main roof has a clipped gable and is also clad in metal shingles and retains its original roof cresting. A lower gable on the façade extends over a chamfered bay. Scrolled brackets mark the projecting eaves of the bay. A multi paned window is located in the gable end. Fenestration on the first floor has segmental arched openings. Most windows on the first story are 1/1 wood sash. At the rear of the property are is a garage with low pitched gable roof that is clad in asbestos shingles. The garage doors are modern replacements.

223 East 4th Street, Residence, c. 1915, **Contributing** (survey #94)
Outbuilding: Garage, **contributing**

This 1 1/2 story house has a front facing, standing seam, gable roof. It is constructed of brick and sits on a concrete foundation. A partial width, hipped roof, shelters the entrance and single first story window. The porch has Eastlake details, turned posts and balustrade and scrolled brackets. Centered low in the gable are paired 1/1 windows under a segmental arched opening. All other fenestration is also located in segmental arched openings. At the alley is a frame two-car garage with shed roof and board and batten siding.

225 East 4th Street, Joe W. Rebsamen Residence, c. 1905, **Contributing** (survey #93)
Outbuilding: Workshop/shed, **contributing;** garage, **contributing**

This 2-story brick house has some minimal Queen Anne details, seen in the projecting chamfered bay with gable roof, and partial width porch with Eastlake details. The house sits on a concrete foundation and has a steeply pitched hipped, standing seam, meal roof. Small dormers with pedimented gable roofs are centered in each side of the roof. First and second

story windows have segmental arched openings and 1/1 wood sash. The projecting bay has chamfered corners and decorative scrolled brackets mark the projecting eaves of the gable. The hipped roof porch has Eastlake details, turned posts, and decorative brackets. Behind the house is a side gable workshop with modern corrugated metal roof and asbestos shingle siding. The garage is front gable and also has asbestos shingle siding.

229 East 4th Street, Martin Weber House,1855/c.1880, **Contributing** (survey #92)
Outbuilding: Shed, **contributing**

One story brick, side gable house on raised stone foundation. Likely built in two stages, the building has an asymmetrical six bay façade with a centered entrance and a secondary entrance in the second bay (from east). The four western bays have flat arches and the two eastern bays have segmental arches. A wooden, roofless porch extends across the four easternmost bays. At the rear of the property is a small shed roofed outbuilding with board and batten siding.

West 4th Street

106 West 4th Street, Henry Sohns Winery, 1906, **Contributing** (Survey #404)
Outbuilding: Shed, **contributing**

One-story brick building with full basement. The winery, now a residence, has a parapeted side gable metal roof. The façade is four bays with entrances in the center two bays. Fenestration has segmental arch openings. A stuccoed historic retaining wall lines the front yard.

105 West 4th Street, Commercial Building, 1913, **Contributing** (Survey #403)

Narrow commercial building constructed of stone (now painted) with a shed roof. The roof line is hidden behind a stepped parapet wall with metal coping. The façade has a wide entrance that likely had sidelights flanking the windows that are now infilled with siding. In the lintel above the door is carved 1913. The corner has a chamfered window with a wood post with stylized capital and chamfered edges. The side wall connects to a retaining wall for the neighboring lot.

109 West 4th Street, Henry and Melitta Schuch Residence, 1916, **Contributing** (Survey #402)
Outbuilding: Carport, **non-contributing**

This 1 1/2 brick house has a front facing gambrel roof and is constructed on a stone (front) and concrete (sides and rear) foundation. The two front corners of the house have chamfered window bays supported by columns cast to look like logs. The corners are further highlighted by concrete quoins. The two eastern bays of the façade are sheltered beneath a hipped roof porch that wraps part of the eastern elevation. The porch has a low brick wall at the base and Doric column supports. In the gambrel are two widely spaced 1/1 windows with concrete lintels and sills. Two large hipped roof dormers are on the east and west elevations.

Also on the lot is a carport with attached storage unit.

110 West 4th Street, George M. House and Wine Cellar, c. 1839-1842, c. 1860, **Contributing** (Survey #405)
Outbuilding: Garage/storage building, **contributing**

Constructed in two phases, the original portion of 2-story brick building is the western three bays of the façade. This section is denoted by a simple decorative cornice at the roofline. The eastern three bays and rear ell were originally log, added in c. 1842. After a fire, the log portion was bricked over c. 1860. All the fenestration on the façade has flat jack arches and contain 2/2 wood windows. The entrance, in the third bay from the west is accessed by a set of stars and a small stoop. A shed roof portico supported by knee braces is over the door. Above the entrance bay is a shed roof dormer with two 1/1 windows. The roof is side gable, with a hip on the south where the roof of the rear ell connects. Behind the house is a large, 2-level garage/storage building with concrete fist level and frame second level clad in board and batten siding.

112 West 4th Street, Residence, c. 1885/1920, **Non-contributing** (Survey #406)
Outbuilding: Garage, **non-contributing**

The rear of this house is the oldest, constructed c. 1885 as part of a lime kiln operated by George Sohn. In c. 1920, the front part of the 1 1/2 story bungaloid house was constructed. The gable front upper story projects over the porch and is supported by vinyl porch posts with vinyl railing. Centered in the gable are paired 3/1 wood windows. Beneath the porch shelter are paired 3/1 wood windows and an entrance. The porch is accessed from the side. The walls of the frame house are clad in vinyl siding. The lot also contains a modern side-gable garage.

113 West 4th Street, Residence, c. 1895, **Contributing** (Survey #401)
Outbuilding: Shed, **non-contributing**

This 1 1/2 story, gable front, brick house sits on a stone foundation. There are two front doors, one of which is boarded over. The doors are sheltered beneath a gable front porch roof supported by turned posts with decorative brackets. A band of soldier bricks extends across the facades and create segmental arch openings over the entrances and windows to either side of the porch. The two windows on the first floor and the one in the gable are vinyl replacement sash. There are two dormers on each side elevation. Also on the lot is a small modern storage building/shed.

114 West 4th Street, Residence, c. 1920, **Contributing** (Survey #407)

Small brick Craftsman home with front gable roof and concrete foundation. The entrance bay is recessed and is covered by a partial-width gable roof porch. The porch piers have brick plinths with tapered columns. Next to the porch on the facade are paired 1/1 modern windows. In the aluminum sided gable end are paired, 6-pane casement windows.

118 West 4th Street, Residence, c. 1920, **Contributing** (Survey #408)
Outbuilding: Carport, **non-contributing**

Hipped roof, frame bungalow with original or early stucco cladding and a concrete foundation. The porch, sheltered beneath the main roofline, has stone piers with small new columns supporting the roof. The centered entrance is flanked by 1/1 vinyl replacement windows. A hipped roof dormer with paired windows is centered in the roof. The west elevation has a cobblestone chimney. Also on the lot is a two-car carport with flat roof supported by square posts.

119 West 4th Street, Residence, c. 1920, **Non-contributing** (Survey #400)
Outbuilding: Shed, **non-contributing**

Two story frame house with front facing gable roof. The façade is two bays wide with a transom-topped entrance and 1/1 vinyl window on the first floor, and 1/1 vinyl windows directly above. There is a louvered vent near the gable peak. There is a two story cross gable near the back of the house with a second entrance sheltered beneath a small hipped roof porch. The 1917 Sanborn map shows that the house once had a full-width front porch which has since been removed. The loss of the porch combined with replacement siding and windows make this building non-contributing. Behind the house is a small, modern storage shed.

121 West 4th Street, Henry Hienhaus House, c. 1888, 1898, **Contributing** (Survey #399)

Small brick Missouri German House with rear frame addition (c. 1898) and stone foundation. The house has a side gable metal roof and dentiled brick cornice line. The façade has a central entrance with boarded over transom, flanked by 2/2 wood windows set in segmental arched openings. A full width porch, constructed after 1985, supported by square columns replaces an earlier porch, but the building retains enough of its historic form and material to contribute to the district.

126 West 4th Street, Henry Sohns Residence, c. 1906, **Contributing** (Survey #409)

Constructed of rock faced concrete block with smooth-faced quoins, this small 1 1/2 story cottage has a front facing gambrel roof. The building retains its original pressed metal shingle roof. The façade has an entrance door sheltered beneath a non-historic full width porch (original was partial width) supported by square posts. To one side of the entrance is a wide window. There are narrower wood sash windows on the second. There are hipped roof dormers on the side elevations.

128 West 4th Street, St. George's Catholic Church and Rectory, 1915, **Contributing** (Survey #410 & 411)
Outbuilding: Retaining wall with garage, **contributing**; Stone grotto, **contributing;** St. George statue, **contributing**

Though the narrow façade of this church faces Mozart (Church) Street, its address is on W. 4th, likely due to the attached priest's residence connected to the rear of the building. The brick Basilican plan, Gothic Revival style, church has a 2-plus story nave flanked by one story aisles on the north and south. There is a slightly projecting entrance bay with peaked roof topped by a stone cross. The entrance door has a gothic arched transom with trefoil tracery. Above the entrance is a small, stained glass rose window with stone surround. The gable-front roof has a corbelled brick cornice of blind gothic arches. A similar corbelling pattern is seen on the cornice of the two sides. Attached to the rear of the church is the priest's residence, apparently constructed at the same time as the church. The residence faces 4th street and has a cross gable roof with wide, slightly projecting central gable. The 2 1/2 story residence is 9 bays wide and has a projecting hipped roof entrance vestibule (possibly a later addition) at the centered entrance. Windows are segmental arched with 2/2 sashes. In the front gable is a corbelled cornice and two small Gothic arched windows. Two small, gabled eyebrow windows are located on either side of the central gable. On the western side of the church is a stone grotto constructed of cobbles and what appears to be volcanic rock. At the entrance of the rectory is a statue of St. George on a fieldstone base at the center of a small garden surrounded by a short stone wall. Behind the church is a large parking area surrounded by a stone and concrete retaining wall. Built into the retaining wall (under the parking lot) is a garage/storage area with access to the alley.

133 West 4th Street, St. George School, 1916, **2 Contributing, 1 Non-contributing** (Survey #398)

Across the street from the St. George Catholic Church is the associated parochial school consisting of 3 buildings. The oldest building sits near the intersection of 4th with Mozart. The brick school has a front facing gable roof and a concrete foundation. Centered in the façade is a projecting, gable roof entrance foyer topped by a brick, hipped roof bell tower. The entrance has a projecting brick surround with a gabled hood lined with stone. The paired entrance doors have a Gothic arched transom with simple tracer. To either side of the entrance are Gothic arched windows with stone sills and keystones. The school is built into a hill, so the basement level on the side elevations is exposed. The basement windows are 2/2 with flat arches and the upper story windows have segmental arches. **Contributing**

Two the east is a two-story brick school building with parapeted side gable roof that was constructed in 1950. The entrance is in a projecting cross gable on the western side of the building. The projecting bay has a round-arched entrance partially infilled to fit a flat-arched double door and blind arched corbelling in the gable. The second floor has large window openings partially infilled with wood siding and smaller windows. Below these openings are 4 pane windows on the first floor. **Non-contributing**

The third building, now a daycare center, may have originated as a residence for nuns or others affiliated with the church. Constructed in 1941, this 2-story brick building has a

medium pitched front gable roof. The entrance has a fanlight and sidelights and is sheltered beneath a gable roof portico. To either side are paired 1/1 wood windows. The second floor also has paired windows on either side of a centered window. **Contributing**

East 5th Street

109 East 5th Street, Louis Kuester Residence, c. 1872, **Contributing** (Survey #138)
Outbuilding: Brick summer kitchen, **contributing**; Garage, **non-contributing**

An example of the center hall Missouri German houses in Hermann, this 1 1/2 story brick house has a pedimented side gable roof, and corbelled brick cornice. The façade is five bays wide with a central entrance and replacement windows with segmental arched openings and stone sills. The stone foundation has be parged on the front elevation and scored to look like smooth stone blocks. There are two pediment dormers at the roof with dentiled cornices. To the rear of the house is a small brick outbuilding with gable roof. The outbuilding likely predates the house, and was once part of a previous residence on the location. One of the gable end walls is fachwerk covered vertical metal siding. On the alley is a 1-story 2 car garage with modern metal siding.

112 East 5th Street, Residence, c. 1895, **Contributing** (Survey #139)

Constructed on a similar pattern to Herman's brick Missouri German houses, this 1 1/2 story frame house has a raised basement, side gable roof, and five bay façade. The entrance, accessed by multiple concrete steps and a stoop, is centered and has a gable with pedimented door surround. To either side are two 3/1 windows. There are two doors located in the street facing basement wall. A shed roof dormer with 2 sets of paired 3/1 windows extends across almost the full width of the façade. The house is clad in asbestos shingle siding, the siding and c. 1920s window style indicates that the building was remodeled in the early to mid 1900s.

113 East 5th Street, Residence, c. 1920, **Contributing** (Survey #137)
Outbuilding: Workshop/carport, **non-contributing**

Frame, side gable bungalow with stucco walls and asbestos shingle-clad porch and gables and vinyl sided dormers. The 1 1/2 story house sits on a stone foundation that has been covered with stucco and has a full width porch with shed roof. Square corner posts support the porch roof that has a slightly arched entablature. Low walls surrounding the porch are clad in asbestos shingles. The entrance is centered on the façade and there are 6/1 wood sash windows to either side. Centered in the roof is a gable front dormer with paired 6/1 windows. On the alley is a side gable workshop with attached carport. The roof is low-pitched side-gable with modern panel siding.

116 East 5th Street, Christel-Weber-Frechmann Residence, c. 1864, c. 1900, **Contributing** (Survey #140)

Outbuilding: Cistern/cistern cover, **contributing structure**

Connected to its neighbor at 112 East 5th, this 1 1/2 story Missouri German residence was initially constructed between 1864 and 1867 and was updated c. 1900. Like other Missouri German houses, this building is 1 1/2 stories with a side gable roof, and decorative brick cornice of corbelled brick dentils. The first floor has a recessed entrance near the corner with segmental arched opening, and two segmental arched window openings with stone sills and 2/2 windows. Centered in the roof is a shed roof wall dormer with a shed roof balcony over a centered door entrance to either side are 2/2 windows that cut through the cornice and extend into the fish scale shingle wall of the dormer. On the east elevation is a brick addition fronted by a hipped roof porch. The porch has chamfered wood posts, decorative spindlework along the roofline and a turned balustrade. In the back yard is a historic in-ground cistern with concrete cover.

117 East 5th Street, George Schneider Residence, c. 1854, addition c. 1870, **Contributing** (Survey #136)

Outbuilding: Garage, **contributing**

Brick, side gable Missouri German House with steeply pitched roof and four bay façade. The raised basement is stone, though the exposed front wall of the basement is parged in concrete. The entrance, accessed by a stoop is located in the eastern bay. To the west are three 2/2 wood sash windows in flat arched openings. A simple dentiled brick cornice extends across the top of the façade wall. At the alley is a gable front garage clad in asbestos shingles.

120 East 5th Street, Residence, c. 1920, **Contributing** (Survey #141)

Outbuilding: Garage, **non-contributing**

Brick, side gable bungalow on a concrete foundation. The 1 1/2 story house has a full width porch with low brick wall, and 3/4 height brick piers topped by square wood posts to support the shed roof. The first floor has a centered entrance flanked by sets of three windows. The window sets have a wide 4/1 wood window in the center flanked by narrow windows. A large gable roof dormer is centered on the roofline. The gable has two replacement windows in a large window opening surrounded by vinyl siding. At the rear of the property is a gable front garage with folding modern metal garage doors.

121 East 5th Street, Residence, c. 1900, **Contributing** (Survey #135)

Outbuilding: 2 Garage, **2 non-contributing**

Brick, 1 1/2 story Queen Anne Cottage with steeply pitched hipped metal roof, and projecting front gable. The projecting gable has a wide segmental arched opening on the first floor containing paired 1/1 windows. The gable has cornice returns and there is a segmental arched opening with a 6/1 window. Centered in the façade is the entrance underneath a shed roof porch supported by squared columns. A hipped roof dormer is centered in the roofline. A decorative lightening rod is integrated into the peak of the standing-seam metal roof. Two modern front gable garages are located at the rear of the property.

127 East 5th Street, George Schneider Residence, c. 1877, addition c. 1910, **Contributing** (Survey #134)

Outbuilding: Alley house, **Contributing;** Privy, **Contributing,** Garage, **Non-contributing**

Constructed in two phases, the earliest portion of this 1/12 story brick Missouri German house dates from c. 1875. The oldest part is three bays wide and has a cut stone foundation. In c. 1910, a two bay addition was added to the east. The addition was built on a concrete foundation, but otherwise matches the original portion of the house. The façade is now five bays wide with a central entrance topped by a transom. The door has three panels with a large etched and colored glass light. Window openings have segmental arched openings, stone sills, and 2/2 wood windows. Hipped roof dormers are centered over the 2nd and fourth bays. The house has three outbuildings. A large 1 1/2 story frame building, possibly a secondary residence, has a side gable roof, 6/6 wood windows and a replacement porch across the façade. It is covered in corrugated metal and wood clapboard siding. Behind this building is a two-door brick privy with shed roof. A more recently constructed gable front garage is located at the alley.

128 East 5th Street, Amanda Brunner Residence, c. 1905, **Contributing** (Survey #143)

Though constructed in the 20th Century, this 1 1/2 story brick house is very similar to earlier Missouri German houses in the community. The house has a scored concrete foundation and a five-bay façade with central entrance. Fenestration has segmental arched openings with stone sills and are filled with 2/2 wood widows. The original single-bay porch over the entrance has been removed, and a new shed roof porch supported by turned posts extends across the façade. Four star caps for tie rods can be seen on the facade. A simple brick dentiled cornice extends under the eaves. On the roof are two pedimented dormers with 2/1 windows.

129 East 5th Street, Peter Rosenberger House, c. 1842, **Contributing** (Survey #133)

Outbuildings: Two mobile homes, **2 non-contributing**, 2 Garage, **2 non-contributing**

One story, vinyl clad, brace frame house is one room deep and has a steeply pitched side gable corrugated metal roof. The foundation is stone, though the front has been parged with concrete. The façade of this clapboard-clad house is asymmetrical with a central door, two replacement windows to the east and one to the west of the entrance. During the 1985 survey of Hermann, the surveyor was able to see the interior. The attic retained its hand-hewn rafters that were half-lapped and pegged at the ridge. Upright studs in the end walls had mud and straw nogging. Denman notes this as a good example of a hall-kitchen property type. Behind the house are two single-wide mobile homes with flat roofs and corrugated metal siding. On the alley is a vinyl clad hipped roof garage and a gable roof shed with metal siding.

132 East 5th Street, Residence, c. 1973, **Non-contributing**
One story side gable ranch house on slab foundation. The building has 1/1 windows and is clad in vinyl siding.

133 East 5th Street, Residence, c. 1920, **Contributing** (Survey #132)
Outbuilding: Garage, **contributing**
This brick Craftsman bungalow is 1 1/2 story with a side gable roof and concrete foundation. A gable roof porch covers the center and west bay of the façade and is supported by brick piers. A low brick wall surrounds the porch. The façade is three bays in width with paired 3/1 windows on either side of the entrance. Set off center in the roofline is a shed roof dormer with 3, 3/1 wood sash windows. At the back of the lot is a front gable garage with corrugated metal siding and sliding wood doors.

138 East 5th Street, Residence, c. 1920, **Contributing** (Survey #144)
Outbuilding: Garage, **Non-contributing**
Side gable Craftsman bungalow constructed of brick with a concrete foundation. The 1 1/2 story house has a full-width, shed roof porch with four square stuccoed support posts that have been clad in modern siding on the lower portion. The entrance is centered with 4/1 wood windows to either side. Centered in the roofline is a gable roof dormer with paired 4/1 wood sash windows. At the rear of the property is a garage clad in a mix of modern and wood siding.

139 East 5th Street, Residence, c. 1980, **Non-contributing**
Addressed on East 5th Street, this double-wide mobile home has its entrance on Schiller. The 1-story modular building has a low pitched, side gable roof.

West 5th Street

105 West 5th Street, Apartment Building, c. 1935, **Contributing** (Survey #434)

Two story, apartment building with rectangular footprint, concrete foundation and flat roof. The façade is asymmetrical with a recessed corner entrance with basket handle arched porch openings and a low brick wall balustrade. To one side of the entrance is a group of three 1/1 vinyl replacement windows. On the second floor are two sets of paired 1/1 replacement windows. The cornice is corbelled brick with buff bricks creating a ziggurat pattern. The parapet wall is capped with tile coping.

112 West 5th Street, People's Savings Bank, c. 2000, **Non-contributing**

This modern brick bank replaced 7 residential buildings, several of which were contributing to the district listed in 1972. The building is 1-story and has a medium pitched cross gable

roof. The front facing gable is covered in EFIS and contains the bank's sign board. The entrance is located under this gable. The drive-through is located on the east elevation.

113 West 5th Street, Commercial Building,1900/1925, **Contributing** (Survey #432)
Outbuilding: Brick shed with wine cellar, c. 1868, **Contributing**

Two-story commercial building with brick first floor and frame second story. The second floor is clad in vinyl siding. The building has a side gable roof with a narrow cross gable over the centered storefront entrance. Above the entrance on the second floor is a modern round arch replacement window that replaced a triangular bay with glass block windows. The center entrance is under a flat canopy and is flanked by two smaller storefronts to either side. The smaller storefronts have centered entrances with small display windows or paired sash windows to either side. The second story has widely spaced pairs of 3/1 windows.

Behind 113 W. 5th is the Martin Federline Building. Once part of a larger complex that has since been demolished, this small brick building sits over a stone wine cellar. The roof is side gable and the 2-bay, 1-story brick portion has segmental arched doors and window openings.

117 West 5th Street, Garage/Service Building, c. 1940, **Contributing**
One story commercial garage/service building. The façade is brick with three large garage bays. Two bays have large modern doors, and the third has been filled with a pedestrian door and modern siding. The side walls are constructed of concrete block.

121 West 5th Street, Residence, c. 1915, **Contributing** (Survey #431)

Two-story, frame upright and wing house with cross gable roof and raised concrete foundation. The siding is replacement vinyl. The front facing gable has a 1/1 replacement window in the basement area, a large 1/1 window on the first floor, and a smaller 1/1 window on the second. The entrance is in the crux of the L and is accessed by a long set of wooden stairs and a small hipped roof porch. To the side of the entrance is a 1/1 window with a similar window directly above on the second floor.

122 West 5th Street, Commercial building, c. 1960, **Non-contributing**

One story, small commercial office building with low pitched hipped roof. There is an entrance to the west with a large display window that is now boarded over. The walls are clad in Permastone siding.

125 West 5th Street, Commercial Building, c. 2000, **Non-contributing**

One story frame commercial building with shed roof constructed into the slope of the hill. The building is covered in EFIS (Exterior Foam Insulation System) with a faux stone skirt, and contains three small offices with doors and small fix storefront windows.

126 West 5th Street, Residence, c. 1915, **Contributing** (Survey #441)
Outbuilding: Shed, **contributing**

Gable front, 2 1/2 story frame house with cross gable on the rear portion of the west elevation. The façade is 2-bays wide with an entrance and 1/1 wood window beneath a hipped roof porch supported by turned posts. There are two large 1/1 windows on the second story and a smaller window centered in the gable. The wood siding is original, and windows have simple flat surrounds. The foundation is poured concrete. Behind the house is a shed with side gable roof and board and batten siding.

130 West 5th Street, Residence, c. 1915, **Contributing** (Survey #442)
Outbuilding: Shed, **contributing**

Gable front, 2 1/2 story frame house with cross gable on the rear portion of the west elevation. The façade is 2-bays wide with an entrance and 1/1 wood window on the first floor. The façade also has a 2-story porch with hipped roof, turned wood post supports and simple balustrade. There is a 1/1 window over the first story entrance, and a door accessing the second story porch on the second story. A smaller window is centered in the gable. The walls have been clad in replacement siding, covering window trim, though it retains its original pressed metal roof. The foundation is poured concrete. To the rear of the property is a gable roof shed with board and baton siding and a single car carport addition.

131 West 5th Street, Residence, c. 1940, **Non-contributing** (Survey #430)

Constructed into the slope of the hill, the front of this house is 2-story and the rear reads as a 1-story building. The first floor of the façade is the concrete foundation wall and the upper story is frame with clapboard siding. A door is centered in the lower floor with one window to the west. To the east is a set of stairs that leads to a deck over a concrete garage. The second story has two widely spaced 1/1 replacement windows. A shed roof dormer is centered in the roofline and has small casement windows. This building has undergone several recent modifications that obscure its historic features.

132 West 5th Street, Residence, c. 1895, **Contributing** (Survey #443)

Frame Missouri German central-hall plan house that has been updated with vinyl siding. The façade of this 1-story side gable house is five bays wide and has a central entrance. The entrance door is likely original and has Victorian decorative details and colored glass. The entrance is fronted by a small concrete pad. To either side of the door are two 2/2 wood frame window with narrow wood surrounds.

133 West 5th Street, Residence, c. 1940, **Contributing** (Survey #429)

Built into a slope, the street facing elevation of this building (not necessarily its "front") has a fully exposed concrete basement wall with entry door. The main story of the house is frame and covered in asbestos shingle siding. The primary entrance to the house is on the east gable end, and is sheltered beneath a full width porch with low pitched hipped roof supported by

square wood columns. The street facing elevation contains an off center entrance with two 2/2 windows to either side. The upper portion has a central bay area with gable roof. To ether side of the bay are 1/1 windows.

138 West 5th Street, Johann G. Mueller Residence, c. 1893, **Contributing** (Survey #444)
Outbuilding: Shed, **contributing**.

One-story frame side gable house with rear ell and a stone foundation. The house is an example of the hall-kitchen plan Missouri German residences in the community and has a 3 bay façade with central entrance topped by a transom. Over the entrance is a low pitched gable roof porch with turned support post. To ether side of the entrance are 2/2 wood windows. The siding is replacement asbestos shingle. To the rear of the property is along narrow outbuilding with side gable roof, three window bays and a six-light door. The building is clad in roll siding.

139 West 5th Street, German School/Mangus Will, Jr. Residence, c. 1842, **Contributing** (Survey #428)
Outbuilding: Shed, **contributing**

Two-story, brick Missouri German building with side gable roof and five bay façade. Originally built as a school, the building was converted into a residence c. 1885. The center three bays of the 5-bay façade were once covered by a flat roof porch with second story deck. The porch has been lost since the 1972 listing and 1985 survey. Doors on both floors are centered with two 1/1, flat arch, windows on either side. Two hipped roof dormers are located in the roofline. To the rear of the house is a two-level outbuilding with a concrete foundation, shed roof, and vertical board siding.

West 5th Street north of junction with Mozart, Hose #4 Fire Station, 1917, **Contributing** (Survey #434)

Constructed into a hillside, this small building once housed one of the city's fire house reels. The building has a narrow concrete façade with stepped parapet and small plaque reading "Hose Reel No. 4. 1917." The garage door entrance has swinging bead board doors (replacements).

Franklin Street

108 Franklin Street, Johann Blust House, c. 1840/alt. 1920, **Contributing** (survey #220)

Restored in 2006, this house was originally constructed by Johann Blust c. 1840 as a one room timber frame with brick nogging over a stone foundation. Additions through the early twentieth century expanded the house to the west and south enclosing what were open porches. The house is now a 1/12-story gable-front building on a stone foundation. Covered in wood siding to replicate the original, the house has four windows on the north façade with 2/2 wood windows. Three dormers with 2/2 wood windows were added in the restoration,

facing north and south. The roof is of wood shingles. Built into the hillside, the stone cellar wall to the north is exposed and has a single door opening at the east end and two small windows. This house's entrance does not face the street, but is in the gable end and faces what would have been Franklin Street but due to the steep hill was built as a concrete stairway by Blust and Michi. The entrance and a single window are sheltered beneath a shed roof porch supported by large square posts. Single 2/2 windows are centered in each gable end.

111 Franklin Street, John B. Michi Residence, 1852-3/alt. c. 1870, **Contributing** (survey #221)
Outbuilding: Brick smokehouse, **contributing**

This 1 ½ story brick house sits below the crest of the hill off 2nd and Franklin streets. Though addressed on Franklin, the façade of the house appears to face 2nd. This elevation shows its steeply pitched side-gable roof with full-width, shed roof porch. The east half of the porch has been historically infilled by a brick addition. A dentiled brick cornice can be seen between the eaves of the main roof and the porch roof. On the east elevation is a historic frame addition. The Franklin St. (west) side has a 6/6 wood window in the gable peak. The first floor has a segmental arched opening in the south bay, and flat arched fenestration (window, door window) in the northern bays. Also on the property is a gable roof, brick smokehouse.

114 Franklin, Hoehn House, c. 2007, **Non-contributing**

Moved to this location in 2007 year to save it from demolition, this stone and frame house was originally on NAME Street in Hermann and is historically associated with the community's history and development, and thus does not detract from the overall character of the district. The frame section of the house is gable front with two-bay façade. A 6/6 window (modern reconstruction) is in the gable end. The entrance is located beneath a single bay, gable roof porch. The stone el is larger than the frame section and has a partially exposed full basement. The windows in the side-gable el are 6/6 with segmental arched openings.

200 Franklin Street, Joseph Weinert House, 1867-67, **Contributing**

Stone house, 1 ½ story in height constructed of stone on a stone foundation. The first floor is three bays wide with the entrance in the first bay. The paneled door has multi-light sidelights and is topped by a 2-light transom. The window openings have segmental arches with 6/6 sash windows. The half story has two windows with 6-light casement windows. A frame addition is located at the southwest corner of the building. Though large, the addition is recessed and is sympathetic in design.

Gellert Street

108 Gellert St., Johann H. Setzler Residence, c. 1840, **Contributing** (survey #222)
Outbuilding: garage, **non-contributing**

This house is built into a hill side, so it seems to be 1 1/2 story from the street, though its primary façade is 2-story and faces the Missouri River. Originally stone and frame, the primary façade has since been stuccoed and modern siding covers the side and rear elevation. The house has a side gable roof with a simple wood cornice along the roof line. The metal roof has two small gable dormers with 6-pane casement windows. The second floor of the primary (river facing) façade has 6 openings, five of which are filled with 2/2 wood windows. The fourth bay (from west) has a door accessing the 2nd story of a modern frame porch. The first floor has a centered entrance with multi-pane sidelights. There are only 3 windows on the first floor, two in the eastern most bays and 1 in the second bay from the west. There is a two-car garage dating from c. 1930 on the property. It has a gable roof and has been modernized with vinyl siding and modern garage doors.

109 Gellert Street, FW Boeing House, c. 1850/1900, **Contributing** (Survey #223)

Built into a grade, this 1 ½ story frame house has a fully exposed basement on part of the front and side. The street facing façade is gable front. The center portion of the house is the original part of the house, constructed c. 1850. This two room section is braced frame with nogging in the walls. There are c. 1900 shed roof additions on the north and south sides. There is no entrance on this wall of the house. The walls are clad in asbestos siding. Denman identified this as a hall-kitchen plan house.

Gutenberg Street

114 Gutenberg Street, Produce Exchange, c. 1920, **Contributing**

Restored in 2006, this two-story grain mill building has a long, narrow footprint with its broadest side facing Gutenberg angled to front a former railroad spur, now removed and paved over in the late 20th century. The main portion of this two-story mill is constructed of poured concrete, as evidenced by the impression of the wood forms in the concrete. A two-story brick addition on the north end was added, but appears to be on the 1932 Sanborn map. The parapet wall steps down gradually from north to south. A loading dock extends across the façade with three double leaf doors, spaced to match rail freight car openings. Two passage doors and four 2/2 windows also front the building and a portion of the dock to the east is sheltered under a shed roof awning clad in corrugated metal sheets. A double leaf door and loading dock face the alley. To the west is a single story addition clad in metal siding with 1/1 windows. A third story grain bin with low gable roof is midway on the long elevation, clad in painted pressed tin to appear as bricks. Wood 6/6 windows have been restored and are located in the third story and high on the front elevation of the two story main building. A shed-roof canopy is attached to the south elevation.

200 Gutenberg Street, C & R Carwash, c. 1970, **Non-contributing**
Four bay carwash constructed of concrete block with side gable roof.

300 Gutenberg Street, Hermann Electrical Light Plant, c. 1915, **Contributing** (Survey #150)
One story brick industrial building with hip on gable roof. The building sits on a concrete foundation. The street facing elevation has four windows with segmental arches and stone sills located high on the south four bays. An entrance door, inaccessible due to missing stairs is located in the fifth bay. A 1/1 double hung sash is located in the sixth. The side elevation has sliding wood doors and asymmetrically placed casement and double hung windows. Restored in 2008-09 the roof is standing seam copper.

314 Gutenberg Street, Garage, c. 1920/2009, **Non-contributing** (Survey #149)
This one-story commercial building underwent extensive renovations in 2009. Though the foot print of the small brick building is essentially the same, stepped parapet walls have been added, as has a shed roof metal awning around the perimeter of the property. The street facing elevation is three bays wide. The entrance is off center and there are wood sash windows on either side. The side elevation has a garage door and asymmetrically placed fenestration.

Market Street

107 Market Street, Residence, c. 1940, **Contributing**
Outbuilding: Garage, **Contributing**.
One and one half story, side gable brick house with small projecting gable and partial width shed roof porch supported with scrolled metal posts. The entrance is roughly centered with large picture window to the south and the projecting gable to the north. To the rear is a brick gable front garage facing the alley to the south. The garage was originally a separate building but has been attached by a frame breeze way.

108 Market Street, Pommer-Gentner House, 1840-41, **Contributing** (survey #305)
Outbuilding: Garage, contributing
This impressive federal style house is built into a hill on Market Street. A massive stone stair and porch extends the length of the house and is approximately one story in height. An entrance, leading to the cellar or storage space under the porch is located on the north end of the stone wall. The main block of the house is 2 1/2 stories and has a pedimented side gable roof. The first floor has double leaf entrances in the 2nd and 5th bays. The entrances are topped with multi-light transoms and stone headers. The other bays have 6/6 wood windows with large stone headers and stone sills. The second floor has fenestration matching that on the first floor. Centered in the roof is a large dormer with sunburst, round arch window. A tall frame garage/storage building with front gable roof is located at the rear of the lot on the

alley.

Market Street, median at intersection with 2nd Street, Fire Station/City Hall, 1906, **Contributing** (survey #306)

Located in the middle of Market Street with traffic routed to either side is the 2 1/2 story fire department and city hall. The building is constructed of brick, has a concrete foundation and front facing gable roof. The south facing façade has a slightly projecting center bay that extends into a third story tower. The bay contains an entrance with round arch opening on the first floor. The entrance is double leaf and is topped by a transom. To either side of the entrance are large garage bays that are now infilled with modern garage doors. The second floor has a continuous stone band marking the sill line of the round arch window openings. In the center bay, the simple cornice expands into a pediment with metal numbers marking "1906" in the center. The parapet wall is stepped to hid the gable roof, and there are round arched window openings with shell designs in the rounded hoods.

111 Market Street, Edward Cramer Store, c. 1840/1847/1858, **Contributing** (Survey #188)

Possibly built in three stages beginning with a small brick building in 1840 (probably a portion of the rear of the current building), with an expansion of the first floor in 1847 and a second floor addition in 1858. The building is two stories with a low pitched hipped roof and a roughly square footprint on a stone foundation. The five bay façade is symmetrical with a center entrance. All fenestration has segmental arches, and windows are 2/2 with stone sills on the first floor, and 6/6 on the second. A small gabled dormer is centered in the front slop of the roof. On the south side is a two-story galleried porch with a shed roof.

200 Market Street, Ferdinand Lang Residence, 1892, **Contributing** (survey #307)
Outbuilding: Guesthouse, **non-contributing**

Narrow 2 1/2 story Queen Ann style house with projecting front-facing gable bay. The house is brick and has a coursed stone foundation. The entrance is on the recessed portion of the house and is sheltered beneath a partial width porch supported by turned wood posts. The entrance and small flanking window have segmental arches. Above the entrance on the second floor is a round arched door opening that provides access to the roof of the porch. Above this opening is a broad brick hood consisting of soldier bricks with a molded brick edging. The projecting bay has paired windows on the fist floor separated by a narrow engaged column. The windows are topped by a wide transom. The segmental arched opening has a decorative brick hood lined with molded bricks. The second floor has two windows with a continuous stone sill and decorative brick window hoods. Above this is a steeply pitched gable with decorative shingles and a decorative panel of molded brick. The yard is lined with a low stone retaining wall topped by a decorative cast iron fence. Behind the house is a modern, gable front guesthouse with full width gabled porch/carport.

204 Market Street, John Helmers Residence, 1902, **Contributing** (survey #308)
Outbuilding: Garage, **non-contributing**

Two-story, frame, Queen Anne Style house with irregular floor plan and a stone foundation. The roof is hipped with a prominent front facing gable roof. The gable is lined with a decorative bargeboard in a horseshoe shape and is clad in fishscale shingles. On the north corner is a six-sided tower with peaked roof. The façade and a portion of the south elevation is wrapped by a porch with a projecting rounded corner. The porch is supported by turned post. The entrance is recessed beneath a gable roofed porch opening. Most windows are 1/1 wood frame. The front lawn is lined by a cut stone retaining wall. To the rear is a gable roof garage of concrete block.

207 Market Street, Residence, c. 1930, **Contributing** (Survey #189)

One and 1/2 story, gable front, frame house on a concrete foundation. A partial width porch has Tuscan columns supporting a hipped roof. The first floor has an off center entrance and three squared windows with wood surrounds. In the gable is a grouping of three 1/1 windows. The building is clad in asbestos siding.

209 Market Street, Residence, c. 1885, **Contributing** (survey #190)
Outbuilding: Garage, **contributing**

Frame 1 1/2 story house with side gable roof. The façade has a centered entrance with two 2/2 windows on either side. The center three bays are sheltered beneath a hipped roof porch supported by simple columns. A turned balustrade connects the columns. The front has a simple ogee cornice, but scrolled bargeboard (likely a later addition) lines the gable ends. Centered in the roof is an unusual gambrel roof dormer with paired 1/1 windows. A large garage with gable roof and jerkinheads sitting on a concrete foundation is in the rear. The walls are clad in asphalt shingles.

210 Market Street, Ernst Haeffner Residence, 1906, **Contributing** (survey #309)
Outbuilding: Garage, **Contributing**

Large frame house with some free-classic Queen Anne style details. The 2 1/2 residence sits on a scored concrete foundation and has a hipped roof. The walls are clad in asbestos siding. The façade is dominated by a two-story bay area topped by a gambrel roof gable. All windows are 1/1 wood sash. To the north of the bay is a flat roof porch supported by Ionic columns. The entrance, topped by a transom window, is sheltered by the porch. At the alley, there is a board and batten garage.

214 Market Street, Elizabeth and Mary Epple Residence, 1908, **Contributing** (survey #310)

Frame, gable front house on a stone foundation with clapboard siding. The gable roof projects over the porch and is supported by turned posts. Within the gable is a recessed balcony flanked with panels covered in fish scale shingles. Under the porch, there is a central entrance topped by a transom and pedimented window hoods. Similar hoods top the flanking

2/2 wood sash windows.

215 Market Street, Residence, c. 1920, **Contributing** (survey #191)
Outbuilding: Garage, **contributing**

Brick 1 1/2 story bungalow with front facing gable and full width, hipped roof porch. The building is roughly rectangular in plan and sits on a concrete foundation, though a large dormer and bay area extend from the south side. The first floor is for bays wide with an off center entrance and three 1/1 windows with stone sills and headers. In the gable are two 1/1 windows with stone sills and headers. The porch is supported with square brick posts. At the rear of the property, facing 3rd Street, is a one story brick garage with low pitched hipped roof.

300 Market Street, Mary Haeffner Residence, c. 1910, **Contributing** (survey #311)
Outbuilding: Brick shop, c. 1870, **Contributing**

Wide, gambrel front house of 1 1/2 stories constructed of cast concrete block. A nearly full-width porch extends across the façade and is supported by square posts. The porch roof is flat and provides the upper story with porch access. There are doors in the center bay on the both stories with 1/1 sash windows. To the south side of the house is a small brick outbuilding with a metal gable roof. The east and west elevations have corbelled cornices and 6/6 wood sash windows.

303 Market Street, Residence, c. 1920, **Contributing** (Survey #192)

Side gable bungalow with full width shed roof. The house is covered in stucco (likely early or original) and sits on a concrete foundation. Four square posts support the full width porch, whose roof is an extension of the main roof on the house. There are wide shed roof dormers on the front and rear of the house.

304 Market Street, Nicholas Schwartzenbach Residence and Store, 1867-68 **Contributing** (survey #312)
Outbuilding: Pavilion, **non-contributing**; Shed, **non-contributing**

Large Missouri-German residence and commercial building. The brick building sits on a stone foundation and is 2 1/2 stories with a pedimented side gable roof. The facade is five bays wide with a central entrance flanked by 2 6/6 wood sash windows with segmental arched windows and stone sills. The second story has a balcony beneath the three center bays with cast metal balustrades. Like the first floor, there is a central door with narrow multi-pane French doors flanked by 6/6 windows with segmental arches. Two narrow gable front dormers with 2/2 wood sash widows pierce the metal roofline. In the rear yard is a long, gable front pavilion supported by brick posts. There is also a small gable roof shed with metal roof and siding. Though the material is old, this does not appear to be original to the property.

305 Market, Commercial building, c. 1960, **Non-contributing**
This one-story commercial building appears to have been a service station converted for use as a fast-foot restaurant. The garage bays are infilled with large plate glass display windows. It is sided in metal panels that have been painted over.

310 Market Street, Commercial building, c. 1960, **Non-contributing**
Two-story commercial building with multi-colored brick walls. The façade is asymmetrical with two storefronts and a third entrance accessing the 2nd floor on the lower level. The second floor has paired windows in the south bay and widely spaced windows to the north.

311 Market Street, Caspar Christman Building, 1885, **Contributing** (Survey #193)
Outbuilding: Garage/apartment, **non-contributing**
Two story brick building with parapeted side gable roof. A dentiled brick cornice extends across the façade, and there are two gable roof dormers on the roof. The second floor of the façade is symmetrical with a center door providing access to the second floor of the full width porch. There are two segmental arched window openings with stone sills to either side of this door. Windows have original or early working shutters. The first floor has a wide wood storefront with low kickplates, a recessed entrance and transoms. A small entrance to the north provides access to the second floor. East of the house along the alley is a large 2 story garage with gambrel roof that is clad in vinyl siding, c. 1990.

312 Market Street, Commercial building, c. 1960, **Non-contributing**
One-story commercial building with concrete block walls and a boom-town front parapet and brick cladding around the storefront.

314 Market Street, John Quandt, Jr. Residence and Office, **Non-contributing** (survey #313)
One story frame house with side gable roof on a stone foundation. The building is clad in vinyl siding that covers original siding and window trim. The original 2/2 wood sash windows have been replaced by modern 6/6 sashes. The building sits directly adjacent to the sidewalk and has a five bay façade. The door is in the second bay from the north, though this may not be the original arrangement of the façade.

400 Market, Commercial Building, c. 1955, **Non-contributing**
This two-story commercial building is clad in buff brick. The second story has a large picture window with a smaller 1/1 window to the south. The first floor has a recessed storefront and an one-story extension to the south with large plate glass window.

403 Market Street, Louis Begemann Store, 1899, **Contributing** (survey #194)
Broad commercial building with towers marking each corner and a slate clad mansard roof. The brick building is three stories tall (third story behind the mansard roof). The first floor has an off centered storefront that is early or original and retains its cast iron columns.

Smaller doors and windows, with round or segmental arched openings highlighted by key stones are also located on the first floor. The second floor has eight segmental arched openings with arches marked by stone corner blocks and key stones. The center six bays have a continuous stone sill. A pressed metal cornice with concealed gutters and brackets extends above the second floor. The mansard roof has a diamond pattern in the slate and is broken into four sections by projecting stone pears or chimneys. There are two dormers with flared bases and round arched hoods in the center two sections.

405 Market Street, Commercial building, c. 1924, **Non-contributing** (Survey #195).
Sharing a wall with the Bergemann building, this narrow commercial building is only one bay wide. The first story is brick and has a single door with transom on the front. The second floor is frame and has a projecting bay on the front. The second floor has been recently remodeled and covered in stucco or EFIS and the windows have been replaced.

404-406 Market Street, Christel-Haeffner Building, c. 1856, c. 1868, c. 1885., **Contributing** (survey #314)
Outbuilding: Hipped roof outbuilding, **contributing**
Two-story brick commercial/residential building on a stone foundation built in multiple stages, including additions to the rear, north and a new roofline, all prior to c. 1890. The façade may have undergone some additional changes in the early 1900s noted by changes in fenestration openings on the façade. The southern four bays all have flat arched openings, and the windows on the first and second floor are 6/6 wood sash. The third bay from the south has newer paired windows next to the entrance door. The northern four bays have segmental arched openings on the second floor, and two commercial display windows separated by doors topped by transoms. The two northernmost bays have a large canopy/porch supported by square posts. The second story porch is surrounded by a simple balustrade and is accessed by a second story door opening. Connected to the main building by the porch is a small, frame outbuilding with stone foundation and hipped roof.

407 Market, Commercial building, c. 1940, **Contributing**
This 2-story building is constructed of buff brick and sits on a concrete foundation. The façade has a vaguely Moderne design evidenced by the horizontal brick banding on the second story of the façade. The 5 upper story windows are modern replacements. On the first floor is a storefront with recessed central entrance.

408 Market Street, Julius Schaeffer Residence and Store, 186?-1870, **Contributing** (survey #316)
Outbuilding: Alley house, **contributing**
Two-story, brick commercial/residential building with a pedimented side gable roof and a stone foundation. The shallow eaves are lined with a dentiled brick cornice, and there are five evenly spaced windows on the second floor. Windows have pedimented stone hoods,

stone sills and 6/6 wood sash windows. The first floor was built as commercial space, and though somewhat modified, still serves this function. There are entrances in the end bays of the first floor, each topped by transoms. Between the doors are large display windows with diamond pane sash. The storefront is clad in board and batten siding. Between the floors is a wood balcony supported by knee braces. Behind the building is a one story frame alley house/residence (c. 1920) with gable front metal roof. The building has seen some alterations including the infill of a front porch, but retains its original roof and wood sash windows.

409-11 Market, Klee-Kimmel Building, 1876/1887/c. 1890, **Contributing** (survey #197)
Outbuilding: Smokehouse (?), **contributing**

Built in two major phases, this building began as a one story residence and shoemaker shop with a second floor added c. 1887, and a two story addition added to the north c. 1890. The addition to the north was built to resemble the original building, though a prominent seam and lack of corbelled cornice, and large dormer mark the newer addition. The building has two storefronts on the first floor, both of which have been modernized with newer brick, smaller display windows and modern doors. The second floor has nine window openings with stone sills, segmental arch tops, and 2/2 wood windows. The side gable roof has two dormers. The older dormer (to the south) is narrow with a gable roof and 6/6 wood windows. The larger dormer (to the north) has a hipped roof and paired 2/2 windows. Behind the building is a brick, gable roof smokehouse.

412 Market Street, Fraternal Order of Eagles Lodge Building, 1936, **Contributing** (survey #317)

Two-story brick commercial building with central, recessed, entrance on the first floor flanked by large display windows now infilled with glass block. Near the south corner is a slightly recessed entrance with basket handled arch that provides access to the second story. The upper façade is a large brick wall with four relatively small paired 2/2 woods. The parapet wall is lined with tile coping, except for the center, step portion that is capped with terra cotta blocks.

413 Market Street, Farmers' Home Hotel, 1867-68, **Contributing** (Survey #198)

Two story brick commercial building on a stone foundation. The building has a medium pitched side gable roof, with a gable-roof dormer centered in the facade. A corbelled brick cornice extends below the shallow eaves. There are four 6/6 windows with segmental arches and stone sills on the second floor. The first floor has a broad storefront (likely a c. 1900 alteration) with multi light display windows and a centered entrance.

414 Market Street, Johann P. Mueller Commercial Building, c. 1853-1856, **Contributing** (survey #318)

Large corner commercial building on a stone foundation with stuccoed stone walls (stuccoing either original or in place by the 1880s). The building has a low pitched hipped metal roof with gabled dormers on the two street elevations and metal cresting around the apex. A

wood cornice with scrolled brackets extends across the roofline on all sides. The Market Street elevation has four evenly spaced second story windows with stuccoed stone headers and sills. The first floor has been clad in Permastone and has a centered display window with recessed entrances on the two corners. The 5th Street elevation has five bays of windows on both floors and a rear frame addition.

415 Market Street, Bernhard Niehof, Jr. Residence, 1859-60, **Contributing** (survey #199)
Side gable, 1 1/2 story stone house with brick rear addition. The façade has been altered somewhat to accommodate commercial uses, though this change was likely made c. 1900. There are two entrances on either side of a large, multi-pate, display window. The side elevation, facing 5th St., has 6/6 windows with segmental arches on the first floor and two small square casement windows in the gable end.

500 Market Street, BP Gas Station, c. 1980, **Non-contributing**
Outbuilding: Freestanding canopy, **non-contributing structure**
One-story commercial building containing a convenience story/gas station. The building has a flat roof capped by a corporate sign board. The front has a roughly centered entrance and large display windows. The lot also contains a freestanding canopy sheltering the gas pumps.

501 Market Street, Bay, Hermann, Berger Bank, c. 2000, **Non-contributing**
Two-story brick bank building with hipped roof on concrete foundation. The central entrance is marked by a two-story segmental arched opening with limestone surround. To either side are paired multi-pane windows in segmental arch openings.

Mozart Street

207 Mozart Street, Residence, c. 1960, **Non-contributing**
Outbuilding: shed, **non-contributing**
One-story ranch house with medium-pitch side gable roof. The entrance is roughly centered with a picture window area filled with three 2/2 (horizontal panes) windows to the south and two, short, wide windows to the north. The house may have had a one car garage in the south bay, but the opening has been infilled with a secondary entrance and windows. A small metal shed is located at the northeast corner of the property.

209 Mozart Street, Residence, c. 1990, **Non-contributing**
Outbuilding: Garage, **non-contributing**
One story, side gable house with low pitched roof. The entrance is off center and is sheltered beneath a slightly projecting eave overhang. There are paired windows to the south and widely spaced 1/1 windows to the north. On the alley is a gable front frame garage clad in vinyl siding.

Schiller Street

8 Schiller Street, St. Charles Hall, 1867-68. **Contributing** (survey #187)

Constructed in 1867 by Constance and August Riek, this 2 ½ story brick building has a parapeted side gable roof clad in asphalt shingles. A decorative wood and metal cornice extends across the façade and has acanthus leaf motif covered in modillion blocks and metal rosettes applied to the soffits. The second story is seven bays wide and each window is capped by a slightly pedimented stone sill. The windows are 4/4 wood sash. The windows in the center three bays are taller to allow access to a balcony surrounded by a decorative wrought iron balcony. Original or early double leaf entrances with transoms are located in the two end bays on the first floor. A third entrance is located in the third bay from the south. An early to mid-20th century garage bay, partially infilled is located in two of the center bays.

4 Schiller Street, Commercial building, c. 1930, **Contributing**

This one-story brick commercial block has a wide storefront. The entrance is centered and recessed and to either side are large plate glass display windows with brick kick plates. The parapet has a stepped centered section and is capped by terra cotta coping tiles.

100 Schiller Street, Rudolf Schlender Residence/Commercial Building, 1870-71, **Contributing** (survey #186)

Outbuilding: Well house/smokehouse, **Contributing**

This side gable brick building is 2 ½ stories with standing seam metal roof and dressed ashlar stone foundation. A dentiled cornice extends across the roofline and creates cornice returns on the gable ends. The second story is five bays wide width segmental arched fenestration and 2/2 wood windows. A galleried porch surrounded by scroll cut balustrade on the second floor extends across the façade. The gallery is supported by tall, thin wood posts. T first floor has been modified, likely to enclose a storefront, but this was done historically. The first story windows on the façade are flat arched with 4/4 windows and stone caps and sills. The entrance has a transom and sidelights. To the side of the house is an octagonal pump house with lattice walls and metal roof. The outbuilding has two rooms (one used as a well house and one a smokehouse) separated by a covered open area. They share a long back wall and roof.

106 Schiller Street, Residence/commercial building, c. 1885/c. 1895, **Contributing** (survey #185)

Small 1 ½ story frame residence with side gable metal roof with attached false front commercial building. The house has a centered entrance flanked by 6/1 wood windows. The commercial building is 2 bays wide with an entrance and 6/6 window. Fenestration on the façade has slightly pedimented wood surrounds. The false front is topped by a simple dentiled wood cornice.

108 Schiller Street, Joseph Kessler Residence, c. 1850, **Contributing** (survey #184)
Side gable brick house on brick foundation. The building is 1 ½ stories with a four bay façade. The first and fourth bays are entrees with flat arched openings, and the center two are flat arch windows with 2/2 sash. The roof is metal and there are two gable front dormers with 6/6 wood windows. On the south elevation is a bay area with segmental arched window openings, likely a later addition added with the rear of the hose was extended.

111 Schiller Street, Commercial Building, c. 1885, **Contributing** (survey #151)
Outbuilding: Garage, **Contributing**
The small gable front building once had a boomtown front that was cut down to the gable c. 1900. Centered in the gable is a 1/1 wood window with segmental arches. The first floor has an early or original storefront with wood paneled kick plates and large 4-light display windows on either side of a recessed entrance. A large awning, supported by 3 square posts, extends across the façade. A small frame addition is located on the northeast corner. On the northeast corner of the lot is a board and batten garage with low pitched shed roof and early or original sliding wood doors.

113 Schiller Street, Frank Rebsamen Barber Shop, c. 1883, **Contributing** (survey #152)
One story frame commercial building with narrow 3-bay façade. The entrance is centered and windows of different heights and widths are located to either side. A shed roof awning with square posts and plane braces extends across the façade of this building and is neighbor to the north.

114 Schiller Street, Robert C. Mumbrauer Photo Studio, c. 1892/c. 1950, **Non-contributing** (survey #183)
One and one-half story commercial/residential building with hipped roof and large gable-front dormer. In c. 1950, the first floor of the building was extensively remodeled to alter the storefront and to clad the building in Permastone siding. The façade has a recessed storefront with planters under a metal canopy. Two small display windows are located to one side of the storefront.

115 Schiller Street, Frank Rebsamen Commercial Building, **Contributing** (survey #153)
Located on the corner of Schiller and 2nd, this 2 ½ story brick commercial building sits on a stone foundation. The roof is hipped and a single gable roof dormer is centered on the front. The façade is five bays wide, though the northern three bays and northern first floor storefront have been rebuilt to match historic storefronts to the south. All second story windows have segmental arched windows with stone keystones and stone sills. The 3 northern bays have 1/1 sash and the southern bays have original 2/2 windows. The northern most storefront has been altered with perm stone kick plates and surrounds, boarded over transoms and modern display windows. The original storefront is still in place to the south. It has paneled wood kick plates, multiphase display windows and recessed double leaf

entrance.

200 Schiller St, Commercial Building, c. 1895, **contributing** (survey #182)
Outbuilding: Grape arbor, **contributing structure**

Small, one story frame building on stone foundation that has been parged with cement. The gable front building has simple cornice returns and a three bay façade. Centered in the building is an entrance topped by a transom that is flanked by 2/2 wood sash windows. Behind the building is a historic grape arbor.

201 Schiller Street, Hermann Schlender Commercial Building, c. 1860, **Contributing** (survey #154)

Two-story gable front commercial building constructed of brick and built on a stone foundation. Centered in the gable is a half round window with starburst lights. The second floor contains 3 segmental arched windows with stone sills and 6/6 light sashes. The storefront is early though not original. It has low kick plates, recessed entrance and display windows with 2-light transoms. An awning, supported by chamfered wood posts extends across the façade and the neighboring building.

201A Schiller Street, Commercial Building, 1898, **Contributing** (survey #155)

Two story commercial building with townhouse attached to the south. It is constructed of brick, has a flat roof and sits on a stone foundation. A corbelled brick cornice stretches across the top of the parapet wall. The upper story has five asymmetrically spaced windows with segmental arches and stone sills. The storefront, located under the northern 3 windows is early or original with cast iron columns, wood kick plate panels, and a recessed entrance. A shed roof awning, shared with its neighbor to the north extends over the storefront. The residential portion of the building has a entrance door with transom and paired windows under a segmental arch on the south. Small, shed roof brick outbuilding.

204 Schiller Street, John Kraettly Commercial Building, c. 1886. **Non-contributing** (survey #181)

One story brick commercial building with wood frame façade that has been recently (after 1985) altered with new siding and storefront. The standing seam metal shed roof is masked on the front by a stepped parapet.

206 Schiller Street, Johann Hinke Residence/Commercial Building, c. 1851-1853, **Contributing** (survey #180)
Outbuilding: Garage, **contributing**

One and one half story brick building with parapeted side gable roof on a stone foundation parged in concrete. The roof has three hipped roof dormers with paired 2/2 windows. A corbelled brick cornice in a dentiled pattern extends under the slightly projecting eaves. Half story has 9 small casement windows with original or early shutters. The first floor has two

entrances, located in the bays between the dormer windows. Between the entrances and to either side are pairs of 2/2 window with flat arches and wood sills. Long narrow garage/shed runs the length of the rear of the lot. Though it has a new garage door, the building retains early corrugated metal siding.

207 Schiller Street, Blumer Furniture Co. Building, c. 1934, **Contributing** (survey #156 & 157)
Originally two buildings, the building received a new façade when the second building was constructed. The division is noticeable on the rear, with the older building marked by segmental arched window openings. The building is 3-stories, is constructed of brick and sits on a concrete foundation. The center bay of the building is set apart from the 3 bays on either side All upper story windows are flat arched with stone sills and 1/1 wood sash. The northern section of the first floor has multiple door openings, one to the north led to a corridor serving the upper story access door and a double leaf entrance with arch that provided opening for funerals, with casket and pall bearers utilizing this door from the main funeral parlor once located on the first floor. The central entry door, once covered by an ornate metal canopy suspended by chain from the front façade, accessed the store and stairway to the second and third floors. To the south is a storefront with large display windows and transoms above. A new canopy covers the front façade the length of the building.

208 Schiller Street, Johann P. Hoffmann Residence/Commercial Building, c. 1839 (1859?), **Contributing** (survey #179)
Two-story braced frame building on a coursed stone foundation clad in wood clapboards. Under the side gable metal roof is a simple cornice and frieze that extends around the side to create pediment-like gable. The façade is three bays on the second floor with 6/6 wood windows. The window surrounds have applied molding. The first floor has a paneled entrance with large-light pane. The storefront has two wood framed windows with two-pane transoms.

209 Schiller Street, Louisa Dietzel Commercial Building, 1886, **Contributing** (survey #158)
Outbuilding: Garage, **contributing**
Two-story, two-part commercial block with brick walls, stone foundation and hipped roof. A gable front dormer is centered in the front of the hipped roof. Below the roofline is a corbelled brick cornice. The second story has segmental arched windows with 2/2 wood sash and stone sills. The storefront has been in-filled, though it retains its central recessed entrance with transom and sidelights. Display areas have been covered in siding, though two small 6/6 windows have been installed in the traditional display window area. A frame addition has been constructed on the rear. At the northeast corner of the property is a garage with low pitched shed roof. Though covered in vinyl siding, the building retains its original fenestration and sliding wood doors.

210 Schiller Street, Commercial building, c. 1925, **Contributing** (survey #178)
Two story frame building on a concrete foundation with pressed metal siding on the front and exposed side elevation. The façade has a recessed central entrance flanked by two wood framed storefront windows one each side. The storefront has a simple surround and 2-pane transoms. The second floor has 1/1 windows located in the end bays.

211 Schiller Street, Commercial Building, c. 1892-98, **Contributing** (survey #159)
One-part commercial block with decorative brick parapet wall. The cornice is corbelled brick with decorative corner blocks. The first floor storefront is framed by cast iron columns. The recessed entrance is centered and the display windows are wood frame with large plate glass panels.

213A Schiller Street, Apartment Building, c. 1940, **Contributing** (survey #160)
Two story, flat roof apartment building constructed of brick on a concrete foundation. The roof is flat and there is a plain parapet wall with concrete coping. The second story has two paired openings with flat arches. The first floor has a similar paired window in one bay and an entrance flanked by a 1/1 window in the second bay.

213-15 Schiller Street, Dr. August Nasse Residence and Office, 1859, **Contributing** (survey #161)
Two story brick commercial building with parapeted side gable roof. The flush eaves are lined with a corbelled brick cornice. The second floor is five bays wide with segmental arched openings, stone sills. The center bay has a door with transom, flanked by 6/6 wood windows. The first floor has an early or original storefront with transoms and multi-light display windows. The other half of the first floor has a double leaf entrance and two segmental arc windows with stone sills. A flat roof awning supported by round wood posts extends across the façade. A balustrade lines the top and creates a gallery for the second floor.

214 Schiller Street, Charles Kimmel Hotel/saloon, c. 1879, **Contributing** (survey #177)
This 2 ½ story brick commercial building has a side gable roof with slightly projecting eaves and sits on a stone foundation. The first floor of this corner building has a canted corner entrance, with a cast iron column supporting the segmental arch openings. To the other end of the façade is a secondary entrance with transom and in between are three 6/6 wood windows with segmental arches and stone sills. Four similar windows are located on the second floor of the façade. The building has had several rear additions, most dating from the late 9th and early 20th Century. A brick and frame addition are located to the northeast corner and extend into the side yard.

300 Schiller Street, Brukhardt-Koeller Commercial Building, c. 1845 and c. 1880, **Contributing** (survey #176)

This large 2 ½ story corner commercial building was constructed in two phases. The standing seam metal roof is hipped with a gable front dormer centered in both the Schiller and 3rd Street elevations. A simple dentiled cornice extends around the entire building. The Schiller elevation is three bays wide with 6/6 wood windows on the second floor. ON the first are two entrances and a small storefront window with wood kickplate and 2-pane transom. First floor fenestration is capped by large stone blocks. On the 3rd Street elevation are 7 flat arched 6/6 wood windows with early or original shutters. The first floor has an entrance on the eastern bay and a secondary entrance in the second bay from the west. The other bays contain 2/2 wood sash windows.

301 Schiller Street, English-Scherer Commercial Building, 1869/c. 1885, **Contributing** (survey #162)

Originally a two-story building constructed in 1869, the third floor was added c. 1885. The façade is 3 bays wide. The first floor has a modern storefront that retains traditional configuration with centered recessed entrance flanked by large display windows. The second floor has a center door with transom that accesses the roof of the awning. To either side are 6/6 windows in segmental arched openings with stone sills. The third story widows are shorter, but also have 6/6 sashes, segmental arches and stone sills. Two bands of stretcher brick mark the bottom of the parapet wall. The façade has a corbelled cornice and tile coping.

301 A Schiller Street, Commercial Building, c. 1890, **Contributing** (survey #163)

One story commercial building, constructed of brick on a stone foundation. The building has a flat parapet wall with simple has been corbelled cornice. The storefront has been in-filled with siding and smaller display windows installed. A porch, shared with the neighboring building, extends across the façade.

303 Schiller St, commercial building, c. 1960, **Non-contributing**

Two-story commercial building constructed of concrete block with brick façade. The entrance is in the south bay and has a faux-Victorian pediment surround. The display window has four fixed panes with smaller panes on the bottom. A similar window is located on the second floor.

304 Schiller Street, Fritz Koeller Bowling Alley/Residence, c. 1885, **Contributing** (survey #175)

This wide, shallow building is 1-story with hipped roof and stone foundation. The building is 8 bays wide with entrances in the 1st, 4th and 7th bay. Fenestration has segmental arches and windows are 2/2 with stone sills. The basement, according to Sanborn Maps was a bowling alley. A frame bay window is located on the south elevation.

307 Schiller Street, Residence, c. 1875, **Contributing** (survey #164)

Frame, 1 ½ story residence with side gable, standing seam roof, and stone foundation. Two gable roof dormers are located on the front. The entrance is centered and there are paired windows to ether side. The house is clad new wood siding. Possible hall-kitchen plan.

309 Schiller Street, Mrs. Francis Husmman Residence, c. 1860, **Contributing** (survey #165)

Two-story brick building with side gable, standing seam roof. The shallow eaves are lined by a simple dentiled cornice. The façade is 4 bays wide with a entrance in the northern most bay. The entrance is accessed by a stoop and has sidelights and transoms. The windows are flat arched and have 2/2 windows. Working shutters are attached to each window.

311 Schiller Street, Oswald Fluhr Stationary and Book Store Building, c. 1895, **Contributing** (survey #166)

Small, frame, one-part commercial block. The parapet wall has a plain entablature but is covered in fish scale shingle siding. The storefront is original and has cast iron columns, multi-panel kick plates and large display windows. The centered, recessed entrance has paired doors and transom windows. A shed roof awning with dentils, supported by chamfered posts extends across the façade.

312 Schiller Street, German School, 1871 and 1884, architect, Johann Bohlken, **Contributing** (survey #174)

Two-story brick schoolhouse with cross gable hipped roof. The center three bays are located in the cross gable and there are two bays in each wing. The recessed entrance is in the center and has a flat arch opening with stone sill. All windows are segmental arched with 6/6 windows and stone sills. There is a small circular window in the cross gable. Centered in the roof is a tall clock tower and belfry. The tower is of frame construction and is covered in fishscale shingles. The clock tower is topped by an open belfry and pyramidal roof.

315 Schiller Street, Bay-Hermann Bank, 1909, **Contributing** (survey #167)

The façade of this 2-story, brick, Neoclassical style bank is divided into three bays by four Ionic pilasters. The center bay of the first floor has a round arched window with tracery. On either side are entrances, each with sidelight and a large transom with circular center pane. The second floor has 6/6 windows over each entrance. In the center is a bronze sign panel with "Bay-Hermann Bank." The roof is gable built to look like a pedimented temple front. The cornice has large dentils and there is a round, multi-light, window in the center of the gable.

408 Schiller Street, Residence, 1893, **Contributing**

Outbuilding: Garage, **Contributing**

Built along traditional lines, this 1 ½ story frame house has a side gable roof and five bay façade. The entrance is in the center bay and is flanked by two 1/1 replacement windows. A

gable roof, single bay porch shelters the entrance. The walls are clad in asbestos shingles and the roof is metal. To the rear of the house, facing the alley, is a frame garage with vertical board siding and sliding wood doors.

Wharf Street

206 E Wharf Street, Hotel/Masonic Lodge, 1861-62, **Contributing**

Three-story brick building with a rectangular footprint and coursed ashlar stone foundation. The three bay building has a centered double leaf entrance with multi-pane transom. All door and window openings have segmental arches and stone sills. Windows are 6/6 double hung. Centered in the second floor is a door opening onto a single-bay balcony that has decorative metal balustrades and brackets.

208 Wharf Street, Residence, c. 1840-1855, **Contributing**

Two-story frame house with hipped (west side) metal roof and stone foundation. The clapboard sided house is six bays wide and first floor windows are 9/6 and have shouldered hoods. The entrance is off-centered with a transom above. Second story windows are 6/6 double hung wood sash. The building is set on the sidewalk as is joined to the building on the east.

210 Wharf Street, Herman or Leimer's Hotel (Pacific Railroad Dining Room?), c. 1853-1855, alt. c. 1875. **Contributing**

Outbuilding: smokehouse/summer kitchen, **contributing**.

Two-story brick building with hipped roof and a stone foundation. The four openings on the first floor are articulated by soldier brick relieving arches. There are two entrances on the first floor in the first and fourth bay from the west. The main entrance is a double leaf door with transom above. First floor windows are 9/6 and the four, evenly spaced, second floor windows are 6/6 wood sash. There is a brick, gable roof outbuilding to the rear.

214 Wharf Street, Eitzen-Scharnorst House, c. 1853-1855, alt. c. 1910. **Contributing**

Outbuilding: Garage, **non-contributing**

This is a 2 1/2 story brick house with a rectangular footprint and rear wings sitting on a tooled stone foundation. The parapeted side gable roof has tall chimneys and a hipped roof dormer (installed c. 1915) on the front and rear. The 4-bay façade is symmetrical and the 6/6 windows have ornamental cast iron hoods. The double-leaf entry has a transom and is topped by a cast iron entablature. A low modern brick retaining wall with cast iron fence fronts the property. A modern gable-front garage with board and batten siding is located at the rear of the property, facing 1st Street.

232 E. Wharf Street, White House Hotel, 1868-69, alt. 1886/1888. **Contributing**

Constructed for Gottlieb Rippstein, this 3-story brick building rests on a stone foundation.

The truncated hipped roof has two small arched dormers and the roofline has a bracketed cornice. The symmetrical façade is six bays and all fenestration has segmental brick arches with stone keystones and stone sills. The first floor has two entrances, in the 1st and 5th bays (from west). The primary entrance has double leaf doors and a single pane, segmental arched, transom. The center two bays on the second floor are tall triple hung windows that provide access to a narrow balcony with decorative metal railing and brackets. All windows on the façade have 4/4 segmental arched wood windows.

8. Description

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

☒ **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

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

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

(enter categories from instructions)

Ethnic Heritage: European

Community Planning and Development

Architecture

Period of Significance

1838-c. 1945

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Persons

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

German-American

Architect/Builder

multiple

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

☒ See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 8

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.

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:

☒ See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 9

Summary:

The Hermann Historic District, roughly bounded by Wharf, First, Mozart, 5th, Schiller, 4th, Gutenberg and Reserve Streets in Hermann, Gasconade County, Missouri, was listed in the National Register in February 1972. The district is locally significant under Criteria A in the areas of Ethnic Heritage: European and Community Planning & Development, and under Criteria C: Architecture. Due to its age, the original nomination does not include a complete inventory of historic resources which include 341 contributing resources and 140 non-contributing resources. Additionally, the original period of significance, 1838-1910 excluded many residential, commercial, and institutional buildings that illustrate Hermann's continued development historically and architecturally. This amendment provides additional information on the significance of Hermann throughout its history and extends the period of significance to c. 1945. The German-American Settlement Society established Hermann in 1837 to create a "New Germany" in the American West, a place were German cultural and traditions could flourish away from the political and religious oppression of the Old World and isolated from culture-diffusing "Americans." The Society's plans for the new colony were ill suited for the rugged landscape of Central Missouri, but the town began to prosper after the introduction of viticulture in the 1840s. Grape growing and wine making became the basis of a flourishing economy until the implementation of the 18th Amendment in 1920. The German language and traditions dominated the architecture and culture of the community into the early 20th Century. Though the influence of American popular culture affected the built environment through the introduction of architecturally "high style" buildings in the 1880s, it was not until the 1920s that the town became largely assimilated into the American culture. This cultural shift is due in large part to anti-German sentiment during World War I and the loss of the wine-making trade after Prohibition. This shift is reflected in Hermann's historic buildings. Extant buildings dating before 1880 are predominantly modified German house types adopted by German settlements in the Eastern United States. The late 1800s saw an increased number of houses and commercial buildings constructed in popular American styles, notably Victorian and Classical Revival architecture, though traditional vernacular forms and types were still common. After c. 1920, local builders made a clean break with traditional building forms, adopting popular American styles. The period of significance extends from 1838, the date Hermann was established to c. 1945. With Prohibition and then the Great Depression of the 1930s, most building activity ceased. Notable additions in the 1930s and early 1940s include a movie theatre, funeral parlor/furniture store and scattered commercial buildings. By 1945 the building lots in the historic district had been largely developed and to the credit of this German community, the historic buildings were continuously occupied and remain largely as they were when built in the 19th century.

Elaboration:

Settlement, Early History and Traditions

The German-American Settlement Society of Philadelphia envisioned Hermann long before the town was settled and even before members visited Missouri. The Society's dream was summarized in a notice published in May 1837 in the Philadelphia newspaper *Die Alte and Neue Welt* (The Old and New World). The society wished to create a

> German city . . . in one of the western territories . . . Such a settlement, in the case that it were to be realized by sincere, intelligent and industrious people, would certainly be a great gain for German language and customs, for German art and science, and would offer a welcome refuge a new home to thousands who would gladly leave the old Fatherland if only they would not have to renounce the fine comfortable German national traits in the foreign land.[2]

The ideals of the German-American Settlement Society were by no means unique. Several attempts had been made in Missouri and other places to create that "Little Germany" in America. Lack of new settlers quashed the Berlin Society's plans to create such a settlement in Dutzow, Warren County, Missouri and the hopes of the Giessen Emigration Society floundered in 1834 when the group broke up upon arrival in St. Louis.[3]

Though German immigrants settled throughout the United States, many individuals and immigration societies such as the German-American Settlement Society and the Solingen Emigration Society, were drawn to the Missouri River Valley by the writings of Gottfried Duden. Duden spent time on a farm in central Missouri and in 1829 published the *Report on a Journey to the Western States of North American and a Stay of Several Years along the Missouri.* Duden wrote an idyllic description of Missouri, praising its beauty, the richness of its soil, and comparing the Missouri River valley to the German Rhine region. Though he warned of hardships, his glowing description of central Missouri and its cheap land drew thousands to the United States and into Missouri.[4]

Despite the failure of earlier and contemporary settlement societies to succeed in creating a "German City" in America, the German-American Settlement Society forged plans for a colony.

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[2] William Bek, *The German Settlement Society of Philadelphia and its Colony, Hermann, Missouri.* Reprinted. Columbia: American Press, 1984, p. 4. Quoted in: David Denman, "An Historic Preservation Survey in the town of Hermann, Missouri," Missouri Heritage Trust, October 1985, p. 10, on file at the Missouri State Historic Preservation Office.

[3] Anna Kemper Hesse, ed. Little Germany on the Missouri. Columbia: University of Missouri Press, 1998, p. 11.

[4] Robyn Burnett and Ken Luebbering. *German Settlement in Missouri: New Land, Old Ways.* Columbia: University of Missouri Press, 1996, p. 7.

The group passed a constitution on August 9, 1836 that allowed for the purchase of shares redeemable for land lots in the new colony. The Society sold 350 shares in the first two weeks and began looking for a colony site.[5] The Society considered sites in Texas, Washington, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin before choosing a site in Missouri. Selling points for the Missouri location included, nearness to St. Louis (90 miles), proximity to lead mining and iron ore, location on a navigable river, and land suitable for farming.[6] George F. Bayer, the Society's land agent, purchased over 11,000 acres of land in Missouri from governmental and private sources for just under $16,000.00.[7]

By 1837, shareholders in the new colony were making grand, if unrealistic, plans for the new colony, now named Hermann for a Teutonic warrior who opposed Rome. Before surveying the new town site, planners laid out a town that they envisioned would rival St. Louis. The town plan had a Market Street 10 feet wider than the one in Philadelphia, streets named for figures in German history and literature, and included promenades and public squares. The Society also restricted future manufacturing facilities, stipulating that no factory that harmed human life or the environment could be built in the colony.[8]

The 230 colonists who arrived in Hermann in the winter of 1837 and spring of 1838 found a site ill suited to the Society's rectilinear town plan and many of the Society's dictates. Some proposed streets had to be abandoned or shortened, primarily to accommodate the meandering path of Frene Creek. Unrealistic town plans did not appear to hinder growth of the colony. Aggressive advertising to family members of shareholders and in ports of Europe in 1837-1838 brought many to Hermann. By 1839, the population reached 450. One report noted that "New settlers arrive daily, and . . . in the last three months on the average of a house has been erected every week . . . About 90 houses have been built . . . [and there] are 5 stores, two large hotels and a post office . . ."[9]

The topography of the town site may have been easier to tame than the conflict about the management of the colony. Townspeople complained of George Bayer's oversight. The Society charged Bayer with enforcing the Society's regulations and overseeing the construction of buildings. When Bayer's term expired in October of 1838, a committee of trustees was to assume control of Hermann but authorization to do so was not forthcoming. After investigations by Society members in Philadelphia and an assurance that members living and owning property outside of the city of Hermann would not be disenfranchised, the Society dissolved, leaving the colonists to govern themselves.[10] Despite the dissolution of the Society, the ideal of creating a

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[5] Denman, pp. 10-11.
[6] Hesse, p. 15.
[7] Ibid., 15, 17.
[8] Ibid., 17.
[9] Bek, quoted in Denman, p. 12.
[10] Ibid., 18-19.

"German City" came to fruition. German language and culture flourished in the new colony for many years, much longer than similar communities in the Missouri River Valley and beyond. The lingering German traditions held by the community caused sociologist John Hawgood to call the town "an island in a sea of Americanism" in 1940.[11]

The number of settlers and residences in Hermann by 1840 provides a rosier picture than conditions warranted. Jacob Naumann, visiting his two sisters in Hermann in the late 1830s, provided a critical look at the new community. The 90 reported houses with one erected each week were "log cabins or small frame buildings, rather hastily erected, with a few of baked brick or stone in between." The houses were laid along proposed streets the direction "of which could not be determined because of the many felled tree trunks or the brush lying criss-cross everywhere." And living conditions were rife with illness, compounded by poor weather, and terrain unsuitable for settlement.[12]

Hermann's location on the Missouri River provided one avenue of future prosperity. The town became a steamboat landing site and a significant shipping point for agricultural goods and pig iron that traveled the "Iron Road" from the Meramec Iron Works in Phelps County. The river, however, cut Hermann off from more prosperous agricultural lands to the north and farming around Hermann and to its south remained largely subsistence into the 1850s. The town's wealth in the early years remained largely in the hands of shipping agents and merchants such as Charles Eitzen who was responsible for shipping iron to eastern markets.[13] Hermann's offer of land and Eitzen's donation of funds to construct a courthouse also added permanence to the town site.

Throughout the 1840s and 1850s, Hermann citizens took steps to transform the rugged pioneer settlement into a mature, more polished, town. A series of public works beginning in 1842 tackled street improvements, grading and installing gutters in the worst of the streets. A project along Third Street made massive cuts in the grade, leaving several residences high above the new street level. Many homeowners solved the problem by constructing new floors beneath the original building; others regraded lots and constructed new buildings. Arched stone bridges across Frene Creek on Market and First streets were also important public improvements constructed in 1844 and 1847 respectively.[14]

Public improvements assisted in the continued development of the community, but it was the introduction of native American grape varieties to Hermann vineyards that laid the groundwork for the transformation of the town and its built environment. In 1844 entrepreneurial citizens interested in cultivating grapes convinced the town's trustees to allocate town lots for grape vine cultivation. To those cultivating vines, the trustees allowed longer periods of interest-free land

[11] Hawgood, quoted in Denman, p. 13.
[12] Naumann, quoted in Hesse, p. 21.
[13] Denman, p. 13.
[14] Ibid., 20.

payments. Between 1845 and 1849, 150 people claimed more than 600 wine lots. Though not all were successful, the offer of in-town wine lots concentrated vineyards in and very near town. In 1845 Hermann residents planted more than 50,000 vines, primarily Catawba grapes, followed by an additional 150,000 vines the next year.[15] In 1848 Hermann vineyards experienced a boom crop, with vines "covered with the most beautiful grapes, the freshly pressed juice was bought at high prices."[16] Some 10,000 gallons of Hermann wine was sold for $1.50 per gallon, earning grower Michael Poeschel $1600 from wine and $400 from the sale of small vines.[17] Hermann celebrated the harvest with its first *Weinfest* that attracted locals and attendees from St. Louis. A parade, cannon shots, and a resident dressed as Bacchus entertained the celebrants.[18]

The 1848 harvest was followed by a period of bad years. However, Hermann vintners experimented with vines to create reliable varieties suitable for Missouri's climate and resistant to pests and disease. Wine making and vine cultivation became a vital part of Hermann's economy and also played an important role in grape growing worldwide. Innovators such as George Husmann, a pioneer of the US wine industry, developed phylloxera (root louse) resistant plants. Husmann and other Missouri grape growers sent Missouri plant stock to France, allowing growers to graft and hybridize louse resistant plants, salvaging the French wine industry devastated by the disease in 1870.[19]

Hermann became the heart of an avid viticulture industry in central Missouri, producing wine, developing new grape varieties, and supporting nurseries that propagated and sold grape vines and slips. The industry matured and entered its golden age at the end of the Civil War, benefited by the ending of hostilities, the Missouri Pacific Railroad line that arrived in Hermann in 1854, and the development of disease resistant grape vines suitable for the Missouri climate. By 1870, Missouri was the largest wine producer in the country and nearly half of the 326,173 gallons produced that year came from Hermann and its vicinity.[20] The enthusiasm for wine making, encouraged by early successes, caused a glut in the grape and wine markets in the 1870s. Falling prices and several bad growing seasons weeded out some of the growers, but allowed others to rise to the top of the field. The partnership of Michael Poeschel and Scherer (later known as Stone Hill Wine Company) stood out both for quality and the size of their operation. The company won prestigious wards for their wines in Vienna in 1875 and at the Philadelphia Centennial Exposition in 1876. The company aggressively marketed their wines, opening an office in St. Louis and sending out salesmen to open markets in other parts of the country.[21] In 1886, the *Jefferson City Tribune* reported that Stone Hill had the largest wine cellar in the United

[15] Denman, 23.
[16] Hesse, p. 81
[17] Denman, 24.
[18] Hesse, 82.
[19] Hess, 83.
[20] Denman, p. 32.
[21] Denman, p. 35.

States with a capacity of some 400,000 gallons of wine. The company would eventually grow to be the third largest producer of wine in the world (second largest in the United States).[22]

Though viticulture in Hermann experienced ups and downs in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, eventually becoming the purview of a few larger firms, grape growing and wine making had a significant impact on the historic landscape and built environment of Hermann. Older homes were often separated by wide wine lots; later in-filled with early-to-mid-20th Century residences. Many houses have wine cellars or outbuildings built for wine presses, including buildings at 338 E. 1st, 120 E. 3rd, 110 W. 4th, and 113 W. 5th). Additionally, the Sohn Winery on West 4th Street represents a commercial winery within the district boundaries.

Hermann has historically been known for wine making and grape growing, but its economic success can also be attributed to its role as a shipper of goods and agricultural trade center. Steamboats, traveling both the Missouri and Gasconade rivers, and the railroad after 1854, played important roles in the maturing economy. Hermann was a port for shipping wheat crops from farms along the Gasconade River valley, lumber and fruit crops. Regional trade and shopping assisted in the growth of Hermann's commercial center from a cluster of buildings on Wharf, 1st and Market Streets, to newer commercial construction on East 4th between Market and Schiller. The local newspaper editor remarked on the growth on E. 4th street in 1878 noting that it would "be one of the main business streets in Hermann ere long."[23]

German Culture in Hermann

Hermann was never a town in total isolation. Anglo-Americans were living in and around Hermann when the colonist came and its location, shipping businesses, and designation as the county seat in 1842 created numerous avenues for interaction with assimilated Americans. Hermann citizens remained true to their culture while still opening the town to possibilities for economic prosperity. Colonists realized very early that it was through education that German language and culture would continue and one of the earliest public buildings constructed in Hermann was a public school, completed in the spring of 1839. A teacher hired by the Society before its dissolution offered classes that summer, teaching in German, though English language was part of the curriculum. In 1849 citizens chartered the "German School of Hermann" which would "forever remain a German school, in which all branches of science and education shall be taught in the German language."[24] The 1842 German School building at 139 W. 5th St., and the large building constructed in 1871/1884 on Schiller St. are extant and contribute to the district.

Hermanners also perpetuated German language and culture through the establishment of German

[22] Denman, p. 36; M. Patricia Holmes, "Old Stone Hill Historic District," National Register of Historic Places Inventory-Nomination Form, 1969.
[23] Quoted in Denman, p. 37.
[24] Quoted in Denman, p. 16-17.

language clubs and newspapers. In 1849 citizens chartered the Geselleschaft Erholung, a theatre club that sought to improve the intellect of its members through the study of literature, science and the arts and through the creation of a library. The group erected a building at 105 2nd St. in 1850. The building, still extant and contributing to the district, became a meeting hall for a variety of organizations including choirs, bands, study groups and a "Free-Thinkers" society.[25] Newspaper publishers Eduard Muehl and Carl Strehly used their newspaper the *Lichtfreud* (later known as the *Hermanner Wochenblatt*) to remind locals of their heritage and traditions. Ironically, unlike other communities where churches became centers of old world traditions and culture, the protestant and Catholic congregations met with early resistance. Town trustees initially denied the congregations grants of land to build meeting houses, and relented with the stiff stipulation that buildings be constructed within two years to avoid forfeiture of the land.[26]

The construction of the Musik Halle in 1857 (117 E. 2nd), St. Charles Hall (1867, 8 Schiller St.), and Concert Hall (1878, 204-206 E. 1st St.) created multi-purpose centers for socialization and perpetuation of traditions. All three buildings were used both as saloons and as halls for dances, lectures, and other entertainments.[27] The construction of these halls reflects the importance of music to Missouri-Germans and Hermanners. A *Music-Chor mit Blech Instrumenten* formed in town in 1839 followed by additional choirs and brass bands.[28] The town's saloons also had bands to entertain customers and several had outdoor beer gardens in the summer where music was commonly played.[29]

Hermann experienced a resurgence of pride in their German culture in the 1880s when the town hosted a festival in celebration of the bicentennial of German immigration to the United States (1883) and the fifty year anniversary of the town's founding. One speech maker summed up the sentiment by declaring that "Germans had been found on the side of liberty and equal rights to all, and had taken active part in establishing and sustaining our free institutions and . . . exhorted his hearers to do their part to perpetuate German customs and German virtues in this country."[30]

Ironically, it was during this period of renewed fervor for German traditions that the face of the town began to become more American. Though Charles Eitzen had constructed a high style Greek Revival house in 1853, this building in a popular American style was an anomaly rather than the norm in Hermann until the 1880s.[31] In that decade George Stark and William Hertzog both built large houses in popular styles, and in 1886, the Monnig family constructed a large commercial building with Mansard roof on 1st Street. Buildings using traditional vernacular

[25] Denman, p. 17.
[26] Denman, p. 17-18.
[27] Denman, p. 39.
[28] Charles van Ravenswaay. *The Arts and Architecture of German Settlements in Missouri: A Survey of a Vanishing Culture*. Columbia, University of Missouri Press, 1977, p. 53.
[29] Denman, p. 39.
[30] Quoted in Denman, p. 42.
[31] Denman, 43.

forms continued to be constructed into the early 20th Century, but after the 1880s popular high style forms, many derived from architectural plan books and other sources began to dominate new building construction.

The Impact of Prohibition and Anti-German Sentiment

The movement toward the prohibition of alcohol began long before the enactment of the 18th amendment in 1919. Although the temperance movement had its beginnings in the 1830s, it was not until 1872 that the Women's Christian Temperance Union was organized in Missouri. Political battles over Prohibition began in Missouri in 1883 with the Downing High License Law and the 1887 Wood Local Option Law which led to the pricing of whiskey only by the gallon and the repeal of the 1857 law allowing Sunday beer sales in St. Louis. The first prohibition amendment to the state constitution was proposed in 1910; this following the 1893 formation of the Anti-Saloon League and the adoption of prohibition laws in many other states. In 1901 the German-American Alliance was founded in an effort to organize and counter these temperance movements

Hermann was not immune to the work of teetotalers, though its reaction to the movement was sometimes humorous and at others aggressively defensive. In 1875, Hermann's *Advertiser-Courier* newspaper printed a humorous story of a local who planned to swear off alcohol for a year. On entering his friends brewery and telling of his abstinence pledge, the man was seized and given "a glass of beer about the same as a mother would compel and obstinate child to swallow a spoonful of castor-oil . . . After the first drops had passed down his throat he found that it tasted excellent and . . . ordered the jolly host to set them up again."[32] Two years later, the newspaper's editor's response to the movement was more caustic. In that year he wrote, "Grape Jelly dissolved in water has been adopted for communion purposes in a Troy Methodist Church composed largely of Prohibitionists. Evidently the prohibitionist people are holier than Jesus Christ, who used good wholesome table wine."[33]

The Anti-Prohibition Society of Gasconade County was created to "oppose efforts of the Temperance Party to have an amendment added to the state constitution to prohibit the production and trade of alcoholic beverages." Its members hosted state legislators in visits to Hermann to witness first hand that wine and beer consumption in the local community had none of the ill effects so dramatically depicted by the Temperance Movement. Citizens of Hermann and Gasconade County were adamant in their rejection of the prohibition movement. As reported by the November 9, 1910 Hermann *Advertiser-Courier* the November election results pertaining to the state constitutional prohibition amendment failed by a vote of 602 to 9 in Hermann and by a vote of 2520 to 249 in Gasconade County. In 1916 when a state constitutional amendment was again before the voters, Hermann voted 608 to 19 against. As

[32] Quoted in Denman, p. 40.
[33] Quoted in Denman, p. 40.

reported in Eugene Morrow Violette's A History of Missouri, in 1917 "....of the 114 counties in Missouri, 85 are totally dry; 14 partially so and 15 are totally wet." Gasconade County was one of the fifteen "wet" counties. Again in 1918 yet another amendment was defeated locally by a count of 435 to 21. However, in 1919 the Missouri legislature voted to ratify the 18th amendment to the United States constitution, effectively ending the primary livelihood of the Hermann community and deeply impacting the cultural traditions of its citizens.

At the time Prohibition was enacted in January of 1919, Hermann had over 150 farm wineries, three major wineries, two breweries and two distilleries as well as related industries for barrel and bottle making. Wine and beer consumption were a part of the day to day traditions of the German settlement as well as the economic heart of the community. Many examples of this integration are depicted in Little Germany on the Missouri, The Photographs of Edward J. Kemper 1895-1920. The J.D. Danzer Brewing Company on First Street (now home to Hermannhof Winery) was in 1895 one of Hermann's largest employers. The photo of Henry Bock Cooperage on West Third Street illustrates the presence of the winemaking industry within the community. The Sohn's Winery on Market Street was a centerpiece of what is now the historic district. With the passage of the 18th Amendment on January 29, 1919, put into effect in July of 1919, all this changed.

The significance and sentiments of this German community to the start of Prohibition is captured in the July 2, 1919, "obituary" of John Barleycorn (aka King Alcohol) published on page one of the Hermann newspaper.

> John Barleycorn is no more. He resided here over eighty years and was one of the best known residents. He was a great factor in every improvement and in the progress of the city. He built fine macadam roads throughout our County. He made Hermann the business mecca for people from many neighboring counties and permitted everybody to share in his prosperity. He never abused nor was he abused by his fellow residents. He was welcome in nearly every home and his bearing was always irreproachable when in the company of gentlemen and ladies. He has now left us as quietly and unostentatiously as has been his residence with us. Always a friend to the sick, a helping hand to all worthy causes, a power for the wheels of industry, we forgive whatever may have been his transgressions and thank him for the good he wrought.

The Hermann wine industry was devastated as was the economy of the entire area. Vineyards were ordered destroyed, with stock pulled out by their roots. Wineries were closed; any remaining wine drained into the streets and casks, including many considered works of art such as the Apostle Casks from Stone Hill Winery, destroyed. No compensation was given the owners and the resulting loss dramatically affected the community.

A vivid example is the Stone Hill Winery, founded in 1847 by Michael Poeschel. Expanded in 1869, a handsome large brick office building with living quarters above was constructed overlooking Hermann. Vineyards stretched in all directions from the winery offices. In 1883 William Herzog and George Stark purchased the winery and expanded operations to become the third largest in the world. Incorporated in 1898 with paid up stock of $225,000, the winery grew under Stark's ownership. By 1904 Missouri was shipping more than three million gallons of wine, one twelfth of the nation's output, and Gasconade County and Hermann was responsible for most of it. In May of 1917 George Stark died and prohibition movements were intensifying. In 1919, disappointed with the passage of prohibition and disease in their grapes, the new proprietors of Stone Hill Winery Company ordered the vineyards destroyed and the land sold. As reported in the Hermann *Advertiser Courier* in November of 1919.

> Because of approaching Prohibition, the Stone Hill Wine Co. was compelled to dispose of all its properties. The big concern, founded in 1847, has been shut down since July because of war time prohibition. For the last month the company advertised the sale of the plant from coast to coast, seeking to induce other interest to buy the plant buildings and grounds and thus add a new industry to Hermann. They were in direct communication with dairies, condensed milk factories, canneries, cider, vinegar and beverage plants, preserving companies and even with the Missouri Pacific, seeking to have that company put up an experiment station there. After meeting with no results the company determined to sell at public auction, which sale was advertised in a number of states through newspapers and posters.[34]

The total enterprise was sold at public auction for $30,700 to a realty company for possible conversion into city lots. Saloons in town which were actively advertised in the local paper until then were shuttered or converted into ice cream or soft drink parlors, which "wait patiently for patronage that seems to hurry by the door."[35]

Despite the significant loss of the wine, brewing and associated industries and agriculture, Hermann had some diversified industries that averted total economic disaster. In 1902 or 1903 local businessmen opened a shoe factory that was purchased by Peters Shoe Company of St. Louis in 1904. The factory later incorporated with the International Shoe Company. A brick building had been initially constructed on the corner of Gutenberg and Fourth streets; it was expanded in 1923 with a large three story addition. The company remained at this location until 1962 when it relocated to a new facility at the south edge of town; the earlier building survived with other commercial uses until it was lost to a major flood in 1993. Recalling its past, Hermann still sounds the noon whistle from old city hall on Market Street (circa 1907), a remnant from the days when the whistle alerted workers at the shoe factory that it was time to

[34] *Advertiser Courier*, November n.d., 1919.
[35] Ibid.

break for the noon meal. The factory employed 400 until the 1930s, a significant boon to the town of 1500.[36]

The new owners of the Stone Hill Winery complex also had some luck in finding a new use for the buildings in the 1920s. The extensive cellars were found to be suitable for growing mushrooms. By 1930 the enterprise employed 31 and daily shipped 800 to 2200 pounds of mushrooms to large urban markets such as Kansas City, St. Louis and Chicago.[37] Agriculture remained a mainstay, and the town received a boost when the bridge over the Missouri River was opened in 1930. The new bridge and the markets it opened caused a small boom in population and several new homes were constructed in Hermann on former wine lots.

WORLD WAR I AND ANTI GERMAN SENTIMENT

That Hermann residents clung to the German language and traditions was also a sore point among some, even those of German descent. The *Advertiser-Courier* reported an event in 1880 in which "one of the most thoroughly Americanized Germans" was arrested for harassing one Hermann's citizens. The man,

> opened conversation with Mrs. Bauer in the English language, which, it seems was not understood by his fair hostess, whereat he became thoroughly disgusted and informed her in the German language that she was living in the United States: that the English was the language of this Country and that any body who could not speak and understand the English language had no rights which other people were bound to respect.[38]

This anti-German sentiment grew in the 1910s as England and eventually the US warred against the Kaiser.

Hermann and other towns with large populations of German-Americans felt the impact of these anti-German feelings. Some neighboring small towns went so far as to change their names. Nearby Pottsdam, for example, became Pershing in honor of Missouri-born General John Pershing. In Hermann, the school that was "forever to be a German School" no longer taught classes in German, and the German language edition of the local paper was not published after 1927. Although private traditions of German culture continued in this enclave of "all things German," it was not until the 1950s with the reintroduction of the annual Maifest celebration that public pride in its German heritage returned.

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[36] Denman, 46.
[37] Denman, 46.
[38] Quoted in Denman, p. 41.

Architecture

The following architectural justification is from a draft National Register of Historic Places nomination for an amended Hermann Historic District prepared by David Denman in May 1986.

German Vernacular or Missouri German Architecture in Hermann

The German emigrants to Hermann, despite their disparate backgrounds from various regions of Germany, seem to have adopted the modified German house types found in earlier settled regions of the United States. Many of the Hermanners had spent some time in the Philadelphia region before moving to Missouri, which may account for their preferences in building types. Two basic German Vernacular house types emerged in Hermann--the center-hall and the hall-kitchen.

The vernacular type defines the residential streetscapes of the spectral section of Hermann, largely encompassed by the district boundaries. Though the two types vary widely in internal spatial arrangement, their exterior appearances are compatible. Most are one and one half stories in height, constructed of brick and built with their facades set literally to the edge of the property line facing the street. There are a few modifications that occur over time but the essence of room form and function remain unchanged for many years. It was common to find the traditional shape of the German vernacular building tradition house types ornamented with elements of the popular house styles illustrated in national publications.

The hall-kitchen house type has a long history among German settlers in North America. Eighteenth century forms in Pennsylvania and the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia provide early examples variously called the "continental" plan or the "fluhr-kuchen." In its eighteenth century form there was a large central chimney with an open hearth opening into the smaller kitchen room and a flue opening with cast iron plate stove in the larger hall room. There is at least one example of a hall-kitchen plan house in Hermann with a large central chimney pile. The Peter Rosenberger House [129 East 5th Street] is a half timbered house built ca. 1842. Separating two rooms is a stair (now boxed) and built-in cupboards alongside the massive stone chimney pile. Another common feature of the earlier form was an interior partition of the hall creating a smaller sleeping chamber at the rear. The Mathias Klenk house [outside district boundaries], built in the late 1840s, has a frame partition dividing the hall into two unequal rooms, but the use of such partitions is not common in Hermann.

Most of the early hall-kitchen houses in Hermann were built smaller than their

counterparts in other regions, perhaps explained by the tenuous financial condition of the builder in a still young settlement. Almost all are one and one half stories. The Peters House [113 E. 3rd Street], built in 1858, and the George Fries house, built between 1851 and 1853 [502 E. 1st Street], are good examples of the small hall-kitchen house common in the Hermann district. The division of space left the smaller chamber for cooking with a boxed stair to the unfinished half story. There was no separate building or ell for cooking as was found in the roughly correspondent hall-parlor house in the Anglo-American vernacular tradition. The hall in a hall-kitchen plan house served as both parlor and bed chamber.

The hall-kitchen plan type house was most common in the pre-1865 period in Hermann. There are examples in all brick, stone and frame, with brick perhaps the most common. The first brickyard was established by 1840 and from that date to the turn of the twentieth century brick would be the most common construction material. Most of the early hall-kitchen plan type houses are severely plain with virtually no ornament. Often the only variation was in the method of bridging voids on stone or brick houses. Flat brick arches and stone or wood lintels were most common. Facades are almost always asymmetrical with either three or four bays. There are several early period hall-kitchen plan houses which exhibit characteristics of mainstream popular architectural styles while preserving their traditional house form. Henry Peters, a local builder and contractor, built a small 1 ½ story hall-kitchen brick house in 1858 with Greek Revival inspired lintels over its windows and sidelights and transom enframing the centered entry [113 East 3rd St]. The Mathias Wutherich house [128 East 3rd St.] built in two stages (1845 and 1858), has half round arched openings with radiating light transoms in the later section and unadorned flat brick arches in the earlier part.

After 1865 fewer hall-kitchen type houses were built though many may still be found. Many carry some hallmark of mainstream high style. For example, the Jacob Baer house [113A E. 3rd Street] built in 1892 has the essential characteristics of the hall-kitchen plan. Built of brick the fenestration has segmental arches that by this date have entirely replaced earlier methods of lintel construction. There is a low hip roof with a decorative denticulated frieze board and rosettes attached to the soffit; decorative elements of the Italianate style. The type was still being built in the immediate pre-World War I period. However, the loss of the local brickyards near the turn of the 20th Century led many to build with wood frame construction. The William Helmers house [outside district boundaries] was built in 1914-1915 and is characteristic of the hall-kitchen plan house with two important exceptions. The addition of dormers is evidence of a finished half story, rare before c. 1880, and there is a short ell to the rear containing the kitchen. Though the façade and room plans remain unchanged there have been concessions made to the modern conception of

greater individual private space though the addition of living quarters. The removal of the kitchen from its traditional location in the main body of the house to a rear ell made before space available for a "living room" which did not have to serve the dual function of bedroom and parlor.

The second plan concept of the German vernacular building tradition, more popular than the hall-kitchen plan, was the center-hall. The center-hall house of Hermann was directly influenced by the Georgian center-hall concept called the "Pennsylvania four over four, " which was the dominant house form in the German settled region of Pennsylvania in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. In the Pennsylvania region the house form was generally two stories. In Hermann a two story center-hall house form was rare. The Hermann version of the center-hall house deviated in other details as well. The Pennsylvania form had two equal sized rooms with moveable partitions between the two rooms on one side. In Hermann the rear rooms were typically smaller, and the only evidence of movable partitions is in the Dr. Feldman house [109 W. 2nd Street] built in 1883 which has pocket doors between the front and back parlors-clearly a Victorian innovation rather than vernacular.

Center-hall houses are not common in the pre-1865 period in Hermann, though one of the town's earliest surviving houses is the Carl Strehly house [130 W. 2nd Street], a center-hall plan type. After c. 1865, most of the new houses to be built in the German vernacular building tradition are in the center-hall mode, and most are built in brick.

Earlier examples of the center-hall, such as the Feudel house, built in 1875, [133 E. 3rd Street] and the Pfautsch house, built in 1867, [135 E. 3rd Street] have narrow halls with boxed stairs to the half story in the kitchen. From c. 1880 onward it is more common to find the hall wider with an open staircase to the half story (usually finished). The Kuhn house (1880) [outside the district boundaries], and the Schuch house [126 W. 2nd Street, constructed in 1891] have original paired dormers and finished half stories. These two houses are also illustrative of the large size possible with center-hall plan. The Schuch house is 42 feet long by 31 feet wide as compared to the Peters house, a hall-kitchen plan house, which is only 27 feet long by 17 feet wide. Not all of the later center-hall houses were so large. Most of the houses built in the German vernacular building tradition after the turn of the century are center-hall plan types and most are frame constructed due to the loss of the local brickyards. There is one brick center-hall house built in the first decade of the twentieth century, but more interesting is the Baumarch house built in 1915 of cast stone, a recently introduced building material in the Hermann area. Most of the frame center-hall plan types fully incorporate the finished half story space evidenced with the construction of small gable roof dormers or hip roof dormers.

Because the center-hall plan type remained popular, it is common to find them more widely scattered in areas of Hermann that did not develop until the turn of the 20th century, mixed with more flamboyant contemporaries built in the popular national styles.

As a general rule, the center-hall plan type in Hermann exhibits a wide range of high style elements pasted onto the traditional plan shape. The degree of added stylistic ornament varied widely and received dramatic expression for a short period in the 1880s when many buildings were dressed in rich architectural detail. Two of the best examples are the Meyer house, built in 1883 at 124 E. Second, and the Bensing house [c. 1885, 115 E. 4th]. While both houses feature parapet gables and highly decorative gabled porches, the former displays the exuberant detail of the Italianate style with a projecting bracketed and molded cornice and pendant jig-cut frieze.

After the 1880s the center-hall house is less characterized by architectural stylistic elements. Stylistic manifestations in such houses are limited in most cases to turned porch posts, sometimes with jig-cut balusters in the porch railing, supporting a small gable roof porch such as that found on the Kratzheller house, built in 1896, or the Klinger house [108 E. 2nd Street] built in 1893.

The two story center-hall house is uncommon in Hermann. The Henry Wohlt house [125 E. 2nd Street] built in 1885, the Dr. Feldmann house [constructed in 1882 at 109 W. 2nd Street] and the August Wohlt house [constructed 1884 at 415 E. 1st Street] are two story center-hall houses built during the watershed decade of the 1880s and are illustrative of the transitional nature of the decade. Both Wohlt houses have three sided projecting bay windows and the Feldmann house has an exuberant wooden projecting bracketed and molded cornice--all features of the Italianate style.

A major variant developed in the 1890s altering the nature of the center-hall house plan. Several houses were built with an open porch under the roofline in the rear corner. Some, as in the Schuch house, were taken from the kitchen room, while in other examples what could have been an entire rear room were built as porches. Only one house, built in 1895, has not had its rear porch in-filled. The function of this innovation is unclear, yet it is significant that instead of adopting a more radical solution of altering the fabric of the building, the porch was incorporated into the traditional house plan, maintaining the shape and form of the center-hall plan concept.

Very few alterations or additions are found on the center-hall plan house in Hermann; the plan was spacious and versatile. However, toward the turn of the twentieth century it became common to finish the space under the eaves in the half story and add dormers to admit light into the new rooms. Often this was accomplished through

the addition of paired dormers or a single centered wall dormer on the façade. The latter [was] often at odds with the overall character of the house.

The single room deep center-hall plan house is far less common than the two-room deep form. There are several examples of the early single room center-hall houses dating to the 1850s, such as the Schaumburg house (built c. 1855), and the Vogt house [c. 1851, 110 E. 3rd St.], each with the symmetrical five bays characteristic of the vernacular form (for both the single and double pile examples) throughout the nineteenth century, but with the flat brick arch and stone lintel only found on buildings constructed before c. 1860. The single room deep center-hall was not subject to the same style accretion as the hall-kitchen or especially the center-hall plan. The Kurrelmeyer house has perhaps the richest eclectic Queen Anne detail in Hermann with centered wall dormer and flanking smaller wall dormers with an excess of turnings and jig-cut decorations. Though never common, the single room deep center-hall house would be built throughout the period of German vernacular building tradition. One late example was built in 1910 with an original ell to the rear creating a T-shaped house.

There are a small number of houses in the district that may be termed atypical vernacular. On the basis of floor plan, the house shape and orientation, they do not fully conform to the norms of the established types of the German vernacular tradition. However, the major examples of this category seem to be related to the hall-kitchen plan type, although much larger; they may be a response to the limitations of space imposed by the hall-kitchen plan in its basic form. The Joseph Weinert house [200 Franklin Street], built in 1867, is one and one-half stories with a three bay façade and entry in the gable end of the house. The floor plan is related to the hall-kitchen though the "hall" is divided into three rooms. The entry is into the kitchen, a narrow room running the full length of the house, which has a large open hearth fireplace. The Molschenbacher house, built in 1849-1880, is a mirror image of the standard hall-kitchen plan, with four rooms instead of two. The two forward rooms are larger than those to the rear.

As the community of Hermann grew and matured in the nineteenth century, many of the early hall-kitchen houses were remodeled. The limitations imposed on space by the form was answered in some cases by addition to the house. Patterns emerged in the process of adding space which may be classed as vernacular patterns--part of the German vernacular building traditions--in their own right. Two patterns emerge from the survey. The first involved adding a room to the length of the house. At the very least this allowed the dual function of hall and bed chamber to be discretely divided into separate rooms. Most often the same building material was used as in the Schneider house built of brick in 1875 and added to in 1910. However, Charles

Schroeder, a stone mason, built a single stone walled room onto his earlier brick hall-kitchen plan house [304 Franklin]. The Idemann house [109 E. 3rd Street] was built in two major stages, the first in c. 1840 and the second c. 1858, and exhibit a different pattern. The early section is a single room used as both kitchen and hall. The house has a rare surviving fireplace mantle and a stair, probably rising form a rear porch to an unfinished half story. In the late 1850s the brick first story was added as a shop, a second room was added to the length of the house, creating a standard hall-kitchen plan, and a long room was added across the entire rear elevation. A boxed stair was shifted to this room. The addition of a third long room, probably serving as a kitchen to the rear of the hall-kitchen house was common in Hermann.

Another popular method of adding space was simply to add a second story. This seemed to occur most frequently on E. 3rd street where the special circumstances of lowering the street grade in the 1850s made it almost a necessity, leading to the addition of first stories under the earlier hall-kitchen second stories. The Heckmann house [110 E. 1st Street], built c. 1853 and added to in c. 1883, is an interesting contrast of building materials with a stucco covered first story and brick second story.

The wine industry introduced a modification to the pattern of construction in Hermann. Winemaking made a temperature controlled wine storage cellar necessary. Mathias Klenk, in 1848, built beneath his house at 301 Gellert Street the earliest documented vaulted wine storage cellar. A three acre vineyard stretched out on the terraced slopes below the house. Jacob Rommel built the largest cellar in Hermann in the early 1850s beneath his house [120 E. 1st Street]. Later in the decade he added another wing to the length of the original hall-kitchen plan house that included an outer cellar room with an exposed joist ceiling and patterned brick floor. Carl Strehly built in c. 1855 a rare freestanding press house and vaulted cellar connected to the earlier house with a (once) open breezeway between. In 1869 John Siedler built an unusual three story brick house with vaulted cellar built into the ground floor [120 E. 3rd Street]. In 1906, Henry Sohns, a long time winegrower, built a winery complex on the highly visible downtown Hermann corner of 4th and Market streets. Sohns winery has a brick press house above an open joist cellar adjacent to a concrete vaulted storage cellar.

Commercial Architecture and the Transition Decade of the 1880s

The economic success of Hermann may be seen in its commercial and domestic architecture. The pattern found in the latter applies to commercial architecture as well: recurring features defining a typology of the German vernacular building tradition. As in domestic architecture, the 1880s proved pivotal as a period of transition from the traditional modes to more recognizable nationally popular building

types and styles.

The surviving commercial buildings of the c. 1845-1880 era are unified by their height (most are two story), building material (almost always brick), and frontage (all are built to front the property line). Most of the buildings had residences on the second stories used by the store owner. The P.W. Hinke [a.k.a. Johann Hinke] building, built c. 1853, is an exception in one respect--it is one and one half stories. Hinke resided in the rightmost three bays while the store occupied the first section of the five bays.

All of the commercial vernacular buildings have symmetrical bays at either story, and often, on end gable examples, may be distinguished from domestic vernacular forms only through the existence of multiple entry bays as seen on the Pfautsch saloon [c. 1864, 132-134 E. 3rd Street] and the Strobel brewery [built 1858 and 1869]. However, there are several examples where their single entrance belies their commercial use, notably the Ettmueller store, or the Schwartzenback store (1867) at 302/304 Market Street.

The building shapes of commercial vernacular show more variety than was found in domestic forms, though the most common is the end [side]-gable rectangle building. Sometimes this building type had parapet gables. The Strobel brewery with its long side to the street and roof hips instead of gables is an example of a less common variation.

The second common shape in commercial construction presents its short side to the street allowing its long side to extend well back on the lot. The hip roof shape is by far the most common for this type, as is the case with the Nasse store, constructed in1859. The building was given a partial modern storefront in the 1880s.

The transition period was one of change in other areas as well. Residences were separated from storefronts in many of the new buildings dating after this decade. A number of the older commercial vernacular buildings had long wooden porches added, generally with an open railed second story. One of the first to do so was Christian Schlender in 1879.

Popular National Commercial Styles

In 1883, Otto Monnig built the first commercial building in a strongly stated national style [237 E. 1st St.], the Second Empire, with a tall iron crested slate roofed mansard, decorative cornice and visually eclectic wall surfaces and fenestration.

Christian Eberlin built a flamboyant hardware building in 1892 [128 E. 4th St.] with a tall twin peaked projecting metal cornice and a rich decorative plastered pressed metal façade. Oswald Fluhr built a book and stationary store in the 1890s, a beautiful one-story storefront with wooden pilasters rather than metal. At the turn of the century two of the most important commercial corners in town were built over with matching Victorian Eclectic two and one half story buildings, each with corner towers, mansard roofs, decorative dormers and cornices and repetitive stone string coursing.

After the turn of the century a number of commercial buildings were built in popular Revival styles. One of the best examples is the Bay-Hermann bank built in 1909 [315 Schiller] in a strong Neo-Classical revival style. The building has a consoled pediment and Ionic terra-cotta capitals on the wall pilasters.

Public Buildings

One of the earliest surviving public buildings is Erhoung Hall, built in 1851 in a straightforward Missouri German vernacular building tradition form with parapet end-gables and a symmetrical façade. The one and one half story building is constructed of brick. Three nineteenth century church buildings (only one survives) were built in a roughly similar style with half round windows, rectangular shapes, and a typical street facing gabled entry. Only the German Presbyterian Church, built in 1863, survives. The German School [312 Schiller], a two story brick building constructed in 1871, was probably architect designed. It exhibits strong design features while remaining very conservative in overall concept. A slightly projecting central bay on the façade is terminated by a denticulate raking cornice. The building's corbelled cornice is brought across this projecting bay as a brick string course.

In 1893, the present richly eclectic Victorian Neo-Classical county courthouse [119 E. 1st] replaced an earlier Greek Revival building. In the next decade the Catholic Church and the Evangelical church replaced their earlier sanctuaries with Revival style buildings. St. George's Catholic Church [128 W. 4th St]is a richly decorative brick Gothic Revival, while St. Paul's Evangelical Church is in a Tuscan Romanesque style with diapered brick masonry and round arched windows. In 1906, the town of Hermann constructed a new brick fire station set in the middle of Market Street. The stepped parapet on the façade of this building, in combination with a towered termination to a projecting central bay, lends a striking appearance to this modestly scaled building. Above the cornice of the building are a Classical pediment enframing the building's date, scrolls, ornate window heads, Palladianesque voids in the tower, which also has thick modillions lining its cornice. All of this decoration above the roofline contrasts noticeably with the more modest decoration found on the building's two stories.

Popular National Styles in Domestic Architecture

The Federal period inspired the two-story brick Pommer house [108 Market St.], built c. 1840. This residence was one of the earliest pretentious houses to be built in Hermann at a time when most houses in the raw community were small two room dwellings constructed of log, brick or half-timbering. The next high style house to survive dates from nearly 15 years later. It is the strongly Greek Revival Eitzen house, built c. 1853, (Wharf St.) with a side-passage plan, parapet end-gables, decorative cast iron lintels and a molded wood entablature over the transom of the double-leaf door. The Eitzen house sits back on its lot distinguishing it in yet another way from the patterns of the German vernacular building tradition. Only one other high style house, built in a strikingly decorative Greek Revival style, was built sometime before the Civil War; it was razed in the 1960s.

In the pivotal years of the 1880s several homes were erected in popular Victorian Eclectic styles. The Herzog house (1886) is one of the best examples. The house is executed in a flamboyant Victorian style featuring a stepped parapet-gabled lateral wing. Unlike houses of earlier eras, the Herzog house sits back on its lot well away from the street. The siting of the houses built in the changing styles of the late 19th and early 20th centuries are also similarly set back on their lots. The Queen Anne style was poplar in the 1890s and early years of the 20th century. The Graf house, built in 1900, is highly representative with decorated full porches, and an asymmetrically shape with projecting bays. The Frank house [217 E. 4th St.], built in 1910, is another example of the rich decorative possibilities inherent in the Queen Anne style.

A few houses seem to retain a more conservative shape while presenting Victorian styled detail and ornament. An excellent example in this category is the Epple house, built in 1895 [or 1908, 214 Market St.]. More frequently encountered, however, even in modest examples, are the profound changes in house shape and form exemplified in the Queen Anne styled Gaebler house, built in 1900 [this may be the house at 121 E. 5th St.]. The asymmetrical shapes strongly differentiate the Queen Anne house forms from their more traditional neighbors, often built at the same time, but executed within the restrained norms of the German vernacular tradition.

The diversity of architectural styles emerging in the first decade of the 20th century is well represented in Hermann. The Schuch house, built in 1916, [109 W. 4th St.] has strong Dutch Colonial Revival features, and is a good example of the eclectic revival styles that were beginning to appear. Filling previously empty lots in the Post World War I period are a number of modest bungalows. Even the more exotic Art Deco

style of the 1930s left its mark in Hermann. The Wright House [104 E. 3rd St.] is a fine example. Although at first glance seemingly alien to the building traditions of Hermann, the decorative brickwork of the cornice of the Wright house repeats a design frequently employed in regional German craftsmanship, thereby maintaining a link with earlier building practices. One of the most interesting houses in Herman is the result of an extensive remodeling project of about 1925 in which the original façade from an 1880s center-hall plan house was [replaced] with a contemporary Cottage revival façade.

That Hermann has in large part survived intact to the present is partially explained by its lack of growth after World War II. There have, nonetheless, been major losses on the commercial streets. Most notable in this respect is the loss of the row of buildings which once faced the river and railroad on Wharf Street. A number of older houses on Market Street have also been lost.

Several homes have been altered over the years, but only a in a few cases have the changes to houses been drastic enough to obliterate their historic character to the extent that they no longer contribute to the character or streetscape of the district. Modern siding is not uncommon. Curiously, even brick houses have not been immune to this popular trend—[at the time of the survey in 1985] there [were] three brick houses in the area that have been clad with white horizontal metal siding and one brick house how has vertical plywood sheathing over its brick walls.

(This ends the Denman document and the contributions of this survey from 1985, never submitted, should be gratefully acknowledged as it includes photographs and detailed descriptions of all property in the district. Copies are available at the library and Gasconade County Archive Center in Hermann and the Missouri State Historic Preservation Office in Jefferson City.)

Architecture c. 1910-1940

Architecturally, the buildings from the expanded period of significance, beginning in 1910 to 1940 include three significant developments: the construction of the new Gothic Revival St. George Catholic Church, rectory and school built on a prominent hilltop within the district in 1916; commercial expansion primarily on Fourth Street and along Schiller Street for new businesses; and the addition of over fifty residences throughout the historic district, many as infill on former wine lots.

St. George Catholic Church, Rectory and School

The original settlement society of 1839 had thirty-three Catholic settlers and it was their desire

from the very first to have a church and priest in Hermann. Initially meeting in a private home, the first St. George Catholic Church was a brick building thirty-six feet wide and fifty feet long constructed on the present Fourth Street site in 1850. A frame building adjoined it and served as the rectory. As the congregation steadily grew, in 1866 the church was expanded with a brick addition to the south. In 1870 a stone school building was constructed further down the street to house the parochial school, taught by the Franciscan order. In 1892 the old wooden steeple of the church was removed and in its place a steeple of stone and brick was built. When the subsequent new church was begun in 1914 this steeple was retained, partly because it was in good condition but also because a parishioner promised a donation of $1000 if some part of the old church was incorporated into the new. While the original 1850s brick church was oriented north and south with the steeple on the front façade, the new church was oriented east to west with the steeple to the rear, facing the street.

In July of 1914 construction began on the Gothic Revival brick building. Within a short time it was found that the building site was solid stone beneath a shallow layer of earth, requiring blasting with dynamite to prepare the site. Since a new school was also planned and construction of the church was delayed by the extra site work, work began on the new school building across the street. Begun in October but halted by a harsh winter and not ready for use until April of 1915, church services were held in its basement under a temporary roof. Meanwhile the old church was dismantled brick by brick, save the steeple, and work began on the new foundation. The church building was under roof by the fall of 1915 and was dedicated July 9, 1916, at a total cost of $35,000. During this same period a new friary was built adjacent to the church, dedicated in February of 1916. A substantial brick building costing $17,000, it was constructed by the Franciscans to also serve as a retirement home for priests. The new brick school was completed and put in service in February of 1917. The original 1870 stone schoolhouse still stands on Fourth Street outside the historic district boundaries and was converted to a home for the nuns.

Commercial District Expansion

Market, Wharf and First Streets were the primary commercial corridors in Hermann throughout the 19th century. Development along Schiller Street and Fourth Street for commercial property began in the 1880s, with the construction of eighteen buildings. Most were two story brick with segmental arched window openings in the upper level living quarters and street level storefronts. A historic photo of Schiller and Second Streets reveals the rural character of the area in the late 19th century with buildings adjoined by fenced pens for livestock, gardens and vineyards scattered along the side streets.

From 1910 through 1940, another fourteen buildings were added, nine of those post Prohibition. One from this period, the historic brick commercial building housing the shoe factory (adjacent to the district boundary in 5th Street) was lost in the major flood of 1993. Other significant

buildings from the expanded period of significance include: infill commercial buildings on First Street including a neo-Classical bank built in 1915 and four other small commercial buildings built from 1915-1926, two story brick commercial buildings on East Fourth Street built to house expanding mercantiles or new businesses including one in 1915 at the corner of Fourth and Market for a new Ford dealership and auto repair on the former site of Klenk lumberyard. On Gutenberg Street in 1920, the Hermann Produce Exchange was built by a newly formed cooperative to serve the agricultural needs of the area (now restored as the Tin Mill Brewing Company) and a 1915 brick building on Gutenberg housed the power and light company. The Depression era saw the construction of a movie theatre in 1934 on East Fourth Street (now restored as the Showboat Theatre with a community based acting company) and a furniture store/funeral parlor which in 1936 added a major addition to the north of a historic late nineteenth century brick building and a new brick façade for both to create a grander three story presence on Schiller Street. Several other small commercial buildings with Art Deco and Moderne influences were built on side streets to house new businesses. By 1940 the character of the streetscape had evolved. Street fronts of the commercial corridors on First, Market, Schiller and Fourth Street were lined with buildings, the earlier character of scattered buildings with open lots and livestock pens and gardens replaced with substantial businesses catering to the needs of its citizens.

Residential Infill

Scattered throughout the district, most concentrated on the numbered streets running east and west, over fifty modest homes were constructed during the expanded period of significance. The majority of these are late catalog style frame homes circa 1915 or bungalows, circa 1920. Most were set back on the lot, a modification from the earlier period where houses were built almost on the lot line. West of Market Street each block historically had a single residence, circa 1840-1860, surrounded by open lots. As noted in the 1985 Denman survey, infill began in the 1890s in the Queen Anne style, with an additional twenty houses added from 1910 through the mid-1920s. To the east of Market, one notable section is the former Klott lumberyard on Third Street converted to residential lots from 1915- 1936. Buildings from the days as a lumberyard remain as outbuildings lining the alley while the original office buildings (circa 1870-1880) remain at the street. Bungalows were built on the former lumber yard lots. Numerous other residences, circa 1915 and 1920, were built on remaining lots on Third and Fourth Streets between Schiller and Gutenberg, naturally bounded by Frene Creek to the east and south. The resulting street character is one of regular spaced houses each sitting on a lot 60 feet wide by 120 feet deep, the streets usually shaded by large mature trees. Within each block there are one or two residences set close to the lot line circa 1840-1860, another five or six from the late nineteenth century in the Queen Anne style and, depending on the block, another four to six bungalows and frame houses built from 1915-1930.

With most available open lots developed, only a few buildings have been added since 1940. The

floods, notably the major Missouri River flood of 1993, resulted in the loss of numerous buildings in the flood plain area bounding Frene Creek along Gutenberg and Sixth Street. Formerly the site of some homes as well as industry such as former tanneries, commercial buildings, the shoe factory, lumber yards, and livestock pens near the railroad and grain elevator, these are now open areas, not suited or available for new construction under federal flood buyout programs. Some historic buildings have been lost before a 1970s city Landmarks ordinance afforded protection from demolition. Some late 20th century commercial infill has occurred, primarily on First Street where open lots remained. These are typically of the same height as the historic buildings, constructed of simple brick design with modern storefront detailing, often wider, spanning a greater distance for modern retail such as auto parts or a grocery. A few First Street buildings have late 20th century storefront facades applied over original street level storefronts. Small retailers such as clothiers, shoe stores, meat markets and bakeries that once occupied the commercial street level have been replaced by service industry offices, restaurants and retail geared to the visitor. Bed and breakfast establishments abound and often occupy former living quarters on the second floor level. Recent development activity has focused on restoration and reuse of historic buildings, many utilizing the federal and state historic tax credit program.

Bibliography

Bek, William. *The German Settlement Society of Philadelphia and its Colony, Hermann, Missouri*. Reprinted, Columbia: American Press, 1984.

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Hesse, Anna Kemper, ed. Little Germany on the Missouri. Columbia: University of Missouri Press, 1998.

Holmes, M. Patricia. "Old Stone Hill Historic District," National Register of Historic Places Inventory-Nomination Form, 1969.

Raiche, Stephen J. "Hermann Historic District," National Register of Historic Places Inventory-Nomination Form, 1972.

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

Hermann Historic District (Amendment)
Name of Property

Gasconade County, MO
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 143.26

UTM References
(Place additional boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

1 / Zone / Easting / Northing

2 / Zone / Easting / Northing

3 / Zone / Easting / Northing

4 / Zone / Easting / Northing

Verbal Boundary Description
(Describe the boundaries of the property.)

Property Tax No.

Boundary Justification
(Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

☒See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 10

11. Form Prepared By

name/title See continuation page

organization _____ date _____

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

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 FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

name/title multiple

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

Verbal Boundary Description

This amendment does not alter the boundaries of the property as described in the Hermann Historic District nomination listed in the National Register of Historic Places on February 1, 1972.

Verbal Boundary Justification

The boundaries of the original Hermann Historic District were chosen prior to the completion of a comprehensive survey of the historic resources of the town. In many respects, these boundaries were arbitrarily drawn, though they encompass a significant amount of the community's 19th Century residential, commercial and institutional buildings. In 1985, David Denman conducted a survey of the town and prepared a draft National Register nomination that both expanded the historic context and the boundaries of the historic district. It is unknown why this nomination was not submitted for listing in the National Register. Expanding the boundaries of the Hermann Historic District as suggested by Denman may be warranted, but the fieldwork needed to expand the boundary went beyond the scope of this project. It is suggested that the area outside the district be resurveyed and a potential boundary increase be evaluated.

11. Form prepared by:

Tiffany Patterson, National Register Coordinator
Missouri State Historic Preservation Office
P.O. Box 176, Jefferson City, MO 65102
573-751-7800

Cynthia Strawn Browne, architect
1903 Highway H (P.O. Box 435)
Hermann, MO 65041

Photo Log:

The following is true for all photographs unless otherwise noted:

Hermann Historic District (amendment)
Gasconade County, Missouri
Photographer: Cynthia Strawn Browne
Date: August 2009

1. W. 1st Street, looking south from Missouri River Bridge
2. St. Paul's Catholic Church, W. First Street, looking south from Missouri River Bridge
3. Gasconade County Courthouse (119 E. 1st Street), looking southeast from Missouri River Bridge
4. 100 Block Wharf Street, looking southeast.
5. 200 Block E. 1st Street, looking southeast from courthouse
6. 200 Block E. 1st Street, looking southwest from Gutenberg Street
7. 1st & Gutenberg Streets, looking southwest
8. 407-415 E. 1st Street, looking south
9. 500-502 E. 1st Street, looking southwest. Photographer: Tiffany Patterson, September 2009.
10. 200 Block E. 2nd, looking southeast
11. Outbuildings on alley between W. 2nd and W. 3rd Streets, looking southeast. Photographer: Tiffany Patterson, September 2009
12. South side of 100 Block W. 3rd Street, looking southwest, Winter 2009
13. South side, 100 Block E. 3rd Street (from Market St.), looking southeast
14. South side, 200 Block E. 3rd Street, looking southeast
15. North side, 200 Block E. 3rd Street, looking northeast
16. South side, 100 Block W. 4th Street, looking southeast
17. St. George School complex, North side, 100 Block W. 4th, looking northeast, Winter 2009
18. 100 Block E. 4th Street from Market Street (primarily north side), looking northeast.
19. 100 Block E. 4th Street, looking west, Winter 2009
20. 100 Block E. 4th Street, from Schiller, looking southwest
21. Alley behind 100 Block E. 4th Street, looking southwest
22. 200-204 Market Street, looking southwest
23. 311-415 Market Street, looking southeast
24. West side, 200 block of Schiller from 3rd Street, looking northwest
25. 113 W. 5th Street, looking northeast

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

List of Figures:

All photos are from negatives on file with the City of Hermann, MO. Prints are also on file with the Gasconade County Historical Society, Archives and Records Center, 315 Schiller Street, Hermann, Missouri.

Figure 1: First Street, looking southeast from intersection with Schiller, c. 1940.
Figure 2: 225 E. First Street, c. 1945
Figure 3: 200 Block Schiller Street, East side, c. 1940.
Figure 4: Market Street, looking south, c. 1950.



Figure 1: First Street, looking southeast from intersection with Schiller, c. 1940.



Figure 2: 225 E. First Street, c. 1945



Figure 3: 200 Block Schiller Street, East side, c. 1940.

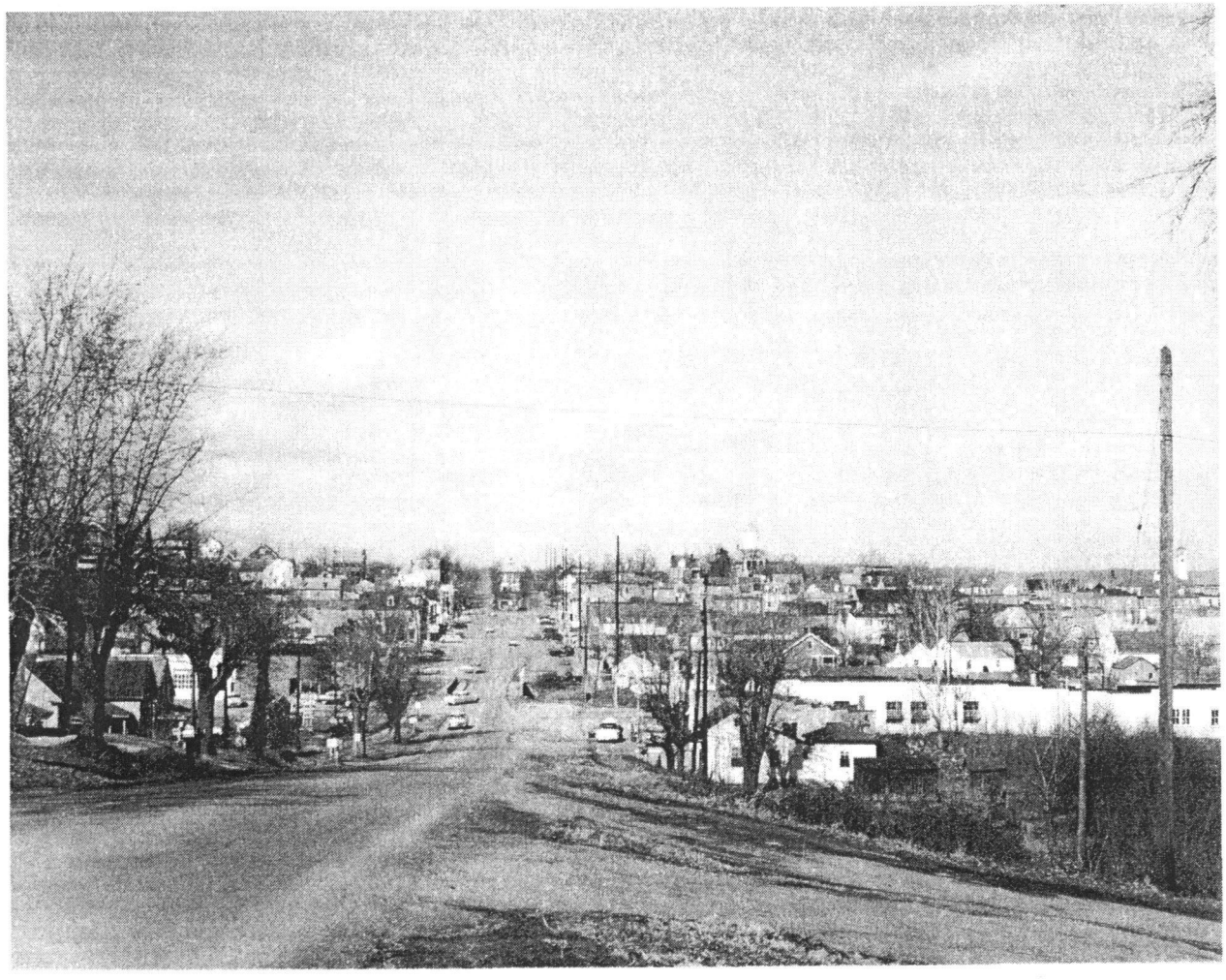


Figure 4: Market Street, looking south, c. 1950.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Hermann Historic District

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: MISSOURI, Gasconade

DATE RECEIVED: 9/18/09 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 10/05/09
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 10/20/09 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 11/01/09
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: ~~09000858~~ 72000712

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL:	N	DATA PROBLEM:	N	LANDSCAPE:	N	LESS THAN 50 YEARS:	N
OTHER:	N	PDIL:	N	PERIOD:	N	PROGRAM UNAPPROVED:	N
REQUEST:	Y	SAMPLE:	N	SLR DRAFT:	Y	NATIONAL:	N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

✓ ACCEPT ___ RETURN ___ REJECT _____ DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Additional Documentation Approved

The Hermann Historic District was listed in the National Register in 1972, with a boundary increase approved in 2006. The original nomination lacked an inventory and individual evaluations, and the period of significance ended at 1910. This amendment provides additional information about the town and extends the period of significance to c. 1945, reflecting the completion of development of most lots in historic district. It includes a complete inventory and evaluations of contributing and noncontributing for each resource.

RECOM./CRITERIA A & C

REVIEWER Barbara Wyatt DISCIPLINE Historian

TELEPHONE 202-354-2252 DATE 10-30-09

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.



Hermann Historic District (Amendment), Gasconade County, Missouri Photo 1

Hermann Historic District (Amendment), Gasconade County, Missouri

Photo 2



Hermann Historic District (Amendment), Gasconade County, Missouri Photo 3



Hermann Historic District (Amendment), Gasconade County, Missouri Photo 4



Hermann Historic District (Amendment), Gasconade County, Missouri Photo 5



Hermann Historic District (Amendment), Gasconade County, Missouri Photo 6



Hermann Historic District (Amendment), Gasconade County, Missouri Photo 7



Hermann Historic District (Amendment), Gasconade County, Missouri Photo 8



Hermann Historic District (Amendment), Gasconade County, Missouri

Photo 9



Hermann Historic District (Amendment), Gasconade County, Missouri Photo 10



Hermann Historic District (Amendment), Gasconade County, Missouri Photo 11



Hermann Historic District (Amendment), Gasconade County, Missouri Photo 12



Hermann Historic District (Amendment), Gasconade County, Missouri Photo 13



Hermann Historic District (Amendment), Gasconade County, Missouri Photo 14



Hermann Historic District (Amendment), Gasconade County, Missouri

Photo 15



Hermann Historic District (Amendment), Gasconade County, Missouri Photo 16



Hermann Histroric District (Amendment), Gasconade County, Missouri Photo 17



Hermann Historic District (Amendment), Gasconade County, Missouri Photo 18



Hermann Historic District (Amendment), Gasconade County, Missouri Photo 19



Hermann Historic District (Amendment), Gasconade County, Missouri Photo 20



Hermann Historic District (Amendment), Gasconade County, Missouri Photo 21



Hermann Historic District (Amendment), Gasconade County, Missouri Photo 22



Hermann Historic District (Amendment), Gasconade County, Missouri Photo 23



Hermann Historic District (Amendment), Gasconade County, Missouri Photo 24



Hermann Historic District (Amendment), Gasconade County, Missouri Photo 25

HERMANN HISTORIC DISTRICT

JULY 2009

DISTRICT BOUNDARY

XXX — ADDRESS

XXXX — DATE BUILT

ABCD — ORIGINAL OWNER (BUILDER/ARCHITECT)

NC — NON-CONTRIBUTING

KEY

photo angle/number

25' 50'

SCALE

DRAWN BY CYNTHIA STRAWN BROWNE
BASED ON MAP BY DAVID DENMAN

STATE OF MISSOURI
Jeremiah W. (Jay) Nixon, Governor • Mark N. Templeton, Director
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
www.dnr.mo.gov

RECEIVED 2280
SEP 18 2009
NAT. REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

September 11, 2009

Ms. Janet Matthews
United States Dept. of the Interior
National Register of Historic Places
1201 "I" Street NW, 6th Floor
Washington, DC 20005

Dear Ms. Matthews:

Please find enclosed the following submission from Missouri for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places:

Hermann Historic District (Amendment)
Gasconade County, Missouri

Our state review board, the Missouri Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, approved the above nomination on August 14, 2009.. All owners and appropriate elected public officials were notified and provided at least thirty (30) days to comment on the above proposed nomination in accordance with Section 36CFR60.6, interim regulations, using the exact notification format recommended by the National Register. No owner objections were received.

The nomination amends the historic context and period of significance for the Hermann Historic District, listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1972. The nomination also provides a complete inventory of resources within the original boundaries of the district.

The City of Hermann, as part of its responsibilities as a Certified Local Government, was provided an opportunity to review the proposed nomination prior to its presentation to the state review board. No letters of comment from the mayor nor local preservation commission were received.

If you have any questions concerning this submission, please contact Tiffany Patterson of my staff at 573/751-7800, tiffany.patterson@dnr.mo.gov, or at the State Historic Preservation Office, P.O. Box 176, Jefferson City, Missouri 65102.

Sincerely,

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE

Mark A. Miles

Mark A. Miles, Director and
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

Enclosures: as stated

Recycled Paper

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INTERAGENCY RESOURCES DIVISION
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

TELEPHONE REPORT 3/25/94

From: Kathy Davis, General Services, Office of the Secretary, 208-5435

To: Carol Shull, Chief of Registration,
National Register of Historic Places
(Beth Savage, Acting)

Re: Hermann Works building (also known as the Webber-Schulte property), located in the Hermann Historic District, Hermann, Gasconade County, MO (listed in the NR on 2/1/72)

The Secretary's office has had a request to allow the use of the Department's buffalo seal on a plaque denoting a private property's listing in the National Register. Ms. Davis requested that the National Register concur with her office's desire to approve this request and suggest a procedure for handling similar requests, should they arise, in the future. She requested this information by the end of the day.

I contacted Steve Mitchell, National Register Coordinator, at the Missouri SHPO, to inquire about the current condition of the property (because the documentation of record is 22 years old) and their opinion of this request. He told me that they had referred the plaque maker to the Department to request permission to use the seal, and that they saw no reason to deny the request--the property retains its integrity as a contributing property in a solid historic district.

I conveyed this information to Ms. Davis and she informed the property owner that his request was being granted.

Ms. Davis and I agreed that we should follow a similar procedure (Secretary's Office contacts National Register, National Register contacts SHPO) for future requests, should they arise, to insure that the Department endorses projects promoting sound historic preservation practices and heritage education.

Beth L. Savage
3/25/94

cc: National Register nomination file
Kathy Davis, Office of the Secretary, mail stop #5412

2/28/77 file
37

PROFILES

SCHÖNHEIT MUSS LEIDEN



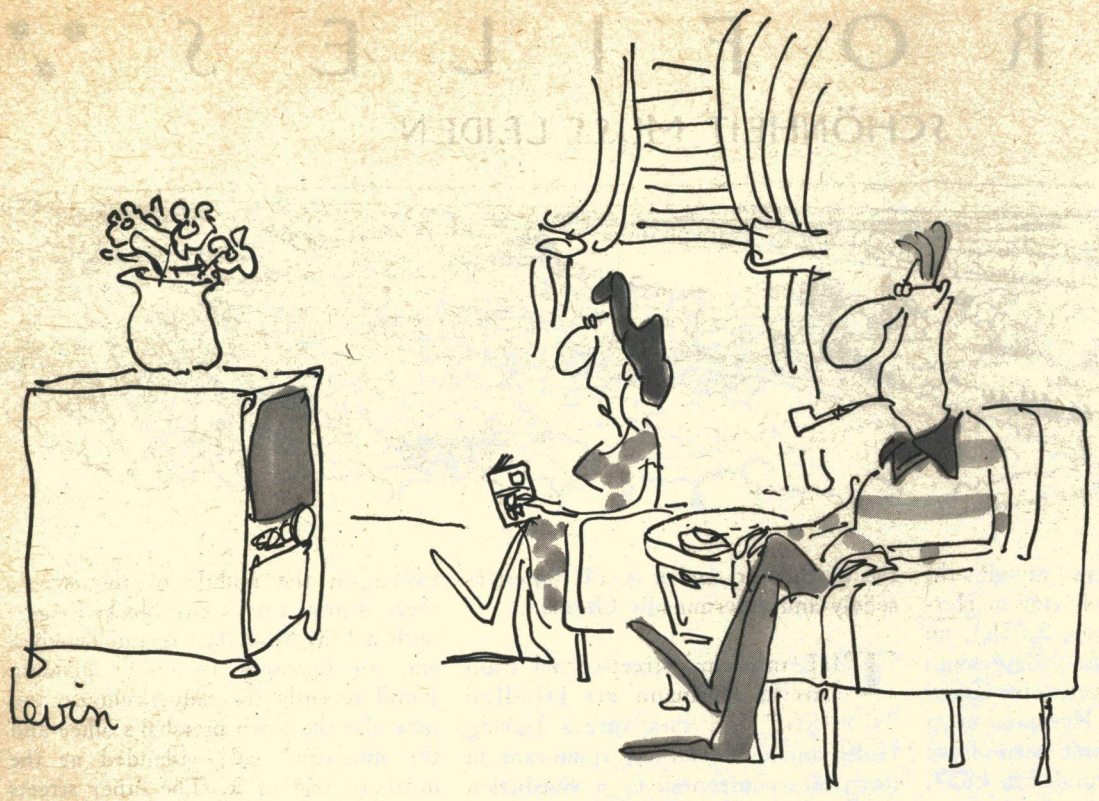
I RECENTLY gave myself the pleasure of a leisurely stay in Hermann, Missouri (pop. 2,658), an old German town on the rolling south bank of the Missouri River, some eighty miles west of St. Louis. Hermann takes its name from a Germanic hero of the first century and was founded in 1837, on a site chosen for its reputed resemblance to the Fatherland, by the Deutsche Ansiedlungs Gesellschaft zu Philadelphia (German Settlement Society of Philadelphia), an organization created in 1836 by a group of Pennsylvania German-Americans for the purpose of establishing a settlement that would perpetuate German culture and the German language on the free American frontier—a settlement that would be "characteristically German in every particular." By 1839, the settlement had grown from a huddle of log cabins to a town—a flourishing town, laid out on a formal urban plan, with ninety houses, five stores, two hotels, and a post office, and with a population of almost five hundred. Three years later, in 1842, Hermann was designated ("for certain material returns," according to the chief local historian) the seat of Gasconade County. It became a thriving river port ("During those days," a contemporary memoirist has noted, "we were never out of sight of steamboat smoke"), a center of viticulture (for several decades it had the second-largest winery in the United States), and, in 1854, a regular stop on the infant railroad that grew into the Missouri Pacific. There was talk that Hermann might come to rival St. Louis as the trans-Mississippi metropolis. It remained a town. It has never even been more of a town than it is today. It has, in fact, scarcely changed at all from the town of its original eminence. Much of Hermann still looks as it did around the time of the Civil War, and it is still almost as solidly and determinedly German.

THE municipal street-corner trash cans in Hermann are labelled "SCHUND," and customers leaving Hillebrand's, the largest restaurant in town, are confronted by a valediction inscribed on the vestibule wall: "*Auf Wiedersehen. Kommen Sie Bald Wieder.*" The former mayor of Hermann (until last year) still carries business cards reading "C. M. (Cap) Bassman. Herr Burgermeister."

HERMANN sits sheltered in a small, semicircular valley, whose half-encircling slopes were once dense with terraced vineyards. It consists of twenty or thirty crowded, tree-lined blocks of well-scrubbed stoops and old brick sidewalks, and a wide main street called Market Street. Market Street begins at the river, at a narrow iron-truss bridge (built in 1929 to replace an 1880 ferry), and it extends southward perhaps a mile to the first rise of the enclosing hills, where it shrinks to a two-lane road. Market Street has always been the main street of Hermann. It was named, by the founding Philadelphia Gesellschaft, for its Philadelphia counterpart, and it was designed by them on a scale of considerable grandeur. They stipulated that Hermann's principal street be one hundred and twenty feet wide from curb to curb—or ten feet wider than the Philadelphia original. I never got around to pacing it off, but it looks at least that wide. Parking on Market Street is angle parking, and there is still ample room for four lanes of traffic. Near the southern end of Market Street, there was at one time, around the turn of the century, a big square market building, called the Markt Haus, with two rows of produce stalls and a wagon lane between, in the middle of the street; there is now a park two blocks long—with a bandstand, lawns and benches, and an imposing two-story building (until recently the only firehouse and now also the town marshal's office and the municipal jail)—islanded at the northern end of it. The other streets in Hermann are less aggressively proportioned, but they, too, bear the mark of its Philadelphia founders. The distant Gesellschaft required that the streets intersecting Market Street be identified (in the then popular American innovation) by numbers. They elected, however, to give names to the streets running parallel to Market Street. The names they chose suggest some careful thought—Gellert, Franklin, Gutenberg, Schiller, Washington, Mozart, Jefferson, and Goethe. The only street that the original settlers managed to name themselves is Wharf Street.

"THAT isn't exactly right," J. J. Graf, editor and publisher of the weekly Hermann *Advertiser-Courier* (an offshoot of the *Hermanner Volksblatt*), told me, "although nobody seems to know it. I mean about those street names. Back in the old Prohibition days, the federal agents arrested a fellow here who had a place on First Street. But they had to let him go. The warrant naturally gave his address as First Street. So his lawyer got out the town charter and showed the court there was no such street. The Gesellschaft had named it Front Street."

HERMANN is a substantial town for a town of twenty-six hundred people. It has amenities not often found in towns two or three times as large. It has a ten-acre City Park, with tennis courts, playing fields, picnic grounds, a swimming pool, and a handsome oc-



"There doesn't seem to be anything on that begins and ends tonight."

• •

tagonal theatre, used for amateur entertainments. It has a modern hospital—the Hermann Area District Hospital—with forty-six beds. It has two medical doctors, two osteopathic doctors (Missouri is the birthplace of osteopathy), two chiropractors, two optometrists, four dentists, and a podiatrist. It has two funeral homes (Toedtmann & Grosse and Herman Blumer) and the Frene Valley Nursing Home. It has five lawyers, a tax accountant, and the Kallmeyer-Schroff Auctioneering Service. It has a well-stocked public library (among the bumper stickers that I saw around town was one that read "Follow Me to the Library") and a movie theatre, the Showboat, with screenings four nights a week. It has the Stone Hill Winery, a recent revival of the relished past, with an average annual production of around forty-five thousand gallons. It has Van Kamp's Boutique & Antiques, the Sound Shoppe, and Klott's Blacksmith Shop. It has a Ford agency, a Chevrolet agency, a Chrysler-Plymouth agency, a Buick agency, a Dodge agency, and a John Deere agency. It has Rohlfing's Greenhouse and the Noelke Jewelry Store. It has the Hermann Cleaners and two laundries—the Helpee-Selfee and the Schillerstrasse. It has a Florsheim Shoe Company factory, a toy factory, and the Hermann Boat Works, home of the Dixie Devil. It has a pool hall (Snake's) and a bowling alley. It has the Sausage Shoppe ("50 Different Types of Cheeses and Sausages") and Schulte's Bakery: *lebkuchen*, *springerli*, *stollen*, *pfefferniisse*, *schnitzbrot*, *streusel*. It has ten beauty parlors, four barbershops, seven bars and the Levee House Cocktail Lounge, and two liquor stores. It also has a resident celebrity—Ken Boyer, the former St. Louis Cardinals star.

"ONE thing we haven't got," former Mayor (or Burgermeister) Bassman told me, "is an Alcoholics Anonymous. We may be the only town of our size that hasn't. We just don't have that many drunks. Our people are used to Old World gracious living. They grew up drinking beer or wine with their meals. We don't have any kind of extremes. We've got very few people on welfare, and we don't have what I'd call real wealth. I'll admit old Bill Schlender gave us a surprise. Bill was a widower here who died a couple of years ago. He had a shoe store on Schiller Street for as long as I can remember, and he lived upstairs. He wore the same overcoat for forty years, and he used to sit out front of his store in the evening and read the paper by the light of a street lamp to save electricity. Well, he died and left an estate of seven hundred thousand dollars. Including eighty thousand dollars in a checking account."

HERMANN, small as it is, has two distinct (to local eyes) business districts. One of these is the two blocks on Market Street between Third Street and Fifth, with an extension along East Fourth Street between Market and Schiller. The other is East First (or Front) Street between Schiller and Gutenberg. The First Street block is known to Hermannites as Downtown. Market Street and the East Fourth Street block are Uptown. Uptown has Jay's IGA Food Liner, the Sharp Corner Tavern (where at ten o'clock one morning, a day or two after my talk with Bassman, I saw through the open door three gracious livers standing at the bar), the S & S Variety Store, and Schulte's Bakery. Downtown has the Riverfront Bi-Rite Market, the Concert Hall Bar & Barrell, Berlener's Rexall Drugs, and the Sausage Shoppe. The First Missouri Bank of Gasconade County, the only bank in the area, occupies a classically columned limestone building on East First Street, but it also has a branch office in a recently restored brick residence (dating from 1871) on Market Street at Third. "We have a strong feeling about Old Hermann," Robert C. Kirchhofer, the president of the First Missouri, told me. "But we don't believe in shrines and monuments. We believe in preservation for use. This is largely why the bank took over the old Reiff House. That was in 1972, and I think it's turned out well." He laughed. "I dropped in a few weeks after our opening to see how things were going, and on the way out I met an old lady I've known all my life, and she grabbed me by the hand. 'Oh, Robert,' she said. 'I'm just thrilled about your new bank. Now I don't have to go all the way downtown anymore.' "

Some people are inclined to think of Schiller Street between East Fourth and East First as a kind of midtown. Most of Hermann's beauty parlors are concentrated there—the Beauty Bar,

Jane's Beauty Salon, Ruthie's Salon of Beauty, Marilyn's Beauty Salon, and Gloria's Beauty Salon. Gloria is Mrs. Gloria Bruckerhoff. Her shop is situated in a low, unrestored brick building (circa 1856) that is also her home. "I guess there *are* a lot of us girls," she told me, "but we get along together real fine. There's plenty of customers to go round. The ladies here in Hermann care about the way they look. They're conservative. They still like to wear it teased. I try to keep up with things at the shows in St. Louis, but we're always about two years behind. Another funny thing is the way all of us girls have started doing boy haircuts. I mean for boys. I've got boy customers from two to ninety. The barbers don't like it, but it's their own fool fault. The boys come to me because I'll style their hair the way they want it styled. They say the barbers won't listen—they just keep cutting it in the regular barber way. If you ask me, the boys around here are even more particular than the ladies. I'm even beginning to do those his-and-hers permanents."

THE architectural antiquity of much of Hermann is formally and officially acknowledged. In 1972, some twenty square blocks of the town, including all its business streets, were accepted for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation, of the National Park Service, Department of the Interior, in Washington. This recognition was largely brought about by the concerted efforts of a number of local groups—the Brush and Palette Club, Historic Hermann, Inc., the Hermann Chamber of Commerce, the First Missouri Bank. "I'm sure it was worth it," Mrs. Anna Hesse, an art teacher and the founder of the Brush and Palette Club, told me. I was sitting with Mrs. Hesse—and with Mrs. William Coe and Mrs. Laura Graf (a cousin of the newspaper publisher), both founding members of Historic Hermann—on the terrace of Mrs. Hesse's home on a slope overlooking the red and green and gray pitched roofs of Hermann. "But, oh, my Lord, the miles and miles of correspondence!" she went on. "I guess you could say that it all began when we organized our first annual Maifest. That was way back in 1952. As you may know, the Maifest is one of the oldest of the German spring festivals. Well, we wanted to try to raise some money to save the Rotunda. That's the octagonal theatre in City Park. Of course, the Maifest goes back to the very beginning of Hermann. But it was originally a children's affair—a close-of-school celebration. I remember—and this was back in the twenties—we'd march from the old German School, on Schiller Street, out to the park, and there would be the town band and sack races and a maypole. And then we'd have the picnic."

"The *treat*," Mrs. Coe said. "We always called it the treat. But everything was very disciplined. Hermann was totally German in those days, and all of us children spoke German before we learned English. I'm only a Coe by marriage—my maiden name was Dietzel. But about the treat. We would all line up and the bugler would blow a special call and we would march—very correctly—over to the table, and they would give each of us a big slice of knockwurst on a bun. Delicious! Then we'd march away, and in a few minutes the bugle would blow again, and off we'd go to the table once more. This time, they would give us a glass of pink lemonade. And the pink was *wine!* Oh, my! Then one more bugle call, and we'd each get an orange. We really looked forward to the Maifest. But they dropped it twenty years or more ago. It got so the children didn't think it was much of a treat anymore."

"I know," Mrs. Hesse said. "I know. But the Maifest that Hermann is so famous for now is a total community effort. It lasts only two days—a Saturday and Sunday toward the end of May—but it takes months of preparation, and almost everybody in town participates. We usually put on an original historical musical at the Rotunda—usually written by Mimi Schmidt. We have a walking tour of Old Hermann, and a tour of several of our most historic homes, and various arts-and-crafts exhibitions, and a parade, and a tasting tour of the Stone Hill Winery, and we set up beer gardens, and there are concerts of old German folk songs, and so on. We've been a great success from the start. Our first Maifest was so successful it was almost a disaster. We did just too good a job promoting it around the state. I don't know what we expected in the way of attendance, but forty thousand people showed up. *Forty thousand!* And something like twenty thousand cars. There was



"Eliza? Oh, please say you two haven't eaten. I've just had the most horrendous Cuisinart overrun."



"No ideas for you at the moment, but I have mentioned your name to somebody at the National Endowment for the Arts."

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no traffic control. Our police force is only three officers and the marshal. People drove into town from all directions and parked just any old where. Nobody could move. There were cars backed up for miles across the bridge. Market Street was a solid mass of pushing and shoving humanity. I know—I got stranded there. And everybody was starving. Every eating place in town ran out of food by early Saturday afternoon. We didn't know whether to call the Red Cross or the Highway Patrol. I called the Highway Patrol, and at first they wouldn't believe me. They just laughed. I understand that all the way to St. Louis people were taking in strangers and giving them something to eat. It was awful, but we made money—enough to restore the Rotunda, and more. And the next year we were prepared. Everybody in town made sandwiches and set up stands. And practically everybody who came that year brought their own food."

"It's different now," Mrs. Coe said. "We know what to expect. We import enough extra policemen. Everything is organized and controlled. Everybody has a wonderful time. It's been a great thing for Hermann."

"I think it's been our salvation," Mrs. Hesse said. "Hermann would be very different now if we hadn't called attention to our historical treasures. They're what bring so many visitors to the Maifest—our beautiful old homes, our unique living past. And we got started in the very nick of time. The war was just over and prosperity was beginning. The bulldozer was looming. But most of our best architecture was still here, and it could still be saved. What had preserved it for so long, of course, was the Depression. *Our* Depression. We had the longest and the worst of anybody. You might say it began with the First World War. A lot of people don't realize it, but that was the *really* anti-German war. I remember my parents talking. We Hermannites were practically ostracized. We weren't considered German-Americans—we were Germans. We were the enemy. You may have heard of a village near here called Pershing. Well, its original name was Potsdam. Then, after the war, came Prohibition. And the principal economy of Hermann was wine! Almost everybody here grew grapes for either Stone Hill or Sohns. And we also had two distilleries and a big brewery. Then came the general Depression. I don't know how we survived. Those were terrible years for Hermann. But they did have a kind of silver lining. Hard times kept Hermann a nineteenth-century town. They kept it from going modern, like so many American towns. In a way, they preserved our heritage."

"*Schönheit muss leiden*," Mrs. Graf said.

Mrs. Hesse laughed. "Yes," she said. " 'To be beautiful one must suffer.' "

"ANNA's right about those years," Dr. Joseph F. Schmidt, one of the town's two optometrists, told me. "I came here in the late thirties from Washington, Missouri, which has a big German community itself, but I could see the difference: Nothing had changed in Hermann for at least twenty years. I remember a conversation I overheard on the street one day. I'll never forget it. It was two old women talking. It went like this:

"First woman: 'Call me up. I have now the telephone.'

"Second woman: '*Ja*? *Was ist deine Nummer*?'

"First woman: '*Lass mal denken.* Is it 238? Or is it 382? You got to get it just right, you know, or it don't work.' "

HERMANN has two motels, one at each end of town, and two hotels: the Central Hotel (a second-floor hotel next door to the Sharp Corner Tavern) and the German Haus. I stayed at the German Haus. It occupies a building (put up in 1847) that was first a store and warehouse and then a private residence. It was remodelled into a hostelry in 1962. It is a rectangular building, two good stories in height, and built of the warm, salmony brick that distinguishes most pre-Civil War architecture in Hermann. Its windows are long and gently arched and hung with dark-green shutters, and it has the steeply pitched standing-seam iron roof of the period, painted barn red. A gallery, reached by an outside

staircase, runs along the front and one side of the building. The office of the German Haus, and the living quarters of the owners, Mr. and Mrs. Van Moore, are in an adjacent building, across a gravelled parking lot. This building (1841) was the first *Erholungshalle*, or theatre, in Hermann. The office is a comfortable room, always open to guests, with a big round table, a circle of chairs, an electric coffee urn, and three freshly home-baked cakes (usually a pound cake, a crumb cake, and a chocolate layer cake) to choose from every day. On the wall above the coffee urn is an elaborately framed poem, hand-lettered in gold foil on black glass and headed "*Göttlichen Haussegen.*" It reads:

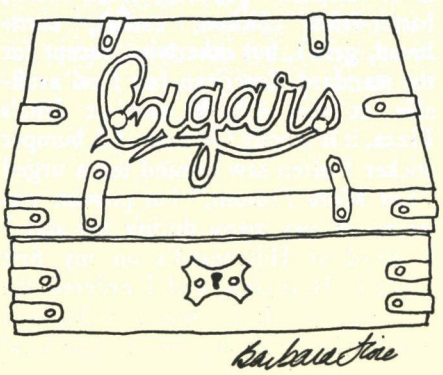
Wo Glaube da Liebe,
Wo Liebe da Friede,
Wo Friede da Segen,
Wo Segen da Gott—
Wo Gott keine Not.

Mrs. Moore (née Gellhausen) provided me with a translation:

Where there is belief, there is love,
Where there is love, there is peace,
Where there is peace, there is joy,
Where there is joy, there is God—
Where there is God, there is no want.

The German Haus is conveniently and attractively situated. It stands on a knoll on East Second Street, a block up from the bridge and the river, and it faces down the boulevard sweep of Market Street. I had a big, high-ceilinged corner room that opened on the front gallery, and I liked to sit out there on an old slatted bench in the late afternoon, with much of Hermann spread out around me.

Off to the right, to the south and west, rose the red brick battlements of the two oldest churches—the Gothic spired and dormered St. George Roman Catholic Church and the Protestant St. Paul United Church of Christ, with its seven-story campanile—each on its own imposing hilltop. ("That was no accident," the Reverend Mr. Armin Klemme, pastor of the United Church, told me. "Our two denominations were quite competitive in the early days, and the founding fathers planned with that unfortunate fact in mind. They went to infinite trouble to choose for our churches two sites that had practically the same elevation.") Off to the left, on a bluff above the river, rose the red brick bulk of the Gasconade County Courthouse (the gift, in 1897, of a Hermannite named Charles D. Eitzen), with its colonnaded porch, its four corner domes, and its great central silvery dome ablaze in the setting sun. I could even see, if I stood and craned my neck, the little green bronze cannon (a six-pounder cast in Boston) on its limestone mounting on the courthouse lawn. ("Cannons had names in those old days," Arthur A. Schweighauser, a retired vice-president of the Laclede Steel Company, in St. Louis, and president of Historic Hermann, told me. "Ours is named Ever True. Ever True fired three shots in the Civil War. This is ultra-Republican country, as I suppose you know, and it has been since the beginning. Gasconade County and St. Louis County were the only two counties in Missouri that voted for Lincoln in 1860. So we were on the Union side, and Ever True has the distinction of having stopped the advance of General Sterling Price's Confederate Army for almost half an hour. That was in October of 1864. There was nobody living in Hermann then but women and children and a few old men—the rest of the men were off fighting for the Union. Price's cavalry commander, General Marmaduke, knew that. So he came riding up the river toward what turned out to be the terrible Battle of Westport, near Kansas City, feeling nice and relaxed. Then, all of a sudden, there was a cannon shot from somewhere up in town. Marmaduke thought he was being bushwhacked. He stopped and waited, and a few minutes later there was another shot, this time from a different point in town. Then came another shot, from still another point. But after that, no more. Marmaduke sent out a party of scouts. They brought back the answer: a few old men had been carrying Ever True from hill to hill and pretending to be an army. Well, Marmaduke had his men throw Ever True into the river. But after he left we fished it out. We don't claim a victory, of course. I think Price would probably have been defeated at Westport even without our help.") I could also see, around one end of the gallery, the superstructure of the bridge and a stretch of muddy river and, once in a while, a little white towboat creeping along with its acreage of barges thrusting out ahead.



But the other view is the view I usually see when I remember my stay in Hermann. That was the view, framed in sweet gums and maples, down the peaceful length of Market Street, across the little bridge that spans a wandering stream called Frene Creek, and beyond—to the cupolaed Stone Hill Winery (built in 1869), massive on its distant hill, and the long green slope and sheltering cedars of the Protestant Cemetery lifting to the opposite far horizon. And I always remember it with the scent of lilacs in the early-evening air and the sound across the rooftops of the bell in the tower of the old German School (now the City Hall) ringing the hours.

I HAD been in Hermann almost a week before I crossed the Frene Creek bridge and climbed the slope of the Protestant Cemetery. I went, that first time, at the suggestion of Arthur Schweighauser. "I'm sure you've come across the name of George F. Bayer," he told me. "You might call him the founder of Hermann. Bayer was general agent for the Gesellschaft. The Gesellschaft selected the site of Hermann, and Bayer bought the land it was built on. But unless you've read pretty deep, you wouldn't know the rest of the story. The first settlers here had a very hard time for a year or two. They didn't like the land or anything about it, and they blamed it all on Bayer. They made him the scapegoat; they hated him. And Bayer took it to heart. He came down with the fever and died, in 1839. You'll find his grave in the far southeastern corner of the cemetery. It's up there all by itself. When they buried him, the people decided that there would never be another grave within fifty feet of his. Go up and see for yourself."

I found Bayer's grave without any trouble. It is in the highest, most commanding corner of the cemetery, but it is conspicuous only in its pariah isolation. It is marked by a limestone slab, darkly weathered and slumped askew, with his name, the dates of his birth and death, and a carving in relief of two clasped hands. It was eerie in its reticence. And, in the circumstances, it was hard to imagine what the handclasp signified. I moved away, and was stopped by Bayer's nearest neighbor—a three-foot column surmounted by a sundial. It commemorated a more familiar tragedy: "In memory of the early pioneers who perished in the explosion of the steamboat 'Big Hatchie'

at the wharf at Hermann in 1842, the thirty-five dead that lie buried here in unmarked graves and the many whose bodies were never recovered from the waters of the Missouri River."

I started back down the slope to the street below, where I had left my car. It took me almost an hour to get there; I had forgotten the strange enchantment of an old cemetery. Death was taken seriously in America in the nineteenth century. Its presence was accepted and respected, and, with their stylized conjurations of redemption, the placatory memorials it inspired are works of dignity and art. The Protestant Cemetery in Hermann is more enchanting than most. Hermann in the years before and long after the Civil War was blessed with a succession of gifted stone-carvers. Examples of their work are everywhere on the upper, older slopes of the cemetery—a dove in flight toward a heavenly crown, an angel kneeling in prayer, a woman bowed and weeping, a lamb beneath a weeping-willow tree, a skull and crossed bones, a finger (with the legend "*Im Himmel*") pointing upward, an urn draped with a fringed and tasselled cloth, a ten-foot column rising to a pinnacle cone wreathed in an elaboration, in full relief, of ferns and primroses and lilies. Most of the most richly sculptured stones are also inscribed with richly fervent sentiments. I made a note of one:

Hier
ruhen die irdischen Überreste
von
WILH. DORNER
Geboren
zu Langenwinkel in Baden
Dec. 25, 1807
Gestorben
April 27, 1859
als treuer Jugendlehrer
verband er mit grossem
Lehrertalent, Freiheitsstreben, Redlichkeit
und Biedersein, Friede seiner Asche
I H S

Just below a path that divides the oldest graves from the rest of the cemetery, I came across the plot of a family named Heck. It contained three headstones, two of them placed side by side. The first of these was inscribed

Vater
KARL HECK
geb. 25 Dec., 1821
gest. 20 April, 1915

The second read

Mutter
HENRIETTE HECK
geb. GUENTHER
geb. 28 Juni 1828
gest. 1 Aug. 1901

At the bottom of each stone was inscribed "*In Leben und Tod vereint.*" But what interested me was the third stone. It was inscribed

BERTHA HECK
Born Aug. 29, 1851
Died Jan. 31, 1927
Gone but not Forgotten

It seemed to mark the end of an era. I remembered that the *Hermanner Volksblatt*, yielding to the *Advertiser-Courier*, had discontinued publication in 1928.

St. George Cemetery, the Roman Catholic cemetery of Hermann, is on a high and rolling slope on the other outskirt of town, just off Goethe Street. It is a pleasant retreat, with a long *allée* overhung with spreading cedars, and it, too, is rich in sculptured sentiment, but the grave that caught and held my attention there was a new one. It was marked by a small bronze plaque, bright and shining in a glance of sunlight. The inscription read:

FLOYD H. ELSENRAAT
A1C U.S. Air Force
Vietnam
Dec. 24, 1949
Sept. 24, 1971

Hermann (perhaps because of its European roots) is plentifully provided with places to eat. I counted (and visited) eight of them. All were crowded at lunchtime, and two or three were filled at night. They are the A & W Drive-In, at the far south end of town; Imo's Pizza, across the Frene Creek bridge; the Sausage Shoppe (sandwiches and coffee); Schulte's Bakery (doughnuts and coffee); a bar-and-grill on First Street called Mr. R's; and three Market Street restaurants—Hillebrand's, the Central Hotel Café, and the Rockhouse. The Central Hotel Café keeps farmers' hours. It opens in the morning at six o'clock and closes at six in the evening. Hillebrand's and the Rockhouse keep hours more conveniently urban, and I ate most of my meals at one or the other of them. The food of Hermann includes some contributions from the traditional Missouri kitchen (country-cured ham, batter-fried chicken, catfish, cornbread, grits), but otherwise, except for the standard American fast food available at the A & W and at Imo's Pizza, it is wholly German. (A bumper sticker I often saw around town urged "Eat More Possum," but possum was never on any menu during my stay.) I dined at Hillebrand's on my first night in Hermann, and I ordered the evening special. It was a solid, and a satisfying, introduction to the local cuisine—sauerbraten with potato pancakes, apple sauce, and sauerkraut salad. My last meal in Hermann was a home-cooked dinner at the home of the Schweighausers. Mrs. Schweighauser (née Bezold) did the cooking, and the meal she gave us (in a house built in 1846 by her great-grandmother) was an even more satisfying valediction. The entrée was bratwurst with German potato salad. The vegetable was green beans cooked with bacon. There were side dishes of apple sauce and *Schmierkäse*. The bread was home-baked *Schnitzbrot*. The dessert was *Bundkuchen*. With the main course we drank a bottle of dry red wine from the Stone Hill Winery called Virginia Seedling.

I usually had my breakfast at the Rockhouse. It was just down the street from the German Haus—past a dark house in a deep lawn, with a broken bottle and a couple of beer cans under a forsythia bush (the only litter I ever saw anywhere in Hermann), past the Twin Trails liquor store, past Gosen's Gift Shop and Sporting Goods, past Jim's Barber Shop, past a Sears, Roebuck catalogue store, past Van Kamp's Boutique—with the sidewalk roofed or awninged almost all the way. The Rockhouse occupies the ground floors of two small adjoining buildings, the older of which (1842) is built of stone (a rarity in Hermann); hence its name. It is a comfortable place, with a low, beamed ceiling and a portion of the original two-foot-thick stone walls exposed, and the day's special chalked on a slate near the door (ham hock and beans, pot roast and dumplings, Wiener schnitzel), and it was nice to be able to look at the slate at breakfast and decide whether I wanted to come back that night for dinner. And the prices, too, were right. One night I finished dinner (spareribs) and was still hungry. I ordered a chocolate sundae. The waitress brought it, and added the charge to my bill. It was sixteen cents.

Dr. Schmidt, the optometrist, joined me for coffee at the Rockhouse one morning. "No," he said. "I don't mean that. Of course Hermann is a small town. And I hope it will stay that way. What I mean is, it isn't as small-town as it used to be. It's grown up a little bit. I remember when I first came here from Washington, Missouri, and before Mimi and I were married, I had a birthday, and Mimi baked me a cake. There was a woman down the street who used to let me practice on her piano in the

evening, and when I went over that night, I took her a slice of my cake. She told me later what happened. She was working at the shoe factory then, and she packed her slice of cake in her lunchbox the next day. At lunchtime, she and her girl friend got to wondering who had baked the cake for me. My friend said maybe my mother, over in Washington. But the other woman said no. She said, 'I saw Doc when he got off the Washington bus yesterday, and he didn't have any packages with him.' "

THERE are three real-estate firms in Hermann. One of them, whose red-white-and-blue sign I often saw around town on vacant lots and empty buildings, is the Rathert Agency Realtors. It is owned and operated by Merlin T. Rathert and his wife, Judith. Rathert is a vigorous man of fifty-two. "Exactly, my friend," he told me. "We have a great heritage here, and it needs to be preserved. But with it we must be progressive. We can't be stymied by what is already here. I don't say tear down what we've got. I say maintain it, but plan for the future. I don't want big buildings. Anything over three or four stories is a no-no to me. What I'm saying, my friend, is we've got something here that a lot of communities would like to have. We must keep it, but we must also look ahead. People say don't change this quaint little town. I say grow, my friend. I say don't sit on your laurels."

A day or two later, I talked to Robert Kirchhofer, the president of the First Missouri Bank. Kirchhofer is thirty-five years old, and the youngest president in the history of the bank. "I don't know the answers," he told me. "I think I can say we want to stay small. We certainly don't want to see Hermann spread and sprawl. Take the shopping-center people. They turn up here from time to time, and they want to talk business. We always discourage them. The bank isn't interested in that kind of thing. But we have a very real problem here—a job problem. There are jobs to be had. There are offerings every week in the *Advertiser-Courier*. But they don't pay much more than unemployment compensation. It's the familiar small-town problem. How do you keep your young people? I was born and raised here. I love Hermann. I want it to stay Hermann. But I'm one of the lucky ones. I graduated from Hermann High School in 1959, and there were sixty of us in that class. I was one of five who went on to college, but only two of us came back to Hermann to stay. The other guy is a farmer. The three others couldn't find any college-graduate jobs here. There aren't even that many high-school-graduate jobs. And I say that ain't good."

Arlie Scharnhorst, the chairman of the board, joined Kirchhofer and me. It was he whom Kirchhofer succeeded as president of the bank. "I think we can survive," Scharnhorst told me. "I think we can keep the kind of Hermann we want. We've always had industry here—the shoe factory and one or two others. I hope we can solve the job problem without becoming really industrialized. And I hope we can avoid becoming a bedroom suburb for St. Louis. I think we can continue to stand on our own two feet. Our economy is sound. I don't know a farm in the area that's in any kind of trouble. Our people are savers. Always have been. There's a tradition here of thrift. That's one of our German virtues. These are ultra-conservative people. Especially when it comes to money. You may have heard what they say around here: 'Never bet on a sure thing unless you can afford to lose.' "

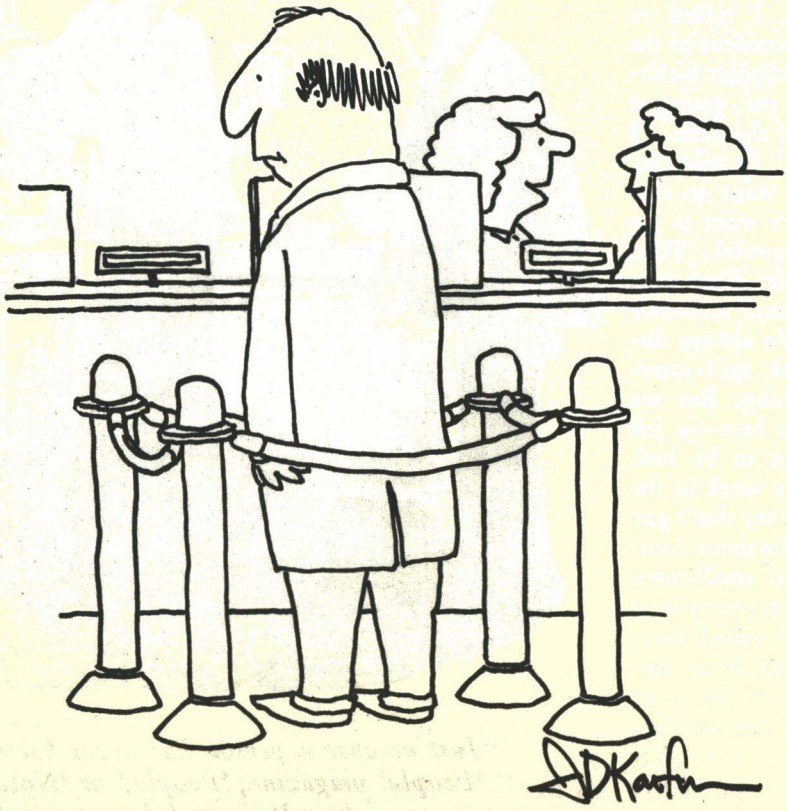
"ONE of the Poeschels built this house in 1869," Mrs. William Harrison told me. The Harrisons came to Hermann from Columbia, Missouri, the seat of the state university, and are one of the few non-German families in town. "He was a brother of the Poeschel who built the Stone Hill Winery, and he had some rather grand ideas. This is the only Greek Revival house in Hermann with columns of that size. We've had to completely restore it, of course. It was in the most dreadful shape when we bought it, in 1954. A moonshiner had it during Prohibition, and the people who lived here after that were too pitifully poor to keep from letting it



"Just because a person has never been mentioned in 'People' magazine, 'People,' or 'Notes on People' doesn't mean he's not people."

run all the way down. We've tried to restore it to exactly what it was when Poeschel built it. The only real change we made, we added the fireplace in what we call the family room. Which brings up an interesting note. The Scharnhorsts, as you probably know, have the old Charles Eitzen house, which was built around 1850, and I'm sure you've noticed those beautiful white marble fireplaces. And Laura Graf, whose house was built in 1892, has that exquisite Victorian fireplace in her parlor. But our house belongs to a period somewhere in between. It was built at a time when the fireplace was considered old-fashioned, and the latest thing was the parlor stove."

THE superintendent of schools in Hermann is a big, bald, sparkling, blue-eyed man named Ross Boeger. "I'm not a Hermannite," he told me. "I've only been here since 1973. But Hermann fits right into my background—I'm a native Missourian, and my ancestry is totally German. I admire these people. They're house-proud and they're self-disciplined and they're responsible. When we first moved here, I saw my neighbor out sweeping the street in front of his house, and I was amazed. But I soon found out that he was only doing what everybody does in Hermann. So now I do the same. Well, our pupils seem to have inherited that Old World respect for property. You won't find a mark of any kind on any wall in any rest room in any of our schools. No graffiti—none. And we don't have any locks on our lockers. We don't need them. Our people don't steal. Another thing is, the parents here believe that the school is authority, and they give the school the right to teach *and* to discipline. And this is on top of some very strict home discipline. We do a real job of teaching here, too. Our grading is rigid. I have two children who were still in school when we came to Hermann. They'd always been better-than-average students, but when they started in here they had to work harder than ever before in their lives. I'll tell you something that bugs me. We're told that the young people now can't read or do math as well as the youngsters did thirty or forty years ago. Well, I don't believe it. The difference is this: In the old days, a whole lot of young people dropped out of school very early. They were the poor students, mostly. But now they stay in school, and they naturally pull the average down. I'm really enthusiastic about this town. Did I tell you we start teaching German here in the third grade? It's not a real course at that level. It's just offered, like passing around a box of candy. The German teacher comes into the class one day a week or so, and she starts by saying something like '*Guten Tag.*' Then she tells the kids what it means, and writes the words on the board. The next week, she starts them on '*ein, zwei, drei.*' The kids can pay attention or not. But German is a real course in high school, with an average enrollment in German 1 of around thirty. Now let's move into the shadows. We have our problems here. We have the rumor of drugs. If I were to ask one of our youngsters could he get his hands on some pot this afternoon, the answer would probably be yes. If you ask me is there any in the school, the answer is no. We had a marijuana dog up here a while ago. He was paraded through the halls and past the lockers. Nothing. But by four o'clock this afternoon there'll be a lot of our young people sitting somewhere and smoking their pot. I think we have a little drinking problem, too. But not in the school—not in this building or on any school grounds. School is for schooling."



THE *Advertiser-Courier* had had a story, with pictures, headed "TOP RANKING HHS SENIORS." There were thirteen of them—twelve girls and one boy. In the hall outside Boeger's office, I recognized one of the girls. She was Mary Jo Pohlman, a pretty girl with long blond hair and a wide, confident smile. She ranked tenth in the group of thirteen, just ahead of the one boy. "Oh, I'm a feminist," she told me. "I really believe in liberation. I want a career. I'm going to study nursing. But I want to marry, too. The only thing is, I guess I'm also a little old-fashioned. I mean, I like those opened doors."

"Those what?" I said.

"You know," she said. "I like a guy to open the door for me."

I MET the Reverend Mr. Klemme, pastor of the United Church of Christ, by appointment, in his office overlooking the river. He is a tall, gray man, with an air of troubled severity. He sat with his back to the view. "I like small towns," he told me. "I feel they represent the best of America. I particularly like Hermann. I'm only sorry that the morals of the city are beginning to reach us here. We had eight pregnancies among our high-school girls last year. But I attribute that to more than moral laxity. By that I mean the problem is complex. Our economy here is very importantly to blame. There seems to be plenty of work, but the wages in all of the ordinary jobs are low. They are often so low that both husband and wife must go out to work. Moral laxity is a direct result of a lack of parental control. There is nobody at home when the children come home from school. And in the evening the parents are both too tired and don't want to be both-

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But Barnwell is idle. It can't get started until the government clarifies its position on nuclear fuel recycling.

Barnwell can establish that effective safeguards can be maintained over the plutonium contained in spent fuel. In doing so, it will go a long way toward providing an answer to the problem of international nuclear arms proliferation.

Recent surveys show that a majority of Americans favor more nuclear power plants. Barnwell is the key to proving that reprocessing can help make nuclear power the choice of the future—an economical, safe and environmentally acceptable answer to America's need for electricity.

It doesn't take a degree in nuclear physics to make that choice. Barnwell and the American people are waiting.

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For copies of this ad and information about how nuclear fuel reprocessing can help solve our energy problems, write to: Energy, Dept. Y- Allied Chemical Corporation, P.O. Box 2245R, Morristown, N. J. 07960

ered. Our confirmation classes used to be obligatory. Now the parents consult the children. The *parents* consult the *children!*"

The Scharnhorsts are members of the United Church, and Mrs. Scharnhorst (née Heck) is an active volunteer there. She seemed to share some of the Reverend Mr. Klemme's concerns. "Abortion is unheard-of here," she told me. "It isn't even discussed. So the poor girls just go ahead and have their illegitimate babies. And they're only children themselves—fifteen or sixteen years old. Even fourteen! Half the time, they don't even know who the father is. But the strange thing—the thing that is so hard for my generation to understand—is this: It's no disgrace. They're not ostracized. Nobody even seems to mind. Not even when the baby turns out to be half black. Or half white. Or whatever. What worries me is when the father isn't known. Some of those babies are going to grow up and maybe marry their half brother or half sister. And never even know it."

IT is generally agreed, though often deplored, that Hermann is a growing town. For all its isolation, its limited economy, the drift away of its young people, its population increases every year. Most of the newcomers are city people—fugitives, for the most part, from St. Louis. Most of them also seem to have arrived by chance and to have settled down on impulse. "It's really almost eerie," Mrs. Bessie Moore, my landlady at the German Haus, told me one afternoon over coffee and a slice of crumb cake still warm from the oven. "People come through here, and something seems to happen, and they decide to stay. I can't explain it. Van and I were born and raised in St. Louis, and we had a successful printing business. I suppose we were getting a little restless. I suppose it's those big-city blues. Anyway, we were out driving through the country one weekend, and we turned off the Interstate at New Florence and wandered along and came over the bridge, and there we were in Hermann. I don't think I'd ever even heard of Hermann. But halfway down Market Street I had this feeling. It felt like an electric charge. I said to Van, 'Here it is—I've finally made it home!' I said, 'Nothing but good can happen to us here.' "

"I'D call it an accident," Ken Boyer, the former Cardinals star, told me. "I sure didn't plan it that way. Porter Tumy, who has that big farm across the river, brought me down to Hermann in the fall of 1961 for some quail shooting, and I liked it here. I thought it was a real fine place. I still do. It has something. I mean besides the shooting. Because there isn't a whole lot of quail shooting left. Too much cow and plow."

THE newest newcomers to Hermann whom I got to know were a couple named Tucker—Frank and Phyllis Tucker. Both are in their forties. Tucker is a teacher by profession. Before coming to Hermann, he taught for fifteen years in a suburban St. Louis high school. He works now as a housepainter and paperhanger. His wife is an artist. "We've been here just over a year," she told me. "We had made up our minds to leave St. Louis, and we had heard about this farm near Gerald, down in Franklin County, and we got on the wrong road and ended up here in Hermann. We'd been here before, for a Maifest, and the only impression we had of Hermann was a lot of people rushing around. But this was a beautiful spring day. We really saw the town. And we decided we'd like to see more, so we checked into the German Haus. Then we went out to look around. We came down Third Street and saw this house with Merlin Rathert's sign out front, and we liked everything about it—the lovely block, the lovely pink brick, and the way it's built close to the street, so there's plenty of room in back for a big garden. Frank said, 'Let's not think about it—let's just do it.' So we bought it. I don't know exactly when it was built, but we have a copy of the original abstract for the land. It was a federal grant to a man named Hensley in 1832, and Mr. Bayer, the Gesellschaft agent, bought it from Hensley in 1837. That kind of continuity pleases me. We bought the house from the estate of an old man named Henry Bohl. Mr. Bohl died a few years ago from a stomach obstruction. The obstruction turned out to be a mass of wood splinters. Mr. Bohl was one of those men who are always chewing on a toothpick. There's a story that he had thirty thousand dollars in cash hidden somewhere in this house. We keep hoping, but we haven't found it yet."

"We could use it," Tucker said. "But the important thing is just being here in this wonderful, friendly town. Phyllis didn't mention why we wanted to leave St. Louis. The high school where I taught was a joy when I first started there. Then something began to change. The community began to go down. We began to get a whole new kind of student. Nobody seemed to want to learn. I'd look at those sullen, resentful faces. It got so I was spending half of every hour on discipline. We had security guards patrolling the halls. And this was a community that had once been the flower of St. Louis County. I went on teaching the way I'd always taught, and when the first set of grades came out last year, there was an uproar. I had failed fifty-two per cent of my classes. The uproar came from the students. The principal just sat in his office, trying to hang on till retirement. My classes were impossible. There was always some kid jumping up and threatening he was going to get me. I never actually had a knife pulled on me, but the knives were there. I'll tell you something. If you've never had a girl stand up in class and cuss you out in language so vile you've hardly even heard a man use it—well, if you haven't had that experience, you can't imagine what it does to your insides. I'd go home at night and I wouldn't know whether to cry or get drunk. I decided I didn't have to stay there anymore. And nobody asked me to stay. None of the administrators cared. They thought I was crazy. Quality education isn't the point anymore. The point is fill a slot and keep order. I'm not worried about making a living. I might try teaching again, here in Hermann. It's a whole different system. But I've always been handy with my hands. And I'm beginning to get a reputation for good, honest workmanship. I feel I've saved my soul."

"There's something *Frank* didn't mention," Mrs. Tucker said. "He's probably the only paperhanger or housepainter in Gasconade County with a master's degree in education."

—BERTON ROUECHÉ

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"PORGY AND BESS" — Uris; through Dec. 5; fine revival of the Gershwin masterpiecemusical based on a James Stewart movie about a Quaker family; available.
—Colorado Springs Sun.

Remember that Elder named Crown? He was something!

NOTIFICATION OF GRANT-IN-AID ACTION

Do Not Use This Space

1. STATE APPLICATION IDENTIFIER: 29-74-00080-00

2. *(Reserved for use by State central information reception agency)*

3. GRANTOR: a. Federal agency: Department of the Interior

b. Organizational unit: National Park Service

c. Administering office — (1) Name: Division of Grants

(2) Address — Street or P.O. Box: 18th and C Streets, N.W. | City: Washington | State: D.C. | Zip Code: 20240

4. FEDERAL AGENCY GRANT IDENTIFIER: a. Code: 29-74-00080-00 | b. Title: Hermann Historic District: Pommer-Gentner House

c. Purpose: This house, constructed in 1848, is an imposing two-story Greek Revival structure. It is one of the earlier surviving buildings within the Hermann Historic District, a town established in 1838 by the German-American Settlement Society. The house will be restored to its 1848 appearance.

5. GRANTEE: a. Name: MISSOURI Mr. James L. Wilson, Director, Missouri State Park Board

b. Address — Street or P.O. Box: Post Office Box 176, 1204 Jefferson Bldg | City: Jefferson City | State: Missouri | Zip Code: 65101

6. GRANTEE TYPE *(Check only the single most applicable box)*

a. State	b. Interstate	c. County	d. City	e. School district	f. Special unit	g. Community action	h. Sponsored organization	i. Other
XX								

7. APPLICATION RECEIPT DATE			8. ACTION DATE			9. EFFECTIVE STARTING DATE			10. ENDING DATE		
Year	Month	Day	Year	Month	Day	Year	Month	Day	Year	Month	Day
74	12	18	75	01	22	75	01	22	78	01	21

11. TYPE OF ACTION *(Check as many boxes as apply to this action)*

a. New grant	b. Continuation grant	c. Supplemental grant *(identify agency in item 16)*	d. Change in existing grant (1) Increase in duration	(2) Decrease in duration	(3) Cancellation	(4) Increase($)	(5) Decrease($)
XX							

12. AMOUNT OF CONTRIBUTION

a. Federal — (1) basic	(2) Supplemental	b. State	c. Local	d. Other
$1,740	$	$1,740*	$	$

13. CATALOG OF FEDERAL DOMESTIC ASSISTANCE PROGRAM *(if none, clarify in item 16)*: a. Program Number: 15.904 | b. Supplemental Program Number:

14. AUTHORIZATION

a. Federal Budget Accounts	10-58-1040-0-1-405		
b. Public Laws	PL 89 Title 665 Sec.	PL Title Sec.	PL Title Sec.
c. U.S. Code	16 U.S.C. 470		

15. FACILITY LOCATION: *(For facility grant actions only)*

a. City: Hermann | b. County: Gasconade

16. REMARKS

*Private funds of the Brush and Palette Club, Inc.

Prepared by Ralph E. Thomas 523(139)-5054

STANDARD FORM 240
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240-101