

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form**

1. Name of Property

historic name Central Carondelet Historic District (Boundary Increase)
other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number Roughly bounded by Loughborough, Holly Hills, Idaho, and South Broadway [n/a] not for publication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 [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 [].)

Mark A. Miles

November 5, 2007

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 of Action
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

USDI/NPS NRHP Registration Form
 Central Carondelet Historic District (Boundary Increase)
 St. Louis (Independent City), MO

5. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property	
		contributing	noncontributing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	402	55 building
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district		
<input type="checkbox"/> public-state	<input type="checkbox"/> site	0	0 sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	80	96 structures
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	0	0 objects
		482	151 total

Name of related multiple property listing.

_____ N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register.

_____ 9

6. Function or Use

Historic Function

DOMESTIC/single dwelling
DOMESTIC/multiple dwelling
COMMERCE/TRADE/specialty store
SOCIAL/meeting hall
RELIGION/religious facility
GOVERNMENT/ fire house
GOVERNMENT/ library

Current Functions

DOMESTIC/single dwelling
DOMESTIC/ multiple dwelling
COMMERCE/TRADE/ specialty store
SOCIAL/meeting hall
RELIGION/ religious facility
GOVERNMENT/ fire house
GOVERNMENT/ library

7. Description

Architectural Classification

Mid 19th Century
Other: Vernacular Classical
Late Victorian
Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals
Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements
Modern Movements

Materials

foundation Stone
Concrete
 walls Brick
Frame
Synthetics
 roof Asphalt
Slate
 other _____

see continuation sheet [].

see continuation sheet [].

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

See attached forms.

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

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

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

Criteria Considerations

Property is:

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

B removed from its original location.

C a birthplace or grave.

D a cemetery.

E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.

F a commemorative property.

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

Areas of Significance

Ethnic Heritage: European

Architecture

Periods of Significance

C. 1860-1940

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person(s)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Ittner, William, architect

Study & Farrar, architect

Preisler, Ernst, architect

Degenhardt, Theo, builder

Gillick & McBride, 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: _____

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10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 88 acres

UTM References

A. Zone <u>15</u>	Easting <u>739743</u>	Northing <u>4270983</u>	B. Zone 15	Easting <u>739463</u>	Northing <u>4270493</u>
C. Zone <u>15</u>	Easting <u>739216</u>	Northing <u>4271305</u>	D. Zone 15	Easting <u>738896</u>	Northing <u>4270905</u>

[] 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 Susan Sheppard/researcher, Andrew Weil/researcher, Stacy Sone/researcher, Section 8: Andrew Weil

organization Landmarks Association of St. Louis

date 6/18/07

street & number 917 Locust Street, 7th floor

telephone (314) 421-6474

city or town St. Louis

state MO

zip code 63101

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 multiple

street & number _____

telephone _____

city or town _____

state _____

zip code _____

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Section number 7 Page 1 Central Carondelet Historic District (Boundary Increase)
St. Louis (Independent City), Missouri

Summary

The Central Carondelet Historic District Boundary Increase is located approximately five miles south of downtown St. Louis. It is a working class neighborhood with historic building construction spanning approximately one hundred years. The streets are laid out in a grid pattern, and the Boundary Increase is bounded roughly by Holly Hills on the north, Broadway on the east, Loughborough on the south, and Idaho on the west. There are 633 resources in the Boundary Increase of which 482 (including outbuildings) are counted as contributing. There are two St. Louis City Landmarks in the Boundary Increase: the Carondelet Branch Library at 6800 Michigan Avenue, and the Convent of the Sisters of St. Joseph of Carondelet at 6400 Minnesota. (The convent buildings were listed separately on the National Register of Historic Places on February 28, 1980 and are therefore only briefly addressed in Section 7, and are not included in the overall count of contributing buildings). Construction dates for contributing buildings range from c. 1860 through 1940, with most buildings being of masonry construction. Although building sizes are fairly uniform on a typical streetscape, materials and styles can vary widely on each block. Despite alterations to some buildings, the streetscapes remain mostly intact and convey the atmosphere of a mid-19th through mid-20th century neighborhood. Over 95% of the Boundary Increase's primary contributing buildings (not outbuildings) are at least partly residential. The majority of residences are single family, although there are many two and four-family flats as well as a few apartment buildings. There are nine solely commercial, and 17 commercial/residential buildings; the highest concentration of the latter is along Michigan Avenue. With regard to institutions, there are two government buildings; the Engine Number 23 Fire House and the aforementioned Carondelet Branch Library. There are two churches; St. Paul's Episcopal and the Mellow Memorial Methodist Church. Finally, there is a fraternal meeting hall known as the South End Masonic Lodge. Most of the buildings throughout the Boundary Increase are in good condition although some, especially the pre-1900 frame buildings, are only in fair condition. The most common alteration is siding (aluminum, vinyl, asphalt, or pre-cast stone) applied to frame and occasionally brick construction. Some window and porch alterations and dormer additions also appear, as well as alterations to storefronts. Fifty four primary, and 95 secondary buildings are counted as non-contributing resources. Contributing buildings are described with their construction dates (real or estimated), and architects/builders if known on the accompanying architectural survey map; non-contributing resources are marked with an asterisk on the map.

Introduction

Buildings within the Central Carondelet Historic District Boundary Increase were placed into one of eight primary categories (designated "Styles") for architectural classification. Those categories were then subdivided into "Second Styles" or "Forms" which further refined the classification. Outbuildings were simply classified as contributing or non-contributing and were described along with their primary buildings. Non contributing status was assigned to buildings which were built after 1940 (chosen as a cut-off due to shifts in architectural styles and historic demographic and economic trends), as well as to buildings which are architecturally insignificant or possess substantial alterations which have severely compromised their integrity.

Generally, the architecture of the Boundary Increase retains high integrity and includes examples of diverse popular styles which were prevalent throughout the period of significance. Most of the buildings

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are residences for working and middle-class people dating from the late 19th and early 20th centuries, and are restrained in both form and detail. Great density is present on most streets, although some lots were never built upon, and a few buildings have been lost to demolition or fire.

Following is a count of the overall number of buildings within each primary category followed by a breakdown of that number into each of its component second styles. The five contributing buildings which are categorized as "Institutions" are then described, along with brief descriptions of the buildings which compose the Convent of the Sisters of St. Joseph of Carondelet (NR 2/28/80). Following institutional descriptions are descriptions of each building in the district. This section is organized first by block number and then by address. The building descriptions include the address; photo reference, (if applicable); style and if applicable a second style or form; construction date or estimated construction date. The entry also includes the architect and builder's names if known. The descriptive paragraph includes items such as the material, number of bays, number of stories, alterations, and any defining features. Each building is indicated as either contributing or noncontributing.

Contributing Primary Resources (402)

Contributing primary resources are buildings which possess sufficient age, architectural integrity/quality, or association with historical trends, persons, or events to contribute meaningfully to the National Register Historic District Boundary Increase.

Mid-19th Century (26)

- Italianate (1)
- Mixed (13)
- Federal (12)

These buildings represent a majority of the earliest buildings that survive in the Boundary Increase. Though Mid-19th Century in style, these buildings (in the Carondelet) date primarily from c. 1860 through the mid-1870s. Common alterations to buildings in this category include replacement of original siding and windows. Buildings were considered contributing if historic window opening sizes and style of siding (or lack thereof) were present.

Other: Vernacular Classical (31)

- Frame (31)

All of the Other: Vernacular Classical houses in the Boundary Increase are of frame construction. They date from both the mid and late-19th century and are most easily recognized by gabled roofs and limestone rubble foundations. There are examples of both one and two-story construction; all are single-family residences. All frame Vernacular Classical buildings in the Boundary Increase have had their siding replaced, an acceptable alteration considering the temporary nature of the original wood siding. Indeed, some had their siding replaced during the period of significance. Since frame houses did not have segmental arched windows, rarely had major detailing, and generally possessed lap siding, new siding which mimics the original appearance does not necessarily detract from historic character.

Late Victorian (206)

- Romanesque Revival (8)
- Richardsonian Romanesque (9)
- Second Empire Mansard (16)
- Italianate (39)
- Folk Victorian (28)
- Shingle (1)

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Queen Anne (22)
Shotgun (1)
Mixed (82)

This category contains the largest number of contributing buildings in the Boundary Increase. These buildings are both residential as well as commercial/residential and display characteristics of at least one of the above-listed Victorian Styles. While many have been placed in sub-categories that reflect their dominant stylistic influences, the modal sub-style is "Mixed," which demonstrates details of a variety of revival styles. Because of their age, buildings in this category have often been altered through the replacement of original slate roofing materials with asphalt shingles, replacement of windows and doors, painting of brick, and removal of wooden cornices. Individual decisions regarding contributing status were made depending on the impact that alterations had on the building's overall form.

Late 19th and 20th Century Revival (85)

Colonial Revival (1)
Tudor Revival (5)
Flemish Revival (1)
Mixed (67)
Classical Revival (8)
Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival (2)
Gothic Revival (1)

Late 19th and early 20th century buildings which show characteristics of the above-mentioned revival styles have been placed into the category of Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals. Within this category are residential as well as commercial/residential buildings. Some examples unambiguously fall into sub-categories of well-defined popular styles: Colonial Revival, Tudor Revival, Flemish Revival, Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival, and Gothic Revival. However, the largest number of Late 19th and Early 20th Century Revival Style buildings in the Boundary Increase display a mixture of stylistic elements which prevents their placement in any single sub-category. Major alterations to buildings in this category such as the modification of a roofline, or significant removal of original details could also render a building non-contributing.

Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements (50)

Foursquare (8)
Bungalow/Craftsman (40)
Mixed (2)

Within the Boundary Increase there are both residential and commercial/residential buildings which exhibit design attributes of late 19th and early 20th century American architectural movements. These buildings take various forms. A form that is common for both multifamily residences and commercial/residential buildings is the two or four-family flat with Craftsman detailing, parapet walls, and a flat roof. Other forms include a one or two-family, false-gabled, flat-roofed building with Craftsman detailing as well as a variety of single family bungalows. For the most part, the Bungalows have obvious Craftsman design elements including strong horizontal lines with low-pitched gable roofs and occasionally incised porches. Major alterations such as the use of non-historic siding, the alteration of window openings or the removal of false gables and parapet walls might result in non-contributing status for buildings in this category.

Modern Movements (4)

Non-Specified (1)
Art Deco (2)
International (1)

There are four contributing buildings in the Boundary Increase that demonstrate various influences of modern

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architectural movements. Of these, one building is a warehouse, one an Art-Deco fire house, and one is a gas station. The one residential building is a two-family flat which is built in the International Style.

Non-Contributing Primary Resources (55).

Non-contributing primary resources are defined as buildings that are the primary occupant of a lot (i.e. not outbuildings), but do not possess requisite age, architectural integrity/quality, or association with important historical trends, persons, or events to contribute meaningfully to the National Register Historic District Boundary Increase.

Outbuildings

Contributing (80)

Non-Contributing (96)

Most contributing outbuildings in the Boundary Increase are one-story frame garages. The frame garages (over 50 years old) that retain their original siding and garage door are counted as contributing. There are also significant numbers of contributing one-story brick garages and a few built of concrete block. Though most outbuildings are architecturally plain and derive significance from their retention of original characteristics and historical association with a contributing primary building, a few demonstrate significant detail. For example, the two outbuildings behind the Mattie Johnston Apartments are built in the same Flemish Revival Style as the primary building and feature decorative brick work, cross-gabled roofs and stepped parapet walls.

The 95 non-contributing outbuildings are primarily recently-built garages as well as garages that have been significantly altered. Additionally, sheds and carports, being relatively temporary structures, were not counted as contributing resources.

Institutions

6500 Michigan Avenue, 1920 (building permit)

Style or Category: Modern Movement

Original Use: Government/Fire Station

Architect: Unknown

Photo 39

Second Style or Form: Art Deco

Present Use: Government/Fire Station

Builder: Unknown

Engine House # 23 is a large rectangular brick building with a concrete foundation. The roof is capped with a parapet wall with tile coping along the west, north, and south elevations hiding a flat tar roof. A brick soldier course delineates the boundary between the parapet wall and the roof, and brick buttresses with stone coping project from the first story of the north and south elevations. The southeast corner has a three-story tower capped with a slate, flat-topped, hipped roof. The first two levels of the tower are composed of brick while the third level is of frame construction. The third level was originally clad in slate, though it has now been replaced with vinyl siding. There is an engaged, brick chimney with a tile flue-lining at the southwest corner of the tower. The facade, which fronts on Michigan Avenue, has a large arched opening that was originally enclosed with double hinged doors. The original doors have been replaced with a modern retractable garage door. Above the opening is a stone tablet engraved with "ENGINE CO. No. XIII". Above the tablet is a ribbon of double sash windows capped with brick round arches. Stucco fills the tympana of the arches and the facade is completed by engaged buttresses, also capped with stone coping, which flank the windows and extend vertically through the parapet wall.

1 contributing

6516 Michigan Avenue, 1912 (building permit)

Style or Category: Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals

Original Use: Religion

Photo 29

Second Style or Form: Gothic Revival

Present Use: Religion

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Architect: Study, Farrar, & Majers; Guy Study

Builder: William Botts

St. Paul's Episcopal Church is a gable fronted rough-cut stone building with a massive, Gothic arch stained glass tracery window on its front facade (one end of the nave). The peak of the gable above the window is decorated with a stone cross which projects above the roof line, and the facade is completed by two sets of buttresses which flank the sides of the gable end. The entrance is attached to the south side of the church under a small square gable roofed wing. The front door is contained in a Gothic arch and the entire building has a slate roof. A rough-cut stone bell tower is built into a hallway which connects the main church building to a one-story 1952 addition. The addition, which contains a parish hall and classrooms, was built in a complementary manner to the main church in both scale and materials. Though simple, the one-story, flat roof building is faced in rough-cut stone and has a single narrow round arched stained glass window in the center of its facade and blends well with the fabric of the church complex. 1 contributing

6800 Michigan Avenue, 1907 (building permit)

Style or Category: Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals

Original Use: Government/Library

Architect: E. Preisler

Photo 27

Second Style or Form: Classical Revival

Present Use: Government/Library

Builder: M. Eyssel

The Carondelet Branch Library has a two-story Classical Revival temple facade with a tetra style, pedimented portico that is supported by smooth columns with Ionic capitals. Below the pediment there is a dentil cornice which is emphasized by classical entablature. The building is constructed of Bedford limestone and rests on a granite base. Two, flat-roofed, one-story flanking wings extend from either side of the main temple building. Both wings also utilize classical entablature and are capped with high parapet walls. The parapet walls at the end of each wing are decorated with engaged pediments, which, like the pediment on the facade, have plain tympana and dentilled cornices.

1 contributing

6816-6818 Michigan Avenue, 1906 (building permit)

Style or Category: Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals

Original Use: Store/office, and Masonic Hall

Architect: William A. Cann

Photo 26

Second Style or Form: Italianate

Present Use: Vacant

Builder: William T. Smith

The South End Masonic Lodge is composed of two large rectangular blocks which create an L-shaped footprint. The facade faces Michigan Avenue while the ell extends to the east from the north side of the facade. The three story building sits upon a stone foundation containing an unfinished basement. The facade contains two vacant storefronts on the ground floor and three offices and an entertainment hall on the second floor; the third floor was reserved as a Masonic lodge hall. The stores were originally fronted with large windows and a central doorway which have now been boarded over. The south end of the facade projects slightly forming an engaged tower which contains a stairway leading to the upper stories. The entry to the stairs is framed with a Doric terra cotta molding topped with a horizontal cornice. Above the cornice is a baroque swan's neck pediment with scrolled oval tablet containing the Masonic square and compass. Each level of the tower is punctuated with a single window which has now been boarded up. The second level of the main facade is composed of a series of rectangular one-over-one double sash windows which all share a common stone sill; several of these have been boarded over. The third level has a series of rounded arch, one-over-one double sash windows with stone sills. The facade is capped with a large, metal Doric cornice. All windows and doors in the facade are currently covered with plywood.

1 contributing

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Convent of the Sisters of St. Joseph of Carondelet¹ (NR 2/28/80)

6400 Minnesota, 1841

Style or Category: Romanesque Revival Second Style or Form:
Original Use: Convent Present Use: Convent
Architect: John Pitcher Builder: Celestine Pommerel and Julien Gamache

The ground floor of this three story structure is constructed of limestone rubble masonry; the other stories are red brick. The building was originally free-standing, though it is now attached on both its east and west ends. It has a gable roof with brick chimneys in the gable end walls. The cornice, gable ends, doors, and windows openings are each decorated with restrained masonry details. In particular, the windows all have brick segmental arch lintels. A corbelled cornice in the form of a Romanesque arcade graces the third story, and a string course demarcates the first and second floors.² Together with the attached buildings at either gable end, this building forms a portion of the northern wall of an interior courtyard.

1 National Register listed building

6400 Minnesota, 1858

Style or Category: Romanesque Revival Second Style or Form:
Original Use: Convent Present Use: Convent
Architect: Builder: Celestine Pommerel and Julien Gamache

This building adjoins the 1841 building and was built in 1858 to replace a building that burned in 1854. The building is in the same Romanesque Revival style as its older neighbor and was constructed by the same builders. It is a three-story gable roof building constructed of red brick with a limestone rubble first story. Along with the attached 1841 building to its west, it forms the northern wall of an interior courtyard. It has a corbelled brick cornice which forms a Romanesque arcade, and a pair of brick chimneys straddles its western gable end. All the windows have brick segmental arch lintels. It has a full basement and a two-story bay window/entry off-center on its facade.³

1 National Register listed building

6400 Minnesota, 1861

Style or Category: Romanesque Revival Second Style or Form:
Original Use: Convent Present Use: Convent
Architect: Unknown Builder: Unknown

This building is the northernmost of two “east wing” buildings, and forms the eastern wall of an interior courtyard. Also a three-story brick building, it is stylistically consonant with the earlier buildings in the complex, though it replaces limestone rubble with brick on the ground floor. The building features a corbelled brick cornice which forms a Romanesque arcade. All the windows have brick segmental arch lintels. A three-story crenellated octagonal tower on a square base dominates the eastern facade.⁴ The tower has an entrance on its first floor and a statue of St. Joseph stands in a niche on the second floor.

¹ Building descriptions based on: Donald Brubeck, *National Register of Historic Places Inventory Form – Nomination Form: Convent of the Sisters of St. Joseph of Carondelet*. Washington, D.C.: US Department of the Interior/National Park Service, 1980.

² Ibid., p.1.

³ Ibid., p.1-2.

⁴ Ibid.

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1 National Register listed building

6400 Minnesota, 1865

Style or Category: Romanesque Revival	Second Style or Form:
Original Use: Convent	Present Use: Convent
Architect: Unknown	Builder: Unknown

This building is the southernmost of the two “east wing” buildings. While stylistically similar to the other buildings, it is more elaborate in its masonry details and features a cross-gable roofline. Though the building forms the southeast corner of the central courtyard, it projects further to the south of the quadrangle and connects to an adjacent chapel. Originally there was an arcaded porch on the west side of the building, which has been enclosed with brick walls and triple wood windows.⁵

1 National Register listed building

6400 Minnesota, 1897

Style or Category: Romanesque Revival	Second Style or Form:
Original Use: Chapel	Present Use: Chapel
Architect: Aloysius Gillick	Builder: Unknown

This building is a brick Romanesque Revival church with a limestone foundation. The brickwork is elaborate with many round arches and extensive use of decorative pressed shapes. Other details are executed in cut stone, including string courses, columns, steps and copings, adding variegation to the exterior. There is a steep cross gable roof with copper clad dormers and flashings.⁶ A stained glass rose window sits at the second story of the main facade above a cavernous entry formed of a round arch supported by stone Ionic columns. The facade makes extensive use of round arches in its bays, and Romanesque arcades in its decorative brick work.

1 National Register listed building

6400 Minnesota, 1880-1882

Style or Category: Romanesque Revival	Second Style or Form:
Original Use: Convent	Present Use: Convent
Architect: Unknown	Builder: Unknown

This building forms the southern wall of the courtyard. It is a three-story brick building with limestone foundations and a side gable roof. Decoration is limited and consists of details such as a simple corbelled brick cornice, which forms a Romanesque arcade, brick segmental arch lintels and limestone sills around the window openings, and a single two-story bay window on the south side.⁷

1 National Register listed building

6400 Minnesota, 1885-1891

Style or Category: Romanesque Revival	Second Style or Form:
Original Use: Convent	Present Use: Convent
Architect: Unknown	Builder: Unknown

This building has two major periods of construction and forms the western wall of the courtyard. The original

⁵ Ibid., p.3.

⁶ Ibid., p.4

⁷ Ibid., p.3.

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portion of the building was constructed in 1885 and matched the other buildings on campus in its style, materials, and form. In 1891, an addition with a second-empire mansard third-story/roof was placed parallel to, and abutting the west side of the original building. This addition now forms the western facade of the building. While the first two stories are made from red brick resting on a limestone foundation, the third story is formed by the slate mansard roof executed in a diamond pattern. Dormers project from the roof and are decorated with elaborate wrought iron and wooden details. The northern end of the wing has an engaged three-story, octagonal tower, which also has a pointed octagonal roof. The south end of the wing features an engaged square tower capped with a square-based dome rising above the mansard roof-line.⁸

6400 Minnesota, 1912

Style or Category: Late 19th and Early 20th Century Revival

Second Style or Form: Mixed

Original use: Laundry/boiler plant Present use: Unknown

Architect: Unknown Builder: Unknown

This two-story brick building has a low, hipped roof and projecting eaves.⁹

1 National Register listed building

6400 Minnesota, 1912

Style or Category: Late 19th and Early 20th Century Revival

Second Style or Form: Mixed

Original use: Caretaker's Garage/Residence Present use: Unknown

Architect: Unknown Builder: Unknown

This two-story brick building has a low, hipped roof and projecting eaves.¹⁰

1 National Register listed building

6701 Virginia, 1903 (building permit)

Photo 28

Style or Category: Late Victorian

Secondary Style or Form: Romanesque Revival

Original Use: Religion

Present Use: Religion

Architect: Mathews & Clark

Builder: M.W. Muir

The Mellow Memorial Church was built to harmonize with many of the large Romanesque houses on surrounding streets. The brick church has an asphalt-shingle, cross-gabled roof with a square corner tower. The tower has a pyramidal roof and its second story is presumably used as a belfry as four sets of paired rectangular openings contain slotted vents rather than windows. The two main entrances to the church are situated in the first floor of the tower below round arches. The design utilizes a series of string courses which are executed in both glazed brick and limestone. These courses create chromatic variety by contrasting with the red brick of the facade. The gable ends of the nave have round arch stained glass windows arranged in threes (triptych?) with two smaller lights flanking a large central window. The windows in the building all have stone lug sills and either flat or round arch stone lintels, which are flush with the facade.

1 contributing

⁸ Ibid.

⁹ Ibid., p.5.

¹⁰ Ibid.

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Building Descriptions

Alabama Ave.

6414 Alabama Ave., 1916 (building permit) Photo 32
Style or Category: Late 19th and 20th Century American Movements Second Style or Form: Craftsman
Original Use: Multi-family residence Present Use: Multi-family residence
Architect: H. Deutman Builder: none listed
This two-story brick two-family flat has a flat roof with an elaborate shaped parapet. The parapet has terra cotta coping and there is a glazed brick medallion and brick corbelling at the cornice. The house is two bays wide, with the entrance on the left side, sheltered by the original two-story brick front porch. The right bay has large single windows, sheltered by metal awnings, at both floors.
1 contributing

6415 Alabama Ave., c. 1880
Style or Category: Late Victorian Second Style or Form: Shotgun
Original Use: Single-family residence Present Use: Single-family residence
Architect: unknown Builder: unknown
This 1.5 story frame shotgun is one bay wide with a front facing gable; it is clad in asbestos siding. The front facade has a bay window on the first floor, and a single window at the half story level. The entrance is located on the south side, beneath a newer front porch. There are two gable dormers on the south side of the roof. There is one non-contributing frame garage with a gable roof.
1 contributing/ 1 non-contributing

6416 Alabama Ave., 1916 (building permit) Photo 32
Style or Category: Late 19th and 20th Century American Movements Second Style or Form: Craftsman
Original Use: Multi-family residence Present Use: Multi-family residence
Architect: H. Deutman Builder: none listed
This two-story brick two-family flat has a flat roof with an elaborate shaped parapet. The parapet has terra cotta coping and there is a glazed brick medallion and brick corbelling at the cornice. The house is two bays wide, with the entrance on the left side, sheltered by the original two-story brick front porch. The right bay has large single windows, sheltered by metal awnings, at both floors. There is one non-contributing frame garage, with a gable roof and vinyl siding.
1 contributing/ 1 non-contributing

6420 Alabama Ave., 1925 (building permit) Photo 33
Style or Category: Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements
Second Style or Form: Bungalow/Craftsman
Original Use: Multi-family residence Present Use: Multi-family residence
Architect: H. Heinrichs Builder: H. Heinrichs
This two-story brick two-family flat has a front facing gable roof of medium pitch. It is constructed of variegated brick, and is two bays wide. The front entrance is on the left side of the front facade. It has two doors sheltered by the original brick front porch. The porch has a front facing gable roof. There is a paired window on the first floor, and three single windows on the second floor. All windows have brick sills and lintels, and are sheltered by metal awnings. There is one non-contributing frame garage, with a gable roof and vinyl siding.
1 contributing/1 non-contributing

6421 Alabama Ave., 1940 (building permit) Photo 45

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Style or Category: Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals Second Style or Form: Tudor Revival

Original Use: Single-family residence Present Use: Single-family residence

Architect: none listed Builder: none listed

This 1.5 story brick house has a front facing gable roof, with a large gable dormer and brick chimney on the north side. The front facade is two bays wide at the first floor, with a projecting entrance beneath a gable awning at the first bay. The front door is a curved arch, and is surrounded by a brick corbelled archway with stone keystones. The second bay includes a group of three one-over-one windows, with brick sills and a flat brick lintel with stone quoins. A similar paired window is at the half story level. There is one non-contributing concrete block garage with a gable roof.

1 contributing/1 non-contributing

6424 Alabama Ave., 1925 (building permit) Photo 33

Style or Category: Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements

Second Style or Form: Bungalow/Craftsman

Original Use: Multi-family residence Present Use: Multi-family residence

Architect: H. Heinrichs Builder: H. Heinrichs

This two-story brick two-family flat has a front facing gable roof of medium pitch, and is two bays wide. The front entrance is on the left side of the front facade. It has two doors sheltered by the original brick front porch. The porch has a low-pitched hipped roof. There is a paired window on the first floor, and three single windows on the second floor. All are the original three-over-one wood windows, and have brick sills and lintels. There is one non-contributing frame garage, with a gable roof and vinyl siding.

1 contributing/1 non-contributing

6425 Alabama Ave., 1954 (building permit)

Style or Category: Modern Movement Second Style or Form:

Original Use: Single-family residence Present Use: Single-family residence

Architect: none listed Builder: none listed

This one-story brick house has a front facing gable roof and is two bays wide. The front door is on the right side, sheltered by a metal awning. At the left bay is a rectangular window with concrete sill, also sheltered by a metal awning.

1 non-contributing

6427 Alabama Ave., c. 1970

Style or Category: Modern Movement Second Style or Form: Non-Specific

Original Use: Single-family residence Present Use: Single-family residence

Architect: unknown Builder: unknown

This two-story frame house has a front facing gable roof. The two bay facade has entrance at the left corner, and a picture window to the right of the entrance. At the second floor are two single one-over-one windows.

1 non-contributing

6428 Alabama Ave., 1925 (building permit)

Style or Category: Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements

Second Style or Form: Bungalow/Craftsman

Original Use: Multi-family residence Present Use: Multi-family residence

Architect: H. Heinrichs Builder: H. Heinrichs

This two-story brick two-family flat has a front facing gable roof of medium pitch. It is constructed of variegated brick, and is two bays wide. The front entrance is on the left side of the front facade. It has two doors sheltered by the original brick front porch. The porch has a front facing gable roof. There is a paired window on the first floor,

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and three single windows on the second floor. All are the original three-over-one wood windows, and have brick sills and lintels. There is one non-contributing frame garage, with a gable roof and vinyl siding.

1 contributing/1 non-contributing

6430-34-36 Alabama Ave., 1927 (building permit) Photo 34

Style or Category: Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements

Second Style or Form: Bungalow/Craftsman

Original Use: Single-family residence Present Use: Single-family residence

Architect: H. Heinrichs, Jr. Builder: none listed

These three identical brick bungalows each have a low-pitched front facing gable roof. They have a large front porch, also with a front-facing gable roof, and limestone veneer tapered supports. The two bay front facade has the front door and a small window on the left, and a larger single window on the right. Both 6430 and 6436 have siding covering their tympana, while the tympanum on 6434 has been painted. Each house has a non-contributing garage, 6430 has a garage with aluminum siding, and 6434 and 6436 have garages with vinyl siding.

3 contributing/3 non-contributing

6431 Alabama Ave., 1905 (building permit) Photo 30

Style or Category: Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals Second Style or Form: Mixed

Original Use: Single-family residence Present Use: Single-family residence

Architect: none listed Builder: C. P. Branner

This two-story brick house has a flat roof with a front shaped parapet with a central triangular pediment and an ornate corbelled brick cornice. The two bay front facade includes an entrance on the right side, below a single one-over-one window at the second floor. Windows at the first bay on both floors are large one-over-one, with stone sills and brick segmental arched openings. A stringcourse of white glazed brick extends across the front facade at the sill level of both floors. There is one contributing frame garage, with a gable roof.

2 contributing

6433 Alabama Ave., 1905 (building permit) Photo 30

Style or Category: Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals Second Style or Form: Mixed

Original Use: Single-family residence Present Use: Single-family residence

Architect: none listed Builder: C. P. Branner

This two-story brick house has a flat roof with a front shaped parapet with a central triangular pediment and an ornate corbelled brick cornice. The two bay front facade includes an entrance on the left side, below a single window at the second floor which has been filled in with glass blocks. Windows at the second bay on both floors are large one-over-one, with stone sills and brick segmental arched openings.

1 contributing

6435 Alabama Ave., 1907 (building permit) Photo 31

Style or Category: Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals Second Style or Form: Mixed

Original Use: Single-family residence Present Use: Single-family residence

Architect: H. G. Patterson Builder: C. M. Seybolt

This one-story brick house has a flat roof with a shaped stepped parapet on the front facade, with four square pinnacles. The parapet has its original galvanized coping, although this has been removed from the top of the pinnacles. The cornice is also galvanized metal. The entrance to the house is on the side, and the front facade consists of one large arched window. This window has a stone sill, and white glazed bricks at the arch. White glazed bricks also form a stringcourse across the front facade.

1 contributing

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6437 Alabama Ave., 1907 (building permit)

Photo 31

Style or Category: Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals Second Style or Form: Mixed

Original Use: Single-family residence Present Use: Single-family residence

Architect: H. G. Patterson Builder: C. M. Seybolt

This one-story brick house has a flat roof with a shaped stepped parapet on the front facade, with four square pinnacles. The pinnacles and parapet have lost their original coping. The cornice is galvanized metal. The entrance to the house is on the side, and the front facade consists of one large arched window. This window has a stone sill, and white glazed bricks at the arch. White glazed bricks also form a stringcourse across the front facade. There is one non-contributing garage with a gable roof and aluminum siding.

1 contributing/1 non-contributing

6439 Alabama Ave., 1907 (building permit)

Photo 31

Style or Category: Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals Second Style or Form: Mixed

Original Use: Single-family residence Present Use: Single-family residence

Architect: H. G. Patterson Builder: C. M. Seybolt

This one-story brick house has a flat roof with a shaped stepped parapet on the front facade, with four square pinnacles and galvanized coping. The original cornice appears to have been removed. The entrance to the house is on the side, and the front facade consists of one large arched window. This window has a stone sill, and white glazed bricks at the arch. White glazed bricks also form a stringcourse across the front facade. There is one contributing frame garage with a gable roof.

2 contributing

6440 Alabama Ave., 1938 (building permit)

Style or Category: Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals Second Style or Form: Tudor Revival

Original Use: Single-family residence Present Use: Single-family residence

Architect: H. Heinrichs, Jr. Builder: none listed

This 1.5 story variegated brick cottage has a L-shaped plan and is two bays wide. The second bay has a front facing gable end, with a paired window sheltered by an awning. There is an internal brick chimney and a shed roof dormer on the gable wing. There is one contributing frame garage with a hipped roof.

2 contributing

6442 Alabama Ave., 1938 (building permit)

Style or Category: Modern Movement Second Style or Form: International Style

Original Use: Multi-family residence Present Use: Multi-family residence

Architect: none listed Builder: none listed

This two-story brick two-family flat has a flat roof and is constructed entirely of variegated buff brick. The front facade is two bays wide, with the two door entrance on the left, beneath a flat roofed awning. Above the entrance at the second floor is a small double casement window. At the second bay are paired windows at each floor. There is one contributing frame garage with a gable roof.

2 contributing

6443 Alabama Ave., 1927 (building permit)

Style or Category: Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements

Second Style or Form: Bungalow/Craftsman

Original Use: Single-family residence Present Use: Single-family residence

Architect: G. C. Reed Builder: G. C. Reed

This one-story brick bungalow has a front facing gable with a corner veranda and entrance, which is accessed by a curved brick arch. To the right of the arch is an exterior picturesque brick chimney, flanked on either side by single

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windows.

1 contributing

6444 Alabama Ave., c. 1960

Style or Category: Modern Movement Second Style or Form: Ranch Style
Original Use: Single-family residence Present Use: Single-family residence
Architect: unknown Builder: unknown

This one-story variegated brick house has a low shed roof with overhanging eaves and an L-shaped plan. There are no windows facing Alabama Ave., and it is entered at the side, on Mott Street. There is one non-contributing brick garage with a flat roof.

2 non-contributing

6600-02 Alabama Ave., 1916 (building permit)

Style or Category: Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals Second Style or Form: Mixed
Original Use: Multi-family residence Present Use: Multi-family residence
Architect: H. Heinrichs Builder: none listed

This two-story brick four-family flat has a flat roof with a front shaped parapet with white glazed terra cotta coping. The front facade is symmetrical, with a brick gable roof front porch. The porch appears to have been two-stories originally, with the roof added later. There are single windows on either side of the porch. First floor windows have a continuous stone sill and a drip label molding of white glazed brick, which extends across the front facade. Similar windows are directly above at the second floor. Former doors at the roofline of the porch have been turned into windows. There is drip label molding of white glazed brick at the second floor windows, as well as a similar string course above.

1 contributing

6601 Alabama Ave., 1911 (building permit)

Style or Category: Late Victorian Second Style or Form: Mixed
Original Use: Commercial/Residential Present Use: Multi-family residence
Architect: W. F. Marx Builder: none listed

This two-story commercial/residential building has a flat roof with red terra cotta coping. At the frieze is contrasting brick in a decorative stringcourse. There is a rounded turret at the northeast corner of the building. It has three single windows with stone sills. There are multiple identical single windows at the front and side facades of the second story. The first floor storefront has been filled in with brick, with smaller replacement windows added. There is one contributing frame garage, with a gable roof.

2 contributing

6604 Alabama Ave., 1903 (building permit)

Style or Category: Late Victorian Second Style or Form: Mixed
Original Use: Multi-family residence Present Use: Single-family residence
Architect: Casper P. Branner Builder: George Lane

This one-story brick dwelling has a flat roof with red terra cotta coping. The front facade has been covered in simulated masonry. There is a simple front door with transom, accessed by a concrete front porch. Other openings are single windows.

1 contributing

6607 Alabama Ave., c. 1890

Style or Category: Late Victorian Second Style or Form: Folk Victorian
Original Use: Single-family residence Present Use: Single-family residence

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Architect: unknown

Builder: unknown

This two-story frame house has a L-shaped plan and is two bays wide. The gable end facing the street has a paired window at the first floor, and a single one-over-one window at the second floor. There is an interior brick chimney. There is one contributing frame garage, with a gable roof.

2 contributing

6610 Alabama Ave., 1897 (building permit and certificate)

Style or Category: Late Victorian

Second Style or Form: Mixed

Original Use: Multi-family residence

Present Use: Single-family residence

Architect: none listed

Builder: none listed

This one-story brick house has a flat roof red terra cotta coping. The front cornice has variegated brick corbelling, with a central triangular pediment, and four square pinnacles. The front facade is symmetrical, with two wooden four-over-one windows. Each window has a stone sill and a brick segmental arched opening. The entrance is located at the south side of the house.

1 contributing

6612 Alabama Ave., 1889

Style or Category: Late Victorian

Second Style or Form: Mixed

Original Use: Multi-family residence

Present Use: Single-family residence

Architect: none listed

Builder: none listed

This two-story frame house has a flat roof. The front façade has the entrance at the left, beneath a canvass awning. To the right is a large single window with transom. At the second floor is a rectangular window, not original to the house. Both windows have non-functioning shutters. There is one contributing frame garage, with a gable roof.

2 contributing

6615 Alabama Ave., c. 1895

Style or Category: Late Victorian

Second Style or Form: Mixed

Original Use: Single-family residence

Present Use: Single-family residence

Architect: unknown

Builder: unknown

This one-story brick house has a flat roof with red terra cotta coping. There is a brick corbelled cornice. The front facade is one bay wide, with a paired window with transoms. This window has a brick segmental arched opening and stone sill. The entrance is located at the south side. There is one contributing frame garage, with a stone foundation, flat roof and vinyl siding.

2 contributing

6616 Alabama Ave., 1890 (building permit and certificate)

Style or Category: Late Victorian

Second Style or Form: Folk Victorian

Original Use: Single-family residence

Present Use: Single-family residence

Architect: none listed

Builder: none listed

This two-story frame house has an L-shaped plan. There is a hipped roof with a front facing gable at the second bay of the front facade. At this second bay are paired windows at each floor. At the first bay is the front entrance, beneath a shed roof porch.

1 contributing

6617 Alabama Ave., c. 1900

Style or Category: Late Victorian

Second Style or Form: Mixed

Original Use: Single-family residence

Present Use: Single-family residence

Architect: unknown

Builder: unknown

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This one-story brick house has a flat roof with red terra cotta coping. The front facade has two single one-over-one windows, with stone sills and brick segmental arched openings. The front entrance is recessed along the south side, within the L-shape of the house plan. It is sheltered by a small porch with a hipped roof.

1 contributing

6619-21 Alabama Ave., 1928 (building permit)

Style or Category: Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements

Second Style or Form: Bungalow/Craftsman

Original Use: Multi-family residence

Present Use: Multi-family residence

Architect: none listed

Builder: J. Rabenan

This two-story variegated brick four-family flat has a low-pitched hipped roof. The front facade is symmetrical, with a central front porch. The porch is two bays wide with a front gabled roof with half-timbering, on square brick supports. The porch is flanked on either side by single four-over-one windows that are original to the house. At the second floor there are four four-over-one windows.

1 contributing

6620 Alabama Ave., 1891 (building permit and certificate)

Style or Category: Late Victorian

Second Style or Form: Folk Victorian

Original Use: Single-family residence

Present Use: Single-family residence

Architect: none listed

Builder: none listed

This two-story frame dwelling has a front facing gable roof. The front facade has a shed roof porch which is a later addition. The front door is on the left, with two single windows to the right. At the second floor are three single one-over-one windows.

1 contributing

6622 Alabama Ave., 1891 (building permit and certificate)

Style or Category: Late Victorian

Second Style or Form: Folk Victorian

Original Use: Single-family residence

Present Use: Single-family residence

Architect: none listed

Builder: none listed

This two-story frame house has an L-shaped plan. There is a hipped roof with a front facing gable at the second bay of the front facade. At this second bay are paired windows at each floor. At the first bay is the front entrance, beneath a shed roof enclosed porch, which is a later addition.

1 contributing

6625 Alabama Ave., 1908 (building permit)

Style or Category: Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals

Second Style or Form: Mixed

Original Use: Multi-family residence

Present Use: Single-family residence

Architect: none listed

Builder: M. Theby

This two-story brick residence has a flat roof with red terra cotta coping, and square pinnacles at the front corners. There is decorative brickwork at the cornice. The front facade is two bays wide, with the front entrance at the second bay. Other openings are large single replacement windows, with stone sills and brick segmental arched lintels. Decorative bull nosed brick extends across the front facade above each window opening. There is one contributing frame garage, with a gable roof and vinyl siding.

2 contributing

6626 Alabama Ave., 1894 (building permit and certificate)

Style or Category: Late Victorian

Second Style or Form: Queen Anne

Original Use: Single-family residence

Present Use: Single-family residence

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Architect: Thos. Mellow

Builder: none listed

This 2.5 story frame house has a front facing gable roof with a small window within the pediment of the gable. The front facade is two bays wide, with the front door at the first bay. At the second bay of the first floor is a single window. They are sheltered by a wooden shed roof porch with a pedimented gable with fishscale shingles at the entrance. At the second floor is a single window at the first bay and a paired window at the second bay.

1 contributing

6629 Alabama Ave., c. 1900

Style or Category: Late Victorian

Second Style or Form: Mixed

Original Use: Single-family residence

Present Use: Single-family residence

Architect: unknown

Builder: unknown

This one-story brick house has a flat roof with red terra cotta coping. The front facade has two single one-over-one windows, with stone sills and brick segmental arched openings. The rough-cut limestone foundation and water table are visible. The front entrance is located on the south side of the house. There is a contributing brick garage, with a flat roof.

2 contributing

6630 Alabama Ave., 1907 (building permit)

Style or Category: Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals

Second Style or Form: Mixed

Original Use: Multi-family residence

Present Use: Multi-family residence

Architect: John Esser

Builder: J. B. Schaefer

This two-story brick two-family flat has a flat roof with an elaborately shaped parapet with a curved pediment. There is a bracketed cornice. At the first bay is a brick front porch, with square brick supports and a hipped roof. On the second floor are three single windows, each with a splayed lintel with keystones.

1 contributing

6631 Alabama Ave., 1899 (building certificate)

Style or Category: Late Victorian

Second Style or Form: Mixed

Original Use: Single-family residence

Present Use: Single-family residence

Architect: none listed

Builder: none listed

This two-story brick house has a flat roof with an elaborate corbelled brick cornice. The front entrance is located on the right side of the front facade, accessed by a newer wooden porch. To the left of the front door are two single one-over-one windows, with stone sills and brick segmental arched lintels. There are three identical windows at the second floor.

1 contributing

6635 Alabama Ave., c. 1895

Style or Category: Late Victorian

Second Style or Form: Mixed

Original Use: Single-family residence

Present Use: Single-family residence

Architect: unknown

Builder: unknown

This one-story brick house has a flat roof, with an elaborately shaped parapet. The parapet has a tall central triangular pediment, with four square pinnacles and brick corbelling in a contrasting brick. The front facade is one bay wide, and has a paired window, with a stone sill and brick segmental arched opening of alternating colored bricks. The entrance is located at the south side of the house.

1 contributing

6637 Alabama Ave., 1895 (building permit and certificate)

Style or Category: Late Victorian

Second Style or Form: Mixed

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Original Use: Single-family residence Present Use: Single-family residence
Architect: none listed Builder: Mrs. Ad. Heinrichs

This two-story brick house has a low-pitched hipped roof with two pedimented gables. The front entrance bay is extends slightly from the front facade, and includes a two-story brick front porch, with square brick columns. A door with transom at the second floor accesses this porch. To the left of the entrance bay are two single windows at each floor.

1 contributing

6641 Alabama Ave., 1905 (building permit)

Style or Category: Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals Second Style or Form: Mixed

Original Use: Single-family residence Present Use: Single-family residence

Architect: none listed Builder: Ziegelmeier & Sutter

This two-story brick house has a flat roof with an elaborate triangular pediment with pinnacles at the first bay. There is a galvanized cornice and coping at the front facade. At the second bay is a large two-story brick front porch, with a hipped roof. It is enclosed at the second floor. There is one contributing brick "stable", with a flat roof and probably built in 1906.

2 contributing

6703 Alabama Ave., c. 1890

Style or Category: Late Victorian Second Style or Form: Mixed

Original Use: Single-family residence Present Use: Single-family residence

Architect: unknown Builder: unknown

This 1.5 story frame house has a front facing gable roof. There are large shed roof dormers on either side of the roof, which are both later additions. The front facade has a hipped roof front porch on wrought iron supports. At the rear of the house is a one-story frame addition.

1 contributing

6707-09 Alabama Ave., c. 1880

Style or Category: Other: Vernacular Classical Second Style or Form: Frame

Original Use: Single-family residence Present Use: Single-family residence

Architect: unknown Builder: unknown

This one-story frame house has a front facing gable roof. There is an interior brick chimney. There is a small flat-roofed addition on the south side of the building, which was probably used as a store at one time.

1 contributing

6711 Alabama Ave., c. 1880

Style or Category: Late Victorian Second Style or Form: Italianate

Original Use: Single-family residence Present Use: Single-family residence

Architect: unknown Builder: unknown

This two-story brick house appears to have a low-pitched hipped roof. The front facade has three openings at each floor, with the front entrance to the right. It is sheltered by a wooden front porch, with a front facing gable roof. All windows on the front have stone sills and brick segmental arched openings. At the first floor are the original two-over-two wood windows.

1 contributing

6712 Alabama Ave., c. 1880

Style or Category: Other: Vernacular Classical Second Style or Form: Frame

Original Use: Single-family residence Present Use: Single-family residence

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St. Louis (Independent City), Missouri

Architect: unknown

Builder: unknown

This one-story frame house has a side-gabled roof, with a front facing gable dormer. The dormer has three three-over-one wooden windows. The front facade is symmetrical with a central front door flanked on either side by single three-over-one windows. There is a porch with a gable roof.

1 contributing

6713 Alabama Ave., 1907 (building permit)

Style or Category: Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals Second Style or Form: Mixed

Original Use: Commercial/residential Present Use: Multi-family residence

Architect: C. M. Seybolt Builder: none listed

This two-story commercial/residential building has a flat roof with a simply shaped front parapet with white galvanized coping. There is white glazed bricks along the frieze of the front facade. The first floor front facade has a storefront window on the left and two doors to the right. At the second floor is a large four-over-one wooden window and a three-over-one window, both original to the building. There is one non-contributing frame garage with metal siding.

1 contributing/1 non-contributing

6716 Alabama Ave., 1906 (building permit)

Style or Category: Late Victorian Second Style or Form: Mixed

Original Use: Single-family residence Present Use: Single-family residence

Architect: Michael Theby Builder: Michael Theby

This one-story brick house has a flat roof with terra cotta coping. The roof has square corner pilasters and there is simple coping at the cornice. The front facade has two openings, with a front door with transom on the right. The door is sheltered by a hipped roof front porch, with non-historic wrought iron supports. To the right of the porch is a large single window with stone sill.

1 contributing

6717 Alabama Ave., c. 1880

Style or Category: Late Victorian Second Style or Form: Folk Victorian

Original Use: Single-family residence Present Use: Single-family residence

Architect: unknown Builder: unknown

This 1.5 story frame house has a cross gabled roof and an interior brick chimney. At the left side of the front facade is the front facing gable, with two windows at the first floor and a small window at the half story level. To the right is the side gable, with a small porch with concrete foundation sheltering the entrance. The house is covered in asphalt siding.

1 contributing

6718 Alabama Ave., c. 1900

Style or Category: Other: Vernacular Classical Second Style or Form: Frame

Original Use: Single-family residence Present Use: Single-family residence

Architect: unknown Builder: unknown

This 1.5 story frame house has a front facing gable roof and central interior brick chimney. The front facade has the front door on the left, and two single windows at the first floor. There is another single window at the half story level. All windows have non-functioning shutters.

1 contributing

6721 Alabama Ave., c. 1880

Style or Category: Other: Vernacular Classical Second Style or Form: Frame

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Original Use: Single-family residence Present Use: Single-family residence
Architect: unknown Builder: unknown

This one-story frame house has a front facing gable roof. The front facade has two openings. The front door is on the left, and a wooden three-over-one window is on the right. There is a wooden gable roofed front porch.
1 contributing

6722 Alabama Ave., c. 1900

Style or Category: Other: Vernacular Classical Second Style or Form: Frame
Original Use: Single-family residence Present Use: Single-family residence
Architect: unknown Builder: unknown

This one-story frame house has a front facing gable roof. There is a small addition on the south side of the house. A non-historic front porch extends the length of the front facade. It is concrete with wrought iron supports. The original portion of the house has a single window and a front door on the front facade.
1 contributing

6723 Alabama Ave., c. 1875

Style or Category: Late Victorian Second Style or Form: Italianate
Original Use: Single-family residence Present Use: Single-family residence
Architect: unknown Builder: unknown

This one-story brick house has a front facing gable roof, with returned eaves. The front facade has a large brick bay window on the right side. The three windows in the bay are all two-over-two wooden. To the left is the front door, sheltered by a small wooden awning, which is not original to the house. There is a rough-cut limestone foundation with above ground basement windows below the bay. Each basement window has a stone segmental arched opening. There is one non-contributing frame garage, with vinyl siding and a gable roof.
1 contributing/1 non-contributing

6728 Alabama Ave., c. 1880

Style or Category: Late Victorian Second Style or Form: Mixed
Original Use: Single-family residence Present Use: Single-family residence
Architect: unknown Builder: unknown

This two-story frame house has a front facing gable roof. The front facade is two bays wide, with each bay being a single window with non-functioning shutters. The entrance is at the south side, sheltered by a non-historic porch with a shed roof. Near the rear of the house is a brick chimney. There is one contributing wood frame garage, with a gable roof.
2 contributing

6729 Alabama Ave., 1914 (building permit)

Style or Category: Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements
Second Style or Form: Bungalow/Craftsman
Original Use: Single-family residence Present Use: Single-family residence
Architect: H. M. Flier Builder: none listed

This 1.5 story brick bungalow has a side-gabled roof, with a shed dormer on the front facade. There is a small veranda with brick supports on the right side of the front facade. To the left is a window obscured by a metal awning. On the north side of the house is a small stained glass window and a bay window. There is one contributing concrete block outbuilding, with a gable roof.
2 contributing

6731 Alabama Ave., c. 1910

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Style or Category: Late Victorian

Second Style or Form: Mixed

Original Use: Single-family residence

Present Use: Single-family residence

Architect: unknown

Builder: unknown

This one-story brick house has a front facing gable roof, with siding within the pediment of the gable. The front facade has two single windows, each with stone sills and brick segmental arched openings. The entrance is located on the south side.

1 contributing

6733 Alabama Ave., c. 1890

Style or Category: Late Victorian

Second Style or Form: Mixed

Original Use: Single-family residence

Present Use: Single-family residence

Architect: unknown

Builder: unknown

This one-story brick house has a flat roof with terra cotta coping with square corner pinnacles. It has an L-shaped plan with the front entrance on the south side of the building. The front facade has a single paired window with a stone sill and brick segmental arched opening. There is simple brick corbelling at the cornice.

1 contributing

6734 Alabama Ave., c. 1880

Style or Category: Other: Vernacular Classical

Second Style or Form: Frame

Original Use: Single-family residence

Present Use: Single-family residence

Architect: unknown

Builder: unknown

This one-story frame house has a front facing gable roof. The front facade has a front door at the right, and a small non-historic wooden porch. The first two bays are single windows. There is a small window at the attic level.

1 contributing

6735 Alabama Ave., c. 1890

Style or Category: Late Victorian

Second Style or Form: Mixed

Original Use: Single-family residence

Present Use: Single-family residence

Architect: unknown

Builder: unknown

This one-story brick house has a flat roof with terra cotta coping. It has an L-shaped plan, with the front facade located on the section farthest from the street. The main section of the front facade has a paired window with a stone sill, and brick segmental arched opening of variegated bricks. Below is a basement window with an identical opening. The original cornice appears to have been removed, with simple brick being rebuilt.

1 contributing

6736 Alabama Ave., 1909 (building permit)

Style or Category: Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals

Second Style or Form: Mixed

Original Use: Multi-family residence

Present Use: Multi-family residence

Architect: W. P. Botts

Builder: none listed

This two-story brick two-family flat has a flat roof with red terra cotta coping. The cornice is corbelled brick, and the front corners of the building have brick pinnacles. The recessed front entrances are located on the left side of the front facade. To the right is a large window with a stone sill. At the second floor are three windows, also with stone sills. Above all bay openings is a brick drip molding that extends across the facade at both floors.

1 contributing

6738 Alabama Ave., c. 1875

Style or Category: Mid 19th Century

Second Style or Form: Federal

Original Use: Single-family residence

Present Use: Single-family residence

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Architect: unknown

Builder: unknown

This 1.5 story frame house has a side-gabled roof. There is a front facing gable dormer on the front facade. The first floor front facade has three openings, with the front door with transom to the right. On the left are two single replacement windows. There is a non-historic wooden front porch.

1 contributing

6739 Alabama Ave., c. 1880

Style or Category: Other: Vernacular Classical

Second Style or Form: Frame

Original Use: Single-family residence

Present Use: Single-family residence

Architect: unknown

Builder: unknown

This one-story frame house has a front facing gable roof and an interior brick chimney. The front facade has two single windows. The front door is located to the right, where there appears to be a small flat-roofed addition. There is a wooded porch with a flat roof.

1 contributing

6740 Alabama Ave., 1904 (building permit and certificate)

Style or Category: Late Victorian

Second Style or Form: Mixed

Original Use: Single-family residence

Present Use: Single-family residence

Architect: Jacob Fischer

Builder: Jacob Fischer

This one-story brick house has a flat roof. The front facade has a brick triangular pediment, with galvanized coping and a pinnacle. There is brick corbelling at the cornice. The front facade has two single windows, with a continuous stone sill and a brick segmental arched opening. The entrance is at the south side.

1 contributing

6745 Alabama Ave., c. 1875

Style or Category: Mid 19th Century

Second Style or Form: Mixed

Original Use: Single-family residence

Present Use: Single-family residence

Architect: unknown

Builder: unknown

This 1.5 story brick house has an unusual roof, which is mostly flat, but has a half side gable at the front facade. The entire roof has terra cotta coping. There is a gable roof dormer on the front facade, and a ribbon of three windows at the first floor. The entrance is located at the south side of the building.

1 contributing

6749 Alabama Ave., 1900 (building permit)

Style or Category: Late Victorian

Second Style or Form: Mixed

Original Use: Single-family residence

Present Use: Single-family residence

Architect: none listed

Builder: George Ibers

This two-story brick house has a medium-pitched hipped roof. The front facade is three bays wide, with the third bay stepping about a foot closer to the street than the rest of the house. This is the entrance bay and includes a front door with sidelights and a hipped roof front porch, with replacement wrought iron supports. Above the porch at the second story is a large single window with stone sills. Other openings are single windows also with stone sills.

1 contributing

6753 Alabama Ave., 1911 (building permit)

Style or Category: Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals

Second Style or Form: Mixed

Original Use: Single-family residence

Present Use: Multi-family residence

Architect: John Esser

Builder: W. P. Botts

This two-story brick residence has a flat roof with an elegant shaped parapet that includes a central curved pediment

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on the front façade. The pediment has galvanized coping and there is a galvanized cornice with dentils. The front façade has three openings at both floors. The original two doors have been removed and a single door added. All other openings are single windows with stone sills. Above the openings at each floor is a decorative continuous drip molding of white glazed bricks.

1 contributing

6755 Alabama Ave., 1913 (building permit)

Style or Category: Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals Second Style or Form: Mixed

Original Use: Multi-family residence Present Use: Multi-family residence

Architect: John Esser Builder: Zieglmeyer & Sutter

This two-story brick two-family dwelling has a flat roof with a simply shaped parapet with galvanized coping on the front facade. There is a galvanized cornice and glazed decorative brick at the frieze. The front facade has three openings, with a two-story front porch on the right side of the facade. The porch is brick with square brick supports, and a wrought iron banister at the second floor. Other openings are single windows with stone sills. Above the openings at each floor is a decorative continuous drip molding of white glazed bricks.

1 contributing

BROADWAY

6601 S. Broadway, 1927 & 1946 (building permits)

Style or Category: Modern Movement Second Style or Form:

Original Use: Commercial Present Use: Commercial

Architect: none listed Builder: none listed

This site has two contributing buildings, the oldest being a service station built in 1927. This small brick structure has a flat roof and is covered in stucco. The front facade is remarkably intact, with a central door, flanked on either side by large windows with brick sills. Behind the station is a metal building built in 1946. It is one-story with a flat roof, and was built to expand the existing service station.

1 contributing/ 1 non-contributing

6607 S. Broadway, c. 1890

Style or Category: Other: Vernacular Classical Second Style or Form: Frame

Original Use: Multi-family residence Present Use: Multi-family residence

Architect: unknown Builder: unknown

This two-story frame multiple dwelling has a front facing gable roof and a limestone foundation. It is covered in asphalt siding and has entrances on the south side. There is one non-contributing garage, with asbestos siding and a gable roof.

1 contributing/1 non-contributing

6609 S. Broadway, c. 1890

Style or Category: Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements

Second Style or Form: Foursquare

Original Use: Single-family residence Present Use: Single-family residence

Architect: unknown Builder: unknown

This two-story frame house has a medium-pitched hipped roof with a large brick chimney on the south side. The front facade is two bays wide, with the front entrance at the second bay. The front door is accessed by a small concrete block porch. Other bay openings are all single windows. The house has a rough-cut limestone foundation and is covered in vinyl siding. There is one non-contributing frame garage, with asphalt siding.

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1 contributing/1 non-contributing

6611 S. Broadway, 1938 (building permit)

Style or Category: Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements

Second Style or Form: Bungalow/Craftsman

Original Use: Commercial

Present Use: unknown

Architect: none listed

Builder: none listed

This one-story brick garage was built as a warehouse according to the building permit. It has a flat roof with a shaped front parapet, with red terra cotta coping. At the cornice are three decorative diamond patterns constructed from white glazed brick. The original garage doors appear to be intact. This includes an entrance on the left, with a larger wooden door for vehicle access on the right.

1 contributing

6615 S. Broadway, c. 1890

Style or Category: Other: Vernacular Classical Second Style or Form: Frame

Original Use: Single-family residence

Present Use: Single-family residence

Architect: unknown

Builder: unknown

This two-story frame residence has a front facing gable roof. It appears to be of frame construction, although asphalt siding is obscuring the building surface. The front facade has two single windows at both floors. The entrance is on the south side, beneath a two-story frame porch, with a lean-to roof. There is one non-contributing concrete block garage, with a flat roof, built in 1949.

1 contributing

6617-19 S. Broadway, 1939 (building permit)

Style or Category: Modern Movement

Second Style or Form: No-Style

Original Use: unknown

Present Use: Single-family residence

Architect: unknown

Builder: unknown

The original two-story brick multiple dwelling was demolished around 2005. Left on the site is the two historic outbuildings, which are both constructed of concrete block. The largest building has a double side-gabled roof, with side stepped parapets and exposed brackets at the roof. The front facade is symmetrical with a central door flanked on either side by single windows. At the rear of the property is a concrete block garage with a flat roof, built in 1947.

2 contributing

6627 S. Broadway, 1950 (building permit)

Style or Category: Modern Movement

Second Style or Form:

Original Use: Commercial

Present Use: Commercial

Architect: none listed

Builder: F. C. Briner

This one-story concrete block building has a flat roof. It was constructed as a garage, and is used as a used car lot today.

1 non-contributing

6633-37 S. Broadway, 1891 (building permit)

Style or Category: Mid-19th Century

Second Style or Form: Federal

Original Use: Multi-family residence

Present Use: Multi-family residence

Architect: unknown

Builder: unknown

An 1891 building permit exists for a brick dwelling on the northwest corner of Broadway and Haven, but the form and style of this building suggests that it could be much older. This multiple dwelling is three stories tall and has a

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side gabled roof with a brick corbelled cornice. The symmetrical front facade has two central single windows on the first floor, flanked on either side by entrance doors. At both the second and third story are four single windows, all with brick sills.

1 contributing

6703 S. Broadway, c. 1980

Style or Category: Modern Movement Second Style or Form:
Original Use: Commercial Present Use: Commercial
Architect: unknown Builder: unknown

This one-story convenience store is constructed of concrete blocks and has a flat roof. The front facade has a row of glass storefront windows.

1 non-contributing

6721 S. Broadway, 1908 (building permit)

Style or Category: Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals Second Style or Form: Classical Revival
Original Use: Commercial Present Use: Commercial
Architect: William T. Smith Builder: none listed

This one-story brick commercial building has a flat roof with terra cotta coping. The front cornice is terra cotta and bracketed, with a triangular terra cotta pediment above. At the corners of the front facade are elaborate terra cotta pilasters, with a classical motif.

1 contributing

6725 S. Broadway, 1896 (building permit)

Style or Category: Late Victorian Second Style or Form: Italianate
Original Use: Commercial/Residential Present Use: Commercial /Residential
Architect: none listed Builder: none listed

This two-story brick commercial/residential building is remarkably intact. It has a flat roof with an elaborate tin parapet with corner finials, a bracketed cornice, and a swag design along the frieze. The first floor cast iron storefront remains, with a central window flanked on either side by entrance doors. At the second floor are three single windows with stone sills and brick segmental arched openings. On the north side facade is a bay window at the second floor.

1 contributing

6727 S. Broadway, 1908 (building permit)

Style or Category: Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals Second Style or Form: Classical Revival
Original Use: Commercial Present Use: Commercial
Architect: none listed Builder: none listed

According to the building permit this two-story brick building was originally a livery stable. The building has a flat roof with terra cotta coping. The front facade is symmetrical with a simple corbelled cornice. The first floor has an art deco remodel, that includes a concrete facade and a central door flanked on either side by large windows filled in with glass blocks. A permit indicates this alteration may have occurred in 1923. At the second floor are four multi-paned windows with brick sills.

1 contributing

6807-6827 S. Broadway, c. 1920

Style or Category: Modern Movement Second Style or Form: Art Deco
Original Use: Industry Present Use: Industry
Architect: unknown Builder: unknown

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This one-story brick and concrete commercial/warehouse has a flat roof with concrete coping. The front facade is streamlined, with a long concrete stringcourse above a band of rectangular glass block windows. The windows share a continuous concrete sill. A simple glass door front entrance with sidelights is on the left side of the front facade.

1 contributing

HAVEN

117 Haven, 1958 (building permit)

Photo 46

Style or Category: Modern Movement

Second Style or Form:

Original Use: Single-family residence

Present Use: Single-family residence

Architect: Alfred J. Johnson

Builder: W. H. Dickinson

This one-story brick house has a low-pitched hipped roof. The house is constructed of variegated brick and has a concrete foundation. The front facade is two bays wide, with a small window at the first bay, and the front door and a rectangular window at the second bay. There is one non-contributing garage, with vinyl siding and a gable roof.

2 non-contributing

120-22 Haven, 1894 (building permit)

Style or Category: Late Victorian

Second Style or Form: Mixed

Original Use: Multi-family residence

Present Use: Multi-family residence

Architect: none listed

Builder: none listed

This one-story brick duplex has elements of the Richardsonian Romanesque and Classical Revival styles. The roof is flat, with a front shaped parapet that includes square pilasters with urns. The front facade is three bays wide, and the front entrances are in the middle bay recessed behind a round arched openings. On either side are curved windows also with brick round arched openings and an archivolts.

1 contributing

123 Haven, 1893 (building permit)

Style or Category: Late Victorian

Second Style or Form: Second Empire/Mansard

Original Use: Single-family residence

Present Use: Single-family residence

Architect: none listed

Builder: none listed

This one-story brick house has an irregular floor plan and a simplified mansard roof. There is a carved wood cornice with brackets. The front facade is L-shaped and two bays wide, with a large window with a segmental arched opening and stone sill at the first bay. At the second bay is the front entrance. There is one contributing frame garage, with a gable roof, probably built in 1956.

2 contributing

126-28 Haven, c. 1870

Style or Category: Late Victorian

Second Style or Form: Italianate

Original Use: Multi-family residence

Present Use: Multi-family residence

Architect: unknown

Builder: unknown

This two-story brick multiple dwelling has a low-pitched hipped roof. The front facade is symmetrical and four bays wide. The two front entrances are located at the second and third bays. They are recessed behind a brick opening with a stone lintel. All other bays have single windows with stone sills and lintels.

1 contributing

129 Haven, 1897 (building permit)

Style or Category: Late Victorian

Second Style or Form: Queen Anne

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Original Use: Multi-family residence Present Use: Multi-family residence
Architect: none listed Builder: none listed

This 2.5 story brick house has a complicated roof with a central hip and a front facing gable pediment on the right side of the front facade. At the northwest corner of the house is a corner tower with a pyramidal roof. There is a large two-story brick front porch with two arched openings just below the tower. It shelters two doors with transoms. Other openings are single windows with continuous sills. There is one non-contributing frame garage, built in 1963.

1 contributing/1 non-contributing

208-210 Haven, c. 1870

Style or Category: Mid-19th Century Second Style or Form: Federal
Original Use: Multi-family residence Present Use: Multi-family residence
Architect: unknown Builder: unknown

This two-story brick two-family row house has a side-gabled roof with side parapets. The front facade is symmetrical and four bays wide. The two front doors are central, and accessed by a non-historic wooden porch. The basement is partially above ground, and there are two basement entrance doors below the first floor doors. All other openings are single windows with stone sills. Simulated masonry from the 1940s or 50s has been applied to most of the building.

1 contributing

216-218 Haven, c. 1870

Style or Category: Mid-19th Century Second Style or Form: Federal
Original Use: Multi-family residence Present Use: Multi-family residence
Architect: unknown Builder: unknown

This two-story brick two-family row house has a side-gabled roof. The front facade is symmetrical and four bays wide. The two front doors are located at the first and fourth bays. Each is accessed by a small non-historic porch. All other openings are single replacement windows, with stone sills and brick segmental arched openings.

1 contributing

223-227 Haven, 1956 (building permit)

Style or Category: Modern Movement Second Style or Form: Ranch Style
Original Use: Multi-family residence Present Use: Multi-family residence
Architect: none listed Builder: Selmer Campbell

This one-story duplex has a low-pitched gable-on-hip roof and variegated brick construction on a concrete foundation. Entrances are singles doors and windows are metal and rectangular, with concrete sills. There is a non-contributing concrete block garage, built in 1963.

2 non-contributing

614 Haven, 1891 (building permit and certificate)

Style or Category: Late Victorian Second Style or Form: Shingle Style
Original Use: Single-family residence Present Use: Single-family residence
Architect: none listed Builder: none listed

This two story frame residence has an unusual facade covered in wood shingles. The front facade is symmetrical, with a large front porch with multiple round arches. Above the porch is a wide gable roofed dormer, which has a balcony on the center of the porch roof. There is another dormer on the west side of the house, which has a hipped roof. The main roof of the house is a high hip, with a central brick chimney.

1 contributing

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617 Haven, 1892 (building permit)

Photo 17

Style or Category: Late Victorian

Second Style or Form: Queen Anne

Original Use: Single-family residence

Present Use: Single-family residence

Architect: A. M. Baker

Builder: R. Nielson

This 2.5 story brick house has a hipped roof with a gable roof dormer at the first bay, and a gable facing end at the second bay. A large wooden porch with a shed roof shelters the front entrance. At the second floor are four two-over-two windows, each with a brick segmental arched lintel and what appears to be a stone continuous sill.

1 contributing

621 Haven, 1894 (building permit)

Photo 25

Style or Category: Late Victorian

Second Style or Form: Queen Anne

Original Use: Single-family residence

Present Use: Single-family residence

Architect: none listed

Builder: Thielker Bros.

This 2.5 story brick house has a high pitched hipped roof with a gable facing end on the right side of the front facade. At the first floor of this gable end is a brick porch with two openings of curved arches. To the left of the porch is a curved turret with a conical roof. There are several curved, vinyl replacement windows within the turret, all with a continuous stone sill. To the left of the turret is an exterior brick chimney and narrow windows at both the first and second floor.

1 contributing

701 Haven, c. 1960

Style or Category: Modern Movement

Second Style or Form: Ranch Style

Original Use: Single-family residence

Present Use: Single-family residence

Architect: unknown

Builder: unknown

This one-story ranch house has a side-gabled roof. The front entrance and a single window recessed beneath the roof at the center of the front facade. This area is covered in simulated masonry. It is flanked on either side by paired windows with non-functioning shutters.

1 non-contributing

803 Haven, c. 1890

Style or Category: Late Victorian

Second Style or Form: Folk Victorian

Original Use: Single-family residence

Present Use: vacant

Architect: unknown

Builder: unknown

This two-story frame house has an L-shaped plan and a rubble limestone foundation. At the first bay of the front facade is a hipped roof brick front porch, that is an historic addition. The second bay is a front facing gable end, with a paired window at the second floor and a bay window at the first floor. The house is covered in asphalt siding, but it is undergoing a rehab in 2006. There is a contributing brick garage, with a hipped roof, and three wooden garage doors facing Idaho Ave. It appears to be built in the 1930s, possibly in two different sections.

2 contributing

807 Haven, 1889 (building certificate)

Style or Category: Other: Vernacular Classical

Second Style or Form: Frame

Original Use: Single-family residence

Present Use: Single-family residence

Architect: none listed

Builder: none listed

This one-story frame house has a front facing gable roof with an interior brick chimney. The front facade has two bay openings, both single windows. There is one contributing frame garage, with a gable roof.

2 contributing

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HOLLY HILLS

510 Holly Hills, c. 1885

Style or Category: Late Victorian	Second Style or Form: Queen Anne
Original Use: Single-family residence	Present Use: Single-family residence
Architect: unknown	Builder: unknown

This 1.5 story frame house has a complicated floor plan and roofline, with a front facing gable in front of a pyramidal roof. There is a single bay in the gable end, with double windows at the first floor and a single window at the second floor. At the intersection of the wings is a small porch with a shed roof, where the front door is located. 1 contributing

514 Holly Hills, c. 1885

Style or Category: Late Victorian	Second Style or Form: Queen Anne
Original Use: Single-family residence	Present Use: Single-family residence
Architect: unknown	Builder: unknown

This 2.5 story frame house has a complicated floor plan and roofline. The roof has a high pitched hip, with a central interior brick chimney, and front facing gables including two on the front facade. The front facade is two bays wide, with a front door with transom, and single second floor window at the first gable end bay. The second bay at the second gable end includes paired windows at the first and second floor. 1 contributing

520 Holly Hills, 1906 (building permit)

Photo 35

Style or Category: Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals	Second Style or Form: Mixed
Original Use: Single-family residence	Present Use: Single-family residence
Architect: J. V. Kinney	Builder: none listed

This one-story brick house has a distinctive front shaped parapet, with a central triangular pediment with brick corbelling. The two bay front façade has two single windows with segmental arched openings and stone lintels at the first bay. The second bay has the front door sheltered by the original brick hipped roof front porch. There is one contributing frame garage with a gable roof and the original door. 2 contributing

524 Holly Hills, c. 1890

Photo 35

Style or Category: Late Victorian	Second Style or Form: Queen Anne
Original Use: Single-family residence	Present Use: Single-family residence
Architect: unknown	Builder: unknown

This two-story frame house has a complicated roofline and floor plan. The roof has a high pitched hip, with an internal brick chimney and several front facing gable ends. A large enclosed porch with a gable roof is at the first bay on the front facade. Windows are single and one-over-one. There is one non-contributing frame garage, with a gable roof and asbestos siding. 1 contributing/1 non-contributing

600 Holly Hills, 1901 (building permit)

Style or Category: Late Victorian	Second Style or Form: Mixed
Original Use: Commercial/Residential	Present Use: Multi-family residence
Architect: C.P. Branner	Builder: none listed

This two-story brick building originally had a storefront on the first floor. It has a flat roof with red terra cotta coping, and the original cornice has been removed. The first floor storefront windows have been removed and replaced with a glazed brick, which may be an historic alteration. The second floor windows are single one-over-

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one with stone sills and segmental arched openings.
1 contributing

606 Holly Hills, 1901 (building permit)

Style or Category: Late Victorian	Second Style or Form: Mixed
Original Use: Commercial/Residential	Present Use: Multi-family residence
Architect: C.P. Branner	Builder: none listed

This two-story brick house has a flat roof and is two bays wide. There is simple brick corbelling at the cornice. The front entrance is recessed on the right side of the front facade. To the left is a paired window with a segmental arched opening. On the second floor are three single windows, also with segmental arched openings.

1 contributing

612 Holly Hills, c. 1885

Style or Category: Late Victorian	Second Style or Form: Second Empire/Mansard
Original Use: Single family residence	Present Use: Single family residence
Architect: unknown	Builder: unknown

This two-story brick residence has a modified slate mansard roof with a bracketed cornice. It is two bays wide, with paired windows at the first bay, with stone lug sills and brick segmental arched openings. The entrance is at the second bay, beneath a single window with a stone lug sill. There is one contributing frame garage, with a gable roof.

2 contributing

614 Holly Hills, c. 1885

Style or Category: Late Victorian	Second Style or Form: Second Empire/Mansard
Original Use: Single family residence	Present Use: Single family residence
Architect: unknown	Builder: unknown

This two-story brick house has a slate mansard roof with a wooden bracketed cornice. At the mansard is a dormer with a paired window and a hipped roof. The front facade is one bay wide, with a paired window with a carved wood lintel and a stone sill. The entrance is on the east side facade.

1 contributing

616 Holly Hills, c. 1890

Style or Category: Late Victorian	Second Style or Form: Second Empire/Mansard
Original Use: Single family residence	Present Use: Single family residence
Architect: unknown	Builder: unknown

This one-story brick house has a modified mansard roof. The front facade has a front door with transom on the left, and a single window with brick segmental arched opening to the right.

1 contributing

618 Holly Hills, 1916 (building permit)

Style or Category: Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals	Second Style or Form: Mixed
Original Use: Multi-family Residence	Present Use: Multi-family Residence
Architect: M. Deutman	Builder: none listed

This two-story brick house was originally a two-family flat, although now it is a single family residence. It has a flat roof with a distinctive shaped parapet, with a central pediment with a white brick medallion and white glazed terra cotta coping. The front facade is two bays wide, with a two-story brick front porch with wooden brackets on the right side. The left bay has the original four-over-one wooden windows. There is one non-contributing garage with vinyl siding.

1 contributing/1 non-contributing

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620 Holly Hills, 1916 (building permit)

Style or Category: Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals Second Style or Form: Mixed

Original Use: Multi-family Residence Present Use: Multi-family Residence

Architect: M. Deutman Builder: none listed

This two-story brick two-family flat is two bays wide. It has a flat roof with a distinctive shaped parapet, with a central pediment with a white brick medallion and white glazed terra cotta coping. The front facade has the original two-story brick front porch with wooden brackets on the right side.

1 contributing

624 Holly Hills, 1908 (building permit)

Photo 43

Style or Category: Late Victorian Second Style or Form: Italianate

Original Use: Commercial/Residential Present Use: unknown

Architect: H. Shaumberg Builder: none listed

This two-story brick commercial/residential building has a flat roof with a side stepped parapet and a front cornice with brackets. A recessed door is at the northwest corner, behind an iron column. The storefront windows remain intact. At the second floor, on the front facade, are three round-arched windows with stone sills.

1 contributing

700 Holly Hills, 1908 (building permit)

Photo 44

Style or Category: Commercial Building Second Style or Form: Mixed

Original Use: Commercial/residential Present Use: unknown

Architect: F. J. Fendler Builder: none listed

This brick two-story corner commercial/residential building shows elements of a variety of styles. Its dominant feature is a corner turret with a conical roof. The roofing material of the turret is slate, as is the false front mansard which has a dormer and a stepped parapet on the west side. At the first floor the turret is supported by a wrought iron post, and an entrance is recessed behind.

1 contributing

708-10 Holly Hills, 1904 (building permit)

Photo 44

Style or Category: Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals Second Style or Form: Classical Revival

Original Use: Multi-family residence Present Use: Multi-family residence

Architect: none listed Builder: F. J. Fendler

The brick house is symmetrical in form, and is divided into two flats. It has a flat roof with red terra cotta coping. The two front doors are centrally located on the front facade, and are ascended by the concrete stairs and porch, which has a small shed roof and wrought iron posts. The entrances are flanked by single one-over-one windows.

1 contributing

712 Holly Hills, c. 1885

Style or Category: Late Victorian Second Style or Form: Second Empire/Mansard

Original Use: Single-family residence Present Use: Single-family residence

Architect: unknown Builder: unknown

This two-story brick house has a mansard roof above a wooden cornice. There is a gable roof dormer in the mansard. The front entrance is on the left side of the front facade. A single window is to the right of the front door, and has non-functioning shutters. There is one contributing frame garage, with a gable roof.

2 contributing

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714 Holly Hills, 1912 (building permit)

Style or Category: Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals Second Style or Form: Mixed

Original Use: Single-family residence Present Use: Single-family residence

Architect: J. Hartman Builder: none listed

The one story brick house has a simply-shaped parapet roof with white glazed terra cotta coping and an elaborate cornice with wide dentils. There is a brick front porch on the left side of the front facade, which has a shed roof and columns supported on brick pedestals. There is one contributing frame garage, with a gable roof.

2 contributing

718 Holly Hills, 1912 (building permit)

Style or Category: Late Victorian Second Style or Form: Folk Victorian

Original Use: Single-family residence Present Use: Single-family residence

Architect: none listed Builder: none listed

This two story frame home may have had Queen Anne details when it was originally constructed. It has a complicated floor plan, with a central bay that has a gable end and a bay window on the first floor. A third bay has single windows and each floor, and a hipped roof dormer, which is probably a later addition.

1 contributing

IDAHO AVE.

6402-08 Idaho Ave., 1925 (building permit)

Style or Category: Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals Second Style or Form: Classical Revival

Original Use: Multi-family residence Present Use: Multi-family residence

Architect: W. F. Sheehan Builder: Mississippi Valley Construction Co.

The large apartment building is rectangular in shape with a symmetrical facade that is five bays wide along Idaho Ave. It has a flat roof with a simply shaped parapet, and white glazed terra cotta coping. There are two front entrances, four doors each, with the original brick porch, that has a hipped roof overhang supported by wooden brackets. The multiple windows have simple stone sills.

1 contributing

6414 Idaho Ave., 1884 (building permit)

Style or Category: Late Victorian Second Style or Form: Mixed

Original Use: Single-family residence Present Use: vacant

Architect: none listed Builder: none listed

This two-story frame house is rectangular in plan and has a hipped roof. There are two front doors, between which is a large window. The second story has two small, single windows in altered bays. The entire house is covered in vinyl siding.

1 non-contributing

6418-20 Idaho Ave., 1908 (building permit)

Style or Category: Late Victorian Second Style or Form: Mixed

Original Use: Multi-family residence Present Use: Multi-family residence

Architect: G. M. Walrond Builder: none listed

This brick four family flat has a symmetrical front facade and is three bays wide. The entrance bay includes four front doors centered on the front facade, sheltered by a wooden porch which is a later addition. Window openings are single one-over-one with a stone sill. The roof is flat and there is a galvanized cornice below simple brick corbelling.

1 contributing

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6422 Idaho Ave., 1907 (building permit)

Style or Category: Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals Second Style or Form: Mixed
Original Use: Multi-family residence Present Use: Single-family residence
Architect: Chas. T. Richards Builder: none listed

This two-story brick flat appears to have been turned into a single family house. It has a flat roof with a galvanized cornice with brackets. The front entrance is on the left side of the front facade and is beneath a porch with a shed roof. To the right and above are single windows with stone sills. There is one non-contributing frame garage.
1 contributing/1 non-contributing

6424 Idaho Ave., c. 1875

Photo 7

Style or Category: Mid-19th Century Second Style or Form: Mixed
Original Use: Single-family residence Present Use: Single-family residence
Architect: unknown Builder: unknown

This one-story frame house has a side-gabled roof and a symmetrical front facade. The front door is centered with a small awning with wooden brackets above. A single window is on each side of the door. An addition is at the rear of the house, creating an L-shaped plan. It is covered in asphalt siding. There is one contributing frame garage, which is two bays wide.
2 contributing

6429 Idaho Ave., 1896 (building permit)

Style or Category: Late Victorian Second Style or Form: Folk Victorian
Original Use: Single-family residence Present Use: Single-family residence
Architect: none listed Builder: none listed

This frame house is symmetrical with a cross gabled roof. Beneath the front facing gable is a small single window. A simple hipped roof porch with square wood supports is centrally located on the front facade. Beneath the porch is the front entrance. Two one-over-one windows flank the porch and entrance.
1 contributing

6430 Idaho Ave., 1907 (building permit)

Style or Category: Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals Second Style or Form: Mixed
Original Use: Multi-family residence Present Use: Single-family residence
Architect: C.P. & W. Branner Builder: none listed

This two-story brick residence was originally a two-family flat. It has a flat roof with a simply shaped parapet with terra cotta coping. The front facade is two bays wide, with an entrance on the left side. Windows are single one-over-one with stone sills and non-functioning shutters. The original front porch has been removed.
1 contributing

6431 Idaho Ave., 1901 (building permit)

Style or Category: Other: Vernacular Classical Second Style or Form: Frame
Original Use: Single-family residence Present Use: Single-family residence
Architect: none listed Builder: none listed

The small frame house would have originally been a small Victorian shotgun cottage, with a front gabled roof form. It appears to have two additions, a shed roof addition at the left side, a flat roof addition was added in front of that later, extending the front facade. It has created a house that is a gable front and wing. A hipped roof porch is also a later addition. Under the porch, on the left, is a single window, to the right and central under the gable is the front entrance.
1 non-contributing

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6432 Idaho Ave., 1907 (building permit)

Style or Category: Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals Second Style or Form: Mixed

Original Use: Multi-family residence Present Use: Multi-family residence

Architect: C.P. & W. Branner Builder: none listed

This two-story brick two-family flat has a flat roof with a simply shaped parapet with terra cotta coping. The front facade is two bays wide, with an entrance on the left side. Windows are single one-over-one with stone sills. The original front porch has been removed. There is a contributing frame garage, with a gable roof.

2 contributing

6435 Idaho Ave., 1908 (building permit)

Photo 36

Style or Category: Late 19th and Early 20th Century Revival Second Style or Form: Mixed

Original Use: Multi-family residence Present Use: Multi-family residence

Architect: Cooper P. Branner Builder: none listed

This two-story two-family flat has a flat roof with terra cotta coping. The front cornice has elaborate brick corbelling. There is a two story front porch, with square brick supports, which extends the length of the front façade.

1 contributing

6436 Idaho Ave., 1907 (building permit)

Style or Category: Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals Second Style or Form: Mixed

Original Use: Multi-family residence Present Use: Multi-family residence

Architect: C.P. & W. Branner Builder: none listed

This two-story brick two-family flat has a flat roof with a simply shaped parapet with terra cotta coping. The front facade is two bays wide, with the original two-story brick front porch on the left side. Windows are single one-over-one with stone sills.

1 contributing

6438 Idaho Ave., 1907 (building permit)

Style or Category: Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals Second Style or Form: Mixed

Original Use: Multi-family residence Present Use: Multi-family residence

Architect: C.P. & W. Branner Builder: none listed

This two-story brick two-family flat has a flat roof with a simply shaped parapet with terra cotta coping. The front facade is two bays wide, with the original two-story brick front porch on the left side. Windows are single one-over-one with stone sills.

1 contributing

6439 Idaho Ave., 1912 (building permit)

Style or Category: Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements

Second Style or Form: Bungalow/Craftsman

Original Use: Multi-family residence Present Use: Multi-family residence

Architect: William Branner Builder: none listed

This two-story two-family flat has a flat roof with terra cotta coping. The front cornice has brick corbelling, with two square corner pinnacles at the corner of the building. On the right side of the front facade there is a two story front porch, with square brick supports. The original multi-paned wood door with transom opens onto the second floor of the porch. To the left of the porch, at both floors, is a paired window with a stone sill.

1 contributing

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6440 Idaho Ave., 1907 (building permit)

Style or Category: Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals Second Style or Form: Mixed

Original Use: Multi-family residence Present Use: Multi-family residence

Architect: C.P. & W. Branner Builder: none listed

This two-story brick two-family flat has a flat roof with a simply shaped parapet with terra cotta coping. The front facade is two bays wide, with the original two-story brick front porch on the left side. The second floor of the porch has been enclosed with brick and has a gable roof. It is not clear if this was an original feature to the house.

Windows on the right side are double replacement windows, with a transom. There is one contributing frame garage with a gable roof.

2 contributing

6443 Idaho Ave., 1912 (building permit)

Style or Category: Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements

Second Style or Form: Bungalow/Craftsman

Original Use: Multi-family residence Present Use: Multi-family residence

Architect: William Branner Builder: none listed

This two-story two-family flat has a flat roof with terra cotta coping. The front cornice has brick corbelling, with two square corner pinnacles at the corner of the building. On the right side of the front facade there is a two story front porch, with wrought iron supports. The original multi-paned wood door with transom opens onto the second floor of the porch. To the left of the porch, at both floors, is a paired window with a stone sill. The first floor window has a continuous sill which extends the length of the front facade. There is one contributing frame garage with a gable roof and asphalt siding.

2 contributing

6601 Idaho Ave., 1929 (building certificate)

Style or Category: Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements

Second Style or Form: Bungalow/Craftsman

Original Use: Single-family residence Present Use: Single-family residence

Architect: none listed Builder: none listed

This one-story brick house has a side-gabled roof with a veranda at the northeast corner. It is supported by a square brick column. The front facade is two bays wide, with a window sheltered by a metal awning at the first bay.

1 contributing

6602 Idaho Ave., 1923 (building permit)

Style or Category: Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements

Second Style or Form: Bungalow/Craftsman

Original Use: Single-family residence Present Use: Single-family residence

Architect: H. Heinrichs, Jr. Builder: H. Heinrichs, Jr.

This one-story brick bungalow has a medium-pitched front facing gable roof. There is a low-pitched gable roof front porch which extends across the front facade. It shelters a central front door, flanked on either side by single windows.

1 contributing

6605 Idaho Ave., 1928 (building certificate)

Style or Category: Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements

Second Style or Form: Bungalow/Craftsman

Original Use: Single-family residence Present Use: Single-family residence

Architect: none listed Builder: none listed

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This one-story brick house has a side-gabled roof. There is a low-pitched front facing gable porch which extends the front facade. It is supported on tapered brick columns. It shelters a central front door. To the left of the door is a single window. To the right is a paired window. There is one contributing frame garage, with a gable roof and asbestos siding.

2 contributing

6608 Idaho Ave., 1897 (building certificate)

Style or Category: Late Victorian	Second Style or Form: Mixed
Original Use: Single-family residence	Present Use: Single-family residence
Architect: none listed	Builder: none listed

This one-story brick house has a flat roof with red terra cotta coping. The front facade has the front door with transom on the left. At the right is a single window.

1 contributing

6609 Idaho Ave., 1928 (building certificate)

Style or Category: Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements	
Second Style or Form: Bungalow/Craftsman	
Original Use: Single-family residence	Present Use: Single-family residence
Architect: none listed	Builder: none listed

This one-story brick house has a low-pitched hip-on-gable roof. The front facade has a brick porch, with no roof. The front facade has three openings. The original wooden front door is slightly left of center. To the left of the door is a single window. To the right is a paired window with non-functioning shutters.

1 contributing

6610 Idaho Ave., 1906 (building permit and certificate)

Style or Category: Late Victorian	Second Style or Form: Mixed
Original Use: Multi-family residence	Present Use: Single-family residence
Architect: Branner Bros.	Builder: Branner Bros.

This two-story brick residence has a flat roof with terra cotta coping. The front facade is two bays wide, with two front doors at the first bay. There is a large two-over-two window, with stone sill and brick segmental arched opening at the second bay. In 2004 the second floor and cornice were largely rebuilt with original materials. There is a contributing frame outbuilding with a gable roof.

2 contributing

6613 Idaho Ave., c. 1900

Style or Category: Late Victorian	Second Style or Form: Folk Victorian
Original Use: Single-family residence	Present Use: Single-family residence
Architect: unknown	Builder: unknown

This 1.5 story frame house has a front facing gable roof, with a hipped roof porch with brick supports extending the front facade. At the half story level is a ribbon of three three-over-one windows. There is a side-gabled one-story addition on the south side of the house, although it is possible this section is older. There is one contributing frame garage, with a gable roof and asphalt siding.

2 contributing

6614 Idaho Ave., c. 1895

Style or Category: Late Victorian	Second Style or Form: Romanesque Revival
Original Use: Multi-family residence	Present Use: Single-family residence
Architect: unknown	Builder: unknown

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This one-story brick house has a flat roof with white glazed terra cotta coping. There is a corbelled brick cornice on the front facade. The front of the house is one bay wide, with a one rounded arch window, with sidelights and a stone sill. The entrance is along the south side of the house.

1 contributing

6616 Idaho Ave., c. 1900

Style or Category: Other: Vernacular Classical Second Style or Form: Frame

Original Use: Single-family residence Present Use: Single-family residence

Architect: unknown Builder: unknown

This one-story frame house has an L-shaped plan with a front facing gable roof at its first two bays. This gable roof has returned eaves, and each bay includes a single one-over-one window. The entrance is located to the right of the gable. The rough-cut limestone foundation is visible.

1 contributing

6617 Idaho Ave., c. 1890

Style or Category: Other: Vernacular Classical Second Style or Form: Frame

Original Use: Single-family residence Present Use: Single-family residence

Architect: unknown Builder: unknown

This one-story frame house has a front-facing gable roof and a symmetrical front facade. The front entrance is centered, flanked on either side by single one-over-one windows.

1 contributing

6620 Idaho Ave., c. 1885

Style or Category: Late Victorian Second Style or Form: Folk Victorian

Original Use: Single-family residence Present Use: Single-family residence

Architect: unknown Builder: unknown

This 1.5 story frame house has a front facing gable roof and a rubble limestone foundation. The gable end has a paired window at both floors. Along the south side of the house is a small porch, sheltering the front door, and a one-story addition. There are small square windows at the half-story level along the south facade. There is a contributing frame outbuilding with a gable roof.

2 contributing

6621 Idaho Ave., 1888 (building certificate)

Style or Category: Other: Vernacular Classical Second Style or Form: Frame

Original Use: Single-family residence Present Use: Single-family residence

Architect: none listed Builder: Louis Thiemet

This frame shotgun house has a front facing gable roof. There is a hipped roof porch with wooden supports on the front facade. The porch shelters a front door and single window.

1 contributing

6622 Idaho Ave., c. 1890

Style or Category: Other: Vernacular Classical Second Style or Form: Frame

Original Use: Single-family residence Present Use: Single-family residence

Architect: unknown Builder: unknown

This one-story frame house has a front facing gable roof. There are two three-over-one windows within this gable end, both with non-functioning shutters. A rubble limestone foundation is visible. At the south side of the house is an addition with a flat roof and terra cotta coping. A 1912 permit probably refers to this addition and reveals it to be brick, although it is currently covered in vinyl siding.

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1 contributing

6623 Idaho Ave., 1903 (building permit)

Style or Category: Late Victorian Second Style or Form: Mixed
Original Use: Single-family residence Present Use: Single-family residence
Architect: none listed Builder: J. V. Kinney

This one-story brick house has a flat roof with terra cotta coping. The front parapet has a center triangle and elaborate brick corbelling at the cornice. The front facade is one bay wide, with a single window with a stone lug sill. The entrance is at the south side.

1 contributing

6626 Idaho Ave., c. 1890

Style or Category: Other: Vernacular Classical Second Style or Form: Frame
Original Use: Single-family residence Present Use: Single-family residence
Architect: unknown Builder: unknown

This one-story frame house has a front facing gable roof. The front of the house has a hipped roof porch, which shelters a single door and window.

1 contributing

6627 Idaho Ave., 1888 (building certificate)

Style or Category: Other: Vernacular Classical Second Style or Form: Frame
Original Use: Single-family residence Present Use: Single-family residence
Architect: none listed Builder: none listed

This one-story frame house has an L-shaped plan. The gable facing end at the right side of the front facade has two two-over-two windows. A newer wooden deck accesses the front entrance at the side gable of the L-shape. There is one non-contributing concrete block garage, with a gable roof.

1 contributing/1 non-contributing

6629 Idaho Ave., 1896 (building certificate)

Style or Category: Other: Vernacular Classical Second Style or Form: Frame
Original Use: Single-family residence Present Use: Single-family residence
Architect: none listed Builder: none listed

This one-story frame house has a front facing gable roof. The front facade is two bays wide, with a front door at the left bay, and a single window at the right bay.

1 contributing

6631 Idaho Ave., c. 1890

Style or Category: Late Victorian Second Style or Form: Folk Victorian
Original Use: Single-family residence Present Use: Single-family residence
Architect: unknown Builder: unknown

This 1.5 story frame house has a front facing gable roof. There is a low-pitched gable roof porch which extends the length of the front facade. It shelters a single window at left, and the front door at the right. There is a small square window at the half story level on the front facade. There is one contributing frame garage, with a gable roof.

2 contributing

6632 Idaho Ave., c. 1890

Style or Category: Late Victorian Second Style or Form: Folk Victorian
Original Use: Single-family residence Present Use: Single-family residence

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Architect: unknown

Builder: unknown

This 1.5 story frame house has a front facing gable roof. There is a large hipped roof front porch which extends the length of the front facade. It has wrought iron supports. At the half-story level there is a paired window on the front facade. There is one non-contributing frame garage, with vinyl siding and two bays wide.

1 contributing/1 non-contributing

6635 Idaho Ave., c. 1890

Style or Category: Late Victorian

Second Style or Form: Folk Victorian

Original Use: Single-family residence

Present Use: Single-family residence

Architect: unknown

Builder: unknown

This 1.5 story frame house has a front facing gable roof. There is a hipped roof porch which extends the length of the front facade. It shelters the front door at left, and a single two-over-two window to the right. There is a small single window at the half story level on the front facade.

1 contributing

6638 Idaho Ave., c. 1940

Style or Category: Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals

Second Style or Form: Tudor Revival

Original Use: Single-family residence

Present Use: Single-family residence

Architect: unknown

Builder: unknown

This one-story variegated brick house has a medium-pitched front facing gable roof. The front facade has a central front door beneath a gable awning with wooden brackets. There is decorative stone quoining around the door. To the left of the entrance bay is a paired window, and to the right is a single window. Each has a stone splayed lintel with keystone and a stone sill. There is a contributing brick garage, with a gable roof.

2 contributing

6639 Idaho Ave., 1888 (building certificate)

Style or Category: Other: Vernacular Classical

Second Style or Form: Frame

Original Use: Single-family residence

Present Use: Single-family residence

Architect: none listed

Builder: none listed

This one-story frame house has a front facing gable roof and an interior brick chimney. The front facade is two bays wide, with a front door at the right bay, and a window at the southeast corner of the house. There is a concrete front porch with a metal roof. The foundation appears to be concrete, or covered in concrete, with simulated masonry applied. There is one non-contributing frame garage, with a gable roof and vinyl siding.

1 contributing/1 non-contributing

6640 Idaho Ave., c. 1955

Style or Category: Modern Movement

Second Style or Form:

Original Use: Single-family residence

Present Use: Single-family residence

Architect: unknown

Builder: unknown

This one-story variegated brick house has a low-pitched hipped roof. The front facade has a front door slightly to the left of center. It is accessed by a small concrete porch. To the left of the door is a picture window, and to the right is a small rectangular window.

2 non-contributing

6642 Idaho Ave., c. 1955

Style or Category: Modern Movement

Second Style or Form:

Original Use: Single-family residence

Present Use: Single-family residence

Architect: unknown

Builder: unknown

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This one-story variegated brick house has a low-pitched hipped roof. The front facade has a front door slightly to the left of center. It is accessed by a small concrete porch. To the left of the door is a picture window, and to the right is a small rectangular window. Below the windows the facade is covered with simulated masonry. There is one non-contributing frame garage, with a hipped roof.

2 non-contributing

6643 Idaho, c.1930

Style or Category:	Second Style or Form:
Original Use: Garage	Present Use: Unknown
Architect: unknown	Builder: unknown

This building is a one story brick garage with a hipped, asphalt shingle roof. The home with which the garage was formerly associated has been demolished. The garage appears vacant.

1 contributing

6646 Idaho Ave., 1939 (building certificate)

Style or Category: Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals	Second Style or Form: Tudor Revival
Original Use: Single-family residence	Present Use: Single-family residence
Architect: none listed	Builder: none listed

This 1.5 story variegated brick house has a front facing gable roof and is two bays wide. The front entrance is at the first bay, beneath a separate gable end. At the right bay is a ribbon of three windows, with brick sills and lintels. Between the two bays is an exterior brick chimney with stone quoining. There is one contributing brick garage, with a gable roof.

2 contributing

6650 Idaho Ave., c. 1955

Style or Category: Modern Movement	Second Style or Form:
Original Use: Single-family residence	Present Use: Single-family residence
Architect: unknown	Builder: unknown

This one-story brick house has a front facing gable roof and a concrete foundation. The front facade has three openings, with the front door on the left. At the center of the front facade is a picture window. To the right of this window is a small rectangular window of glass blocks, with a concrete sill. There is one non-contributing frame garage, with a gable roof.

2 non-contributing

6700-02 Idaho Ave., 1902

Style or Category: Late Victorian	Second Style or Form: Romanesque Revival
Original Use: Multi-family residence	Present Use: Multi-family residence
Architect: attributed to Thielker Bros.	Builder: unknown

This two-story brick four-family apartment building has a flat roof with terra cotta coping and a corbelled brick cornice. The front facade is symmetrical, with two central entrance bays beneath round arched openings. The entrance bays are flanked on either side by large single windows, with stone sills and brick segmental arched lintels which are outlined in bull nosed bricks. At the second floor are four single windows, also with stone sills and brick segmental arched lintels.

1 contributing

6704-06 Idaho Ave., 1902 (building certificate)

Style or Category: Late Victorian	Second Style or Form: Romanesque Revival
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St. Louis (Independent City), Missouri

Original Use: Multi-family residence Present Use: Multi-family residence
Architect: attributed to Thielker Bros. Builder: none listed

This two-story brick four-family apartment building has a flat roof with terra cotta coping. The original corbelled brick cornice has been removed, but it can be assumed it was identical to the cornice at 6700-02 Idaho. The front facade is symmetrical, with two central entrance bays beneath round arched openings. The entrance bays are flanked on either side by large single windows, with stone sills and brick segmental arched lintels which are outlined in bull nosed bricks. At the second floor are four single windows, also with stone sills and brick segmental arched lintels.
1 contributing

6708 Idaho Ave., c. 1890

Style or Category: Late Victorian Second Style or Form: Mixed
Original Use: Single-family residence Present Use: Single-family residence
Architect: unknown Builder: unknown

This two-story frame house has a front facing gable roof, with an interior brick chimney. The front facade is two bays wide, with the front entrance on the right side of the front facade. Other bay openings are single windows, with non-functioning shutters. At the rear of the house is a one-story addition, where another entrance is located. There is one non-contributing frame outbuilding, with a gable roof and vinyl siding.
1 contributing/1 non-contributing

6714 Idaho Ave., c. 1870

Style or Category: Mid 19th Century Second Style or Form: Mixed
Original Use: Single-family residence Present Use: Single-family residence
Architect: unknown Builder: unknown

This two-story frame house has a side-gabled roof. The front facade is two bays wide, with each bay opening being a single window. There is a one-story addition on the south side of the building, which is incorporated into a hipped roof veranda on the front facade. The entrance to the house is located within this addition. At the rear of the house is a two-story frame addition. There is one non-contributing frame outbuilding, with a gable roof and vinyl siding.
1 contributing/1 non-contributing

6718-20 Idaho Ave., c. 1870

Style or Category: Mid 19th Century Second Style or Form: Mixed
Original Use: Single-family residence Present Use: Single-family residence
Architect: unknown Builder: unknown

This one-story house has a side gabled roof and a central interior brick chimney. The front facade has a front door left of center. It is flanked on either side by single windows. There is wooden front porch with a shed roof. At the rear is a small shed roof addition. The foundation rubble limestone.
1 contributing

6724 Idaho Ave., c. 1900

Style or Category: Late Victorian Second Style or Form: Mixed
Original Use: Single-family residence Present Use: Single-family residence
Architect: unknown Builder: unknown

This two-story frame house has a flat roof. The front facade is two bays wide, with the front door at the second bay. Other bay openings are single windows. There is a non-historic wooden front porch, with a gable roof.
1 contributing

6726 Idaho Ave., 1897 (building certificate and permit)

Style or Category: Late Victorian Second Style or Form: Mixed

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Original Use: Single-family residence Present Use: Single-family residence
Architect: unknown Builder: Fred & Henry Thielker

This two-story brick two-family flat has a flat roof with terra cotta coping and a corbelled cornice. The front facade is two bays wide. The two doors were located on the left side of the front facade. One of the doors has been filled in with glass blocks, turning the building into a single family. Other bay openings are single windows with wide brick segmental arched lintels. There is a porch with a shed roof and wrought iron supports.

1 contributing

6728 Idaho Ave., 1897 (building certificate and permit)

Style or Category: Late Victorian Second Style or Form: Mixed
Original Use: Single-family residence Present Use: Single-family residence
Architect: unknown Builder: Fred & Henry Thielker

This two-story brick two-family flat has a flat roof with terra cotta coping and a corbelled cornice. The front facade is two bays wide. The two front doors are located on the left, beneath a wooden porch with a shed roof. Other bay openings are single windows with wide brick segmental arched lintels.

1 contributing

6734 Idaho Ave., c. 1870

Style or Category: Mid 19th Century Second Style or Form: Mixed
Original Use: Single-family residence Present Use: Single-family residence
Architect: unknown Builder: unknown

This 1.5 story brick house has a side gabled roof. There is a non-historic gable dormer, with three windows, on the front facade. There is brick corbelling with dentils at the cornice. The front facade has two openings, with a single window on the left and a front door on the right. There is a concrete front porch with a shed roof.

1 contributing

6736 Idaho Ave, c. 1900

Style or Category: Other: Vernacular Classical Second Style or Form: Frame
Original Use: Single-family residence Present Use: Single-family residence
Architect: unknown Builder: unknown

This one-story frame house has a front facing gable roof, with a catslide addition on the south side of the house. The front facade has three openings, with a central door flanked on either side by single windows. There is a wooden awning above the front door.

1 contributing

6740 Idaho Ave., c. 1895

Style or Category: Late Victorian Second Style or Form: Mixed
Original Use: Single-family residence Present Use: Single-family residence
Architect: unknown Builder: unknown

This two-story brick house has a flat roof with terra cotta coping. The front facade has a paired window with mullion at each floor. They each have a stone sill and brick segmental arched opening. The corbelled cornice has been altered or removed. There is a small entrance addition on the south side of the building. There is one contributing frame outbuilding, with a gable roof.

2 contributing

6744 Idaho Ave., c. 1870

Style or Category: Mid 19th Century Second Style or Form: Federal
Original Use: Single-family residence Present Use: Single-family residence

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Architect: unknown

Builder: unknown

This 1.5 brick house has a side gabled roof with terra cotta coping and parapet walls. There is a front facing gable dormer on the front facade. The front facade has two openings at the first floor. A door with transom on the right, and a single window on the left. The window has a stone sill and brick segmental arched opening. There is one contributing frame outbuilding, with a gable roof.

2 contributing

6746 Idaho Ave., 1908 (building permit)

Style or Category: Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals

Second Style or Form: Mixed

Original Use: Single-family residence

Present Use: Single-family residence

Architect: none listed

Builder: Thielker Bros.

This two-story brick residence has a flat roof with a front shaped parapet. The parapet has a central triangular pediment and galvanized coping. There is a galvanized cornice with dentils. The front facade has four openings at both floors. A window and front door is on the left side of the front facade, sheltered by the original brick porch, which has a hipped roof. All windows are single with stone sills and brick segmental arched lintels.

1 contributing

6750 Idaho Ave., 1926 (building permit)

Style or Category: Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements

Second Style or Form: Bungalow/Craftsman

Original Use: Multi-family residence

Present Use: Multi-family residence

Architect: R. J. Fendler

Builder: R. J. Fendler

This two-story brick two-family residence has a low-pitched hip-on-gable roof. The front facade is symmetrical, with paired original three-over-one wood windows centered at the first floor. They are flanked on either side by entrance door. There is a large front porch, with a low-pitched gable roof with half-timbering. It has tapered supports with a limestone veneer. At the second floor is a central ribbon of three windows, flanked on either side by square stained glass windows. There is one non-contributing frame outbuilding, with asbestos siding and a gable roof.

1 contributing/1 non-contributing

KRAUS

119-129 Krauss (6724 Pennsylvania Ave.), 1948 (building certificate)

Style or Category: Modern Movement

Second Style or Form:

Original Use: Industry

Present Use: Industry

Architect: none listed

Builder: none listed

This one-story concrete block building has a flat roof and red terra cotta coping. The concrete block has been painted and there are minimal openings on the facade. Most of the windows are glass block. Attached on the south side of the main building is a post World War II Quonset hut.

2 non-contributing

201-05 Kraus (6727 Pennsylvania Ave.), c. 1870

Style or Category: Mid-19th Century

Second Style or Form: Mixed

Original Use: Multi-family residence

Present Use: Unknown

Architect: unknown

Builder: unknown

This one-story frame duplex has a side-gabled roof and two interior brick chimneys. The front facade is simple with several single three-over-one wooden windows which are not original but historic. The two front doors have

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transoms and small wooden gable-roofed awnings.

1 contributing

211 Kraus, c. 1870

Style or Category: Mid-19th Century Second Style or Form: Mixed
Original Use: Single-family residence Present Use: Unknown
Architect: unknown Builder: unknown

This one-story frame house has a side-gabled roof and a symmetrical front facade. The front entrance is central with a transom and a small non-historic wooden porch. It is flanked on either side by two single windows. The side of the house is covered in what appears to be asphalt siding. The house is difficult to date, but appears to be on the Hopkins map of 1883.

1 contributing

301-313 Kraus, c. 1965

Style or Category: Modern Movement Second Style or Form:
Original Use: Multi-family residence Present Use: Multi-family residence
Architect: unknown Builder: unknown

These four nearly identical brick houses are one-story with low-pitched front facing gable roofs. Each has a central door flanked on either side by paired windows.

4 non-contributing

317 Kraus, c. 1890

Style or Category: Late Victorian Second Style or Form: Mixed
Original Use: Single-family residence Present Use: Single-family residence
Architect: unknown Builder: unknown

This two-story frame house has a front facing gable roof. The front facade is symmetrical with a central door and two single windows at both floors.

1 contributing

321 Kraus, c. 1880

Style or Category: Late Victorian Second Style or Form: Mixed
Original Use: Single-family residence Present Use: Single-family residence
Architect: unknown Builder: unknown

This 2.5 story brick house has a large front facing gable roof that appears to be a later addition to the house. The roof extends from the front facade of the house, creating a large two-story porch. The front facade is symmetrical with doors centered on the facade at both the first and second floors. Flanking the doors on either side are single windows.

1 contributing

327 Kraus, c. 1965

Style or Category: Modern Movement Second Style or Form:
Original Use: Single-family residence Present Use: Single-family residence
Architect: unknown Builder: unknown

This one-story variegated brick ranch house has a side-gabled roof and is three bays wide. The front door is slightly right-of-center on the front facade. At the first bay is a large rectangular window, and there is a more narrow rectangular window at the third bay.

1 non-contributing

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LOUGHBOROUGH

117 Loughborough, c. 1860

Style or Category: Mid-19th Century Second Style or Form: Mixed
Original Use: Single-family residence Present Use: Single-family residence
Architect: unknown Builder: unknown

This one-story brick house has a side-gabled roof with side parapets with chimneys. The basement is partially above ground, and the front facade has four single windows with flat arches. There is a lean-to addition at the rear. The house appears to be covered in stucco. There is one non-contributing outbuilding, with a gable roof and a concrete foundation.

1 contributing/1 non-contributing

123 Loughborough, c. 1870

Style or Category: Late Victorian Second Style or Form: Mixed
Original Use: Single-family residence Present Use: Single-family residence
Architect: unknown Builder: unknown

This one-story frame house has an L-shaped plan and an interior brick chimney. The front facing gable end has a double window. The entrance is on the side. The house is covered in asphalt siding. There is one non-contributing outbuilding, with a gable roof and asbestos siding.

1 contributing/1 non-contributing

317 Loughborough, c. 1925

Style or Category: Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals Second Style or Form: Mixed
Original Use: Commercial Present Use: Commercial
Architect: unknown Builder: unknown

This one-story brick garage has a flat roof with a simply shaped parapet with white glazed terra cotta coping. The front façade includes a garage door and a large multi-paned window. Behind this building is an outbuilding on the lot of 6820 Michigan. The house at 6820 was demolished in 1993, but this outbuilding still stands and is owned and used by the garage at 317 Loughborough. The outbuilding is brick with terra cotta coping and a flat roof.

2 contributing

515 Loughborough, 1911 (building permit)

Photo 42

Style or Category: Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements
Second Style or Form: Bungalow/Craftsman
Original Use: Single family residence Present Use: Single family residence
Architect: William Degenhardt Builder: William Degenhardt

This two-story brick house has a flat roof with a modified mansard on the front. There are paired wooden brackets at the cornice. There is a front porch with a gable roof on the right side of the front façade. It has red terra cotta roof. To the right of the porch are two single windows which share a continuous sill. There are three single windows at the second floor. There is one non-contributing frame outbuilding, with vinyl siding and a gable roof.

1 contributing/1 non-contributing

519-521 Loughborough, 1928 (building permit)

Photo 42

Style or Category: Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals Second Style or Form: Flemish Revival
Original Use: Multi-Family Residence Present Use: Multi Family Residence
Architect: Study & Farrar Builder: Jones Construction Co.

The Mattie Johnston Apartment building was designed in the Flemish Revival Style by the architectural firm of Study & Farrar to harmonize with the Blow School (located immediately south in the adjacent Central Carondelet

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District) and the Carondelet YMCA (located immediately southwest, also within the Central Carondelet District). Highly decorated, the second story of the facade (along Loughborough) is dominated by two large stepped parapet dormers that are linked by a terra cotta tile roof. Round arches and stone voussoirs are used extensively in both window openings and in a gallery porch which spans the first floor of the facade and creates a second-story balcony. The brick building is constructed using both Flemish and basket weave bond and is accented with abundant stone and brick string courses. Though a modern shed roof shelters the second story of the porch, its impact is minimal and the building remains an excellent example of highly stylized Flemish Revival architecture. There are two contributing outbuildings that were built at the same time and of the same style as the apartment building. They are both brick with cross gabled terra cotta roofs and stepped parapets.

3 contributing

601-603 and 607-09 Loughborough, c. 1955

Style or Category: Modern Movement Second Style or Form: Ranch Style
Original Use: Multi-family residence Present Use: Multi-family residence
Architect: unknown Builder: unknown

These one-story brick multiple family dwellings each have a low-pitched hipped roof. The front facades both have a single door to the right, with two rectangular windows on the left. Entrances to other apartments are located on the sides of the buildings.

2 non-contributing

615 Loughborough, 1909 (building permit)

Style or Category: Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals Second Style or Form: Mixed
Original Use: Multi-family residence Present Use: Multi-family residence
Architect: Hy Warmann Builder: Hy Warmann

This two-story brick two-family flat has a flat roof with a front shaped parapet. It has galvanized copper coping and a galvanized cornice above corbelled brick. There is a two-story brick porch on the left side of the front facade. At the second floor the porch has a wrought iron banister. To the right of the porch are two windows at both floors. The first floor windows share a continuous sill.

1 contributing

617 Loughborough, c. 1895

Style or Category: Late Victorian Second Style or Form: Mixed
Original Use: Single-family residence Present Use: Single-family residence
Architect: unknown Builder: unknown

This two-story frame house has a front facing gable roof and an interior chimney. The front facade has two openings at each floor. The front door is to the right, and all other openings are single windows. There is a large wrap around front porch which has wrought iron supports.

1 contributing

629 Loughborough, c. 1885

Style or Category: Late Victorian Second Style or Form: Mixed
Original Use: Single-family residence Present Use: Single-family residence
Architect: unknown Builder: unknown

This 1.5 story frame house has a front facing gable roof. There is a wooden vergeboard decoration at the peak of the gable. The first floor has the front door to the left and a paired window on the right. At the half story level is another paired window. There is a wooden vergeboard decoration at the peak of the gable.

1 contributing

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631-33 Loughborough, c. 1900

Style or Category: Late Victorian Second Style or Form: Mixed
Original Use: Commercial/residential Present Use: unknown
Architect: unknown Builder: unknown

Description

This two-story brick corner commercial/residential building has a flat roof with terra cotta coping. At the corner is a recessed entrance bay, with heavy brick supports at the first floor. On either side of the corner entrance bay are storefront windows with cast iron lintels. They have been filled in with replacement windows, but the openings are intact. At the second floor there is a round turret at the corner. It has two single windows with molded brick surrounds and stone sills.

1 contributing

MICHIGAN AVE.

6407-11 Michigan Ave., 1925 (building permit)

Photo 41

Style or Category: Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals Second Style or Form: Classical Revival

Original Use: Commercial/residential Present Use: unknown
Architect: none listed Builder: J. P. Fendler

This rectangular building is two stories and constructed of brick. Red brick is used at the rear of the building, while the front section is constructed of buff brick. It has a flat roof with a simply shaped parapet with white glazed terra cotta coping and a terra cotta cornice. The front facade is symmetrical with four doors at the center of the front facade. They are flanked on either side by large windows. At the second floor are two central single windows, flanked on either side by a ribbon of three windows.

1 contributing

6408 Michigan Ave., 1908 (building permit)

Photo 40

Style or Category: Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals Second Style or Form: Classical Revival

Original Use: Commercial/Residential Present Use: Commercial/Residential
Architect: F. E. A. Darr Builder: none listed

This two-story brick commercial/residential building is now the home of the Carondelet Community Betterment Federation. The building has a flat roof with a simply shaped parapet with white glazed terra cotta coping and a terra cotta cornice with brackets. The first floor storefront windows have been replaced, but the original openings appear to remain intact. The entrance to the second floor is intact, located on the right side of the front facade, beneath a terra cotta arch with keystone. At the second floor are four single windows sharing a terra cotta continuous sill. Each window has quoining and a lintel and keystone, which all appear to be terra cotta. There is one contributing brick garage, with a flat roof with terra cotta coping.

2 contributing

6410 Michigan Ave., 1909 (building permit)

Photo 40

Style or Category: Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals Second Style or Form: Mixed

Original Use: Commercial/Residential Present Use: Commercial/Residential
Architect: W. F. Clymer Builder: none listed

This two-story brick commercial/residential building has a flat roof. It appears that it once has a shaped parapet that has been removed. There is a cornice with brackets. The first floor storefront windows have been replaced, but the original opening size is intact. There is a cast iron support above the windows. At the second floor are three single windows with a continuous sill. There is one contributing brick garage, with a flat roof with terra cotta coping. It was probably built in 1909.

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2 contributing

6412-14 Michigan Ave., 1915 (building permit) Photo 40

Style or Category: No Style

Original Use: Commercial

Present Use: Commercial

Architect: E. Wortchek

Builder: none listed

This one-story brick commercial building has a flat roof. The front facade has been remodeled and a large wood shingle awning has been added. The front entrance is in the original location on the right side of the front facade. There are three storefront windows.

1 non-contributing

6415-17 Michigan Ave., 1912 (building permit) Photo 41

Style or Category: Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals

Second Style or Form: Mixed

Original Use: Commercial

Present Use: Commercial

Architect: O. F. Doerner

Builder: O. F. Doerner

This one-story brick building was constructed as a garage and is still used for that purpose today. It has a flat roof with terra cotta coping, with a central stepped pediment. There is a brick corbelled cornice. The front facade is three bays wide and symmetrical. Each bay has a garage door opening with a steel lintel. The first and third bays have been filled in with concrete block, but the original opening size is intact.

There is one non-contributing one-story outbuilding, with a concrete foundation and metal siding.

1 contributing/ 1 non-contributing

6416 Michigan Ave., 1911 (building permit) Photo 40

Style or Category: Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals

Second Style or Form: Mixed

Original Use: Commercial/Residential

Present Use: Commercial/Residential

Architect: J. B. Schaefer

Builder: none listed

This two-story brick commercial/residential building has a flat roof with red terra cotta coping. There is a front triangular pediment, and a cornice with dentils. The first floor storefront appears to be intact. There is an entrance to the left of the storefront windows. At the second floor are three single windows with a continuous sill. There is one contributing frame garage, with a gable roof and exposed brackets.

2 contributing

6418-20 Michigan Ave., 1910 (building permit) Photo 40

Style or Category: Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals

Second Style or Form: Mixed

Original Use: Commercial/Residential

Present Use: Commercial/Residential

Architect: John P. Fendler

Builder: none listed

This two-story brick commercial/residential building has a flat roof. The front facade is symmetrical, with a central entrance that has a terra cotta pediment. It is flanked on either side by storefront windows. At the second floor are four single windows, each with white terra cotta quoining and sharing a continuous sill. Above the windows is a white glazed terra cotta stringcourse. At the rear of the property is a contributing brick building, also built in 1910.

2 contributing

6421 Michigan Ave., c. 1890 Photo 41

Style or Category: Late Victorian

Second Style or Form: Mixed

Original Use: Commercial/residential

Present Use: Commercial

Architect: unknown

Builder: unknown

This two-story brick building has a flat roof with an overhanging mansard that was probably added in the 1970s. The original storefront window has been filled in with concrete block, although the opening size is intact. To the

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right is a single door. At the second floor is a paired and single window, each with a stone lug sill and brick segmental arched lintel. The building has been painted red.

1 non-contributing

6423 Michigan Ave., 1913 (building permit)

Style or Category: Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements

Second Style or Form: Mixed

Original Use: Commercial/residential Present Use: Unknown

Architect: H. H. King Builder: W. Smith

This two-story brick commercial/residential building has a flat roof and an unusual front facade constructed entirely of glazed bricks. Most of the facade is white glazed brick, with green glazed bricks as accents. The front entrance is on the left and the original storefront window is to the right. Glazed green brick in rectangular patterns on the first floor decorate the facade. At the second floor are four single windows which share a continuous sill. Green brick outlines each window.

1 contributing

6424 Michigan Ave., 1910 (building permit)

Photo 40

Style or Category: Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals

Second Style or Form: Mixed

Original Use: Commercial Present Use: Commercial

Architect: John P. Fendler Builder: none listed

This one-story brick building was originally built for offices. It has a flat roof with terra cotta coping. Three brick pilasters divide the front facade into two symmetrical bays. Each bay probably originally had large windows, but they have been filled in and replaced with doors. The original window openings appear to be intact. There is one contributing garage of corrugated metal and frame construction, with a gable roof. It was built in 1950.

2 contributing

6425 Michigan Ave., c. 1890

Style or Category: Late Victorian Second Style or Form: Folk Victorian

Original Use: Single-family residence Present Use: Single-family residence

Architect: unknown Builder: unknown

This 1.5 story frame house has a cross gabled roof. It is two bays wide, with the second bay being the gable facing end. At this bay there is a bay window at the first floor and a paired window at the half story level. The front entrance is on the south side, beneath a small hipped roof porch. There is one non-contributing garage, with a gable roof and vinyl siding.

1 contributing/ 1 non-contributing

6428 Michigan Ave./321-29 Soper, 1964 (building permit)

Style or Category: Modern Movement Second Style or Form: Ranch Style

Original Use: Multi-family residence Present Use: Multi-family residence

Architect: Edwin G. Vogelsang Builder: American Building Service

This one-story multiple dwelling houses five apartments. It is constructed of variegated brick and has a concrete foundation. It has a side-gabled roof along Soper, with five doors, each flanked on either side by a rectangular sliding window. Along Michigan Ave. the building has two bays, each rectangular windows, between which are the words "Valerie Apartments".

1 non-contributing

6429 Michigan Ave., c. 1885

Style or Category: Late Victorian Second Style or Form: Italianate

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Original Use: Single-family residence Present Use: Single-family residence
Architect: unknown Builder: unknown

This two-story brick house has a flat roof with a modified mansard at the front facade. The original carved wood and bracketed cornice is still intact. The front facade has three openings at each floor. All windows are single with stone lug sills and brick segmental arched openings. On the right side of the front facade is the entrance door with transom. There is one contributing concrete block garage, with a gable roof.
2 contributing

6504 Michigan Ave., c. 1860 Photo 39

Style or Category: Mid-19th Century Second Style or Form: Federal
Original Use: Single-family residence Present Use: Single-family residence
Architect: unknown Builder: unknown

This two-story brick house has a side-gabled roof with high parapets. There is a course rubble limestone foundation, with basement windows with stone lintels. The front facade has three openings, all single windows with flat stone sills and lintels, and shutters. The front entrance is on the left side of the front facade. There is a two-story wooden front porch. There is one non-contributing brick garage, with a newer gambrel roof.
1 contributing/1 non-contributing

6505 Michigan Ave., 1904 (building permit)

Style or Category: Late Victorian Second Style or Form: Mixed
Original Use: Single-family residence Present Use: Single-family residence
Architect: none listed Builder: W. P. Botts

This two-story brick house has a flat roof with an elaborate corbelling brick cornice. The front facade is two bays wide, with the front entrance recessed behind a round-arched opening at the second bay. A paired window is at the first bay of the first floor. There are three single windows on the second floor. All windows have stone sills and brick segmental arched lintels, with an outline of bull nosed brick extending across the front facade.
1 contributing

6511 Michigan Ave., c. 1880 Photo 12

Style or Category: Late Victorian Second Style or Form: Queen Anne
Original Use: Single-family residence Present Use: Single-family residence
Architect: unknown Builder: unknown

This two-story brick house has a low-pitched hipped roof and an L-shaped plan. The front facade is two bays wide, with the front entrance located at the first bay, which is at the recessed section of the house. It is sheltered by a small wooden wrap-around front porch. The second bay has an elegant cornice with corbelled brick and a central pediment with bracketed supports. Below this pediment is a paired window at the second floor. At the first floor this bay has two single windows, with stone sills and brick segmental arched opening. The house has been painted.
1 contributing

6517 Michigan Ave., c. 1870

Style or Category: Late Victorian Second Style or Form: Italianate
Original Use: Single-family residence Present Use: Single-family residence
Architect: unknown Builder: unknown

This two-story frame house has a front facing gable roof with brackets. The front facade has three openings at each floor, with an entrance on the right side. Second floor windows are wooden and three-over-one. The first floor windows have elongated rectangular openings.
1 contributing

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6521-23 Michigan Ave., c. 1895

Photo 5

Style or Category: Late Victorian

Second Style or Form: Mixed

Original Use: Multi-family residence

Present Use: Multi-family residence

Architect: unknown

Builder: unknown

This two-story two family flat is constructed of red brick, but has a buff brick front facade. The roof is flat with coping and a cornice of what appears to be galvanized metal. The front doors are recessed on the right side of the front facade. There is a two-story front porch, with a concrete foundation and wrought iron supports. To the left are double windows at the first floor, each with a round-arch archivolt opening. At the second floor is a bay window. There is one non-contributing frame garage, with a gable roof.

1 contributing/1 non-contributing

6522 Michigan Ave., c. 1890

Style or Category: Late Victorian

Second Style or Form: Queen Anne

Original Use: Single-family residence

Present Use: Religion

Architect: unknown

Builder: unknown

This two-story brick house has a complicated roofline, with a central hip and a front facing gable at the second bay of the front facade. The entrance is at the first bay and is sheltered by a porch with wrought iron supports. At the first bay of the second floor is a small single window with a round arched opening. At the second bay are larger round arched windows at each floor. The house is currently used as the Community House for St. Paul's church.

1 contributing

6525 Michigan Ave., c. 1870

Photo 5

Style or Category: Late Victorian

Second Style or Form: Italianate

Original Use: Single-family residence

Present Use: Single-family residence

Architect: unknown

Builder: unknown

This two-story frame house has a front facing gable roof, with broad overhanging eaves and returned eaves at the corners of its facade. The large porch with a low-pitched front facing gable was added in 1929. The original fenestration is present with three openings at each floor, though the openings have been filled with new windows and doors. The house is covered in vinyl siding.

1 contributing

6527 Michigan Ave., 1908 (building permit)

Photo 5

Style or Category: Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals

Second Style or Form: Mixed

Original Use: Multi-family residence

Present Use: Multi-family residence

Architect: none listed

Builder: Thielker Bros.

This two-story brick two family flat has a flat roof with a copper cornice. The front entrance is on the right, sheltered by the original brick porch with stone foundation. Second floor access to the porch has been removed, and the balcony door has been replaced by a window. It is flanked by two single windows on the left, and one window on the right. At the first floor there are two single one-over-one windows to the left of the porch. They have a continuous sill. There is one contributing brick garage, which is two bays wide and has a hipped roof.

2 contributing

6600-02 Michigan Ave., 1892 (building permit)

Photo 16

Style or Category: Late Victorian

Second Style or Form: Romanesque Revival

Original Use: Commercial/Residential

Present Use: Commercial/Residential

Architect: none listed

Builder: none listed

This two-story brick commercial/residential building has a flat roof with a corner rounded turret with a conical slate roof. Below the turret, at the first floor, is a store entrance recessed behind brick round arch openings with stone

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keystones. Along Michigan Ave. are two store bays that are fairly intact. At the second floor are five windows beneath an arcade of brick round arches.

1 contributing

6601-05 Michigan Ave., 1891 (building permit)

Style or Category: Late Victorian Second Style or Form: Mixed
Original Use: Commercial/Residential Present Use: Commercial/Residential
Architect: none listed Builder: Thielker Bros.

This two-story brick commercial/residential building has a flat roof with a slate mansard and a conical tower at the southwest corner. The front entrance is recessed below this corner, to the left of which are three storefront bays. At the second bay is a curved arch above the two doors which go to the second floor apartments. The store windows have been filled in with siding, but the original opening remain intact. At the second floor are seven single windows, all with brick segmental arched openings.

1 contributing

6604 Michigan Ave., c. 1885

Style or Category: Late Victorian Second Style or Form: Second Empire/Mansard
Original Use: Single-family residence Present Use: Single-family residence
Architect: unknown Builder: unknown

This two-story brick house has an L-shaped front facade, with a slate mansard roof with a centered peak at the second bay. There is a wooden cornice with brackets. The first bay, which is recessed, has the front entrance sheltered by a two-story wooden porch. The second bay, which is closest to the street, has paired windows with wood mullions and lug sills at each floor. There is one non-contributing frame garage, with a gambrel roof.

1 contributing/1 non-contributing

6607 Michigan Ave., c. 1890

Style or Category: Late Victorian Second Style or Form: Queen Anne
Original Use: Single-family residence Present Use: Single-family residence
Architect: unknown Builder: unknown

This 2.5 story brick house has a complicated roof and floor plan. There is a large octagonal bay on the left side of the front facade. It has a conical roof with three dormers, and three single windows on the first and second floors. To the right is a second bay, which houses the entrance and a stone and brick front porch.

1 contributing

6611 Michigan Ave., 1925 (building permit)

Style or Category: Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements
Second Style or Form: Bungalow/Craftsman
Original Use: Multi-family residence Present Use: Multi-family residence
Architect: F. J. Fendler Builder: F. J. Fendler

This two-story brick duplex has a low-pitched gambrel roof with wooden brackets. The front facade has a large front porch, with tapered stone piers which support a wooden broken gable roof, which has a balcony on the top of the roof. On the first floor is a central paired window, flanked on either side by single doors. On the second floor is a central door which accesses the balcony, flanked on either side by paired windows.

There are two contributing outbuildings, each brick with terra cotta coping and flat roofs. One of the outbuildings was probably originally associated with a building that is no longer there.

3 contributing

6612 Michigan Ave., 1908 (building permit)

Photo 16

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Style or Category: Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals Second Style or Form: Mixed
Original Use: Multi-family residence Present Use: Multi-family residence
Architect: Thielker Bros. Builder: none listed

This two-story brick duplex has a flat roof with a simply shaped parapet and a galvanized cornice with dentils. On the left side of the front facade is a two-story brick porch. It shelters the two front doors each with a transom. At the second floor of the porch is a door and single window. To the right of the porch are two single windows at each floor. The first floor windows have a continuous sill.

1 contributing

6614 Michigan Ave., 1908 (building permit) Photo 16
Style or Category: Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals Second Style or Form: Mixed
Original Use: Multi-family residence Present Use: Multi-family residence
Architect: Thielker Bros. Builder: none listed

This two-story brick duplex has a flat roof with a simply shaped parapet and a galvanized cornice. On the left side of the front facade is a two-story brick porch. It shelters the two front doors each with a transom. At the second floor of the porch is a door and single window. To the right of the porch are two single windows at each floor, each window with a brick segmental arched opening. The first floor windows have a continuous sill.

1 contributing

6618-20 Michigan Ave., c. 1875 Photo 8
Style or Category: Late Victorian Second Style or Form: Italianate
Original Use: Multi-family residence Present Use: Multi-family residence
Architect: unknown Builder: unknown

This two-story multiple family dwelling has a low-pitched hipped roof with a wooden cornice with brackets. The front facade is symmetrical, with a central entrance bay of two separate recessed doors. It is flanked on either side by two single windows. At the second floor are six single windows. All windows have brick segmental arched lintels and stone sills.

1 contributing

6622 Michigan Ave., c. 1885 Photo 8
Style or Category: Late Victorian Second Style or Form: Second Empire/Mansard
Original Use: Single-family residence Present Use: Single-family residence
Architect: unknown Builder: unknown

The third story has a slate mansard roof with a large paired window with pediment. There is a wooden cornice with paired brackets, and a garland and sway motif at the frieze. The two bay front facade has the entrance at the first bay. To the right are two single windows with stained glass transoms. At the second floor is a single window with transom at the first bay, and a triple window with wooden mullion dividers at the second bay.

1 contributing

6623 Michigan Ave., c. 1890 Second Style or Form: Mixed
Style or Category: Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals Present Use: Single-family residence
Original Use: Single-family residence Present Use: Single-family residence
Architect: Attributed to William B. Ittner Builder: unknown

This two-story brick house has a complicated roof, with a side gable on the front facade, and a hip extending at the first bay of the front facade. At the first bay of the first floor there is a large segmental arched window with stained glass transom. At the second floor is a curved bay of frame construction, with two single windows. The second bay has a veranda with a salt box roof extending from the side gable. It shelters the front door and a single window.

1 contributing

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6626 Michigan Ave., c. 1960

Photo 8

Style or Category: Modern Movement

Original Use: Single-family residence

Architect: unknown

Present Use: Single-family residence

Builder: unknown

According to a building permit this one-story brick house was moved to this location in 1961 from 219 Hill Street. It has a low-pitched hipped roof with a front facade that is two bays wide. The front door is on the right and a picture window with sidelights is on the left.

1 non-contributing

6627 Michigan Ave., 1888 (building permit)

Photo 18

Style or Category: Late Victorian

Original Use: Single-family residence

Architect: none listed

Second Style or Form: Mixed

Present Use: Single-family residence

Builder: none listed

This two-story brick house has a complicated roofline and floorplan. The roof, which is hipped, has a gable roofed dormer on the main extended section of the front facade. The area is one bay wide, and has a paired window at the second floor and two single windows on the first floor. To the left is a recessed bay which includes the front door. These two bays are sheltered by a brick front porch, which appears to be a c. 1920 addition.

1 contributing

6630 Michigan Ave., 1972 (building permit)

Style or Category: Modern Movement

Original Use: Single-family residence

Architect: Earl Albert Fey

Second Style or Form:

Present Use: Single-family residence

Builder: Wendy Construction Co.

This two-story frame house has a second story that projects slightly over the first floor. The roof is a low-pitched front facing gable. The first floor of the front facade is covered in a brick veneer. The front door is on the left and a paired window is on the right. At the second floor are two single windows. All windows have non-functioning shutters.

1 non-contributing

6631 Michigan Ave., c. 1890

Photo 10

Style or Category: Late Victorian

Original Use: Single-family residence

Architect: unknown

Second Style or Form: Italianate

Present Use: Single-family residence

Builder: unknown

This two-story brick house has a L-shaped plan and a low-pitched hipped roof. There is a wooden cornice with brackets. The front facade closest to the street has three openings, with the front door on the right side. Other openings are single one-over-one windows with brick segmental arched lintels and stone lug sills. There is a wooden front porch sheltering these three openings, which has a hipped roof with gable pediment at the stairs.

1 contributing

6632 Michigan Ave., 1916 (building permit)

Style or Category: Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals

Original Use: Multi-family residence

Architect: H. Thielker

Second Style or Form: Mixed

Present Use: Multi-family residence

Builder: none listed

This two-story brick duplex has a flat roof with corner end blocks and a terra cotta cornice. There is a two-story brick front porch on the left side of the front facade. A door at the second floor accesses the top level of the porch. To the right of the porch are two single windows at each floor.

1 contributing

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6700 Michigan Ave., 1910 (building permit and certificate)

Style or Category: Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals Second Style or Form: Mixed

Original Use: Single-family residence Present Use: Single-family residence

Architect: Theo Degenhardt Builder: none listed

This one-story brick house has a flat roof with a simple crenellated front parapet with white glazed terra cotta coping. There is a galvanized cornice and simple brick corbelling. The front entrance is on the right side of the front facade, recessed behind a round arched opening. To the right of the entrance are two single windows, with brick segmental arched openings and a shared continuous sill. There is one contributing frame outbuilding, with a gable roof and asbestos siding.

2 contributing

6701-03 Michigan Ave., c. 1900

Style or Category: Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals Second Style or Form: Mixed

Original Use: Multi-family residence Present Use: Multi-family residence

Architect: unknown Builder: unknown

This two-story brick two-family flat has a flat roof with a overhanging cornice with brackets. The building shows influences of several styles, such as the two round arched windows with archivolts on the right side of the front facade. To the left is a porch with flat roof and square wooden supports. It appears the porch once had a balcony on the second story, as there is a door and window with access to the roof of the porch.

1 contributing

6702 Michigan Ave., 1910 (building permit and certificate)

Style or Category: Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals Second Style or Form: Mixed

Original Use: Single-family residence Present Use: Single-family residence

Architect: Theo Degenhardt Builder: none listed

This one-story brick house has a flat roof with a simple crenellated front parapet with what appears to be galvanized coping. There is a galvanized cornice and simple brick corbelling. The front entrance is on the right side of the front facade. The original door has been removed a porch with a concrete foundation and metal roof has been added. To the right of the entrance are two single windows, with brick segmental arched openings and a shared continuous sill.

1 contributing

6705 Michigan Ave., 1892 (building permit and certificate)

Style or Category: Late Victorian Second Style or Form: Mixed

Original Use: Single-family residence Present Use: Single-family residence

Architect: J. T. Zeller Builder: none listed

This 2.5 story brick house has a hipped roof with a hipped roof dormer on the front facade. The front facade is two bays wide, with the second bay being a "tower" which extends slightly from the rest of the house and has a pyramidal roof. At the first floor of the tower is the recessed entrance and there is a single window with stone sill at the second floor. To the left of the entrance is a large window with transom with a brick segmental arched opening. At the second floor is a paired window with a stone sill. There is one non-contributing frame outbuilding, with vinyl siding and a gable roof.

1 contributing/1 non-contributing

6706 Michigan Ave., c. 1885

Style or Category: Late Victorian Second Style or Form: Queen Anne

Original Use: Single-family residence Present Use: Single-family residence

Architect: unknown Builder: unknown

According to the Carondelet Historical Society, the original portion of this home was built in 1873 by the Cooper

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family. It was later sold and the front portion of the house was added. The house is a 2.5 story frame dwelling, with a front facing gable roof. The front facade is two bays wide, with a shed roof front porch and a secondary gable on the second floor. There is one contributing frame outbuilding, with a gable roof and fishscale shingles.

2 contributing

6709 Michigan Ave., c. 1870

Style or Category: Mid 19 th -Century	Second Style or Form: Federal
Original Use: Single-family residence	Present Use: Single-family residence
Architect: unknown	Builder: unknown

This two-story frame house has a low-pitched roof and a symmetrical front facade. The front entrance is centered and there are sidelights along the door. It is flanked on either side by single windows. The entrance and two of the single windows are sheltered by a central porch with a hipped roof. At the second floor are four single windows. There is one non-contributing frame outbuilding, with vinyl siding and a gable roof.

1 contributing/1 non-contributing

6711-13 Michigan Ave., c. 1875

Photo 3

Style or Category: Mid 19 th -Century	Second Style or Form: Federal
Original Use: Single-family residence	Present Use: Single-family residence
Architect: unknown	Builder: unknown

This two-story duplex or row house has a low-pitched hipped roof with a central brick chimney. The front facade is symmetrical, with four openings at each floor. The simple entrance doors are at the first and fourth openings. Each is sheltered by an historic but not original porch, with has a hipped roof and square wooden supports. All other openings are single windows with stone sills and brick segmental arched openings.

1 contributing

6712 Michigan Ave., c. 1870

Style or Category: Late Victorian	Second Style or Form: Italianate
Original Use: Single-family residence	Present Use: Single-family residence
Architect: unknown	Builder: unknown

This two-story frame house has a front facing gable roof with returned eaves. There are wooden brackets along the eaves of the front and side facades. The front facade has three openings at both the first and second floors. The front door with transom is on the left side of the front facade. There appears to be a door at the second opening of the second floor. Other openings are single windows. There is a porch with a shed roof extending the length of the front facade. There is one contributing concrete block outbuilding.

2 contributing

6719 Michigan Ave., 1861

Photo 3

Style or Category: Mid 19 th -Century	Second Style or Form: Italianate
Original Use: Single-family residence	Present Use: Multi-family residence
Architect: unknown	Builder: unknown

According to the Carondelet Historical Society this two-story brick house was built in 1861 and owned by William Taussig. The house has a hip-on-gable roof with a broad overhanging eave and a round-arched window at the attic level, just below the point of the gable. The facade was probably originally symmetrical, by a front porch with square wooden supports was added to the left side of the front facade probably in the early 20th-century. A door at the second floor accesses the roof of the porch. Other openings are single windows with stone sills and decorative flat hoods at the lintels.

1 contributing

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6727 Michigan Ave., c. 1860 and 1895 (building permit) Photo 4

Style or Category: Late Victorian Second Style or Form: Mixed
Original Use: Single-family residence Present Use: Single-family residence
Architect: none listed Builder: none listed

According to the Carondelet Historical Society portions of this 2.5 story brick house were built around 1860, while a building permit shows that most of the house was built in 1895. The house has a high-pitched hipped roof with several hipped roof dormers with single windows. The main entrance is located on the right side of the Michigan Ave. facade, although there is a secondary entrance on Kraus Street. There is a large front porch with a hipped roof which extends across the front facade. Other openings are single windows with stone sills. The house is painted white.

1 contributing

6801-03 Michigan Ave., c. 1955

Style or Category: Modern Movement Second Style or Form:
Original Use: Multi-family residence Present Use: Multi-family residence
Architect: unknown Builder: unknown

This one-story brick duplex has a low-pitched gable-on-hip roof. The front facade is symmetrical with the two original entrance doors in the center. They are both surrounded by simulated masonry. Flanking the entrances on either side are rectangular windows with concrete sills. There is one non-contributing frame garage, with a gable roof and wooden siding.

2 non-contributing

6811-15 Michigan Ave., 1913 (building permit)/ 1928 addition

Style or Category: Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements
Second Style or Form: Bungalow/Craftsman
Original Use: Commercial/Residential Present Use: Commercial
Architect: E. Heinrichs Builder: William Degenhardt

The original portion of this building was built in 1913 as an infirmary by Dr. M. Tibe. It is a large three-story brick building with a flat roof with a galvanized bracketed cornice. Windows are large with flat brick arches and stone sills. While many of the windows are boarded, the original openings have not been altered. In 1928 a one-story Art Deco commercial addition was built on the front facade, extending towards the sidewalk. It has a symmetrical facade, with a central entrance bay. It is flanked on either side by two storefront windows.

1 contributing

6827 Michigan Ave., c. 1885

Style or Category: Late Victorian Second Style or Form: Second Empire/Mansard
Original Use: Single-family residence Present Use: Multi-family residence
Architect: unknown Builder: unknown

This two-story brick house has undergone considerable alterations. The roof is a mansard although it has lost its original slate tiles and wooden bracketed cornice. The front facade is three bays wide, with the third bay being the entrance bay which extends slightly from the front facade. Windows are too small replacements and the original openings have been filled in with brick.

1 contributing

MINNESOTA AVE.

6401 Minnesota Ave., 1929 (building permit)

Style or Category: Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements

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Second Style or Form: Bungalow/Craftsman

Original Use: Single-family residence Present Use: Single-family residence
Architect: none listed Builder: none listed

This one-story brick bungalow has a front facing gable roof with four large wooden brackets and broad overhanging eaves. On the right side of the front facade is a low-pitched front facing gable roofed porch, with tapered supports that are probably brick with a limestone veneer. The porch shelters a central front door and a single window. A second single window is located to the left of the porch. There is one contributing frame garage, which has brackets, a hipped roof, and one brick wall.

2 contributing

6409 Minnesota Ave., 1948 (building permit)

Style or Category: Modern Movement Second Style or Form:
Original Use: Single-family residence Present Use: Single-family residence
Architect: Andrew Roks Builder: Abram Roks

This one-story house is constructed out of concrete blocks and has a side-gabled roof. The front facade has a central entrance flanked on either side by multi-paned metal windows. There is one non-contributing frame garage with a gable roof.

2 non-contributing

6411 Minnesota Ave., 1880

Style or Category: Other: Vernacular Classical Second Style or Form:
Original Use: Single-family residence Present Use: Single-family residence
Architect: unknown Builder: unknown

This one-story frame house is difficult to date, but it appears to be on the Hopkins map of 1883. It has a front facing gable roof and two openings on the front facade. There is a single window on the left and a door on the right. The house is covered in asphalt siding. There is one contributing brick garage with a gable roof.

2 contributing

6413 Minnesota Ave., 1911 (building permit)

Style or Category: Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals Second Style or Form: Mixed
Original Use: Single-family residence Present Use: Single-family residence
Architect: Chas. Ambruster Builder: none listed

This one-story brick house has a flat roof with terra cotta coping. There is a simple cornice that appears to be galvanized metal. The front facade has three openings, with the entrance on the right. It is sheltered by the original brick front porch, that has square brick supports and a hipped roof. To the left are two single three-over-one windows. They have a continuous sill which divides the facade into contrasting colored bricks.

1 contributing

6421 Minnesota Ave., 1960 (building permit)

Style or Category: Modern Movement Second Style or Form:
Original Use: Multi-family residence Present Use: Multi-family residence
Architect: H. C. Le Pique Builder: G. T. Lawlor Const. Co.

This two-story brick apartment building was apparently built as a convent, although now it is a retirement home. It has a flat roof and a symmetrical front facade, with a central entrance. The front door is sheltered by a modern flat roof porch with a single left side, covered in simulated masonry. The entrance is flanked on either side by two single windows. The second floor has five single windows. All windows have non-functioning shutters.

1 non-contributing

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6425 Minnesota Ave., 1901 (building permit)

Style or Category: Late Victorian Second Style or Form: Mixed
Original Use: Multi-family residence Present Use: Multi-family residence
Architect: L. Roller Builder: F. J. Fendler

This two-story brick duplex has a flat roof with white glazed terra cotta coping and a corbelled brick cornice. The front is two bays wide. The front entrance is at the second bay and recessed behind a curved arch. The original front doors and transoms are intact. At the first bay is a round arched double window, with a center mullion and transoms. The second floor has three single windows, with brick segmental arched openings and stone lug sills. There is one contributing brick garage with a gable roof, which was built in 1930.

2 contributing

6427 Minnesota Ave., c. 1870

Style or Category: Mid-19th Century Second Style or Form: Federal
Original Use: Multi-family residence Present Use: Multi-family residence
Architect: unknown Builder: unknown

This two-story brick residence has a side gabled roof with high parapets with chimneys. The symmetrical front facade has two single windows at the center of the first and second floor. On the first floor the windows are flanked on either side by front doors with filled in transoms. There is a large hipped roof front porch with wooden supports, that is a later, although historic addition. There is a non-contributing frame garage that was built in 1962.

1 contributing/1 non-contributing

6501 Minnesota Ave., 1910 (building permit)

Style or Category: Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals Second Style or Form: Mixed
Original Use: Single-family residence Present Use: Single-family residence
Architect: Theo Degenhardt Builder: none listed

This one-story brick house has a flat roof with a simply shaped parapet with white coping. It has a galvanized metal cornice with brackets. The front entrance is sheltered by the original brick front porch. The porch has square brick supports and a hipped roof. There is one contributing brick garage with a gable roof.

2 contributing

6503 Minnesota Ave., 1910 (building permit)

Style or Category: Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals Second Style or Form: Mixed
Original Use: Single-family residence Present Use: Single-family residence
Architect: Theo Degenhardt Builder: none listed

This one-story brick house has a flat roof with a simply shaped parapet. It has a cornice that appears to be galvanized metal. The large front porch has a hipped roof and wrought iron supports. There is one contributing frame garage with a gable roof.

2 contributing

6505 Minnesota Ave., 1910 (building permit)

Style or Category: Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals Second Style or Form: Mixed
Original Use: Single-family residence Present Use: Single-family residence
Architect: Theo Degenhardt Builder: none listed

This one-story brick house has a flat roof with a simply shaped parapet with white coping and a cornice that appears to be galvanized metal. The front facade has two openings, with the front door on the right, sheltered by a small hipped roof porch with wrought iron supports. On the left is a large single window, with a large metal awning. There is one contributing garage with a gable roof and asbestos siding.

2 contributing

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6509 Minnesota Ave., 1910 (building permit)

Style or Category: Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals Second Style or Form: Mixed

Original Use: Single-family residence Present Use: Single-family residence

Architect: Theo Degenhardt Builder: none listed

This one-story brick house has a flat roof with a simply shaped parapet with white coping and a cornice that appears to be galvanized metal. On the right side of the front facade is the front entrance, sheltered by a small porch with square wooden supports. To the left is a window with a decorative brick drip molding along the top.

1 contributing

6511 Minnesota Ave., 1910 (building permit)

Style or Category: Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals Second Style or Form: Mixed

Original Use: Single-family residence Present Use: Single-family residence

Architect: Theo Degenhardt Builder: none listed

This one-story brick house has a flat roof and a cornice which appears to be galvanized metal. The shaped parapet has apparently been removed. The front facade has two openings, with the front door on the right, sheltered by a hipped roof front porch with wrought iron supports. To the left is a single window with a stone sill. There is one contributing frame garage with a gable roof.

2 contributing

6515 Minnesota Ave., 1910 (building permit)

Style or Category: Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals Second Style or Form: Mixed

Original Use: Single-family residence Present Use: Single-family residence

Architect: Theo Degenhardt Builder: none listed

This one-story brick house has a flat roof with a simply shaped front parapet with white glazed terra cotta coping. There is a front cornice which appears to be galvanized metal. The front facade has two openings, with the front door on the right. It is sheltered by the original front porch, which has a hipped roof and square brick supports. At the left is a large single one-over-one window with a brick sill. At the level of the sill is a decorative stringcourse of glazed brick. There is one non-contributing frame garage with vinyl siding and a gable roof.

1 contributing/1 non-contributing

6517 Minnesota Ave., 1910 (building permit)

Style or Category: Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals Second Style or Form: Mixed

Original Use: Single-family residence Present Use: Single-family residence

Architect: Theo Degenhardt Builder: none listed

This one-story brick house has a flat roof with a simply shaped front parapet with white glazed terra cotta coping. There is a front cornice which appears to be galvanized metal. The front facade has two openings, with the front door on the right. It is sheltered by the original front porch, which has a hipped roof and square brick supports. At left is a large single window, with a brick sill and brick lintel of contrasting brick. At the level of the sill is a decorative stringcourse of glazed brick. There is one contributing garage with a gable roof and asbestos siding.

2 contributing

6519 Minnesota Ave., 1901 (building permit)

Style or Category: Late Victorian Second Style or Form: Mixed

Original Use: Single-family residence Present Use: Single-family residence

Architect: M. C. Lloyd Builder: none listed

This one-story brick house has a flat roof with a modified mansard at the front facade. Below the mansard is a corbelled brick cornice. The front facade is one bay wide, with one paired window with a stone sill and brick

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segmental arched lintel. The entrance is at the south side of the house.

1 contributing

6521 Minnesota Ave., 1901 (building permit)

Style or Category: Late Victorian Second Style or Form: Mixed
Original Use: Single-family residence Present Use: Single-family residence
Architect: John Esser Builder: none listed

This two-story brick house has a flat roof with terra cotta coping and a corbelled brick cornice. It is two bays wide, with the first bay having a large single window at both floors. The windows each have a stone sill and a brick segmental arched opening outlined with bull nosed bricks. The entrance is located at the second bay. There is a door with filled in transom at the first floor. At the second floor is a single window accented by extended brick pilasters on either side, and a small parapet with corbelling above. There is one non-contributing frame garage with vinyl siding and a gable roof.

1 contributing/1 non-contributing

6523 Minnesota Ave., 1904 (building permit)

Style or Category: Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals Second Style or Form: Mixed
Original Use: Multi-family residence Present Use: Multi-family residence
Architect: C. P. Branner Builder: none listed

This two-story brick two family flat has a flat roof with square pinnacles at the front corners. The front façade is two bays wide, with a paired window at the first bay of each floor. These windows have a brick segmental arched opening. There is a stringcourse of white glazed brick at the sill level of each floor. At the second bay is the two entrance doors with transoms, sheltered by the original two-story brick front porch with square brick supports. A door accesses the second floor of the porch. There is one contributing outbuilding, which is mostly frame except for one brick wall. It has a shed roof.

2 contributing

6525 Minnesota Ave., 1909 (building permit)

Style or Category: Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals Second Style or Form: Mixed
Original Use: Single-family residence Present Use: Single-family residence
Architect: Theo Degenhardt Builder: none listed

This one-story brick house has a flat roof with a simply shaped parapet with what appears to be galvanized metal coping. There is a cornice with minimal brackets. Just below the cornice are some simple brick dentils. The front façade has three openings, with the front entrance recessed behind a large round arch opening. To the left are two single windows, with brick flat arch lintels, and a continuous sill which extends across the front façade. There is one contributing brick garage with a gable roof.

2 contributing

6527 Minnesota Ave., 1910 (building permit)

Style or Category: Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals Second Style or Form: Mixed
Original Use: Single-family residence Present Use: Single-family residence
Architect: Wm. Stegman Builder: none listed

This two-story brick house has a flat roof with a front stepped parapet with a center castellated pediment, and red terra cotta coping. There is a galvanized metal cornice with brackets below three white glazed brick decorative diamonds. The front façade is two bays wide, with a front door with transom on the right. The original hipped roof porch with wooded columns is still intact. Other bays all have single windows with stone sills, including a continuous sill at the first floor.

1 contributing

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6600-16 Minnesota Ave., 2006 (building permit)

Style or Category: Miscellaneous Second Style or Form:
Original Use: Multi-family residence Present Use: Multi-family residence
Architect: none listed Builder: Eagle Development

These four frame two-family houses were built in 2006. They are all two-stories, with flat roofs and a variegated brick veneer on the front facade.

4 non-contributing

6601 Minnesota Ave., c. 1890

Style or Category: Late Victorian Second Style or Form: Folk Victorian
Original Use: Single-family residence Present Use: Single-family residence
Architect: unknown Builder: unknown

This one-story frame house has a cross-gabled roof. At the front facing gable is a paired window. To the right is a veranda at the side gable, which shelters the front porch. There is one non-contributing frame garage, with a gable roof.

1 contributing/1 non-contributing

6607 Minnesota Ave., 1892 (building permit)

Style or Category: Late Victorian Second Style or Form: Folk Victorian
Original Use: Single-family residence Present Use: Single-family residence
Architect: unknown Builder: unknown

This two-story frame house has a high-pitched front facing gable roof. At the first floor is a bay window, and at the second floor is a paired window, beneath a wooden awning. On the south side of the house is a shed roof addition, which houses the front entrance. On the north side of the house is a one-story addition with an L-shaped plan.

1 contributing

6611 Minnesota Ave., 1892 (building permit)

Style or Category: Late Victorian Second Style or Form: Folk Victorian
Original Use: Single-family residence Present Use: Single-family residence
Architect: unknown Builder: unknown

This two-story frame house has a high-pitched front facing gable roof. At the first floor is a bay window, and at the second floor is a paired window. On the south side of the house is a shed roof addition, which houses the front entrance.

1 contributing

6615 Minnesota Ave., c. 1885

Style or Category: Other: Vernacular Classical Second Style or Form: Frame
Original Use: Single-family residence Present Use: Single-family residence
Architect: unknown Builder: unknown

This one-story frame house has a cross gabled roof. There is a shed roof addition at the rear. The front facade has a door on the left and a single window on the right. There is a front porch with wrought iron supports. There are two non-contributing outbuildings, both with vinyl siding and gable roofs.

1 contributing/2 non-contributing

6619-21 Minnesota Ave., 1960 (building permit)

Style or Category: Modern Movement Second Style or Form:
Original Use: Single-family residence Present Use: Single-family residence

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Architect: none listed

Builder: R. H. Lebbing Construction Co.

These two identical one-story brick houses each have low-pitched hipped roofs. The front facades are two bays wide, with a door on the left and a rectangular window on the right. Below the window is a continuous sill. Below the sill the front facade is covered in simulated masonry.

2 non-contributing

6620 & 6626 Minnesota Ave., 1959 (building permit)

Style or Category: Modern Movement

Second Style or Form: Ranch Style

Original Use: Multi-family residence

Present Use: Multi-family residence

Architect: none listed

Builder: Voyles Construction Co.

These two multi-family dwellings are identical, with low-pitched hipped roof and brick construction on a concrete foundation. There appear to be four apartments in each building, with entrance doors accessed by small concrete porches. Original windows have been replaced by vinyl windows in both buildings.

2 non-contributing

6633 Minnesota Ave., c. 1880

Style or Category: Other: Vernacular Classical

Second Style or Form: Frame

Original Use: Single-family residence

Present Use: Single-family residence

Architect: unknown

Builder: unknown

This one-story frame house has a side-gabled roof. The front facade is three bays wide with a central door flanked on either side by single windows. There is one non-contributing frame garage with asphalt siding and a gable roof.

1 contributing/1 non-contributing

6700 Minnesota Ave., 1895 (building certificate)

Photo 23

Style or Category: Late Victorian

Second Style or Form: Mixed

Original Use: Single-family residence

Present Use: Single-family residence

Architect: none listed

Builder: none listed

This one-story brick house has a flat roof with a side-stepped parapet. The front facade has two openings, a door on the right and a large window on the left. A non-historic porch has been added. The house has been covered with metal siding.

1 non-contributing

6701-05 Minnesota Ave., c. 1880

Style or Category: Late Victorian

Second Style or Form: Italianate

Original Use: Multi-family residence

Present Use: Multi-family residence

Architect: unknown

Builder: unknown

This two-story three family row house has a low-pitched hipped roof and a partially above ground basement of rough-cut limestone. Each dwelling is accessed by concrete stairs that lead to the high first floor. The front facade is three bays wide, and other bays are all single windows with brick sills and brick segmental arched openings.

1 contributing

6702 Minnesota Ave., 1895 (building certificate)

Photo 23

Style or Category: Late Victorian

Second Style or Form: Richardsonian Romanesque

Original Use: Single-family residence

Present Use: Single-family residence

Architect: none listed

Builder: none listed

This one-story brick house has a flat roof with a side-stepped parapet. There is a heavy brick corbelled cornice. The front facade has two openings. There is a large paired window on the left, beneath a brick round-arched opening. To the right is the front entrance, also beneath a brick round-arched opening.

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1 contributing

6704 Minnesota Ave., 1895 (building certificate) Photo 23

Style or Category: Late Victorian Second Style or Form: Mixed
Original Use: Single-family residence Present Use: Single-family residence
Architect: none listed Builder: none listed

This one-story brick house has a flat roof with a side-stepped parapet. The front facade has two openings, a door on the right and a large window on the left. A non-historic porch has been added. The house has been covered with simulated masonry. There is one non-contributing frame outbuilding with asphalt siding.

2 non-contributing

6706 Minnesota Ave., 1895 (building certificate)

Style or Category: Late Victorian Second Style or Form: Richardsonian Romanesque
Original Use: Single-family residence Present Use: Single-family residence
Architect: none listed Builder: none listed

This one-story brick house has a flat roof with a side-stepped parapet and the original terra cotta coping. There is a heavy brick corbelled cornice. The front facade has two openings. There is a large paired window on the left, with a stone sill, beneath a brick round-arched opening. To the right is the front entrance, also beneath a brick round-arched opening and having a curved transom. There is brick front porch with a gable roof that is not original but was probably built in the 1920s.

1 contributing

6707-09 Minnesota Ave., c. 1880

Style or Category: Late Victorian Second Style or Form: Italianate
Original Use: Multi-family residence Present Use: Multi-family residence
Architect: unknown Builder: unknown

This two-story brick duplex has a high-pitched hipped roof with a central interior brick chimney. The cornice is wooden with brackets. The front facade is symmetrical with four bays. Each bay has a single window with a stone sill and brick segmental arched opening. The first two bays still have their original two-over-two wooden windows. The duplexes or townhouses or accessed on the side facades. There is one contributing concrete block outbuilding, with a gable roof.

2 contributing

6708 Minnesota Ave., 1895 (building certificate)

Style or Category: Late Victorian Second Style or Form: Richardsonian Romanesque
Original Use: Single-family residence Present Use: Single-family residence
Architect: none listed Builder: none listed

This one-story brick house has a flat roof with a stepped parapet and the original terra cotta coping. There is a simple glazed brick medallion at the frieze and a heavy brick corbelled cornice. The front facade has two openings. There is a large paired window on the left, with a stone sill, beneath a brick round-arched opening. The original stained-glass transom is intact. To the right is the front entrance, also beneath a brick round-arched opening and having a curved transom.

1 contributing

6711-13 Minnesota Ave., c. 1880

Style or Category: Late Victorian Second Style or Form: Italianate
Original Use: Multi-family residence Present Use: Multi-family residence
Architect: unknown Builder: unknown

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This two-story brick duplex has a high-pitched hipped roof and a wooden cornice with brackets. The front facade is symmetrical with four bays. Each bay has a single window with a stone sill and brick segmental arched opening. Most of the original two-over-two wooden windows appear to be intact. The duplexes or townhouses or accessed on the side facades.

1 contributing

6712 Minnesota Ave., c. 1880

Style or Category: Late Victorian	Second Style or Form: Mixed
Original Use: Multi-family residence	Present Use: Multi-family residence
Architect: unknown	Builder: unknown

This two-story brick multiple-dwelling appears to be on the Hopkins map of 1883. It has a flat roof with a corbelled and molded brick cornice. One front door with transom is located on the right side of the front facade, accessed by a non-historic concrete porch. To the left are two single windows, and there are two single windows at the second floor. All windows have stone sills and brick segmental arched openings.

1 contributing

6716 Minnesota Ave., c. 1880

Style or Category: Late Victorian	Second Style or Form: Mixed
Original Use: Multi-family residence	Present Use: Multi-family residence
Architect: unknown	Builder: unknown

This 1.5 story brick house appears to be on the Hopkins map of 1883. It has a cross-gabled roof and a brick chimney. The gable-facing end on the left side of the front facade has two single windows at the first floor and a smaller window at the half story level. Each window has a brick sill and brick segmental arched opening. At the right side of the front facade, where the side gable is located, is the front entrance and a non-historic enclosed front porch.

1 contributing

6717 Minnesota Ave., c. 1890

Style or Category: Late Victorian	Second Style or Form: Second Empire/Mansard
Original Use: Single-family residence	Present Use: Single-family residence
Architect: unknown	Builder: unknown

This two-story brick house has a front mansard roof with newer asphalt shingles. The front facade is two bays wide, with single windows at each bay of both floors. Windows have stone sills with brick segmental arched openings. Molded brick stringcourses extend across the front facade near the tops of all the windows. The entrance to the house is on the south side facade.

1 contributing

6718-20 Minnesota Ave., c. 1870

Style or Category: Mid-19 th Century	Second Style or Form: Federal
Original Use: Multi-family residence	Present Use: Multi-family residence
Architect: unknown	Builder: unknown

This two-story brick duplex has a hipped roof with a central brick chimney. There is brick corbelling at the cornice. The front facade is symmetrical and four bays wide. The front entrances are at the first and fourth bays. They are sheltered under brick porches with shed roofs, with are historic but not original to the house. Other bay openings are single windows with stone sills and brick segmental arched openings.

1 contributing

6722 Minnesota Ave., c. 1880

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Style or Category: Other: Vernacular Classical Second Style or Form: Frame
Original Use: Single-family residence Present Use: Single-family residence
Architect: unknown Builder: unknown

This one-story frame house has a front-facing gable roof. The front facade is two bays wide, with a simple front door on the left and a paired window on the right. There is a hipped roof front porch, which extends the length of the front facade. There is one non-contributing frame outbuilding, with a concrete foundation and vinyl siding.
1 contributing/1 non-contributing

6726 Minnesota Ave., c. 1875

Style or Category: Late Victorian Second Style or Form: Italianate
Original Use: Multi-family residence Present Use: Multi-family residence
Architect: unknown Builder: unknown

This two-story brick duplex has a hipped roof and a central interior brick chimney. There is a gable-roofed dormer on the south side facade. The cornice is wooden with brackets. The front facade is symmetrical and four bays wide. Entrances are located at the first and fourth bays, and include single doors with transoms. Other bay openings are single two-over-two wooden windows, with stone sills and brick segmental arched openings.
1 contributing

6800-02 Minnesota Ave., c. 1860

Photo 1

Style or Category: Mid-19th Century Second Style or Form:
Original Use: Multi-family residence Present Use: Multi-family residence
Architect: unknown Builder: unknown

This one-story brick house has a side-gabled roof with brick parapets with chimneys. There is a brick dentil at the cornice. The front facade is symmetrical, with two central entrances. Single windows with stone sills flank the entrances on either side. There is a non-historic wooden front porch extending the length of the front facade.
1 contributing

6801 Minnesota Ave., c. 1890

Style or Category: Late Victorian Second Style or Form: Mixed
Original Use: Single-family residence Present Use: Single-family residence
Architect: unknown Builder: unknown

This two-story frame house has an L-shaped plan and a hipped roof. There is an interior brick chimney and a gable roof dormer on the front facade. The front facade is three bays wide. The front entrance is on the left side of the front facade, accessed by a non-historic concrete porch. At the second and third bays are single two-over-two windows at each floor.
1 contributing/1 non-contributing

6804 Minnesota Ave., c. 1905

Photo 1

Style or Category: Late Victorian Second Style or Form: Mixed
Original Use: Single-family residence Present Use: Single-family residence
Architect: unknown Builder: unknown

This two-story brick house has a flat roof with a front shaped parapet with white glazed terra cotta coping. It shows an early influence of the Arts and Crafts movement. The front facade has three openings at each floor, with the front door with transom on the left. All other openings are single windows with stone lug sills and brick segmental arched openings. There are two contributing brick outbuildings, built in 1922 and 1923. Each has a gable roof.
3 contributing

6805 Minnesota Ave., c. 1890

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Style or Category: Late Victorian

Second Style or Form: Mixed

Original Use: Single-family residence

Present Use: Multi-family residence

Architect: unknown

Builder: unknown

This two-story frame house has an irregular plan with a front facing gable roof at the front facade. The front is two bays wide, with a paired window at the first bay and the front entrance at the second bay. There is a small paired window at the second floor. The house is covered in asphalt siding. There is one contributing frame outbuilding, with a gable roof.

2 contributing

6807 Minnesota Ave., c. 1905

Style or Category: Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals

Second Style or Form: Mixed

Original Use: Single-family residence

Present Use: Single-family residence

Architect: unknown

Builder: unknown

This one-story brick house has a flat roof with a front shaped parapet with white glazed terra cotta coping. The front facade is two bays wide, with paired windows with a flat stone lintel at the first bay. At the second bay is the front entrance recessed behind a square brick opening. There is one non-contributing frame outbuilding, with vinyl siding and a gable roof.

1 contributing/1 non-contributing

6808 Minnesota Ave., c. 1860

Photo 2

Style or Category: Mid-19th Century

Second Style or Form: Federal

Original Use: Single-family residence

Present Use: Single-family residence

Architect: unknown

Builder: unknown

This two-story brick house has a side-gabled roof with side stepped parapets with a brick chimney. The front facade has three openings at both floors. The front entrance is recessed on the left behind a brick segmental arch. All other openings are single windows with stone sills and brick segmental arched openings. A few of the windows are one-over-one vinyl replacement windows.

1 contributing

6811 Minnesota Ave., c. 1905

Style or Category: Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals

Second Style or Form: Mixed

Original Use: Single-family residence

Present Use: Single-family residence

Architect: unknown

Builder: unknown

This one-story brick house has a flat roof with a front shaped parapet with white glazed terra cotta coping. The front facade is two bays wide. At the first bay are paired windows with a stone lug sill and brick segmental arched opening. At the second bay is the front entrance recessed behind a square brick opening. There is one non-contributing frame outbuilding, with vinyl siding and a gable roof.

1 contributing/1 non-contributing

6812-14 Minnesota Ave., c. 1860

Style or Category: Mid-19th Century

Second Style or Form: Mixed

Original Use: Multi-family residence

Present Use: Multi-family residence

Architect: unknown

Builder: unknown

This one-story frame duplex has a side-gabled roof and a salt box addition at the rear. There is an interior brick chimney dividing the two spaces. The front facade is symmetrical with four openings. Two center single windows are flanked on either side by simple entrance doors. A shed roof dormer has been added to the roof of 6414.

1 non-contributing

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6813 Minnesota Ave., 1888 (building permit and certificate)

Style or Category: Late Victorian Second Style or Form: Mixed
Original Use: Single-family residence Present Use: Single-family residence
Architect: none listed Builder: none listed

A large non-historic mansard has been added to the front façade of this one-story brick house. The front is two bays wide. At the first bay are paired windows with a stone lug sill and brick segmental arched opening. Recessed at the second bay is the front entrance and a six-over-six window. There is one non-contributing frame outbuilding, with a shed roof and plywood siding.

1 contributing/1 non-contributing

6816 Minnesota Ave., c. 1860

Style or Category: Mid-19th Century Second Style or Form: Mixed
Original Use: Single-family residence Present Use: Single-family residence
Architect: unknown Builder: unknown

This two-story frame house has a side-gabled roof and an interior brick chimney. There is a two-story addition at the rear. The front facade has three openings on the first floor, with a single door on the left, followed by two single windows. There are two single windows at the second floor.

1 contributing

6817 Minnesota Ave., 1893 (building certificate)

Style or Category: Late Victorian Second Style or Form: Mixed
Original Use: Single-family residence Present Use: Single-family residence
Architect: none listed Builder: none listed

This one-story brick house is two bays wide, with a modified mansard roof and a brick corbelled cornice. At the first bay is a paired window with stone sill and brick segmental arched opening. The second bay has the front entrance recessed behind a round arched opening. This bay extends slightly from the front facade and has a higher mansard roof than the rest of the house.

1 contributing

6818 Minnesota Ave., c. 1865

Style or Category: Mid-19th Century Second Style or Form: Federal
Original Use: Single-family residence Present Use: Single-family residence
Architect: unknown Builder: unknown

This two-story brick flounder house has a low-pitched half hipped roof, with a parapet wall and brick chimney on the north side facade. The front facade has two openings at each floor. The front entrance is located on the right side. Other openings are single windows with stone sills and brick segmental arched openings.

1 contributing

6819 Minnesota Ave., c. 1880

Style or Category: Late Victorian Second Style or Form: Italianate
Original Use: Single-family residence Present Use: Single-family residence
Architect: unknown Builder: unknown

This two-story brick house has a flat roof and probably originally had a wooden bracketed cornice. The front facade has three openings, with the front entrance on the right, recessed behind a brick segmental arched opening. All other openings are single windows with stone sills and brick segmental arched openings.

1 contributing

6821 Minnesota Ave., c. 1880

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Style or Category: Late Victorian

Second Style or Form: Italianate

Original Use: Single-family residence

Present Use: Single-family residence

Architect: unknown

Builder: unknown

This two-story brick house has a low-pitched roof. The front facade is two bays wide, with the front door at the first bay. Other bay opening are single windows with stone sills and brick segmental arched openings.

1 contributing

6823 Minnesota Ave., 1893 (building permit and certificate)

Style or Category: Late Victorian

Second Style or Form: Mixed

Original Use: Multi-family residence

Present Use: Multi-family residence

Architect: none listed

Builder: none listed

This two-story brick two-family flat has a flat roof with what appears to be white terra cotta coping at the front facade. The front is two bays wide, with the entrance at the right bay. This bay extends slightly from the rest of the facade. The two entrance doors are recessed behind a curved arched opening. At the second floor of the second bay is a single window with brick flat arch. At the first bay is a large single window with round arched opening on the first floor and a large single window with a flat arch opening at the second floor.

1 contributing

6824 Minnesota Ave., c. 1860

Style or Category: Mid-19th Century

Second Style or Form: Mixed

Original Use: Single-family residence

Present Use: Single-family residence

Architect: unknown

Builder: unknown

This two-story frame house has been built in several stages, making a complicated roofline and floor plan. The front facade has a low-pitched gable end, with two three-over-one wood windows on the first floor. There is a single three-over-one wood window at the second floor.

1 contributing

6827 Minnesota Ave., 1892 (building permit and certificate)

Style or Category: Late Victorian

Second Style or Form: Mixed

Original Use: Multi-family residence

Present Use: Multi-family residence

Architect: none listed

Builder: none listed

This two-story brick two-family flat has a modified mansard roof with the original slate. The cornice has molded brick with brackets and decorative medallions. The front facade is two bays wide. The first bay of the first floor is a large paired window beneath a semi-circular brick opening. At the second bay the two original entrance doors are recessed behind another semi-circular opening. At the second floor is a paired window at the first bay and a single window at the second bay. Both windows have stone sills and flat brick arches. There is one contributing frame outbuilding, with a cross gable roof and asphalt siding.

2 contributing

6828 Minnesota Ave., 1895 (building permit and certificate)

Style or Category: Late Victorian

Second Style or Form: Richardsonian Romanesque

Original Use: Multi-family residence

Present Use: Multi-family residence

Architect: J. T. Zeller

Builder: none listed

Description

This two-story brick two-family flat has a flat roof with terra cotta coping. There is a broad galvanized cornice at the front facade. The two front entrance doors are located behind a round arched opening on the left side of the front facade. To the right is a large window with a wide brick segmental arch and a stone sill. At the second floor is a ribbon of three windows, beneath a round arch arcade. The windows share a continuous stone sill. Most of the

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building has been stuccoed. There is one non-contributing outbuilding, with asbestos siding and a gable roof.
1 contributing/1 non-contributing

MOTT

323-27 Mott/ 6526 Michigan Ave., 1968 (building permit)

Style or Category: Modern Movement Second Style or Form:
Original Use: Multi-family residence Present Use: Multi-family residence
Architect: none listed Builder: R. M. Harrison

This two-story brick apartment building houses eight residences. It has a flat roof and is constructed of variegated brick on a concrete foundation. It has two entrance doors and multiple rectangular sliding glass windows.

1 non-contributing

419 Mott, 1897 (building permit)

Style or Category: Late Victorian Second Style or Form: Mixed
Original Use: Single-family residence Present Use: Single-family residence
Architect: F. C. Ferguson Builder: George Lane

This two-story brick house has a flat roof with a corbelled brick cornice. It is two bays wide, with a projecting trapezoidal bay window at the second bay. All window openings are single with stone sills. The front entrance is at the first bay, and is sheltered by an unusual front porch with a low hip roof, a brick base, and a wooden cornice with dentils supported by wooden Doric columns.

1 contributing

PENNSYLVANIA AVE.

6600 Pennsylvania Ave., 1906 (building permit)

Style or Category: Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements
Second Style or Form: Bungalow/Craftsman
Original Use: Multi-family residence Present Use: Single-family residence
Architect: F. J. Fendler Builder: none listed

This two-story brick dwelling has a flat roof with a simple cornice with dentils. The front facade has three openings at each floor. The original two front doors, on the right side of the front facade, have been replaced with a single door. All other openings, are single one-over-one windows, each with a continuous sill and a decorative brick surround.

1 contributing

6604 Pennsylvania Ave., c. 1890

Style or Category: Other: Vernacular Classical Second Style or Form: Frame
Original Use: Single-family residence Present Use: Single-family residence
Architect: unknown Builder: unknown

This one-story frame house was built in two sections. There is a small section at the front, which has a front facing gable roof, two-over-two wood windows on the front facade, and an interior brick chimney. At the rear is the largest portion of the house, which has a low-pitched shed roof. The entire house is covered in vertical non-historic siding. In 1960 an addition was built, which may be the rear section of the house. There is one non-contributing frame garage, with a gable roof.

1 contributing/1 non-contributing

6608 Pennsylvania Ave., 1885 (building permit)

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Style or Category: Late Victorian Second Style or Form: Mixed
Original Use: Single-family residence Present Use: Single-family residence
Architect: none listed Builder: none listed

This one-story brick house has a medium-pitched roof and a corbelled brick cornice. The front facade has three openings, with the front door on the left. To the right are two single two-over-two original wood windows. All openings have brick segmental arched lintels and stone sills. There is one non-contributing frame garage, with a gable roof.

1 contributing/1 non-contributing

6610 Pennsylvania Ave., 1907 (building permit)

Style or Category: Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals Second Style or Form: Mixed
Original Use: Single-family residence Present Use: Single-family residence
Architect: William Degenhardt Builder: none listed

This one-story brick house has a simply shaped front parapet and a galvanized metal cornice. The front facade has three openings, with the front door recessed behind a round arch on the left. This front opening has been filled in with a non-historic screen door. To the right are two single one-over-one windows, each with non-functioning shutters. They each have a stone sill and have a brick drip label molding above.

1 contributing

6614 Pennsylvania Ave., 1907 (building permit)

Style or Category: Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals Second Style or Form: Mixed
Original Use: Single-family residence Present Use: Single-family residence
Architect: William Degenhardt Builder: none listed

This one-story brick house has a simply shaped front parapet and a galvanized metal cornice. The front facade has three openings, with the front door recessed behind a round arch on the left. On the right are two single windows, which share a continuous sill. Above the windows is a glazed brick drip label molding. There are two rectangular basement windows on the front facade.

1 contributing

6616 Pennsylvania Ave., 1907 (building permit)

Style or Category: Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals Second Style or Form: Mixed
Original Use: Single-family residence Present Use: Single-family residence
Architect: William Degenhardt Builder: none listed

This one-story brick house has had its parapet and cornice removed. The front facade has three openings, with the front door recessed behind a round arch on the left. This front opening has been filled in with a non-historic door. To the right are two single one-over-one windows, each with non-functioning shutters. They share a continuous stone sill and have a glazed brick drip label molding above. There is one non-contributing frame garage, with a gable roof and asbestos siding.

1 contributing/1 non-contributing

6618 Pennsylvania Ave., 1907 (building permit)

Style or Category: Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals Second Style or Form: Mixed
Original Use: Single-family residence Present Use: Single-family residence
Architect: William Degenhardt Builder: none listed

This one-story brick house has a simply shaped front parapet and a galvanized metal cornice. The front facade has three openings, with the front door recessed behind a round arch on the left. On the right are two single windows, which share a continuous sill. Above the windows is a glazed brick drip label molding. There are two rectangular basement windows on the front facade.

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1 contributing

6633 Pennsylvania Ave., 1926 (building permit)

Style or Category: Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements

Second Style or Form: Bungalow/Craftsman

Original Use: Commercial

Present Use: Commercial

Architect: F. J. Fendler

Builder: none listed

This one-story Craftsman style service station has a low-pitched hipped roof, with a hipped roof porte cochere on the left side of the front facade. It shelters a front door and a large window on the front facade. To the right are two garage doors. There is one large contributing brick garage building, probably built c. 1940. It has a flat roof with terra cotta coping, and has been painted white.

2 contributing

6701-03 Pennsylvania Ave., 1896 (building certificate)

Style or Category: Late Victorian

Second Style or Form: Richardsonian Romanesque

Original Use: Multi-family residence

Present Use: Multi-family residence

Architect: none listed

Builder: none listed

This two-story brick four-family flat has a flat roof with elaborate brick corbelling. The front facade is symmetrical, with a central entrance bay that includes two round-arched openings with archivolt. Two recessed doors are behind each arch. Flanking the entrance bay on each side are large single windows with stone sills and wide brick segmental arched openings. At the second floor single windows with flat arches share a continuous stone sill.

1 contributing

6708 Pennsylvania Ave., c. 1870

Style or Category: Other: Vernacular Classical

Second Style or Form: Frame

Original Use: Single-family residence

Present Use: Single-family residence

Architect: unknown

Builder: unknown

This one-story frame house has a side-gabled roof and a rough cut limestone foundation. The front facade has three openings, with a door on the left and two single windows to the right.

1 contributing

6709 Pennsylvania Ave., c. 1860

Style or Category: Mid-19th Century

Second Style or Form: Mixed

Original Use: Single-family residence

Present Use: Single-family residence

Architect: unknown

Builder: unknown

This one-story brick house has a side-gabled roof and a partially above-ground rough-cut limestone basement. The front door is located at the basement level. At the first floor are two single windows with stone sills. It appears the front facade was rebuilt. The roof, with its wide over-hanging eaves, also looks like a later addition.

1 contributing

6710-12 Pennsylvania Ave., c. 1870

Style or Category: Other: Vernacular Classical

Second Style or Form: Frame

Original Use: Multi-family residence

Present Use: Multi-family residence

Architect: unknown

Builder: unknown

This one-story frame duplex bay have been two separate houses that have been joined together. Each separate unit has a front facing gable end with two openings. A flat roof joins the units in the middle. The right side gable end has a low-pitched gable roofed front porch. There is one non-contributing rear residence, which has a concrete foundation, vinyl siding, and a gable roof.

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1 contributing/1 non-contributing

6713-15 Pennsylvania Ave., c. 1960

Style or Category: Modern Movement Second Style or Form:
Original Use: Multi-family residence Present Use: Multi-family residence
Architect: unknown Builder: unknown

This one-story buff brick duplex has a hipped roof with overhanging eaves. The front facade is symmetrical and four bays wide. The two front doors are at the first and fourth bays. Each is accessed by a concrete and brick staircase. The two center bays are rectangular windows.

1 non-contributing

6717 Pennsylvania Ave., c. 1890

Style or Category: Other: Vernacular Classical Second Style or Form: Frame
Original Use: Single-family residence Present Use: Single-family residence
Architect: unknown Builder: unknown

This one-story frame house has a side-gabled roof. There is a non-historic porch with wrought iron supports, which extends the length of the front facade. The house has vertical siding. The front facade has two openings, a door and single window.

1 contributing

6801 Pennsylvania Ave., 1908 (building certificate)

Style or Category: Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals Second Style or Form: Mixed
Original Use: Single-family residence Present Use: Single-family residence
Architect: none listed Builder: none listed

This one-story brick house has a simply shaped parapet. The front facade has three openings, with the front entrance on the right. It is beneath a hipped roof front porch. To the right of the entrance are two single windows. The front facade has been covered in simulated masonry.

1 contributing

6804 Pennsylvania Ave., c. 1870

Style or Category: Other: Vernacular Classical Second Style or Form: Frame
Original Use: Single-family residence Present Use: Single-family residence
Architect: unknown Builder: unknown

This 1.5 story frame house has a side-gabled roof with a small veranda on the front facade. It shelters a single window and door. There is a large shed dormer on the front of the roof.

1 contributing

6805-07 Pennsylvania Ave., 1890 (building permit)

Style or Category: Late Victorian Second Style or Form: Second Empire/Mansard
Original Use: Multi-family residence Present Use: Multi-family residence
Architect: none listed Builder: none listed

This two-story brick four-family flat has a slate mansard roof at the front facade. The entrance bays are recessed on the center of the front facade, beneath a wooden two-story front porch which appears original to the house. Other bays are paired windows with stone lug sills and brick segmental arched openings. There is one contributing outbuilding, with metal siding and a gable roof.

2 contributing

6811 Pennsylvania Ave., c. 1900

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Style or Category: Late Victorian

Second Style or Form: Mixed

Original Use: Single-family residence

Present Use: Single-family residence

Architect: unknown

Builder: unknown

This two-story brick house has a flat roof with a simply-shaped parapet and terra cotta coping. The front facade has three openings at both floor, with the front door on the left side. All other openings are single windows with stone sills and brick segmental arched openings. There is one contributing frame outbuilding, with a gable roof and a wood door.

2 contributing

6813 Pennsylvania Ave., c. 1890

Style or Category: Other: Vernacular Classical

Second Style or Form: Frame

Original Use: Single-family residence

Present Use: Single-family residence

Architect: unknown

Builder: unknown

This one-story frame house has a front facing gable roof with returned eaves. The simple front facade has two openings, a door on the left and a single window on the right.

1 contributing

6816 and 6820 Pennsylvania Ave., 2006

Style or Category: Other: Vernacular Classical

Second Style or Form: Frame

Original Use: Single-family residence

Present Use: Single-family residence

Architect: unknown

Builder: unknown

These two two-story frame houses were built in 2006. Each has a front facing gable roof and are covered in vinyl siding. The first floor front facade is covered in simulated masonry.

2 non-contributing

6817 Pennsylvania Ave., c. 1860

Style or Category: Mid-19th Century

Second Style or Form: Mixed

Original Use: Single-family residence

Present Use: Single-family residence

Architect: unknown

Builder: unknown

This two-story frame house has a side-gabled roof. The front facade has two openings at both floors. The front door is on the right. All other openings are single windows. There is a concrete porch with a shed roof which extends the length of the front facade.

1 contributing

6819 Pennsylvania Ave., c. 1890

Style or Category: Late Victorian

Second Style or Form: Mixed

Original Use: Multi-family residence

Present Use: Multi-family residence

Architect: unknown

Builder: unknown

This two-story frame house has a front facing gable roof. The second floor has two single windows. The first floor has been covered in simulated masonry and a metal awning obscures the openings.

1 contributing

6822 Pennsylvania Ave., c. 1880

Style or Category: Other: Vernacular Classical

Second Style or Form: Frame

Original Use: Single-family residence

Present Use: Single-family residence

Architect: unknown

Builder: unknown

This one-story frame house has an L-shaped plan and a gable roof. There is an interior brick chimney. The front facade has a front facing gable end with one single window. The entrance is located on the south side facade.

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1 contributing

6823 Pennsylvania Ave., c. 1890

Style or Category: Late Victorian	Second Style or Form: Mixed
Original Use: Single-family residence	Present Use: Single-family residence
Architect: unknown	Builder: unknown

This two-story frame house has a hipped roof. The front facade is recessed at the northeast corner. There are two openings to the left on the first floor, and three openings on the second floor. All windows are single with non-functioning shutters.

1 contributing

6825 Pennsylvania Ave., c. 1860

Style or Category: Mid-19 th Century	Second Style or Form: Mixed
Original Use: Single-family residence	Present Use: Single-family residence
Architect: unknown	Builder: unknown

This two-story frame house has a side-gabled roof. The front facade has two openings at both floors. The front door is located on the left side of the front facade. All other openings are single windows. There is a non-historic front porch with a shed roof.

1 contributing

6827-29 Pennsylvania Ave., 1888 (building permit)

Style or Category: Late Victorian	Second Style or Form: Italianate
Original Use: Multi-family residence	Present Use: Multi-family residence
Architect: none listed	Builder: none listed

This two-story brick row house has a modified mansard roof on the front facade. The front facade is four bays wide and symmetrical. The two front doors are located at the second and third bays. Each is a single wood door with transom, accessed by a non-historic concrete porch. Other bay openings are single windows, with stone lug sills and brick segmental arched openings with stone quoins.

1 contributing

6828 Pennsylvania Ave., c. 1890

Style or Category: Late Victorian	Second Style or Form: Richardsonian Romanesque
Original Use: Commercial	Present Use: Single-family residence
Architect: unknown	Builder: unknown

This one-story brick corner building was probably originally used for commercial purposes. It has a flat roof with a corner entrance bay with a low-pitched pyramidal roof. There are large round arched archivolts above each of the corner entrances. The front facade has two storefront windows and another entrance on the left side. There is a heavy corbelled brick cornice.

1 contributing

VERMONT AVE.

6412 Vermont Ave., 1907 (building permit)

Style or Category: Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals	Second Style or Form: Mixed
Original Use: Single-family residence	Present Use: Single-family residence
Architect: H. H. King	Builder: none listed

This one-story brick house has a flat roof with a front shaped parapet with terra cotta coping and what appears to be a galvanized metal cornice. The front facade has two openings. On the left is a single window, sheltered by a metal

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awning. To the right is the front entrance, beneath a porch with wrought iron supports.
1 contributing

6416 Vermont Ave., 1904 (building permit)

Style or Category: Late Victorian Second Style or Form: Mixed
Original Use: Single-family residence Present Use: Single-family residence
Architect: C. P. Branner Builder: Mixed

This one-story brick house has a flat roof with terra cotta coping, and square pinnacles at the front corners. The front facade has two openings, a large window obscured by a metal awning is on the left. At the right is the front entrance, sheltered by a wooden front porch with a hipped roof.

1 contributing

6419 Vermont Ave., 1901 (building permit)

Style or Category: Late Victorian Second Style or Form: Mixed
Original Use: Single-family residence Present Use: Single-family residence
Architect: none listed Builder: C. P. Branner

This two-story brick residence has a flat roof with terra cotta coping and a corbelled brick cornice. The asymmetrical front facade has three openings, with the entrance on the right side, recessed beneath a curved archivolt with bull nosed brick detailing. All other openings are single one-over-one windows with stone sills and segmental arched lentils, also outlined with bull nosed bricks. There is one non-contributing two bay garage, with a gable roof and vinyl siding.

1 contributing/1 non-contributing

6422 Vermont Ave., c. 1930

Style or Category: Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements
Second Style or Form: Bungalow/Craftsman
Original Use: Single-family residence Present Use: Single-family residence
Architect: unknown Builder: unknown

This one-story frame house has a front facing gable roof, and is two bays wide. The front porch has a front facing gable roof. It shelters a window with non-functioning shutters on the left, and a front door on the right. There is one non-contributing garage with asbestos siding and a gable roof.

1 contributing/1 non-contributing

6423-27 Vermont Ave., 1925 (building permit)

Style or Category: Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements
Second Style or Form: Bungalow/Craftsman
Original Use: Multi-family residence Present Use: Multi-family residence
Architect: none listed Builder: H. C. Koenig

These two identical brick apartment buildings each have a flat roof with a simply shaped parapet with terra cotta coping. The symmetrical front facade is three bays wide, with a recessed central entrance bay. The single front door is located beneath a gable roof awning with wooden brackets. The first and third bays are identical, with central windows with sidelights on both floors. The second story windows are beneath a wooden awning with half-timbering decoration. There is one contributing frame garage with a gable roof.

3 contributing

6424 Vermont Ave., c. 1910

Style or Category: Late Victorian Second Style or Form: Folk Victorian
Original Use: Single-family residence Present Use: Single-family residence

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Architect: unknown

Builder: unknown

This 1.5 story frame house has a steeply pitched pyramidal roof, with a central brick chimney, and a cross-gabled end on the front facade. A paired window is located on the half story level, within this gable end. There are two gabled dormers on the south side facade. The front facade has a large enclosed porch with a shed roof, which was added at a later date. There is one non-contributing garage, with asbestos siding and a gable roof.

1 contributing/1 non-contributing

6430 Vermont Ave., c. 1895

Style or Category: Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals

Second Style or Form: Colonial Revival

Original Use: Single-family residence

Present Use: Single-family residence

Architect: unknown

Builder: unknown

This 1.5 story frame house has a front facing hip-on-gambrel roof. The front facade is two bays wide. On the right is a hipped roof front porch with wrought iron supports. At the second floor are two single windows. There is one non-contributing garage which is constructed of particle board and has a gable roof.

1 contributing/1 non-contributing

6431 Vermont Ave., 1923 (building permit)

Style or Category: Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements

Second Style or Form: Bungalow/Craftsman

Original Use: Single-family residence

Present Use: Single-family residence

Architect: F. Rauhut

Builder: F. Rauhut

This one-story brick bungalow has a medium-pitched front facing gable roof. The front porch, which extends the length of the front facade, has a low-pitched gable roof and square brick supports. The house is two bays wide, with a window and the original wood door on the left, and a single window on the right. There is one non-contributing frame garage.

1 contributing/1 non-contributing

6434 Vermont Ave., c. 1900

Style or Category: Late Victorian

Second Style or Form: Folk Victorian

Original Use: Single-family residence

Present Use: Single-family residence

Architect: unknown

Builder: unknown

This 1.5 story frame house has an L-shaped plan and a cross-gabled roof. The gable facing end on the front facade is two bays wide with the front door at the first bay. At the second bay on the first floor is a single window with sidelights. They are sheltered by a hipped roof porch with a concrete base and wrought iron supports. The second floor has two single windows. There is one non-contributing garage with vinyl siding and a gable roof.

1 contributing/1 non-contributing

6435 Vermont Ave., 1915 (building permit)

Style or Category: Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements

Second Style or Form: Bungalow/Craftsman

Original Use: Single-family residence

Present Use: Single-family residence

Architect: none listed

Builder: Theo H. Thielker

This 1.5 story brick house has a side-gabled roof with a front facing gable dormer. The roof shelters a large veranda with brick supports, that extends the entire length of the front facade. There is one non-contributing frame garage with vinyl siding and a gable roof.

1 contributing/1 non-contributing

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6436 Vermont Ave., c. 1900

Style or Category: Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements

Second Style or Form: Foursquare

Original Use: Single-family residence

Present Use: Single-family residence

Architect: unknown

Builder: unknown

This two-story frame foursquare house has a low-pitched hipped roof and is two bays wide. There is a hipped roof front porch, with four wooded supports. On the first floor the front door with transom is at the first bay, and a paired window is at the second. At the second floor is a single window at the first bay and a paired window at the second bay.

1 contributing

6438 Vermont Ave., c. 1900

Style or Category: Late Victorian

Second Style or Form: Folk Victorian

Original Use: Single-family residence

Present Use: Single-family residence

Architect: unknown

Builder: unknown

This 1.5 story frame house has an L-shaped plan and a cross-gabled roof. A large enclosed porch has been added to the intersection of the L plan. The gable end facing towards the street is one bay wide and has a shed roof dormer on its south side. This gable end has a large single window on the first floor and a small two-over-one window at the half story level.

1 contributing

6440 Vermont Ave., c. 1900

Style or Category: Late Victorian

Second Style or Form: Folk Victorian

Original Use: Single-family residence

Present Use: Single-family residence

Architect: unknown

Builder: unknown

This 2.5 story frame house has a complicated roof with a cross gable. There is a one-story addition with a bay window on the south side of the house. The gable end facing the street is two bays wide, with a large wrap around porch at the first floor. At the second floor there is a single window at the first bay, and a paired window at the second bay.

1 contributing

6441 Vermont Ave., 1912 (building permit)

Style or Category: Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements

Second Style or Form: Bungalow/Craftsman

Original Use: Single-family residence

Present Use: Single-family residence

Architect: none listed

Builder: J. V. Kinney

This 2.5 story brick house has a front facing gable roof, with half timbering at the half story level. The front facade has three openings at each floor, with the front entrance on the right side. It is sheltered by the original brick front porch, with a gable roof and half timbering. Above the porch is a bay window at the second floor. Other windows are single with brick segmental arched openings.

1 contributing

6445 Vermont Ave., 1911 (building permit)

Style or Category: Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements

Second Style or Form: Bungalow/Craftsman

Original Use: Single-family residence

Present Use: Single-family residence

Architect: B. M. Jeffords

Builder: B. M. Jeffords

This two story brick house has a high pitched hipped roof, with brackets and the cornice. The front facade is two

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bays wide, with the original brick front porch at the second bay. The porch has square supports and a hipped roof. Other windows are single, with brick segmental arched openings.

1 contributing

6448 Vermont Ave., c. 1885

Style or Category: Late Victorian Second Style or Form: Folk Victorian
Original Use: Single-family residence Present Use: Single-family residence
Architect: unknown Builder: unknown

This two-story brick house has a large octagonal turret with a pyramidal roof at its southwest corner. The main body of the house has a low-pitched hipped roof. This includes the first bay of the front facade, which has a paired window with transoms and a segmental arched opening with stone quoins. At the second floor are paired single windows, each with a brick segmental arched opening, and stone quoins. The front entrance is located at the front side of the turret. There is one contributing concrete block garage, with a gable roof.

2 contributing

6451 Vermont Ave., 1906 (building permit)

Style or Category: Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals
Second Style or Form: Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival
Original Use: Single-family residence Present Use: Single-family residence
Architect: none listed Builder: H. G. Patterson

This 2.5 story brick house has a terra cotta hipped roof with a hipped dormer on the front facade. The second floor has four single one-over-one windows, with stone sills. At the first floor is a porch with a terra cotta hipped roof on the right side of the front facade. Wrought iron has replaced the original supports, which were probably brick. To the left are two single one-over-one windows, with stone sills and lintels.

1 contributing

6601 Vermont Ave., 1890 (building permit and certificate)

Style or Category: Late Victorian Second Style or Form: Mixed
Original Use: Single-family residence Present Use: Single-family residence
Architect: none listed Builder: none listed

This one-story frame house has a front facing gable roof and is two bays wide. At the second bay is an extended area of the house, with a separate gable roof, and a bay window on the front facade. At the first bay is a single window and a door with a round arch opening.

1 contributing

6604 Vermont Ave., c. 1890

Style or Category: Late Victorian Second Style or Form: Queen Anne
Original Use: Single-family residence Present Use: Single-family residence
Architect: unknown Builder: unknown

This 2.5 story brick house has a complicated roof with a hipped roof dormer at the first bay, and a hipped gable pediment at the second bay. The entrance bay is on the right, with a two story porch with wooden column supports. A second floor door accesses to top of the of the porch.

1 contributing

6606 Vermont Ave., c. 1890

Style or Category: Late Victorian Second Style or Form: Queen Anne
Original Use: Single-family residence Present Use: Single-family residence
Architect: unknown Builder: unknown

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This 2.5 story brick house has a complicated roof with a front facing gable on the right side of the front facade. The entrance bay is on the left, with the front door sheltered beneath a small wooden porch with a shed roof. To the right the front facade extends a couple of feet, with two single windows at each floor. All windows have stone sills and brick segmental arched openings. There is one contributing frame garage, with a gable roof.

2 contributing

6607 Vermont Ave., 1890 (building permit and certificate)

Style or Category: Late Victorian Second Style or Form: Folk Victorian

Original Use: Single-family residence Present Use: Single-family residence

Architect: none listed Builder: none listed

This two-story frame house has an L-shaped plan, and a front facing gable end at the first bay. This end has paired windows at both floors. The front entrance is at the second bay, beneath a veranda with a shed roof. There is one non-contributing garage, with a concrete foundation and vinyl siding.

1 contributing/1 non-contributing

6609 Vermont Ave., 1889 (building permit and certificate)

Style or Category: Late Victorian Second Style or Form: Mixed

Original Use: Single-family residence Present Use: Single-family residence

Architect: none listed Builder: none listed

This two-story frame house has a low-pitched roof with a double hip on the L-shape plan. The front facade has a hipped roof with a concrete foundation and wrought iron supports. It shelters a rectangular window on the left and a door on the right. At the second floor there are three windows including a small square window at the right. All are sheltered by metal awnings.

1 contributing

6611 Vermont Ave., 1959 (building permit)

Style or Category: Modern Movement Second Style or Form:

Original Use: Single-family residence Present Use: Single-family residence

Architect: none listed Builder: none listed

This one-story brick house has a low-pitched hipped roof. The front facade is two bays wide, with the front entrance at the first bay. At the second bay is a picture window.

1 non-contributing

6614 Vermont Ave., c. 1895

Style or Category: Late Victorian Second Style or Form: Queen Anne

Original Use: Single-family residence Present Use: Single-family residence

Architect: unknown Builder: unknown

This unusual frame house is 1.5 stories, and has a cross-gabled roof with a trapezoidal turret at the southwest corner. The gable end at the front facade has the original hipped roof porch, which extends the length of the facade. It has simple wooden column supports. At the half story level are two single windows.

1 contributing

6615 Vermont Ave., 1890 (building permit and certificate)

Style or Category: Late Victorian Second Style or Form: Queen Anne

Original Use: Single-family residence Present Use: Single-family residence

Architect: none listed Builder: none listed

This two-story frame house has a front facing gable roof and an interior brick chimney. The front facade is two bays wide, with a paired window at the first bay of both floors. At the second bay is the front door with transom, with a

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single window at the second floor.
1 contributing

6618 Vermont Ave., c. 1900

Style or Category: Late Victorian Second Style or Form: Folk Victorian
Original Use: Single-family residence Present Use: Single-family residence
Architect: unknown Builder: unknown

This 2.5 story frame house has a cross-gabled roof, with a central brick chimney. The front facade is two bays wide, with the entrance at the first bay. The second bay has paired windows with non-functioning shutters on the first and second floor. There is a hipped roof front porch with wrought iron supports which extends the length of the front facade.

1 contributing

6619 Vermont Ave., 1892 (building permit and certificate)

Style or Category: Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements
Second Style or Form: Foursquare
Original Use: Single-family residence Present Use: Single-family residence
Architect: none listed Builder: none listed

This two-story frame house has a hipped roof with a hipped roof dormer at the front facade. The front facade is two bays wide, with a large gable roof porch that is a later addition. The porch shelters a large window at the first bay and the front door at the second bay. At the second floor there is a single window at the first bay. There is one non-contributing garage, with a concrete foundation, vinyl siding and a gable roof.

1 contributing/1 non-contributing

6620-22 Vermont Ave., 1915 (building permit)

Style or Category: Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals Second Style or Form: Mixed
Original Use: Multi-family residence Present Use: Multi-family residence
Architect: none listed Builder: J. V. Kinney

This two-story brick multiple dwelling has a flat roof. Siding has been applied where it appears a cornice was originally. The building has a central entrance bay, where a two-story brick porch is located. It is flanked on either side by two single windows at both floors.

1 contributing

6621 Vermont Ave., 1891 (building permit)

Style or Category: Late Victorian Second Style or Form: Mixed
Original Use: Single-family residence Present Use: Single-family residence
Architect: none listed Builder: none listed

This two-story brick house has a front facing gable roof, with a tower with pyramidal roof and dormer at the northeast corner of the house. The front entrance is located at this tower, but it is obscured by a large metal awning. To the left, each floor has a paired window, with wooden mullions and brick segmental arched lintels. There is one contributing frame garage, with a gable roof.

2 contributing

6625 Vermont Ave., 1912 (building permit)

Style or Category: Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals Second Style or Form: Mixed
Original Use: Single-family residence Present Use: Single-family residence
Architect: none listed Builder: C. P. Branner

This two-story brick house has a flat roof with white glazed terra cotta coping, and a brick corbelled cornice. The

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front facade is two bays wide, with the original hipped roof brick front porch at the second bay. At the first bay is a window with sidelights at both floors. The second floor, second bay is a single window. All windows have a continuous sill which extends across the front facade. There is one contributing concrete block garage, with a gable roof.

2 contributing

6626 Vermont Ave., c. 1890

Style or Category: Late Victorian Second Style or Form: Mixed
Original Use: Single-family residence Present Use: Single-family residence
Architect: unknown Builder: unknown

This 2.5 story brick house has a complicated hipped roof, with a dormer and a gable pedimented end on the front facade. The entrance bay is slightly recessed, and has a single window at the second floor. Beneath the gable pediment at the half story level, the front facade extends a couple of feet toward the street. Each floor has two single windows with stone sills. There is a hipped roof front porch with wooden supports, which extends the length of the front facade. There is a new, non-contributing outbuilding, with vinyl siding and a gable roof.

1 contributing/1 non-contributing

6630 Vermont Ave., 1925 (building permit)

Style or Category: Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals Second Style or Form: Tudor Revival
Original Use: Single-family residence Present Use: Single-family residence
Architect: A. F. Heinrich Builder: A. F. Heinrich

This 1.5 story brick cottage has a cross-gabled roof, and a front facade that is two bays wide. There is a high-pitched gable peak at the first bay, and a shed roof dormer with a ribbon of three small three-over-one windows at the second bay. The simple front entrance is at the first bay, beneath a segmental arched brick archivolt. To the right is a ribbon of three three-over-one wooden windows, original to the house. There is one non-contributing frame garage, with vinyl siding and a gable roof.

1 contributing/1 non-contributing

6633 Vermont Ave., 1893 (building permit and certificate)

Style or Category: Late Victorian Second Style or Form: Queen Anne
Original Use: Single-family residence Present Use: Single-family residence
Architect: J. T. Zeller Builder: Michael Theby

This 2.5 story brick house has a complicated roof and irregular massing. There is a gable end at the first bay, with a narrow rounded arch window at the half story level. The dominant feature of the house is a round turret, with a conical roof supported by columns that allow for a third balcony above the second floor. The turret has multiple narrow rounded arch windows. The original front porch curves around the turret, sheltering the entrance which is to the right.

1 contributing

6638 Vermont Ave., 1959 (building permit)

Style or Category: Modern Movement Second Style or Form:
Original Use: Multi-family residence Present Use: Multi-family residence
Architect: none listed Builder: none listed

This two-story variegated brick flat has a flat roof and a concrete foundation. It is two bays wide, with picture windows with sidelights at the first bay on both floors. Two front doors are at the second bay. They are surrounded by simulated masonry and accessed by a concrete porch.

1 non-contributing

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6641 Vermont Ave., 1889 (building permit and certificate) Photo 21

Style or Category: Late Victorian Second Style or Form: Queen Anne
Original Use: Single-family residence Present Use: Single-family residence
Architect: none listed Builder: none listed

This 2.5 story brick house has a cross gabled roof, with a brick tower at the northeast corner. The tower has two gable roof dormers. The gable end at the front facade has paired windows at the first and second floor. There is a large wooden porch, with wraps around this gable end.

1 contributing

6642 Vermont Ave., 1959 (building permit)

Style or Category: Modern Movement Second Style or Form:
Original Use: Multi-family residence Present Use: Multi-family residence
Architect: none listed Builder: none listed

This two-story variegated brick flat has a flat roof and a concrete foundation. It is two bays wide, with the front entrance at the first bay. The entrance includes two front doors under a canvass awning, accessed by a concrete porch. At the second of both floors are paired windows with concrete sills.

1 non-contributing

6700 Vermont Ave., c. 1955

Style or Category: Modern Movement Second Style or Form:
Original Use: Single family residence Present Use: Single family residence
Architect: unknown Builder: unknown

This one-story variegated brick faced house has a front facing gable roof. The front facade is two bays wide, with a front door on the left side. It is accessed by a small concrete porch. At the second bay is a rectangular window with a concrete sill. There is one non-contributing frame outbuilding, with asbestos siding and a gable roof.

2 non-contributing

6701 Vermont Ave., c. 1880

Style or Category: Late Victorian Second Style or Form: Italianate
Original Use: Single-family residence Present Use: Single-family residence
Architect: unknown Builder: unknown

This two-story brick house has a low-pitched hipped roof, with a wooden cornice with brackets on the front facade. The front door is recessed on the right, and there are three openings at each floor. Other openings are single windows with stone lug sills and brick segmental arched openings. There is one non-contributing frame outbuilding, with a flat roof.

1 contributing/1 non-contributing

6704 Vermont Ave., 1893 (building permit and certificate)

Style or Category: Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements
Second Style or Form: Foursquare
Original Use: Single-family residence Present Use: Single-family residence
Architect: A. Buxton Builder: Charles A. Hall

This 2.5 story brick house has a high pitched hipped roof, with a small hipped roof dormer on the front facade. The front facade is two bays wide, with the front entrance at the first bay. A non-historic porch has been added, and it appears a larger porch was removed. Windows at the second bay of both floors are paired with stone sills and lintels. There is a large single window at the first bay of the second floor, which may have accessed the porch which is no longer there. There is one contributing brick carriage house, with a hipped roof and windows with stone sills.

2 contributing

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6705-07 Vermont Ave., c. 1960

Style or Category: Modern Movement Second Style or Form:
Original Use: Multi-family residence Present Use: Multi-family residence
Architect: unknown Builder: unknown

This one-story duplex has a low-pitched hipped roof. The front facade is symmetrical, with two central doors that appear to be original to the building. Rectangular windows flank the doors on either side. The windows have a concrete sill, and below the sill simulated masonry is applied to the facade.

1 non-contributing

6708 Vermont Ave., 1898 (building permit and certificate)

Style or Category: Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements
Second Style or Form: Foursquare
Original Use: Single-family residence Present Use: Single-family residence
Architect: none listed Builder: Michael Theby

This 2.5 story brick house has a high pitched hipped roof, with a small hipped roof dormer on the front facade. The front facade is two bays wide, with the front entrance at the first bay. The original hipped roof brick front porch shelters the entrance. To the right is a large single window with a stone sill and brick segmental arched opening. At the second floor are three single windows.

1 contributing

6711 Vermont Ave., c. 1885

Style or Category: Late Victorian Second Style or Form: Second Empire/Mansard
Original Use: Single-family residence Present Use: Single-family residence
Architect: unknown Builder: unknown

This two-story brick house has a slate mansard roof on the front facade. Below the mansard is a wooden bracketed cornice. The front entrance is recessed behind a segmental arch on the right side of the front facade. At the left is a paired window with a wooden mullion. At the second floor is two hipped roof dormers. On the left is a paired window dormer, and to the right the dormer has a single window. There is one contributing frame outbuilding, with a gable roof.

2 contributing

6712 Vermont Ave., 1912 (building permit)

Style or Category: Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements
Second Style or Form: Foursquare
Original Use: Single-family residence Present Use: Single-family residence
Architect: none listed Builder: M. Wilms

This 2.5 story brick house has a high pitched hipped roof, with a small hipped roof dormer on the front facade. The front facade is two bays wide, with the front entrance at the first bay. The original hipped roof brick front porch shelters the entrance. The brick is a buff color below the stone sill of the first floor window and at the bottom of the front porch.

1 contributing

6715 Vermont Ave., 1884 (building permit and certificate)

Style or Category: Late Victorian Second Style or Form: Italianate
Original Use: Single-family residence Present Use: Single-family residence
Architect: none listed Builder: none listed

This two-story brick house has a low-pitched hipped roof, with a wooden cornice with brackets on the front facade.

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The front door is recessed on the right, and there are three openings at each floor. Other openings are single windows with stone sills and brick segmental arched openings. There is one contributing brick outbuilding, with a gable roof.

2 contributing

6716 Vermont Ave., c. 1905

Style or Category: Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements

Second Style or Form: Foursquare

Original Use: Single-family residence

Present Use: Single-family residence

Architect: unknown

Builder: unknown

This 2.5 story brick house has a high pitched hipped roof, with a small hipped roof dormer on the front facade. The front facade is two bays wide, with the front entrance at the first bay. The original hipped roof brick front porch shelters the entrance. At the second bay on the first floor is a large single window with a stone sill and brick segmental arched opening. There are three single windows at the second floor.

1 contributing

6719 Vermont Ave., c. 1890

Style or Category: Late Victorian

Second Style or Form: Folk Victorian

Original Use: Single-family residence

Present Use: Single-family residence

Architect: unknown

Builder: unknown

This two-story frame house has a side-gabled roof. The front facade is symmetrical, with a central door flanked on either side by single windows. At the second floor are three single windows. All windows have non-functioning shutters. There is a front porch with a hipped roof which extends the length of the front facade.

1 contributing

6720 Vermont Ave., 1912 (building permit)

Style or Category: Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals

Second Style or Form: Mixed

Original Use: Multi-family residence

Present Use: Multi-family residence

Architect: William Haefner

Builder: J. Fischer & Son

This two-story brick two-family flat has a flat roof with a shaped parapet on the front facade. The parapet has galvanized coping and there is a galvanized cornice. On the left side of the front facade the original two-story brick porch shelters the two front doors. To the right of the porch there are two single windows at both floors. A door with transom accesses the second floor of the porch.

1 contributing

6722 Vermont Ave., 1900 (building permit)

Style or Category: Late Victorian

Second Style or Form: Mixed

Original Use: Single-family residence

Present Use: Single-family residence

Architect: none listed

Builder: George Ibers

This two-story brick two-family flat has a flat roof and a galvanized cornice. The brick above the cornice has been rebuilt. The front entrance is recessed behind a curved arch on the left side of the front facade. To the right is a window with a curved archivol. At the second floor are three single windows which share a continuous stone sill. There is a brick stringcourse above the windows.

1 contributing

6723 Vermont Ave., 1928 (building permit)

Style or Category: Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements

Second Style or Form: Bungalow/Craftsman

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Original Use: Multi-family residence Present Use: Multi-family residence
Architect: Barth Bldg. and Real Estate Co. Builder: Barth Bldg. and Real Estate Co.

This two-story variegated brick two-family flat has a flat roof with a shaped parapet on the front facade. The parapet has white glazed terra cotta coping. At the frieze level are decorative white bricks. The two original wooden front doors are on the right side of the front facade. To the left is a pair of three-over-one wooden windows, also original to the house. At the second floor is a ribbon of three windows followed by a single window. There is one non-contributing concrete block outbuilding, with a flat roof.

1 contributing/1 non-contributing

6725 Vermont Ave., c. 1880

Style or Category: Late Victorian Second Style or Form: Italianate
Original Use: Single-family residence Present Use: Single-family residence
Architect: unknown Builder: unknown

This two-story brick house has a low-pitched hipped roof, with a wooden cornice with brackets on the front facade. The front door is two bays wide. Each window is single with a stone sill and brick segmental arched opening.

1 contributing

6726 Vermont Ave., 1913 (building permit)

Style or Category: Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements
Second Style or Form: Bungalow/Craftsman
Original Use: Multi-family residence Present Use: Multi-family residence
Architect: David Schumacher Builder: none listed

This two-story brick two-family flat has a flat roof with a simply shaped parapet. The parapet has white glazed terra cotta coping and the cornice appears to be galvanized metal. There is a two-story front porch, with square brick supports and a wrought iron banister at the second floor. To the right of the porch are two single windows with stone sills at both floors. There is one contributing frame outbuilding, with a gable roof.

2 contributing

6729 Vermont Ave., 1928 (building permit)

Style or Category: Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements
Second Style or Form: Bungalow/Craftsman
Original Use: Multi-family residence Present Use: Multi-family residence
Architect: Barth Bldg. and Real Estate Co. Builder: Barth Bldg. and Real Estate Co.

This two-story variegated brick two-family flat has a flat roof with a shaped parapet on the front facade. The parapet has white glazed terra cotta coping. At the frieze level are decorative white bricks. The two original wooden front doors are on the right side of the front facade. To the left is a pair of three-over-one wooden windows, also original to the house. At the second floor is a ribbon of three windows followed by a single window. There is one non-contributing frame outbuilding, with a gable roof.

1 contributing/1 non-contributing

6730 Vermont Ave., 1884 (building permit and certificate)

Style or Category: Late Victorian Second Style or Form: Italianate
Original Use: Single-family residence Present Use: Single-family residence
Architect: none listed Builder: none listed

This two-story brick house has a low-pitched hipped roof. The front facade has three openings at each floor, with the front entrance recessed behind a segmental arched opening on the left side of the front facade. Other openings are all single two-over-two wooden windows that are probably original to the house. They have stone sills and brick segmental arched openings.

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1 contributing

6731 Vermont Ave., c. 1880

Style or Category: Late Victorian Second Style or Form: Italianate
Original Use: Single-family residence Present Use: Single-family residence
Architect: unknown Builder: unknown

This two-story frame house has a low-pitched hipped roof. The front facade is symmetrical, with two single replacement windows at each floor. Each window has non-functioning shutters. The entrance to the house is on the south side, sheltered by a small porch.

1 contributing

6733 Vermont Ave., 1885 (building permit and certificate)

Style or Category: Late Victorian Second Style or Form: Italianate
Original Use: Single-family residence Present Use: Single-family residence
Architect: unknown Builder: unknown

This two-story brick house has a low-pitched hipped roof. The front door is recessed on the right, beneath a segmental arched opening. There are three openings at each floor with other openings being single windows with stone sills and brick segmental arched lintels. The windows are three-over-one wood, and while not original to the house they are historic.

1 contributing

6734 Vermont Ave., 1923 (building permit)

Style or Category: Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements
Second Style or Form: Bungalow/Craftsman
Original Use: Multi-family residence Present Use: Multi-family residence
Architect: F. Stauder Builder: L. Shaffner

This two-story brick house has a flat roof with a simply shaped parapet on the front facade. The parapet has white glazed terra cotta coping and decorative white glazed brick at the frieze of the cornice. There is a large front facing gable porch which extends the length of the front facade. It has tapered brick supports and shelters a front door on the left and two single windows with stone sills. At the second floor are three single windows, all with stone sills and brick flat arches.

1 contributing

6736 Vermont Ave., c. 1885

Style or Category: Late Victorian Second Style or Form: Mixed
Original Use: Single-family residence Present Use: Single-family residence
Architect: unknown Builder: unknown

This two-story brick house has had multiple alterations. The second floor probably had a mansard roof which was removed. Now there is a balcony with a small window and a door, with vinyl siding applied to the facade wall. At the first floor is a front door beneath a brick round arch. To the right is a paired window with stone sill and brick lintel.

1 contributing

6738-40 Vermont Ave., c. 1885

Style or Category: Late Victorian Second Style or Form: Second Empire/Mansard
Original Use: Multi-family residence Present Use: Multi-family residence
Architect: unknown Builder: unknown

This two-story brick duplex has a mansard roof on the front facade. The front facade is symmetrical with two gable

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roofed dormers, each with paired windows. At the first floor are two paired windows with stone sills and brick segmental arched openings. Entrances to each of the residences are on the sides of the building.

1 contributing

6739 Vermont Ave., c. 1880

Style or Category: Late Victorian Second Style or Form: Folk Victorian
Original Use: Single-family residence Present Use: Single-family residence
Architect: unknown Builder: unknown

This two-story frame house has a cross-gabled roof, with a tower with conical roof at the northeast corner of the house. The front facade includes a gable facing end on the left, which has a bay window with a hipped roof on the first floor and a single window on the second floor. To the right is the tower, which houses the front entrance, sheltered by a hipped roof porch. There is another single window above at the second floor. There is a two-story addition at the rear of the building.

1 contributing

6745 Vermont Ave., c. 1960

Style or Category: Modern Movement Second Style or Form:
Original Use: Single family residence Present Use: Single family residence
Architect: unknown Builder: unknown

This one-story variegated brick house has a front facing gable roof. The front facade is two bays wide, with a front door on the left and a rectangular window on the right. Both are sheltered by metal awnings.

1 non-contributing

6749 Vermont Ave., c. 1960

Style or Category: Modern Movement Second Style or Form:
Original Use: Single family residence Present Use: Single family residence
Architect: unknown Builder: unknown

This one-story variegated brick house has a front facing gable roof. The front facade is two bays wide, with a front door on the right and a picture window on the left. Both are sheltered by metal awnings.

1 non-contributing

VIRGINIA AVE.

6405-09 Virginia Ave., 1966 (building permit)

Style or Category: Modern Movement Second Style or Form:
Original Use: Commercial Present Use: vacant
Architect: none listed Builder: none listed

This one-story brick commercial building was probably a convenience store. It has large picture windows on the front facade and a modified mansard roof.

1 non-contributing

6414 Virginia Ave., 1909 (building permit)

Style or Category: Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals Second Style or Form: Mixed
Original Use: Single-family residence Present Use: Single-family residence
Architect: Wade and Wade Builder: none listed

This two-story brick house has a side-stepped parapet roof with a modified mansard at the front facade. The front of the house is two bays wide, with the entrance at the second bay. It is sheltered by the original brick porch, that has square brick supports and a hipped roof. Other bays have paired windows with a stone sill. There is brick quoining

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at the corners of the building.

1 contributing

6416 Virginia Ave., 1909 (building permit)

Style or Category: Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals Second Style or Form: Mixed

Original Use: Single-family residence Present Use: Single-family residence

Architect: Wade and Wade Builder: none listed

This two-story brick house has a flat roof with a front shaped parapet with white glazed terra cotta coping. The front façade is two bays wide, with the entrance at the second bay. It is sheltered by the original brick porch, that has square brick supports and a hipped roof. Other bays have paired windows with a stone sill. There is a non-contributing garage with a gable roof.

1 contributing/1 non-contributing

6417-19 Virginia Ave., 1909 (building permit)

Style or Category: Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals Second Style or Form: Mixed

Original Use: Single-family residence Present Use: Single-family residence

Architect: John Koehler Builder: John Koehler

This two-story brick two-family flat has a flat roof with a distinctive shaped parapet on the front facade. This parapet has a central rounded pediment with white glazed terra cotta coping. The hipped roof front porch is on the right side of the front facade. To its left are two single one-over-one windows, which share a continuous sill and have an outline of bull nosed bricks above the windows. Three identical windows are on the second floor, although they each have individual limestone sills. There is one non-contributing garage, with vinyl siding and a gable roof.

1 contributing/1 non-contributing

6421 Virginia Ave., 1924 (building permit)

Style or Category: Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements

Second Style or Form: Bungalow/Craftsman

Original Use: Single-family residence Present Use: Single-family residence

Architect: John Preuss Builder: John Preuss

This one-story brick house has a front-facing gable roof. The front facade is symmetrical with a central front porch with a gable roof and wooden supports. It is flanked on either side by single windows with metal awnings.

1 contributing

6422 Virginia Ave., 1953 (building permit)

Style or Category: Modern Movement Second Style or Form:

Original Use: Single-family residence Present Use: Single-family residence

Architect: none listed Builder: none listed

This one-story brick house has a medium-pitched front facing gable roof. There is a large front porch with a low-pitched gable roof and brick supports. The base of the porch is concrete with applied simulated masonry. The front facade is two bays wide, with a door at the first bay and a picture window at the second bay.

1 non-contributing

6425 Virginia Ave., 1923 (building permit)

Photo 37

Style or Category: Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements

Second Style or Form: Bungalow/Craftsman

Original Use: Single-family residence Present Use: Single-family residence

Architect: Fred Rauhut Builder: Fred Rauhut

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This one-story brick house has a front-facing gable roof. There is a low-pitched gable roof porch with brick supports which extends the length of the front facade. The two bay front facade has a single window and the original six paned front door at the first bay. At the second bay is a single three-over-one window. Both windows are original to the house.

1 contributing

6424 Virginia Ave., 1897 (building permit)

Style or Category: Late Victorian Second Style or Form: Mixed
Original Use: Single-family residence Present Use: Single-family residence
Architect: Wright and Diebel Builder: none listed

This two-story brick house has a flat roof. The original cornice, which was probably corbelled or wooden, has been removed. The front facade has three openings, with the front door on the left. All window openings are single, with stone sills and brick segmental arches. Bull nosed bricks outline the top of the segmental arches at the second floor. There is one non-contributing garage, with a gable roof and vinyl siding.

1 contributing/1 non-contributing

6426 Virginia Ave., c. 1900

Style or Category: Late Victorian Second Style or Form: Mixed
Original Use: Single-family residence Present Use: Single-family residence
Architect: unknown Builder: unknown

This two-story frame house has a front facing gable roof, with a hexagonal turret at the southwest corner. The front facade is three bays wide, with the front entrance at the first bay. It is sheltered by a hipped roof front porch, which appears a later but historic addition to the house. Other bays have single windows, including the two-story turret with multiple single one-over-one windows. There is one non-contributing garage, with a gable roof and vinyl siding.

1 contributing/1 non-contributing

6427 Virginia Ave., 1921 (building permit)

Photo 38

Style or Category: Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements
Second Style or Form: Bungalow/Craftsman
Original Use: Single-family residence Present Use: Single-family residence
Architect: F. H. Konersmann Builder: F. H. Konersmann

This 1.5 story brick house has a side-gabled roof with a gable roof dormer on the front facade. There is a veranda with brick supports that extends the length of the front facade. It shelters the front door with transom, and three single windows. There is a non-contributing frame garage with a gable roof.

1 contributing/1 non-contributing

6428 Virginia Ave., 1902 (building permit)

Style or Category: Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals Second Style or Form: Classical Revival
Original Use: Single-family residence Present Use: Single-family residence
Architect: none listed Builder: R. Neilsen

This one-story brick house has a flat roof with a simple corbelled cornice with brick dentils. The entrance bay is on the left, and slightly recessed front the rest of the facade. It is sheltered by a hipped roof porch with a concrete foundation, which is a later addition to the house. At the second bay are two single windows with non-functioning shutters.

1 contributing

6431-33 Virginia Ave., 1959 (building permit)

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Style or Category: Modern Movement Second Style or Form: Ranch Style
Original Use: Multi-family residence Present Use: Multi-family residence
Architect: none listed Builder: none listed

This one-story brick two-family flat has a low-pitched front facing gable roof. The front facade has a rectangular window and the front entrance at the first bay. The front door is surrounded by simulated masonry. The second bay has one small square window. The second unit is accessed at the side of the building.

1 non-contributing

6432 Virginia Ave., c. 1900

Style or Category: Other: Vernacular Classical Second Style or Form:
Original Use: Single-family residence Present Use: Single-family residence
Architect: unknown Builder: unknown

This one-story frame house has a front facing gable roof. The front facade has a single window to the left of the front door. Both are sheltered by a single metal awning. The house is covered in what appears to be metal siding. There is one non-contributing garage, with a flat roof and metal siding.

1 contributing/1 non-contributing

6434 Virginia Ave., c. 1885

Style or Category: Late Victorian Second Style or Form: Folk Victorian
Original Use: Single-family residence Present Use: Single-family residence
Architect: unknown Builder: unknown

This two-story frame house has a front facing gable roof. The front facade has three openings, with an front door and transom on the left. Other openings are single windows with simple wooden surrounds. The front porch extends the length of the front facade and has a shed roof with turned wood supports.

1 contributing

6435 Virginia Ave., c. 1900

Style or Category: Late Victorian Second Style or Form: Folk Victorian
Original Use: Single-family residence Present Use: Single-family residence
Architect: unknown Builder: unknown

This two-story frame house has an L-shaped plan and a complicated roofline, which has a high-pitched hip on the main body of the building and a front facing gable at the first bay of the front facade. Within this first bay are single windows at both floors. The front entrance is located to the right, within a one-story addition on the front facade.

1 contributing

6438 Virginia Ave., c. 1890

Photo 20

Style or Category: Late Victorian Second Style or Form: Queen Anne
Original Use: Single-family residence Present Use: Single-family residence
Architect: unknown Builder: unknown

This two-story frame house has a complicated roofline and an irregular floor plan. The main body of the house has a hipped roof, while there is a pedimented gable end on the right side of the front facade. At the first floor of this gable end is a bay window. To the left is the front entrance, which is sheltered by a shed roof porch that is a modern addition. The house is covered in asphalt siding. There is one non-contributing garage, with a gable roof and vinyl siding.

1 contributing/1 non-contributing

6439 Virginia Ave., c. 1895

Style or Category: Late Victorian Second Style or Form: Mixed

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Original Use: Single-family residence Present Use: Single-family residence
Architect: unknown Builder: unknown

This two-story brick residence has a modified mansard roof and brick corbelling at the cornice. The front facade is two bays wide, with the second bay extending about a foot from the rest of the building. This second bay has a pyramidal roof and includes the entrance, which is recessed behind a round-arched archivolt. At the first bay is a large archivolt with squat columns, reminiscent of the Richardsonian Romanesque style.
1 contributing

6441 Virginia Ave., c. 1890

Style or Category: Late Victorian Second Style or Form: Second Empire/Mansard
Original Use: Single-family residence Present Use: Single-family residence
Architect: unknown Builder: unknown

This small brick house exhibits features of the Second Empire and the Richardsonian Romanesque styles. It has a modified mansard roof with a wooden bracketed cornice. The front facade has a front door with transom sheltered beneath a small wooden porch with a gable roof. To the right of the porch is a round-arched window with a stained glass transom and a stone sill. There is one contributing frame garage with a gable roof.
2 contributing

6445 Virginia Ave., c. 1900

Style or Category: Late Victorian Second Style or Form: Mixed
Original Use: Single-family residence Present Use: Single-family residence
Architect: unknown Builder: unknown

This one-story brick house has a flat roof with an elaborate corbelled cornice. The front facade is two bays wide, with a small recessed bay at the right, where the front door is located beneath a wooden awning. The larger bay has a window with sidelights and a transom, beneath a brick segmental arch. There is one non-contributing garage, with a gable roof and vinyl siding.
1 contributing/1 non-contributing

6446 Virginia Ave., c. 1870

Photo 6

Style or Category: Late Victorian Second Style or Form: Italianate
Original Use: Single-family residence Present Use: Single-family residence
Architect: unknown Builder: unknown

This two-story frame house has a front facing gable roof with returned eaves. The basement is partially above ground. The front entrance is at the first bay, and is accessed by a set of concrete stairs. The front facade is three bays wide, and other openings are single windows. The second floor windows appear to be two-over-two wooden windows. The house is covered in vinyl siding.
1 contributing

6447 Virginia Ave., c. 1890

Style or Category: Late Victorian Second Style or Form: Mixed
Original Use: Single-family residence Present Use: Single-family residence
Architect: unknown Builder: unknown

This 1.5 story frame house has a front facing gable roof. The front facade is two bays wide, with the entrance at the second bay. It is sheltered by a later porch with a concrete foundation and wrought iron supports. At the first bay is a double window.
1 contributing

6450 Virginia Ave., c. 1890

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Style or Category: Late Victorian

Second Style or Form: Mixed

Original Use: Single-family residence

Present Use: Single-family residence

Architect: unknown

Builder: unknown

This two-story frame house has a front facing gable roof. The front facade is three bays wide, with the front door at the first bay. It is accessed by a small concrete porch. Other bay openings are single windows with non-functioning shutters.

1 contributing

6451 Virginia Ave., c. 1895

Style or Category: Late Victorian

Second Style or Form: Mixed

Original Use: Single-family residence

Present Use: Single-family residence

Architect: unknown

Builder: unknown

This 2.5 story frame house has a cross gabled roof. The front facade is two bays wide, with an entrance at the second bay. It has a newer wooden front porch and is sheltered by a wooden awning. Above, at the second floor is a single window. The first bay at both floors has a paired window, and there is a small square window at the half story level. There is one contributing frame garage with a gable roof.

2 contributing

6454 Virginia Ave., c. 1890

Style or Category: Late Victorian

Second Style or Form: Queen Anne

Original Use: Single-family residence

Present Use: Single-family residence

Architect: unknown

Builder: unknown

This 2.5 story house has a cross-gabled roof, with a gable facing end on the front facade. The front facade is two bays wide, with a two story bay window at the second bay. Most windows, including all of the front windows, are two-over-two and wooden. At the first bay is the front entrance, sheltered by a front porch with a gable roof and square supports.

1 contributing

6600 Virginia Ave., c. 1885

Style or Category: Late Victorian

Second Style or Form: Folk Victorian

Original Use: Single-family residence

Present Use: Single-family residence

Architect: unknown

Builder: unknown

This 1.5 story frame house has a complicated roofline and an floor plan. The roof has a central brick chimney on a hip, with a front facing gable at the second bay of the front facade. There is a gable roof dormer on the north side of the roof. The front facade is two bays wide, with a paired window at each bay. The entrance is on the south side. A rough-cut limestone foundation is visible.

1 contributing

6603 Virginia Ave., c. 1895

Photo 19

Style or Category: Late Victorian

Second Style or Form: Romanesque Revival

Original Use: Single-family residence

Present Use: Single-family residence

Architect: unknown

Builder: unknown

This 2.5 story brick house has a high pitched hipped roof, with multiple hipped roof dormers. At the northeast corner of the house is a trapezoidal turret with a conical roof above the second floor. The front facade is two bays wide, with the front entrance at the first bay beneath a large fortress like segmental arched opening. At the second floor are paired windows at each bay, with a brick corbelled string course below the continuous sill. On the south side facade is a bay window.

1 contributing

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6604 Virginia Ave., c. 1885

Photo 11

Style or Category: Late Victorian	Second Style or Form: Italianate
Original Use: Single-family residence	Present Use: Single-family residence
Architect: unknown	Builder: unknown

This two-story brick house has a small slate mansard at the front facade, along with an elaborate wooden cornice with paired brackets. The front entrance is recessed on the left side of the front facade. To the right are two single windows, and there are three single windows at the second floor. All windows are single one-over-one, with segmental arched lintels and stone sills.

1 contributing

6607 Virginia Ave., c. 1895

Photo 13

Style or Category: Late Victorian	Second Style or Form: Romanesque Revival
Original Use: Single-family residence	Present Use: Single-family residence
Architect: unknown	Builder: unknown

This 2.5 story brick house has a high pitched hipped roof, with a front facing gable at the first bay of the front facade. The front facade has irregular massing, with a central two-story brick porch, with a large round-arched opening. To the left of the porch is a round brick turret, with a conical slate roof. To the left of the turret, on the first floor, is a window with sidelights and stained glass transoms. Other windows are single with continuous stone sills on both floors. There is a non-contributing outbuilding, with aluminum siding and a gable roof.

1 contributing/1 non-contributing

6610 Virginia Ave., c. 1890

Style or Category: Late Victorian	Second Style or Form: Mixed
Original Use: Single-family residence	Present Use: Single-family residence
Architect: unknown	Builder: unknown

This two-story brick house has an L-shaped plan and a flat roof with terra cotta coping. There is a brick corbelled cornice along the front facade. The front has three openings at each floor, with the front entrance recessed on the left. To the right are two single windows, and there are three single windows at the second floor. All windows are single one-over-one, with segmental arched lintels and stone sills.

1 contributing

6614 Virginia Ave., c. 1890

Style or Category: Late Victorian	Second Style or Form: Second Empire/Mansard
Original Use: Single-family residence	Present Use: Single-family residence
Architect: unknown	Builder: unknown

This one-story brick house has an L-shaped plan. The front facade has a mansard roof with a wooden cornice with brackets. This part of the facade has two single windows, with brick segmental arched lintels and stone sills. The entrance is located on the right at the recessed area of the L plan.

1 contributing

6615 Virginia Ave., 1906 (building permit)

Style or Category: Late Victorian	Second Style or Form: Mixed
Original Use: Multi-family residence	Present Use: Multi-family residence
Architect: George Ibers	Builder: none listed

This 2.5 story brick house has a high pitched hipped roof with hipped dormers on the front and south side facades. The front facade is two bays wide, with an unusual curved south east corner that has single windows at both floors. Other openings on the front facade are paired windows with stone sills. There is a hipped roof, brick front porch at

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the second bay.
1 contributing

6617 Virginia Ave., c. 1890

Style or Category: Late Victorian	Second Style or Form: Queen Anne
Original Use: Single-family residence	Present Use: Single-family residence
Architect: unknown	Builder: unknown

This 2.5 story frame house has a cross gabled roof with returned eaves and an interior brick chimney. The front facade is three bays wide, with a front entrance at the third bay. Other bay openings are single one-over-one windows.

1 contributing

6618 Virginia Ave., c. 1885

Style or Category: Late Victorian	Second Style or Form: Italianate
Original Use: Single-family residence	Present Use: Single-family residence
Architect: unknown	Builder: unknown

This two-story brick house has a low-pitched hipped roof, with a wooden bracketed cornice on the front facade. There are three openings on the front facade, with the front door at the left. All other openings are single windows, with brick segmental arched lintels and stone sills. There is a one story front porch which extends the length of the front facade. It is wooden with a hipped roof and a gable pediment with fish scale shingles at the entrance. The front facade has recently been painted. There is a contributing frame outbuilding, with a hipped roof and exposed brackets.

2 contributing

6622 Virginia Ave., 1957 (building permit)

Style or Category: Modern Movement	Second Style or Form:
Original Use: Single-family residence	Present Use: Single-family residence
Architect: none listed	Builder: none listed

This one-story brick house has a gable-on-hip roof. The front facade has two openings, with a door on the left and a picture window with sidelights on the right. There is one non-contributing outbuilding, with a gable roof and asbestos siding.

2 non-contributing

6623 Virginia Ave., c. 1890

Style or Category: Late Victorian	Second Style or Form: Italianate
Original Use: Single-family residence	Present Use: Single-family residence
Architect: unknown	Builder: unknown

This two-story frame house has an L-shaped plan, with a front facing gable at the first bay of the front facade. At this bay are paired windows with stained glass transoms at each floor. The second floor windows have a flat wooden awning with brackets, and an unusual hood above the awning. At the second bay is the front entrance. There is a shed roof concrete front porch, which is a later addition to the house.

1 contributing

6626 Virginia Ave., 1959 (building permit)

Style or Category: Modern Movement	Second Style or Form:
Original Use: Single-family residence	Present Use: Single-family residence
Architect: none listed	Builder: none listed

This one-story brick house has a gable-on-hip roof. The front facade has two openings, with a door on the left and a

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picture window with sidelights on the right. Simulated masonry surrounds the front door, and is applied to the concrete front porch.

1 non-contributing

6627 Virginia Ave., c. 1890

Style or Category: Late Victorian	Second Style or Form: Italianate
Original Use: Single-family residence	Present Use: Single-family residence
Architect: unknown	Builder: unknown

This two-story frame house has a T-shaped plan, with a front facing gable on the front facade. Within this gable are paired windows with transoms and non-functioning shutters on both floors. The entrance is to the right, located at the main body of the house. There is a hipped roof porch sheltering the entrance. There is one contributing frame outbuilding, with a hipped roof.

2 contributing

6628 Virginia Ave., 1959 (building permit)

Style or Category: Modern Movement	Second Style or Form:
Original Use: Single-family residence	Present Use: Single-family residence
Architect: none listed	Builder: none listed

This one-story brick house has a low-pitched hipped roof. The front facade has two openings, with a door on the right and a rectangular sliding window on the left. Simulated masonry is applied directly below the window, covering the bottom half of the front facade. . There is one non-contributing outbuilding, with a gable roof and asbestos siding.

2 non-contributing

6632 Virginia Ave., 1907 (building permit)

Style or Category: Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals	Second Style or Form: Foursquare
Original Use: Single-family residence	Present Use: Single-family residence
Architect: J. H. Herthel	Builder: W. P. Botts

This 2.5 story brick house has a high-pitched hipped roof with gable-roofed pedimented dormers. The front facade is two bays wide, with the original gable porch on the left side. It is supported by wooden Doric columns, and has a classical pediment. To the right is a large single window, with a stone sill and stone flat arch lintel with keystone. At the second floor are two single windows above the porch, and a bay window on the right.

1 contributing

6633 Virginia Ave., c. 1890

Photo 14

Style or Category: Late Victorian	Second Style or Form: Romanesque Revival
Original Use: Single-family residence	Present Use: Single-family residence
Architect: unknown	Builder: unknown

This 2.5 story brick house has a hipped roof with a octagonal hipped roof dormer on the front facade. There is a large turret with a hexagonal roof at the south east corner of the house. The turret has multiple single windows at both floors. On the right side of the front facade is a large two-story brick porch, with two round arched openings. At the second floor a door and paired window open onto the porch. All windows at both floors have a continuous stone sill which extends across the turret. There is one non-contributing outbuilding, with vinyl siding and a gable roof.

1 contributing/1 non-contributing

6639 Virginia Ave., c. 1890

Photo 14

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Style or Category: Late Victorian Second Style or Form: Romanesque Revival
Original Use: Single-family residence Present Use: Single-family residence
Architect: Attributed to William Ittner Builder: unknown

This 2.5 story brick house has a high-pitched hipped roof, with a hipped roof dormer on the front facade. There is a trapezoidal bay, with separate roof, on the south side facade. The front facade is two bays wide, with the front door at the second bay. It is recessed behind a curved arched archivolt with a bull nosed brick outline. At the first bay of the first floor is a large window with sidelights and transoms. It is beneath a large segmental arch, also with a bull nosed brick outline. At the second floor is a paired window at the first bay, and two narrow windows with a shared stone lintel at the second bay. They share a continuous molded brick sill. There is a contributing brick carriage house, probably built at the same time as the main house. It has a hipped roof and windows with segmental arched openings.

2 contributing

6702 Virginia Ave., 1886 (building permit)

Style or Category: Late Victorian Second Style or Form: Italianate
Original Use: Single-family residence Present Use: Single-family residence
Architect: none listed Builder: none listed

This two-story brick house has a modified mansard roof with slate shingles on the front facade, and a wooden cornice with brackets. The front door is located on the right side of the front facade beneath a transom. All other openings are single windows with stone lug sills and brick segmental arched openings. There is one non-contributing frame outbuilding, with vinyl siding and a gable roof.

1 contributing/1 non-contributing

6706 Virginia Ave., c. 1885

Style or Category: Late Victorian Second Style or Form: Mixed
Original Use: Single-family residence Present Use: Single-family residence
Architect: unknown Builder: unknown

This two-story brick house has a hipped roof with a hipped roof dormer with paired windows on the front facade. There is a wooden front porch which extends the length of the front facade. It has a shed roof with a front facing gable on the left side, where the front entrance is located. The front facade is three bays wide, and other openings are single windows with stone sills and brick segmental arched openings. A permit from 1892 is for a two-story brick addition. There is one non-contributing frame outbuilding, with vinyl siding and a gable roof.

1 contributing/1 non-contributing

6713 Virginia Ave., 1885 (building permit and certificate) Photo 9

Style or Category: Late Victorian Second Style or Form: Second Empire/Mansard
Original Use: Single-family residence Present Use: Single-family residence
Architect: none listed Builder: none listed

This one-story brick house has a modified mansard roof on the front facade, with a bracketed wooden cornice. The front door is recessed on the right side, beneath a segmental arched opening. To the left are two single windows, with stone sills and brick segmental arched lintels. The windows appear to be vinyl replacement windows.

1 contributing

6714 Virginia Ave., c. 1870

Style or Category: Late Victorian Second Style or Form: Italianate
Original Use: Single-family residence Present Use: Single-family residence
Architect: unknown Builder: unknown

This two-story frame house has a front facing gable roof with broad overhanging eaves and wooden brackets at the

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cornice. The front entrance is on the left side of the front facade, to the right is a ribbon of four small windows. A wooden front porch with square supports extends the length of the facade. At the second floor are three six-over-six windows, each with simple wooden surrounds.

1 contributing

6717 Virginia Ave., c. 1900

Style or Category: Late Victorian	Second Style or Form: Folk Victorian
Original Use: Single-family residence	Present Use: Single-family residence
Architect: unknown	Builder: unknown

This 1.5 story frame house has a front facing gable roof. The front facade has a bay window at the first floor, with three-over-one wooden windows. Above, at the half story level, are two single windows. The entrance is located on the south side beneath a shed roof porch.

1 contributing

6718 Virginia Ave., c. 1885

Style or Category: Late Victorian	Second Style or Form: Italianate
Original Use: Single-family residence	Present Use: Single-family residence
Architect: unknown	Builder: unknown

This two-story brick house has a flat roof with a wooden bracketed cornice. The front door is on the right side of the front facade, surrounded by sidelights and a transom. There are three openings at both floors, with other openings being single windows with stone lug sills and brick segmental arched openings. There is one non-contributing frame garage, with a flat roof and vinyl siding.

1 contributing/1 non-contributing

6720 Virginia Ave., c. 1890

Style or Category: Late Victorian	Second Style or Form: Mixed
Original Use: Multi-family residence	Present Use: Multi-family residence
Architect: unknown	Builder: unknown

This two-story brick two-family flat has a flat roof. The two front doors are recessed behind a round-arch opening with brick archivolt on the left side of the front facade. To the right is a large window with transom and brick segmental arched opening with bullnosed brick outlining. At the second floor are three single windows with a shared stone sill and brick pilasters between each window. The entire front facade has unusual brick relief stringcourses. There is one non-contributing frame garage, with a flat roof and vinyl siding.

1 contributing/1 non-contributing

6721 Virginia Ave., c. 1885

Style or Category: Late Victorian	Second Style or Form: Italianate
Original Use: Single-family residence	Present Use: Single-family residence
Architect: unknown	Builder: unknown

This two-story frame house has a flat roof and an L-shaped plan. The front entrance is located on the right side, recessed section of the front facade. The section of the front facade closest to the street has two single windows at both floors.

1 contributing

6726-28 Virginia Ave., 1890 (building permit) Photo 22

Style or Category: Late Victorian	Second Style or Form: Mixed
Original Use: Multi-family residence	Present Use: Multi-family residence
Architect: none listed	Builder: none listed

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This two-story brick four-family flat has a flat roof with a wide corbelled brick cornice. The front facade is symmetrical, with a central entrance bay that extends slightly from the front facade and is two bays wide. The front entrances are recessed behind two curved brick arched openings with archivolt. Above the entrances, at the second floor, are two single windows with stone sills. At the first and fourth bays are paired windows with stone sills. All windows have wide brick segmental arched openings with bullnosed brick outlines.

1 contributing

6800-02 Virginia Ave., 1892 (building permit)

Photo 15

Style or Category: Late Victorian

Second Style or Form: Richardsonian Romanesque

Original Use: Multi-family residence

Present Use: Multi-family residence

Architect: none listed

Builder: Bernard Brady

This two-story brick four-family flat has a flat roof with brick corbelling and square decorative molded brick at the cornice. The front facade is symmetrical with two central entrance bays. Each entrance bay has two doors recessed behind a round-arched opening with archivolt. Above at the second floor are paired windows at each bay, and a brick triangular pediment above. The entrance bays are flanked on either side by a large window with sidelights beneath are round-arched brick opening with archivolt.

1 contributing

6801 Virginia Ave., c. 1885

Style or Category: Late Victorian

Second Style or Form: Mixed

Original Use: Single-family residence

Present Use: Unknown

Architect: unknown

Builder: unknown

This two-story brick house has a low-pitched roof. The front facade is symmetrical, with a central wide entrance with transom below a segmental arch opening. It is flanked on either side with large windows with stone sills and brick segmental arched openings. There are three identical windows at the second floor. At the time of surveys in 1999 and 2004 the house was vacant, but has been undergoing rehab.

1 contributing

6803 Virginia Ave., c. 1900

Photo 24

Style or Category: Late Victorian

Second Style or Form: Mixed

Original Use: Single-family residence

Present Use: Single-family residence

Architect: unknown

Builder: unknown

This one-story brick house has a flat roof with red terra cotta coping. The front facade is two bays wide, with the entrance bay on the right. The entrance bay extends slightly from the front facade, and has a pyramidal roof. The front door is recessed behind a curved arch opening. The first bay is a single window with sidelight. The opening appears to be a round arch, but it is covered with a metal awning. The entire front facade has applied simulated masonry.

1 non-contributing

6805 Virginia Ave., 1890 (building permit and certificate)

Photo 24

Style or Category: Late Victorian

Second Style or Form: Second Empire/Mansard

Original Use: Single-family residence

Present Use: Single-family residence

Architect: none listed

Builder: none listed

This two-story brick house has an L-shaped plan. The roof is mostly flat, but the front facade has a mansard roof a stepped parapet and a brick gable dormer. The dormer has a paired window with unusual side parapets. Below the dormer are two single windows with stone lug sills at the first floor. The front entrance is located at the right side bay, beneath a wooden porch with a shed roof. Above the porch at the second floor is a single window. The cornice is corbelled brick.

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1 contributing

6806 Virginia Ave., c. 1880

Style or Category: Late Victorian	Second Style or Form: Italianate
Original Use: Single-family residence	Present Use: Single-family residence
Architect: unknown	Builder: unknown

This two-story brick house has a flat roof with a wooden bracketed cornice. The front facade has three openings, with the front entrance on the left, recessed behind a simple round arch openings. All other openings are single windows with stone lug sills and brick segmental arched openings. There is one non-contributing outbuilding, with a shed roof.

1 contributing/1 non-contributing

6807 Virginia Ave., c. 1890

Style or Category: Late Victorian	Second Style or Form: Richardsonian Romanesque
Original Use: Single-family residence	Present Use: Single-family residence
Architect: unknown	Builder: unknown

This two-story brick house has a high pitched hipped roof, with a large octagonal tower on the left side of the front facade. The tower has single windows with continuous sandstone sills. To the right of the tower is a brick two-story porch, which has a wide rounded-arch entrance. At the second floor of the porch is a non-historic wrought iron railing. The brick has been painted off-white. There is one non-contributing frame outbuilding, with vinyl siding and a gable roof.

1 contributing/1 non-contributing

6811 Virginia Ave., c. 1955

Style or Category: Modern Movement	Second Style or Form:
Original Use: Single family residence	Present Use: Single family residence
Architect: unknown	Builder: unknown

This one-story variegated brick faced house has a side gabled roof. The front facade has a central door, flanked on either side by rectangular windows with brick sills. There is one non-contributing frame outbuilding, with vinyl siding and a gable roof.

2 non-contributing

6812 Virginia Ave., c. 1885

Style or Category: Late Victorian	Second Style or Form: Italianate
Original Use: Single-family residence	Present Use: Single-family residence
Architect: unknown	Builder: unknown

This two-story brick house has a flat roof with a small slate mansard roof and wide overhanging eaves. The front facade has three openings, with the front entrance on the left, recessed behind a segmental arched opening. All other openings are single windows with stone lug sills and brick segmental arched openings.

1 contributing

6814 Virginia Ave., c. 1885

Style or Category: Late Victorian	Second Style or Form: Italianate
Original Use: Single-family residence	Present Use: Single-family residence
Architect: unknown	Builder: unknown

This two-story brick house has a flat roof with a small mansard roof and wide overhanging eaves. The front facade has three openings, with the front entrance on the left, recessed behind a segmental arched opening. All other openings are single windows with stone lug sills and brick segmental arched openings.

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1 contributing

6815 Virginia Ave., c. 1955

Style or Category: Modern Movement	Second Style or Form:
Original Use: Single family residence	Present Use: Single family residence
Architect: unknown	Builder: unknown

This one-story variegated faced brick house has a low-pitched hipped roof. The front facade has a central door, with a window with sidelights on the left. To the right is a paired windows. Both windows have brick sills.

1 non-contributing

6818 Virginia Ave., 1894 (building permit and certificate)

Style or Category: Late Victorian	Second Style or Form: Mixed
Original Use: Single-family residence	Present Use: Single-family residence
Architect: none listed	Builder: J. S. Whitlock & Son

This two-story brick house has a low-pitched hipped roof, with a hipped roof dormer on the front facade. The front facade is two bays wide, with the first bay being the entrance bay, and setting back front the rest of the facade by a few feet. The front door is recessed behind a round arched opening with simple brick archivolt. Above at the second floor is a large single window with stone sill and brick segmental arched opening. The second bay has paired windows at both floors, both with stone sills and brick segmental arched openings accented with bull nosed bricks. There is one non-contributing concrete block garage with a hipped roof.

1 contributing/1 non-contributing

6819 Virginia Ave., c. 1955

Style or Category: Modern Movement	Second Style or Form:
Original Use: Single family residence	Present Use: Single family residence
Architect: unknown	Builder: unknown

This one-story variegated brick faced house has a front facing gable roof. There is a central front door, with a small concrete front porch. To the left of the door is a large window with sidelights and a brick sill. To the right of the door is a single window. There is one non-contributing frame outbuilding, with vinyl siding and a gable roof.

2 non-contributing

6822 Virginia Ave., c. 1885

Style or Category: Late Victorian	Second Style or Form: Italianate
Original Use: Single-family residence	Present Use: Single-family residence
Architect: unknown	Builder: unknown

This two-story brick house has a flat roof with a small slate mansard roof and wide overhanging eaves. The front facade has three openings, with the front entrance on the left, beneath a fiberglass awning. All other openings are single windows with stone lug sills and brick segmental arched openings.

1 contributing

6823 Virginia Ave., c. 1885

Style or Category: Late Victorian	Second Style or Form: Italianate
Original Use: Single-family residence	Present Use: Single-family residence
Architect: unknown	Builder: unknown

This two-story frame house has a flat roof with a wooden bracketed cornice. The front facade has three openings at each floor, with the front entrance located on the right side of the front facade. It is sheltered by a non-historic porch with a shed roof. All other openings are single replacement windows.

1 contributing

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6824 Virginia Ave., c. 1880

Style or Category: Late Victorian Second Style or Form: Italianate
Original Use: Single-family residence Present Use: Single-family residence
Architect: unknown Builder: unknown

This two-story brick house has a low-pitched hipped roof with a wooden bracketed cornice. The front facade has three openings, with the front entrance on the left, beneath a wide brick segmental arch. All other openings, including three bays on the south side facade, are single windows with stone lug sills and brick segmental arched openings. The front facade is covered in stucco, and has decorative outlines around each opening.

1 contributing

6825 Virginia Ave., 1886 (building permit and certificate)

Style or Category: Late Victorian Second Style or Form: Second Empire/Mansard
Original Use: Single-family residence Present Use: Single-family residence
Architect: none listed Builder: none listed

This two-story brick house has a mansard roof on the front facade. The first floor has three openings, with the front door recessed behind a brick segmental arch on the right side of the front facade. To the left are two single windows with stone lug sills, and brick segmental arched openings. In the second floor mansard is a gable dormer with a ribbon of four three-over one wooden windows.

1 contributing

6829 Virginia Ave., 1906 (building permit)

Style or Category: Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals
Second Style or Form: Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival
Original Use: Commercial/Residential Present Use: Commercial/Residential
Architect: Adolph Wagner Builder: Adolph Wagner

This 2.5 story buff brick commercial/residential building has main facades on both Loughborough and Virginia. It has a mansard roof of red terra cotta, with hipped roof dormers and a wooden bracketed cornice. The first floor storefront has been covered with simulated masonry and a wooden awning has been added. The second floor windows all have stone sills and flat arches with keystones. The rear portion of the building is two stories with terra cotta coping.

1 contributing

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Summary

The Central Carondelet Historic District Boundary Increase [the Boundary Increase] in St. Louis is locally significant under Criterion C (Architecture) and Criterion A (Ethnic Heritage: European). The neighborhood can be regarded as simply another portion of the existing Central Carondelet Historic District [the District], (NR 2/22/06). Like the District, the Boundary Increase primarily dates from the second half of the 19th century and the first half of the 20th century. This period encompasses the transition of Carondelet from an independent town to a city neighborhood at the southern boundary of St. Louis. During this time industry thrived along Carondelet's waterfront, and a population of Americans and European immigrants built a prosperous community. Initially, factors such as the availability of cheap land and relatively healthy living conditions made the area an excellent alternative to the city proper. Later, the vicinity became both a popular rail-commuter neighborhood as well as a center of heavy industry. As such, Carondelet attracted and retained large communities of American and European (primarily German and Irish) immigrants whose presence had a distinct impact on the development of its neighborhoods. Like the District, the Boundary Increase is remarkable for the level of integrity possessed by its varied historic streetscapes. The streetscapes are indicative of organic growth, which was not largely impacted by the enforcement of deed restrictions or planned en-masse by developers. The resulting variability sets Carondelet's neighborhoods apart from much of St. Louis. The vast majority of buildings in the Boundary Increase and the District were constructed between 1870 and 1916. This date range results in architecture that varies stylistically, but is harmonious in scale and material. Commercial and institutional buildings are present primarily along the main artery of Michigan Avenue and generally date to the turn of the century. Pockets of upscale housing, as well as the presence modest laborer's homes and multifamily flats speak to some social stratification on a block by block level. However, generally speaking, the buildings were built by the stable and prosperous middle class that dominated Carondelet in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The period of significance is circa 1860 through 1940, starting with the earliest extant buildings and ending with the few homes built in the period leading up to World War II. While Carondelet in 1940 had lost much of the community character which generated the appearance of its streetscapes, the buildings constructed at the end of the period of significance are quite similar to their predecessors in scale, material types, and often in design. This is not the case for buildings constructed in the post World War II era.

Project Background

In 2003, Landmarks Association conducted a survey of a highly intact portion of Carondelet's historic neighborhoods. The area was bounded by Koeln on the South, Loughborough on the north, Broadway on the east and Idaho on the west (Figure: 1). The survey was conducted at the request of Alderman Matt Villa who funded the project through the Community Development Block Grant Program. This survey led to a National Register nomination for the Central

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Carondelet Historic District, which was listed on February 22, 2006. As more funds became available through the block grant program, the original architectural survey was expanded to include an additional 26 blocks to the north of the District. In the process of carrying out this survey and assembling its associated research, it became evident that the area should in fact be considered a continuation of the existing National Register District. The same architectural styles and materials compose the streetscapes of both areas, and development was driven by similar economic forces, historical factors, and cultural groups. As such, we are proposing the current expansion of the Central Carondelet National Register Historic District.

Geographic Location

The Central Carondelet National Register Historic District Boundary Increase contains portions of 26 adjacent city blocks immediately north of the existing District. These blocks are bounded by Loughborough Avenue on the south, Holly Hills Avenue on the north, Broadway on the east, and Idaho Street on the west (Figure: 1). Carondelet is situated within the St. Louis City limits along the bluff line of the Mississippi River about five miles south of downtown.

Historic Context, 1767-1850

Historians attribute Carondelet's founding to Clement Delor de Treget, a former French naval officer who traveled approximately 60 miles up the Mississippi River in 1767 from Ste. Genevieve, Missouri and settled about five miles south of the new trading post of St. Louis. Delor received a land grant from the Lieutenant Governor of Upper Louisiana Territory and built a house of limestone quarried from the surrounding bluffs. French farmers and trappers from other Mississippi River settlements followed his lead. In the French manner, Delor meted out land grants and established a block of common fields that settlers cooperatively maintained for cultivation. He further established a jointly owned commons area, which was used for activities such as foraging, the collection of firewood, and grazing livestock; the Boundary Increase is partially situated in lands that were formerly part of the town commons. The settlement grew slowly as an agricultural outpost while St. Louis, its neighbor to the north, developed primarily as a trading post.¹¹ By 1790, 23 years after Delor's arrival, the settlement was comprised of only 20 families. The inhabitants mostly lived clustered around Delor's house (to the northeast of the Boundary Increase) and in an area that stretched eastward from the base of the bluff to the river (mostly east of the Boundary Increase's boundary at Broadway).¹² Carondelet remained sparsely

¹¹ Nini Harris, *A History of Carondelet* (St. Louis: The Patrice Press, 1991), 5.

¹² Duane Sneddeker.; Mary M. Stiritz; and Carolyn H. Toft, *National Register of Historic Places Inventory Form – Nomination Form: Carondelet East of Broadway Multiple Resource Area*. Washington, D.C.: US Department of the Interior/National Park Service, 1980.

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settled many years after it was founded. In July 1803, when the United States purchased the Louisiana Territory, the town had only grown to about 50 houses occupied by approximately 250 farmers and trappers. These inhabitants were mostly of Creole French, Spanish, African, and Native American heritage.¹³

The town experienced slow, but steady growth under the governance of the United States and by 1832, its citizens petitioned St. Louis County for incorporation as a town. The county granted Carondelet's request and dispatched its Deputy Surveyor, Laurentius M. Eiler, to render an official town survey. Eiler platted the town in square blocks, which extended south from present-day Eiler Street about 22 blocks to Koeln Street, and from the Mississippi River, four blocks west to present-day Michigan Avenue; the east-west streets were originally lettered and the north-south streets numbered (Figure: 1).¹⁴ Eiler's survey laid out all of the eastern portion of the Boundary Increase from Michigan to Broadway between Holly Hills and Loughborough, as well as the entire eastern portion of the District from Loughborough to Koeln (Figure: 1). In subsequent years, more land was added to the town and by the time of the 1858 census, the blocks of the Boundary Increase to the west of Michigan Avenue were situated within an addition known as Survey Number 2, and also within lands largely owned by the estate of Henry Blow.

Though historically separate towns that developed under different conditions, Carondelet and St. Louis have always been linked. For example, between 1840 and 1850, the population of St. Louis grew by 343 %, largely due to a massive influx of German and Irish immigrants and the city's pre-eminent position as an inland port.¹⁵ By 1850, nearly 43 % of the city's population had been born in either Germany or Ireland.¹⁶ The rapid increase in population led to a shortage of housing, overcrowding, unsanitary conditions, and exorbitant land/rent costs. These factors were aggravated by the fact that many immigrants arrived destitute. To further complicate things in St. Louis, by the end of the 1840's, nativist Americans and immigrants were routinely fighting, a devastating fire swept portions of the city's cramped commercial and tenement districts, and a cholera epidemic resulted in quarantine, economic depression, and thousands of deaths.

The unfavorable conditions in St. Louis directed settlement to Carondelet and other county towns as people sought cheaper, safer and more healthful environs. Immigrants and native-born

¹³ Harris, p. 7.

¹⁴ Ibid., p. 11.

¹⁵ James Neal Primm, *The Lion of the Valley, St. Louis, Missouri* (Boulder, Colorado: Pruett Publishing, 1981), 172-173.

¹⁶ Ibid.

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Americans representing all financial ranks began to move into less expensive lands immediately adjacent to the city limits. This outward movement of population produced a pattern of development on the city's periphery, and scattered immigrant settlers to townships located throughout St. Louis County.¹⁷ Within several years of the first mass European immigration to St. Louis, Germans and Irish, among others, began leaving the city proper in significant numbers. These groups played an important role in the development of Carondelet and its built environment.

These two groups maintained a strong sense of their ethnic identity, and despite largely sharing a religion, they created enclaves and institutions within the town which were segregated along ethnic lines. The two groups also tended to fill different gaps in the town's economic landscape. While many German immigrants possessed skills that enabled them to practice a trade and rapidly join the ranks of the middle class, the Irish had come from a much different political and economic environment. Largely unskilled and thus impeded in their ability to overcome nativist discrimination, most Irish could only find work as laborers. As a result, they provided the foundation for Carondelet's industrial growth. German contractors, masons, and carpenters immediately began practicing their trades in the town; upwardly mobile German-born residents employed their skills in the construction of buildings. The Teutonic aesthetics shared by these individuals resulted in a distinctive architectural style that will be discussed below. The Irish, while generally not directly involved in the building trades, later came to be consumers of buildings and are responsible for large numbers of the more humble "laborer's cottages" found within the town's streetscapes.

Elaboration

1850-1870

At the time of the 1850 census, most of Carondelet's population of 1, 265 (35 % of whom were foreign-born) lived in either the riverfront area to the east and southeast of the Boundary Increase, or slightly to the north in the vicinity of the old French village. The few people who lived within the Boundary Increase resided mostly within the easternmost blocks along Broadway.¹⁸ Settlement in this area grew increasingly dense throughout the decade and by the time of the 1857-1858 town census, Eiler's Blocks* 79; 62; 61; 60; 59; 58; 31; 32; and 33 were

¹⁷ George Hellmuth Kellner, "The German Element on the Urban Frontier: St. Louis, 1830-1860" (Ph.D. dissertation, University of Missouri, Columbia, 1973), p.125-127.

* Eiler Blocks were re-numbered by the City of St. Louis after 1870. All four-digit block reference numbers are post 1870 city block numbers; two-digit block numbers are original Eiler designations.

¹⁸ Kellner, p. 128.; Harris, p. 24.

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all inhabited (Figure: 1). The blocks were primarily residential, though those along Broadway were part of the town's main business district. Blocks 58 and 59 contained the Convent of the Sisters of St. Joseph, whose buildings are independently listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NR 2/28/80).

The Germans who moved to Carondelet brought both building traditions and skills with them. The contribution of German builders who settled throughout Carondelet is immediately evident in the streetscapes of both the District and the Boundary Increase. The houses Germans built in Missouri from the 1850's through the 1880s were described by Charles van Ravenswaay, a scholar of Missouri-German heritage, as not having a "self conscious or designed look about them." He explained in *The Arts and Architecture of German Settlements in Missouri* that the local building tradition originated in German states from which the settlers had emigrated and was adapted to suit new situations in Missouri. This resulted in what Van Ravenswaay termed the "Missouri-German Vernacular Style."¹⁹ A number of excellent examples of Missouri-German Vernacular buildings occupy many Boundary Increase lots, and were built throughout the second half of the 19th century. Brick buildings with segmental arched openings and simple classical details such as a corbelled brick cornice at the roofline may almost certainly be traced to German builders. Van Ravenswaay observed that building traditions changed little among German communities, making it difficult to specifically date buildings. Historical research, however, enables the affiliation of numerous examples in Carondelet of German Vernacular style with construction dates that range from the 1850's through the 1880's.

City Block 3004 contains six of the earliest contributing buildings that are currently standing in the Boundary Increase; two of these are excellent examples of German vernacular style. The first building is a single-story, brick, vernacular classical two-family dwelling at 6800-6802 Minnesota (Photo 1). This home exhibits design elements associated with the Missouri German Style including a dentilled cornice, gables capped with low parapets, and paired stove chimneys connected by a high parapet wall at both gable ends.²⁰ The house was occupied as early as 1858, when 26-year-old Mary Shoults lived in one half of the home with her three young children.

The second house is a two-story, brick, vernacular classical dwelling located at 6808 Minnesota (Photo 2). This building also exhibits characteristics of the German Vernacular style including a dentilled brick cornice, segmental arched bays and a recessed doorway. The home was occupied by 1858 when census takers recorded the French immigrant Dabin family at the location. The

¹⁹ Charles van Ravenswaay, *The Arts and Architecture of German Settlements in Missouri*, (Columbia, Missouri: University of Missouri Press, 1977), p. 225.

²⁰ *Ibid.*, 236.

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Dabin family continued to occupy the home throughout much of the latter 19th century.²¹ The style of the building is quite similar to the circa 1860s home of German born building contractor Henry Doering, which is located further south at 7206 Minnesota in the Central Carondelet District. The similarity and proximity of the homes (both temporal and spatial) may indicate that Doering designed and built them both. The buildings have identical fenestration; they both possess recessed doorways and have paired chimneys separated by a parapet wall on the right side of their facades. Doering's home, the only German Classical Vernacular building with a confirmed construction date in the 1860s in the Central Carondelet District, was cited by the District nomination as an example of the German Vernacular Style. The settlement pattern in the immediate vicinity of these houses at the time of the 1858 census demonstrates that this block was on the developing edge of an increasingly populated neighborhood.

In 1858, a total of 221 adult residents (not including the convent) resided within the blocks of Eiler's survey bounded by the Boundary Increase. These individuals were employed in a range of activities including baker; barber; blacksmith; tavern keeper; barkeep; merchant; engineer; sawyer; painter; dress maker; shoe maker; grocer; porter; bricklayer; wagon maker; servant; teamster; general laborer (almost exclusively Irish) and night-watchman. Furthermore, there were a few more formally educated professionals including doctors; lawyers; the assistant superintendent of the Iron Mountain Railroad; and Clergymen. The occupied blocks of the Boundary Increase at the time should be regarded as the northern portion of the bustling and largely immigrant neighborhood of the Central Carondelet Historic District. In 1858, they housed 53 % of the town's total Irish and 28 % of the town's total German populations.²²

The Irish concentration may be related to the presence of the Convent of the Sisters of St. Joseph in Block 2972, and the associated Catholic Church of SS. Mary and Joseph (located just beyond the Boundary Increase boundary in the next block north). At the time of the 1858 census, 122 women lived at the convent including teachers (nuns), postulants, students, boarders, and orphans. Though individuals born in North America made up a little over 50 % of those recorded at the convent, those born in Ireland were the second most common by a wide margin. Also, the Irish dominated the religious and teaching hierarchy. They accounted for over 40 % of the teachers (nuns) and postulants, and held lofty ranks such as Assistant Mother Superior and Mistress of Novices. Finally, 35% of the American born had surnames that are common among people of Irish descent. When one considers that the first Irish woman was admitted to the convent in 1856, their rapid dominance of the convent is a remarkable measure of the exponential growth of the Irish population in Carondelet in the 1850's.²³ The institutions

²¹ Carondelet, Missouri, *Census of Wards* (1857-1858), Carondelet Historical Society, Carondelet, Missouri; Carondelet, Missouri, *City Tax Rolls* (1870), Carondelet Historical Society, Carondelet, Missouri.

²² Harris, p. 25.

²³ William Barnaby Faherty, *The St. Louis Irish*, (St. Louis: Missouri Historical Society Press, 2001), p. 196.

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associated with the convent and church would have provided both spiritual and worldly aid, as well as a focal point for the surrounding Irish community. As the Irish population grew in later years, an area east of Broadway became known as “Patch” came to be known as the Irish neighborhood of Carondelet. It appears though that in the early years of the Irish migration to the town, the ethnic group was responsible for much of the town’s growth into the blocks of the Boundary Increase.

It was not only the Irish population that was growing in Carondelet in the 1850’s. The population figures announced in the *Missouri Republican* in 1858 reveal Carondelet’s rapid growth overall:

Few towns in the Union have increased in population so rapidly as our sister city of Carondelet. In 1853 the total population was 1,580; in 1856, 1,701; and in November of the present year it is 3,102. The census has just been taken, and in the space of one year the population has nearly doubled.²⁴

At the time, roughly 42 % of the Boundary Increase’s total occupants were United States-born; 23 % were Irish; 25 % were Germans; and 10 % was a mix of French, English, Canadian, and Prussian immigrants.²⁵ These statistics are very similar to the ethnic makeup of the Central Carondelet District which was 38 % American, 24 % Irish, 22 % German, and 10 % a mix of other ethnic groups.²⁶

While the streets within the eastern half of the Boundary Increase emerged primarily as a working-class neighborhood, increasingly upscale housing began to be constructed along Michigan Avenue and the blocks further west. Excellent examples of houses in this area from the immediate ante-bellum period belonged to two of Carondelet’s most famous 19th century citizens.

Dr. William Taussig came to St. Louis in 1848 from Prague, Bohemia. A chemist, he worked briefly at the drug house of Charless and Blow before becoming Assistant City Physician and Apothecary in Quarantine during St. Louis’ 1849 cholera epidemic. In 1850, he earned his M.D. from the St. Louis Medical College, and relocated to Carondelet where he began a private

²⁴“ Population of Carondelet,” *Missouri Republican*, 16 November 1858.

²⁵ Carondelet, Missouri, *Census of Wards* (1857-1858), Carondelet Historical Society, Carondelet, Missouri.

²⁶ Stacy Sone, *National Register of Historic Places Inventory Form – Nomination Form: Central Carondelet Historic District*. Washington, D.C.: US Department of the Interior/National Park Service, 2006.

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medical practice.²⁷ By 1858, he was recorded living in Survey Two (which contained the present house site) though it appears that the brick home he built at what is now 6719 Michigan Avenue wasn't completed until 1861 (Photo 3). Taussig's home is of a simple Italianate style with a gable on hip roof and the facade features an unusual mix of decorative cast-iron lintels and sills in its four bays. Two entrances on the ground floor possess glazed transoms; on the second-story, two doorways used to open onto the roof of an open porch (demolished). The overhanging eaves are separated from the house by the terminal line of a simple, white-painted corbelled wooden cornice. There is also a round-arch window at the attic level of the gable, though this may be a feature added during a 1909 alteration of the house.²⁸

During the years Taussig lived in Carondelet, he became an increasingly important citizen of the community. Though he initially made his name as a chemist and respected doctor, Taussig also knew the law and was interested in politics and business. He was elected mayor of Carondelet in 1852, and in 1859 he was elected to a small panel of judges that assumed almost complete control of St. Louis County during the Civil War. In 1863, he was elected the presiding judge on the aforementioned panel. In that same year, Taussig left Carondelet for the near south side of St. Louis and his prominence continued to grow.²⁹

Next door to the Taussig home is the circa 1859 house of John Bowen at 6727 Michigan (Photo 4). Like Taussig, Bowen built his house during the first wave of upscale construction in the western portions of the town.³⁰ Born in Georgia, Bowen graduated from the United States Military Academy at West Point in 1853. He served in the U.S. Mounted Rifles until resigning his rank in 1856 to pursue a career as an architect. In 1857, he moved to St. Louis and soon thereafter formed the architectural partnership of Bowen & Miller. In 1858, Bowen moved to Carondelet, the hometown of his wife Mary Kennerly, where he initially settled close to Broadway in City Block 3013. This location was only temporary quarters as he immediately began constructing the two-story Victorian brick home (likely designed by his own hand) on the newly opening lands to the west of Michigan Avenue.

²⁷ F.W. Taussig, "My Father's Business Career," 1941, reprinted from *Harvard Business Review*, Taussig Family Papers, Missouri Historical Society Archives, St. Louis, Missouri.

²⁸ The Taussig House is currently under a major stabilization and rehabilitation.

²⁹ After leaving Carondelet, Taussig was instrumental in creating the St. Louis County Insane Asylum, was appointed Examining Surgeon for the 1st Military District by Abraham Lincoln, and also held the prestigious, if unpopular, post of IRS collector. He later became President of Traders Bank of St. Louis and Chairman of the Illinois and St. Louis Bridge and Tunnel Company (which developed the Eads Bridge). He also became involved with the railroads and served as the Director of the North Missouri Railway Company and President of the Terminal Railroad Association. In the latter post, he was a driving force behind the construction of the magnificent St. Louis Union Station.

³⁰ J.S. Bowen Papers, 1818-1927, Missouri Historical Society Archives, St. Louis, Missouri.

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The Bowen home originally had a flat roof and appears to have always lacked remarkable decorative features. The bays have plain stone lintels and plain stone lug sills. Apparently, the original house was three bays wide and two deep; an 1895 building permit almost certainly indicates the construction of the rear addition. The medium hipped roof and the hipped and glazed dormers, as well as the classical revival porch were also apparently added at that time.

Bowen barely had time to establish himself as an all purpose architect and civil engineer in the growing community before the Civil War ended his life. At the outset of the war, he parlayed his West Point education and military experience into a position as chief of staff for General Daniel Frost of the Missouri Volunteer Militia. He was captured by Federal forces at Camp Jackson in St. Louis in 1861. When paroled, Bowen joined the regular Confederate army and served with distinction (against former Carondelet area resident Ulysses S. Grant) at the Battle of Shiloh. Bowen was eventually given a divisional command and designed many of the defenses surrounding Vicksburg. Following months of siege, he personally presented Grant with the Confederate proposal for an armistice that led to the surrender of the city. Ten days later, after refusing Grant's offer of Union medical assistance, Bowen died of dysentery.³¹ Following her husband's death, Mary K. Bowen lived in the house until 1867 when she sold the property and moved away.

The adjacent situation of the Taussig and Bowen homes is an apt metaphor for Carondelet during the Civil War. Taussig the abolitionist and Bowen the Confederate General are representative of the significant populations of both Unionists and Secessionists citizens, and the proximity in which they were living. Carondelet sent many of its citizens into both armies, though the town itself, with its large German population and adjacent Federal Army installation (Jefferson Barracks), was firmly under Union control.

Some industrial growth during the Civil War helped keep Carondelet's residents employed, though house construction slowed to a near standstill. A boat yard operated by St. Louis businessman James B. Eads employed 800 men in the production of river gunboats for the United States Navy. Boat production also boosted business for ancillary industries such as sawmills. At the same time, increased railroad activity led to the construction of extensive railroad machine shops which eventually came to employ in excess of 500 people.³² Industrial expansion coupled with depressed housing construction primed the town for rapid growth in the post-war period. While only 11 extant houses have been identified in the Boundary Increase which date from circa 1860, 56 were constructed between 1870 and 1880. This pattern continued and in the following decade the number of houses constructed almost doubled.

³¹ Harris, p. 32-33.

³² Norbury L Wayman, *History of St. Louis Neighborhoods. Carondelet* (St. Louis: St. Louis Community Development Agency, [1978]), p. 26.

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1870-1890

In 1870, St. Louis was a booming metropolis of 300,000 residents and both commercial and residential development were inexorably approaching Carondelet. The city limits expanded in 1870 and swallowed the town; the Missouri Legislature approved official annexation. Carondelet ceased to be a town unto itself and instead became a south St. Louis neighborhood. Though annexation did not cause drastic changes for Carondelet, adjustments had to be made. For example, the City Council disbanded and all streets which had names already in use by St. Louis were renamed.

Rapid post-war growth created a growing market for housing-related trades in Carondelet. The 1870 U.S. Census indicates that a large percentage of the people employed in these, and other skilled trades, were German immigrants. The St. Louis City Business Directory of 1871 lists Gillick & McBride's brickyard and contracting office at what is now Broadway between Loughborough and Haven, (though which side of the street it was on remains unclear). The two also operated another brickyard along Broadway to the south of the Boundary Increase at Davis Street. Individuals listed in the business directory as carpenter/builder included the partnership of [Henry] Doering & Carey (located adjacent to Gillick & McBride), and L. Chartrand who was situated within the Boundary Increase boundaries on Pennsylvania between Krauss and Haven. The business directory also listed three other carpenters/contractors, an architect, and two lumber merchants in town. Of course, many of these establishments must be recognized not as individuals, but as employers for whom many craftsmen, masons, bricklayers, carpenters, and other trades people worked.

In 1873, Gustav Heinrichs wrote an article that was originally published in the German language newspaper *Der Westliche Post*. In it he considered the real-estate situation in Carondelet on the two most sought after streets; Broadway and Michigan. Commercial lots from Holly Hills South to what is now Heavens Street (one block short of being the exact north-south boundaries of the Central Carondelet District and the Boundary Increase combined) were the most valuable lots on Broadway. Housing lots between what is now Bowen and Heavens (three blocks short of being the north-south boundaries of the District and the Boundary Increase) were the most expensive lots along Michigan. Heinrichs singled out contractor Henry Doering (a fellow German) for special attention, saying: "The most noted [contracting firm] is that of Henry Doering, to whose large experience the solidity of the many magnificent buildings is to be credited."³³

³³ Gustav Heinrichs, "Carondelet Formerly and Now," trans. M. Heinrichsmeyer, *Missouri Historical Society Bulletin* 17 (October 1960), 68.

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By 1875, the number of carpenter/builders listed in Carondelet had jumped to nine, another “brick manufacturer/dealer” had been added to the list, and two stone quarries/yards had opened in the immediate area. The rapid increase in construction and construction related industries in the period after 1870 was driven largely by industrial development along the Carondelet riverfront in the preceding decade.

While the Germans were the dominant European ethnic group within the skilled trades that served the needs of the town, the Irish were the dominant European ethnic group in the major industrial facilities that were so critical to Carondelet’s growth and long-term viability. The iron industry was among most important industries and iron work probably employed the largest number of those recorded as laborer in the 1870 census. The zinc industry followed shortly and Carondelet’s situation along the river, its proximity to mines, the good rail connections, and an abundant supply of skilled and unskilled labor made it an ideal location for industrialists to set up shop.³⁴ The Carondelet Iron Works, the first large-scale furnace in the town, opened in 1869. Others followed and by the late 1870s, almost the entire riverfront was occupied by iron and zinc works. Carondelet’s largest industrial plant, the Vulcan Iron Works, employed about 825 workers alone; all told, heavy industry along the river in 1873 employed 3,177 men and counting. The Irish were a dominant presence in these industries and the 1870 census shows that almost all Irish-born heads of households recorded were laborers. In July 1874, *Scribners Magazine* described the scene in Carondelet’s furnaces:

Descending toward the water side from the street you find every available space crowded with mammoth iron and zinc furnaces....Here in a Zinc furnace, half a dozen Irishmen wrestle with the long puddling rods....The little River Des Peres empties into the Mississippi, close beside the Vulcan Iron Works; its banks are piled high with coal and refuse. The fathers would know it no more. They would stare aghast at the great thousand hose pumps; and the regiment of Irish workers.³⁵

Although many heads of households within the Boundary Increase worked in the factories or for the railroad, a full range of occupations was listed in the 1870 census including carpenters; teamsters; bricklayers; caulkers; machinists; tinsmiths; druggists; butchers; grocers; plasterers; dressmakers; washerwomen; and insurance salesmen. The business climate thrived in Carondelet along Broadway. Among the businesses located in the commercial portion of the Boundary

³⁴ Ibid., p.78.

³⁵ *Scribners Magazine*, quoted in Carolyn Hewes Toft, *Carondelet, The Ethnic Heritage of an Urban Neighborhood*. (St. Louis: Social Science Institute, Washington University, 1975), p.19.

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Increase were bakeries; boarding houses; a cigar and tobacco vendor; a confectioner; druggists; dry goods merchants; grocers; livery stables; saloons; tailors; and a liquor store.³⁶

The town also had its share of aristocratic families, such as that of businessman, abolitionist, U.S. Congressman, and Ambassador Henry Blow. In the late 1840's, Blow built a grand Greek Revival-style mansion (now demolished) in the Boundary Increase on the west side of the 6600 block of Vermont Avenue. Around 1872, Blow had the extant home at 6525 Michigan constructed as a wedding present for his daughter Nellie (Photo 5). In 1872, Nellie married a Russian Count by the name of Theodore Smirnoff and the couple needed a fitting place to stay during visits to Carondelet. The selection of a site along Michigan Avenue indicates the continued exclusivity of the residential district at the time. The two-story home located at 6446 Virginia is also a good example of a Late Victorian frame home that is typical of both the Central Carondelet District and the Boundary Increase (Photo 6). The front gable house has a central chimney and is three bays wide. The door is set in the first bay on the left side of the facade above a partially above-ground basement and is approached by stairs and a wooden porch. Though minor details change over time, this basic house is common in Carondelet and was built from the 1870's through the 1890's. While both of these houses have undergone extensive cosmetic changes, they retain their original rooflines, fenestration, scale, and place in the streetscape. Considering the fact that historically, the homes would have been covered with wooden lap-siding, the current presence of easily-removed vinyl siding is not considered to be substantially detrimental to the character of the homes.

While the patrician Blow family lived in relative splendor, most of the homes that were built during the 1870's in the Boundary Increase are modest brick and frame buildings, and are primarily a mix of Late Victorian, Vernacular Classical, and late 19th century styles.

A more modest example of a circa 1870's Late Victorian home that is present, if not common, in both the Central Carondelet District and the Boundary Increase is the one and one-half-story, side-gable Hall and Parlor. An example of this style can be found 6424 Idaho (Photo 7). This is a home that even a laborer would have had the means to construct in Carondelet at the time, and its presence on the western edge of the Boundary Increase may indicate that its owner sacrificed proximity to work for affordable land. Lower prices in Carondelet often allowed workers to build and own their own homes. High levels of home ownership among residents can be confirmed by comparing Carondelet's 1869 assessment list with the 1870 Federal Census records.³⁷ This opportunity was not as often available to low income counterparts who lived within the old St.

³⁶ Carondelet, Missouri, *Carondelet Business Directory* (1871), Carondelet Historical Society, Carondelet, Missouri.

³⁷ Carondelet, Missouri, *Carondelet City Tax Assessments*, Carondelet Historical Society, Carondelet, Missouri.

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Louis City boundaries. There, it was more common to find people living in congested rental quarters.

The presence of churches in the Boundary Increase ensured that many residents could worship in close proximity to their homes. As previously mentioned, the Convent of the Sisters of St. Joseph of Carondelet and its associated facilities served many of the spiritual and educational needs of the Irish and German Catholics. The first Protestant church group to organize was the Carondelet Methodist Church South (now the Mellow Memorial Methodist Church). A fledgling congregation dedicated a frame structure on its present site at 6701 Virginia in 1857 (demolished). (The fact that a location beyond the traditional town limits of Michigan Avenue was chosen indicates that citizens were anticipating the development of the western portion of the town over a decade before it began in earnest).

St. Paul's Episcopal Church organized after the Civil War when the Episcopal Bishop of Missouri officially recognized the congregation (which consisted of a mere three families) as a mission in 1866. From these humble beginnings the church grew steadily and with the help of U.S. Congressman Henry Blow acquired a site for a building around 1868. The church was incorporated into the Missouri Episcopal Diocese in 1871.³⁸ The original building (demolished) was located north of the Boundary Increase boundaries; by 1890, the parish had moved to its present site in the Boundary Increase at 6516 Michigan Avenue.

Three schools were listed within the Boundary Increase in 1871; a Mrs. McAnally ran what appears to have been a private school near the corner of Virginia and Krauss Streets, as did Mrs. Yeatman Smith on Krauss between Pennsylvania and Minnesota. Additionally, St. Joseph's Academy had been operating since 1836 in the vicinity of Minnesota and Holly Hills. By 1859, St. Joseph's was housing 150 boarding students from the entire Mississippi Valley (all female) and additionally taught both boys and girls from the surrounding neighborhoods. By 1876, the school had expanded and had the capacity to accommodate the educational needs of over 400 families in the parish.

By 1870, these private and parochial schools were operating in addition to the original Blow Public School (demolished) which was built in 1866 immediately south of the Boundary Increase at Loughborough and Virginia. The Blow School was the main public school for the white children of both the Boundary Increase and the Central Carondelet District at this time. Like everything else in Carondelet, the need for schools was growing and the Blow School was shortly joined by both the Carondelet School and the Des Peres School. By 1873, 1,469 white students attended the main public schools and sixty African American students attended the

³⁸ Carondelet, Missouri, *St. Paul's Episcopal Church Box 26C*, Carondelet Historical Society, Carondelet, Missouri.

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segregated School Number Six.³⁹

The J.M. Hopkins map published in 1883 informs a pattern of Carondelet's growth that is confirmed by relative construction dates between buildings in the Central Carondelet District and the Boundary Increase.⁴⁰ Both sections of the town experienced the vast majority of their building construction between 1870 and 1916 (Figure: 2) and the land filled in a south to north, east to west pattern. Building construction peaked in the District before it peaked in the Boundary Increase, a pattern that can be understood by looking at density in the two areas in 1883. It was simply a matter of space; the town grew north and west from the densely settled District (in 1883) into the more sparsely settled Boundary Increase.

During the late 1870s and early to mid-1880s, many builders introduced high style design elements to the Boundary Increase buildings in response to national stylistic trends. Around 1880, builders began constructing houses which had more formal features such as a Mansard roof (in some cases a false Mansard roof) and elaborate cornices. Houses like this are common throughout the neighborhood and vary from elegant, like the three-story example at 6622 Michigan (c.1885), to plainer varieties such as the one-story home built by Edward Hill at 6713 Virginia (1885) (Photos 8 & 9).

Despite the growing influence of contemporary styles, homes with Italianate detailing remained popular into the 1880s and, like the Central Carondelet District, are common in the blocks of the Boundary Increase. City Block 2982 has several good examples including the Hammel House at 6631 Michigan (Photo 10). The house was built by German immigrant Michael Hammel between 1885 and 1890. Hammel was partners in the real estate business with his father-in-law, Dr. Frederick Hill (their office, now demolished, was in the Boundary Increase at 6714 South Broadway). The Hammel House features a low pitched roof with overhanging eaves supported by decorative brackets. The facade is three bays wide and the windows are tall and narrow with stone lug sills and segmental arch lintels.

Another good example of late 19th century Italianate style in Carondelet can be found on the other side of the block at 6604 Virginia (Photo 11). This house was built circa 1885 and is capped with an elaborate cornice with decorative polychrome shingles above ornate wooden brackets and carvings. The facade is symmetrical with three bays; the first-story has a recessed

³⁹ Heinrichs, p. 77.

⁴⁰ G.M. Hopkins, *Atlas of the City of St. Louis, Missouri*, (Philadelphia: G.M. Hopkins, 1883).

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front door and two narrow windows with stone lug sills, segmental arch lintels, and carved wooden surrounds. The upstairs windows, though slightly wider, are decorated in a similar fashion. Houses of this type, interspersed throughout both the District and Boundary Increase, reflect a period when some of the more affluent residents of Carondelet continued to cling to more familiar architectural modes as newer styles were gaining popularity.

1890-1916

While representative examples of Italianate and Mansard houses dot the District streetscape adding high style flair between the vernacular buildings, other revival styles also began to appear during the affluent 1880s and 1890s. For example, the house at 6511 Michigan demonstrates elements of Classical Revival detailing (Photo 12). Though it is unclear who built the home, Judge William Kinsey owned it in 1893 when it was included in the “Souvenir of Carondelet.” At the time, Kinsey had just returned from a stint as a Republican representative to the U.S. Congress.⁴¹ The house has three, two-story elevations that regress on the south side in a stair-step pattern; each elevation is more narrow than its predecessor. The primary elevation has a central triangular pediment supported by decorative brackets. The pediment is flanked by a brick dentil cornice capped with brick entablature. The pedimented elevation has three bays, two of which have segmental arch lintels and stone lug sills. The single paired window on the second floor has a molded lintel and a stone lug sill.

Following the demolition of the former Blow family mansion in 1892, several notable examples of Romanesque and other revival styles of architecture were constructed in the vicinity of the intersections of Vermont and Haven, and Virginia and Haven Avenues.⁴² Examples can be found on block 2983 and include the circa 1895 home at 6607 Virginia and the 1891 home (attributed to architect William B. Ittner), at 6639 Virginia (Photos 13 & 14).⁴³ The former building is dominated by a two-story turret that is capped by a conical roof. The turret is connected to a semi-enclosed porch by a brick rounded arch which forms an entrance and supports a second-story balcony. The latter building features a complicated roofline with broad overhanging eaves, and its facade includes a hipped dormer within the hipped roof. Openings include a bay window with a segmental arch lintel and a recessed doorway situated beneath a round arch. The south facade is dominated by a two-story octagonal turret with an octagonal roof.

The original owner of this home was Dr. Beno (aka Beuno, Benno) Bribach, a physician who was born in Saxony around 1846. Originally settling in Kansas, Bribach and his brother Eugene came to St. Louis around 1870 and opened a drugstore in Carondelet.⁴⁴ Later, both brothers attended

⁴¹ T.J. Herbel, A. H. Jung, J.T. Zeller, A.L. Zeller, eds., *Souvenir of Carondelet, 1893* (Carondelet: Herbel, Jung, Zeller, Zeller, 1893).

⁴² Harris, p. 44.

⁴³ *Ibid.*, 45. Another Ittner-designed Romanesque Revival Home can be found at 6623 Michigan.

⁴⁴ Oral history transcript of interview with Dr. Eugene J. Bribach. viewed at

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medical school and became doctors in the St. Louis area. In 1880, Beno Bribach was working at the St. Louis City Hospital, and was recorded by the U.S. Census as living at the facility. He returned to Carondelet sometime between 1880 and 1900 (probably around 1891) and built the home at 6639 Virginia. Bribach is known locally as a pioneer in the use of diphtheria antitoxin in St. Louis in the late 19th century.

Buildings in the Richardsonian Romanesque Style can also be found in the Boundary Increase. Though not common, the imposing style was used as early as 1892 to construct a four family flat at 6800-02 Virginia (Photo 15). This elaborately detailed building has a symmetrical facade that makes extensive use of round arches and corbelled brick accents. Though the roof is flat, an elaborate cornice of corbelled brick and terra cotta forms the illusion of a gable. The doors are deeply recessed behind a set of round arches which give the impression of a cavernous arcaded porch.

The continued prosperity of the town and the residential building boom in the blocks west of Michigan Avenue in the 1880's, 1890's and early 1900's, spurred the creation of neighborhood commercial buildings and a new commercial district. These establishments served the needs of those residents living increasingly far from the traditional commercial district along Broadway. One of the earliest extant commercial buildings in what would become a thriving commercial district is John Beckert's Romanesque Revival commercial/residential building at 6600 Michigan (Photo 16). This brick building housed his mercantile business on the first floor and provided rental living quarters above. A prime corner location, the building takes full advantage of its situation with a two-story round turret with round-arch doorways capped by limestone keystones facing both Michigan and Mott streets.⁴⁵

An 1893 publication designed to entice newcomers to Carondelet featured many recently constructed houses as examples of the town's fashionable housing stock. Several of the featured buildings still stand in the Boundary Increase and are built in a representative range of contemporary Late Victorian styles including Romanesque Revival, Queen Anne, and Italianate. Among those featured were 617 Haven (Photo 17); 6511 Michigan (Photo 12); 6631 Michigan (Photo 10); 6627 Michigan (Photo 18); 6603 Virginia (Photo 19); 6438 Virginia (Photo 20); 6641 Vermont (Photo 21); as well as a set of flats at 6726-28 Virginia (Photo 22). All were constructed between 1880 and 1893 and provide a cross section of the houses and styles the publishers considered to be most desirable at the time. The souvenir publication offered the following description:

Within the past six years there has been a remarkable increase in the

beckerexhibits.wustl.edu/oral/transcripts/bribach.html. 1/29/07

⁴⁵ Following Beckert's example, between 1900 and 1915, many other commercial enterprises constructed extant buildings along the Michigan strip as well as at corner locations scattered throughout the neighborhood.

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number of beautiful residences added to Carondelet. All of these houses have been built after modern architectural designs. They are not only artistic in appearance but were constructed with a view to convenience and comfort.⁴⁶

Flat roofed buildings decorated with elements of various Late Victorian styles also became prominent in the Boundary Increase at this time. This basic form was used to construct a diversity of residential and commercial buildings throughout the late 19th and early 20th centuries in the Carondelet area. While some homes were designed in a subtle and coherent style, others were more free with their employment of decorative features.

John and Catherine Beckert, the couple who built the aforementioned grand Romanesque Revival style storefront in 1892, built a home at 6702 Minnesota in 1895 (Photo 23). This humble house expresses an appreciation for the Romanesque Revival style through modest decorative details. The house is a single-family, flat-roofed brick building with a plain parapet, and a bold, corbelled brick cornice. Two of the facade bays (a semi-circular window and a door) are recessed and situated within rounded arch openings.

At the other end of the spectrum, the building at 6805 Virginia is a good example of a Late Victorian, flat-roofed house that boldly utilized a mixture of styles (Photo 24). A false mansard roof flanked by trapegevel parapet walls occupies the entire second-story of the primary elevation. A pedimented dormer forms the centerpiece of the elevation, and its tympanum is graced with a floral medallion framed with pressed brick. The flanks of the dormer sweep out and rest upon prominent corbelled brick brackets; the dormer itself contains two narrow, rectangular windows. The first-story is decorated with molded brick string courses which are interrupted by two long and narrow windows with segmental arch lintels and lug sills supported by brackets. Extensive brick corbelling is used to decorate both the false mansard roofline as well as the roofline of the secondary, recessed elevation of the house. The primary entrance to the house is situated on the first floor of this recessed portion and is protected by an open wooden porch with Queen Anne detailing and a shed roof.

Elements of Queen Anne style can be found decorating many homes with mixed Late Victorian characteristics in Carondelet. While less frequent, there are also buildings which adhere very closely to the formal aspects of the style, eschewing the temptation to pick and choose decorative elements. Concentrations of these houses can be found on City Blocks 2968 and 2984; an excellent example of the style is located at 621 Haven (Photo 25). This two and one half-story brick house has a high pitched hipped roof with a dominant front-facing gable on the right side

⁴⁶ Herbel et al.

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of the facade. At the first floor of this gable end is a one-story gallery porch supported by round arches. To the left of the porch is a curved turret with a conical roof finished with a finial. There are several curved windows within the turret, all with a continuous stone sill. To the left of the turret is an exterior brick chimney and narrow windows at both the first and second floor. The irregular facade gives the impression of picturesque massing, despite a relatively straight-forward floor plan.

By the 1890's the western blocks of the Boundary Increase were well established. Some institutions decided to relocate to the area, while others that were there already grew in stature and confidence. In 1890, St. Paul's Episcopal congregation learned that, because of inaccuracies in colonial land titles, it did not own the land on which its church stood. After negotiations with the true land owners, the congregation opted to move the humble frame building (demolished) from what is today the corner of Minnesota and Soper to the present church site at 6516-18 Michigan Avenue. Two blocks south and one block west at 6701 Virginia, the Carondelet Methodist congregation (now Mellow Memorial) had been worshiping in their small brick building since 1857. By the end of the 19th century, these buildings were proving inadequate to meet the needs of the flock. In both cases, the elaborate homes of parishioners that were closing in around them often dwarfed the churches themselves. It would not be long before both congregations began plans to upgrade their facilities, and construct more substantial and impressive buildings.

The 1900 census shows the Boundary Increase remained a solid middle-class neighborhood into the 20th century, though the level of home ownership which had remained high according to 1870 and 1880 census records had dropped. Ethnically, the percentage of German-born individuals remained roughly 20%, the same as it had throughout the second half of the 19th century. The percentage of those born in the United States had greatly increased and now was more than 60%. The greatest decline was in the Irish population, which dropped from approximately one quarter of the town's residents in 1858 to only six percent in 1900. Much of this can be attributed to the decline of the iron industry. By 1899, the Vulcan Ironworks had closed, and Carondelet's iron industry had largely been driven out of business by the Great Lakes trade.⁴⁷ Many of the Irish who formerly lived in Carondelet moved to other areas of St. Louis during the 1890s.⁴⁸

Despite the decline of the iron industry, the turn of the century and the years leading up to World War I saw the peak of residential development in the blocks of the Boundary Increase. In addition to a wealth of new homes and the growth of a significant commercial district along

⁴⁷ Toft, p. 19.

⁴⁸ A search through city directories for a number of Carondelet Irish shows that many relocated to other parts of St. Louis.

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Michigan Avenue, several institutions had reached a level of maturity which allowed them to initiate ambitious building plans.

Institutions in the Early 20th Century

The South End Masonic Temple Association brought several local fraternal organizations together into a single entity and began construction of a three-story brick Masonic Hall at 6816-18 Michigan Avenue in 1906 (Photo 26). This large building housed several businesses through the years, though the third-story was always reserved as the Masonic meeting room. The building is primarily Italianate in style, and originally had a projecting cornice with decorative brackets. The original fenestration has been somewhat altered (on its sides) and the building now contains windows with round arch, segmental arch, and flat arch openings. The south edge of the building projects beyond the main facade forming an engaged tower which houses a stairwell. The projection was originally capped with a pyramidal roof though this has been removed. The selection of a site along Michigan, with its upscale houses and increasingly important commercial district, speaks to the prominent position of fraternal organizations in the lives of Carondelet citizens.

The Carondelet Branch Library (St. Louis City Landmark 1969) was built next door to the Masonic Lodge at 6800 Michigan Avenue in 1908 with funds from a Carnegie grant administered by the City of St. Louis (Photo 27). This library, the third Carnegie Library to be constructed in St. Louis, was designed by architect Ernst Preisler. The Greek Revival building is constructed of cut Bedford Limestone and rests on a granite base. The facade features a pedimented portico with Ionic columns.

The Carondelet Methodist Church South demolished their old church building and began construction of what is now known as the Mellow Memorial Church in 1903. Dedicated one year later, the Romanesque Revival building at 6701 Virginia Avenue mirrors the style of many of the large homes built on surrounding lots at the turn of the century and is meant to convey the permanency and importance of Methodism in the Carondelet community (Photo 28). The entrance to the church is dominated by a square tower, and the polychromatic facade is punctuated with an abundance of round arched windows.

St. Paul's Episcopal Church completed a new Gothic Revival building at 6516-18 Michigan in 1912 (Photo 29). The design of the church is attributed to architect Guy Study. A young man at the time, Study apparently donated his services to the church.⁴⁹ He, and later his firm (Study & Farrar also Study, Farrar & Majers) went on to design several other Carondelet and St. Louis landmarks. The gable-fronted church is faced with rough-cut limestone and has a massive stained glass tracery window under a Gothic arch on its front facade. The entrance is attached to

⁴⁹ Carondelet, Missouri, *St. Paul's Episcopal Church, 1866-1966*. 7 Carondelet Historical Society, Carondelet, Missouri.

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the south side of the church under a small square gable roofed wing. The front door is shaped as a Gothic arch, and the entire building has a slate roof. As an interesting side note, there is a stone in the yard of St Paul's that marks the southeast corner of the old town common fields.

20th Century Carondelet

In the early 20th century, building activity in Carondelet became increasingly driven by developers, builders, and investors rather than individual property owners. Unlike their contemporaries in St. Louis who built entire neighborhoods of similar houses, Carondelet developers generally worked on a smaller scale and often fit small numbers of houses into empty or recently demolished lots within pre-existing or underdeveloped neighborhoods. The results of their work can be seen in the sets of similar or identical houses that are most prominent in the northwestern portions of the Boundary Increase. For example, early 20th century investment-driven development dominates the 6400 block of Alabama. In 1905, architect C. P. Branner designed and financed the construction of two virtually identical single-family houses at 6431 and 6433 Alabama (Photo 30). Two years later, F. Engebohme built three identical single-family houses designed by H.G. Patterson on the next three lots to the south at 6435-39 Alabama (Photo 31). This pattern continued throughout the following decades on the street. In 1916, H. Dautman built two tenement buildings with Craftsman details at 6414-16 Alabama (Photo 32), and then in 1925 and 1928 respectively, H. Heinrichs built three Craftsman/Gable-Front tenements and three identical Bungalow style dwellings on the adjacent lots to the south at 6420-36 Alabama (Photos 33 & 34). These houses serve as a cross section of popular styles in Carondelet in the first decades of the 20th century, and are typical of the small scale on which Carondelet Developers generally worked.

Flat roofed, shaped parapet houses remained common at the time and were built by owner/residents and developers both. A fine example is the one-story home built in 1906 by L.E. McFarland (designed by J.V. Kinney) at 520 Holly Hills (Photo 35). The design features a large triangular pediment at the center of the front facade whose shape is mirrored by a molded brick string course. The cornice has brick corbelling, terra cotta coping, and prominent corbelled brick end-blocks. Three bays compose the asymmetrical facade; two windows with segmental arch lintels and stone lug sills balance a door that is located under an original brick porch with a hipped roof. The first owner of this home was a molder by profession and this modest home is typical of those built by the working class of Carondelet at the turn of the century.

Early 20th century, multi-family residences in the Boundary Increase are commonly built in either a mix of revival styles or with simple Craftsman details. For example, the previously mentioned tenement buildings designed and owned by H. Dautman at 6414 and 6416 Alabama and a building at 6435 Idaho (Photo 33 & 36). The two Craftsman buildings on Alabama were constructed as two-family flats in 1916 and both have flat roofs with geometric parapets capped

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with terra cotta and glazed brick coping. The facades have doors (on both stories), which open onto original two-story brick porches. The windows, opposite the doors on the facade, have flat soldier courses for lintels and stone lug sills. The building at 6435 Idaho was built in 1908 and is a two-story, two-family flat (Photo 36). Its roofline is accented with terra cotta coping, and the front cornice has elaborate brick corbelling. A two-story front porch with square brick supports extends the length of the front facade. These types of flats were increasingly built through the first three decades of the 20th century as rental properties and represent the shift away from the pattern of high levels of owner-occupied homes that historically defined Carondelet.

Similar to the pattern experienced during the Civil War, house construction in the Boundary Increase stalled during World War I. But as the market recovered in the immediate post-war period through the 1920's, American Movements began to influence building styles in Carondelet. A style that is relatively common in Carondelet is the single family Craftsman/Bungalow. This style appears in Carondelet in the 1910's, but most commonly dates to the 1920's. In Carondelet and St. Louis, these homes are generally of masonry construction. Two fine examples from the 1920s can be found at 6425 and 6427 Virginia (Photos 37 & 38). These homes demonstrate various interpretations of the style. The house at 6425 Virginia, built in 1923, was designed by F. Rauhert. It is one-story high with a front-gabled roof and a wide, projecting lower gable covering a large open porch. The house at 6427 Virginia was built in 1921 and is one and one-half stories high. It has a low-pitched, side-gabled roof with wide overhanging eaves that create an incised porch extending the length of the facade. The upper half-story has a projecting front-gabled dormer which also has overhanging eaves.

The rapid increase in the number of homes in early 20th century Carondelet eventually outstripped the capacity of the local fire company. Recognizing this problem, the City of St. Louis purchased a vacant lot at the corner of Michigan and Soper Streets in 1920. A new Art Deco fire house (still in use) was built at the location (6500 Michigan) to replace an aging facility that was previously located at Pennsylvania and Krauss (demolished).⁵⁰ The new fire house was better able to accommodate the evolving needs of modern fire protection, and its central location ensured timely response to problems throughout the blocks of the Central Carondelet District and the Boundary Increase, both of which were served by its firemen. The brick building has a large parapet wall capped with tile coping that hides its flat tar roof (Photo 39). A brick soldier course decorates the junction of the parapet and the roofline, and brick buttresses, capped with stone, project from the first-story of the facade. The southeast corner has an engaged three-story tower which is capped with a slate, flat-topped hipped roof. The tower was traditionally used to hang fire hoses out to dry.

Commercial development also expanded during the first decades of the 20th century, and the business district along Michigan Avenue, which had begun in the 1890's, reached new heights in

⁵⁰ *Carondelet Daily News*, 2 December 1921.

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the immediate pre-World War I period. Though a variety of buildings were constructed to house new businesses, the most common was a flat-roofed commercial or commercial/residential brick building decorated with a mixture of late 19th and 20th century revival characteristics. Six extant examples were built between 1908 and 1915 along Michigan Avenue at 6408, 6410, 6416, 6418-20, 6424 (Photo 40) and 6415-17, (Photo 41). In 1916, these buildings housed a drug store, a gentleman's furnishings store, a dry goods merchant, an undertaker, a realty and investment company, the New York Motor Car Company, and the Carondelet Air Dome theater.

In contrast to the buildings which mixed various aspects of 19th and 20th century revival styles, a few buildings adhered strictly to a single style and have become landmarks for their distinctiveness. An interesting example is the Flemish Revival building known as the Mattie Johnston Apartments at 519-21 Loughborough (Photo 42). Constructed in 1928 at the corner of Vermont and Loughborough, the building was designed by the architectural firm of Study & Farrar to harmonize with both the neighboring Blow School (located immediately south in the Central Carondelet District) and Carondelet YMCA (located immediately southwest, also within the Central Carondelet District). Mattie Johnston (heiress of the Johnston Tin Foil fortune) and The Koch Investment Company constructed the building, which draws extensively from the style of its neighbors.⁵¹ Highly decorated, the second-story of the facade is dominated by two large stepped parapet dormers that are linked by a terra cotta tile roof. Round arches and stone voussoirs are used extensively in both window openings and a gallery porch which spans the first floor of the facade and creates a second-story balcony. The brick building is constructed using both Flemish and basket weave bond and is accented with abundant stone and brick string courses. Though a modern shed roof shelters the second-story of the porch, its impact is minimal and the building remains consonant with its pre-cursors across the street.

A turnover in the industrial base of Carondelet began in the 1920s. Though the place of the now defunct iron industry would never be taken, new industries relocated to the town. The Phelan Faust Manufacturing Company, the St. Louis Lithograph Company, and the National Lead Company all arrived between 1922 and 1925. Furthermore, a metallurgical coke plant and two steel casting companies arrived by 1930.⁵² Despite these additions, the population began decreasing at an alarming rate. Between 1920 and 1930, an area (encompassing Carondelet)

⁵¹ Miss Mattie Johnston of Carondelet was responsible for the use of Flemish Revival Style in both the YMCA building and the apartments at 519-521 Loughborough. Johnston was the sister and heir of George S. Johnston, founder and head of the highly successful Johnston Tin Foil and Metal Company of Carondelet. The relationship between the Johnston's is somewhat perplexing. The two lived together nearly their entire lives and apparently, neither ever married. Inexplicably, the 1900 census recorded them as husband and wife and listed a number of children living in their household. George Johnston died in 1915, leaving Mattie a large inheritance. When the metropolitan YMCA started a fund-drive to construct five new facilities in the 1920's, Miss Johnston stepped in and donated the land and \$20,000 dollars on behalf of her brother under the condition that the building be designed in the same style as the Blow School. Miss Johnston, who lived across the street at 601 Loughborough (demolished), later decided to expand the Flemish Revival presence on the corner by purchasing a dilapidated home at 521 Loughborough and demolishing it to make way for the aforementioned apartment building in 1928.

⁵² Toft, p. 28.

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roughly bounded by Bates Avenue on the north, the Mississippi River on the east, the city limits on the south, and Carondelet Park on the west had suffered a population decline of more than 52,000 inhabitants.⁵³ During this period, 34 homes were constructed within the Boundary Increase indicating that the neighborhood itself may have been somewhat insulated from this trend.

Ethnic identity, once such a cohesive force for Carondelet's German and Irish communities, had begun to break down as immigration from Europe fell and the original European-born citizens died. The German population, though still the largest ethnic group, had made assimilation a priority following World War I. The Germania Turnverein became the Carondelet Germania Gymnastic Society.⁵⁴ The Irish, once so numerous, had largely moved away from Carondelet. By 1920, the Irish-born in the town represented a mere tenth of the German-born population.⁵⁵

By 1930, the main Broadway commercial district had decreased in size and was now primarily confined to blocks south of the Boundary Increase. Within the Boundary Increase, the aforementioned commercial district in the 6400 and 6500 blocks of Michigan had assumed the role of the primary commercial center for the surrounding community. While the population of the ward was declining, the area of the Boundary Increase seems to have remained relatively healthy. Among the businesses located in the strip in 1930 were grocers; bakers; an auto company; drugstore; doctor; dentist; cleaners; shoe repair; dry goods merchant; jeweler; barber; real estate agent; insurance salesman; lawyer; a radio store; and a butcher shop.

Another street in the Boundary Increase that had a small commercial district in 1930 was Alabama. The street boasted a dry goods store, two butchers, a grocer, a barber, and a baker along its length. A remnant of this early 20th century commercial district can be found today on the corner at the intersection of Holly Hills and Alabama Street. Both 624 and 700 Holly Hills were built in 1908 as commercial establishments with residential quarters on their second floors (Photos 43 & 44). From 1915 through World War II, 624 Holly Hills housed William J. Roehn and later Albert Hauser's Bakery. Similarly, 700 Holly Hills was Adolph Vanek and later Karl Ott's butcher shop from at least 1915 through 1930, and then became Henry Gog's confectionery until the middle of World War II.

Simple cottage-type Tudor Revival houses built from the 1920's through the early 1940's represent the Boundary Increase's few late revival style houses; an excellent example from the end of the period of significance (1940) can be found at 6421 Alabama (Photo 45). By the 1930's through 1940, the blocks of the Boundary Increase were largely occupied and new homes had to be fit into the existing streetscape. Overall, the houses from this period closely match the

⁵³ Washington University Ethnic Heritage Study Program, "Historical Demographic Study of Four Urban Neighborhoods." (Paper, Washington University, 1974), p. 2-8.

⁵⁴ Toft, p.10.

⁵⁵ Washington University Ethnic Heritage Study Program, p. 8.

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scale, setback, materials, and styles of their earlier neighbors and blend well into the neighborhood fabric.

The decade between 1930 and 1940 saw continuing population decline, and the downturn was reflected in the Boundary Increase. In this period, only seven houses were constructed; a trend that was mirrored in the Central Carondelet District. A demographic analysis of the two census tracts that contained the vast majority of the Central Carondelet District and Boundary Increase blocks shows that not only were people leaving, the resident population was aging.⁵⁶ World War II brought housing development to a standstill in the neighborhood, and widespread, post-war suburban development and migration further eroded Carondelet's historical role (in the vicinity of the Boundary Increase) as a densely populated urban neighborhood dominated by the middle and working class.

The post World War II period was a difficult time for Carondelet. In 1947, The St. Louis City Plan Commission classified all of the Boundary Increase, and more than half of the Central Carondelet District as blighted.⁵⁷ However, it appears that this designation was influenced by conditions other than the integrity of the buildings as, twenty-six years later, despite very little new construction and continued population declines, a subsequent City Plan Commission classified a majority of homes in the Boundary Increase as "above average quality."⁵⁸

The few homes constructed after 1940, but within the arbitrary 50 year cut-off do not contribute to the historic fabric of the neighborhood. The older ones, dating to the late 1940's and 1950's, are infill and do not match their contributing neighbors in scale, construction method, or style. A typical example of a non-contributing post World War II house in the Boundary increase can be found at 117 Haven (Photo 46). Thankfully, houses such as these are rare and do not significantly impact the character of the Boundary increase overall.

The Central Carondelet District and the Boundary Increase are primarily working-class neighborhoods today, though the area is still troubled by the legacy of ex-urban migration. Despite much turnover in the population base, many older residents retain a strong sense of their community's historical identity. In 1966 the Carondelet Historical Society formed to increase awareness of the town's unique history and building stock. This institution remains viable and houses an excellent museum and research library. In addition to the historical society the Carondelet Community Betterment Federation also works toward the preservation of the town's past. This organization operates a variety of programs which are intended to preserve the historic

⁵⁶ Ibid., p. 2.

⁵⁷ St. Louis City Plan Commission, 1947. *Comprehensive City Plan*. plate 13

⁵⁸ St. Louis Plan Commission, *St. Louis Development Program* (St. Louis, Missouri: St. Louis City Plan Commission, [1973]), p. 36.

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architectural integrity of the neighborhood. Among these programs is an effort to help needy homeowners with routine maintenance. While buildings considered hazardous and beyond repair have been razed in Carondelet through the years, many more have been stabilized and repaired. Recently, an increased interest in the rehabilitation of historic housing and urban living has led to a surge in rehabilitation in many of the neighborhoods in South St. Louis. Carondelet, with its wealth of historic homes, is beginning to feel positive effects from this trend and stands to benefit greatly in the future. The streetscapes of the Boundary Increase neighborhood remain cohesive and retain the integrity necessary to convey their historic significance (Photo 47). Most blocks are lined with houses or commercial buildings representing a wide range of types, styles, and a variety of materials. These buildings tell the various stories of Carondelet's past inhabitants and the evolution of the town while presenting an excellent opportunity for future rehabilitation to invigorate the area.

Figure 1: Map of Central Carondelet Historic District and the Boundary Increase

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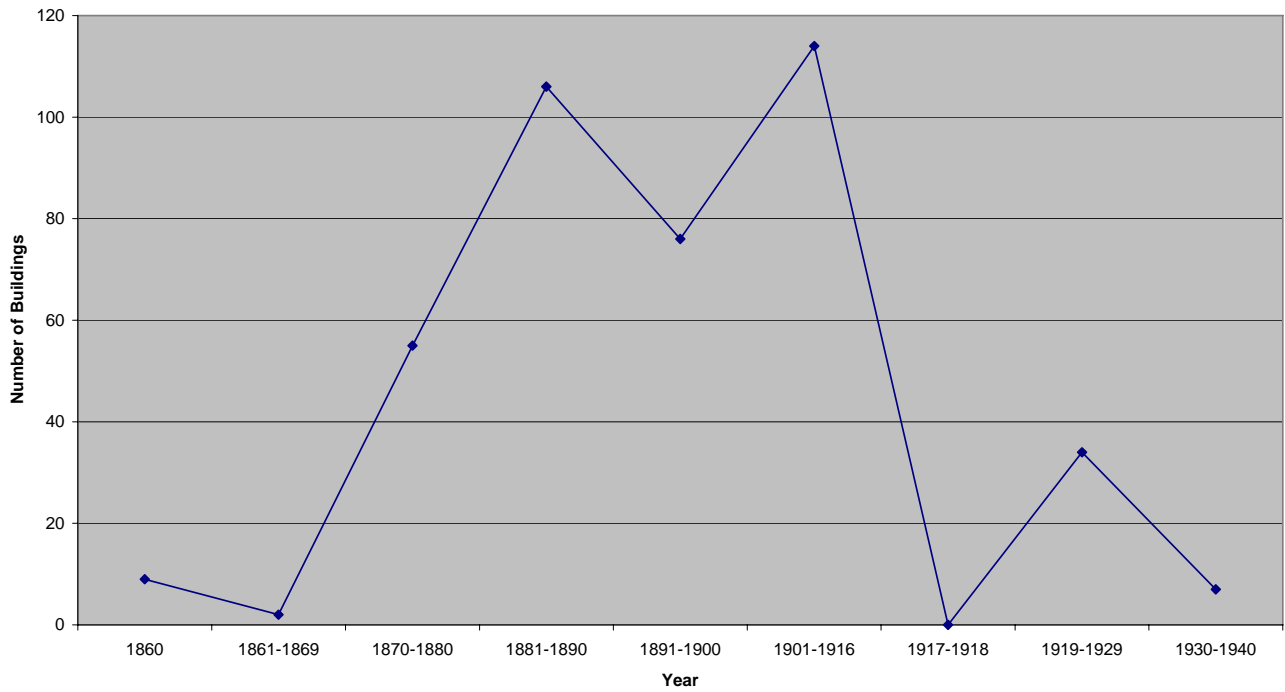
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Figure 2

Figure 2: Building Construction Dates in Central Carondelet Historic District Boundry Increase



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Verbal Boundary Description

The border of the Central Carondelet Historic District Boundary Increase is shown as the solid gray line on the accompanying district and quad maps. Portions of the Boundary Increase are located on both the Webster Groves 7.5 Minute USGS Quadrangle, and the Cahokia 7.5 Minute USGS Quadrangle.

Boundary Justification

The Central Carondelet Historic District Boundary Increase falls partly within the town's original boundaries established in 1832. The southern border of the Boundary Increase begins at the northern border of the Central Carondelet Historic District (the north side of Loughborough Avenue). South Broadway, a major north-south thoroughfare, forms the border on the east. Significant buildings east of South Broadway were recorded in a survey and nominated to the National Register of Historic Places in 1980 (Carondelet-East of Broadway). Interstate 55 and a marked decrease in buildings dating from the period of significance determined the western border (set at the last residential street before the highway, Idaho). The northern border is formed by the southern line of Holly Hills Avenue, a major east-west cross street through Carondelet.

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Photo Log:

The Following is true for all photographs:

Central Carondelet Historic District (Boundary Increase)
St. Louis [Independent City], Missouri
Photographer: Landmarks Association Staff
Date: March 2007
Negatives on file: Landmarks Association of St. Louis

1. 6800-02 Minnesota (center) and 6804 Minnesota (right)
2. 6806 Minnesota
3. 6719 Michigan (center) and 6711-13 Michigan (right), looking northeast
4. 6727 Michigan
5. 6527, 6525, and 6523-21 Michigan (left to right)
6. 6446 Virginia
7. 6424 Idaho
8. 6618-20, 6622, and 6626 Michigan (left to right)
9. 6713 Virginia
10. 6631 Michigan and 6627 Michigan (left to right)
11. 6604 Virginia
12. 6511 Michigan
13. 6607 Virginia
14. 6639 Virginia
15. 6800-02 Virginia
16. 6600 Michigan
17. 617 Haven
18. 6627 Michigan
19. 6603 Virginia
20. 6438 Virginia
21. 6641 Vermont
22. 6726-28 Virginia
23. 6700, 6702, and 6704 Minnesota (left to right)
24. 6805 Virginia
25. 621 Haven
26. 6816-18 Michigan
27. 6800 Michigan
28. 6701 Virginia
29. 6516-18 Michigan
30. 6435, 6431-33 Alabama (left to right)
31. 6435-39 Alabama

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32. 6414-16 Alabama
33. 6414-16, 6420, and 6424 Alabama (left to right)
34. 6430-36 Alabama
35. 520 Holly Hills
36. 6435 Idaho
37. 6425 Virginia
38. 6427 Virginia
39. 6500 Michigan
40. 6408-24 Michigan, looking southeast
41. 6407-11, and 6415-17-21 Michigan
42. 519021 Loughborough
43. 624 Holly Hills
44. 700 and 708 Holly Hills
45. 6421 Alabama
46. 117 Haven
47. Alabama Street from Haven, facing northwest



72
 sheet 1 of 2
 Central Carondelet
 Historic District
 (BOUNDARY INCREASE)

St. Louis, MO.
 71 [Independent city]
 Zone: 15

A. Northing: 4271305
 Easting: 739216

B. Northing: 4270905
 Easting: 738896

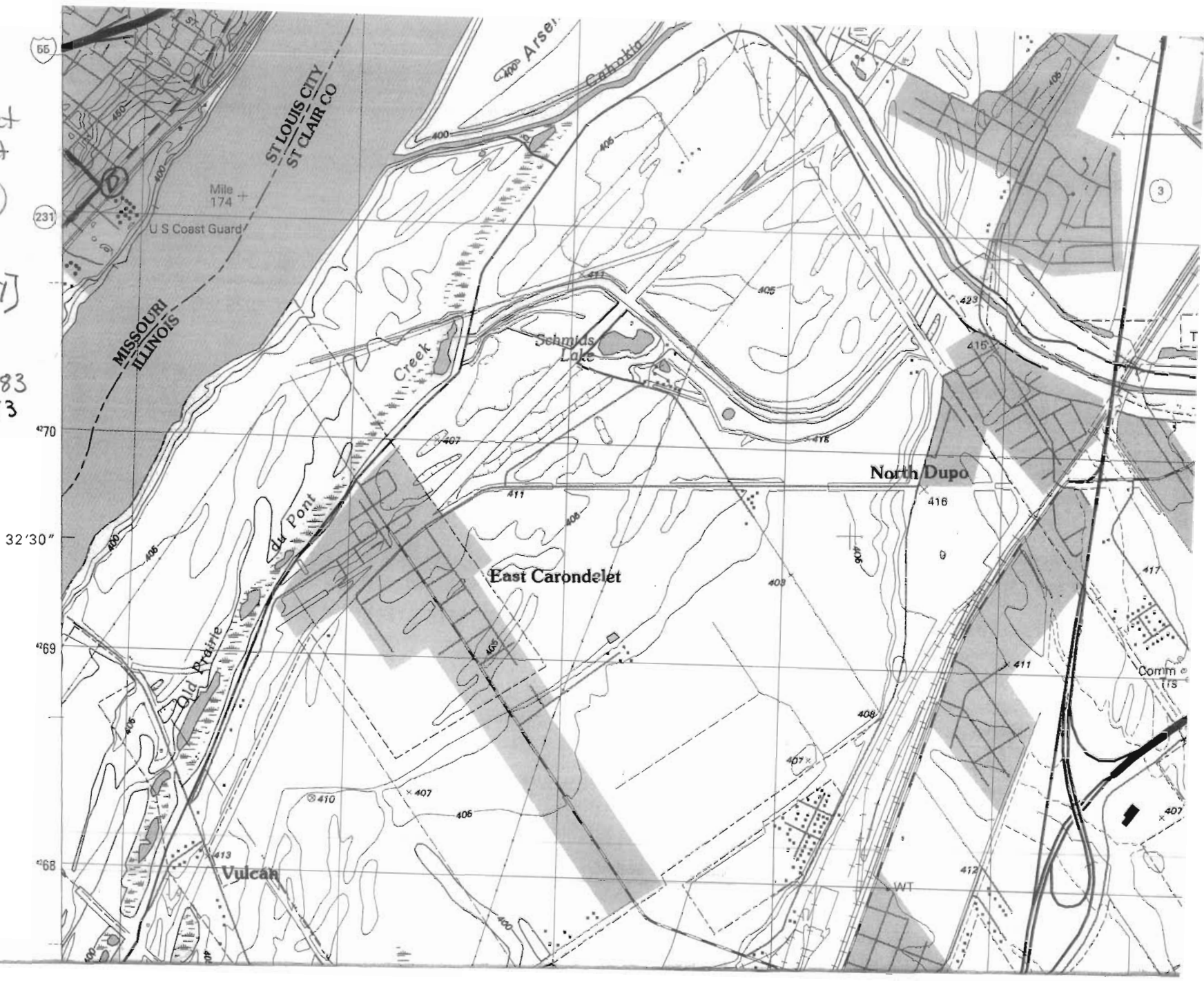
C. Northing: 4270493
 Easting: 739463

32'30"
 69
 68

Sheet 2 of 2
Central Carondelet
Historic District
**(BOUNDARY
INCREASE)**

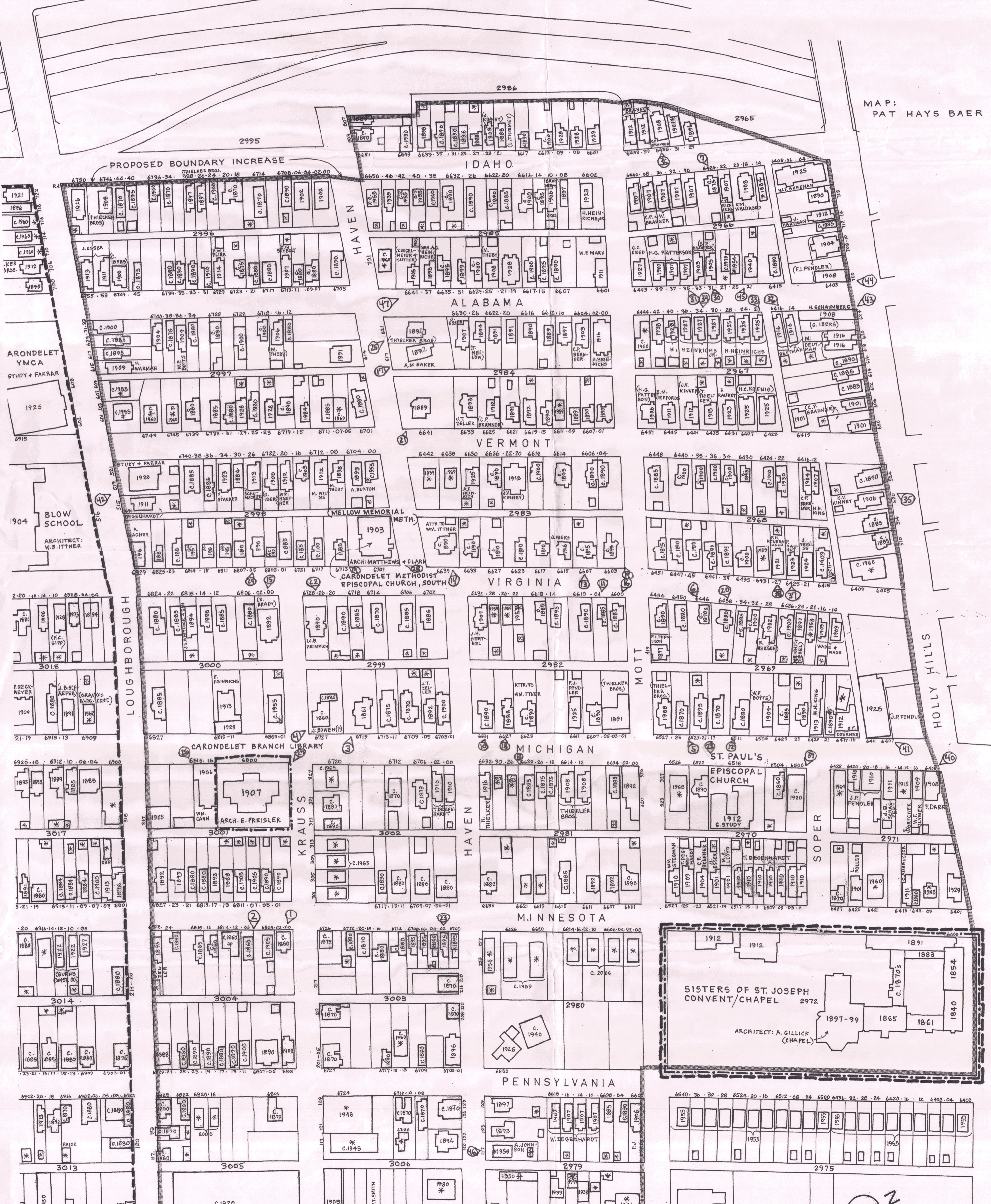
St. Louis, MO
[Independent city]
Zone: IS

D, Northing: 4270983
Easting: 739743



- PROPOSED BOUNDARY INCREASE
- - - CITY LANDMARK
- - - LISTED ON THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
- ARCHITECT OR (BUILDER/CONTRACTOR)
- * NON-CONTRIBUTING BUILDING

MAP: PAT HAYS BAER



ARONDELET YMCA
STUDY + FARRAR

1904 BLOW SCHOOL
ARCHITECT: W.S. ITTNER

3018 (F.C. SIPP)

3014

3013

PROPOSED BOUNDARY INCREASE

1925

1911

1907

3004

3005

IDAHO

1909

1903

1906

3002

3006

ALABAMA

1889

1903

1907

3003

3005

VERMONT

1891

1903

1907

3002

3006

VIRGINIA

1891

1903

1907

3003

3005

MICHIGAN

1891

1903

1907

3003

3005

MINNESOTA

1891

1903

1907

3003

3005

PENNSYLVANIA

1891

1903

1907

3003

3005

ST. PAUL'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH

SISTERS OF ST. JOSEPH CONVENT/CHAPEL

ARCHITECT: A. GILICK (CHAPEL)

1920































