

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

**National Register of Historic Places  
Registration Form**

**1. Name of Property**

historic name Schmitt, Anton, House

other names/site number Monsanto-Schmitt House

**2. Location**


street & number 7727 S. Broadway [n/a] not for publication

city or town St. Louis [n/a] vicinity

state Missouri code MO county St. Louis [Independent City] code 510 zip code 63111

**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 [ ]. )

 4 Dec. 98  
Signature of certifying official/Title Claire F. Blackwell/Deputy SHPO Date

Missouri Department of Natural Resources  
State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of certifying official/Title

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  
See continuation sheet [ ].

Signature of the Keeper

Date

_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

**5. Classification**

**Ownership of Property**

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

**Category of Property**

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

**Number of Resources within Property**

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	buildings
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	Total

**Name of related multiple property listing.**

N/A

**Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register.**

0

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Function**

DOMESTIC/multiple dwelling  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Current Functions**

VACANT/not in use  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**

no style  
other: duplex  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Materials**

foundation Limestone  
walls Limestone  
roof Wood Shingles  
other Wood  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Narrative Description**

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

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## 8. Statement of Significance

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### Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

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

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

### Criteria Considerations

Property is:

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

**B** removed from its original location.

**C** a birthplace or grave.

**D** a cemetery.

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

**F** a commemorative property.

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

### Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

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## 9. Major Bibliographic References

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### 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

# \_\_\_\_\_

### Areas of Significance

ARCHITECTURE

### Periods of Significance

1859

### Significant Dates

1859

### Significant Person(s)

N/A

### Cultural Affiliation

N/A

### Architect/Builder

UNKNOWN

#### Primary location of additional data:

State Historic Preservation Office

Other State Agency

Federal Agency

Local Government

University

Other:

Name of repository: Landmarks Assoc. of St. Louis, Inc.  
St. Louis Heritage & Urban Design Division

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**10. Geographical Data**

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**Acreage of Property** less than one acre

**UTM References**

A. Zone	Easting	Northing	B. Zone	Easting	Northing
15	738860	4269790			

C. Zone	Easting	Northing	D. Zone	Easting	Northing
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[ ] See continuation sheet

**Verbal Boundary Description**

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

**Boundary Justification**

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

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**11. Form Prepared By**

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name/title see continuation sheet

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**

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

name Hon. Darlene Green, Comptroller, City of St. Louis

street & number Dept. of Finance, Rm 212, City Hall telephone 314/622-3588

city or town 1200 Market St., St. Louis state Missouri zip code 63103

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section 7 Page 1

Schmitt, Anton, House  
St. Louis [Independent City], MO

**Summary:** The Anton Schmitt House (the Monsanto-Schmitt House), 7727 S. Broadway, St. Louis [Independent City], is located at the southeast corner of St. Louis Park, in the Carondelet neighborhood of St. Louis, Missouri. The one and one-half story house [Photo #1], built in 1859, is constructed of quarry-faced, coursed limestone with a limestone foundation and a side gabled roof with paired brick chimneys at each end [visible in Photo #4]. The building has identical mirror-imaged halves. In a last effort to save the building, it was moved from its original site: the building's historic context had been thoroughly eradicated, and the house itself faced demolition from an adjacent chemical plant's proposed expansion. Prior to its move, the house had undergone a few alterations: most of the window glazing had been lost; the original rear porch was replaced by a treated-wood structure; and a large, gabled wall dormer was installed on the rear facade.

**Narrative:** The Schmitt house has paired, centered entrances on both front and rear elevations that are enhanced by the segmental stone arches which are repeated above all windows of the house. A single six-over-six double hung wood window flanks each door on the front facade [Photo #1]. A few of the original sash have been replaced with modern one-over-one windows; the remainder are considerably deteriorated or damaged. On the primary elevation, a row of four small four-light windows are evenly spaced just below the eaves. All window openings have wood sills.

The rear elevation [Photo #3] is similar but lacks the row of windows above; the cellar was accessed at the rear elevation via doorways reached by exterior steps. Like the other openings, these doors also feature segmental arches [just visible at either side of the rear elevation, Photo#3]. An interior stone bearing wall separated the original cellar into two rooms of equal size, with dirt floors. The eastern portion of each room had later been covered with a poured cement slab to accommodate mechanical equipment.

Side elevations are identical, each having two first story windows and a single window centered in the gable above. Below are two cellar windows, located partially below grade, which were once covered with wooden bulkheads.

The interior of the house is divided front to back in the center, each side accessed by front and rear doorways. The upper floor spaces are reached by wooden enclosed stairways with batten doors, paired against the common interior dividing wall. Only the south stair remains unaltered. Interior woodwork is simple, with opening topped by Greek Revival pediments. The north unit retains a wainscot of car siding in the kitchen area, and recessed shelves in the front room.

As recently as 1990, the house had remained in continuous use. The exterior of the building is in very good condition, retaining a high degree of integrity. The Schmitt house was relocated to its present site September 21, 1992, and is currently undergoing preservation and stabilization. The building was set on a poured concrete foundation that has been veneered with limestone reserved from the original foundation. Basement openings have been replicated. The non-conforming rear dormer and porch were removed.<sup>1</sup> Based upon structural evidence, a new butt-sawn wood shingle roof was constructed to replicate the original: roof members were reused wherever possible--where they were too deteriorated to save, they were replaced with non-dimensional lumber salvaged from demolished buildings of similar date. When restoration is complete, the Schmitt House will become a museum dedicated to the life of early Carondelet residents.

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<sup>1</sup>There was no evidence of any original dormers on the house.

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Schmitt, Anton, House  
St. Louis [Independent City], MO

**Summary:** The Anton Schmitt House, 7727 S. Broadway, St. Louis [Independent City], is significant under Criterion C in the area of architecture: Erected in 1859, the house was one of only sixteen nineteenth century vernacular stone houses which survive in Carondelet, and one of a very small number extant in the City of St. Louis. It is distinguished from the other stone houses by its unusual design, featuring small attic windows and a one and one-half story duplex plan, and by the quality and integrity of its stonework. On September 21, 1992, the Schmitt House, still in the nomination process, was relocated without prior approval by the Keeper of the National Register of Historic Places; as a result, the Schmitt House was subsequently delisted from the Register in 1994. Relocation of the Schmitt House has had no significant effect upon its architectural significance. In its original location, the house had lost its original setting due to industrial development, which had subsumed the residential neighborhood in which it had originally been located. Despite minor alterations, the building retains integrity of design, materials, and workmanship and is a rare example of early Missouri German stone architecture and was originally listed for architectural significance. Its unique features--the attic windows and duplex plan--have been retained, and its relocation once again places the building among other residential buildings of similar age and scale.

**BACKGROUND AND SIGNIFICANCE**

In mid-April, 1859, Anton Schmitt, a 36-year-old laborer born in Bavaria, purchased three lots from John C. and Bridgette Ivory.<sup>2</sup> The lots were located at the southwest corner of Ninth and Mortier Streets in block 38 [later designated City Block 3169] of John C. Ivory's Addition to Carondelet, a town adjoining the southern limits of St. Louis to which it was annexed in 1870. [Fig.1] Ivory's subdivision had been platted only four years earlier in 1855, during an expansive period of growth throughout the St. Louis area. Carondelet's surge from 1,133 people in 1850 to 3,827 in 1860 reflected trends of the ante-bellum decade when St. Louis' population more than doubled, reaching 160,733 in 1860. The city's average yearly increase of 10,812 was largely due to the influx of German and Irish immigrants. The demand for residential building lots drove many newcomers to suburban fringes such as Carondelet where land was more abundant and less expensive.<sup>3</sup>

By the time Anton Schmitt and his wife Caroline had built their stone duplex in Carondelet, the town boasted a small but established German community with its own cultural institutions. Although founded in 1767 by former French naval officer Clement Delor de Treget, Carondelet was a scarcely-settled village of French Creole and Canadian farmers and trappers until Germans started arriving there in the 1840's, followed by significant numbers of Irish. By 1870, five-eighths of Carondelet's population was foreign-born, with Germans and Irish each making up about a quarter of the total.<sup>4</sup> Industry, early attracted to the town's waterfront along the Mississippi River, greatly expanded when the St. Louis Iron and Mountain Railroad came through in 1858. The manufacturing plants offered employment to a sizable population of mechanics and laborers whose modest homes were steadily increasing in the area. the small construction boom Carondelet was experiencing on the eve of the Civil War is indicated in a local census taken in 1860, which reported building statistics for Carondelet's three wards. Out of the total building

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2St. Louis Recorder of Deeds: Deed Book No. 217, p. 480.

3George Hellmuth Kellner, "The German Element on the Urban Frontier: St. Louis, 1830-1860." Ph.D. dissertation, University of Missouri, Columbia, 1973, pp.128, 164.

4"Historic Resources of Carondelet East of Broadway, St. Louis [Partial Inventory: History and Architectural Properties]" National Register Multiple Resources Nomination, 1980, Item 8, p. 6.

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Schmitt, Anton, House  
St. Louis [Independent City], MO

count 541,166 were listed as new buildings. The fastest developing area, Ward Three, where Anton Schmitt's new stone house stood, reported 75 new buildings and 85 old ones; of the ward total, 33 were constructed of stone, 31 of brick and 93 of wood. The 33 stone buildings in Ward Three represented an overwhelming majority of Carondelet's total stone building count of 40 that census year.

Little is known about the Schmitt family other than what can be gleaned from census records and city directories. Anton Schmitt was first listed in the city census taken in February, 1860, living in a two story stone dwelling with his wife Caroline, 33, and two children, John, 5, and Charles, 3: Peter Schmitt, age 20, a "victualler", appeared to be in the same household. Also listed in the same City Block 36 were victualler Jacob Schmitt, age 22, and Charles and Hester Kessling, all of whom were reported living in a two story stone dwelling--in all likelihood the other half of the Anton Schmitt's stone duplex, as it was the only stone house listed in that block. An ethnic mix of Irish, German and native-born, four other families of laborers resided in Block 38. Three families lived in one story frame houses, and one in a two story brick dwelling. In the 1863 city census, Anton Schmitt, age 43, was still identified as a laborer (as he was in city directories); Jacob and Peter Schmitt were employed as butchers.

Since the eighteenth century, there existed in both St. Louis and Carondelet traditions of building in stone by both French and Anglo-American masons. The material, which was locally available from limestone cliffs at the edge of the Mississippi, was mostly reserved for the large houses of prosperous merchants or landholders. The house of Carondelet's founder, Delor, was stone, as was the town's first city hall nearby. However, by the mid nineteenth century, Germans dominated the stone industry in Carondelet. Computations from the 1860 Federal Census for the town disclosed a total of 22 stonemasons, fourteen of which were German. Carondelet's two stone quarries were in operation under German owners. The ready supply of material and masons, together with a deep commitment to permanent residency, prompted the construction in the period of a small to moderately-sized stone housing for workers. The tabulations from 1863, the last complete city census to record building data for Carondelet, showed an increase of 52 stone buildings from the 40 reported in 1860.

A comprehensive survey of Carondelet stone buildings in 1991<sup>5</sup> identified only 17 vernacular houses still standing within the nineteenth century town boundaries.<sup>6</sup> Of this total, eight houses were listed on the National Register in 1980.<sup>7</sup> Previous survey and National Register nomination work covering most of the inner-city immigrant neighborhoods of St. Louis identified only a few other scattered stone houses. Thus, Carondelet today claims the largest concentration of vernacular stone houses remaining in St. Louis, although the number is greatly diminished from the nineteenth century counts; moreover, among the seventeen extant examples, seven have suffered facade alterations, leaving the Schmitt House one of only ten with intact exteriors.

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<sup>5</sup>The Survey was conducted by Theresa Militello for classwork under the direction of Dr. Osmund Overby at the University of Missouri, Columbia.

<sup>6</sup>A one story stone house on East Schirmer Avenue in Carondelet was lost in a natural gas explosion in 1993.

<sup>7</sup>See "Historic Resources of Carondelet, East of Broadway, St. Louis (Partial Inventory: Historic and Architectural Properties)," which includes seven stone houses; and "Stone Houses, 200-04 Steins Street," which nominated one four-unit row house.

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Schmitt, Anton, House  
St. Louis [Independent City], MO

Carondelet's stone houses (including those previously listed on the National Register) represent a diversity of type and size, ranging from small one-story, three-bay houses to a large two-story, six-bay house/store. As a group they share common characteristics of quarry-faced coursed limestone: side gabled roofs (except one front gable example); and usually segmental arched openings. The majority are one-story, three-bay buildings, sometimes semidetached, and in one instance an attached row of four. The two story examples range from three-bay, single-family houses, to a six-bay, multifamily building.

Within the context of these stone houses, the Anton Schmitt House stands out as a remarkably well-preserved example of stone masonry work, exhibiting a high quality of craftsmanship in the dressing of the stones, which are skillfully laid in horizontal courses [Photo #2]. On the primary facade, particular attention was given to uniform sizing and finishing of the stone. The house is further distinguished by its atypical facade articulation featuring small attic windows--the only such example found in the survey. The one and one-half story duplex plan of the house also appears to be a singular example, although the recent survey did not inspect interiors. Each mirror image half of the duplex retains on the interior the original boxed stair with batten door [Photo #5], along with what are probably original window and door lintels of simple pedimented design.

Scarcely more than two decades after the Schmitt House was constructed, industrial expansion in Carondelet began to encroach upon Schmitt's immediate neighborhood. Around 1880, Provident Chemical Company opened a plant in the east half of the city block in which the house stands. By the time Hopkins Atlas of St. Louis was published in 1883, branch tracks of the Missouri Pacific Railroad crossed through the block within a few feet of the Schmitt House. According to City directory listings, members of the Schmitt Family continued to occupy the house into the late 1880s, by which time the Caroline Schmitt was a widow. In 1909, the property was sold by Schmitt heirs to Anna and Herman Groepper. Meanwhile, ownership of the remaining parcels on the block had been taken over by Provident Chemical Company and railroad right-of-way, leaving the house isolated. Adjacent city blocks were also incorporated by Provident Chemical, which in the middle 1930s was acquired by St. Louis-based Monsanto Chemical Company.<sup>8</sup> As late as 1990 the house was still occupied and in private ownership when Monsanto purchased the site for possible expansion.

#### JUSTIFICATION FOR RELOCATION

The original site of the Schmitt house was at 8000-04 Alaska Avenue in the Carondelet neighborhood. Although this part of the Town of Carondelet was never fully developed, the first buildings in the area were residential. When constructed, the Schmitt house was surrounded by buildings of a similar scale and use, and located a short distance from the River Des Peres. By the early twentieth century, as can be seen in a photograph from 1928 [Photo #10], industrial uses had begun to encroach upon the residential area, although a few small frame houses and one larger two-story stone house still remained. In the mid-1930's, the River Des Peres was rerouted 300 feet to the south, further altering the Schmitt House's original context. By 1992, the Schmitt House was the only remaining structure from what was once the southernmost section of Carondelet village: all the original buildings which once surrounded it were gone, replaced by the industrial turbines of Monsanto's chemical plant. The site of the larger stone house had become an auto salvage yard. The Schmitt House outbuildings seen in the 1928 view had disappeared.

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<sup>8</sup>By the time Monsanto acquired the Carondelet plant, Provident Chemical Company was controlled by Swann Chemical of Birmingham, Alabama. Dan J. Forrestel, *Faith, Hope and \$5,000: The Story of Monsanto*, (New York: Simon & Schuster, 1977) pp. 79-83.



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Schmitt, Anton, House  
St. Louis [Independent City], MO

Monsanto Corporation wished to expand its existing facility and applied to the city of St. Louis for demolition of the Schmitt House in 1992. At that time, the house had been vacant for several years<sup>9</sup>. The City asked the Landmarks Association of St. Louis to complete a National Register nomination for the house, in an effort to save it. It was listed in the National Register in 1993.<sup>10</sup> Rehabilitation of the Schmitt house as a residence was infeasible: the surrounding chemical manufacturing systems created a hazardous environment, and the house could only be accessed by a semi-public street winding through the plant. Monsanto had no use or desire for the building, and an immediate decision about the building's future became imperative, as it stood in the way of the planned expansion. Finally, Monsanto agreed to donate the building to the city and to finance relocation of the house if an appropriate site was provided.

On September 21, 1992, the Schmitt House, still in the nomination process, was relocated without notification of the state historic preservation program and without prior approval by the Keeper of the National Register of Historic Places. As a result, when the Historic Preservation Program learned of the relocation nearly a year later, the Keeper was notified and it was requested that the property be removed from the Register.

The new location of the house was carefully chosen to provide a relevant historic context as close to the original as possible. The house has been placed in a central location in Carondelet, the same neighborhood in which it was originally constructed, oriented on the new site in the same manner, and close to other buildings of similar construction date, including several early nineteenth century stone houses. A trench was excavated around the building and pockets opened in the stone walls beneath grade level, to insert steel I-beams. These were joined to form a bearing wall. The building was then raised by jacks approximately 4 feet and dollies placed beneath the frame. It was pulled by a special truck to the new site, about a mile away, where the process was reversed, and the house placed upon a new foundation.

#### NEW CONTEXT

The Schmitt house is currently located at the southeast corner of St. Louis Park, which is bounded by Broadway on the east, Courtois Street on the south, Pennsylvania Avenue on the west and Schirmer Street on the north. The front facade of the Schmitt House faces Broadway.

St. Louis Park occupies almost all of City Block 3116, set aside as a public park when the town of Carondelet was platted in 1832. [Photo #6] At the northeast corner is one of the original Carondelet public markets, now a private grocery. The brick one and one half story, three bay wide, front gable building has been altered, although its original character is still perceivable. The building, constructed ca. 1865, is the only one of three extant public markets in Carondelet that retains any of its original use or character. The only other structure in the park is a rubble stone utility structure, constructed in 1938.

On the east side of Broadway, [Photo #7] facing the Schmitt House, are four commercial/residential buildings. Three, 7714-7720 Broadway, are in the Second Empire/Italianate style, built in 1879. The attached brick buildings are all two and one-half stories, with high mansard roofs, projecting dormers and

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<sup>9</sup>The building had suffered a minor fire in the north unit, and water from a broken pipe had been running continuously into the cellar for two years. Remarkably, there was only minor structural damage.

<sup>10</sup>The Schmitt house was subsequently removed from the Register because of its relocation.

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Schmitt, Anton, House  
St. Louis [Independent City], MO

7718 and 7720 Broadway have cast iron storefronts; 7714 has a brick storefront in the earlier Federal style. While the integrity of the buildings is generally maintained, they have all been altered; 7714 is currently undergoing restoration. The remaining building on the block<sup>11</sup>, 1710 Broadway, is a two-story commercial/residential building of Arts and Crafts design, constructed in 1911. Two bays wide, the building has a shaped parapet with white glazed brick details, and symmetrically-placed bay windows at the second story.

Broadway to the north is occupied by a two-story brick building, from 1883, now a funeral home. The structure received a large addition to the front facade ca. 1925, of brick with a terra cotta first story and detailing.

On the south side of this block is a row of two and one-half story brick houses. 7107, 7109 and 7811 Broadway are Federal style buildings, dating from about 1860. 7807 is nearly unaltered: it is four bays wide, with a single center dormer. Openings are placed beneath stone pedimented-shaped lintels. The other two houses have been altered by the insertion of new openings on the first story of the primary facade. Segmentally-arched windows, cornice and Baltimore chimneys remain. At Broadway and Courtois, directly south of the Schmitt House, is a three-story brick building with cast iron store front. Constructed in 1887, the building formerly served as a social hall. An Italianate design, the front facade is ornamented with slender pilasters rising to a tall, projecting cornice with brackets.

Courtois Street facing the park displays six houses, ranging in height from one to two and one-half stories. All date from the middle to late nineteenth century. 110 Courtois Street, like the Schmitt house, was constructed about 1860, and is also built of quarry-faced, coursed limestone. The symmetrical three bay, two-story, gable-roofed house has a central entry flanked by windows. At the second story, three windows are regularly spaced. Openings are placed under jack arches.

On Pennsylvania Avenue west of the park is a row of small, gable-roofed single-family houses, dating between 1902 and 1954. Although considerably later in date than the Schmitt house, their scale is similar. The corner of Pennsylvania and W. Schirmer is occupied by a lumber company, and the building dates from 1893. It has been altered. W. Schirmer Avenue north of the park has a one-story brick commercial building constructed ca. 1899.

In the near vicinity of the Schmitt house are many examples of buildings dating from about the time of its construction, or earlier. Those within a block are:

West of Broadway:

- 7803, 7811, 7817 and 7825 Pennsylvania (all ca. 1850): tiny, brick Federal style houses of one and one-half stories, with low-pitched gable roofs and Baltimore chimneys, and six-over-six windows set under pediment-shaped lintels or segmental arches. 7803 is virtually unaltered.

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<sup>11</sup>At the time the Schmitt house was relocated, the vacant lot between 7710 and 7714 Broadway was occupied by a brick two and one-half story commercial/residential building, ca. 1880, and the corner held two late nineteenth century storefronts. The buildings were all destroyed in a natural gas explosion in 1993.

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Schmitt, Anton, House  
St. Louis [Independent City], MO

- 200-204 Steins (ca. 1830)--"the Steins Row", a coursed limestone row of one and one-half stories, is listed on the National Register of Historic Places and is a City Landmark.<sup>12</sup> These attached houses have undergone little alteration: each displays a door and six-over-six window under jack arches on the front facade, and a simple boxed cornice. Like the Schmitt house, the buildings are sited directly on the sidewalk.
- 206-210 Steins (ca. 1830): another coursed limestone duplex, similar in design to the Steins Row, but with a shorter height from grade to eave.
- 212 Steins (ca. 1835): a very early frame one-story single-family house, which retains its original front casement windows.
- 214-16 and 218-20 Steins (ca. 1865): identical late Federal brick four-family buildings with low-pitched hipped roofs, segmental arched openings and simple corbeled cornices.
- 7618 and 7620 Pennsylvania (ca. 1835): Frame one-story "shotgun" houses with side gable roofs, altered with siding.
- 7626 Pennsylvania (ca. 1855): a narrow frame "shotgun" house with low-pitched hipped roof.
- 216 Courtois (ca. 1850): a large, frame two-story multi-family building with low-pitched hipped roof. Altered.
- 218-20 Courtois ca. 1865): a two-story brick Late Federal multi-family building with segmental arched openings, simple dentiled cornice and Baltimore chimneys.

East of Broadway:

- 116-22 East Steins (ca. 1840): three one and one-half story stone houses with central entries flanked by windows. 116 is freestanding; 118-22 are attached.
- 7609 and 7611 Water ca. 1850): two frame, one-room one-story houses with side gable roofs.
- Water (ca. 1850): one and one-half story brick single-family with side gable roof; a door and window are centered on the front facade.

Relocation of the Schmitt House has had no significant effect upon its eligibility for the National Register, particularly since much of its original context had already been lost in its original location, subsumed in industrial development (see original nomination and photos). Despite minor alterations, the building retains a high degree of integrity and is significant under Criterion C, in the area of Architecture as a rare example of early Missouri German stone architecture. The duplex design, and the presence of attic windows, are unique among the few remaining stone buildings in St. Louis City.

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<sup>12</sup>Recently, 200 Steins suffered a fire; plans for restoration of the row are pending.

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Schmitt, Anton, House  
St. Louis [Independent City], MO

**9. Major Bibliographic References**

- Forrestel, Dan J. *Faith, Hope & \$5,000: the story of Monsanto*. New York: Simon & Schuster. 1977
- "Historic Resources of Carondelet, East of Broadway, St. Louis (Partial Inventory: Historic and Architectural Properties)." Listed in the National Register of Historic Places, 1980.
- Hopkins, G.M. *Atlas of the City of St. Louis, Missouri*. Philadelphia: G.M. Hopkins. 1883.
- Kellner, George Hellmuth. "The German Element on the Urban Frontier: St. Louis, 1830-60." Ph.D. dissertation, University of Missouri, Columbia. 1973.
- Militell, Theresa. "Survey of Stone Buildings in Carondelet, Missouri, 1991." Carondelet Historical Society, St. Louis, Missouri.
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**10. Geographical Data**

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Located in City Block 3116, at the northeast corner of South St. Louis Square Park. Beginning at the northwest corner of the intersection of rights-of-way of South Broadway and Courtois streets, proceed north 42 feet 6 inches along the west right-of-way of South Broadway Street; then proceed westerly, perpendicular to South Broadway Street, 41 feet 10 inches; then proceed southerly, perpendicular to Courtois Street, 41 feet 9 inches to the north right-of-way of Courtois Street; then proceed east along the north right-of-way of Courtois Street to the point of beginning.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The boundary has been drawn to include only the Schmitt House; the remaining portion of South St. Louis Square Park has been excluded because it is not related to the area of significance of the Schmitt House.

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

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

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**Schmitt, Anton, House  
St. Louis [Independent City], MO**

Revised by:

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3. Steven E. Mitchell, Assistant Director  
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July 17, 1998  
Editor and revisions, items 1-11

SCHMITT, ANTON, HOUSE  
ST. LOUIS (INDEPT. CITY), MO  
15/738860/4269790





















