

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form**

1. Name of Property

historic name 5561-71 Chamberlain Apartments

other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number 5561-5571 Chamberlain [N/A] not for publication

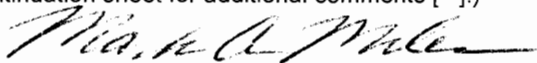
city or town St. Louis [N/A] vicinity

state Missouri code MO county St. Louis (Independent City) code 510 zip code 63112

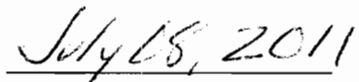
3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

(See continuation sheet for additional comments [].)



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

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	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property	
		Contributing	Noncontributing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<u>2</u>	_____ buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input type="checkbox"/> district	_____	_____ sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	_____	_____ structures
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	_____	_____ objects
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	_____	_____ 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
 DOMESTIC: multiple dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification
 LATE VICTORIAN: Second Renaissance Revival

Materials
 foundation STONE: Limestone
 walls BRICK
 roof ASPHALT
 other STONE: Limestone
TERRA COTTA

Narrative Description

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

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

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

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

Criteria Considerations

Property is:

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

B removed from its original location.

C a birthplace or grave.

D a cemetery.

E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.

F a commemorative property.

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

Areas of Significance

ARCHITECTURE

Periods of Significance

1925

Significant Dates

1925

Significant Person(s)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Nolte and Nauman, Architects
Chinburg, V. A., Builder

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographic 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: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property less than 1 acre

UTM References

A. Zone	Easting	Northing	B. Zone	Easting	Northing
15	736790	4282500			

C. Zone	Easting	Northing	D. Zone	Easting	Northing

[] See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

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

Boundary Justification

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Timothy P, Maloney, Karen Bode Baxter

organization Karen Bode Baxter, Preservation Specialist date June 29, 2011

street & number 5811 Delor telephone (314) 353-0593

city or town St. Louis state MO zip code 63109

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 West End Chamberlain, LLC

street & number 6014 Delmar telephone (314) 863-1313

city or town St. Louis state MO zip code 63112

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 1

**5561-71 Chamberlain Apartments
St. Louis (Independent City), MO**

SUMMARY

The apartments at 5561-71 Chamberlain, St. Louis (Independent City), MO consist of two 12-unit, mirror image, L-shaped buildings surrounding a street-facing courtyard. The three story buildings have flat roofs with tall parapets that form an attic-like story on facade and courtyard elevations. An example of the U-shaped courtyard apartment complex, the apartment buildings are constructed with light brown, raked brick walls embossed with a latticework pattern. The Second Renaissance Revival influenced design is evident in the white glazed terra cotta highlights, including the quoining, a cornice and modillions, and the parapet cap, dividing the facade elevations into a raised watertable, shaft and attic-like parapet feature. Azure recesses in the embossed terra cotta cartouches and round-arched false transoms above the entry doors add color to the facades. A narrow driveway splits the courtyard to access the rear of the buildings (See Typical Floorplan). Concrete steps lead to the raised courtyard with the sidewalks flanking the driveway and branching to access the two entries in each building. One is nestled behind the projecting front bay and the canted bay windows on each shaft and the other is located at the interior corner, facing the street along the base of the U. There is another set of steps and a sidewalk that extends on each side of the complex to connect to the metal, exterior stairways that serve as the porches and kitchen entrances for the front two units on each floor. A similar metal stairway is located on the rear of each building to provide porches and kitchen entrances for the rear two units on each level.

SETTING

The apartments are located just two blocks north of the western corner of the Visitation Park Certified Local Historic District, which surrounds the historic Visitation Park, a centerpiece for the larger neighborhood west of Union Boulevard and north of the numerous residential mansions in the private places paralleling the north side of Forest Park. On the north side of Chamberlain, the apartments are elevated above the public sidewalk and street, giving an appearance of grandeur to the courtyard and the apartment entries. It is positioned mid-block between Sarah and Belt in a residential neighborhood consisting primarily of large, two story, single family homes built around the turn of the twentieth century. The south side of the street contains a cluster of open lots since much of that housing stock has been demolished. Directly to the east, a half block away, Chamberlain curves to the south where the entire block on the north side of Chamberlain extending to Belt changes characters. This block was redeveloped in the early 1950s with Ranch houses and a large, modern church building. As a result, this apartment complex visually forms the eastern boundary of the historic neighborhood along Chamberlain.

EXTERIOR FEATURES

The detailing on the buildings is consistent on the facade (top of the U), the interior elevations facing the courtyard and the side elevations of the L-shaped buildings that “connect” to form the U shaped plan. The corners are highlighted by glazed terra cotta quoins and the parapet is crowned by a glazed white terra cotta cap that has a series of cartouche-like details and small vertical terra cotta details that all have blue fields framed by the white glazed highlights. The

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 2

**5561-71 Chamberlain Apartments
St. Louis (Independent City), MO**

cartouche designs consist of elaborately detailed scrolls and vines shaped to look like a vase of flowers. There is an enriched, projecting, terra cotta cornice with modillions that forms the base of the false attic story. A belt course created by two rows of projecting brick forms the lintels for the third floor windows. Most windows on the main elevations are the original six over one wood sashed windows. The sills are dressed limestone and the first floor window sills form a continuous limestone belt course. The basement windows are three-light awning windows positioned within each bay. The front entry to each apartment stairway consists of a round arched doorway framed by glazed terra cotta molding. The door is nearly a full light wood door with mullions paralleling the large rectangular opening. The round arch transom-like feature above the door is glazed terra cotta, with more white glazed scrollwork and vines on a blue field. There is a terra cotta keystone above. The stair landing window on the second floor is a six over six sashed window with a dressed limestone sill that has a broader terra cotta frieze panel below the window. The panel is rectangular and has the blue field with the scrollwork and vines design motif. The third floor landing window is round arched with a round arched transom and either a six over six sashed window or a stained glass sashed window and round arched transom unit (depending on the location).

The elevations at the street (the ends of the U) are five bays wide with paired sashed windows in the wide outer bays and three single sashed windows in the inner three bays. Like elsewhere on the facades, these windows are the original six over one wood sashed windows, except for the slightly shorter windows in the second bay from the outer corners, which are stained glass sashed windows. The parapets of these elevations have a round arched, stepped extension over a central cartouche.

The elevations that face each other across the courtyard undulate with the bay at the facade end projecting slightly with a triple window unit on each level, a centered basement window and a central cartouche that extends slightly above the terra cotta parapet cap. On the back side of this slight projection is a single sashed window on each level. In the bay directly behind the projecting bay facing the courtyard is one of the entry/stairwell bays. Behind the entry bay is a three sided, canted bay with a sashed window on each facet and a centered cartouche above the parapet caps. Behind this bay there are paired windows on each level and then at the interior corner, these elevations have a triple window unit.

On the elevations facing the courtyard that forms the base of the U, there is a two bay wide, projecting wing that has paired sashes in each bay and a center cartouche projecting above the parapet caps. Nestled toward the interior corners between the wide projecting bay and the side elevations facing the courtyard is another entry bay.

The outer elevations on each side of the U-shaped complex (facing east and west) are simpler in design although the quoining is continued on the front corners and the first bay projects slightly. It has a single window on each level. Like the rest of the side and rear elevations, it has exposed poured concrete at the raised basement level. The projection obscures the view of the large exterior, metal fire stairway that leads to doorways for the front apartment units. The remaining

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 3

**5561-71 Chamberlain Apartments
St. Louis (Independent City), MO**

section of these side elevations has a series of one over one, wood sashed windows in the brick walls that are vertically aligned. There is a brick, exterior wall chimney flue midway on these elevations.

The rear elevations are divided into five bays in each building with a central metal exit stair that has a flat roof, pipe railings, and creates a simple porch on each level that spans two rear entry door and the two sashed windows between the doors. The transomed, rear doors are three horizontal panels over a four pane half light. The metal stairs extend within the porch floor up to the next level.

INTERIOR FEATURES

Each of the four entries has a small interior vestibule for the mailboxes on the wall and retain the original hexagonal tile floors and striated black and white marble wainscoting. The metal framed, dogleg staircase leads to hexagonal tile landings at each of the three floor levels. The staircase has gray marble treads and from the vestibule to the first floor has matching striated black and white marble risers. Above the first floor the metal risers are painted. The metal railing has simple square balusters and a paneled square metal newel post, but it has a wooden railing. At each level there are apartment doors on each side. The doors have two tall vertical panels below the square light, which is divided by wood mullions into three panes. The trim around the windows and doors is a tiered backband trim with mitered corners. Baseboards are three-member, high baseboards and the doors are two vertical panel doors. The front apartment units have paired French doors between the living rooms and the front bedrooms. Except for the bathrooms and kitchens, the apartments have hardwood floors and each unit retains its built-in cabinet typically found in a butler's pantry, in some cases positioned in a hallway and in other cases on an end wall of the kitchen.

Each level of the apartment building has the same layout. The apartments retain their historic layouts with four different layouts on each floor, indicating that these were designed as more upscale apartments since they each have a separate living room and dining room besides the kitchen, bathroom and bedrooms. The front unit and back unit are both two bedroom units and the other two are single bedroom apartments.

ALTERATIONS AND INTEGRITY ISSUES

There have been very few alterations to the exterior of the building. A few windows have been replaced, evident by the non-matching muntin pattern or missing stained glass and some of the windows have security bars, especially on the rear elevation. Interior alterations are also minimal, consisting of more modern kitchen cabinetry and floors, painting the millwork and doors in most apartments, poor quality textured paint in some apartment units, and the addition of soffits for ductwork. The apartments retain the original floorplan layouts, most of the original wood floors, most of the original millwork and doors (including a built-in kitchen cabinet), and some of the original bathroom tiles. The entry stairwells also retain most of their original features, including the marble wainscoting and tile floors, the original marble steps, and the

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 4

**5561-71 Chamberlain Apartments
St. Louis (Independent City), MO**

wood railings and metal balusters and newel posts on the stairs. Even most of the apartment entry doors are original. It does appear from the historic Sanborn maps that the property originally included multiple bay detached garages which either have been demolished or have had the south elevation garage entry walls covered with a brick and concrete block wall and legally separated from the nominated property to become outbuildings for the house on the property to the north. Even if this was historically associated with the apartment property, it has lost its historic integrity and as such was not included in the nomination boundaries.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 5

**5561-71 Chamberlain Apartments
St. Louis (Independent City), MO**

Summary

Built in 1925, the two buildings that comprise the 5561-71 Chamberlain Apartments are an excellent example of the courtyard apartment subtype, a relatively uncommon apartment type in the city of St. Louis and, as such, are eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C: Architecture. The period of significance is its year of construction, 1925. The courtyard apartment subtype is characterized by a central courtyard facing the street, creating a grand entrance, a large front lawn and more open space than other multi-family building types. The 5561-71 Chamberlain Apartment Buildings consist of two mirroring “L” shaped buildings that create a raised “U” shaped courtyard apartment complex to accommodate 24 apartments. Because of the dense construction in the city of St. Louis and the late development of this layout, the courtyard apartment is not one of the subtypes identified in *A Preservation Plan for St. Louis*; rather the courtyard apartment building combines aspects of two existing multi-family building subtypes in “Period 3: The World’s Fair City and the Automobile”, the small walk-up apartment and the larger low rise apartment building, both of which generally utilize most of the available lot and have little or no green space. The 5561-71 Chamberlain Apartments are also eligible under Criterion C: Architecture as one of the only two known apartment buildings designed by Nolte and Nauman, a noted St. Louis architectural firm whose work appears throughout the St. Louis metropolitan area. Known for their many distinctive residential commissions outside the city limits in the more exclusive suburbs that were developing in the early decades of the twentieth century, Nolte and Nauman’s design for the 5561-71 Chamberlain Apartments was strongly influenced by the popular Second Renaissance Revival style, although it is less elaborate in execution. It is unusual for the firm, both since it is located within the city of St. Louis and since they designed so few multifamily buildings. From 1925 through 1928, they designed 5 multifamily buildings (two apartment buildings, a two four-family flats, and a duplex)—a pattern that might have continued if building development in the St. Louis metropolitan area had not been curtailed by the onset of the Great Depression. As such it is an important component in their portfolio of residential designs and a significant commission for the firm.

Building History

The 5561-71 Chamberlain Apartments were constructed in 1925 by owner V. A. Chinberg, who served as his own builder. The buildings were designed by the St. Louis architectural firm of Nolte and Nauman.¹ The apartment buildings were used as market rate apartments until 1976 when a new occupancy permit was issued to the St. Louis Housing Authority to occupy the buildings as a “single dwelling for government subsidized housing,” essentially subsidized apartments, but it has since reverted to private ownership.²

Courtyard Apartment Design

In a city historically associated with its multifamily residences and dense construction, the 5561-71 Chamberlain Apartments represent a building subtype previously undocumented in the city of St. Louis. *A Preservation Plan for St. Louis* identified a number of multi-family residential

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 6

**5561-71 Chamberlain Apartments
St. Louis (Independent City), MO**

property types in the city, but these more popular layouts made the greatest possible use of the available land.³ The courtyard apartment building subtype is not identified, in part because of its rarity. It is similar to two subtypes of properties that are identified (the smaller walk-up apartment building and the larger low-rise apartment building), incorporating key features of both subtypes. The courtyard apartment is characterized by a central courtyard facing the street, with a footprint that is most often shaped like a “U” or an “L”, although other combinations of shapes are also used, including “H”, “J”, “E”, “F”, “G”, “M”, “S”, and “V”, all designed to accommodate more apartment units than the typical four or six family flats. The buildings are typically three stories, although larger and smaller examples exist.⁴

Karen Bode Baxter and Timothy P. Maloney in October 2010 conducted a windshield survey, used maps, satellite imagery, and visual inspections of neighborhoods known to be developed during the time period when courtyard apartments were most often constructed to identify courtyard apartment buildings in the St. Louis metropolitan area. Baxter and Maloney developed the definition of the courtyard apartment building subtype based on this windshield survey. During the course of the survey, 87 courtyard apartments were found either in the city of St. Louis or the inner ring of suburbs. Most of these are scattered in the city of St. Louis (54 buildings), but 33 are located in the suburbs, including 27 buildings clustered in Clayton.

Of the 87 courtyard apartments, 53 were “U” shaped, the epitome of the courtyard design and only 3 of these, including the 5561-71 Chamberlain Apartments, are formed by mirrored pairs of “L” shaped buildings. One “U” shaped, three building complex (two “L” shaped buildings and a typical low-rise apartment building) is located in Clayton at Westwood and York. About a third of the identified courtyard apartments actually formed partial courtyards or more complex layouts, but could still be distinguished by the long sidewalks leading through the courtyard to the entry doors. Twenty-one were “L” shaped, 4 were “H” shaped, 3 were “J” shaped and single examples of “F,” “M,” “S” and “V” shaped buildings were also identified, as well as a variant of an “E” with a short leg and another that was nearly an enclosed courtyard (“G” shaped).

The courtyard apartment building subtype is a later development in St. Louis’s regional architecture, with the earliest of the buildings appearing to have been constructed in the 1920s. The city’s development occurred earlier, primarily in the nineteenth century and first two decades of the twentieth century. As a result, there are few concentrations of courtyard apartment buildings in the city of St. Louis. Most courtyard apartment buildings in the city either filled in empty lots or replaced older structures in existing neighborhoods. The development pattern for these apartments was not only observed during the October 2010 windshield survey conducted by Baxter and Maloney, but had been identified earlier when researching historic surveys and nominations in the surrounding suburbs, especially for Clayton’s Moorland Addition Apartment District (NR listed 9/30/2009). The timeline of the development was also determined by visual examination of the surrounding buildings and known developmental patterns in St. Louis.

Most of the 54 courtyard apartments in the city are north of Forest Park (35 in all) in neighborhoods that developed in the 1910s and 1920s, where construction was ending just as the

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 7

**5561-71 Chamberlain Apartments
St. Louis (Independent City), MO**

courtyard apartment was starting to rise in popularity. The other concentration (17) is in the southwest corner of the city, generally known as St. Louis Hills. This was the last area of the city to be developed, in the decades surrounding World War II, by which time most residential development was located outside of the city of St. Louis. Additionally, two examples of the ‘U’ shaped courtyard apartments, both infill construction, were found on South Grand, (one on Connecticut and the other a few blocks further south near the corner of Grand and Utah), an area that had originally been developed in the late nineteenth century.

The courtyard apartment buildings phenomenon is generally associated with suburban development. They are concentrated in the inner ring suburbs in areas just beginning development in the 1920s and not fully developed until the early 1950s. Most (27) are in Clayton, 4 in University City and 2 in Richmond Heights. The inner suburbs allowed for spaciousness for private residences with larger yards but still needed to provide some density for multi-family apartments, making the courtyard apartments a popular choice. This time frame for subdivision development only applies to one area within the city of St. Louis, St. Louis Hills, where there are several courtyard apartments among the single family residences.

One of the few areas of the city that has a preponderance of courtyard apartments that were not infill construction but rather contemporary with the other buildings in the neighborhood is in the southwest portion of the city, in St. Louis Hills. This was the last area of the city to be developed, with many of the houses constructed in the 1930s and even entire blocks that are post-World War II construction. Courtyard apartments design in the area reflects this development, with Art Deco, Art Moderne and Mid-Century Modern designs for apartment buildings predominating. In this area, the courtyard apartments are more clustered and limited to larger through-streets where multi-family units dominated, rather than being mixed in with the single family residences that characterize most of the neighborhood. Notable examples include ‘L’ shaped buildings along Nottingham at the northwest corner of Murdoch and at the southwest corner of Clifton. In addition there are also courtyard apartments along Jamieson, including a ‘J’ shaped building at the southwest corner of Jamieson and Donovan, two ‘L’ shaped buildings facing each other to form a ‘U’ shaped courtyard and three more ‘L’ shaped buildings to the south along Jamieson towards Delor. There are also a series of four one story ‘U’ shaped apartments at Jamieson and Tennis Way across from Willmore Park as well as four complexes that form a courtyard apartment with three separate rectangular buildings forming the ‘U’, with two complexes each on Sunshine Drive and Jamieson.⁵

The largest concentrated collection of courtyard apartments in the metropolitan area is actually just west of the city limits, in the suburb of Clayton, Missouri. The Moorlands Addition Apartment District (NR listed 9/30/2009) was platted in the early 1920s but construction on buildings did not begin in earnest until later that decade. All but 3 of its 189 primary buildings are apartments and 27 are clearly courtyard apartments.⁶ Like the areas in the southwest city, most of the neighborhood was constructed in the late 1920s and 1930s, meaning that the courtyard apartment building subtype was gaining in popularity concurrently with this subdivision’s development. This neighborhood has numerous ‘U’ shaped courtyard apartment

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 8

**5561-71 Chamberlain Apartments
St. Louis (Independent City), MO**

buildings along Westwood, the main street in the historic district that is almost exclusively apartments. Many of these apartments are courtyard apartments interspersed with the more common walk-up apartment subtype in a district where development was trying to blend with the large single family residences in the surrounding neighborhoods.⁷ The concentration and popularity of the courtyard apartment building subtype in this very affluent suburb was indicative of what St. Louis city developers were trying to emulate by adapting the courtyard apartment to apartment designs in the city for projects like 5561-71 Chamberlain Apartments.

Courtyard apartments are typified by their footprint and by a courtyard facing the street, creating a sense of space and openness. This is a change from the typical construction in St. Louis, where the building occupies almost all of the allowable space on the lot and the entire front façade of the structure is constructed as close to the established setbacks as possible. As the city began to expand and the value of open space and green space increased, the courtyard apartment offered a means of providing a sense of spaciousness and privacy that was still somewhat removed from the street. By pushing the building back in the lot, often eliminating the rear yard completely, they retained needed density and created the open space that allowed apartment dwellers to have an outdoor green space in the densely populated city, unlike most other multi-family building subtypes.

As noted earlier, the courtyard apartment subtype shared common characteristics with earlier and more common multi-family housing subtypes. The walk-up apartment building became popular in the first two decades of the twentieth century in response to the demand for affordable housing and increased density in the city than provided by existing small houses and flats. In part, its popularity resulted from the design, which blended well with the predominant private residences and two family flats. Usually two or three stories in height, a walk-up apartment has a main entry door to a stair hall, with four to six individual apartments that open off the common stairs at each landing.⁸ Like the 5561-71 Chamberlain Apartments, most courtyard apartments are at least three stories and often share the walk-up apartment layout with multiple entrances opening into the staircase with apartments on either side. Courtyard apartments are generally larger in scale than multi-family walk ups containing many more apartment units, and are often constructed like multiple walk-up apartments connected to one another, forming a central courtyard facing the street.⁹

In contrast, the low rise apartment building, another subtype that influenced courtyard apartment design, consists of buildings five stories or less in height. There may be more than one common entrance to the building and apartments are accessed off a long, double-loaded corridor. Low rise apartment buildings also are larger in scale (accommodating many more apartments than walk-up apartments), as are courtyard apartments.¹⁰ Larger examples of courtyard apartments also often have a double loaded hallway in each leg of the building and are similar to the layout and scale of low-rise apartments. When the apartments have a single entrance, the building often has the double loaded corridor of a low rise apartment, although it is not unusual to see a double loaded corridor on a multiple entrance courtyard apartment, particularly in larger examples of the subtype, which are generally found in the suburbs.¹¹

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 9

**5561-71 Chamberlain Apartments
St. Louis (Independent City), MO**

Much of the development in the area immediately north of the Forest Park followed the 1904 Worlds Fair, especially along Lindell directly across from the center of the park and along Skinker at the northwest edge of the park in the Skinker-DeBaliviere Local Certified Historic District.¹² The initial construction took place immediately after the fair, building on what had been underdeveloped land. The neighborhoods quickly filled with houses, flats and a few walk-up apartment buildings. There were few open lots left when the courtyard apartment building subtype began to appear in the 1920s and many were infill construction on otherwise developed blocks. There were also some courtyard apartment buildings, including the 5561-71 Chamberlain Courtyard Apartment Buildings, constructed after older single family residences were torn down, making way for more dense housing (Building Permit Records show that there was a house at the location at least as early as 1905 and likely before 1896, the earliest year when building permits for the area had addresses listed).¹³

There are a number of noteworthy courtyard apartment buildings in the neighborhood north of Forest Park and in the Skinker- DeBaliviere Historic District to the west. Many of the buildings are on Waterman, including the “U” shaped courtyard apartments at 6162-68 Waterman, west of the 5561-71 Chamberlain Courtyard Apartments, two “U” shaped courtyard apartments at the corner of Waterman and Novina Place, an “S” shaped courtyard apartment at the northeast corner of Waterman and Rosedale a few blocks southwest of the 5561-71 Chamberlain Courtyard Apartments, and an “U” shaped courtyard apartment building on Waterman just east of Skinker. There are more courtyard apartments at the northeast corner of Rosedale and Forest Park Parkway, an “L” shaped building at the northwest corner of Rosedale and Washington and an almost enclosed courtyard apartment building at the corner of Pershing and Laurel. All of these courtyard apartments are in the area between Skinker and Union north of Forest Park and demonstrate some of the greatest concentrations of courtyard apartments in the city of St. Louis. This concentration of courtyard apartments occurred in part because of the higher demand for rental housing near Washington University. It was also one of the later areas in the city to be developed and is located next to the suburbs where similar housing developments are also concentrated (especially in Clayton and Richmond Heights).¹⁴

While some of these apartments were built in neighborhoods at the end of their original development time period, most are scattered in existing neighborhoods, partly in an effort to try to reinvigorate deteriorating neighborhoods as more St. Louisans began moving into the nearby suburbs. Developers in these neighborhoods hoped that the courtyard apartment subtype would allow them to compete with suburbs by offering green space and a sense of openness not usually available in the city while retaining the benefits of urban living, such as the proximity to downtown. To some degree this was a short-term success, but most of these neighborhoods were facing serious decline and disinvestment by the 1970s. As a result, many of these courtyard apartment buildings north of Forest Park, except for those near Washington University, have deteriorated and had minimal maintenance or low-cost repairs that have affected the historic integrity through the removal of distinctive parapet or cornice details rather than repairing what was generally one of the most distinctive design features, installation of cheap vinyl replacement

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 10

**5561-71 Chamberlain Apartments
St. Louis (Independent City), MO**

windows that do not match the original fenestration details, and the use of solid entry doors for security that removed the historic lighted doors that looked into the stairwells lobbies. While the 5561-71 Chamberlain Apartments are located in one of these deteriorating neighborhoods, it retains most of its original exterior detailing (terra cotta parapet details, original windows, original lighted entry doors, and even some of the original stained glass details), making it even more important as one of the intact examples of this developmental phenomena.¹⁵ Because of the historic integrity of the 5561-71 Chamberlain Apartments is even more important as a representative example of the courtyard apartment subtype since many of the courtyard apartments in this area of the city of St. Louis have lost historic integrity. Although there are intact courtyard apartments in Clayton and the southwest part of St. Louis city, the historic concentration of courtyard apartments in the area north of Forest Park makes the courtyard apartments in this area that retain their historic integrity even more valuable.

Nolte and Nauman, Architects

The 5561-71 Chamberlain Apartments are an excellent example of the work of Nolte and Nauman. While their practice concentrated on residential projects, they did design a Masonic hall, a factory warehouse, and a few commercial buildings. In contrast to the relatively small number of non-residential commissions, Nolte and Nauman had 89 known residential designs in the St. Louis metropolitan area (See Table 1).¹⁶ 5561-71 Chamberlain Apartments are one of the few examples of the firm's larger buildings and represents the locally innovative design of the courtyard apartment building. The firm of Nolte and Nauman focused on residential development and the 5561-71 Chamberlain Apartments are 1 of only 2 apartment buildings known to be designed by the firm (the other being the 1925 small, rectangular design at 7327 Pershing). Nolte had designed an I-shaped apartment building in 1912 (316-20 Skinker) before his collaboration with Nauman started. In addition, only 3 other multi-family buildings have been identified as designs by the firm and these were not apartment buildings (a duplex in 1926 at 7394 Norwood and two 4-family flats across from each other at 7344 and 7345 Pershing). Nolte is known to have also completed two other flats before he entered a partnership with Nauman. Between 1925 and 1928, the firm completed 5 multifamily buildings (two apartment buildings, two four-family flats, and a duplex), taking the firm in a new direction (multi-family residential designs), but the downturn in the economy with the Great Depression interrupted this new development for Nolte and Nauman whose partnership ended in 1933. The only one of these 5 buildings to use a courtyard apartment design—and by far their largest residential commission—the 5561-71 Chamberlain Apartments demonstrates Nolte and Nauman's willingness to embrace creative approaches to design. It follows the pioneering work Nolte did using unconventional architectural materials when he designed the concrete block houses of Oakhurst Place. The courtyard apartment design, with the green space formed by the elevated courtyard and the set-backs from the street represent new approaches to the urban landscape, with less density in the spacing of buildings. Nolte and Nauman was not the first firm to design a courtyard apartment in St. Louis, but the 5561-71 Chamberlain Apartments represent one of the early courtyard apartments in the area and represents an excellent example of the design.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 11

**5561-71 Chamberlain Apartments
St. Louis (Independent City), MO**

The 5561-71 Chamberlain Apartments are also a good example of the influence of the Second Renaissance Revival style, although Nolte and Nauman's design for these apartments is less elaborate than high-style examples. With the characteristic three distinct horizontal divisions of this style, the ground level basement entries form the first horizontal tier and are separated from the second division by a continuous stone window sill. The second horizontal division encompasses all three floors of the apartment windows and the third horizontal division formed by parapet (simulating an attic story), which is separated by a large terra cotta cornice with brackets and modillions. Each floor of Second Renaissance Revival buildings usually has distinctive treatments in the use of materials and fenestration patterns; but the simpler design of the 5561-71 Chamberlain Apartments only references these distinctions with its vertically aligned windows, the first floor windows with a continuous sill and the third floor with a double belt course of projecting brick forming continuous lintels. Classical detailing is also common to this style and this particular design includes terra cotta gutters enriched cornices with modillions and cartouches and even the visual illusion of an attic story.¹⁷ The use of a distinctive, embossed, trellis-like pattern in the brick, the highlights of glazed terra cotta for much of the detailing and the punches of color in the blue glazing in the terra cotta cartouches and door "transoms" is simply indicative of Nolte and Nauman's desire to enrich the finishes beyond the typical St. Louis red brick apartment building designs.

Edward F. Nolte was the son of Fredrick William Nolte, a German immigrant who arrived in St. Louis around 1850 and entered the construction field. Edward Nolte was born in St. Louis in 1870 and, after attending public school until he was fourteen, went to work as a clerk at the N. D. Thompson Publishing Company, where he remained until he was seventeen. Nolte then enrolled at Washington University. After his graduation, Nolte worked as a draftsman in the architectural firm of L. Cass Miller, where he remained for five years before opening his own office.¹⁸

Nolte started his independent career during the 1904 World's Fair, when he worked on some of the minor buildings for the Fair. At the World's Fair, many manufacturers demonstrated ways to make concrete block and, shortly after, Nolte began to make his mark in St. Louis using this new product.¹⁹ In 1905 Crescent Realty constructed a 16 house subdivision with small cottages made from concrete block, which proved the feasibility of the new construction method. The next year, Pendelton Realty created Woodland Place (now known as Oakherst Place), a 35 house subdivision with concrete block homes, located in north St. Louis near the intersection of Page and Goodfellow. Nolte designed houses in the neighborhood, along with the firm Eames and Young and architect A. Blair Riddington. In 1906, Nolte designed eighteen houses on Julian, Oakley, and Oakhurst (See Table 1), and these houses were considered to have the greatest diversity in design using seven basic floor plans for the subdivision.²⁰

In 1908, Nolte worked on four commissions with Preston Bradshaw as well as some houses that he designed on his own. This collaboration only lasted for a few projects (see Table 1) before Nolte again worked on his own. Nolte focused on houses on the western edge of St. Louis and in neighboring Clayton and University City. By 1911 Nolte had expanded his practice and

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 12

**5561-71 Chamberlain Apartments
St. Louis (Independent City), MO**

designed a four family flat in University City and a store with flats (the Smith Block, 6504-6510 Delmar) that is the second oldest building in the University City Loop and is now occupied by Blueberry Hill.²¹ By 1912 Nolte had designed his first known apartment building, the “White Apartment”, located at 316-320 Skinker, a design that was published in *The Western Architect*, along with another design that was not constructed.²² In 1913 Nolte partnered with Fred Nauman, a young local St. Louis architect about whom little is known, although he did redesign the façade of the West End Bank Building (now Fitz’s Restaurant) at 6605 Delmar in University City.²³

Nolte and Nauman’s best known building is the Lambskin Temple, located at 1052-56 S. Kingshighway, and constructed in 1927 (NR listed 8/12/1987). The Lambskin Temple is one of the firm’s few Art Deco designs. Most of their buildings were more common styles of the period, particularly Tudor Revival forms. Even before the completion of this design, the two had partnered on numerous houses throughout the city of St. Louis, and many residences in St. Louis County, especially in Clayton and University City (See Table 1). Some of the duo’s most significant works include the Endicott-Johnson Shoe Distribution Plant at 1132 Spruce Street (NR listed 10/11/2007), the 3205 Longfellow House in the Compton Heights Historic District, the house at 5751 Lindell, a 1927 English Tudor design with a Renaissance entryway, and the house located 6105 Lindell, another English Tudor with a Renaissance entryway constructed in 1925.²⁴ The partnership also designed numerous houses in the Parkview Historic District in Clayton (NR listed 3/14/1986), dozens of buildings in University Heights Subdivision Number One in University City (NR listed 9/23/1980), at least 23 buildings in Ames Place in University City, at least two known houses in the Waterman Place-Kingsbury Place-Washington Terrace Historic District in the city of St. Louis (NR listed 6/12/2007), houses in the Carrswold Historic District in Clayton (NR listed 9/9/1982) and numerous houses in Pasadena Hills (NR Listed 12/4/2004), Richmond Heights, Clayton, Rock Hill, the Holly Place Historic District in the south St. Louis City (NR listed 7/20/2007) and the Skinker-DeBaliviere/Catlin Tract/Parkview Local Certified Historic District on the western edge of the city (Certified 8/1/1984) (See Table 1).

The 5561-71 Chamberlain Apartments are an excellent example of design throughout the careers of Nolte and Nauman, whether they were using new materials in concrete block houses, new building types in the design of a courtyard apartment or the later Lambskin Temple Art Deco design. The 5516 Chamberlain apartments represent yet another successful attempt by Nolte and Nauman to advance the architectural styles and forms of St. Louis with the new courtyard apartment plan and it is one of the major commissions of the firm as their largest of their multi-family designs.

Conclusion

The 5561-71 Chamberlain Apartments are eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C: Architecture for the use of the courtyard apartment building subtype as well as for the architectural design of notable the St. Louis architectural firm of Nolte and Nauman. It is one of Nolte and Nauman’s largest commissions and their most significant apartment building

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 13

**5561-71 Chamberlain Apartments
St. Louis (Independent City), MO**

built during a time period when the firm was trying to develop a specialty in multifamily residences. The building also represents an uncommon building subtype, the courtyard apartment, a design that created a sense of spaciousness and openness while still maintaining the density required for urban construction, giving the building a suburban feel in an urban setting. The 5561-71 Chamberlain Apartments are also 1 of only 3 (out of 87) known courtyard apartments that consist of two “L” shaped buildings to create the characteristic “U” shaped complex. As a result the building represents not only an uncommon building subtype in St. Louis, but is also one of the least common examples of the subtype, based on its shape. Because the subtype did not appear in St. Louis until the 1920s, much of the city had been developed. As a result there are few courtyard apartments in the city of St. Louis and most are scattered in deteriorating neighborhoods where disinvestment has led to the loss of integrity of many of these courthouse apartment buildings but the 5561-71 Chamberlain Apartments have managed to retain most of its original features, including windows and doors outside, the distinctive masonry details including those at the parapet, and it has retained its original interior layout and details (both in the original stairwells and inside the apartments). It is a very good example of this unusual architectural subtype and worthy of listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

Endnotes

¹ City of St. Louis Division of Building and Inspection, “Building Permits,” City Hall, St. Louis, MO; City of St. Louis Division of Building and Inspection, “Engineering Cards,” City Hall, St. Louis, MO; “Building News/ Building Permits,” *St. Louis Daily Record*, 30 July, 1925: 4; 11 November, 1925: 4.

² City of St. Louis, Division of Building and Inspection, “Building Permits,” City Hall, St. Louis, MO.

³ Heritage and Urban Design Division, Preservation Section, *A Preservation Plan for St. Louis*, Period III: The World’s Fair City and the Automobile (1904-1940): Residential Property Types, 4 June, 1996.

⁴ Timothy P. Maloney and Karen Bode Baxter, Courtyard Apartments in St. Louis, Informal Windshield Survey, October 2010. The following computations and analysis are a result of this survey and their twelve years of historic surveys and experience in observing and researching the architectural history of the St. Louis metropolitan area. Subsequent references to this survey are also referencing this analysis.

⁵ Ibid.

⁶ Ibid, Karen Bode Baxter, Ruth Keenoy and Tim Maloney, *Moorlands Addition Apartment District*. Register of Historic Places Inventory-Nomination Form, Stored at Missouri Cultural Resources Inventory, Missouri Historic Preservation Program, Jefferson City, Missouri, Listed in the National Register 9/30/2009.

⁷ Ibid.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 14

**5561-71 Chamberlain Apartments
St. Louis (Independent City), MO**

⁸ Heritage and Urban Design Division, Preservation Section, *A Preservation Plan for St. Louis, Period III: The World's Fair City and the Automobile (1904-1940): Residential Property Types*, 4 June, 1996.

⁹ Timothy P. Maloney and Karen Bode Baxter, Courtyard Apartments in St. Louis, Informal Windshield Survey, October 2010.

¹⁰ Heritage and Urban Design Division, Preservation Section, *A Preservation Plan for St. Louis, Period III: The World's Fair City and the Automobile (1904-1940): Residential Property Types*, 4 June, 1996.

¹¹ Timothy P. Maloney and Karen Bode Baxter, Courtyard Apartments in St. Louis, Informal Windshield Survey, October 2010.

¹² The previous discussion is based on: Wolford, John. *Professor's Notes for Skinker-DeBaliviere Neighborhood*. [Website] Available at: <http://www.umsl.edu/~wolfordj/courses/hc353/profnotessk-deb.html#Skinker-DeBaliviere%20Neighborhood,%20St.%20Louis,%20Missouri>, accessed 11/3/2010; Tim Fox, *Where We Live: A Guide to St. Louis Communities*, (St. Louis: Missouri Historical Society Press, 1995) 128-130.

¹³ City of St. Louis Division of Building and Inspection, "Building Permits," City Hall, St. Louis, MO.

¹⁴ Timothy P. Maloney and Karen Bode Baxter, Courtyard Apartments in St. Louis, Informal Windshield Survey, October 2010.

¹⁵ Ibid.

¹⁶ The following discussion is based upon the information compiled for Table 1 as well as visual inspections of relevant Nolte and Nauman designs.

¹⁷ John J.-G. Blumenson, *Identifying American Architecture; A Pictorial Guide to Styles and Terms, 1600-1945*, Revised edition (Nashville: American Association for State and Local History, 1981), 40-41.

¹⁸ Walter B. Stevens, *St. Louis: History of the 4th City, 1764-1909, Vol. 2*, (St. Louis: The S. J. Clark Publishing Co, 1909), 432; *The Book of St. Louisians, 2d.* (St. Louis: St. Louis Republic, 1912), 448; Parkview: Noted Architects and Architecture, [Website] Available at: <http://stlouis.missouri.org/parkview/parchitect.htm>, accessed 10/21/2010.

¹⁹ *Landmarks Letters*, V.22 no. 1 Jan/Feb, 1987, p1-2.

²⁰ Ibid.

²¹ Missouri Digital Heritage, "The Smith Block, designed by Edward F. Nolte and built in 1911, is the second oldest building in the Loop," [Website] Available at <http://cdm.sos.mo.gov/cdm4/results.php?CISOOP1=any&CISOFIELD1=CISOSEARCHALL&>

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 15

**5561-71 Chamberlain Apartments
St. Louis (Independent City), MO**

CISOROOT=/ucdelmar&CISOBOX1=Nolte, accessed 10/21/2010; St. Louis, Missouri, Esley Hamilton, Private Archives and Vertical File, "Nolte and Nauman."

²² St. Louis, Missouri, Esley Hamilton, Private Archives and Vertical File, "Nolte and Nauman."

²³ Ibid; Parkview: Noted Architects and Architecture, [Website] Available at: <http://stlouis.missouri.org/parkview/parchitect.htm>, accessed 10/21/2010; Judy Little, *University City: Landmarks & Historic Places*, (University City: Historic Preservation Committee of University City, 1997) 8, 9.

²⁴ Parkview: Noted Architects and Architecture, [Website] Available at: <http://stlouis.missouri.org/parkview/parchitect.htm>, accessed 10/21/2010; St. Louis, Missouri Historical Society, Vertical File, "Central West End.; Andres W. Weil, Endicott-Johnson Shoe Distribution Plant Listed in National Register of Historic Places, Landmarks [Website], Available at http://www.landmarks-stl.org/news/endicott_johnson_shoe_distribution_plant_listed_in_national_register_of_his/, accessed 10/21/2010.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 16

**5561-71 Chamberlain Apartments
St. Louis (Independent City), MO**

Bibliography

- Ames Place. [Website] Available at <http://www.co.st-louis.mo.us/parks/landmarks/UniversityCity-landmark.pdf>. Accessed 10/21/2010.
- Baxter, Karen Bode, Ruth Keenoy and Tim Maloney. *Moorlands Addition Apartment District*. Register of Historic Places Inventory-Nomination Form. Stored at Missouri Cultural Resources Inventory. Missouri Historic Preservation Program, Jefferson City, Missouri Listed in the National Register 59/30/2009.
- The Book of St. Louisians, 2d.* St. Louis: St. Louis Republic, 1912.
- Blumenson, John J.-G. *Identifying American Architecture; A Pictorial Guide to Styles and Terms, 1600-1945*. Revised edition. Nashville: American Association for State and Local History, 1981.
- "Building News." *Saint Louis Daily Record*. (11 March 1925): 4.
- "Building News." *Saint Louis Daily Record*. (30 July 1925): 4.
- Carrswold Historic District. [Website] Available at <http://www.dnr.mo.gov/shpo/nps-nr/82004889.pdf>. Accessed 10/21/2010.
- Charlack-Creve Coeur. [Website] Available at: <https://www.stlouisco.com/parks/historical-buildings/Charlack-CreveCoeur.html>. Accessed 10/21/2010.
- Central West End: Architects and the Neighborhood Homes They Designed. [Website] Available at <http://stlouis.missouri.org/cwe/home-arch.html>. Accessed 10/21/2010.
- Landmarks Letters*. V.22 no. 1 Jan/Feb, 1987, p1-2.
- Fox, Tim. *Where We Live: A Guide to St. Louis Communities*. St. Louis: Missouri Historical Society Press, 1995.
- Hamilton, Esley. *Wydown-Forsyth District*. Register of Historic Places Inventory-Nomination Form. Stored at Missouri Cultural Resources Inventory. Missouri Historic Preservation Program, Jefferson City, Missouri Listed in the National Register 5/23/1988.
- Heritage and Urban Design Division, Preservation Section. *A Preservation Plan for St. Louis*. 4 June, 1996.
- Kingsbury Place-History. [Website] Available at <http://kingsburyplace.org/architecture.htm>. Accessed 10/21/2010.
- Ladue-Lewis and Clark. [Website] Available at <http://www.stlouisco.com/parks/historical-buildings/Ladue-LewisClark.html>. Accessed 10/21/2010.
- Landmarks Association: 2006 Most Endangered Buildings, The Oakherst Place Concrete Block Historic District. [Website] Available at http://www.landmarks-stl.org/enhanced_and_endangered/2006_most_endangered. Accessed 10/21/2010.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 17

**5561-71 Chamberlain Apartments
St. Louis (Independent City), MO**

- Landmarks Association: Preston Bradshaw. [Website] http://www.landmarks-stl.org/architects/bio/preston_j_bradshaw_aia_1884_1953/. Accessed 10/21/2010.
- Little, Judy. *University City: Landmarks & Historic Places*. University City: Historic Preservation Committee of University City, 1997.
- Maloney, Timothy P. and Karen Bode Baxter. Courtyard Apartments in St. Louis. Informal Windshield Survey. October 2010.
- Missouri Digital Heritage “The Smith Block, designed by Edward F. Nolte and built in 1911, is the second oldest building in the Loop.” [Website] Available at <http://cdm.sos.mo.gov/cdm4/results.php?CISOOP1=any&CISOFIELD1=CISOSEARCHALL&CISOROOT=/ucdelmar&CISOBX1=Nolte>. Accessed 10/21/2010.
- Normandy-Rock Hill. [Website] Available at <http://www.co.st-louis.mo.us/parks/historical-buildings/Normandy-RockHill.html>. Accessed 10/21/2010.
- Parkview: Noted Architects and Architecture. [Website] Available at <http://stlouis.missouri.org/parkview/parchitect.htm>. Accessed 10/21/2010.
- Pasadena Hills: Ravina Drive. [Website] Available at <http://pasadenahills.com/files/Ravinia%20Descriptions.doc>. Accessed 10/21/2010.
- Pasadena Hills :Roland Boulevard. [Website] Available at <http://pasadenahills.com/files/Roland%20Boulevard.doc>. Accessed 10/21/2010.
- St. Louis Beacon. “Intersections-Concrete Block District.” [Website] Available at <http://stlbeacon.org/arts-life/neighborhoods/102129>. Accessed 10/21/2010.
- St. Louis Buildings. [Website] Available at <http://www.vincesstlouis.com/saint-louis-buildings.html>. Accessed 10/21/2010.
- St. Louis, Missouri. City of St. Louis. Division of Building and Inspection. Microfilm Room. Inactive and Active Building Permits.
- St. Louis, Missouri. City of St. Louis. Division of Building and Inspection. Microfilm Room. Engineering Cards.
- St. Louis, Missouri. Esley Hamilton. Private Archives and Vertical File. “Nolte and Nauman”.
- St. Louis, Missouri. Missouri Historical Society. Clippings Collection. *Necrology, vol. XVI, Vol., XXII.*
- _____. Missouri Historical Society. Vertical File. “Central West End.”
- Stevens, Walter B. *St. Louis: History of the 4th City, 1764-1909, Vol. 2*. St. Louis: The S. J. Clark Publishing Co, 1909.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 18

**5561-71 Chamberlain Apartments
St. Louis (Independent City), MO**

Stiritz, Mary M. *Oakherst Place Concrete Block District*. Register of Historic Places Inventory-Nomination Form. Stored at Missouri Cultural Resources Inventory. Missouri Historic Preservation Program, Jefferson City, Missouri Listed in the National Register 5/5/1987.

Toft, Carolyn, Michael Allen and Tom Duda. *Holly Place Historic District*. Register of Historic Places Inventory-Nomination Form. Stored at Missouri Cultural Resources Inventory. Missouri Historic Preservation Program, Jefferson City, Missouri Listed in the National Register 5/20/2007

University 1. [Website] Available at <http://www.co.st-louis.mo.us/parks/historical-buildings/University1.html>. Accessed 10/21/2010.

Weil, Andres W. *Endicott-Johnson Shoe Distribution Plant Listed in National Register of Historic Places. Landmarks* [Website] Available at http://www.landmarks-stl.org/news/endicott_johnson_shoe_distribution_plant_listed_in_national_register_of_his/. Accessed 10/21/2010.

Wolford, John. *Professor's Notes for Skinker-DeBaliviere Neighborhood*. [Website] Available at <http://www.umsl.edu/~wolfordj/courses/hc353/profnotessk-deb.html#Skinker-DeBaliviere%20Neighborhood,%20St.%20Louis,%20Missouri>. Accessed 11/3/2010.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 10 Page 19

**5561-71 Chamberlain Apartments
St. Louis (Independent City), MO**

Verbal Boundary Description

The west half of lot 19 and the east half of lot 20 of the Chamberlain Addition Subdivision and City Block No. 3811 of the city of St. Louis, fronting 150 feet on the north line of Chamberlain, by a depth northwardly 164 feet 6 inches.

Boundary Justification

These boundaries incorporate all of the property that has been historically associated with this building and the property's legal description. Except for public sidewalks and a small area behind the building at the back alley, the building encompasses the entire lot.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number Add'l Page 20

**5561-71 Chamberlain Apartments
St. Louis (Independent City), MO**

Map of City of St. Louis, MO Locating Property



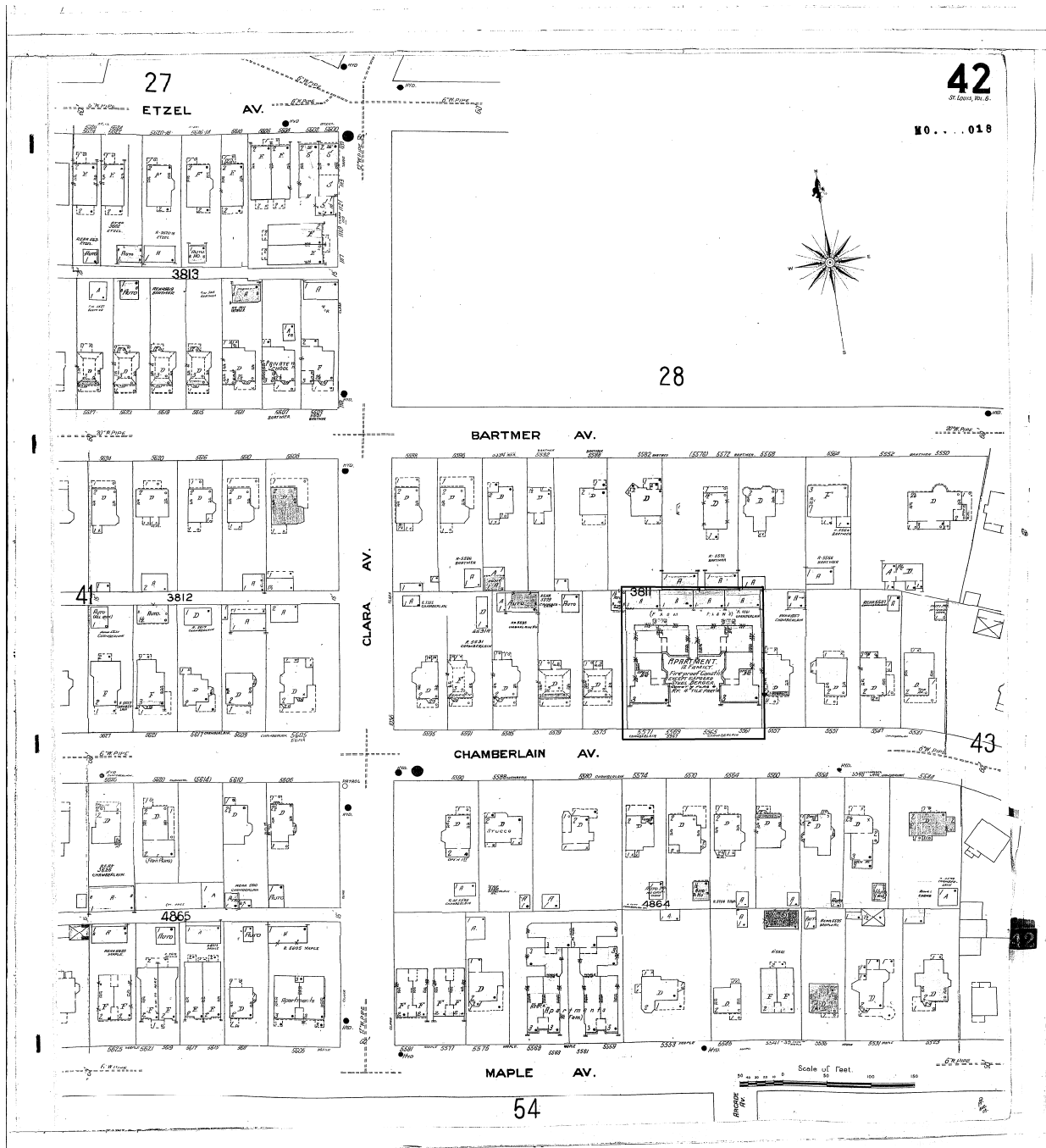
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number Add'l Page 21

**5561-71 Chamberlain Apartments
St. Louis (Independent City), MO**

Sanborn Map 1903 corrected to 1951



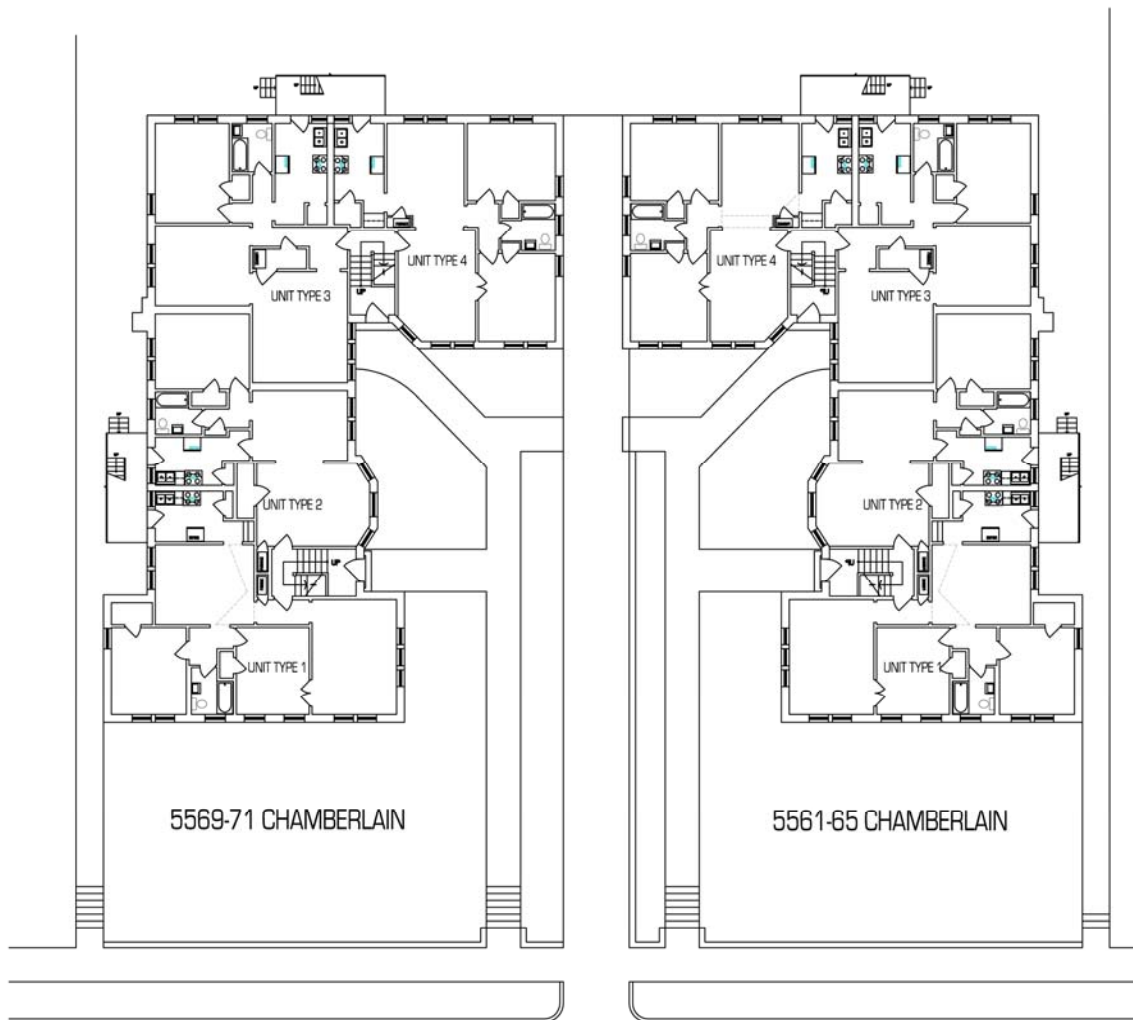
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number Add'l Page 22

**5561-71 Chamberlain Apartments
St. Louis (Independent City), MO**

Typical Floor Plan, Courtesy of St. Louis Design Alliance



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number Add'l Page 23

**5561-71 Chamberlain Apartments
St. Louis (Independent City), MO**

Table 1: Designs by Edward F. Nolte and Fred Nauman

<u>Address</u>	<u>Architect</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Type</u>
6241 Waterman	Nolte	1906	Residence
4507 Holly Place	Nolte	1906	Residence
4511 Holly Place	Nolte	1906	Residence
4520 Holly Place	Nolte	1906	Residence
4522 Holly Place	Nolte	1906	Residence
5720 Julian	Nolte	1906	Residence
5728 Julian	Nolte	1906	Residence
5712 Julian	Nolte	1906	Residence
5708 Julian	Nolte	1906	Residence
5940 Julian	Nolte	1906	Residence
5932 Julian	Nolte	1906	Residence
5920 Julian	Nolte	1906	Residence
1231 Oakley	Nolte	1906	Residence
1221 Oakley	Nolte	1906	Residence
1212 Oakley	Nolte	1906	Residence
1210 Oakley	Nolte	1906	Residence
1243 Oakley	Nolte	1906	Residence
1206 Oakley	Nolte	1906	Residence
1205 Oakley	Nolte	1906	Residence
1200 Oakley	Nolte	1906	Residence
5939 Oakhurst	Nolte	1906	Residence
5933 Oakhurst	Nolte	1906	Residence
6327 Westminster	Nolte and Bradshaw	1908	Residence
6330 Washington	Nolte and Bradshaw	1908	Residence
6348 Washington	Nolte and Bradshaw	1908	Residence
6360 Washington	Nolte and Bradshaw	1908	Residence
427 Westgate	Nolte	1908	Residence

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number Add'l Page 24

**5561-71 Chamberlain Apartments
St. Louis (Independent City), MO**

409 Westgate	Nolte	1909	Residence
435 Westgate	Nolte	1910	Residence
6504-10 Delmar (Smith Block)	Nolte	1911	Stores and Flats
521-23 Westgate	Nolte	1911	Four Family Flat
797 Yale	Nolte	1909	Residence
6444 Ellenwood	Nolte	1912	Residence
316-20 Skinker	Nolte	c.1912	Apartment Building
6942 Waterman	Nolte and Nauman	1915	Residence
3953 Flora	Nolte and Nauman	1915	Residence
4540 Lindell	Nolte and Nauman	1916	Residence
6946 Waterman	Nolte and Nauman	1916	Residence
4943 Lindell	Nolte and Nauman	1921	Residence
7060 Westmoreland	Nolte and Nauman	1921	Residence
4576 Holly Place	Nolte	1922	Residence
6325 Ellenwood/Wydown	Nolte and Nauman	1922	Residence
1 Forest Ridge Dr	Nolte and Nauman	1922	Residence
7042 Maryland	Nolte and Nauman	1922	Residence
424 Melville	Nolte and Nauman	1922	Residence
428 Melville	Nolte and Nauman	1922	Residence
7330 Maryland	Nolte and Nauman	1922	Residence
1111 Pine	Nolte and Nauman	1922	Residence
6214 Forsyth	Nolte and Nauman	1923	Residence
420 S. Tucker	Nolte and Nauman	1923	Residence
4943 Lindell	Nolte and Nauman	1923	Residence
6211 Westminster	Nolte and Nauman	1923	Residence
6336 Wydown	Nolte and Nauman	1923	Residence
6340 Wydown	Nolte and Nauman	1923	Residence
6344 Wydown	Nolte and Nauman	1923	Residence
6951 Pershing	Nolte and Nauman	1923	Residence

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number Add'l Page 25

**5561-71 Chamberlain Apartments
St. Louis (Independent City), MO**

7365 Westmoreland	Nolte and Nauman	1923	Residence
6943 Pershing	Nolte and Nauman	1923	Residence
6947 Pershing	Nolte and Nauman	1923	Residence
6959 Pershing	Nolte and Nauman	1923	Residence
6955 Pershing	Nolte and Nauman	1923	Residence
1132 Spruce	Nolte and Nauman	1923-24	Residence
02 Wydown Terrace	Nolte and Nauman	1924	Residence
08 Wydown Terrace	Nolte and Nauman	1924	Residence
7375 Stradford	Nolte and Nauman	1924	Residence
324 Melville	Nolte and Nauman	1924	Residence
6105 Lindell	Nolte and Nauman	1925	Residence
6348 Wydown	Nolte and Nauman	1925	Residence
6349 Ellenwood	Nolte and Nauman	1925	Residence
7327 Pershing	Nolte and Nauman	1925	Apartment Building
7254 Maryland	Nolte and Nauman	1925	Residence
7270 Maryland	Nolte and Nauman	1925	Residence
7269 Maryland	Nolte and Nauman	1925	Residence
6300 Forsyth	Nolte and Nauman	1925-26	Residence
7274 Maryland	Nolte and Nauman	1926	Residence
7415 Maryland	Nolte and Nauman	1926	Residence
6449 Wydown	Nolte and Nauman	1926	Residence
6324 Westminster	Nolte and Nauman	1926	Residence
7301 Kingsbury	Nolte and Nauman	1926	Residence
6800 Kingsbury	Nolte and Nauman	1926	Residence
7131 Westmoreland Drive	Nolte and Nauman	1926	Residence
7387 Stratford	Nolte and Nauman	1926	Residence
7329 Teasedale	Nolte and Nauman	1926	Residence
7329 Maryland	Nolte and Nauman	1926	Residence
7260 Creveling	Nolte and Nauman	1926	Residence
7394 (a) Norwood	Nolte and Nauman	1926	Duplex

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number Add'l Page 26

**5561-71 Chamberlain Apartments
St. Louis (Independent City), MO**

7240 Maryland	Nolte and Nauman	1926	Residence
7247 Maryland	Nolte and Nauman	1926	Residence
530 Warren	Nolte and Nauman	1926	Residence
5751 Lindell	Nolte and Nauman	1927	Residence
1052-56 S. Kingshighway- Lambskin Temple	Nolte and Nauman	1927	Masonic Hall
1022 Hampton Park Drive	Nolte and Nauman	1927	Residence
7948 Park Drive	Nolte and Nauman	1927	Residence
523 Midvale	Nolte and Nauman	1927	Residence
560 Warren	Nolte and Nauman	1927	Residence
550 Warren	Nolte and Nauman	1927	Residence
525 Midvale	Nolte and Nauman	1927	Residence
7365 Kingsbury	Nolte and Nauman	1927	Residence
7272 Greenway	Nolte and Nauman	1927	Residence
7281 Greenway	Nolte and Nauman	1927	Residence
6245 Wydown	Nolte and Nauman	1928	Residence
532 Midvale	Nolte and Nauman	1928	Residence
7344 Pershing	Nolte and Nauman	1928	Four Family Apartment
524 Warren	Nolte and Nauman	1928	Residence
7255-7257 Greenway	Nolte and Nauman	1928	Residence
7315 Kingsbury	Nolte and Nauman	1928	Residence
7345 Pershing	Nolte and Nauman	1928	Four Family Apartment
7214 Greenway	Nolte and Nauman	1928	Residence
515 Midvale	Nolte and Nauman	1928	Residence
7337 Pershing	Nolte and Nauman	1928	Residence
3107 Russell	Nolte and Nauman	1928	Residence
268 Woodbourne	Nolte and Nauman	1929	Residence
540 Purdue	Nolte and Nauman	1929	Residence
7355 Kingsbury	Nolte and Nauman	1929	Residence
6315 Alexander	Nolte and Nauman	1929	Residence

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number Add'l Page 27

**5561-71 Chamberlain Apartments
St. Louis (Independent City), MO**

6425 Wydown	Nolte and Nauman	1929	Residence
5 Carrwold	Nolte and Nauman	c. 1929	Residence
6235 Wydown	Nolte and Nauman	1930	Residence
7223 Creveling	Nolte and Nauman	1930	Residence
7235 Creveling	Nolte and Nauman	1930	Residence
7228 Greenway	Nolte and Nauman	1930	Residence
23 Lake Forest Drive	Nolte and Nauman	1930-31	Residence
16 Greenbriar	Nolte and Nauman	1932	Residence
3205 Longfellow	Nolte and Nauman	1932	Residence
43 Lake Forest Drive	Nolte and Nauman	1933	Residence
933 Lay Road	Nauman	1935	Residence
7276 Ravinia	Moresi-Nauman	1935	Residence
7312 Ravinia Drive	Moresi-Nauman	1936	Residence
7223 Ravinia Drive	Moresi-Nauman	1936	Residence
4215 Roland	Moresi-Nauman- O'Neill	1936	Residence
6605 Delmar (Façade re-design)	Nauman	1944	Bank Building, now a Restaurant
45 Picardy Lane	Franics R. and Fred Nauman	1953	Residence
2 Kingbury	Nolte and Nauman	Unknown	Residence
16 Kingsbury	Nolte and Nauman	Unknown	Residence

This table was devised from information courtesy of Esley Hamilton:

St. Louis, Missouri. Esley Hamilton. Private Archives and Vertical File. "Nolte and Nauman".

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number Add'l Page 28

**5561-71 Chamberlain Apartments
St. Louis (Independent City), MO**

Photo Log

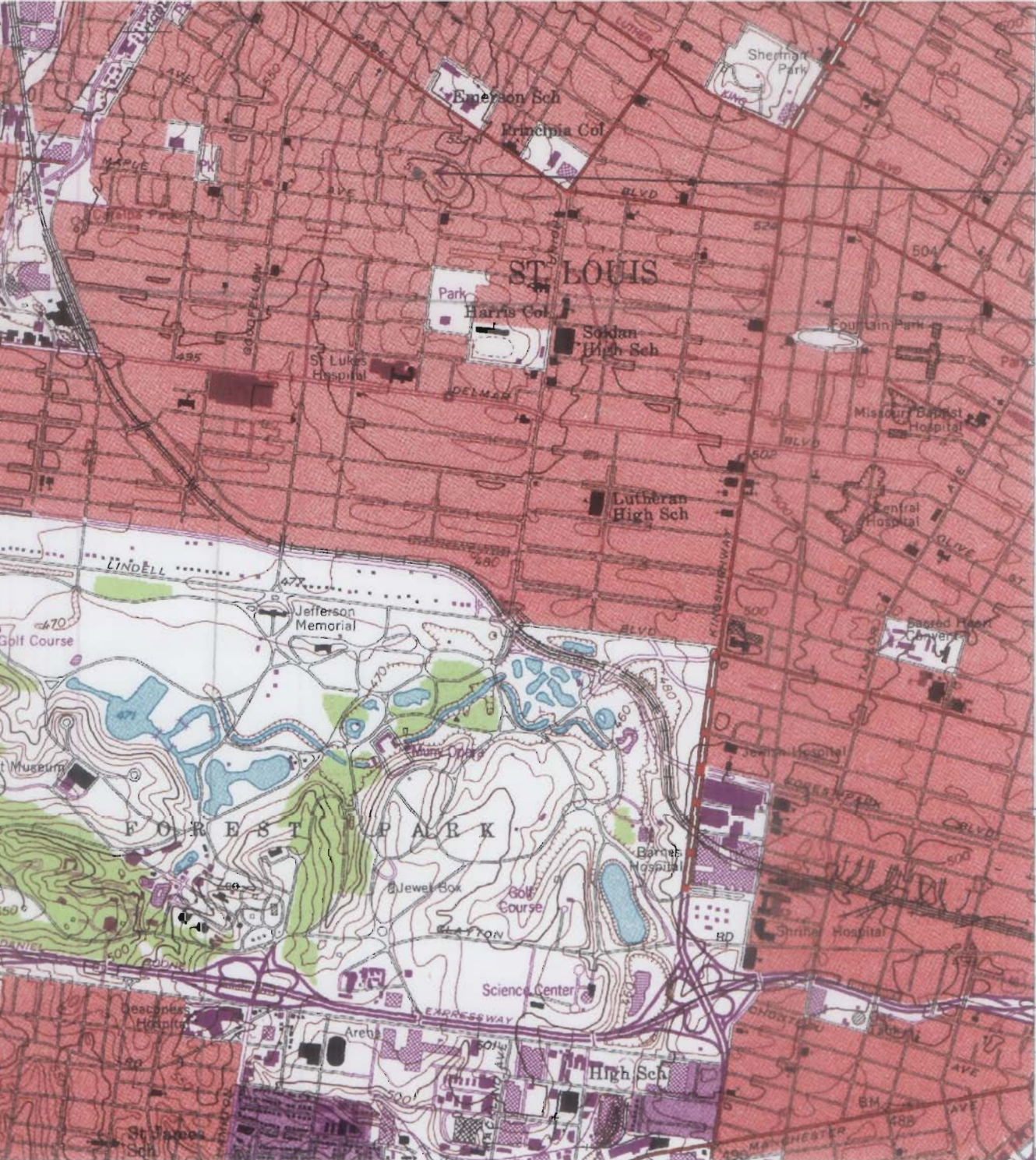
Photographer: Sheila Findall

December 2010

Negatives with Karen Bode Baxter, 5811 Delor Street, St. Louis, MO 63109

- Photo #1: Exterior, looking northwest at south facades and east elevations of both buildings
- Photo #2: Exterior, looking northwest at south façade and east elevation of west building
- Photo #3: Exterior, looking northeast at south façade and west elevation of east building
- Photo #4: Exterior, looking southeast at north elevation of both buildings and west elevation of west building
- Photo #5: Exterior, looking southwest at north and east elevations of east building
- Photo #6: Interior, west building, first floor, south stairs, from northwest corner looking southeast
- Photo #7: Interior, east building, first floor, north stairs, from northeast corner looking west
- Photo #8: Interior, west building, first floor, south unit, mid south room, from mid south wall looking northeast
- Photo #9: Interior, east building, third floor, south unit, northeast room (kitchen), from mid east wall looking west

15/1736796/4892500
 Clip No. 041
 ESU-71 Clayton, Missouri
 SA Lewis EWA Call Missouri



40'
 4283
 4282
 4281
 4280
 4 MI. TO INTERSTATE 70
 64
 4279000m. N.

38°37'30"

17°30" 736

737 MANCHESTER 14 MI. INTERIOR- GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, RESTON, VIRGINIA-1993 739000m. E 90° 5'

1 MILE
100 FEET

ROAD CLASSIFICATION

- Primary highway, hard surface
- Secondary highway, hard surface
- Light-duty road, hard or improved surface
- Unimproved road
- Interstate Route
- U. S. Route
- State Route



QUADRANGLE LOCATION

CLAYTON, MO.
38090-F3-TF-024

1954
REVISED 1993
DMA 7961 III NE-SERIES V879

Revisions shown in purple compiled from aerial photographs taken 1988-90 and other sources. This information not field checked. Map edited 1993
 Information shown in purple may not meet USGS content standards and may conflict with previously mapped contours
 Purple tint indicates extension of urban areas

CAHOKIA
2991 II SW

















