NPS Form 10-900
(Oct. 1990)

OMB No. 10024-0018

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 III)

other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number Roughly bounded by Bates St. (N), Interstate 55 (W), South Broadway (E), and Holly Hills (S). [n/a] not for publication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 — December 2, 2009

Signature of certifying official/Title — Mark A. Miles / Deputy SHPO — Date

Missouri Department of Natural Resources
State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of certifying official/title

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

Signature of the Keeper — Date of Action

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 [ ].

5.Classification

Ownership of Property

[x] private
[x] public-local
[ ] public-state
[ ] public-Federal

Category of Property

[ ] building(s)
[x] district
[ ] site
[ ] structure
[ ] object

Number of Resources within Property

contributing	noncontributing	
446	201	building
0	0	sites
8	0	structures
0	0	objects
454	201	total

Name of related multiple property listing.

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register.

3

6. Function or Use

Historic Function

DOMESTIC/single dwelling
DOMESTIC/multiple dwelling
COMERCE/specialty store
RELIGION/religious facility
EDUCATION/elementary school
EDUCATION/elementary school
INDUSTRY/manufacturing facility

Current Functions

DOMESTIC/single dwelling
DOMESTIC/ multiple dwelling
COMMERCE/TRADE/ specialty store
RELIGION/ religious facility
DOMESTIC/ multiple dwelling
EDUCATION/research facility
INDUSTRY/manufacturing facility

7. Description

Architectural Classification

Mid 19th Century
Late Victorian
Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals
Late 19th and early 20th Century American Movements
Other: vernacular classical

Materials

foundation Stone
Concrete
walls Brick
Frame
Synthetics
roof Asphalt
Slate
other

see continuation sheet [ ].

see continuation sheet [ ].

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION
See attached forms.

8.Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

[x] 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

Community Planning and Development

Periods of Significance

C. 1855-1942

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person(s)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Bowen, John
Boyers, John
Degenhardt, Anthony
Degenhardt, William
Ittner, William B.
Mueri, Charles

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:

[x] State Historic Preservation Office

[ ] Other State Agency

[ ] Federal Agency

[ ] Local Government

[ ] University

[ ] Other:

Name of repository:_____

10.Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 90.2 acres

UTM References

A. Zone 15	Easting 740110	Northing 4271610	B. Zone 15	Easting 740330	Northing 4271770
C. Zone 15	Easting 739840	Northing 4271080	D. Zone 15	Easting 739140	Northing 4271560

[ ] 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 Andrew B. Weil, Researcher

organization Landmarks Association of St. Louis date 10/18/08

street & number 911 Washington Ave, Suite 170 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 Database of property owners submitted with nomination

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Summary

The Central Carondelet Historic District (Boundary Increase III) [the Boundary Increase III] is roughly bounded by South Broadway on the east, Bates Street on the north, Holly Hills Avenue on the south, and Interstate 55 on the west. This area is located in the independent city of St. Louis, Missouri, approximately five miles south of downtown. It is a working- and middle-class neighborhood with building construction spanning over one hundred and fifty years. While the earliest extant building in the Boundary Increase dates to circa 1858, the vast majority of the buildings date to the period between 1890 and 1930. This principal period of development corresponds with the growth of the existing Central Carondelet Historic District and its first boundary increase (Boundary Increase I). From the mid 19th century through the 1930's, these portions of Carondelet evolved from an independent town to a densely settled commuter suburb of St. Louis. Overall, the streetscapes are remarkably intact and convey the appearance of a late 19th and early 20th century neighborhood, while the organization of many blocks and the presence, physical situation, and appearance of many early residences and institutional buildings reflects the character of the mid-19th century town. For the most part streets are lined with large trees, blocks are connected with sidewalks, and roads still possess original granite curbs. Boundary Increase III takes in most of the northern portion of the historic town of Carondelet; much of the original town to the south is contained within the Central Carondelet Historic District and Boundary Increase I. There are 446 contributing buildings (375 primary, 71 secondary). The buildings defined as "secondary" are all garages. There are eight contributing structures in the form of seven limestone retaining walls and one section of limestone gutter that date to circa 1860. The presence of these structures is noted along with the description of the building with which they are associated in the following section. There are 201 non-contributing buildings. Of the non-contributing buildings, about 44 percent (n=88) are outbuildings. Non-contributing primary buildings are mostly classified as such due to their age and/or incompatibility with the historical context rather than because they are heavily altered historic buildings dating to the period of significance**.** Boundary Increase III is dominated by residential resources; single-family residences constitute about 67 percent of the contributing residential buildings, though there are significant numbers of multi-family buildings (primarily two-family townhouse-plan flats) and two walk-up apartment buildings. Twenty eight buildings were constructed with a commercial component, though most of these are both commercial and residential. There is one institution in Boundary Increase III; Carondelet Markham Presbyterian Church. There are two contributing buildings associated with industry; the former Johnston Tin Foil and Metal factory and the former Carondelet Planing Mill. Contributing outbuildings are entirely early automobile garages.

Elaboration

To a certain extent, Boundary Increase III can be understood in terms of blocks that were part of the original town, and blocks that were largely platted and developed after the arrival of the streetcar. Much of the Boundary Increase to the east of Michigan Avenue (the original town) reflects an organic 19th century pattern of development in which individual residences and businesses were built one at a time, or in small groups, primarily to serve the needs of working class residents who labored in the town's riverfront industrial area. This section of the town was laid out initially by Carondelet's French colonist founder Clement Delor de Treget in the last quarter of the 18th century. His plan was later expanded upon by St. Louis County Surveyor Laurentius Eiler in 1832.

The work of Delor and Eiler can still be seen in the measurements of the small town blocks that characterize much of the Boundary Increase east of Michigan Avenue. Originally these blocks contained four large lots, some of which remain intact though many of the old town lots were subdivided and sold off for housing and businesses during the town's mid-19th century expansion. Because there were no rules governing lot sizes or setbacks at this time, the areas of the town that developed between the 1850's and the early 1890's took on an unplanned appearance that reflects rapid, unfettered, and organic growth. This period of development manifests itself in the extant built environment in the form of a wide diversity of architectural styles, forms, and materials in addition to unpredictable lot sizes and setbacks from house to house. Also, some surviving homes sit on lots that truncate the lots of later subdivisions (i.e. 212 Elwood) or present their façade's to their more recently constructed neighbor's sidewalls rather than to the street (i.e. 5918 Michigan).

To the west of Michigan, largely beyond the original town boundaries, the blocks are dominated by densely packed single family and multi-family residences. With the arrival of the streetcar in the 1890's, Carondelet entered a new phase in its history. In the streetcar suburb era, development became much more standardized as professional builders with a limited stylistic repertoires constructed groups of homes with uniform floor plans and forms. Many, if not most of these buildings were built as speculative investments with close attention paid to density and proximity to streetcar lines. In addition to residential development, the presence of- and reliance on- streetcars generated transit oriented commercial development in Boundary Increase III. As a result of the Virginia (later Bellefontaine) streetcar, commercial activity spread westward from the traditional business district along Broadway to Virginia and Michigan Avenues in the center of Boundary Increase III.

These various phases of development generated a rich and varied landscape of architectural forms and styles ranging from the vernacular homes of mid-19th century laborers to the bungalows and Neo-Tudor cottages of the 1920's and 1930's. This range of styles and the

organization of the blocks is thoroughly consistent with the existing Central Carondelet Historic District and Boundary Increase I. Like the existing District and Boundary Increase I, most buildings in Boundary Increase III are in good condition and have been continuously occupied since construction. The period of significance is c. 1855-1942.

On the accompanying survey map, contributing primary buildings are shown with their construction dates (real or estimated); non-contributing resources are marked with an asterisk. Architects and builders are listed on the map where known and also in the following section. All known dates, architects, and builders were compiled from a thorough search of building permits, the St. Louis City Assessor's records, street numbering certificates, and the *St. Louis Daily Record* (a newspaper that recorded construction activity during the late 19th and 20th centuries). Common alterations to buildings include the use of asphalt shingle roofs, replacement doors and windows, and replacement (aluminum, vinyl) siding. Less common are the conversion of multi-family residences into single-family residences, porch and dormer alterations and the use of pre-cast stone cladding.

Boundary Increase III is situated in a transitional area where 19th century Carondelet development patterns meet 20th century St. Louis development patterns. As one moves to the south of the nominated area, the dense mid- to late-19th century neighborhoods of the Central Carondelet Historic District and Boundary Increase I reflect this same interface. Like Boundary Increase III, these blocks either developed during the mid 19th century as part of the town of Carondelet, or they developed with the aid of the streetcar after about 1890 as a suburb of St. Louis. Blocks that developed after the arrival of the streetcar are characterized primarily by a dense mix of middle- and working-class housing with commercial development usually limited to transit corridors (Michigan, Virginia, and South Broadway) and corner storefronts situated along pedestrian collector streets. For the most part, the buildings are brick with flat roofs, though there is a sizable minority of frame and gable roofed buildings mixed in. Groups of buildings built after about 1900 often display similar stylistic details and forms. These commonalities can frequently be traced to the fact that a relatively small cadre of architects and builders were highly active in the area during the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

The areas that predate the streetcar are also characterized by dense blocks of one and two-story (primarily) brick buildings though lot sizes, setbacks, and even the orientation of the buildings on these earlier blocks are more haphazard as are building types and styles. Frame buildings are more common in the pre-streetcar era than in later decades, as are buildings situated on expansive lots. Finally, buildings from this era were primarily constructed individually rather than in groups leading to a more organic and varied streetscape.

To the immediate north and west of Boundary Increase III are orderly neighborhoods created primarily by developers in the streetcar era (c. 1896 - c.1940), though the original town of

Carondelet did extend an additional two blocks north to Eiler Street. The blocks to the north are mostly composed of dense collections of brick buildings with a variety of late 19th century and early 20th century styles and forms. This pattern continues for miles northward until the oldest areas of the City's south side are encountered in close proximity to St. Louis' central business district. To the west of Boundary Increase III across Interstate 55 is the Grand-Bates Suburb National Register District (NR 9/16/09), a historic suburb dominated by Craftsman influences that primarily dates to the early 20th century. West of this neighborhood, development becomes increasingly planned and dates largely after about 1925.

The western boundary of Boundary Increase III is Interstate 55. While the interstate destroyed thousands of historic buildings in the city, it can be argued that its most deleterious effect was the severance of the street-grid and the artificial (and largely impassable) barrier it created between sections of neighborhoods that were at one time closely related. While Boundary Increase III retains excellent internal integrity and relates with its surroundings on the north and south, the highway effectively dissociated it from the neighborhoods that grew westward from the oldest areas of Carondelet in the first half of the 20th century.

While the eastern border of Boundary Increase III is technically South Broadway and the rear of some of the lots on its eastern side, there is essentially nothing behind these lots but some rail lines and a small strip of green space along the Mississippi River. This proximity to the river on the eastern side contributes to a sense of place in the Boundary Increase; the view of the water and passing barges at the eastern terminus of many east-west streets contributes to the feel of an old "river town."

Introduction

Buildings within the Central Carondelet Historic District Boundary Increase III were placed into one of six primary categories (designated "Styles") for architectural classification. Those categories were then subdivided into "Second Styles" which further refined the classification. Outbuildings were simply classified as contributing or non-contributing and were briefly described along with their associated primary buildings. Non contributing status was assigned to buildings that were built after 1942 (chosen as a cut-off due to shifts in architectural styles and historic demographic and economic trends). Also considered non-contributing are architecturally insignificant buildings or those that possess substantial alterations which have severely compromised their integrity.

Generally, the architecture of the Boundary Increase retains integrity and includes examples of diverse popular styles which were prevalent throughout the period of significance. Most of the buildings 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 houses possess very large historic lots, 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 one contributing building which is categorized as an "Institution" (Carondelet Markham Presbyterian Church) is then described, along with brief descriptions of the buildings in the Boundary Increase which are already listed on the National Register: these are Maddox School **(**listed as Delany School, NR 12/23/04), Des Peres School (NR 9/2/82), and Quinn Chapel AME Church (NR 10/16/74). Following this are descriptions of each building in Boundary Increase III. This section is organized first by block number and then by street 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 wall materials, number of bays, number of stories, alterations, and defining features. All foundations are made of limestone unless otherwise indicated. Each building is indicated as either contributing or noncontributing.

Contributing Primary Resources (375)
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 (18)
Italianate (12)
Mixed (2)
Classical Revival (3)
Gothic (1)

These buildings represent many of the earliest buildings that survive in the Boundary Increase and are primarily associated with wealthier families in the 1850's through the 1870's. While the influence of the various "second styles" such as Italianate can clearly be seen in these buildings, they are still for the most part vernacular interpretations of the style. 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 (50)
These buildings as well represent some of the earliest surviving buildings in the Boundary Increase and primarily date from the 1850's to the 1880's. They are generally small homes with

side-gable roofs and simple ornament such as a dentil cornice and segmental arch windows. Both brick and frame construction is common. Major additions such as a non-original (second) floor or a side room that overwhelms the character of the building would result in non-contributing status.

Late Victorian (71)
Romanesque Revival (8)
Richardsonian Romanesque (8)
Second Empire Mansard (4)
Folk Victorian (1)
Queen Anne (14)
Mixed (36)

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 styles. Some buildings in this category have 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, and the building's contribution to the historic streetscape.

Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals (75)
Tudor Revival (14)
Mixed (60)
Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival (1)

These buildings take a variety of forms in Boundary Increase III. While some buildings are executed in unambiguous revival styles such as neo-Tudor cottages, most contain an often subtle mixture of revival details. Like the majority of buildings classified as Late Victorian, buildings in the Late 19th and Early 20th Century Revival category frequently lack sufficient stylistic character to assign them to specific categories. Major alterations to a building in this category such as the alteration of the roofline, fenestration, or the removal of critical original details could result in non-contributing status.

Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements (148)
Foursquare (3)
Bungalow/Craftsman (133)
Mixed (11)
Commercial Style (1)

This is the most common style category found in Boundary Increase III, which indicates the extent to which the construction boom of the early 20th century streetcar era contributed to the existing streetscapes. There are both residential, commercial, and commercial/residential buildings which exhibit design attributes of late 19th and early 20th century American architectural movements and these buildings take various forms. A form that is common for both multi-family 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 (or shaped parapet), 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, lozenges and other geometric ornamentations executed in glazed brick, multiple material types incorporated into facades, 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.

No Style/Mixed (13)
These buildings did not fall easily into any of the other stylistic categories, yet nevertheless dated to the period of significance and contributed to the overall historic setting.

Non-contributing Primary Resources (104)
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 historic character of the District.

Outbuildings (165)
Contributing (71)
Non-Contributing (94)

All contributing outbuildings in Boundary Increase III are garages that retain their original walls, fenestration, and garage door. While most of these buildings are constructed of frame and brick, there are a few constructed of concrete block. Most outbuildings are architecturally plain and derive significance from the retention of original characteristics and historical association with a contributing primary building.

The 94 non-contributing outbuildings are a collection of recently built garages as well as older garages that have been significantly altered from their original form (replacement doors, removal of window openings, alteration of rooflines, etc.). Sheds and carports, being relatively insignificant and temporary structures, were not counted as resources.

Contributing Features (8)

Stone walls and gutters (Photo 18)
These features are original to the period of significance and contribute to the appearance of the historic streetscapes. The walls and gutters are constructed with native limestone, and were built by local stonemasons as street improvements were carried out in the middle of the 19th century.

Institutions

Carondelet Markham Presbyterian Church
6116-6120 Michigan (Photo 11)
1864, 1896
Style or Category: Late Victorian
Second Style or Form: Lombard Romanesque, Richardsonian Romanesque
Original Use: religious facility — Present Use: religious facility
Architect: unknown — Builder: William Culley (1896 section)

The original religious facility building, built between 1860 and 1863, is a two-story brick building with a front facing gable. It has massive corbelling and narrow round-arch windows that are two-stories in height. The rest of the religious facility was added in 1896 by builder William Culley. The stone-faced newer church extends from the south side wall of the earlier building. The church is dominated by a central square tower with buttresses and triangular pediments at the roof. The main body of the church has a cross gable plan with round arch stained glass windows. The two buildings are internally connected. A small flat roof addition was added at the southeast corner of the 1896 portion in 1968.
1 contributing

Already Listed

Maddox School
6138 Virginia
1911
Style or Category: Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals
Second Style or Form:
Original Use: school — Present Use: multiple residence
Architect: William B. Ittner — Builder: E. C. Gerhard Building Co.

This two-story brick school residence has an H-shaped plan. The front facade is symmetrical with a central fanlight entrance beneath a pedimented portico supported by classical columns. The entrance is flanked on either side by three large double-hung paired windows, with multiple

panes. Identical windows are located above at the second floor. Above the first floor windows is a string course. The two gable ends facing Virginia Ave. are two bays wide, with each bay opening being a single window with fifteen panes of glass. Above the second floor window is decorative polychromatic brickwork in a lattice motif. Both gable ends have large square chimneys. There is another central interior chimney in the middle of the building.

Des Peres School
6303 Michigan
1873, 1897
Style or Category: Late Victorian
Second Style or Form: Italianate
Original Use: school Present Use: research facility (Carondelet Historical Society)
Architect: F. W. Raeder Builder: Woods and Barnes

This two-story school has a hipped roof with a central bay that extends from the main body of the school with a gable end. The cornice has elaborate brick corbelling. The central bay has the main entrance, flanked on either side by single six-over-six windows, with stone sills and segmental arched lintels. The front facade is symmetrical, with seven openings. All windows are single six-over-six. The rear of the school was added in 1897. There is a small brick addition at the north side of the building, added in 2004 as an archives and accessible entrance.

Quinn Chapel (Photo 12)
227 Bowen
1869
Style or Category: Late Victorian
Second Style or Form: Italianate
Original Use: market Present Use: church
Architect: unknown Builder: unknown

This brick religious facility has a front facing gable roof with a brick parapet wall with square corners. The front facade is symmetrical, and has a central tower that is two stories tall. The tower has a low-pitched hipped roof with a cornice with brackets. Located within the tower is the front entrance that is set beneath a round arch. Flanking the tower on each side are tall round arch windows. The sides of the religious facility have four of these windows, each with stone sills.

Building Descriptions by Street Address

Alabama

6300 Alabama
c. 1890
Style or Category: Other: Vernacular Classical
Second Style or Form:
Original Use: single residence Present Use: single residence
Architect: unknown Builder: unknown

This two-story frame residence has a high pitched front facing gable roof. The front facade has two openings, with a front door on the left, and a paired window to the right. It is sheltered by a wooden porch with a hipped roof. The second floor has two single one-over-one windows. The original siding has been covered or replaced with vinyl siding though the fenestration remains intact.
1 contributing

6302 Alabama
c. 1890
Style or Category: Other: Vernacular Classical
Second Style or Form:
Original Use: single residence Present Use: single residence
Architect: unknown Builder: unknown

This two-story frame residence has a high pitched front facing gable roof. The front facade has two openings, with a front door on the left, and a paired window to the right. It is sheltered by a porch with a flat roof and wrought iron supports. The second floor has two single one-over-one windows. The residence is covered in asbestos siding. There is one non-contributing frame garage.
1 contributing, 1 non-contributing

6304 Alabama
c. 1890
Style or Category: Other: Vernacular Classical
Second Style or Form:
Original Use: single residence Present Use: single residence
Architect: unknown Builder: unknown

This two-story frame residence has a high pitched front facing gable roof. The front facade has

two openings, with a front door on the left, and a paired window to the right. The front door is sheltered by a porch with a front facing gable roof. The second floor has two single one-over-one windows, with non-functioning shutters. The residence is covered in vinyl siding and windows are vinyl replacements. There is one non-contributing frame garage.
2 non-contributing

6306 Alabama
c. 1890
Style or Category: Other: Vernacular Classical
Second Style or Form:
Original Use: single residence — Present Use: single residence
Architect: unknown — Builder: unknown

This two-story frame residence has a high pitched front facing gable roof. The front facade has two openings, with a front door on the left, and a paired window to the right. The second floor has two single one-over-one windows with non-functioning shutters.. The first floor of the residence is covered in asphalt siding, the second floor is covered in vinyl siding. There is one contributing brick garage.
1 contributing, 1 non-contributing

6308 Alabama
c. 1890
Style or Category: Other: Vernacular Classical
Second Style or Form:
Original Use: single residence — Present Use: single residence
Architect: unknown — Builder: unknown

This two-story frame residence has a high pitched front facing gable roof. A gable roof two story addition has been added to the front facade. It has two openings, with two single windows on the first floor and a paired window on the second floor. The entrance is on the side of the residence. The residence is covered in asphalt siding.
1 non- contributing

6310 Alabama
1915
Style or Category: Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements
Second Style or Form: Bungalow/Craftsman
Original Use: multiple residence — Present Use: single residence
Architect: Theo. Degenhardt — Builder: Theo. Degenhardt

This two-story brick residence was built as a two-family flat, but the front entrance has been altered to include one replacement door surrounded by vinyl siding. It has a flat roof with a shaped parapet with a central pediment and square corner pinnacles. The roof has white glazed terra cotta coping. White glazed brick form decorative patterns at the cornice. The front entrance is at the first bay, and it is sheltered by a two-story brick porch, with a replacement door at the second floor that opens onto the porch. At the second bay is a large window with a stone lintel and a continuous stone sill. Beneath the sill the front facade is constructed of white glazed brick. An identical window exists above at the second floor, with a simple sill.
1 contributing

6313 Alabama
1963
Style or Category: Modern Movement
Second Style or Form: Ranch Style
Original Use: single residence Present Use: single residence
Architect: Alfred Johnson Builder: unknown

This one-story ranch residence is frame with a brick veneer. It has a low pitched hipped roof and a poured concrete foundation. The first bay includes two one-over-one windows with concrete sills. The central bay is the front door surrounded by simulated masonry. To the right of the door is a picture window. The third bay is the garage, with the original garage door facing the street.
1 non-contributing

6316 Alabama
c. 1890
Style or Category: Late Victorian
Second Style or Form: Queen Anne
Original Use: single residence Present Use: single residence
Architect: unknown Builder: unknown

This small one-story brick residence has a high-pitched hipped roof, with a gable pediment at the front, with decorative fish scale shingles. The front facade has two openings. On the left is a round arched window that has a small replacement window within. To the right is the front door, beneath a small shed roof awning. The residence appears to be covered in stucco, or possibly painted. There is one contributing frame garage.
2 contributing

6318 Alabama
1914
Style or Category: Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements

Second Style or Form: Bungalow/Craftsman
Original Use: multiple residence — Present Use: multiple residence
Architect: James Flavin — Builder: James Flavin

This two-story brick two-family flat has a shaped parapet with white galvanized metal coping. Glazed white bricks form decorative "I" patterns at the cornice. The front facade is two bays wide, with the entrance at the left bay. The original doors have been replaced. They are sheltered by a two-story brick porch, with square supports and a gable roof. A door at the second floor opens onto the upper level of the porch. The second bay has a paired window with a brick flat arch lintel and a stone sill, at both floors.
1 contributing

6320 Alabama
1922
Style or Category: Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements
Second Style or Form: Bungalow/Craftsman
Original Use: single residence — Present Use: single residence
Architect: James Flavin — Builder: James Flavin

This one-story brick bungalow has a concrete foundation and a low-pitched hipped roof with a front facing gable front porch. The porch has half-timbering at the pediment, and has tapered brick supports. The front facade has a front door slightly right of center. It appears to be original to the residence. Flanking the entrance on either side are the original paired three-over-one windows. There is one contributing frame garage.
2 contributing

6321 Alabama
1909
Style or Category: Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements
Second Style or Form: Bungalow/Craftsman
Original Use: single residence — Present Use: single residence
Architect: Theo. Degenhardt — Builder: Theo. Degenhardt

This one-story brick residence has a flat roof with a simply shaped parapet, with red terra cotta coping. The broad overhanging cornice has brackets and is constructed of galvanized metal. The first bay includes two single one-over-one windows, with a continuous sill which extends across the front facade. This divides the facade into two sections of contrasting bricks. The single windows also have segmental arched lintels. The second bay is the front entrance, which is recessed behind a curved arched opening.
1 contributing

6322 Alabama
1926
Style or Category: Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements
Second Style or Form: Bungalow/Craftsman
Original Use: single residence — Present Use: single residence
Architect: G. N. Cooper, Jr. — Builder: G. N. Cooper, Jr.

This one-story brick bungalow has a front facing gable roof and a concrete foundation. The front facade is two bays wide, with the front entrance at the second bay. It includes a door, flanked on either side by narrow windows. They are all sheltered by a wooden awning with a gable on hip roof and large brackets. The first bay is a paired window.
1 contributing

6325 Alabama
c. 1875
Style or Category: Other: Vernacular Classical
Second Style or Form:
Original Use: single residence — Present Use: single residence
Architect: unknown — Builder: unknown

This one and one-half story brick residence has a cross gable roof with returned eaves. The gable facing end has the front entrance on the left, sheltered by a hipped roof porch with turned wood supports. To the right is a single window with a brick segmental arched opening. At the half story level is another single window. The entrance is at the rear of the residence, along the side gable. It is sheltered by a hipped roof porch with wrought iron supports.
1 contributing

6326-6328 Alabama
1913
Style or Category: Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements
Second Style or Form: Bungalow/Craftsman
Original Use: multiple residence — Present Use: multiple residence
Architect: A. P. Reiser — Builder: William Degenhardt

This two-story brick four-family flat has a flat roof with terra cotta coping. There is a broad overhanging cornice with brackets that appears to be galvanized metal. The front facade is symmetrical, with a central entrance bay of two recessed entrances, each with two wooden doors with transoms. Flanking the entrances on either side are paired windows with a stone sill. At the second floor are four single one-over-one windows.
1 contributing

6331 Alabama
1896
Style or Category: Other: Vernacular Classical
Second Style or Form:
Original Use: single residence — Present Use: single residence
Architect: unknown — Builder: unknown

This one and one-half story frame residence has a cross gable roof. The gable facing end has an unusual modified gable is probably not original to the residence. There is a small bay window at the first floor and a small single window at the half story level. The entrance is located at the gable end, beneath a small shed roof porch. There is one non-contributing frame garage.
2 non-contributing

6333 Alabama
1896
Style or Category: Other: Vernacular Classical
Second Style or Form:
Original Use: single residence — Present Use: single residence
Architect: unknown — Builder: unknown

This one-story frame gabled-el residence is two bays wide. The gable facing end has two single one-over-one windows. The entrance is located at the side beneath a wooden porch. The building is clad in aluminum siding which approximates the original lap siding.
1 contributing

6335 Alabama
1926
Style or Category: Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements
Second Style or Form: Bungalow/Craftsman
Original Use: single residence — Present Use: single residence
Architect: J. M. Clark — Builder: J. M. Clark

This one-story brick residence has a front facing gable roof. At the left bay is a front facing gable porch, with half-timbering and square brick supports. The second bay is a single window with a flat brick arch and surround. At the cornice is decorative brick in a geometric "half-timbered" motif. There is one contributing frame garage.
2 contributing

6343 Alabama
c. 1890

Style or Category: Late Victorian
Second Style or Form:
Original Use: commercial/residence — Present Use: commercial/residence
Architect: unknown — Builder: unknown

This two-story frame commercial/residence has a flat roof. The entire building is covered in cedar siding. There is a corner storefront entrance, with a wrought iron support column. Original window sized on the first floor have been made smaller. At the second floor apartment there are two single windows on the front facade, and four on the side. All are sheltered by metal awnings.
1 non-contributing

Bates

214 Bates
c. 1880
Style or Category: Other: Vernacular Classical
Second Style or Form:
Original Use: single residence — Present Use: single residence
Architect: unknown — Builder: unknown

This simple frame residence appears to be on the Hopkins map of 1883. It is one and a half stories with a low-pitched front facing gable roof. The side entrance is located beneath a shed roof porch. There are two shed roof dormers at the half story level. Windows are from the 1920s or 30s and are paired, each three-over-one. The residence is covered in asbestos siding.
1 contributing

300 Bates
1893
Style or Category: Late Victorian
Second Style or Form:
Original Use: commercial/residential — Present Use: unknown
Architect: unknown — Builder: J. P. Rouche

This two-story brick building originally had a store at the first floor level, with a second floor apartment. It has a flat roof with terra cotta coping and a brick corbelled cornice, although part of the cornice is missing. There are three window openings at the second floor, although one has been filled in with brick. Part of the iron storefront is still intact, although the window openings have been filled in with siding. There is one non-contributing frame garage.
1 contributing, 1 non-contributing

304 Bates
1902
Style or Category: Late Victorian
Second Style or Form:
Original Use: single residence — Present Use: single residence
Architect: Fred Wiese — Builder: Fred Wiese

This one-story brick residence has a flat roof with terra cotta coping, and a brick corbelled cornice. It has a hipped roof porch with wooden supports, which shelters the front door on the right side of the front facade. To the left of the porch is a single one-over-one window with a stone sill and brick segmental arched lintel. There is one contributing brick garage.
2 contributing

306 Bates
1902
Style or Category: Late Victorian
Second Style or Form:
Original Use: single residence — Present Use: single residence
Architect: Fred Wiese — Builder: Fred Wiese

This one-story brick residence has a flat roof with terra cotta coping, and a brick corbelled cornice. The front facade has been covered with simulated masonry. The front porch and the front window are sheltered with metal awnings. There is one contributing frame and brick garage.
2 contributing

308-310 Bates
1959
Style or Category: Modern Movement
Second Style or Form:
Original Use: multiple residence — Present Use: multiple residence
Architect: unknown — Builder: Robert O. Stockhausen
This one-story frame residence has a low pitched hip-on-gable roof and a concrete foundation. It has a brick and simulated masonry veneer. The front facade is symmetrical and has two central doors, each flanked by rectangular windows.
1 non-contributing

Bellerive

111 Bellerive

1911
Style or Category: Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements
Second Style or Form: Bungalow/Craftsman
Original Use: single residence Present Use: single residence
Architect: Edwin A. Rowerth Builder: R. W. Moses

This two-story brick residence has a steeply pitched front-facing gable roof, with a plain wooden fascia. At the first floor level is the left side entrance, beneath a front porch with a stone foundation, square brick columns, and a shed roof. To the right of the porch is a large one-over-one window with a stone lug sill. At the second floor are two one-over-one windows with stone sills and brick lentils. Above the second story windows is a simple decorative brick rectangular design.
1 contributing

112 Bellerive
1953
Style or Category: Modern Movement
Second Style or Form:
Original Use: multiple residence Present Use: multiple residence
Architect: unknown Builder: Thomas Dunphy

This one-story brick apartment building has a low-pitched gable-on-hip roof and a concrete foundation. Four single windows with brick sills are on the Bellerive Boulevard facade. The entrances to the apartments are on the side and rear.
1 non-contributing

115 Bellerive
1911
Style or Category: Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements
Second Style or Form: Bungalow/Craftsman
Original Use: single residence Present Use: single residence
Architect: E. F. Nolte Builder: R. W. Moses

This two-story brick residence has a steeply pitched front-facing gable roof. The roof has a plain wooden fascia, with two brackets on the front facade. At the first floor level is the left side entrance, beneath a later addition concrete porch with a shed roof. To the right of the porch is a large one-over-one window with a stone sill and lintel. At the second floor are two one-over-one windows with stone sills. Each window is surrounded by a label mold of decorative brick. Above the second story windows are simple decorative brick details.
1 contributing

120 Bellerive
1953
Style or Category: Modern Movement
Second Style or Form:
Original Use: multiple residence — Present Use: multiple residence
Architect: unknown — Builder: Thomas Dunphy

This one-story brick apartment building has a low-pitched gable-on-hip roof and a poured concrete foundation. Four single windows with brick sills are on the Bellerive Blvd. facade. The entrances to the apartments are on the side and rear.
1 non-contributing

200 Bellerive
1914
Style or Category: Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements
Second Style or Form: Bungalow/Craftsman
Original Use: multiple residence — Present Use: multiple residence
Architect: Trade Realty & Building Company — Builder: Trade Realty & Building Company

This two-story brick flat has a flat roof and a large wooden cornice with brackets. On the right side of the front facade is a large brick porch with square brick supports and a second floor balcony. Multi-paned doors open onto the porch at both the first and second floors. To the left of the porch are single windows on each floor. Each has a stone sill and lintel which is a flat brick arch with a keystone.
1 contributing

204-206 Bellerive
1914
Style or Category: Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements
Second Style or Form: Bungalow/Craftsman
Original Use: multiple residence — Present Use: multiple residence
Architect: F. J. Cornwell — Builder: Trade Realty & Building Company

This two-story brick flat has a flat roof and a large wooden cornice with brackets. The front facade is symmetrical; on the first floor there are two multi-paned doors beneath a wooden awning with a shed roof supported by brackets. On each side of this entrance is a large brick porch with square brick supports and a roof formed by a second floor balcony. A multi-paned door opens onto the porch at the second floor level. Flanking each of the porches are single windows on each floor. Each has a stone sill and lintel which is a flat brick arch with a keystone.
1 contributing

208-210 Bellerive
1914
Style or Category: Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements
Second Style or Form: Bungalow/Craftsman
Original Use: multiple residence Present Use: multiple residence
Architect: F. J. Cornwell Builder: Trade Realty & Building Company

This two-story brick flat has a flat roof and a large wooden cornice with brackets. The front facade is symmetrical, and two multi-pane front doors with transoms are centered on the front facade, beneath a wooden awning with a shed roof, supported by brackets. On each side of this entrance is a large brick porch with square brick supports and a second floor balcony. Multi-paned doors open onto the porch at both the first and second floors. Flanking each of the porches are single nine-over-one windows on each floor. Each has a stone sill and lintel which is a flat brick arch with a keystone.
1 contributing

218-220 Bellerive
1959
Style or Category: Modern Movement
Second Style or Form:
Original Use: multiple residence Present Use: multiple residence
Architect: Alfred Johnson Builder: Joseph Gallini

This two-story apartment building is brick with a low-pitched hipped roof and a concrete foundation. Simulated masonry covers the bottom quarter of the building. The facade facing Bellerive Blvd. has a small rectangular window on each floor. The entrances to the apartments are on the east side of the building. The second floor is accessed by a wrought iron staircase.
1 non-contributing

222 Bellerive
1922
Style or Category: Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements
Second Style or Form: Bungalow/Craftsman
Original Use: multiple residence Present Use: multiple residence
Architect: Favere Brothers Builder: Favere Brothers

This two-story brick flat has a hipped roof that crosses a front facing gable. This creates an L shaped plan, with a hipped roof porch at the corner of the L, where the front entrance is located. This porch has square brick posts and columns, although it looks to have been enclosed at a later date. Above the porch is a single window with a stone sill. The gable-end bay facing the street

has a cornice with wooden brackets, and a grouping of triple windows at each floor, each group sharing a stone sill.
1 contributing

226-228 Bellerive
1922
Style or Category: Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements
Second Style or Form: Bungalow/Craftsman
Original Use: multiple residence Present Use: multiple residence
Architect: William Degenhardt Builder: William Degenhardt

This two-story brick apartment building has a concrete foundation and a flat roof with a Craftsman influenced false mansard clad in terra cotta tiles with a central pediment and wooden brackets. The front facade is symmetrical with a large brick porch with square posts and supports. At the first floor there are four doors that all appear original. The second floor of the porch has a slightly recessed balcony with two doors that access it. Flanking this large porch on either side are triple six-over-one windows with wooden mullions and a continuous stone sill. All windows appear to be original.
1 contributing

125 Bellerive
1977
Style or Category: Modern Movement
Second Style or Form: Ranch Style
Original Use: single residence Present Use: single residence
Architect: Francis Perricone Builder: unknown

This non-contributing one-story ranch residence has a low-pitched side-gabled roof and a concrete foundation. The exterior is covered with a variegated brick veneer. The front door is located slightly to the left of the center of the facade, and is approached by a small concrete porch with iron railings. To the left of the front door is a double one-over-one window. To the right of the front door are two separate one-over-one windows. All windows have brick sills and non-functioning shutters.
1 non-contributing

302 Bellerive (Photo 21)
1912
Style or Category: Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements
Second Style or Form: Bungalow/Craftsman

Original Use: single residence — Present Use: single residence
Architect: Charles S. Mueri — Builder: Charles S. Mueri

This one-story brick residence has an elaborated shaped-parapet with terra cotta coping. The wooden cornice is above a white glazed brick dentil motif. The original front porch is intact. It features a hipped roof supported by white glazed brick columns with Corinthian capitals. The front entrance has a transom and sidelights. The front facade has two single one-over-one windows, with a continuous sill, which divides the front facade into two sections with contrasting bricks. There is one non-contributing frame garage.
1 contributing, 1 non-contributing

304 Bellerive (Photo 21)
1912
Style or Category: Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements
Second Style or Form: Bungalow/Craftsman
Original Use: single residence — Present Use: single residence
Architect: Charles S. Mueri — Builder: Charles S. Mueri

This one-story brick residence has a shaped-parapet with terra cotta coping. The wooden cornice is above a white glazed brick dentil motif. The original front porch is intact. It features a front facing gable roof with extended rafters, supported by white glazed brick columns with Corinthian capitals. The front entrance has been filled with glass blocks. The front facade has the original windows, two single three-over-one windows, with a continuous sill, which divides the front facade into two sections with contrasting bricks.
1 contributing

308 Bellerive (Photo 21)
1912
Style or Category: Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements
Second Style or Form: Bungalow/Craftsman
Original Use: single residence — Present Use: single residence
Architect: Charles S. Mueri — Builder: Charles S. Mueri

This one-story brick residence has an elaborated shaped-parapet with a curved pediment front and terra cotta coping. The wooden cornice is above a white glazed brick dentil motif. The original front porch is intact. It features a hipped roof supported by white glazed brick columns with Corinthian capitals. The front entrance has a transom and sidelights. The front facade has two single one-over-one windows, with a continuous sill, which divides the front facade into two sections with contrasting bricks. The windows are replacements, and are slightly smaller than their openings.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

---

1 contributing

310 Bellerive (Photo 21)
1912
Style or Category: Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements
Second Style or Form: Bungalow/Craftsman
Original Use: single residence Present Use: single residence
Architect: Charles S. Mueri Builder: Charles S. Mueri

This one-story brick residence has a shaped-parapet with white glazed terra cotta coping. The wooden cornice is above a white glazed brick dentil motif. The original front porch is intact. It features a front facing gable roof with extended rafters, supported by white glazed brick columns with Corinthian capitals. The front entrance has been altered and filled in with siding. The front facade has two single one-over-one windows, with a continuous sill, which divides the front facade into two sections with contrasting bricks. The basement windows on the front facade have been filled in. There is one contributing frame garage.
2 contributing

312 Bellerive (Photo 21)
1912
Style or Category: Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements
Second Style or Form: Bungalow/Craftsman
Original Use: single residence Present Use: single residence
Architect: Charles S. Mueri Builder: Charles S. Mueri

This one-story brick residence has a flat roof with white glazed terra cotta coping. The wooden cornice is above a white glazed brick dentil motif. The original front porch is intact. It features a hipped roof with terra cotta tiles, supported by white glazed brick columns with Corinthian capitals. The front entrance has sidelights and a transom. The front facade has two single one-over-one windows, with a continuous sill, which divides the front facade into two sections with contrasting bricks.
1 contributing

319 Bellerive
1966
Style or Category: Modern Movement
Second Style or Form:
Original Use: single residence Present Use: single residence
Architect: unknown Builder: unknown

This one-story brick residence has a concrete foundation and low-pitched front facing gable roof with returned eaves. There is a rectangular picture window on the front facade, with a simple

entrance.
1 non-contributing

Bowen

111-129 Bowen
1920
Style or Category: No Style/Mixed
Second Style or Form:
Original Use: factory Present Use: unknown
Architect: John Black Builder: John Black

This one-story brick garage has a flat roof with stepped parapets with terra cotta coping at the east and west ends. Original window openings that faced Bowen Street are have been bricked in. The garage is five bays long and occupies its entire lot.
1 contributing

118-120 Bowen
c. 1870
Style or Category: Other: Vernacular Classical
Second Style or Form:
Original Use: single residence Present Use: single residence
Architect: unknown Builder: unknown

This one-story frame residence appears to have originally been two separate residences which have been attached and are now connected internally. The front facade is a small side-gabled residence with an interior brick chimney. The first bay is a paired window and a front door. The second bay is two two-over-two windows. The residence is covered in vinyl siding and simulated masonry. It is attached at the rear with a small one story frame residence with a cross gable roof and a T-shaped plan. This building also has an interior brick chimney.
1 contributing

201 Bowen/6129 Pennsylvania
c. 1910
Style or Category: Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements
Second Style or Form: Bungalow/Craftsman
Original Use: multiple residence Present Use: multiple residence
Architect: unknown Builder: unknown

This two-story brick residence has a flat roof with a side stepped parapet with terra cotta coping.

The front facade has corner square pinnacles with what appears to be galvanized caps. There is also a galvanized cornice. The two front entrance doors each have transoms and are located on the left side of the front facade. To the right is a large square window with stone sill. On the second floor are three single windows, each with stone sills. All windows have non-functioning shutters. The entire building is constructed with an unusual brick bond, with frequent headers that create a variegated pattern. There is one non-contributing frame and brick garage built outside of the period of significance.
1 contributing, 1 non-contributing

203-205 Bowen
1913
Style or Category: Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements
Second Style or Form: Bungalow/Craftsman
Original Use: multiple residence Present Use: multiple residence
Architect: unknown Builder: R. Schurman

This two-story brick four family flat has a flat roof with a shaped parapet with a center pediment. The parapet has capping that appears to be galvanized iron. The symmetrical front facade has a central entrance bay, with two recessed entryways. Flanking the entrance bay on each side are large square one-over-one windows with stone sills. Identical windows are directly above at the second floor. The second floor center bay has two single one-over-one window with stone sills. The entire building is constructed with an unusual brick bond, with frequent headers that create a variegated pattern.
1 contributing

204 Bowen
1904
Style or Category: Late Victorian
Second Style or Form:
Original Use: single residence Present Use: single residence
Architect: J. A. Boyer Builder: J. A. Boyer

This two-story brick residence has a flat roof with a side stepped parapet with terra cotta coping. The corbelled cornice has been removed. The two-bay facade has the entrance, with side lights and a transom, at the right bay. The first bay on the first floor is a large single window. There is a wooden porch with a shed roof, which extends the length of the front facade. The second floor has two single one-over-one windows, with stone sills and segmental arched lintels.
1 contributing

210 Bowen

1904
Style or Category: Late Victorian
Second Style or Form:
Original Use: single residence Present Use: single residence
Architect: J. A. Boyer Builder: J. A. Boyer

This two-story brick residence has a flat roof with a side stepped parapet with terra cotta coping. The front cornice is corbelled brick. The two bay facade has the entrance at the right bay. The first bay on the first floor is a large single window with a stone sill. There is a wooden porch with a hipped roof, which extends the length of the front facade. The roof of the porch appears to be original. The second floor has two single one-over-one windows, with stone sills and segmental arched lintels.
1 contributing

212 Bowen
1904
Style or Category: Late Victorian
Second Style or Form:
Original Use: single residence Present Use: single residence
Architect: J. A. Boyer Builder: J. A. Boyer

This two-story brick residence has a flat roof with a side stepped parapet with terra cotta coping. The front cornice is corbelled brick. The two-bay facade has the entrance at the right bay, sheltered by a wooden awning with a gable roof and brackets. The first bay on the first floor is a large single window with a stone sill. The second floor has two single one-over-one windows, with stone sills and segmental arched lintels.
1 contributing

207-209 Bowen
1914
Style or Category: Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements
Second Style or Form: Bungalow/Craftsman
Original Use: multiple residence Present Use: multiple residence
Architect: Jonathan O. Hemphill Builder: Monroe Construction Co.

This two-story brick four family flat has a flat roof with a shaped parapet with a center pediment. The parapet has capping that appears to be galvanized iron. Brickwork creates an elaborate cornice, with a central rectangular medallion at the pediment. Below the pediment are four steps of bricks which cascade into three symmetrically placed points. The symmetrical front facade has a central entrance bay, with two recessed entryways. Flanking the entrance bay on each side

are large square one-over-one windows with stone sills. Identical windows are directly above at the second floor. The second floor center bay has two single one-over-one window with stone sills.
1 contributing

215 Bowen
2002
Style or Category: No Style/Mixed
Second Style or Form:
Original Use: garage Present Use: garage
Architect: unknown Builder: unknown

This is a recently built concrete block garage with a gable roof and a poured concrete foundation. The side of the building has seven openings, each with garage doors.
1 non-contributing

220 Bowen
1960
Style or Category: Modern Movement
Second Style or Form:
Original Use: single residence Present Use: single residence
Architect: unknown Builder: unknown

This one-story brick residence has a gable on hip roof. It is two bays wide, with an entrance at the first bay. The front door is surrounded by simulated masonry. The second bay is a rectangular window. The entire residence is constructed of variegated brick.
1 non-contributing

227 Bowen
Quinn Chapel AME Church, see “Already Listed”

418-420 Bowen
c. 1875
Style or Category: Mid-19th Century
Second Style or Form:
Original Use: single residence Present Use: multiple residence
Architect: unknown Builder: unknown

This two-story frame residence has a mansard roof with four gabled-roof dormer windows on the

front facade. The front facade is symmetrical, with two single windows at the center of the first floor, flanked on either wide by doors with transoms. There is a low-pitched hipped roof front porch with square supports. There is a central brick chimney. The entire front facade is covered in asbestos siding.
1 contributing

426 Bowen
1905
Style or Category: Late Victorian
Second Style or Form:
Original Use: multiple residence Present Use: multiple residence
Architect: F. E. Stevens Builder: unknown

This two-story brick two-family flat has a flat roof with brick corbelling at the front, and a side stepped parapet with terra cotta coping. The front facade is two bays wide, with the two front doors at the second bay. They are sheltered by a metal awning. The windows at the first bay, on the first and second floor are single one-over one, with stone sills and brick segmental arched openings. The single window at the second bay on the second floor has been filled in with brick and glass blocks.
1 contributing

515 Bowen
1922
Style or Category: Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals
Second Style or Form:
Original Use: single residence Present Use: single residence
Architect: Otto Willie Builder: Otto Willie

This one-story brick residence has a flat roof with a shaped parapet with terra cotta coping. The parapet includes square corners and a central pediment that is stepped and has a decorative "X" in white glazed brick. There is also a cornice with dentils, which appears to be galvanized metal. The front facade is symmetrical with a central brick porch with square brick supports. This shelters a front door with transom. Flanking either side of the porch are large square windows, with stone sills and brick segmental arched lintels.
1 contributing

521 Bowen
1923
Style or Category: Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals
Second Style or Form:

Original Use: single residence Present Use: single residence
Architect: F. Rauhut Builder: F. Rauhut

This one-story brick residence has a flat roof with a shaped parapet with terra cotta coping. The parapet includes square corners and a central pediment that is stepped and has a decorative "V" in white glazed brick. There is also a cornice with dentils, which appears to be galvanized metal. The front facade is symmetrical with a central replacement porch with a concrete foundation and wrought iron supports. Flanking either side of the porch are large square windows, with stone sills and brick segmental arched lintels. The windows are replacements, and are eight-over-eight.
1 contributing

525 Bowen
1926
Style or Category: Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements
Second Style or Form: Bungalow/Craftsman
Original Use: single residence Present Use: single residence
Architect: Otto Willie Builder: Otto Willie

This one-story brick bungalow has a concrete foundation and a front facing gable with vertical half-timbering at the pediment. The front facade is symmetrical, with a central brick front porch with a gable roof, half-timbering, and square brick supports. Flanking the porch on either side are single three-over-three windows that are original to the residence. They have simple brick sills.
1 contributing

South Broadway

5601-5603 South Broadway
1893-1895
Style or Category: Late Victorian
Second Style or Form:
Original Use: commercial/residential Present Use: unknown
Architect: unknown Builder: J. P. Rouche

This two-story brick corner commercial/residential building has a flat roof and terra-cotta coping. There is a projecting square bay at the corner of the building. Windows are single one-over-one, with stone sills and segmental arched lintels. At the second floor there are two windows on the front facade, and five along the north (side) facade. To the south is a one-story commercial addition, also brick with a flat roof.

1 contributing

5609 South Broadway
1935
Style or Category: Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals
Second Style or Form: Tudor Revival
Original Use: single residence Present Use: single residence
Architect: A. Stauder Builder: Clem Dallas

This one and one-half story brick residence has a complicated hipped roof with a hip-on-gable dormer on the front facade. The exterior chimney is on the front facade, and has decorative stone quoins. To the right of the chimney is a grouping of three single windows with a stone sill and a rubble stone lintel. To the right of this window is the front entrance with a round opening and stone quoins. On the south side of the residence is a one-story brick addition dating from 1960. There is one contributing frame garage.
2 contributing

5613 South Broadway
1935
Style or Category: Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals
Second Style or Form: Tudor Revival
Original Use: single residence Present Use: single residence
Architect: A. Stauder Builder: Clem Dallas

This one and one-half story brick residence has a steeply pitched front facing gable roof. The north (side) facade has a gable-roofed dormer. There is an external brick chimney on the front facade, with decorative stone quoins. The front door was is on the left side of the front facade, beneath a gable-roofed overhang. To the right of the entrance and chimney is a group of three narrow windows. There is one contributing frame garage.
2 contributing

5617 South Broadway
1925
Style or Category: Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements
Second Style or Form: Bungalow/Craftsman
Original Use: single residence Present Use: single residence
Architect: unknown Builder: unknown

This one and one-half story brick bungalow has a side-gabled roof. The roof shelters a veranda with massive tapered stone columns. Beneath the veranda overhang is the front door, which

appears to be original. To the right of the door is a grouping of three three-over-one windows.
1 contributing

5621 South Broadway
1922
Style or Category: Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements
Second Style or Form: Bungalow/Craftsman
Original Use: single residence Present Use: single residence
Architect: Guarantee Construction Co. Builder: Guarantee Construction Co.

This one and one-half story brick bungalow has a steeply pitched side-gabled roof. There is a large front-gabled dormer on the front facade. The roof shelters a veranda with square brick columns.
1 contributing

5705-5715 South Broadway
1926
Style or Category: Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals
Second Style or Form: Tudor Revival
Original Use: multiple residence Present Use: multiple residence
Architect: Henry Schaumberg Builder: Charles S. Mueri Realty Co.

This large three-story brick apartment building sits on a hill overlooking the Mississippi River. It has a flat roof, although portions of its complicated facade, with hipped roof bays and sloping false fronts, extend higher than the flat roof. At the corner of S. Broadway and Bellerive the building has half-timbering at the second and third floors. There are two octagonal turrets on the front facade. Most windows are single three-over-one, which are probably original. All windows have stone sills and flat brick arches with keystones. There are several balconies accessed by doors with multi-panes. There is one contributing multi-car garage.
2 contributing

5801-5803 South Broadway
1907
Style or Category: Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements
Second Style or Form: Bungalow/Craftsman
Original Use: multiple residence Present Use: multiple residence
Architect: O. Hartmann and John Thul Builder: unknown

This two-story brick flat has a flat roof with terra cotta coping. It has an overhanging cornice with slate tiles on a mansard-like roof, above a wooden dentil. The symmetrical front facade has a two-story porch with metal supports. Three doors with transoms are accessed from this porch on the first floor, two doors with transoms open to this porch on the second floor. On the first floor large rectangular one-over-one windows flank the porch. They cave a continuous stone sill, which divides the facade into two different colors of brick. On the second floor rectangular one-

over-one windows also flank the porch. These windows each have a stone sill.
1 contributing

5805-5807 South Broadway
1928
Style or Category: Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements
Second Style or Form: Bungalow/Craftsman
Original Use: multiple residence Present Use: multiple residence
Architect: W. P. Memahon Builder: Tom Smith

This two-story brick flat has a flat roof with a shaped parapet. There is a two-story porch, with brick supports. On the first floor of the front facade are three central doors, flanked by single eight-over-one windows. On the second floor there are two doors which open onto the second story porch, also flanked by single eight-over-one windows. There is one contributing brick garage.
2 contributing

5809 South Broadway
1912
Style or Category: Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements
Second Style or Form: Bungalow/Craftsman
Original Use: multiple residence Present Use: multiple residence
Architect: Grob Building and Real Estate Co. Builder: Grob Building and Real Estate Co.

This two-story brick two family flat has a flat roof with a shaped parapet. The cornice has some brick corbelling, although it appears the original cornice has been removed and replaced with stucco. There is a wooden two-story porch, which is not original, although in the original location. It has wrought iron banisters and a concrete block foundation. On the first floor double doors open to the porch, on the second floor is a single door opening onto the porch. None of the doors are original, and transoms have been filled in. The first bay of the residence, on the first and second floors, has a large single one-over-one window with a stone sill.
1 contributing

5810-5826 S. Broadway (Photo 33)
1905
Style or Category: Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals
Second Style or Form:
Original Use: planing mill Present Use: vacant
Architect: unknown Builder: unknown

The mill is a single-story brick building with a limestone foundation. It features a flat roof with terra cotta coping on the parapet wall. The site slopes steeply to the east, and the Broadway façade is mostly submerged on the northern end, most likely due to change in the street grade since its construction. The primary façade has an arched doorway and 12 segmental arched windows with relieving arches; the windows have been blinded with plywood. Smaller rectangular openings at the far northern end of the primary façade have been bricked-in. There are nine elongated segmental arch openings with wooden sills on the south façade (Dover) also with relieving arches.
1 contributing

5811 South Broadway
1912
Style or Category: Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements
Second Style or Form: Bungalow/Craftsman
Original Use: multiple residence Present Use: multiple residence
Architect: Grob Building and Real Estate Co. Builder: Grob Building and Real Estate Co.

This two-story brick two family flat has a flat roof with a shaped parapet. The cornice has some brick corbelling and a central diamond design of terra cotta. There is a two-story porch, with brick supports and an iron banister on the second floor. On the first floor double doors open to the porch, on the second floor is a single door opening onto the porch. The first bay of the residence, on the first and second floors, has a large single one-over-one window with a stone sill, and a flat brick lintel. There is one contributing brick garage.
2 contributing

5815-5821 South Broadway
1950
Style or Category: Modern Movement
Second Style or Form:
Original Use: multiple residence Present Use: multiple residence
Architect: unknown Builder: Carl Hinrichs

This one-story two-family brick duplex has a low-pitched gable-on-hipped roof and a poured concrete foundation. The front facade is symmetrical with three central doors surrounded by simulated masonry. Flanking the doors on each side are rectangular windows.
1 non-contributing

5900 S. Broadway
1962
Style or Category: Late 19th and early 20th century revivals
Second Style or Form:

Original Use: machine shop Present Use: R&H Machine Co.
Architect: unknown Builder: unknown

This one story brick and steel building has a concrete foundation. There is a windowless façade covered in metal siding facing S. Broadway beneath a very slightly pitched metal gable roof.
1 non-contributing

5901 South Broadway
1930
Style or Category: No Style/Mixed
Second Style or Form:
Original Use: office and garage Present Use: garage
Architect: Residence Builders Builder: Residence Builders

This one-story garage building was built in two sections and has a concrete foundation. In 1930 a 16 x 16 brick office was built. In 1934 an addition, apparently concrete block, was built. What appears to be the original building is a small structure with a flat roof, a central door, flanked on either side by single one-over-one windows. To the north is an addition, also with a flat roof, although a couple of feet taller than the office building. The addition is one bay wide, with a garage door on the front facade.
1 contributing

5907 South Broadway
1958
Style or Category: No Style/Mixed
Second Style or Form:
Original Use: transportation Present Use: transportation
Architect: P. John Hoener & Associates Builder: Jack Randolph

This one-story concrete block garage has a poured concrete foundation. The roof is flat and has a stepped parapet with terra cotta coping. The front facade has two bay openings, with two large garage doors.
1 non-contributing

5911-5913 South Broadway
1909
Style or Category: Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements
Second Style or Form:
Original Use: multiple residence Present Use: multiple residence
Architect: William Kappel Builder: William Kappel

This two-story brick flat has an unusual roof that appears to be a side gable, but may actually be flat at the top and rear. The building was originally four apartments but has been converted into two apartments. The front facade is symmetrical, with two entrance bays at the center. Entrances are recessed behind the round arched opening. The original doors have been replaced with vinyl siding and metal doors. At the second floor are four single one-over-one windows, with stone sills and brick drip moldings. Between each window is decorative brick in diamond patterns. Flanking the central entrance bay, at the first and fourth bays, are large single windows at the first floor, with a continuous stone sill and brick drip moldings. There is brick corbelling at the cornice.
1 contributing

5915 South Broadway
1926
Style or Category: No Style/Mixed
Second Style or Form:
Original Use: single residence Present Use: single residence
Architect: A. Reinhart Builder: A. Reinhart

This one-story brick bungalow has a concrete foundation, and a medium-pitched front facing gable roof with a low-pitched gable roofed porch. The porch is brick and supported by square brick columns. There is a central wooden door which appears to be original to the residence. It is flanked on either side by wooden three-over-one windows. There is one large contributing frame garage.
2 contributing

5922 S. Broadway
1961
Style or Category: Modern Movement
Second Style or Form:
Original Use: sheet metal works Present Use: R&H Machine Co.
Architect: unknown Builder: unknown

This one-story flat roof building has a concrete foundation. The façade is asymmetrical and is composed of a mixture of materials including brick, glass block, white-glazed tile, and siding. The north end of the façade contains three rectangular window openings which begin at the ground level and continue to the roof level. The entry is located in a recessed central section next to a fixed sash window in a flat wooden surround. To the right of the entry is an unbroken expanse of brick wall next to a portion of wall clad in painted plywood with two fixed windows in flat wooden surrounds.

1 non-contributing

5925 S. Broadway
1991
Style or Category: Modern Movement
Second Style or form: no style
Original Use: industrial Present Use: industrial
Architect: unknown Builder: unknown

This one-story building is constructed out of rusticated concrete block. It has a flat roof, a concrete foundation, and a rectangular floor plan. The center of the facades is a darker red concrete block, with triangular designs of glass blocks.
1 non-contributing

6001-6007 South Broadway
1931
Style or Category: Late 19th and Early 20th Century Revivals
Second Style or Form: Neo Tudor Revival
Original Use: filling station Present Use: bicycle shop
Architect: unknown Builder: Missouri Pump and Equipment Co.

This one-story brick service station is built in the "cottage" or "residence" style of construction that was popular for gas stations in the late 1920s and 1930s. It has a steeply pitched cross gabled roof, and an L-shaped plan. The gable end facing S. Broadway has half-timbering and one garage door. To the right is a large exterior brick chimney. To the right of the chimney is the front entrance, which is beneath a small gable end of the roof. To the right of the entrance is a large window which has been filled in.
1 contributing

6009 South Broadway
c. 1925
Style or Category: Late 19th and Early 20th Century Revivals
Second Style or Form: Neo Tudor Revival
Original Use: single residence Present Use: single residence
Architect: unknown Builder: unknown

This one-story brick residence has a cross gabled roof with a central interior brick chimney. The front facing gable end has returned eaves. This bay end has a single paired window with a brick sill and lintel. The entrance is located on the south side beneath a small wooden awning. The entire residence is constructed out of variegated brick. There is one contributing frame outbuilding.

2 contributing

6012-6200 S. Broadway (Photo 32)
1893, 1918, 1936, 1955
Style or Category: Commercial
Second Style or Form:
Original Use: metal foil factory Present Use: Alumax Foils Inc.
Architect: unknown Builder: unknown

This factory complex has four distinct, though internally connected building components. The oldest portion of the factory dates to 1893 and comprises the northernmost portion of the complex. The 1893 section is a two-story brick building with a raised basement and a limestone foundation. The building has a flat roof and flat parapet walls capped with terra cotta coping. There are 12 bays on the second floor; six of which contain paired one-over-one hung-sash with wooden surrounds in segmental arch openings with stone lug sills. Proceeding to the south, six more windows on the second floor are one-over-one hung-sash in jack-arched openings with stone lug sills. The next to last (twelfth) bay of the second story is a projecting octagonal bay which presents three faces each containing a one-over-one hung-sash window in a jack-arched opening. The projecting bay extends slightly beyond the roof line and forms an engaged tower capped with crenellations.

On the first floor there are six pairs of one-over-one hung sash windows in jack-arched openings with stone lug sills. There are two loading bays and one doorway; the doorway has been sealed with framing and a paired window; all three openings have jack arches. In addition, there are two jack arched window openings that have been filled with glass block and a large jack arched entryway containing a modern steel door. The entryway originally had a segmental arch. Behind this portion of the complex is a massive brick smokestack that was built in 1907.
The second portion of the building is attached to the 1893 section on its south end and was built in 1918. The façade of this section is flush with the earlier façade, though the parapet wall is slightly higher and the rusticated limestone foundation projects above the street level creating a visual break between the two buildings. The building is also a two-story brick building with a flat roof; there are seven jack arched window openings on the second floor all filled with glass block. There are four jack arched window openings on the first floor all filled with glass block. There is a central loading bay that has been bricked in; the southernmost two bays are a primary entrance and a functional loading bay respectively. The primary entrance is recessed beneath a cavernous flat arch stone surround constructed of smooth faced stone; the loading bay has a modern garage door.

The 1936 portion of the building is connected to the southern section of the 1918 building; once again the plane of the facades is flush. The 1936 building is one story tall and constructed of

brick with a flat roof. There are seven jack arched window openings filled with glass block situated above a rusticated limestone foundation which continues across the façade from the 1918 building. The visible limestone foundation abruptly terminates halfway across the façade in order to accommodate five large jack arched loading bays, which have also been filled with glass block.

The 1936 portion of the complex terminates in a recessed loading dock whose interior portion internally connects the building to a final component of the factory that was constructed in 1955. This building is visually very similar to the 1936 building in that it is a flat roof, one-story brick building with a series of (18) jack-arched loading bays and windows, all filled with glass block.
1 contributing

6013 South Broadway
1909
Style or Category: Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements
Second Style or Form: Bungalow/Craftsman
Original Use: multiple residence Present Use: multiple residence
Architect: William Lohrengel Builder: William Lohrengel

This two-story brick two-family flat has a flat roof with a shaped parapet and red terra cotta coping. The front parapet creates a square pediment in the center of the front facade. The brick corbelled cornice has been removed. The two front doors with transoms are located on the right side of the front facade beneath a hipped roof front porch with a concrete foundation and wrought iron supports. To the left is a paired window with stone sill, obscured by a fiberglass awning. A similar window is located directly above at the second floor. To the right, above the porch, is a single window with a stone sill, also with a fiberglass awning.
1 contributing

6015 South Broadway
c. 1910
Style or Category: Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements
Second Style or Form: Bungalow/Craftsman
Original Use: single residence Present Use: single residence
Architect: unknown Builder: unknown

This two-story brick residence has a flat roof with white glazed terra cotta coping. There is a brick corbelled cornice. The front facade is two bays wide. On the first floor, at left, is the front door. To the right is a single three-over-one window with a brick sill and brick flat arch lintel. At the second story are two single three-over-one windows, also with brick sills and brick flat arch lintels.

1 contributing

6017 South Broadway
1902
Style or Category: Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals
Second Style or Form:
Original Use: single residence — Present Use: single residence
Architect: John A. Boyers — Builder: John A. Boyers

This one-story brick residence has a flat roof with a shaped parapet and red terra cotta coping. There is brick corbelling at the cornice. There are three openings on the front entrance. At left is a large paired window with a stone sill and a flat arch. To the right of this window is the front entrance, which is recessed behind a round arched opening. To the right of the entrance is a narrow window with a stone sill, which has been filled in with glass blocks. There is a non-contributing one-story brick office building.
1 contributing, 1 non-contributing

6023 South Broadway
1942
Style or Category: No Style/Mixed
Second Style or Form:
Original Use: industrial — Present Use: industrial
Architect: unknown — Builder: unknown

This one-story brick garage building has a flat roof, a concrete foundation, and metal garage doors.
1 contributing

6115 South Broadway
1922
Style or Category: No Style/Mixed
Second Style or Form:
Original Use: service station — Present Use: industrial
Architect: unknown — Builder: unknown

This building is a two bay industrial building with a concrete foundation. There are two attached front facing gable roofs with broad overhanging eaves. There are several garage door entrances. The second story is a large loft space.
1 contributing

6201-6207 South Broadway
c. 1875
Style or Category: Late Victorian
Second Style or Form:
Original Use: commercial/residence — Present Use: commercial/residence
Architect: unknown — Builder: unknown

This two-story brick commercial/residential building has a hipped roof with multiple brick chimneys. The entire building has been covered in simulated masonry, though the overall form of the building is intact. Window openings have been left the same size, all single one-over-one. The original storefront has been altered, with smaller glass block windows creating a restaurant space at the northeast corner.
1 contributing

6217-6219 South Broadway
c. 1910
Style or Category: Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals
Second Style or Form:
Original Use: commercial/residence — Present Use: commercial/residence
Architect: unknown — Builder: unknown

This two-story brick commercial/residential building has a flat roof with white glazed terra cotta coping on a simply shaped front parapet. The original first floor storefront has been largely enclosed with brick reducing the size of the windows, but leaving the doorways in their original positions. There are two central rectangular windows, flanked on either side by two doors. The second floor has six one-over-one windows, with stone sills.
1 contributing

6225 South Broadway
1913
Style or Category: No Style/Mixed
Second Style or Form:
Original Use: multiple residence — Present Use: single residence
Architect: C. Cunliff — Builder: J. Flavin

This two-story brick residence has a flat roof with terra cotta coping. The front facade was rebuilt or altered. It has a central front door, flanked on either side by single one-over-one windows with stone sills and non-functioning shutters. The second floor has one rectangular window.
1 contributing

6227-6229 South Broadway
1896
Style or Category: Late Victorian
Second Style or Form:
Original Use: commercial/residence Present Use: commercial/residence
Architect: unknown Builder: unknown

This two-story brick commercial/residential building has a flat roof with terra cotta coping and a corbelled brick cornice. It is two bays wide with two separate storefronts at the street level. They have been filled in with siding, although the openings remain the same size, and the iron storefront support is still visible. The second floor has four single-one-over one windows with brick segmental arched lintels and stone sills. There are several similar windows at the south side facade.
1 contributing

6301-25 S. Broadway
1974
Style or Category: No Style/Mixed
Second Style or Form:
Original Use: single residence Present Use: single residence
Architect: unknown Builder: unknown
This one-story industrial complex is composed of two attached buildings. At the corner of Iron and S. Broadway is a large pre-fabricated concrete building, with a flat roof and no windows. Metal garage doors face Iron and Broadway. Attached on the south side of this building is a loading dock covered with metal siding. The dock has a flat roof and six garage doors on the front facade. At the far south end of the dock is a one-story, one room brick office. Both sections of the building have poured concrete foundations.
1 non-contributing

South Compton

5816 South Compton
1921
Style or Category: Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements
Second Style or Form: Bungalow/Craftsman
Original Use: single residence Present Use: single residence
Architect: Michael Hendy Builder: Michael Hendy

This one and one-half story brick bungalow has a side gabled roof with a large shed roof dormer

on the front facade. The brick veranda extends the length of the front facade, and has tapered brick columns, and wooden banisters. The front entrance is on the left side of the front facade, with a band of triple windows on the right.
1 contributing

5820 South Compton
1921
Style or Category: Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements
Second Style or Form: Bungalow/Craftsman
Original Use: single residence Present Use: single residence
Architect: Michael Hendy Builder: Michael Hendy

This one and one-half story brick bungalow has a side gabled roof with a large shed roof dormer on the front facade. The side gable has exposed rafters. The brick veranda extends the length of the front facade, and has tapered brick columns, and wooden banisters. The front entrance is on the left side of the front facade, with a band of triple windows on the right.
1 contributing

5824 South Compton
1921
Style or Category: Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements
Second Style or Form: Bungalow/Craftsman
Original Use: single residence Present Use: single residence
Architect: Michael Hendy Builder: Michael Hendy

This one and one-half story brick bungalow has a side gabled roof with a large shed roof dormer on the front facade. The side gable and dormer both have exposed rafters. The brick veranda extends the length of the front facade, and has tapered brick columns, and wooden banisters. The front entrance is on the left side of the front facade, with a band of triple windows on the right. There is one non-contributing frame garage.
1 contributing, 1 non-contributing

5832 South Compton
c.1890
Style or Category: Late Victorian
Second Style or Form:
Original Use: single residence Present Use: single residence
Architect: unknown Builder: unknown

This two-story frame residence has a cross gable roof. The gable end facing South Compton is one bay wide, with paired four-over-one windows. At the second floor is one large window, the

same size opening as the first floor, which was probably originally two windows. The entire residence is covered in vinyl siding.
1 contributing

5836 South Compton (Photo 26)
1914
Style or Category: Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements
Second Style or Form: Craftsman
Original Use: commercial/residential Present Use: single residence
Architect: H. H. King Builder: H. H. King

This two-story brick building was originally a store on the first floor, with a residence on the second floor. It has a low-pitched side gabled roof with exposed rafters. There is a large triangular eyebrow dormer facing South Compton. The first floor has wide brick pilasters, capped by a decorative stringcourse/pilaster capital of terra cotta. The original storefront bays have been filled in with wood siding and metal awnings. The second floor has three bay windows, each with a center window of six-over-one, which is flanked by a rectangular four-over-one window on each side. Each of these bay windows has been covered by a metal awning. The second floor has been stuccoed.
1 contributing

Dover

205-207 Dover
1963
Style or Category: Modern Movement
Second Style or Form:
Original Use: multiple residence Present Use: multiple residence
Architect: unknown Builder: unknown

This one-story brick duplex has a concrete foundation and a low-pitched front facing gable roof with returned eaves. The entrance is on the south side, facing Dover. The two front doors are beneath a plastic awning, and flanked by small rectangular windows, also beneath awnings. The facade facing Pennsylvania has two rectangular windows with brick sills.
1 non-contributing

216 Dover
1912
Second Style or Form: Tudor Revival
Original Use: single residence Present Use: single residence

Architect: G. F. A. Brueggemann Builder: David Schumacher

This two-story brick residence has a medium-pitched front facing gable roof. The front entrance is on the right side of the front facade, is sheltered by a small black canvas awning, and is approached by a brick porch. To the left of the entrance are two single replacement windows. On the second floor are paired windows on the left side, and two narrow rectangular windows on the right side. There is a small square window at the attic level. Vinyl siding extends from the cornice, to just below the second floor windows, although the residence is brick.
1 contributing

220 Dover
1912
Second Style or Form: Tudor Revival
Original Use: single residence Present Use: single residence
Architect: G. F. A. Brueggemann Builder: David Schumacher

This two-story brick residence has a medium-pitched front facing gable roof. The front entrance is on the right side of the front facade and is beneath a round brick arch. It has a small wooden overhang with brackets and a shed roof. It is approached by a small brick porch. To the left of the entrance are two single replacement windows. On the second floor are paired windows on the left side, that are within a square bay, covered with vinyl siding. To the right are two narrow rectangular windows. There is a small square window at the attic level. Vinyl siding covers the pediment under the gable, or just the attic level. There is one non-contributing frame garage.
1 contributing, 1 non-contributing

221 Dover
c. 1920
Style or Category: Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements
Second Style or Form: Bungalow/Craftsman
Original Use: single residence Present Use: single residence
Architect: unknown Builder: unknown

This one-story brick bungalow has a medium-pitched front facing gable roof and a concrete foundation. It has low-pitched front facing gable roofed front porch, with square brick columns. Small steps access the porch on the east side. The front door is centered on the front facade, and is flanked by paired windows on each side. There is one non-contributing frame garage.
1 contributing, 1 non-contributing

223 Dover
c. 1890

Style or Category: Late Victorian
Second Style or Form: Queen Anne
Original Use: single residence — Present Use: single residence
Architect: unknown — Builder: unknown

This front facade of this one-story brick residence is situated behind a wrap-around wooden porch with a shed roof; the porch extends the full width of the front and east sides. There is a front-facing gable roof and a paired window with a stone sill on the front facade. There is a brick addition with a flat roof on the east facade, which was probably built in 1911.
1 contributing

224 Dover
1912
Style or Category: Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals
Second Style or Form: Tudor Revival
Original Use: single residence — Present Use: single residence
Architect: G. F. A. Brueggemann — Builder: David Schumacher

This two-story brick residence has a medium-pitched front facing gable roof, with a wooden verge board. The front entrance is on the right side of the front facade, and is beneath a round brick arch. It is beneath a small gable overhang with half-timbering. It is approached by a small brick porch. To the left of the entrance are two single windows. On the second floor is a band of narrow rectangular multi-paned windows. There is a small square window at the attic level. Above the second floor windows, up to the roof, is a simple half-timbering. There is one contributing brick garage.
2 contributing

227 Dover
1906
Style or Category: Late Victorian
Second Style or Form:
Original Use: commercial — Present Use: residential
Architect: Albert Bitza — Builder: Albert Bitza

This one-story brick building was originally built as a store in 1906. The original building has a flat roof with a shaped parapet and terra cotta coping. The front addition was most likely added in 1930. It has a front facing gable roof and a front door between a single window and a ribbon of three windows with jack arches.
1 contributing

228 Dover
1912
Second Style or Form: Tudor Revival
Original Use: single residence — Present Use: single residence
Architect: G. F. A. Brueggemann — Builder: David Schumacher

This two-story brick residence has a medium-pitched front facing gable roof, with a wooden verge board. The front entrance is on the left side of the front facade, and is beneath a small shed roof overhang with wooden brackets. It is approached by a small brick porch, with a wrought iron railing. To the right of the entrance is a band of three narrow, multi-paned windows. On the second floor, above the entrance, is a casement window with a brick sill and lintel. To the right is a bay window with multi-paned casement windows above wooden paneling. There is a small square window at the attic level.
1 contributing

301 Dover
1912
Style or Category: Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements
Second Style or Form: Bungalow/Craftsman
Original Use: multiple residence — Present Use: multiple residence
Architect: A. P. Reiser — Builder: William Degenhardt

This two-story, two-family brick flat has a shaped parapet with terra cotta coping, and a brick corbelled cornice. The front porch has square brick columns and has a second-story balcony. A door with a transom at the second floor is the access to the balcony. On the right side of the front facade, each floor has paired two-over-one windows with limestone sills.
1 contributing

305 Dover
1914
Style or Category: Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements
Second Style or Form: Bungalow/Craftsman
Original Use: multiple residence — Present Use: multiple residence
Architect: Harry Duetman — Builder: William Keages

This two-story brick two-family flat has a shaped parapet with white glazed terra cotta coping, and a terra cotta cornice with dentils. The front porch has a second floor balcony and is supported by square brick columns. A door with a transom accessed the balcony. To the right of the porch are two single one-over-one windows, on both the first and second floors. Each has stone window sills.

1 contributing

307-309 Dover
1914
Style or Category: Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements
Second Style or Form: Bungalow/Craftsman
Original Use: multiple residence Present Use: multiple residence
Architect: Charles S. Mueri Builder: Charles S. Mueri

This two-story brick four-family flat has a shaped parapet with a pediment center, and terra cotta coping. The front facade is symmetrical, and all four doors are centered and recessed, accessed by stone steps. To each side of the entrance is a single window, with a continuous sill that divides the facade into two sections of contrasting brick. At the second floor are four single one-over-one windows with stone sills. Above these windows is a white glazed brick label, which is continuous across the entire facade. Above this label is white decorative brick in diamond patterns.
1 contributing

311 Dover
1914
Style or Category: Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements
Second Style or Form: Bungalow/Craftsman
Original Use: multiple residence Present Use: multiple residence
Architect: Charles S. Mueri Builder: Charles S. Mueri

This two-story brick two-family flat has a shaped parapet with a pediment center, a bracketed cornice, and terra cotta coping. The front entrance is recessed beneath a curved arch. To the right of the entrance is a single window, with a continuous sill, beneath which the facade is covered in white glazed baker's brick. At the second floor are two single one-over-one windows with stone sills. Above these windows is a white glazed brick label, which is continuous across the entire facade. Above this label is white decorative brick in diamond patterns.
1 contributing

312 Dover
c.1880
Style or Category: Other: Vernacular Classical
Second Style or Form:
Original Use: single residence Present Use: single residence
Architect: unknown Builder: unknown

This one-story frame residence has a front facing gable roof. It has a gable roof addition at the rear. It is difficult to date, because permits could not be found, although it does appear to be on the Hopkins map of 1883. The bay closest to the street has one two-over-two window with non-functioning shutters. The entire residence is covered in vinyl siding. This residence may have originally associated with 5801 Minnesota. There is one non-contributing metal garage.
1 contributing, 1 non-contributing

315 Dover
1913
Style or Category: Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements
Second Style or Form: Bungalow/Craftsman
Original Use: single residence Present Use: single residence
Architect: Charles S. Mueri Builder: Charles S. Mueri, Ed Stosberg

This one-story brick residence has a flat roof with an elaborate shaped parapet with white glazed terra cotta coping. The wooden cornice is above a white glazed brick dentil motif. The original front porch is intact. It features a hipped roof, supported by white glazed brick columns with Corinthian capitals. The front entrance has sidelights and a transom. The front facade has two single windows, each beneath a metal awning. Beneath the windows is a continuous sill, which divides the front facade into two sections with contrasting bricks.
1 contributing

316 Dover
c.1890
Style or Category: Other: Vernacular Classical
Second Style or Form:
Original Use: single residence Present Use: single residence
Architect: unknown Builder: unknown

This one and one-half story frame residence has a medium pitched front facing gable roof. The front facade is one bay wide and has a band of three windows on the first floor, which share non-functioning shutters. The half story level has a single one-over-one window with non-functioning shutters. There is a gable roof dormer on the east side. There is a small one-story addition at the rear. The entire residence is covered in vinyl siding.
1 contributing

Elwood

101-103 Elwood (5827 South Broadway)
1893
Style or Category: Late Victorian

Second Style or Form: Richardsonian Romanesque
Original Use: commercial/residential — Present Use: commercial/residential
Architect: Austin and Lane — Builder: Austin and Lane

This two-story brick corner commercial/residential building has a flat roof with an elaborate cornice of stepped bricks. The main facade is on Elwood, with the corner of the building at Elwood and S. Broadway having a polygonal angle. Along S. Broadway there is a stepped parapet, one bay of commercial windows, with other windows being single with a stone sill and brick segmental arched lintels. The front facade has central bay with the entrance recessed behind a curved arch. A wide stone string course divides the first and second floors. At the second floor the various windows (all new) share a continuous stone sill. In the cornice of the central bay are the words "Blumenthal Building." At the first floor, to each side of the arched entrance, are storefront windows.
1 contributing

111 Elwood (Photo 1)
c. 1860
Style or Category: Other: Vernacular Classical
Second Style or Form:
Original Use: single residence — Present Use: single residence
Architect: unknown — Builder: unknown

This one-story brick residence has a side-gabled roof with terra cotta coping. Its front facade was originally symmetrical, and appears to have been a duplex. On the center of the front facade are openings for two doors. The left door has been bricked in; the right door has had the transom filled in with a wooden panel. Window openings for single windows flank each of the door openings. The replacement windows are too small for the original openings. The building has been painted.
1 contributing

116 Elwood
1893
Style or Category: Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements
Second Style or Form:
Original Use: single residence — Present Use: single residence
Architect: unknown — Builder: unknown

This two-story frame residence has a gable-on-hip roof and is covered with faux brick siding. The front facade has two openings at each floor. The front door is on the right side of the front facade. The original transom has been filled in. At the first bay on the first floor is the opening for a paired window. It has been filled in and two smaller windows inserted. At the second floor there is a paired window at the first bay. At the second bay is a single one-over-one window.

Both openings at the second floor are sheltered by metal or fiberglass awnings. A large concrete porch with a flat roof has been added to the front of the residence. There is one non-contributing frame garage.
2 non-contributing

120 Elwood
1890
Style or Category: Late Victorian
Second Style or Form:
Original Use: single residence Present Use: single residence
Architect: unknown Builder: unknown

This two-story frame residence has a front facing gable roof. The residence is two bays wide with the front door at the right bay. It is located with a one story shed roof enclosed porch. A small wooden hipped roof porch shelters the door. The first pay of the porch has a large rectangular window with twelve panes. On the second floor is a paired window at the first bay, and a single window at the second bay. The entire residence is covered in wood cedar siding, with cedar fish scale shingles used at the pediment above the second floor windows.
1 non-contributing

124 Elwood
1890
Style or Category: Late Victorian
Second Style or Form:
Original Use: single residence Present Use: single residence
Architect: unknown Builder: unknown

This two-story frame residence has a hipped roof which crosses with a front facing gable end. The gable end, facing towards Fillmore, has paired windows at both the first and second floor. The second bay sits a few feet back from the first. At the first floor, there is the front door, and at the second floor is a single one-over-one window. A large concrete front porch, with a shed roof and wrought iron supports has been added. The entire residence has been covered in vinyl siding. There is one non-contributing frame garage.
2 non-contributing

126 Elwood
1889
Style or Category: Late Victorian
Second Style or Form:
Original Use: single residence Present Use: single residence
Architect: unknown Builder: unknown

This two-story frame residence has a medium-pitched front facing gable roof. The front facade has three openings at both the first and second floor. All are single one-over-one windows, with a front door at the first opening. The door is sheltered by a concrete porch with a shed roof and wrought iron supports. There is a bay window on the west facade at the first floor. The entire residence is covered in vinyl siding.
1 non-contributing

212 Elwood (Photo 6)
c.1875
Style or Category: Mid-19th Century
Second Style or Form:
Original Use: single residence Present Use: single residence
Architect: unknown Builder: unknown

This two story frame residence has a side gabled roof, and is two bays wide. A front porch with a shed roof extends the length of the front facade. It shelters a front door, a single window, and a paired window. At the second story level two single windows are symmetrically placed. A brick central interior chimney is visible. The entire residence is covered in what appears to be metal siding.
1 contributing

218 Elwood
1888
Style or Category: Late Victorian
Second Style or Form: Queen Anne
Original Use: single residence Present Use: single residence
Architect: unknown Builder: unknown

This one story brick Queen Anne cottage has a complicated roofline, with a gable-on-hip roof that shelters a small veranda at the first bay, and a front facing gable end second bay. The second bay includes a paired window with a wooden mullion. Some of the original decorative verge board remains. The entire brick residence has been covered in a simulated masonry.
1 non-contributing

222 Elwood
1897
Style or Category: Late Victorian
Second Style or Form:
Original Use: single residence Present Use: single residence

Architect: unknown Builder: Zwiki and Doerflinger

This one-story brick residence has a flat roof and is one bay wide. The bay includes two two-over-two windows with segmental arched openings. Both windows are covered by metal awnings. The east side entrance has been sheltered by a porch with a shed roof, which is a later addition.
1 contributing

224 Elwood
1895
Style or Category: Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals
Second Style or Form:
Original Use: single residence Present Use: single residence
Architect: unknown Builder: R. Nielson

This one-story brick residence has a flat roof with a steeply pitched triangular pediment at the second bay. The cornice includes brick corbelling. The first bay is a single window with a stone sill, and the front door. Both are sheltered by a small wooden porch with a shed roof and turned wood supports. The porch extends the length of the first bay. The second bay sets closer to the street by a couple of feet. At this bay is a double window with a wooden mullion, brick segmental arched lintel, and a stone sill.
1 contributing

226 Elwood
1908
Style or Category: Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements
Second Style or Form: Bungalow/Craftsman
Original Use: multiple residence Present Use: multiple residence
Architect: C. P. Branner Builder: C. P. Branner

This two-story brick multiple residence has a flat roof with a shaped parapet, and simple brick corbels. The two-bay facade has the double door entrance on the left side of the front facade. The original front porch has been removed, replaced with a concrete porch with a shed roof and wrought iron supports. At the second bay is a large square window with a brick segmental arched opening and a stone sill. An identical window is above, at the second floor. To the left, above the entrance, is a single one-over-one window, also with a segmental arched opening and stone sill.
1 contributing

Fillmore

110 Fillmore
c. 1895
Style or Category: Late Victorian
Second Style or Form:
Original Use: commercial/residence — Present Use: residence
Architect: unknown — Builder: unknown

This two-story brick building originally had a storefront on the first floor and an apartment on the second. It has a flat roof with red terra cotta coping, and a stepped parapet on the east and west sides. There is a brick corbelled cornice with three levels of corbelling. The second floor has three single windows with brick segmental arched openings.
1 contributing

117 Fillmore
1955
Style or Category: Modern Movement
Second Style or Form:
Original Use: single residence — Present Use: single residence
Architect: unknown — Builder: Delbert P. Combs, Jr.

This one-story brick residence has a low-pitched roof with a front facing gable and a concrete foundation. The pediment is covered in vinyl siding. The front facade has three openings. There is a central front door, flanked on either side by rectangular windows with brick sills. A concrete porch with a metal roof shelters the first window and the front door.
1 non-contributing

121 Fillmore
1955
Style or Category: Modern Movement
Second Style or Form:
Original Use: single residence — Present Use: single residence
Architect: unknown — Builder: Delbert P. Combs, Jr.

This one-story brick residence has a low-pitched roof with a front facing gable and a concrete foundation. The pediment is covered in vinyl siding. The front facade has three openings. There is a central front door, flanked on either side by rectangular windows with brick sills. All openings are sheltered by fiberglass awnings.
1 non-contributing

203 Fillmore
c.1880
Style or Category: Other: Vernacular Classical
Second Style or Form:
Original Use: single residence — Present Use: single residence
Architect: unknown — Builder: unknown

This one-story frame residence has a front facing gable roof. The original residence is one bay wide, with a single window on the front facade. A shed roof frame addition has been added to the west side. It has a rectangular window facing Fillmore Street. The entrance is on the west side. An exterior brick chimney is located on the east side of the residence. The east side of the residence appears to be covered in asbestos siding, although most of the residence is still wooden siding.
1 contributing

301 Fillmore
1893
Style or Category: Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals
Second Style or Form:
Original Use: single residence — Present Use: single residence
Architect: unknown — Builder: Benjamin Hetz

This two-story brick residence has a flat roof. The two-bay front facade has the entrance on the right side, set within a round arched opening. To the right is a round arched window, with a stone sill, with a replacement window inserted and part of the opening filled in. Above, on the second story, is a paired window, which has a brick segmental arched opening and a stone sill. A single one-over-one window, also with a segmental arched opening and a stone sill, is to the right.
There is one contributing brick garage.
2 contributing

302 Fillmore
1956
Style or Category: Modern Movement
Second Style or Form:
Original Use: single residence — Present Use: single residence
Architect: T. M. Toolen — Builder: R. J. Emmett

This one-story brick residence has a low-pitched front facing gable roof and a poured concrete foundation. The pediment of the gable is covered with asbestos siding. The front facade is two

bays wide, and asymmetrical. The first bay includes a rectangular window, and the front door, accessed by a small concrete porch. The second bay has a small square window of glass blocks. All front facade openings are covered with metal awnings.
1 non-contributing

305 Fillmore
1894
Style or Category: Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals
Second Style or Form:
Original Use: single residence — Present Use: single residence
Architect: unknown — Builder: Zwiki and Doerflinger

This two-story brick residence has a flat roof with a corbelled cornice. The two-bay front facade has the entrance on the right side, set within a round arched opening. To the right is paired window, with a segmental arched opening and a stone lug sill. Above, on the second story, is another paired window, which also has a brick segmental arched opening and a stone lug sill. A single one-over-one window is to the right, above the front entrance. The front facade has been painted.
1 contributing

306 Fillmore
1956
Style or Category: Modern Movement
Second Style or Form:
Original Use: single residence — Present Use: single residence
Architect: T. M. Toolen — Builder: R. J. Emmett

This one-story brick residence has a low-pitched front facing gable roof and a poured concrete foundation. The pediment of the gable is covered with asbestos siding. The front facade is two bays wide, and asymmetrical. The first bay is a small square window of glass blocks. The second bay has a separate front facing gable pediment. It includes the front door, accessed by a small concrete porch, and a rectangular window. All front facade openings are covered with metal awnings.
1 non-contributing

311 Fillmore
c.1890
Style or Category: Other: Vernacular Classical
Second Style or Form:
Original Use: single residence — Present Use: single residence
Architect: unknown — Builder: unknown

This one and one-half story frame residence has a cross gable roof, with an entrance beneath a small porch. The front-facing gable bay has a narrow rectangular window on the first floor and a paired window at the half story level. Both are obscured by a metal awning. The entire residence

is covered in vinyl siding. There is one contributing brick garage.
2 contributing

312 Fillmore
1956
Style or Category: Modern Movement
Second Style or Form:
Original Use: single residence Present Use: single residence
Architect: T. M. Toolen Builder: R. J. Emmett

This one-story brick residence has a low-pitched front facing gable roof and a poured concrete foundation. The pediment of the gable is covered with asbestos siding. The front facade is two bays wide, and asymmetrical. The first bay includes a rectangular window, and the front door, accessed by a small concrete porch. The second bay has a small square window of glass blocks. All front facade openings are covered with metal awnings.
1 non-contributing

313 Fillmore
c.1890
Style or Category: Other: Vernacular Classical
Second Style or Form:
Original Use: single residence Present Use: single residence
Architect: unknown Builder: unknown

This one and one-half story frame residence has a medium-pitched front facing gable roof. The entrance bay is recessed beneath the residence, and is located at the southeast corner. To the left of the bay are two single one-over-one windows. At the half story level is a small paired window. Windows are vinyl and residence is covered in siding.
1 contributing

323-327 Fillmore
1962
Style or Category: Modern Movement
Second Style or Form:
Original Use: multiple residence Present Use: multiple residence
Architect: Saul Dien Builder: Altmeyer Const. Co.

This two-story brick apartment building has a flat roof and a poured concrete foundation. The front facade is symmetrical and is six bays wide. It has two entrance bays, each with a flat roof porch beneath a large square window, outlined in a buff colored brick. Flanking each of the two

central entrances are rectangular sliding windows with simple sills.
1 non-contributing

415 Fillmore
1908
Style or Category: Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements
Second Style or Form: Bungalow/Craftsman
Original Use: single residence Present Use: single residence
Architect: William Degenhardt Builder: William Degenhardt

This one-story brick residence has an elaborate shaped parapet with white glazed terra cotta coping and a curved pediment. The cornice has simple brackets and dentils. The front facade has three openings. The front entrance is on the left side, set beneath a curved arch. To the right are two single windows. The windows share a continuous limestone sill, which divides the front facade into two sections of contrasting brick. Metal awnings cover all three openings. The basement is partially above ground, with two basement windows with segmental arches on the front facade. Both windows have been filled with glass blocks.
1 contributing

416 Fillmore
1922
Style or Category: Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements
Second Style or Form: Bungalow/Craftsman
Original Use: single residence Present Use: single residence
Architect: Sanders Bros. Builder: Sanders Bros.

This one-story brick bungalow has a medium-pitched front facing gable roof. The front facade is dominated by a gable-roofed porch with half timbering and brick tapered piers. The front facade is symmetrical with two central doors, both of which are wood and appear to be original. They are flanked on either side by single three-over-one original wood windows.
1 contributing

417 Fillmore
1908
Style or Category: Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements
Second Style or Form: Bungalow/Craftsman
Original Use: single residence Present Use: single residence
Architect: William Degenhardt Builder: William Degenhardt

This one-story brick residence has an elaborate shaped parapet with white glazed terra cotta

coping and a curved pediment. The cornice has simple brackets and dentils. The front facade has three openings. The front entrance is on the left side, set beneath a curved arch. To the right are two single windows. The windows share a continuous limestone sill, which divides the front facade into two sections of contrasting brick. Metal awnings cover all three openings. The basement is partially above ground, with two basement windows with segmental arches on the front facade.There is one contributing frame outbuilding.
2 contributing

418 Fillmore
1925
Style or Category: Late 19th and Early 20th Century Revivals
Second Style or Form: Bungalow/Craftsman
Original Use: multiple residence Present Use: multiple residence
Architect: Burns Construction Co. Builder: Burns Construction Co.

This two-story brick two-family flat has a low-pitched hip-on-gable roof and a concrete foundation. The front facade is dominated by a brick front porch with a gable roof which has a broken pediment top, allowing for a second story balcony at the top of the porch. The porch is brick with brick supports and a brick balustrade. The front facade is symmetrical with a large central window, flanked on each side by doors. At the second floor is a central door, which accesses the balcony, flanked on either side by single windows with stone sills. The entire building is constructed of variegated brick. There is one contributing frame garage.
2 contributing

419 Fillmore
1926
Style or Category: Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements
Second Style or Form: Bungalow/Craftsman
Original Use: single residence Present Use: single residence
Architect: C. Neuhaus Builder: C. Neuhaus

This one-story brick bungalow has a medium-pitched front facing gable roof. The low-pitched front facing gable porch is on the left half of the front of the residence. The porch is brick with square supports. It shelters two openings, a single window and the front door. To the right of the porch is a paired window. At the half story level is another paired window. All windows have brick sills.
1 contributing

420 Fillmore
1925
Style or Category: Late 19th and Early 20th Century Revivals
Second Style or Form: Bungalow/Craftsman
Original Use: multiple residence Present Use: multiple residence
Architect: Burns Construction Co. Builder: Burns Construction Co.

This two-story brick two-family flat has a low-pitched gable roof and a concrete foundation. The front facade is dominated by a brick front porch with a gable roof which has a broken pediment top, allowing for a second story balcony at the top of the porch. The porch is brick with brick supports and a brick balustrade. The front facade is symmetrical with a central ribbon of three windows, flanked on each side by doors. At the second floor is a central door, which accesses the balcony, flanked on either side by single windows with stone sills. The entire building is constructed of variegated brick.
1 contributing

423 Fillmore
1905
Style or Category: Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements
Second Style or Form: Bungalow/Craftsman
Original Use: single residence Present Use: single residence
Architect: W. Dentman Builder: W. Dentman

This one-story brick residence has a flat roof with three square brick pinnacles. The cornice has simple brick corbelling. The entrance bay is on the left side of the facade. It includes a front door, with a small rectangular window with a limestone sill to the right. There is a small porch with wrought iron railings, and a metal awning. The second bay includes two single one-over-one windows with limestone sills.
1 contributing

424 Fillmore
1921
Style or Category: Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements
Second Style or Form: Bungalow/Craftsman
Original Use: single residence Present Use: single residence
Architect: F. Reinecke Builder: unknown

This one-story brick bungalow has an unusual side-gabled roof. The front facade has three openings. The left is a single three-over-one original wood window. The second opening is the front door, which is wooden and has multiple panes. The third opening is a ribbon of three

windows, which appear to be two-over-one. The roof extends a couple of feet to create a small veranda on the front facade. There is one non-contributing concrete block garage.
1 contributing, 1 non-contributing

425 Fillmore
1906
Style or Category: Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements
Second Style or Form: Bungalow/Craftsman
Original Use: single residence Present Use: single residence
Architect: William Degenhardt Builder: William Degenhardt

This one-story brick residence has a flat roof with terra cotta coping. The shaped parapet on the front is simple, with square side pinnacles. There is a cornice on the front facade. The entrance is on left, set behind a curved brick archivolt, with bull-nosed brick. The original door and sidelights have been replaced with a new door and siding. To the right of the entrance are two single windows. The replacement windows are nine-over-nine. They are outlined by a brick label molding. The two windows share a continuous sill, which extends across the front facade. The partially above ground basement has two windows on the front facade. Both windows have been filled in with glass blocks. They are outlined with a brick label molding.
1 contributing

429 Fillmore
1906
Style or Category: Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements
Second Style or Form: Bungalow/Craftsman
Original Use: single residence Present Use: single residence
Architect: William Degenhardt Builder: William Degenhardt

This one-story brick residence has a flat roof with terra cotta coping. The shaped parapet on the front is simple, with square sides. There is a cornice on the front facade. The entrance is on left. The original curved archivolt has been removed, with the entrance opening made square. A small concrete porch, with permastone and a flat roof, was probably added in 1941. To the right of the entrance are two single one-over-one windows. They are outlined by a brick label molding. The two windows share a continuous sill, which extends across the front facade. The partially above ground basement has two windows on the front facade. They are outlined with a brick label molding.
1 contributing

431 Fillmore
1906

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

This one-story brick residence has a flat roof with terra cotta coping. The shaped parapet on the front is simple, with square sides. There is a cornice on the front facade. The entrance is on left. The curved archivolt has been removed, and the entrance doorway made square. To the right of the entrance are two single one-over-one windows. They are outlined by a brick label molding. The two windows share a continuous sill, which extends across the front facade, dividing the facade into two sections of contrasting brick. The partially above ground basement has two windows above ground. They are outlined with a brick label molding.
1 contributing

435 Fillmore
1915
Style or Category: Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements
Second Style or Form: Bungalow/Craftsman
Original Use: single residence Present Use: single residence
Architect: J. B. Wise Builder: unknown

This one-story brick residence has a flat roof with a shaped parapet, with white glazed terra cotta coping. At the entrance bay, the parapet steps up, with two square pinnacles leading to a pediment. There is also a brick corbelled cornice, and decorative terra cotta in diamond patterns. The entrance bay is on the left side of the facade, and includes the front door and a small one-over-one window with a limestone sill. They are sheltered by a hipped roof front porch, with wrought iron supports. To the right of the entrance is a single window, with a limestone sill, and a brick and terra cotta label mold.
1 contributing

Holly Hills
515 Holly Hills
1925
Style or Category: Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements
Second Style or Form: Bungalow/Craftsman
Original Use: single residence Present Use: single residence
Architect: unknown Builder: unknown

This one-story brick residence has a side gabled roof, with a full-width front facing gable porch. The porch is supported with battered brick piers. The front facade is two bays wide with three

openings. At the first bay is a single one-over-one window and the front door. At the second bay is another single one-over-one window. The porch is surrounded by a low brick wall with limestone coping and is approached by a central stairway. There is one non-contributing frame garage.
1 contributing, 1 non-contributing

523 Holly Hills
1936
Style or Category: Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals
Second Style or Form:
Original Use: single residence Present Use: single residence
Architect: unknown Builder: unknown

This one and one-half story brick residence shows influences of the Craftsman and English Cottage styles. It has a medium-pitched front facing gable roof, and is constructed of a variegated brick. The small front porch is brick with square supports and a front facing gable roof. Flanking the porch on the left side is a single window. On the right side is a paired window, with a brick sill and a brick flat arch. At the half story level are paired small windows, each wooden and three-over-one, original to the residence.
1 contributing

527 Holly Hills
1923
Style or Category: Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements
Second Style or Form: Bungalow/Craftsman
Original Use: commercial/residence Present Use: residence
Architect: O. Heinicke Builder: H. Heinrichs, Jr.

This two-story brick store and residence has an unusual hip-on-gable roof. The first floor storefront is intact, with a recessed corner entrance supported by an iron column. A door to the second floor is on the right side of the front facade. The second floor has two bays, with a three-over-one window with narrow sidelights at the first bay. The second bay is a single window. Both windows have a stone sill and no lintel. At the west side facade are two small stained glass windows and a bay window. All windows appear to be original. There is a small one-story garage addition attached at the rear.
1 contributing

601-603 Holly Hills (Photo27)
1912
Style or Category: Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements

Second Style or Form: Bungalow/Craftsman
Original Use: multiple residence — Present Use: multiple residence
Architect: A. P. Reiser — Builder: William Degenhardt

This two-story brick four-family flat has a flat roof with a simply shaped parapet, with white glazed terra cotta coping. There is a broad overhanging cornice that appears to be galvanized metal. The front facade is symmetrical, with a central entrance bay of two recessed entrances, each with two wooden doors with transoms. Flanking the entrances on either side are paired windows with a stone sill. At the second floor are four single one-over-one windows.
1 contributing

605-607 Holly Hills (Photo27)
1912
Style or Category: Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements
Second Style or Form: Bungalow/Craftsman
Original Use: multiple residence — Present Use: multiple residence
Architect: A. P. Reiser — Builder: William Degenhardt

This two-story brick four-family flat has a flat roof with a simply shaped parapet, with white glazed terra cotta coping. There is a broad overhanging cornice that appears to be galvanized metal, with decorative dentils and a wave pattern. The front facade is symmetrical, with a central entrance bay of two recessed entrances, each with two wooden doors with transoms. Flanking the entrances on either side are paired windows with a stone sill. At the second floor are four single one-over-one windows.
1 contributing

609-611 Holly Hills (Photo27)
1912
Style or Category: Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements
Second Style or Form: Bungalow/Craftsman
Original Use: multiple residence — Present Use: multiple residence
Architect: A. P. Reiser — Builder: William Degenhardt

This two-story brick four-family flat has a flat roof with a simply shaped parapet, with terra cotta coping. There is a broad overhanging cornice that appears to be galvanized metal. The front facade is symmetrical, with a central entrance bay of two recessed entrances, each with two wooden doors with transoms. Flanking the entrances on either side are large windows with a stone sill. At the second floor are four single one-over-one windows.
1 contributing

615-617 Holly Hills (Photo27)
1912
Style or Category: Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements
Second Style or Form: Bungalow/Craftsman
Original Use: multiple residence Present Use: multiple residence
Architect: A. P. Reiser Builder: William Degenhardt

This two-story brick four-family flat has a flat roof with a simply shaped parapet, with terra cotta coping. There is a broad overhanging cornice with four brackets that appears to be galvanized metal. The front facade is symmetrical, with a central entrance bay of two recessed entrances, each with two wooden doors with transoms. Flanking the entrances on either side are paired windows with a stone sill. At the second floor are four single one-over-one windows.
1 contributing

619-621 Holly Hills (Photo27)
1912
Style or Category: Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements
Second Style or Form: Bungalow/Craftsman
Original Use: multiple residence Present Use: multiple residence
Architect: A. P. Reiser Builder: William Degenhardt

This two-story brick four-family flat has a flat roof with a simply shaped parapet, with galvanized coping and four square pinnacles. There is a broad overhanging cornice that appears to be galvanized metal. The front facade is symmetrical, with a central entrance bay of two recessed entrances, each with two wooden doors with transoms. Flanking the entrances on either side are paired windows with a stone sill. At the second floor are four single one-over-one windows.
1 contributing

623-625 Holly Hills (Photo27)
1912
Style or Category: Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements
Second Style or Form: Bungalow/Craftsman
Original Use: multiple residence Present Use: multiple residence
Architect: A. P. Reiser Builder: William Degenhardt

This two-story brick four-family flat has a flat roof with terra cotta coping. There is a broad overhanging cornice that appears to be galvanized metal. The front facade is symmetrical, with a central entrance bay of two recessed entrances, each with two wooden doors with transoms.

Flanking the entrances on either side are paired windows with a stone sill. At the second floor are four single one-over-one windows.
1 contributing

627-629 Holly Hills (Photo27)
1912
Style or Category: Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements
Second Style or Form: Bungalow/Craftsman
Original Use: multiple residence — Present Use: multiple residence
Architect: A. P. Reiser — Builder: William Degenhardt

This two-story brick four-family flat has a flat roof with an elaborately simply shaped parapet, with a central pediment with a flat top. There is a broad overhanging cornice that appears to be galvanized metal. The front facade is symmetrical, with a central entrance bay of two recessed entrances, each with two wooden doors with transoms. Flanking the entrances on either side are paired windows with a stone sill. At the second floor are four single one-over-one windows. Unlike the other flats in this row, this building is constructed of variegated brick.
There is one contributing concrete block garage.
2 contributing

715 Holly Hills
1928
Style or Category: No Style/Mixed
Second Style or Form:
Original Use: transportation — Present Use: single residence
Architect: unknown — Builder: L. C. Mercer

This one-story brick garage now serves as a residence. It has a concrete foundation and a low-pitched roof with the gable end facing Holly Hills. This facade is three bays wide, with a single door at the left bay, followed by two single one-over-one windows with non-functioning shutters at the second and third bays. The east facade is also three bays wide, and includes three garage doors that appear original to the building.
1 contributing

Iron

115-117 Iron
1921, 1963
Style or Category: No Style/Mixed
Second Style or Form:

Original Use: transportation
Present Use: unknown
Architect: unknown
Builder: Frank O. Berne

This one-story concrete block garage has a concrete foundation and a flat roof with a simply shaped front parapet with terra cotta coping. The front facade has brick around the four openings, which include two large multi-paned windows, which appear to be original. The center of the facade has a newer garage door. The front entrance is on the right side of the front facade. There are four of these large windows on the west side facade. At the rear of the building is a large non-contributing concrete block garage abutting the primary building. The later garage, built in 1963, has a gable roof and does not appear to be internally connected.
1 contributing, 1 non-contributing

313 Iron (Photo 10)
c. 1855
Style or Category: Mid-19th Century
Second Style or Form: classical revival
Original Use: single residence
Present Use: single residence
Architect: unknown
Builder: unknown

The Poepping Residence is a one-story brick and frame residence, and according to the Carondelet Historical Society, was built c. 1855. It has a front facing gable roof, with a large Classical porch which was added in the 1970s. This porch mimics an earlier historic porch which can be seen in early photographs. It consists of a large frame pediment supported by narrow Doric columns. The entrance is at the first opening of the front facade. To the right are two large two-over-two single windows, with a wooden lintel and non-functioning shutter. A small replacement window has been added to the fourth opening. There are two contributing structures in the form of a historic limestone retaining and wall and gutter along Iron.
1 contributing building
2 contributing structures

321-325 Iron
1958
Style or Category: Modern Movement
Second Style or Form:
Original Use: multiple residence
Present Use: multiple residence
Architect: unknown
Builder: Lely Geiser

This one and one-half story brick duplex has a concrete foundation and a side gabled roof with two front facing gabled dormer windows. The symmetrical front facade has the front doors beneath the dormers, accessed by a small concrete porch. They are flanked on either side by

single windows with concrete sills. A rubble limestone retaining wall surrounds the street sides of the property, a remainder from the earlier residence at this prominent location.
1 non-contributing

415 Iron
1909
Style or Category: Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements
Second Style or Form: Bungalow/Craftsman
Original Use: single residence Present Use: single residence
Architect: H. H. Kring Builder: Carl and Waldemar Sydow

This one-story brick residence was built identical to 419 Iron, but has had major alterations. It is two bays wide, and has a front facing gable roof, which was added to the original flat roof in 1947. A concrete porch, with a gable roof with wrought iron supports is also a later addition. The three windows on the front facade are all single, and share a continuous stone sill. Each is sheltered by a fiberglass awning. There is one contributing frame garage.
1 contributing, 1 non-contributing

419 Iron
1909
Style or Category: Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals
Second Style or Form:
Original Use: single residence Present Use: single residence
Architect: H. H. Kring Builder: Carl and Waldemar Sydow

This one-story brick residence has a flat roof with a shaped parapet, which has a steep triangle at the center and square corner pinnacles. The coping of the shaped parapet appears to be galvanized metal, and has small delicate dentils. The simple cornice, with widely spaced brackets, is also galvanized metal. The front facade has four openings, with four single one-over-one windows, which share a continuous stone sill. The second opening is the front door with transom and a sidelight. It is sheltered by a wooden gabled roof porch, with a concrete foundation. There is one contributing frame garage.
2 contributing

617 Iron
1926
Style or Category: Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals
Second Style or Form: Tudor Revival
Original Use: single residence Present Use: single residence
Architect: unknown Builder: unknown

This one-story brick residence has a medium-pitched front facing gable roof. The first bay is a ribbon of three windows, which share a flat stone arch with keystones. The second bay is the entrance bay, which has its own false gable front. The door is a curved arch shape and sits behind a round arched bay of three rows of bricks, with stone sides. It is accessed by a small concrete porch. The entire residence is constructed of variegated brick. There is one non-contributing concrete block garage.
1 contributing, 1 non-contributing

Michigan
5700 Michigan
1912
Style or Category: Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements
Second Style or Form: Bungalow/Craftsman
Original Use: single residence Present Use: single residence
Architect: Charles S. Mueri Builder: Charles S. Mueri

This one-story brick residence has a flat roof with terra cotta coping. The original shaped-parapet and wooden cornice have been removed. The white glazed brick dentil is remarkably still intact, as is the original front porch. The porch has a front facing gable roof with extended rafters, supported by white glazed brick columns with Corinthian capitals. The front entrance has been filled with vinyl siding. The front facade has two single one-over-one windows, with a continuous sill, which divides the front facade into two sections with contrasting bricks.
1 contributing

5704 Michigan
1912
Style or Category: Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements
Second Style or Form: Bungalow/Craftsman
Original Use: single residence Present Use: single residence
Architect: Charles S. Mueri Builder: Charles S. Mueri

This one-story brick residence has an elaborate shaped-parapet, which has a center triangular pediment and white glazed terra cotta coping. The wooden cornice is above a white glazed brick dentil motif. The original front porch is intact. It features a hipped roof with terra cotta tiles, supported by white glazed brick columns with Corinthian capitals. The front entrance has been filled with white vinyl siding. The front facade has two single windows, each beneath a metal awning. Beneath the windows is a continuous sill, which divides the front facade into two

sections with contrasting bricks.
1 contributing

5708 Michigan
1912
Style or Category: Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements
Second Style or Form: Bungalow/Craftsman
Original Use: single residence Present Use: single residence
Architect: Charles S. Mueri Builder: Charles S. Mueri

This one-story brick residence has a flat roof with terra cotta coping. The original shaped-parapet has been removed. The white glazed brick dentil and wooden cornice is still intact, as is the original front porch. The porch has a front facing gable roof with extended rafters, supported by white glazed brick columns with Corinthian capitals. The front entrance has been filled with vinyl siding. The front facade has two single one-over-one windows, with a continuous sill, which divides the front facade into two sections. Simulated masonry has been applied above the cornice and below the continuous sill.
1 contributing

5710 Michigan
1912
Style or Category: Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements
Second Style or Form: Bungalow/Craftsman
Original Use: single residence Present Use: single residence
Architect: Charles S. Mueri Builder: Charles S. Mueri

This one-story brick residence has a flat roof with an elaborate shaped parapet with white glazed terra cotta coping. The wooden cornice is above a white glazed brick dentil motif. The original front porch features a hipped roof, supported by white glazed brick columns with Corinthian capitals. The front entrance has been filled with glass blocks. The front facade has two single one-over-one windows, with a continuous sill, which divides the front facade into two sections with contrasting bricks. There is one non-contributing frame garage.
1 contributing, 1 non-contributing

5714 Michigan
1912
Style or Category: Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements
Second Style or Form: Bungalow/Craftsman
Original Use: single residence Present Use: single residence

Architect: Charles S. Mueri Builder: Charles S. Mueri

This one-story brick residence has a flat roof with terra cotta coping. The original shaped-parapet and wooden cornice has been removed. The white glazed brick dentil is still intact, as is the original front porch. The porch has a front facing gable roof with extended rafters, supported by white glazed brick columns with Corinthian capitals. The front entrance has been filled with vinyl siding. The front facade has two single one-over-one windows, with a continuous sill, which divides the front facade into two sections. There is one contributing brick garage.
2 contributing

5716 Michigan
1912
Style or Category: Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements
Second Style or Form: Bungalow/Craftsman
Original Use: single residence Present Use: single residence
Architect: Charles S. Mueri Builder: Charles S. Mueri

This one-story brick residence has a elaborate shaped-parapet, which has a center triangle pediment, and white glazed terra cotta coping. The wooden cornice is above a white glazed brick dentil motif. The original front porch is intact, although the terra cotta roof tiles appear to have been removed. It features a hipped roof, supported by white glazed brick columns with Corinthian capitals. The front entrance has sidelights and a transom. The front facade has two single three-over-one windows, which appear to be original. Beneath the windows is a continuous sill, which divides the front facade into two sections with contrasting bricks. There is one non-contributing frame garage.
1 contributing, 1 non-contributing

5718 Michigan
1912
Style or Category: Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements
Second Style or Form: Bungalow/Craftsman
Original Use: single residence Present Use: single residence
Architect: Charles S. Mueri Builder: Charles S. Mueri

This one-story brick residence has a shaped parapet with white glazed terra cotta coping. There is a wooden cornice with dentils above a white glazed brick dentil. The original front porch has a front facing gable roof with extended rafters and terra cotta tiles, supported by white glazed brick columns with Corinthian capitals. The front facade has two single windows, each beneath a metal awning. Beneath the windows is a continuous sill, which divides the front facade into two sections with contrasting bricks.

1 contributing

5722 Michigan
1912
Style or Category: Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements
Second Style or Form: Bungalow/Craftsman
Original Use: single residence Present Use: single residence
Architect: Charles S. Mueri Builder: Charles S. Mueri

This one-story brick residence has a shaped parapet with white glazed terra cotta coping. There is a wooden cornice with dentils above a white glazed brick dentil. The original front porch has a hipped roof and terra cotta tiles, supported by white glazed brick columns with Corinthian capitals. The original entrance has been filled in. The front facade has two single one-over-one windows. Beneath the windows is a continuous sill, which divides the front facade into two sections with contrasting bricks.
1 contributing

5724 Michigan
1912
Style or Category: Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements
Second Style or Form: Bungalow/Craftsman
Original Use: single residence Present Use: single residence
Architect: Charles S. Mueri Builder: Charles S. Mueri

This one-story brick residence has an elaborate shaped parapet with white glazed terra cotta coping. There is a wooden cornice with dentils above a white glazed brick dentil. The original front porch has a front facing gable roof with extended rafters and terra cotta tiles, supported by white glazed brick columns with Corinthian capitals. The front facade has two single windows. Beneath the windows is a continuous sill, which divides the front facade into two sections with contrasting bricks. There is one non-contributing frame garage.
1 contributing, 1 non-contributing

5802 Michigan
1887
Style or Category: Late Victorian
Second Style or Form:
Original Use: single residence Present Use: single residence
Architect: unknown Builder: unknown

This two-story frame residence has a low-pitched hipped roof. The front facade is two bays wide

with the front entrance on the right side. It has a simple stone porch with a metal railing and is beneath a wooden awning with brackets. To the left of the entrance are paired one-over-one windows. Above this bay, on the second floor, are identical paired windows. To the right, above the entrance, is a single window. There is a bay window on the north facade.
1 contributing

5809-5811 Michigan
1898
Style or Category: Late Victorian
Second Style or Form: Richardsonian Romanesque
Original Use: single residence — Present Use: single residence
Architect: unknown — Builder: unknown

This two-story brick residence has a flat roof with a stepped side parapet with terra cotta coping. There is a two-story brick front porch on the right side of the front facade. To the left of the front porch are two large windows beneath Romanesque arches. Above the arches, at the second floor, is a group of three rectangular windows, which share a continuous sill. A door opens onto the second floor of the porch. The cornice is brick and has a broad overhang and some corbelling. Across the alley to the west there is one contributing frame garage.
2 contributing

5813-15 Michigan
1957
Style or Category: Modern Movement
Second Style or Form:
Original Use: multiple residence — Present Use: multiple residence
Architect: unknown — Builder: Dorman B. Martin

This one-story brick duplex has a low-pitched gable-on-hip roof and a concrete foundation. The symmetrical front facade has two centrally located doors, flanked by rectangular windows on each side. The windows and doors are covered by metal awnings. There is one non-contributing frame garage.
2 non-contributing

5819 Michigan
c.1880
Style or Category: Late Victorian
Second Style or Form: Second Empire
Original Use: single residence — Present Use: multiple residence
Architect: unknown — Builder: unknown

This two and one-half story brick residence has a slate mansard roof with a wooden cornice with multiple brackets and wood decorative carvings. Two gable dormers with pediments sit within the mansard. The front facade is symmetrical with a central hall entrance beneath a large wooden porch. The porch has a low-pitched hipped roof and is supported by round columns, and has a wooden banister. Two two-over-two windows are on each side of the front door. Five two-over-two windows are on the second floor. The entire front facade has been covered in stucco, an alteration that likely dates to the period of significance.
1 contributing

5902 Michigan
1892
Style or Category: Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements
Second Style or Form:
Original Use: single residence Present Use: single residence
Architect: unknown Builder: R. Nielson

This two and one-half story brick residence has a steeply pitched hipped roof. The front facade is two bays wide, with a front facing gable roof porch, with square brick supports, on the left side of the facade. To the right is a paired window with a mullion, stone sill, and a brick segmental arched lintel. An identical window is above at the second story. The first bay on the second story is a single one-over-one window with a stone sill. At the roof a small hipped roof dormer faces Michigan Ave. Larger dormers, probably later additions, are on the south and north sides of the roof. There is one non-contributing frame garage.
1 contributing, 1 non-contributing

5903 Michigan
1929
Style or Category: Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals
Second Style or Form: Tudor Revival
Original Use: single residence Present Use: single residence
Architect: unknown Builder: L. E. Reeves

This one and one-half story brick residence has a front facing gable roof with a sloped end on the south facade. Also on the south facade is a shed roof dormer. The front entrance is located on the right side of the front facade, within a brick bay that slightly extends from the facade, beneath a hipped-roof awning. To the left of the entrance are two rectangular windows, each with narrow sidelight windows. On the half story level are two one-over-one windows. All windows have brick sills and flat brick arches. A shallow brick and concrete front porch extends the length of the front facade. It has no roof, and an iron railing. There is one non-contributing frame

outbuilding.
1 contributing, 1 non-contributing

5904 Michigan
c.1900
Style or Category: no style/mixed
Second Style or Form:
Original Use: single residence — Present Use: single residence
Architect: unknown — Builder: unknown

This two-story brick residence has a flat roof with a stepped parapet. The entrance is on the south side facade. The front facade is one bay wide, with two single windows on the front facade, each with a stone sill and brick segmental arched lintel. At the second story is a paired window with stone sill, each window being three-over-one. This window has a brick flat arch.
1 contributing

5908 Michigan
1906
Style or Category: Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals
Second Style or Form:
Original Use: multiple residence — Present Use: single residence
Architect: Richard Deutman — Builder: Richard Deutman

This two-story brick residence has a flat roof with a stepped parapet with terra cotta coping. There is cornice with dentils that appears to be galvanized metal. The two-bay front facade has the entrance on the left side, set within a segmental arched opening. Original doors have been removed. The second bay is two windows, each single one-over-one with stone lug sills and brick segmental arched lintels. There are identical windows above, at the second story level, and a single window at the first bay. There is one contributing frame garage.
1 contributing, 1 non-contributing

5910 Michigan Avenue
1910
Style or Category: Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals
Second Style or Form:
Original Use: multiple residence — Present Use: multiple residence
Architect: L. Hoffman — Builder: D. E. Contarina

This two-story brick residence has a flat roof with a stepped parapet with terra cotta coping. The

front facade has a simple cornice of white glazed terra cotta. A large enclosed front porch has been added to the left side of the front facade, obscuring the entrance. To the right is a large square window, with a continuous sill that extends the length of the front facade. At the second floor the first bay is a door opening filled in by a window. The second bay is a large square one-over-one window with a stone sill.
1 contributing

5911 Michigan (Photo 2)
c.1865
Style or Category: Other: Vernacular Classical
Second Style or Form:
Original Use: single residence Present Use: single residence
Architect: unknown Builder: unknown

This one-story brick residence has a side-gabled roof, with a catslide addition on the rear. The cornice has brick dentils. The symmetrical facade has a central door with a transom. On each side it is flanked by paired windows with non-functioning shutters. The wooden front porch has a shed roof, and extends the entire length of the front facade.
1 contributing

5912 Michigan
1928
Style or Category: Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals
Second Style or Form: Tudor Revival
Original Use: single residence Present Use: single residence
Architect: A. Stauder Builder: C. Dallas

This one and one-half story variegated brick residence has a front facing hip-on-gable roof. The central front porch has a hipped roof and brick supports. Flanking the porch on either side are paired three-over-one windows that share a stone sill and a brick flat arched opening. At the half story level are small paired windows, also with a stone sill and brick flat arch. There is one contributing frame garage.
2 contributing

5915 Michigan
1923
Style or Category: Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements
Second Style or Form: Bungalow/Craftsman
Original Use: multiple residence Present Use: multiple residence
Architect: Hy Henrichs Builder: Hy Henrichs

This two-story brick flat has a medium pitched front facing gable roof. There is a large front porch, with tapered brick supports. The low-pitched gabled roof is interrupted by a second floor balcony, with a simple banister. On the first floor, the two separate entrances are located on the right side of the front facade. To the left is a rectangular window with diamond-paned sidelights. On the second floor is a central door, which opens to the balcony. On either side it is flanked by rectangular windows with diamond-paned sidelights, identical to the window on the first floor. There is one non-contributing frame garage.
1 contributing, 1 non-contributing

5918 Michigan
1889
Style or Category: Late Victorian
Second Style or Form: Second Empire
Original Use: single residence Present Use: single residence
Architect: unknown Builder: unknown

This two-story brick residence has undergone major renovations. Originally, it would have had a flat roof with a slate mansard on the façade facing Michigan. A low-pitched hipped roof was added at a later date. The original mansard slate was removed and replaced with vinyl siding. At the first floor are two single one-over-one windows, with stone sills and brick segmental arched lintels. The entrance is unusual in that it is on the south façade and does not face the street. The south facing façade is intact with a central doorway with flanking windows at each side, all of which have segmental arches.
1 non-contributing

5924 Michigan
1962
Style or Category: Modern Movement
Second Style or Form:
Original Use: single residence Present Use: single residence
Architect: unknown Builder: Altmeyer Const. Co.

This one-story brick residence has a low-pitched hipped roof and a poured concrete foundation. The front facade has two openings, a rectangular window with a concrete sill, and a simple entrance door, surrounded by simulated masonry.
1 non-contributing

6000-6004 Michigan (Photo 31)
1930

Style or Category: Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals
Second Style or Form: Tudor Revival
Original Use: single residence Present Use: single residence
Architect: A. G. Avis Builder: A. G. Avis

This one and one-half story brick residence is unusual for the Boundary Increase. It has a complicated roofline, with a main side gable, with three intersecting cross gables, the largest of which is a hip-on-gable. This hip-on-gable bay forms the right side, or main bay. It has a central exterior chimney, with picturesque brick quoining. Flanking the chimney on the first floor are two single four-over-four windows, with stone lung sill, and a flat arched stone opening with keystones. At the half story level the chimney is flanked by smaller rectangular windows, with stone sills. To the left is the central entrance bay with a front-facing gable roof and decorative clinker bricks. The entrance door is curved arched with stone quoining. To the left, at the first bay of the residence, is an unusual brick dormer with a sloped gable roof. There are two three-over-one windows with stone lug sills. There is a bay window on the north facade. The entire residence, including the bay, has a slate roof. There is one contributing frame garage.
2 contributing

6003 Michigan
1908
Style or Category: Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements
Second Style or Form: Bungalow/Craftsman
Original Use: multiple residence Present Use: multiple residence
Architect: William Degenhardt Builder: William Degenhardt

This two-story brick residence has a flat roof with a shaped parapet with white terra cotta coping. It has a curved pediment with steps. According to the permit, the cornice, with brackets and a wide dentil, is actually galvanized iron. The front entrance is on the left side of the front facade. To the right of the entrance are two single windows, which share a continuous sill. On the second floor are three symmetrically located windows. All single one-over-one, with stone sills. The large front porch was probably added in 1928. It has a low-pitched front facing gable roof, with stone tapered supports. There is one contributing frame garage.
2 contributing

6005 Michigan
1908
Style or Category: Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements
Second Style or Form: Bungalow/Craftsman
Original Use: multiple residence Present Use: multiple residence
Architect: William Degenhardt Builder: William Degenhardt

This two-story brick residence has a flat roof with a shaped parapet with white terra cotta coping. It has a curved pediment with steps. According to the permit, the cornice, with brackets and a wide dentil, is actually galvanized iron. The front entrance is on the right side of the front facade, and has two doors set behind a curved arch. To the left of the entrance are two single windows which share a continuous sill. On the second floor are three symmetrically located windows. All windows are single one-over-one, with stone sills.
1 contributing

6009 Michigan
1908
Style or Category: Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements
Second Style or Form: Bungalow/Craftsman
Original Use: multiple residence Present Use: multiple residence
Architect: William Degenhardt Builder: William Degenhardt

This two-story brick residence has a flat roof. According to the permit, the cornice, with brackets and a wide dentil, is actually galvanized iron. The front entrance is on the right side of the front facade, and has two doors set behind a curved arch. To the left of the entrance are two single windows, which share a continuous sill. On the second floor are three symmetrically located windows. All windows are single one-over-one, with stone sills.
1 contributing

6010 Michigan
1906
Style or Category: Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements
Second Style or Form: Bungalow/Craftsman
Original Use: multi residence Present Use: multi residence
Architect: Richard Deutman Builder: Richard Deutman

This two-story brick two-family flat has a flat roof with a shaped parapet. The galvanized cornice has simple brackets. The front facade is two bays wide. The left side entrance bay includes two doors with transoms. They are accessed by a two-story front porch, with square brick supports. On the first floor, the right side bay is a paired window, outlined by a brick label mold. It has a continuous limestone sill. On the second floor, the first bay is a single door which opens onto the second floor of the porch. In the second bay are two windows, each with limestone sills. Like the first floor windows, they are outlined by a brick label mold. There is one contributing frame garage.
2 contributing

6011 Michigan
1906
Style or Category: Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements
Second Style or Form: Bungalow/Craftsman
Original Use: single residence Present Use: single residence
Architect: William Degenhardt Builder: unknown

This one-story brick residence has a flat roof with a shaped parapet with four square pinnacles. There is a cornice with simple brackets, and brick corbelling beneath. The front facade has two openings. On the right is the front entrance, which is an arched opening with the original door which sits behind the arch. The arched brick is outlined with bull-nosed brick. To the right of the entrance is a single one-over-one window, which is outlined with bull-nosed brick. It has a continuous stone sill, which extends the length of the front facade. This sill divides the facade into two sections of different colored brick. There is one non-contributing frame garage.
1 contributing, 1 non-contributing

6012-6014 Michigan
1906
Style or Category: Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements
Second Style or Form: Bungalow/Craftsman
Original Use: single residence Present Use: single residence
Architect: Richard Deutman Builder: Max Deutman

This two-story brick two-family flat has a flat roof with a shaped parapet. The original galvanized cornice has been removed. The front facade is two bays wide. The left side entrance bay includes two doors with transoms. They are accessed by gable roofed front porch, with wooden supports. On the first floor, the right side bay is a paired window outlined by a brick label mold. It has a continuous limestone sill. On the second floor, the first bay is a single one-over-one window with a stone sill. The second bay contains two windows, each with limestone sills. Like the first floor windows, both second floor window bays are outlined by a brick label mold. There is one non-contributing frame garage.
1 contributing, 1 non-contributing

6015 Michigan
1907
Style or Category: Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements
Second Style or Form: Bungalow/Craftsman
Original Use: multiple residence Present Use: multiple residence
Architect: Anton Degenhardt Builder: William Degenhardt

This two-story brick residence has a flat roof, with white terra cotta coping. There is a cornice

with dentils. The front entrance is on the right side of the front facade, and has two doors set behind a curved arch. To the left of the entrance are two single windows, which share a continuous sill. On the second floor are three symmetrically located windows. All single windows are one-over-one, with stone sills.
1 contributing

6016 Michigan
1907
Style or Category: Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements
Second Style or Form: Bungalow/Craftsman
Original Use: multiple residence Present Use: multiple residence
Architect: Richard Deutman Builder: Richard Deutman

This two-story brick two-family flat has a flat roof. Its original shaped parapet looks to have been removed, creating a pent roof, with exposed "rafters" at the cornice. The alteration makes the residence more traditionally Craftsman in style. On the left side of the front facade is a two-story porch with brick supports and Corinthian capitals. To the right is a paired window. The original paired window was removed, replaced with too small windows surrounded by added brick. On the second floor there are two one-over-one replacement windows, which share a limestone sill. A door opens onto the second story of the porch. There is one contributing frame garage.
2 contributing

6017 Michigan
1906
Style or Category: Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements
Second Style or Form: Bungalow/Craftsman
Original Use: single residence Present Use: offices
Architect: William Degenhardt Builder: William Degenhardt

This one-story brick residence has a flat roof with a shaped parapet with terra cotta coping. The front cornice has brick corbelling and dentils. The entrance bay is on the right side of the front facade, beneath a curved arch with bull-nosed bricks. To the right is a single one-over-one window, outlined with bull-nosed bricks. This window has a continuous limestone sill which extends across the front facade. The basement window is partially above ground on the front facade, and is decoratively outlined with brick stretchers.
1 contributing

6020 Michigan
1906
Style or Category: Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals

Second Style or Form:
Original Use: single residence — Present Use: single residence
Architect: J. B. Schaefer — Builder: J. B. Schaefer

This two-story brick residence has an unusual flat roof with a front pediment gable and a mansard at the square corner bay. The first bay at the first floor is a small rectangular window next to the front door, which is accessed by stone steps. To the right is a single window with a stone sill. The third bay of the residence is a two-story corner bay, with several single windows. The second floor windows share a continuous limestone sill. All windows are replacements.
1 contributing

6021 Michigan
1905
Style or Category: Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements
Second Style or Form: Bungalow/Craftsman
Original Use: commercial/residential — Present Use: single residence
Architect: William Degenhardt — Builder: Anton and William Degenhardt

This two-story brick commercial/residential corner building has a flat roof and an elaborate shaped parapet with two large square brick pinnacles. There is a cornice with simple brackets. The second floor has three symmetrically placed windows, each single one-over-one sash with stone lug sills. The replacement windows are smaller than the window openings. The first floor has the entrance beneath a curved arch on the right side of the front facade. The corner storefront has an iron support and corner column. The original storefront windows have been removed and filled in with brick.
1 contributing

6024 Michigan
1907
Style or Category: Late 19th and Early 20th Century Revivals
Second Style or Form:
Original Use: multiple residence — Present Use: multiple residence
Architect: G. M. Walrond — Builder: G. M. Walrond

This two-story brick residence has a shaped parapet with square corners, and an overhanging cornice with brackets. The front porch is brick with Ionic columns, a dentil cornice, and a hipped roof. It shelters two front doors with transoms. To the right of the porch are two single windows, which share a continuous limestone sill. On the second floor are three window openings, each one-over-one, with limestone sills. There is one contributing brick garage.
2 contributing

6026 Michigan
1906
Style or Category: Late Victorian
Second Style or Form:
Original Use: single residence — Present Use: single residence
Architect: J. W. Kinney — Builder: J. W. Kinney

This one-story brick residence has a flat roof with brick corbelling. It is two bays wide, with the left bay being a small rectangular window, and a front door with a transom. It is sheltered by a brick front porch with a hipped roof supported by narrow Doric columns. The right bay is a paired window with a wooden mullion and a curved arch transom. It has a brick segmental arched opening and limestone sill. There is one non-contributing frame garage.
1 contributing, 1 non-contributing

6030 Michigan
1906
Style or Category: Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements
Second Style or Form: Bungalow/Craftsman
Original Use: multiple residence — Present Use: multiple residence
Architect: M. T. Dougherty — Builder: G. Lane

This two-story brick flat has a flat roof with a shaped parapet, and what appears to be a galvanized cornice. The front entrance bay is on the left side of the front facade, with two doors set behind a curved arched opening. To the right are two single one-over-one windows with a continuous limestone sill that extends the length of the front facade. A label mold of bull nosed brick outlines the two windows and the curved arch of the entrance bay. At the second floor are three single one-over-one windows with limestone sills. There is one contributing frame garage.
2 contributing

6102 Michigan
c.1900
Style or Category: Late Victorian
Second Style or Form: no style/mixed
Original Use: single residence — Present Use: single residence
Architect: unknown — Builder: unknown

This two-story brick residence has a flat roof with square side pilasters. The front facade has two bay openings. The first floor has a single window and a front door. They are sheltered by a hipped roof porch with square supports. The second floor has two one-over-one windows. The

entire residence is covered in stucco, an alteration that likely dates to the period of significance. There is one contributing frame garage.
2 contributing

6104 Michigan
1923
Style or Category: Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements
Second Style or Form: Bungalow/Craftsman
Original Use: multiple residence Present Use: multiple residence
Architect: Burns Const. Co. Builder: Burns Const. Co.

This two-story two-family brick flat has a medium pitched front facing gable roof. The front facade has a low-pitched front facing gable porch, with stone supports. The two bay openings on the first floor include two entrance doors on the left, and a triple ribbon window on the right, with a brick sill. At the second floor is another triple window, and a single window, all with brick sills.
1 contributing

6109 Michigan
c. 1875
Style or Category: Other: Vernacular Classical
Second Style or Form:
Original Use: residence Present Use: residence
Architect: unknown Builder: unknown

This one and one-half story frame residence has a side-gabled roof with a front facing gable dormer on the front facade. The front of the roof extends about three feet to create a small veranda. On the front facade are two openings, a single window and a door. The entire residence, including the dormer, has been wrapped in vinyl siding though original fenestration remains intact as does the unusual historic roof form.
1 contributing

6111-6113 Michigan
c. 1875
Style or Category: Other: Vernacular Classical
Second Style or Form:
Original Use: single residence Present Use: single residence
Architect: unknown Builder: unknown

This one-story brick residence has a side-gabled roof. The front facade has three openings. There

is a central door, which is sheltered by a metal awning with wrought iron supports on a small concrete foundation. The entrance is flanked on either side by single one-over-one windows with stone sills and brick segmental arched lintels. At the rear of the residence is a small frame addition.
1 contributing

6116-6120 Michigan
Carondelet Markham Presbyterian Church
See Institutions.

6117-6119 Michigan
1913
Style or Category: Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements
Second Style or Form: Bungalow/Craftsman
Original Use: multiple residence Present Use: multiple residence
Architect: William Degenhardt Builder: William Degenhardt

This two-story brick four-family flat has a flat roof and a symmetrical front facade. The first and fourth bays are entrance bays and are dominated by two story brick porches with gable roofs with brackets. The porches shelter two entrance doors on the first floor and a single door which opens to the second level or balcony on the second floor. The center bays include paired windows with stone sills at both floors. At the roofline is a wooden gable awning with brackets, which tops these second and third bays. The entire building is constructed of variegated brick.
1 contributing

6121 Michigan
1921
Style or Category: Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements
Second Style or Form: Bungalow/Craftsman
Original Use: multiple residence Present Use: multiple residence
Architect: Hugo Deutman Builder: Hugo Deutman

This two-story brick two-family flat has a medium-pitched front facing gable roof, with overhanging eaves with wide brackets. There is a large front porch with a low-pitched gable roof and tapered brick piers. The two bay facade includes a ribbon of three windows, and the front door, on the first floor. On the second floor is a central ribbon of three windows, which share a stone sill. It is flanked on either side by small rectangular windows with stone sills. There is one non-contributing frame garage.
1 contributing, 1 non-contributing

6125 Michigan
1907
Style or Category: Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals
Second Style or Form:
Original Use: multiple residence — Present Use: multiple residence
Architect: Richard Deutman — Builder: Richard Deutman

This two-story brick two-family flat has a false side gable roof, which is actually flat in the rear. The parapets have terra cotta coping. There is a simple bracketed cornice. The front facade has three openings, including two single one-over-one windows at both the first and second floor. The second floor windows each have a stone sill, and the first floor windows share a continuous stone sill. The third opening is the front entrance. Here is a two-story brick porch with brick supports and a dentil cornice. At the second floor wooden French doors with transoms open onto the second floor of the porch which is open and has brick posts and a wrought iron railing. There is one non-contributing frame and metal outbuilding.
1 contributing, 1 non-contributing

6127-6129 Michigan
1913
Style or Category: Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements
Second Style or Form:
Original Use: multiple residence — Present Use: multiple residence
Architect: Swofford Construction Co. — Builder: Swofford Construction Co.

This two-story brick four-family flat has a flat roof with a white glazed terra cotta cornice and brick corbelling. The front facade is symmetrical with four openings. The center bays include two recessed entrances, each with two doors with transoms. Flanking the entrance bays on either side are large one-over-one windows with stone sills. At the second floor are four one-over-one windows with stone sills. Above the windows is a continuous drip molding of white glazed brick, which extends across the front facade. Above this molding is more decorative white glazed brick in diamond patterns.
1 contributing

6131-6133 Michigan
1914
Style or Category: Late 19th and 20th Century American Movements
Second Style or Form:
Original Use: multiple residence — Present Use: multiple residence
Architect: Swofford Const. Co. — Builder: Swofford Const.Co.

This two-story brick four-family flat has a flat roof with a white glazed terra cotta cornice and brick corbelling. The front facade is symmetrical with four openings. The center bays include two recessed entrances, each with two doors with transoms. Flanking the entrance bays on either side are large one-over-one windows with stone sills. At the second floor are four one-over-one windows with stone sills. Above the windows is a continuous drip molding of white glazed brick, which extends across the front facade. Above this molding is more decorative white glazed brick in diamond patterns. There is one contributing frame garage.
2 contributing

6135-6137 Michigan
1916
Style or Category: Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements
Second Style or Form: Bungalow/Craftsman
Original Use: multiple residence Present Use: multiple residence
Architect: E. J. Scholl Builder: E. J. Scholl

This two-story brick four-family flat has a flat roof with a white glazed terra cotta cornice and brick corbelling. The front facade is symmetrical with four openings. The center bays include two recessed entrances, each with two replacement doors. Flanking the entrance bays on either side are large one-over-one windows with stone sills, and non-functioning shutters. At the second floor are two single one-over-one windows with stone sills, at the first and last bays. At the center is a decorative brick square below two small square windows with stone sills. The front facade has been obviously re-tuck pointed, or possibly rebuilt, up to the bottom of the second floor windows.
1 contributing

6141 Michigan
1910
Style or Category: Late 19th and Early 20th Century Movements
Second Style or Form:
Original Use: commercial/residence Present Use: residence
Architect: W. D. Miles Builder: W. D. Miles

This two-story brick commercial/residential building has a flat roof with a front parapet with galvanized coping and a galvanized cornice with brackets. The first floor storefront has been filled in with glass blocks. On the second floor are three one-over-one windows with stone sills, all sheltered by a fiberglass awning.
1 contributing

6145 Michigan

1901
Style or Category: Late Victorian
Second Style or Form:
Original Use: commercial/residence — Present Use: commercial/residence
Architect: George Ibers — Builder: George Ibers

This two-story brick commercial/residential building has a flat roof with a side stepped parapet with terra cotta coping. There is an elaborate brick corbelled cornice on the front facade. The first floor storefront has been filled in with glass blocks. The front entrance is recessed at the corner, and is supported by an iron column. The original door has been replaced, although it is in the original location. At the second floor is a single window at the first bay and a paired window at the second bay. They share a continuous stone sill. At the rear is a one-story brick addition.
1 contributing

6200 Michigan
1910
Style or Category: Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals
Second Style or Form: Classical Revival
Original Use: commercial/residence — Present Use: commercial/residence
Architect: M. Theby — Builder: Ziegelmeyer & Suter

This two-story brick commercial/residential building has a first floor storefront with a central entrance, large windows, and an entrance to the staircase at the south side corner. The roof is flat with a front shaped parapet that has a central stepped pediment and square corners. It has white glazed terra cotta coping, as well as a terra cotta cornice and three decorative medallions. The second floor has three single one-over-one windows with stone sills.
1 contributing

6201-6203 Michigan
1893
Style or Category: Late Victorian
Second Style or Form: Richardsonian Romanesque
Original Use: commercial/residence — Present Use: commercial/residence
Architect: unknown — Builder: J. R. Lane

This two-story brick building has a first floor storefront with apartments above, and an attached two-story residence on the south side. The store building features two square corner towers, with pyramidal roofs, linked by a small mansard on the front facade. At the cornice is elaborate brick corbelling. The second floor is has a central bay window, flanked on either side with a single one-over-one window. The first floor has been severely altered, covered with simulated masonry.

On the south side a two-story residence is connected, and part of the same building. It has a flat roof, with a modified mansard on the front facade. The second floor has a central bay, flanked on either side by single windows. The all share a continuous stone sill and lintel. The first floor has the entrance recessed behind a curved arch at the second bay. The first bay is a large double window with a stone sill and segmental arched opening outlined with bull-nosed brick.
1 contributing

6204 Michigan
1962
Style or Category: Modern Movement
Second Style or Form:
Original Use: single residence Present Use: single residence
Architect: James T. Wishewski Builder: Theodore P. Krehbiel

This one-story brick residence has a low-pitched hipped roof and a concrete foundation. It is constructed of variegated brick. The front entrance is at the south corner, recessed beneath the roof. It has simulated masonry quoins surrounding the door. To the left are two rectangular windows with concrete sills. The foundation level of the front facade is covered with simulated masonry.
1 non-contributing

6212 Michigan
1910
Style or Category: Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals
Second Style or Form:
Original Use: single residence Present Use: single residence
Architect: J.M. Pierce Builder: J.M. Pierce

This one-story brick house has a flat roof with a simply shaped parapet. The front parapet has white glazed terra cotta coping and cornice. The front facade is two bays wide, with the entrance bay at the right side. It is sheltered by the original front porch with a hipped roof and square brick columns with Corinthian capitals. The second bay has two single one-over-one windows with a continuous stone sill.
1 contributing

6215 Michigan (Photo 15)
1858
Style or Category: Late Victorian
Second Style or Form: Italianate
Original Use: single residence Present Use: single residence

Architect: unknown Builder: unknown

This two-story brick residence has a side-gabled roof, with a center gable on the front facade. There are wide overhanging eaves, with wooden brackets. The front facade is symmetrical, with a central entrance and second floor door that opens onto the roof of the porch. The porch is wooden with large square columns and wide dentils at the cornice. A wrought iron banister is at the second floor of the porch. The central entrance bay is flanked on either side by single two-over-two windows, at each floor. The front facade is covered in simulated masonry.
There is one contributing frame garage.
There is one contributing structure in the form of an historic limestone retaining wall along Michigan.
2 contributing buildings, 1 contributing structure

6221 Michigan
1907
Style or Category: Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements
Second Style or Form: Bungalow/Craftsman
Original Use: single residence Present Use: single residence
Architect: William Degenhardt Builder: William Degenhardt

This one-story brick residence has a flat roof with a front shaped parapet with a stepped pediment. There is a simple galvanized iron cornice. The front facade has three openings, with a recessed entrance behind a curved arch at the third opening. The first two openings are single one-over-one windows, which share a continuous sill. There is a drip mold label of bull nosed bricks over the two windows. There is one contributing frame garage.
2 contributing

6223 Michigan
1907
Style or Category: Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements
Second Style or Form: Bungalow/Craftsman
Original Use: single residence Present Use: single residence
Architect: William Degenhardt Builder: William Degenhardt

This one-story brick residence has a flat roof with a front shaped parapet with a stepped pediment. There is a simple galvanized iron cornice. The front facade has three openings, with a recessed entrance behind a curved arch at the third opening. The first two openings are single one-over-one windows, which share a continuous sill. There is a drip mold label of bull nosed bricks over the two windows. There is one contributing frame garage.
2 contributing

6300 Michigan
c. 1860
Style or Category: Late Victorian
Second Style or Form:
Original Use: single residence Present Use: single residence
Architect: John Bowen Builder: unknown

This two-story frame residence has a low-pitched hipped roof. The front facade has three openings at both floors, with a simple entrance on the left side of the front facade. All other openings are single one-over-one windows with non-functioning shutters. The original wood siding has been covered or replaced by vinyl siding, but no important historic features have been compromised. Historic photos indicate that the building was originally very plain. There is one non-contributing frame garage.
1 contributing, 1 non-contributing

6303 Michigan
Former Des Peres School, see "Already Listed"

6308-6310 Michigan
c. 1875
Style or Category: Other: Vernacular Classical
Second Style or Form:
Original Use: multiple residence Present Use: multiple residence
Architect: unknown Builder: unknown

This two-story brick duplex has a low-pitched hipped roof and a symmetrical front facade. There is a brick corbelled cornice. Entrances to each unit are in the first and fourth openings. In between are two single windows and at the second floor are four single windows. The three windows on the north half of the façade are old (if not original) two-over-two hung-sash. The windows on the south half of the façade are one-over-one vinyl replacement. All windows and doors have segmental arch openings. There is a large central chimney. Two concrete porches with gable roofs and square wooden supports shelter each entrance.
There is one contributing concrete block garage.
2 contributing

6314 Michigan
1912
Style or Category: Late 19th and Early 20th Century Revivals
Second Style or Form:

Original Use: multiple residence
Present Use: multiple residence
Architect: Theo. L. Degenhardt
Builder: Theo. L. Degenhardt

This two-story brick two-family flat has a flat roof with a simply shaped front parapet, with white glazed terra cotta coping. There is decorative white glazed brick at the central stepped pediment and above the second story windows. The two entrances are located on the right side of the front facade. They are wood and appear to be original, and transoms are still intact. The original front porch has a stone foundation and square brick supports with Corinthian capitals. The roof of the porch is a balcony with a wrought iron banister. All windows are single one-over-one with stone sills. There are two windows at the first bay on both the first and second floor. A large window opens onto the balcony.
1 contributing

6316 Michigan
c. 1885
Style or Category: Other: Vernacular Classical
Second Style or Form:
Original Use: single residence
Present Use: single residence
Architect: unknown
Builder: unknown

This two-story brick residence has a side gabled roof connected to a rear ell with a flat roof. There are three openings at both floors on the front façade; all openings have segmental arches and the five windows have limestone lug sills. The front entrance is located on the left side of the front facade. All other openings are single one-over-one windows with non-functioning shutters. There is one contributing concrete block garage.
2 contributing

6318 Michigan (Photo 4)
c. 1870
Style or Category: Other: Vernacular Classical
Second Style or Form:
Original Use: single residence
Present Use: single residence
Architect: unknown
Builder: unknown

This two-story brick residence has a low-pitched hipped roof. The two bay facade has an entrance on the south side. It is sheltered by a small wooden porch with a hipped roof. All other bay openings are single one-over-one windows with stone sills and brick segmental arched lintels.
1 contributing

6320 Michigan
1956
Style or Category: Modern Movement
Second Style or Form:
Original Use: single residence — Present Use: single residence
Architect: unknown — Builder: Clyde O. Shadley

This one-story brick residence has a front facing gable roof and a concrete foundation. The pediment of the gable is covered in asbestos siding. The two-bay facade has a rectangular window with a brick sill at the first bay. The second bay is a single door, accessed by a wooden porch. Both openings are sheltered by fiberglass awnings.
1 non-contributing

6322 Michigan
1883
Style or Category: Late Victorian
Second Style or Form:
Original Use: single residence — Present Use: single residence
Architect: unknown — Builder: unknown

This two-story brick two-family flat is attached to and was built at the same time as 6326 Michigan Ave. The duplex has a flat roof with an elaborate brick corbelled cornice. The first two bays on both floors are single one-over-one windows with stone lug sills and brick segmental arched openings with stone keystones. The third bay extends from the front facade about a foot. Here the entrance is recessed behind a round arch opening with a brick archivolt. At the second floor there is another single window. The entire residence has been painted.
1 contributing

6326 Michigan
1883
Style or Category: Late Victorian
Second Style or Form: Richardsonian Romanesque
Original Use: multiple residence — Present Use: multiple residence
Architect: unknown — Builder: unknown

This two-story brick residence is attached to, and was built at the same time as 6322 Michigan Ave. It has a flat roof with an elaborate brick corbelled cornice. There are two openings on each floors, all being single one-over-one windows with stone lug sills and brick segmental arched openings with stone keystones. The entrance is located on the south side of the residence, within a small two-story frame addition which attached to the brick rear of the L-shaped plan.

1 contributing

6339 Michigan
2001
Style or Category: No Style/Mixed
Second Style or Form:
Original Use: health care — Present Use: health care
Architect: unknown — Builder: unknown

This two-story brick building has a concrete foundation and a flat roof with a corner three-story tower of brick and glass. The second and third bays on Michigan Avenue contain fixed windows at the first floor with a metal overhang. There is a flat bay window above at the second floor, also with an overhang. Other second floor windows are a ribbon of small windows, with flat lintels and continuous sills. The north side of the building is a one-story section, with no windows and a few service entrances on the north facade.
1 non-contributing

Minnesota

5606 Minnesota
1950
Style or Category: Modern Movement
Second Style or Form: Ranch Style
Original Use: single residence — Present Use: single residence
Architect: unknown — Builder: Mike Pisoni

This one-story concrete block residence is covered in stucco. It has a low-pitched hipped roof and a large, square exterior concrete chimney and a concrete foundation. The front door is centrally located on the front facade and has a simple minimalist surround. At the first bay of the residence is a rectangular picture window. At the third bay is a single one-over-one window.
1 non-contributing

5612-5616 Minnesota
1962
Style or Category: Modern Movement
Second Style or Form:
Original Use: multiple residence — Present Use: multiple residence
Architect: unknown — Builder: unknown

This one-story brick duplex has a low-pitched front facing gable roof and a concrete foundation.

The symmetrical front facade has the two front doors located in the middle of the facade. The doors are accessed by a simple concrete porch with a wrought iron railing. Flanking each of the doors are large rectangular windows with stone sills. The doors and windows are covered with metal awnings. There is one non-contributing frame garage
2 non-contributing

5615 Minnesota
1902
Style or Category: Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements
Second Style or Form:
Original Use: single residence — Present Use: single residence
Architect: Fred Wiese — Builder: Fred Wiese

This one-story brick residence has a flat roof with terra cotta coping. The cornice has brick corbelling. The front facade features a limestone belt course beneath the window. The basement and first floor windows each have a brick segmental arched lintel. The front door has a transom, and is sheltered by a small porch with a hipped roof. The porch has wrought iron supports. The foundation is of rubble stone. There is one non-contributing frame garage
1 contributing, 1 non-contributing

5617 Minnesota
c. 1890
Style or Category: Other: Vernacular Classical
Second Style or Form:
Original Use: single residence — Present Use: single residence
Architect: unknown — Builder: unknown

This one-story frame residence has a steeply pitched hipped roof. There is an exterior brick chimney on the north facade. A large classically-inspired front porch looks relatively new. It has four Doric columns and a low-pitched front facing gable roof. On the left side of the front facade is the front entrance. To the right of the door are two single one-over-one windows.
1 non-contributing

5619 Minnesota
1896
Style or Category: Late Victorian
Second Style or Form: Richardsonian Romanesque
Original Use: single residence — Present Use: single residence
Architect: — Builder: J. P. Rouche

This one-story brick residence has an elaborate parapet with decorative brick corbelling and a brick pediment. There is a front porch with a shed roof, which shelters the front door and transom. To the right of the front porch is a double window with a wooden mullion, stone sill, and a brick segmental arched lintel. There is one non-contributing frame garage
1 contributing, 1 non-contributing

5620 Minnesota
1887
Style or Category: Late Victorian
Second Style or Form:
Original Use: single residence — Present Use: single residence
Architect: unknown — Builder: unknown

This two-story frame residence has a cross-gabled roof. There is an interior brick chimney. The residence is covered in white vinyl siding and windows are replacements with non-functioning shutters. The original fenestration is intact. There is a wrap-around front porch which appears to be a later addition that likely dates to the period of significance with a concrete block foundation and wrought iron support. There is one non-contributing frame garage
1 contributing, 1 non-contributing

5621 Minnesota (Photo 9)
c. 1870
Style or Category: Late Victorian
Second Style or Form: Queen Anne
Original Use: single residence — Present Use: single residence
Architect: unknown — Builder: unknown

This one and one-half story frame residence has a gable roof and an L-shaped plan. The gable roof shelters a side porch on the south facade, where the entrance to the residence is located. The simple carved verge board is still in place. The gable facing end, which faces Minnesota Ave., has paired one-over-one windows at the first and half story levels. There is one contributing frame garage
2 contributing

5622 Minnesota
1911
Style or Category: Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements
Second Style or Form: Bungalow/Craftsman
Original Use: single residence — Present Use: single residence
Architect: E. F. Nolte — Builder: Louis H. Bosso

This two-story brick residence has a front facing high-pitched gable roof. The front porch extends the entire length of the front facade and has a shed roof supported by square brick columns. The simple wooden cornice has two wooden brackets. The brick work above the second story uses a contrasting colored brick to create a pattern similar to half-timbering. Windows are all single one-over-one with stone sills. The front entrance and door appears to be original and features a transom and side-light window.
1 contributing

5624 Minnesota
1911
Style or Category: Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements
Second Style or Form: Bungalow/Craftsman
Original Use: single residence Present Use: single residence
Architect: E. F. Nolte Builder: Louis H. Bosso

This two-story brick residence has a front facing high-pitched gable roof. The front entrance is beneath a hipped-roof front porch with square brick columns. The front entry features a transom and a side-light window. All windows are single one-over-one with stone sills and decorative brick lintels in a contrasting brick. The foundation is rough-cut stone. There is one contributing frame garage
2 contributing

5716 Minnesota
1898
Style or Category: Late Victorian
Second Style or Form:
Original Use: single-family residence Present Use: single-family residence
Architect: unknown Builder: W. L. Bowers

This one-story brick residence has a flat roof with terra cotta coping. The front facade has two single one-over-one windows, with segmental arched openings, and a continuous sill. There are decorative brick dentils along the top part of the front facade. The entrance is on the south side beneath a hipped roof porch. The residence has been painted.
1 contributing

5718 Minnesota
1898
Style or Category: Late Victorian
Second Style or Form:

Original Use: single residence
Present Use: single residence
Architect: unknown
Builder: unknown

This one-story brick residence has a flat roof with terra cotta coping. The front facade has two single one-over-one windows, with segmental arched openings, and a continuous sill. There are decorative brick dentils along the top part of the front facade. The entrance is on the south side beneath a hipped roof porch. The residence has been painted.
1 contributing

5801 Minnesota (Photo 13)
c.1858
Style or Category: Mid-19th Century
Second Style or Form: Gothic Revival
Original Use: single residence
Present Use: single residence
Architect: unknown
Builder: unknown

This one and a half story frame residence has a cross gabled roof with an L-shaped plan and a rear addition, also with a gable roof. The gable ends have decorative vergeboards with a diamond pattern. The entire residence is covered in board and batten siding. The gable end bay closest to the street on the front facade has three narrow rectangular windows beneath a flat roof porch, with wooden posts and railings. At the half story level are two narrow windows with pointed arches. On the side-gabled section of the front facade is a small front gabled porch with decorative verge board above a Tudor arch. Above the entrance is a pointed arch dormer. The south side facade has several tall narrow windows with drip mold crowns, and four pointed arch dormers.
1 contributing

5813 Minnesota
1883
Style or Category: Late Victorian
Second Style or Form: Folk Victorian
Original Use: single residence
Present Use: single residence
Architect: unknown
Builder: unknown

This one-story frame residence has a front facing gable roof. There is a small frame front porch, with a hipped roof and wooden supports. Beneath the porch is the front door and one three-over-one window. There is a small addition at the rear. The entire residence is covered in wooden siding. There are two outbuildings; a non-contributing concrete block garage and a frame alley residence with a hipped roof that appears to have been built in 1886.

2 contributing, 1 non-contributing

5814 Minnesota
1948
Style or Category: Modern Movement
Second Style or Form: Ranch Style
Original Use: single residence — Present Use: single residence
Architect: Arthur E. Rathert — Builder: John Lemkuhl

This one-story brick ranch residence has a poured concrete foundation. The residence has a low-pitched side gabled roof with a front facing pediment gable on the front facade. Within this pediment is the front entrance beneath a high-pitched gable overhang, which is to the right of a rectangular picture window with non-functioning shutters. The first bay of the residence is a garage. The two bays to the right of the entrance include a square glass block window, and a paired window with non-functioning shutters.
1 non-contributing

5901 Minnesota
c.1870
Style or Category: Other: Vernacular Classical
Second Style or Form:
Original Use: single residence — Present Use: single residence
Architect: unknown — Builder: unknown

This two-story brick residence has a front facing gable roof. The symmetrical front facade has a central door flanked by single windows with segmental arched lintels and stone sills. Two windows are at the second story level, each also having segmental arched lintels and stone sills. Windows are vinyl replacements, and are too small for the original openings. There is a brick dentil along the side facades. The rear two-story brick addition was added in 1911.
There is one contributing frame garage.
2 contributing

5907 Minnesota
c.1880
Style or Category: Other: Vernacular Classical
Second Style or Form:
Original Use: single residence — Present Use: single residence
Architect: unknown — Builder: unknown

This one-story frame residence has a unusual low-pitched cross hipped roof. It has an L-shaped

plan, with one bay towards the street. This bay includes a door and window beneath a small veranda, obscured since the veranda has been mostly filled in with siding, leaving a long narrow window as the only opening. The residence if four bays in length.
1 contributing

5912 Minnesota
1911
Style or Category: Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements
Second Style or Form: Bungalow/Craftsman
Original Use: single residence Present Use: single residence
Architect: Swofford Construction Co. Builder: Swofford Construction Co.

This one-story brick residence has a flat roof with terra cotta coping, and square brick corners. The front facade is two bays wide, with three openings. The front entrance is on the left, sheltered by a small porch with a shed roof, not original to the residence. To the right are two single windows with stone sills. Vinyl replacement windows, each nine-over-nine, have been inserted.
1 contributing

5916 Minnesota
c.1885
Style or Category: Other: Vernacular Classical
Second Style or Form:
Original Use: single residence Present Use: single residence
Architect: unknown Builder: unknown

This one-story frame residence has a front facing gable roof, with a catslide slope on the north side. It is one bay wide, and has three openings on the front facade. The front entrance sits beneath the slope, and is probably a later addition. To the right are two single one-over-one windows. The entire residence is covered in vinyl siding. There is one non-contributing concrete block garage.
2 non-contributing

5918 Minnesota
c.1885
Style or Category: Other: Vernacular Classical
Second Style or Form:
Original Use: single residence Present Use: single residence
Architect: unknown Builder: unknown

This one-story frame residence has a front facing gable roof. It is one bay wide, and has two openings on the front facade. They are a single one-over-one window on the left and a door on the right. The entire residence is covered in vinyl siding.
1 non-contributing

5919 Minnesota Avenue
1959
Style or Category: Modern Movement
Second Style or Form:
Original Use: single residence — Present Use: single residence
Architect: unknown — Builder: William J. Kaufmann

This one-story brick residence has a low-pitched hipped roof. The asymmetrical front facade has a central door, accessed by a small concrete porch. It is flanked on each side by square sliding windows with concrete sills. Each bay opening is covered by a metal awning. Simulated masonry outlines the front door and creates "quoining" at the corners.
1 non-contributing

5922-5924 Minnesota
1895
Style or Category: Late Victorian
Second Style or Form: Richardsonian Romanesque
Original Use: single residence — Present Use: single residence
Architect: J. T. Zeller — Builder: Michael Theby

This one-story brick residence has a flat roof with terra cotta coping. The front facade has an elaborate cornice with brick corbelling, what appears to be galvanized iron, above brick dentils. The symmetrical facade has a central entrance bay which extends from the rest of the facade. The entrance doors are recessed and obscured by a metal awning. On either side the entrance is flanked by a large three-over-three window with a brick segmental arched opening outlined in bull nose brick, and a stone sill.
1 contributing

5926 Minnesota
c.1880
Style or Category: Other: Vernacular Classical
Second Style or Form:
Original Use: single residence — Present Use: single residence
Architect: unknown — Builder: unknown

This one-story frame residence appears on the 1883 Hopkins map. It has a front facing gable roof. The simple one bay facade has two openings, a single one-over-one window on the left, and a door on the right. The residence is three bays in length. The entire residence has been covered in what appears to be asbestos siding.
1 non-contributing

6004 Minnesota
c.1890
Style or Category: Late Victorian
Second Style or Form:
Original Use: single residence Present Use: single residence
Architect: unknown Builder: unknown

This one-story brick residence has a front facing gable roof. The front facade has two openings. On the right is a single one-over-one window with a stone sill and a brick segmental arched lintel. To the left is a door, which is probably in a window opening. It is approached by a small wooden porch. Another entrance is on the south side facade, as well as a small frame addition with a shed roof at the south rear.
1 contributing

6008 Minnesota
1929
Style or Category: Late 19th and Early 20th Century Revivals
Second Style or Form: Bungalow/Craftsman
Original Use: single residence Present Use: single residence
Architect: unknown Builder: J. Brussel

This one-story brick bungalow has a medium-pitched front facing gable roof. The gable roofed front porch extends the length of the front facade. It has square brick supports. On the front facade is a central door, flanked by windows on each side.
1 contributing

6011 Minnesota Avenue
c.1900
Style or Category: Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals
Second Style or Form:
Original Use: single residence Present Use: single residence
Architect: unknown Builder: unknown

This two-story brick residence has a flat roof and a shaped parapet with terra cotta coping. The

front facade has three bay openings. The entrance door is on the right side of the front facade, beneath a canvas awning and approached by a concrete porch. To the left, symmetrically placed, are two single one-over-one windows with stone sills and segmental arched lintels. At the second story are three single one-over-one windows, also with stone sills and segmental arched lintels. Bull nose brick creates a drip label that extends across the front facade over the three windows. Above is simple brick corbelling which creates a cornice. The entire building has been painted. There is one contributing frame garage. There is one contributing structure in the form of an historic limestone retaining wall along Minnesota.
2 contributing buildings, 1 contributing structure

6012 Minnesota
c. 1900
Style or Category: Other: Vernacular Classical
Second Style or Form:
Original Use: single residence Present Use: single residence
Architect: John Boyer Builder: John Boyer

This one-story frame residence has a front facing gable roof, which extends at the front facade to shelter a square entry way into the yard. There are two front facade openings, a single replacement window on the left, sheltered by a metal awning. To the right is the front door, also sheltered by a metal awning. The residence is covered in aluminum siding and the fenestration is intact.
1 contributing

6013 Minnesota
1962
Style or Category: Modern Movement
Second Style or Form:
Original Use: single residence Present Use: single residence
Architect: Burton J. Lipman Builder: Rosert Dev. Co.

This one-story brick residence has a low-pitched hipped roof. The front facade is two bays wide, with a picture window on the left, and an entrance on the right.
There is one non-contributing frame garage. There is one contributing structure in the form of an historic limestone retaining wall along Minnesota.
2 non-contributing buildings, 1 contributing structure

6014 Minnesota
c.1925

Style or Category: Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals
Second Style or Form: Tudor Revival
Original Use: single residence — Present Use: single residence
Architect: unknown — Builder: unknown

This one-story brick cottage has a front facing gable roof with a catslide on the south roof, which creates an arched doorway to the yard. The front facade has two openings, with a single window on the left, and the front entrance on the right. The front door is sheltered by a wooden gable roof awning. There is one non-contributing frame garage.
1 contributing, 1 non-contributing

6015 Minnesota
1960
Style or Category: Modern Movement
Second Style or Form:
Original Use: single residence — Present Use: single residence
Architect: Robert Elkington — Builder: Modern Development Co./ Jos.Cloud

This one-story brick residence has a low-pitched hipped roof and a poured concrete foundation. The front facade is two bays wide, with a picture window on the left, and an entrance on the right.
1 non-contributing

6016 Minnesota
1904
Style or Category: Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements
Second Style or Form: Bungalow/Craftsman
Original Use: single residence — Present Use: single residence
Architect: F. J. Fendler — Builder: F. J. Fendler

This one-story brick residence has a flat roof with a corbelled cornice. The front facade has two openings. There is a large window on the left and a door on the right. A brick front porch in the Craftsman style appears to be a later addition, probably from 1930. It has a front facing gable roof with half timbering, and brick supports.
1 contributing

6017 Minnesota
1960
Style or Category: Modern Movement

Second Style or Form:
Original Use: single residence — Present Use: single residence
Architect: Robert Elkington — Builder: Modern Development Co./ Jos.Cloud

This one-story brick residence has a low-pitched hipped roof and a poured concrete foundation. The front facade is two bays wide, with a picture window on the left, and an entrance on the right.
1 non-contributing

6018 Minnesota
1896
Style or Category: Other: Vernacular Classical
Second Style or Form:
Original Use: single residence — Present Use: single residence
Architect: unknown — Builder: unknown

This one-story frame residence has a medium-pitched front facing gable roof. The front facade has one bay window. The south side entrance has been moved to a small flat roof addition. There is a metal porch with a flat roof. In the center of the residence is an interior brick chimney.
1 contributing

6019 Minnesota
1960
Style or Category: Modern Movement
Second Style or Form:
Original Use: single residence — Present Use: single residence
Architect: Robert Elkington — Builder: Modern Development Co./ Jos.Cloud

This one-story brick residence has a low-pitched hipped roof and a poured concrete foundation. The front facade is two bays wide, with a picture window on the left, and an entrance on the right.
1 non-contributing

6020 Minnesota
1902
Style or Category: Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals
Second Style or Form:

Original Use: commercial/residential
Present Use: single residence
Architect: H. G. Bagula
Builder: unknown

This one-story brick residence has a flat roof with a stepped parapet. The front facade has two openings. On the left is a paired window with wooden mullion set beneath a brick segmental arched lintel. To the right is the front entrance, recessed behind a curved arch. The brick has been covered in stucco. At the rear of the residence is a frame addition.
1 contributing

6021 Minnesota
1960
Style or Category: Modern Movement
Second Style or Form:
Original Use: single residence
Present Use: single residence
Architect: Robert Elkington
Builder: Modern Development Co./ Jos.Cloud

This one-story brick residence has a low-pitched hipped roof and a poured concrete foundation. The front facade is two bays wide, with a picture window on the left, and an entrance on the right.
1 non-contributing

6023 Minnesota
1960
Style or Category: Modern Movement
Second Style or Form:
Original Use: single residence
Present Use: single residence
Architect: Robert Elkington
Builder: Modern Development Co./ Jos.Cloud

This one-story brick residence has a low-pitched hipped roof and a poured concrete foundation. The front facade is two bays wide, with a picture window on the left, and an entrance on the right.
1 non-contributing

6025 Minnesota
1960
Style or Category: Modern Movement
Second Style or Form:
Original Use: single residence
Present Use: single residence

Architect: Robert Elkington Builder: Modern Development Co./ Jos.Cloud

This one-story brick residence has a low-pitched hipped roof and a poured concrete foundation. The front facade is two bays wide, with a picture window on the left, and an entrance on the right.
1 non-contributing

6026 Minnesota
1897
Style or Category: Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals
Second Style or Form:
Original Use: single residence Present Use: single residence
Architect: unknown Builder: unknown

This one-story brick residence has a flat roof with red terra cotta coping. The front facade has a slight central stepped center and square corners with corbelling. The cornice is also corbelled brick. The one bay front facade has two openings. At the first bay is a paired window with a stone sill, and non-functioning shutters. The second bay is a single door, sheltered by a fiberglass shed roof awning with wrought iron supports.
1 contributing

6028 Minnesota
1961
Style or Category: Modern Movement
Second Style or Form:
Original Use: single residence Present Use: single residence
Architect: unknown Builder: Rosert Development Co.

This one-story frame residence has a low-pitched gable roof and a concrete foundation. The front facade is two bays wide with three openings. There is a small square window at the first bay. To the right is the front door, sheltered by a metal awning, and a large square one-over-one window. The bottom half of the front facade is covered in a brick veneer.
1 non-contributing

6030 Minnesota
1961
Style or Category: Modern Movement
Second Style or Form:
Original Use: residence Present Use: residence

Architect: unknown Builder: Rosert Development Co.

This one-story frame residence has a low-pitched gable roof and a concrete foundation. The front facade is two bays wide with three openings. There is a large paired window at the first bay. To the right is the front door, sheltered by an awning, and a small rectangular window. The bottom half of the front facade is covered in a brick veneer, while the rest of the residence appears to be asbestos siding.
1 non-contributing

6101-6105 Minnesota
1929
Style or Category: Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements
Second Style or Form: Bungalow/Craftsman
Original Use: multiple residence Present Use: multiple residence
Architect: unknown Builder: Jos. Brussel and V. Mueller

This two-story brick multiple residence has a flat roof with square pilaster corners, decorated with rosettes. There is a simple cornice. The three bay facade has six openings at both the first and second floor. Windows are single one-over-one with limestone sills and flat arches of a contrasting brick. The second and third bays are replacement doors, sheltered by a brick porch with a shed roof on wooden columns. The sixth bay on the first floor is another entrance, sheltered by a smaller version of the larger porch. The second floor has six, asymmetrically located single windows, each with a stone sill. They share a continuous brick lintel.
1 contributing

6102 Minnesota
1915
Style or Category: Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements
Second Style or Form: Bungalow/Craftsman
Original Use: single residence Present Use: single residence
Architect: Erick Hartmann Builder: Erick Hartmann

This one-story brick residence has a flat roof with a side stepped parapet with terra cotta coping. The front cornice is very simple brick corbelling and stepped bricks. The facade is symmetrical, with a central entrance. It is sheltered by a stone front porch with a hipped roof, supported by brick columns with Corinthian capitals. On either side the porch is flanked by large one-over-one windows with stone sills and brick segmental arched lintels.
1 contributing

6107 Minnesota

1960
Style or Category: Modern Movement
Second Style or Form:
Original Use: single residence — Present Use: single residence
Architect: unknown — Builder: H. J. Meyer

This one-story brick residence has a front facing low-pitched gable roof and a poured concrete foundation. The front facade includes an entrance, and a picture window to the right.
1 non-contributing

6108 Minnesota
1957
Style or Category: Modern Movement
Second Style or Form:
Original Use: single residence — Present Use: single residence
Architect: unknown — Builder: W. L. Sebastian

This one-story brick residence has a low-pitched hipped roof and a concrete foundation. The front facade is two bays wide, with a central entrance sheltered by a shed roof porch which extends from the roof line. To the left of the entrance is a large picture window. To the right is a paired window with a brick sill.
1 non-contributing

6109 Minnesota
1960
Style or Category: Modern Movement
Second Style or Form:
Original Use: single residence — Present Use: single residence
Architect: unknown — Builder: H. J. Meyer

This one-story brick residence is one bay wide, with a low-pitched gable-on-hip roof. The front facade consists of a front door, approached by a simple concrete porch, and a rectangular casement window. The entire residence is constructed of variegated brick, with simulated masonry around the front door.
1 non-contributing

6111 Minnesota
1960
Style or Category: Modern Movement

Second Style or Form:
Original Use: single residence — Present Use: single residence
Architect: unknown — Builder: H. J. Meyer

This one-story brick residence has a low-pitched front facing gable roof and a poured concrete foundation. On the left side of the front facade is the entrance, sheltered beneath a small front porch with a shed roof and wrought iron supports. To the right of the entrance is a rectangular window.
1 non-contributing

6115 Minnesota
1960
Style or Category: Modern Movement
Second Style or Form:
Original Use: single residence — Present Use: single residence
Architect: unknown — Builder: H. J. Meyer

This one-story brick residence has a low-pitched gable-on-hip roof and a poured concrete foundation. The front facade has two openings, a front door on the left side, and a rectangular window on the right. The window is sheltered by a metal awning. The bottom third of the front facade is covered in simulated masonry.
1 non-contributing

6116 Minnesota
c.1885
Style or Category: Other: Vernacular Classical
Second Style or Form:
Original Use: single residence — Present Use: single residence
Architect: unknown — Builder: unknown

This two-story frame residence has a side-gabled roof. The front facade is two bays wide. On the first floor, at the first bay, is a single two-over-two window, followed by an entry beneath a small wooden gable roof awning. At the second bay are two single two-over-two windows. There are four identical windows at the second floor. All windows have non-functioning shutters. There is a central interior brick chimney.
1 contributing

6120 Minnesota
1907

Style or Category: Late Victorian
Second Style or Form: Richardsonian Romanesque
Original Use: single residence Present Use: single residence
Architect: William Degenhardt Builder: William Degenhardt

This one-story brick residence has a flat roof with a front shaped parapet which features three square pinnacles and a triangular pediment on the right side at the entrance bay. There is a complicated cornice of patterned brick in a diamond pattern, accented by buff colored brick. Below this pattern is brick corbelling. The two-bay facade has the entrance bay on the right. The front door with transom is recessed behind a curved archivolt with alternating buff colored bricks. The first bay of the residence is two single one-over-one window, with segmental arched lintels, also with alternating buff colored bricks. They share a continuous sill which divides the front facade into two areas of contrasting colored bricks.
1 contributing

6204 Minnesota
1976
Style or Category: Modern Movement
Second Style or Form: Ranch Style
Original Use: single residence Present Use: single residence
Architect: unknown Builder: Thrift Residences Corp.

This one-story frame ranch residence has a side-gabled roof. The front facade is three bays wide, with two single windows at the first two bays. The third bay includes the front door and one paired window. All windows have non-functioning shutters. The residence appears to be covered in asbestos siding.
1 non-contributing

6205 Minnesota
1901
Style or Category: Late Victorian
Second Style or Form: Richardsonian Romanesque
Original Use: single residence Present Use: single residence
Architect: J. T. Zeller Builder: F. J. Fendler

This one-story brick residence has a flat roof with terra cotta coping. The front facade has three openings, including two single one-over-one windows with stone sills and segmental arched lintels at the first and second opening. The third opening is an entrance recessed behind a curved archivolt with bull nosed brick outlines.
1 contributing

6209 Minnesota
1962
Style or Category: Modern Movement
Second Style or Form:
Original Use: single residence Present Use: single residence
Architect: Burton J. Lipman Builder: Rosert Development Co.

This one-story frame residence has a low-pitched front facing gable roof, a concrete foundation, and a partially above-ground basement. The two-bay facade has the front entrance slightly to the right of center, approached by a wooden porch. To the right of the entrance is a large picture window. At the first bay is a small rectangular window. The residence is covered in simulated masonry at the bottom half, and asbestos siding above.
1 non-contributing

6213 Minnesota
1962
Style or Category: Modern Movement
Second Style or Form:
Original Use: single residence Present Use: single residence
Architect: Burton J. Lipman Builder: Rosert Development Co.

This one-story frame residence has a low-pitched front facing gable roof, a concrete foundation, and a partially above-ground basement. A later remodeling has turned the residence into a split-level, with the central double door entrance at the basement level. Also at the basement level is a picture window at the first bay, and a garage door at the second bay. At the first floor, first bay is a rectangular window. The second bay has been extended a couple of feet to the edge of the roof. This has a small rectangular window.
1 non-contributing

6216 Minnesota
1958
Style or Category:
Second Style or Form:
Original Use: single residence Present Use: single residence
Architect: unknown Builder: Robert Barco, Fred J. Burnell

This one-story brick residence has a gable on hip roof and a concrete foundation. It is two bays wide, with an entrance at the first bay. The front door is surrounded by simulated masonry, and sheltered by an awning. The second bay is a rectangular window, also sheltered by an awning.

The entire residence is constructed of variegated brick.
1 non-contributing

6217 Minnesota
c. 1870
Style or Category: Late Victorian
Second Style or Form:
Original Use: single residence Present Use: single residence
Architect: unknown Builder: unknown

This two-story frame residence has and L-shaped plan with a front facing gable with returned eaves. This bay of the residence has a ribbon of four two-over-two windows at both the first and second floor. The first bay, at the back of the "L", includes the entrance and a shed roof porch. Above the porch, at the second floor, is a single window. The entire residence appears to be covered in asphalt siding. The residence sits on a hill, with a historic rough-cut limestone retaining wall. There is one contributing structure in the form of an historic limestone retaining wall along Minnesota.
1 contributing building, 1 contributing structure

6220 Minnesota
1958
Style or Category:
Second Style or Form:
Original Use: single residence Present Use: single residence
Architect: unknown Builder: Robert Barco, Fred J. Burnell

This one-story brick residence has a gable on hip roof and a concrete foundation. It is two bays wide, with an entrance at the first bay. The front door is surrounded by simulated masonry, and sheltered by an awning. The second bay is a rectangular window, also sheltered by an awning. The entire residence is constructed of variegated brick.
1 non-contributing

6221 Minnesota
c. 1875
Style or Category: No Style/Mixed
Second Style or Form:
Original Use: single residence Present Use: single residence
Architect: unknown Builder: unknown

This one-story frame residence has a side-gabled roof, with a hip at the north end. It appears the

first bay is an addition, and has a ribbon of three narrow windows. The second bay has a paired window. The third bay includes a front facing gable extension, with upturned eaves, and a small arched window on the front facade. The fourth bay is another paired window. According to the Sanborn map this is a frame residence, although the entire exterior has been covered in stucco. The alteration likely dates to the period of significance. The residence sits on a hill, with a historic rubble limestone retaining wall. There is one contributing frame garage. There is one contributing structure in the form of an historic limestone retaining wall along Minnesota.
2 contributing buildings, 1 contributing structure (Photo 19)

6224 Minnesota
1958
Style or Category:
Second Style or Form:
Original Use: single residence Present Use: single residence
Architect: unknown Builder: Robert Barco, Fred J. Burnell

This one-story brick residence has a gable on hip roof and a concrete foundation. It is two bays wide, with an entrance at the first bay. The front door is surrounded by simulated masonry, and sheltered by an awning. The second bay is a rectangular window, also sheltered by an awning. The entire residence is constructed of variegated brick. There is one non-contributing frame garage.
2 non-contributing

6227 Minnesota
1907
Style or Category: Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals
Second Style or Form:
Original Use: single residence Present Use: single residence
Architect: E. F. Nolte Builder: George Smith and Son

This two and one-half story brick residence has a hipped roof with a front and side hipped roof dormer. The two-bay front facade has a brick two-story front porch with square brick supports with Corinthian capitals. At the second floor is a bay window which opens onto the porch. All windows appear to be original. The first bay has a large square window with a continuous stone sill, and a brick drip label mold outlined with bull nosed brick. The second floor also has a large square one-over-one window, with a stone sill. There is one contributing frame garage. There is one contributing structure in the form of a historic limestone gutter.
2 contributing buildings, 1 contributing structure

6228 Minnesota

1958
Style or Category: Modern Movement
Second Style or Form:
Original Use: single residence Present Use: single residence
Architect: unknown Builder: Robert Barco, Fred J. Burnell

This one-story brick residence has a gable on hip roof. It is two bays wide, with an entrance at the first bay. The front door is surrounded by simulated masonry, and sheltered by an awning. The second bay is a rectangular window, also sheltered by an awning. The entire residence is constructed of variegated brick.
1 non-contributing

6301 Minnesota
1910
Style or Category: Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals
Second Style or Form:
Original Use: single residence Present Use: single residence
Architect: G. M. Walrond Builder: G. M. Walrond

This two-story brick foursquare residence has a hipped roof with a hipped roof dormer on the front facade. The front facade is two bays wide, with the entrance at the second bay. It is sheltered by a hipped roof porch supported by wooden columns. To the left is a large window with sidelights. It has a continuous sill which extends across the front facade. The second floor has two single one-over-one windows, which share a sill, at the first bay. At the second bay is a large one-over-one window, also with a stone sill. Both of these second floor openings have a drip label mold.
1 contributing

6305 Minnesota
1910
Style or Category: Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals
Second Style or Form:
Original Use: single residence Present Use: single residence
Architect: G. M. Walrond Builder: G. M. Walrond

This one-story brick residence has a flat roof with an elaborately shaped parapet on the front facade. This parapet includes a curved pediment at the center, and square corner pinnacles. The front entrance is at the second bay, and sidelights have been filled in with glass blocks. The hipped roof porch appears to have the original roof, but the foundation is concrete and supports are wrought iron. The first bay is two single one-over-one windows which share a continuous sill. A drip label mold is over both windows.

1 contributing

6309 Minnesota
1884
Style or Category: Late Victorian
Second Style or Form: Italianate
Original Use: single residence — Present Use: single residence
Architect: unknown — Builder: unknown

This two-story brick residence has a flat roof with a small slate mansard on the front facade. The wooden cornice has paired brackets. The front facade has three opening, with the entrance on the right side, recessed behind a brick segmental arched opening. All windows are single two-over-two with stone sills. They may be original.
1 contributing
6311-6313 Minnesota
c. 1875
Style or Category: Late Victorian
Second Style or Form: Italianate
Original Use: single residence — Present Use: single residence
Architect: unknown — Builder: unknown

This two-story frame residence has a flat roof with a bracketed cornice. The original wood siding has been covered or replaced with vinyl siding. The building contains new windows, but retains original fenestration pattern. The front facade is symmetrical and has a central entrance bay, which is a single door sheltered by a gable roof awning. It is flanked on either side by paired windows. At the second floor there is a single window at the central bay. It is also flanked by paired windows at the first and third bay. All windows have non-functioning shutters.
1 non-contributing

6317 Minnesota
c. 1880
Style or Category: Other: Vernacular Classical
Second Style or Form:
Original Use: residence — Present Use: residence
Architect: unknown — Builder: unknown

This one-story frame residence has a front facing gable roof and is one bay wide. The front facade has two openings, a single one-over-one window and a door. There is a concrete porch with wooden supports and a hipped roof. The original wood siding has been covered or replaced with vinyl siding, though fenestration remains intact. There is one non-contributing frame

garage.
1 contributing, 1 non-contributing

6321 Minnesota
1926
Style or Category: Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements
Second Style or Form: Bungalow/Craftsman
Original Use: multiple residence Present Use: multiple residence
Architect: I. N. Kirth Builder: Barth Building and Real Estate Co.

This two-story brick two-family flat has a flat roof with terra cotta coping and square corners. The cornice is corbelled brick. The two bay facade has two doors at the second bay, accessed by concrete steps with brick sides. Doors are wooden and appear to be original. They are sheltered by a gable roof overhang, which also appears to be original. The first bay on both floors is a ribbon of three windows, which share a sill. Windows appear to be the original wooden three-over-one windows. The second bay on the second floor is a single window. There is one contributing frame garage.
2 contributing

6323 Minnesota
c. 1890
Style or Category: Late Victorian
Second Style or Form:
Original Use: single residence Present Use: single residence
Architect: unknown Builder: unknown

This two-story frame residence has a medium-pitched hipped roof. The front facade has three openings at both floors, with a simple entrance on the left side of the front facade. All other openings are single one-over-one windows with non-functioning shutters. The entire residence is covered in vinyl siding. Some original window openings have been enclosed.
1 non-contributing

6327 Minnesota
1926
Style or Category: Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements
Second Style or Form: Bungalow/Craftsman
Original Use: multiple residence Present Use: multiple residence
Architect: I. N. Kirth Builder: Barth Building and Real Estate Co.

This two-story brick two-family flat has a flat roof with terra cotta coping and square corners.

The cornice is corbelled brick. The two-bay facade has two doors at the second bay, accessed by concrete steps with brick sides. The first bay on both floors is a ribbon of three windows, which share a sill. The second bay on the second floor is a single window. There is one non-contributing frame garage.
1 contributing, 1 non-contributing

6329 Minnesota
1926
Style or Category: Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements
Second Style or Form: Bungalow/Craftsman
Original Use: multiple residence Present Use: multiple residence
Architect: I. N. Kirth Builder: Barth Building and Real Estate Co.

This two-story brick two-family flat has a flat roof with terra cotta coping and square corners. The cornice is corbelled brick. The two-bay facade has two doors at the second bay, accessed by concrete steps with brick sides. They are sheltered by a gable roof overhang, which appears to be original. The first bay on both floors is a ribbon of three windows, which share a sill. The second bay on the second floor is a single window. There is one non-contributing frame garage.
1 contributing, 1 non-contributing

Pennsylvania

5600 Pennsylvania
1905
Style or Category: Late Victorian
Second Style or Form: Richardsonian Romanesque
Original Use: single residence Present Use: single residence
Architect: J. V. Kinney Builder: J. V. Kinney

This one-story brick residence has a flat roof with a stepped parapet and terra cotta coping. The front facade has a simple stepped or square parapet, with a corbelled brick dentil cornice. The window and front door on the front facade are both beneath a simple arch of brick stretchers, outlined by a brick stringcourse. The visible rusticated stone foundation has been painted white.
1 contributing

5602 Pennsylvania
1889
Style or Category: Late Victorian
Second Style or Form: Second Empire

Original Use: single residence
Present Use: single residence
Architect: unknown
Builder: J. P. Rousch

This modest one-story brick residence adheres to the Second Empire style with a modified mansard roof with decorative brackets. The entrance is on the side of the residence beneath a simple porch with a wooden railing. Two windows on the front facade are both single three-over-ones, with decorative lug stone sills and segmental arched lintels of variegated brick. The rusticated stone foundation has been painted white. There is one non-contributing frame garage.
1 contributing, 1 non-contributing

5603 Pennsylvania
c. 1910
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 residence has a front facing gable roof. The residence is covered in stucco, although it is likely constructed of brick. No definitive permit was available to date the residence, although a 1922 permit was taken out for substantial alterations. The large front porch has a low-pitched hipped roof with wooden columns sitting on tapered piers. There are two single windows on the front facade, both replacements that are small for their original openings.
1 contributing

5605 Pennsylvania
1923
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: A. Keim
Builder: A. Keim

This one-story brick residence has a front-facing gable roof. The front porch has a similar low-pitched gable roof with half-timbering. It is supported by tapered wooden columns on brick piers. The foundation of the residence is rusticated stone. There is one brick chimney. There is one non-contributing frame garage.
1 contributing, 1 non-contributing

5606 Pennsylvania
1889
Style or Category: Late Victorian

Second Style or Form: Queen Anne
Original Use: single residence — Present Use: single residence
Architect: unknown — Builder: J. P. Rouche

This one and one-half story frame residence has vinyl siding that mimics the original lap siding, a gable roof, and an "L" shaped plan. The front facade includes a square bay, with a shed roof and double windows. At the half story level are two small square windows. All windows are replacements though the original fenestration remains intact.
1 contributing

5609 Pennsylvania
1923
Style or Category: Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements
Second Style or Form: Bungalow/Craftsman
Original Use: single residence — Present Use: single residence
Architect: A. Keim — Builder: A. Keim

This one-story brick residence has a front-facing gable roof. The front porch has a similar low-pitched gable roof with half-timbering. It is supported by tapered stone piers. The foundation of the residence is rusticated stone. There is one brick chimney.
1 contributing

5610 Pennsylvania
1888
Style or Category: Late Victorian
Second Style or Form: Queen Anne
Original Use: single residence — Present Use: single residence
Architect: unknown — Builder: J. P. Rouche

This one-story frame residence has a gable roof and an L-shaped plan. There are two internal brick chimneys. The entrance to the residence sits under a small porch within the corner of the "L". There is a square shaped bay on the front facade, with a single three-over-one window. There is one non-contributing frame garage.
1 contributing, 1 non-contributing

5612 Pennsylvania
1888
Style or Category: Late Victorian
Second Style or Form: Queen Anne
Original Use: single-family residence — Present Use: single-family residence

Architect: unknown Builder: J. P. Rouche

This one-story frame residence has a gable roof and an L-shaped plan. There are two internal brick chimneys. A small hipped-roof addition sits within the "L" of the plan. The addition includes the front entrance and several side windows. There is a square shaped bay on the front facade, with a single three-over-one window. There is one non-contributing frame garage
1 contributing, 1 non-contributing

5613 Pennsylvania (Photo 8)
1888
Style or Category: Other: Vernacular Classical
Second Style or Form:
Original Use: single residence Present Use: single residence
Architect: unknown Builder: unknown

This one-story frame residence is one bay wide and has a cross gable roof. The entrance is at the south side beneath a small porch with a shed roof and wrought iron supports. There are two windows on the front facade, each single three-over-one, with non-functioning shutters. The entire residence is covered in vinyl siding.
1 contributing

5614 Pennsylvania
1977
Style or Category: Modern Movement
Second Style or Form: Ranch Style
Original Use: single residence Present Use: single residence
Architect: Francis Perricone Builder: unknown

This non-contributing one-story frame residence has a low-pitched side-gabled roof and a concrete foundation. The residence is covered in a variegated brick veneer. The left bay on the front facade includes a double window and the front door, which is accessed by a small concrete porch with iron railings. To the right of the front entrance is a small one-over-one window with non-functioning shutters. The third bay is a one-car garage, with a gable roof a couple of feet lower than the roof of the main residence.
1 non-contributing

5615 Pennsylvania (Photo 8)
1888
Style or Category: Other: Vernacular Classical
Second Style or Form:

Original Use: single residence
Present Use: single residence
Architect: unknown
Builder: unknown

This one-story frame residence has a cross gable roof. A small addition has been added to the south facade, and the entrance is located here. The main facade has two small windows which appear to be two-over-two. Each are covered by metal awnings, and the residence is covered in vinyl siding. There is an internal brick chimney.
1 contributing

5617 Pennsylvania (Photo 8)
c. 1885
Style or Category: Other: Vernacular Classical
Second Style or Form:
Original Use: single residence
Present Use: single residence
Architect: unknown
Builder: unknown

This one-story brick residence has a front-facing gable roof, and is nearly identical to 5619 Pennsylvania. The front door is on the left side of the front facade and is accessed by a small concrete porch, and covered with a metal awning. To the right of the door is a single one-over-one window with a stone sill and lintel. There is an internal brick chimney. No permits were found for 5617 and 5619 Pennsylvania, although street numbering certificates were taken out in 1888, at the same time as 5313 and 5615 Pennsylvania. It is possible the residences were built at this time, or were built earlier. They do not appear on the Hopkins map of 1883.
1 contributing

5619 Pennsylvania (Photo 8)
c. 1885
Style or Category: Other: Vernacular Classical
Second Style or Form:
Original Use: single residence
Present Use: single residence
Architect: unknown
Builder: unknown

This one-story brick residence has a front-facing gable roof, and is nearly identical to 5617 Pennsylvania. The front door is on the left side of the front facade and is accessed by a small concrete porch, and covered with a metal awning. To the right of the door is a single one-over-one window with a stone sill and lintel. There is an internal brick chimney. Some of its carved decorated verge board is still intact. No permits were found for 5617 and 5619 Pennsylvania, although street numbering certificates were taken out in 1888, at the same time as 5313 and 5615 Pennsylvania. It is possible the residences were built at this time, or were built earlier. They do not appear on the Hopkins map of 1883.

1 contributing

5623 Pennsylvania
1911
Style or Category: Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements
Second Style or Form: Bungalow/Craftsman
Original Use: single residence Present Use: single-family residence
Architect: E. F. Nolte Builder: Louis H. Bosso

This two-story brick residence has a front facing high-pitched gable roof. The front porch extends the entire length of the front facade and has a shed roof supported by square brick columns. The simple wooden cornice has two wooden brackets. The brick work above the second story uses a contrasting colored brick to create a pattern similar to half-timbering. Windows are all single one-over-one with stone sills. The front entrance and door appears to be original and features a transom and side-light window. There is one contributing frame garage.
2 contributing

5625 Pennsylvania
1911
Style or Category: Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements
Second Style or Form: Bungalow/Craftsman
Original Use: single residence Present Use: single residence
Architect: E. F. Nolte Builder: Louis H. Bosso

This two-story brick residence has a front facing high-pitched gable roof. The front entrance is beneath a hipped-roof front porch with square brick columns. The front entry features a transom and a side-light window. The first floor window is single one-over-one with a stone sill and a label mold of contrasting brick. The two second floor windows are single with the upper pane in a multiple diamond pattern. Each has a stone sill and a brick lintel in a contrasting brick. There is one contributing brick garage.
2 contributing

5711 Pennsylvania
1902
Style or Category: Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements
Second Style or Form: Bungalow/Craftsman
Original Use: single residence Present Use: single residence
Architect: unknown Builder: F. J. Fendler

This one-story brick residence has a flat roof with a simply shaped parapet and a brick cornice. One the right side of the front facade is the front entrance, which is accessed by a small porch. The front door and transom are sheltered by a wooden awning. To the left of the front entrance is a paired window with a stone sill, beneath a metal awning. A basement window is above ground on the front facade. The brick has been painted.
1 contributing

5712 Pennsylvania
1890
Style or Category: Other: Vernacular Classical
Second Style or Form:
Original Use: single residence Present Use: single residence
Architect: unknown Builder: unknown

This two-story frame residence has a steeply-pitched front facing gable roof. There is a hipped roof front porch, with wrought iron supports. On the right side of the front facade is the front door with a transom. To the left is a single one-over-one window. There are two single windows at the second floor, and a small rectangular window at the attic level. The entire residence appears to be covered in asbestos siding.
1 contributing

5714 Pennsylvania
1926
Style or Category: Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements
Second Style or Form: Bungalow/Craftsman
Original Use: single residence Present Use: single residence
Architect: Naert Builder: Naert

This one-story brick bungalow has a medium pitched front facing gable roof, with a low-pitched front facing gable front porch. The front porch has half-timbering and tapered brick supports. Beneath the porch is the front door on the left side of the front facade, and a band of three windows on the right. There is a small rectangular window at the attic level.
1 contributing

5719 Pennsylvania
1911
Style or Category: Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements
Second Style or Form: Bungalow/Craftsman
Original Use: single residence Present Use: single residence
Architect: A. P. Reiser Builder: William Degenhardt

This two-story brick residence has a steeply pitched front-facing gable roof. The original front porch is still intact and features a front facing gable roof with terra cotta tiles, and square brick columns with Corinthian capitals. The front entrance has sidelights and a transom. To the left of the front porch is a double window with a continuous sill which divides the facade into two areas of contrasting brick. At the second floor are two three-over-one windows, which are probably original. These windows have stone sills.
1 contributing

5721 Pennsylvania
1912
Style or Category: Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements
Second Style or Form: Bungalow/Craftsman
Original Use: single residence Present Use: single residence
Architect: A. P. Reiser Builder: William Degenhardt

This two-story brick residence has a simply shaped parapet roof with terra cotta coping. There is a wooden cornice with brackets. The original front porch is intact and has a front facing gable roof with exposed rafters and brackets, supported by brick columns. There are two single windows on the first floor, each with stone sills. The second floor has three single one-over-one windows with stone sills.
1 contributing

5723 Pennsylvania
1912
Style or Category: Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements
Second Style or Form: Bungalow/Craftsman
Original Use: single residence Present Use: single residence
Architect: A. P. Reiser Builder: William Degenhardt

This two-story brick residence has a stepped parapet roof with terra cotta coping. There is a wooden cornice with brackets. The original front porch is intact, and it has a front facing gable roof with exposed rafters and brackets, supported by brick columns. There are two single windows on the first floor, each with stone sills. The second floor has three single one-over-one windows with stone sills.
1 contributing

5800 Pennsylvania
1896
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 residence has a flat roof with slightly shaped parapet. The front facade is two bays wide, with paired windows divided by wooden mullions at both the first and second floor. The front entrance is on the right side of the front facade, beneath a small awning. Metal awnings are above the windows.
1 contributing

5804 Pennsylvania
1896
Style or Category: Late Victorian
Second Style or Form: Richardsonian Romanesque
Original Use: single residence Present Use: single residence
Architect: unknown Builder: G. W. Lane

This one-story brick residence has a flat roof with terra cotta coping and brick corbelling at the cornice. It as a slight "L" shaped plan. The bay closest to the street has a paired window with a simple wooden mullion and a stone sill. Its appearance is obscured by a metal awning. Beneath this window are above-ground basement windows, also a pair divided by a wooden mullion. The front entrance is beneath a small porch on the south side of the residence within the "L" shape of the plan. The front door has its original transom.
1 contributing

5806 Pennsylvania
1896
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 one-story brick residence has a complicated cross hipped roof with a front facing gable with returned eaves. Beneath the gable is a paired window with a simple wooden mullion and a stone sill. Its appearance is obscured by a metal awning. Beneath this window are above-ground basement windows, also a pair divided by a wooden mullion. The front entrance is beneath a small porch on the south side of the residence within the "L" shape of the plan.
1 contributing

5810 Pennsylvania

c. 1882
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 two-story frame residence has a front facing gable roof. The two-bay front facade is two bays wide. The front entrance is on the right, beneath a wooden awning, and approached by a concrete porch. Windows are all single one-over-one, and covered with metal awnings. The entire residence appears to be covered in asbestos siding. There looks to be two additions to the back, and two-story sleeping porch, and a one-story brick addition. There is one non-contributing frame garage.
1 contributing, 1 non-contributing

5815 Pennsylvania
1985
Style or Category: Modern Movement
Second Style or Form:
Original Use: religious facility Present Use: religious facility
Architect: unknown Builder: unknown

This one-story brick religious facility has a front facing low-pitched gable roof, with vinyl siding within the pediment of the gable. The front facade has a large porte cochere with a low-pitched gable roof, vinyl siding within the pediment, and square brick supports. It shelters double entrance doors.
1 non-contributing

5816 Pennsylvania
1950
Style or Category: Modern Movement
Second Style or Form:
Original Use: single-family residence Present Use: single-family residence
Architect: unknown Builder: Carl Hinrichs

This one-story brick residence has a medium-pitched front facing gable roof and a poured concrete foundation. The simple front facade has the front door on the far left side. To the right are two different pairs of single windows. All are beneath metal awnings.
1 non-contributing

5901 Pennsylvania

c.1875
Style or Category: Other: Vernacular Classical
Second Style or Form:
Original Use: single residence Present Use: single residence
Architect: unknown Builder: unknown

This two-story frame residence appears to be on the Hopkins map of 1883. It has a front facing gable with returned eaves. There is a central brick chimney. It is one bay wide, and at the second floor there is one single window. The first floor openings are obscured by a large frame porch with a shed roof. The entire residence has been covered in what looks to be a knotty pine siding. This residence burned in 2008. There is one non-contributing frame garage.
2 non-contributing

5907 Pennsylvania (Photo 7)
1884
Style or Category: Other: Vernacular Classical
Second Style or Form:
Original Use: single residence Present Use: single residence
Architect: unknown Builder: unknown

This one-story frame residence has a front facing gable roof and is one bay wide. A low-pitched gable roof porch extends the length of the front facade. It shelters a door and a single window with non-functioning shutters. There is a central brick chimney. The entire residence is covered in vinyl siding.
1 contributing

5911 Pennsylvania
1885
Style or Category: Other: Vernacular Classical
Second Style or Form:
Original Use: single residence Present Use: single residence
Architect: unknown Builder: unknown

This one-story frame residence has a low-pitched hipped roof that extends to create a small veranda with wooden supports. The front of the residence is one bay wide, with two openings. This includes a door on the left and a single window, with non-functioning shutters, on the right. There is a central brick chimney.
1 contributing

5913 Pennsylvania

1964
Style or Category: Modern Movement
Second Style or Form:
Original Use: single residence — Present Use: single residence
Architect: unknown — Builder: Robert M. Harrison, Joseph Greco

This one-story variegated brick residence has a low-pitched hipped roof and a concrete foundation. The front facade has two openings, a rectangular window and a front door. Both are sheltered by one large metal awning. The door is accessed by a small concrete porch.
1 non-contributing

5916 Pennsylvania
1955
Style or Category: Modern Movement
Second Style or Form:
Original Use: single residence — Present Use: single residence
Architect: unknown — Builder: Delbert P. Combs, Jr.

This one-story brick residence has a low-pitched side gabled roof and a concrete foundation. The two-bay facade has four openings. The first bay includes a rectangular window and a single window, both with brick sills and covered with metal awnings. The second bay includes the front door, and a large picture window, also with a brick sill. The front door and picture window share a metal awning. The bottom 1/4 of the front facade is covered in simulated masonry.
There is one non-contributing frame garage.
2 non-contributing

5917 Pennsylvania (Photo 5)
c.1870
Style or Category: Other: Vernacular Classical
Second Style or Form:
Original Use: single residence — Present Use: single residence
Architect: unknown — Builder: unknown

This one-story brick residence has a gable roof with an extended slope or catslide on the north side of the residence. All windows have segmental arched lintels and brick sills. The front facade has a front porch with a shed roof, which is a later addition. It shelters a door and one window. At the half story level is a single small window with six panes. There are several single windows on the south side facade.
1 contributing

5922 Pennsylvania
1955
Style or Category: Modern Movement
Second Style or Form:
Original Use: single residence — Present Use: single residence
Architect: unknown — Builder: Delbert P. Combs, Jr.

This one-story brick residence has a low-pitched side gabled roof and a concrete foundation. The two-bay facade has four openings. The first bay includes a rectangular window and a single one-over-one window, both with brick sills. The second bay includes the front door, and a large picture window, also with a brick sill. The bottom 1/4 of the front facade is covered in simulated masonry.
1 non-contributing

5923 Pennsylvania
1964
Style or Category: Modern Movement
Second Style or Form:
Original Use: single residence — Present Use: single residence
Architect: Burton J. Lipman — Builder: Yerly Development Co.

This one-story frame residence has a low-pitched gable roof and a concrete foundation. The front facade is one bay wide with two openings. They include a door on the left, approached by a small concrete porch. To the right is a rectangular window. Beneath this window, to the foundation, is brick veneer. The rest of the residence is covered in siding.
1 non-contributing

5927 Pennsylvania
c.1890
Style or Category: Other: Vernacular Classical
Second Style or Form:
Original Use: single residence — Present Use: single residence
Architect: unknown — Builder: unknown

This one-story frame residence has a cross gable roof and an L-shaped plan. The gable end facing the street is one bay wide, and has a paired window with non-functioning shutters. The entrance is on the south side, as are three single one-over-one windows.
1 contributing

5928 Pennsylvania

1955
Style or Category: Modern Movement
Second Style or Form:
Original Use: single residence — Present Use: single residence
Architect: unknown — Builder: Delbert P. Combs, Jr.

This one-story brick residence has a low-pitched side gabled roof and a concrete foundation. The two-bay facade has four openings. The first bay includes a rectangular window and a single window, both with brick sills and sheltered by metal awnings. The second bay includes the front door, and a large picture window, also with a brick sill and sheltered by a metal awning.
1 non-contributing

5929 Pennsylvania
1892
Style or Category: Late Victorian
Second Style or Form: Queen Anne
Original Use: single residence — Present Use: single residence
Architect: unknown — Builder: J. V. Kinney

This one-story brick Queen Anne cottage has a cross gable roof and an L-shaped plan. The gable end facing the street is one bay wide and has fish scale shingles within the pediment. There is a paired window with a brick segmental arched opening. The rear portion of the residence is covered with siding and may be frame. It has an interior brick chimney. The entrance to the residence is along the south side, as are several single windows with segmental brick lintels and stone sills. There is one non-contributing frame garage.
1 contributing, 1 non-contributing

6000 Pennsylvania
1903
Style or Category: Late 19th and 20th Century Revival Styles
Second Style or Form:
Original Use: single residence — Present Use: single residence
Architect: John A. Boyers — Builder: John A. Boyers

This one-story brick residence has a flat roof with a shaped parapet with a curved central pediment and red terra cotta coping. There is some simple brick corbelling. The two-bay front facade has a large one-over-one window with a stone sill on the left. To the right is a small front porch, which is a later addition. There is one non-contributing frame garage.
1 contributing, 1 non-contributing

6001 Pennsylvania (Photo 3)
c. 1860
Style or Category: Other: Vernacular Classical
Second Style or Form:
Original Use: single residence — Present Use: single residence
Architect: unknown — Builder: unknown

This two-story brick residence has a side gabled roof. A historic two-story brick addition with a flat roof is at the rear. The basement is partially above ground at the front of the residence. There are two small basement windows with stone lintels. The front entrance is on the right side. At the first floor level are two single six-over-six windows, with stone lintels and sills. Three similar windows are at the second floor level, although these replacement windows are one-over-one. With the addition the residence is three bays long.
1 contributing

6004 Pennsylvania (Photo 20)
1901
Style or Category: Late 19th and 20th Century Revival Styles
Second Style or Form:
Original Use: single residence — Present Use: single residence
Architect: John A. Boyers — Builder: John A. Boyers

This one-story brick residence has a flat roof with a simply shaped parapet with red terra cotta coping. It appears the original cornice and brick corbelling have been removed. The two-bay front facade has a large two-over-two window with a stone sill on the left. To the right is the front door with a filled in transom. This one-story brick residence has a flat roof red terra cotta coping. It appears the original cornice and brick corbelling have been removed. The two-bay front facade has a large one-over-one window with a stone sill on the left. It is obscured by a fiberglass awning. To the right is the front entrance beneath a gable roofed wooden awning. There is a small front porch, which is a later addition. The original wrought iron front fence in intact.
1 contributing

6006 Pennsylvania (Photo 20)
1901
Style or Category: Late 19th and 20th Century Revival Styles
Second Style or Form:
Original Use: single residence — Present Use: single residence
Architect: John A. Boyers — Builder: John A. Boyers

This one-story brick residence has a flat roof with red terra cotta coping. It appears the original cornice and brick corbelling have been removed. The two-bay front facade has a large one-over-one window with a stone sill on the left. It is obscured by a fiberglass awning. To the right is the front entrance beneath a gable roofed wooden awning. There is a small front porch, which is a later addition. The original wrought iron front fence in intact.
1 contributing

6008 Pennsylvania (Photo 20)
1901
Style or Category: Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals
Second Style or Form:
Original Use: single residence Present Use: single residence
Architect: John A. Boyers Builder: unknown

This one-story brick residence has a flat roof with red terra cotta coping, square corner pinnacles, and brick corbelling. The two-bay front facade has a large window with a stone sill on the right. It is obscured by a fiberglass awning. To the left is the front entrance beneath a gable roofed wooden awning. The original wrought iron front fence is intact.
There is one contributing frame garage.
2 contributing

6010 Pennsylvania (Photo 20)
1900
Style or Category: Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals
Second Style or Form:
Original Use: residence Present Use: residence
Architect: John A. Boyers Builder: John A. Boyers

This one-story brick residence has a flat roof with red terra cotta coping, and square corner pinnacles. The original brick corbelling has been removed. The two-bay front facade has two round-arched windows with a simple archivolt and a stone sill. To the right is the front entrance beneath a gable roofed wooden awning.
There is one contributing frame garage.
2 contributing

6011 Pennsylvania
c. 1875
Style or Category: Other: Vernacular Classical
Second Style or Form:
Original Use: single residence Present Use: single residence
Architect: unknown Builder: unknown

This two-story frame residence has a front facing gable roof and is one bay wide. At the first floor is a simple entrance and a single two-over-two window. It is sheltered by a hipped roof porch. At the second floor are two single two-over-two windows, each covered by a metal awning. There is a central interior brick chimney. The entire residence is covered in what appears to be asbestos siding.
1 contributing

6012 Pennsylvania (Photo 20)
1900
Style or Category: Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals
Second Style or Form:
Original Use: single residence Present Use: single residence
Architect: John A. Boyers Builder: John A. Boyers

This one-story brick residence has a flat roof with a stepped parapet with red terra cotta coping, and square corner pinnacles. The cornice has brick corbelling and white baker's brick in a simple diamond pattern. The two-bay front facade has two round-arched windows with a simple archivolt and a stone sill. To the right is the front entrance with a round arched opening and transom beneath a gable roofed wooden awning. There is one contributing frame garage.
2 contributing

6013 Pennsylvania
c. 1875
Style or Category: Other: Vernacular Classical
Second Style or Form:
Original Use: single residence Present Use: single residence
Architect: unknown Builder: unknown

This one and one-half story brick residence has a side gabled roof, with a pedimented dormer facing the street. The dormer has been clad in vinyl siding. The first floor has an entrance door with a transom and a single window. They are sheltered by a wooden porch with a front facing gable roof. The cornice of the residence consists of brick dentils. There is one non-contributing frame garage.
1 contributing, 1 non-contributing

6015 Pennsylvania
1961
Style or Category: Modern Movement
Second Style or Form:

Original Use: single residence
Present Use: single residence
Architect: unknown
Builder: Joseph W. Cloud

This one-story frame residence has a low-pitched front facing gable roof and a concrete foundation. The front facade has two openings; a front door is on the left, sheltered by a canvas awning. It is accessed by a small concrete porch with metal railings. To the right is a rectangular window, also with a canvas awning. The entire residence is covered in what appears to be asbestos siding.
1 non-contributing

6016 Pennsylvania (Photo 20)
1903
Style or Category: Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals
Second Style or Form:
Original Use: single residence
Present Use: single residence
Architect: John A. Boyers
Builder: John A. Boyers

This one-story brick residence has a flat roof with red terra cotta coping, square corner pinnacles, and brick corbelling. The two-bay front facade has a large window with a stone sill on the right. To the left is the front door with a transom. The entrance is sheltered by a front porch with a hipped roof with wrought iron supports. There is one non-contributing frame garage.
1 contributing, 1 non-contributing

6017 Pennsylvania
1961
Style or Category: Modern Movement
Second Style or Form:
Original Use: single residence
Present Use: single residence
Architect: unknown
Builder: Joseph W. Cloud

This one-story frame residence has a low-pitched front facing gable roof and a concrete foundation. The front facade has two openings; a front door is on the left, sheltered by a metal awning. It is accessed by a small concrete porch with metal railings. To the right is a rectangular window opening, where two vinyl replacement windows have been inserted.
1 non-contributing

6018 Pennsylvania (Photo 20)
1903
Style or Category: Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals
Second Style or Form:

Original Use: single residence
Architect: John A. Boyers
Present Use: single residence
Builder: John A. Boyers

This one-story brick residence has a flat roof with white glazed terra cotta coping. It appears the original brick corbelling has been removed. The two-bay front facade has a large one-over-one window with a stone sill on the right. To the left is the front door, sheltered beneath a wooden gable-roofed awning. There is one non-contributing concrete block garage.
1 contributing, 1 non-contributing

6019 Pennsylvania
1961
Style or Category: Modern Movement
Second Style or Form:
Original Use: single residence
Architect: unknown
Present Use: single residence
Builder: Joseph W. Cloud

This one-story frame residence has a low-pitched front facing gable roof and a concrete foundation. The front facade has two openings; a front door is on the left, sheltered by a metal awning. It is accessed by a small concrete porch with metal railings. To the right is a rectangular window, also with a metal awning. The entire residence is covered in what appears to be asbestos siding.
1 non-contributing

6020 Pennsylvania
1903
Style or Category: Late 19th and 20th Century Revival Styles
Second Style or Form:
Original Use: single residence
Architect: John A. Boyers
Present Use: single residence
Builder: unknown

This one-story brick residence has a flat roof with a shaped parapet that has a stepped pediment. There are red terra cotta coping, square corner pinnacles, and brick corbelling. The two-bay front facade has a large two-over-two window with a stone sill and brick segmental arched lintel on the right. To the left is the front door with a transom. The entrance is sheltered by a wooden awning with a gable roof. The entrance is accessed by a small wooden porch. There is one non-contributing frame garage.
1 contributing, 1 non-contributing

6021 Pennsylvania
1961

Style or Category: Modern Movement
Second Style or Form:
Original Use: single residence Present Use: single residence
Architect: unknown Builder: Joseph W. Cloud

This one-story frame residence has a low-pitched front facing gable roof and a concrete foundation. The front facade has two openings; a front door is on the left, sheltered by a metal awning. It is accessed by a small concrete porch with metal railings. To the right is a rectangular window, also with a metal awning. The entire residence is covered in what appears to be asbestos siding.
1 non-contributing

6022 Pennsylvania
1903
Style or Category: Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals
Second Style or Form:
Original Use: single residence Present Use: single residence
Architect: John A. Boyers Builder: unknown

This one-story brick residence has a flat roof with a shaped parapet that has a stepped pediment. There are red terra cotta coping, square corner pinnacles, and brick corbelling. The two-bay front facade has a large two-over-two window with a stone sill and brick segmental arched lintel on the right. To the left is the front door with a transom. The entrance is sheltered by a wooden awning with a gable roof. The entrance is accessed by a small wooden porch.
1 contributing

6023 Pennsylvania
1961
Style or Category: Modern Movement
Second Style or Form:
Original Use: single residence Present Use: single residence
Architect: unknown Builder: Joseph W. Cloud

This one-story frame residence has a low-pitched front facing gable roof and a concrete foundation. The front facade has two openings; a front door sheltered by a metal awning is on the left. It is accessed by a small concrete porch with metal railings. To the right is a rectangular window, also with a metal awning. The entire residence is covered in what appears to be asbestos siding.
1 non-contributing

6024 Pennsylvania
1903
Style or Category: Late 19th and Early 20th Century Revivals
Second Style or Form:
Original Use: single residence — Present Use: single residence
Architect: John A. Boyers — Builder: unknown

This one-story brick residence has a flat roof with a shaped parapet that has a stepped pediment. There are red terra cotta coping, square corner pinnacles, and brick corbelling. The two-bay front facade has a large one-over-one window with a stone sill and brick segmental arched lintel on the right. To the left is the front door sheltered by a wooden front porch with a gable roof.
1 contributing

6026 Pennsylvania
1903
Style or Category: Late 19th and 20th Century Revival Styles
Second Style or Form:
Original Use: single residence — Present Use: single residence
Architect: John A. Boyers — Builder: unknown

This one-story brick residence has a flat roof with a shaped parapet that has a stepped pediment. There are red terra cotta coping, square corner pinnacles, and brick corbelling. The two-bay front facade has a large two-over-two window with a stone sill and brick segmental arched lintel on the right. To the left is the front door with a transom. There is a concrete stoop with wrought iron railings.
1 contributing

6100 Pennsylvania
1961
Style or Category: Modern Movement
Second Style or Form:
Original Use: single residence — Present Use: single residence
Architect: unknown — Builder: Joseph W. Cloud

This one-story frame residence has a low-pitched hipped roof with overhanging eaves and a concrete foundation. The front facade has two bay openings. There is a rectangular picture window on the left. To the right is the original front door.
1 non-contributing

6101 Pennsylvania

1961
Style or Category: Modern Movement
Second Style or Form:
Original Use: single residence — Present Use: single residence
Architect: — Builder: Joseph W. Cloud

This one-story frame residence has a low-pitched front facing gable roof and a concrete foundation. The front facade has two openings; a front door sheltered by a metal awning is on the right. It is accessed by a small concrete porch with metal railings. To the left is a rectangular window, also with a metal awning. The entire residence is covered in what appears to be asbestos siding.
1 non-contributing

6102-6104 Pennsylvania
c. 1900
Style or Category: Late 19th and 20th Century Revival Styles
Second Style or Form:
Original Use: multiple residence — Present Use: multiple residence
Architect: unknown — Builder: unknown

This one-story brick duplex has a flat roof with terra cotta coping. The front facade is symmetrical, with two separate paired one-over-one windows. Each has a stone sill and a brick segmental arched lintel. Both entrances are located on the sides of the buildings, and are accessed by concrete porches. There is one non-contributing concrete block garage.
1 contributing, 1 non-contributing

6103 Pennsylvania
1961
Style or Category: Modern Movement
Second Style or Form:
Original Use: single residence — Present Use: single residence
Architect: unknown — Builder: Joseph W. Cloud

This one-story frame residence has a low-pitched front facing gable roof and a concrete foundation. The front facade has two openings; a front door sheltered by a metal awning is on the right. It is accessed by a small concrete porch with metal railings. To the left is a rectangular window, also with a metal awning. The entire residence is covered in what appears to be asbestos siding.
1 non-contributing

6105 Pennsylvania
c.1885
Style or Category: Other: Vernacular Classical
Second Style or Form:
Original Use: single residence Present Use: single residence
Architect: unknown Builder: unknown

This one-story frame residence has a medium-pitched front facing gable roof and aluminum siding that mimics the original lap siding. The front facade has a door and a rectangular window. There is a front porch constructed likely during the period of significance with a concrete block foundation, a hipped roof and wrought iron supports.
1 contributing

6106 Pennsylvania
1893
Style or Category: Late Victorian
Second Style or Form: Queen Anne
Original Use: single residence Present Use: single residence
Architect: unknown Builder: unknown

This one and one-half story frame residence has a front facing gable roof. There is a large square window with multiple panes. On the south side of the residence is a small shed roof porch addition, with a rectangular window on the street facade. The entire residence is covered in asbestos siding. There is one non-contributing frame garage.
1 contributing, 1 non-contributing

6107 Pennsylvania
c.1885
Style or Category: Other: Vernacular Classical
Second Style or Form:
Original Use: single residence Present Use: single residence
Architect: unknown Builder: unknown

This one-story frame residence has a low-pitched hipped roof. The front facade has a door and a single window. They are sheltered by a hipped roof front porch with wooden supports and a stone foundation. There is a central brick chimney.
1 contributing

6109 Pennsylvania
c.1885

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

This one-story frame residence has a low-pitched front facing gable roof and aluminum siding that mimics the original lap siding. There is a front porch with a shed roof and metal supports. It shelters a door on the left and a window with non-functioning shutters on the right.
1 contributing

6110 Pennsylvania
1892
Style or Category: Other: Vernacular Classical
Second Style or Form:
Original Use: single residence Present Use: single residence
Architect: unknown Builder: unknown

This one-story frame residence has a medium-pitched roof with a front facing gable. The front facade has a paired window with mullion obscured by a metal awning. The entrance is on the south side. There is a central interior brick chimney. The entire residence is covered with asbestos siding, with simulated masonry below the window.
1 contributing

6111-6113 Pennsylvania
c.1875
Style or Category: Other: Vernacular Classical
Second Style or Form:
Original Use: single residence Present Use: single residence
Architect: unknown Builder: unknown

This two-story frame residence has a side gable roof and aluminum siding that mimics the original lap siding. Two central interior chimneys are visible. The first floor has a slightly left of center front door, sheltered by a gable roof front porch on wrought iron supports. There are three single windows with non-functioning shutters. At the second floor are five single windows with non-functioning shutters. Despite the presence of replacement windows the original fenestration is intact.

There is one contributing outbuilding at the rear of the lot constructed c. 1885. The building is a frame alley residence with a side gabled roof and a central brick chimney. The residence is covered in vinyl siding which attempts to mimic the appearance of the original lap siding.

2 contributing

6112 Pennsylvania
1908
Style or Category: Late Victorian
Second Style or Form: Richardsonian Romanesque
Original Use: single residence — Present Use: single residence
Architect: Tim Ryan — Builder: unknown

This one-story brick residence has a flat roof with a shaped parapet that has a central triangular pediment. The cornice has brick corbelling. The one opening on the front facade is a round arched window with a brick archivolt and stone sill. The entrance to the residence is on the south side.
1 contributing

6114-6116 Pennsylvania
1900
Style or Category: Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals
Second Style or Form:
Original Use: commercial/residence — Present Use: residence
Architect: unknown — Builder: J. V. Kinney

This one-story brick store and residence has a flat roof with a stepped parapet with red terra cotta coping. There is a central square stepped pediment, with square pinnacles, on the front facade. The left bay of the residence is the original residence space, with a single one-over-one window with a stone sill and brick segmental arched lintel, and a front door with a transom. A small wooden awning with a gable roof shelters the front door. The right bay is the original storefront. The cast iron window is lintel is still in place, but the original windows have been removed and filled in with brick.
1 contributing

6120 Pennsylvania
c. 1890
Style or Category: Late Victorian
Second Style or Form: Queen Anne
Original Use: single residence — Present Use: single residence
Architect: unknown — Builder: unknown

This two-story frame residence has a complicated roof, with a hipped roof on the main body of the residence, and an intersecting front-facing gable towards Pennsylvania Ave. The gable has a

pediment, and tops a single bay which has paired windows at both the first and second floor. The second bay sits back a few feet, and includes the front door, which is sheltered by a shed roof porch with wrought iron supports. Above the porch, there is a single one-over-one window at the second floor; the original fenestration is intact. The residence is covered in vinyl siding.
1 contributing

6208 Pennsylvania
1894
Style or Category: Late Victorian
Second Style or Form: Queen Anne
Original Use: single residence Present Use: single residence
Architect: unknown Builder: unknown

This one and one-half story brick residence has a front facing gable roof. The gable end facing the street is one bay wide, with a paired window with a brick segmental arched opening and brick corbelling, at the first floor. The half story level has vinyl siding at the pediment, and a single one-over-one window. The entrance is on the south side. There is one non-contributing frame garage.
1 contributing, 1 non-contributing

6210 Pennsylvania
c. 1895
Style or Category: Late Victorian
Second Style or Form:
Original Use: single residence Present Use: single residence
Architect: unknown Builder: unknown

This one-story brick residence has a flat roof with terra cotta coping. There is a simple brick corbelled cornice. The front facade is one bay wide, with a paired window with a stone sill. The entrance is located on the south side facade. Windows and doors are sheltered with fiberglass awnings. There is one non-contributing frame garage.
1 contributing, 1 non-contributing

6212 Pennsylvania
c. 1895
Style or Category: Late Victorian
Second Style or Form:
Original Use: single residence Present Use: single residence
Architect: unknown Builder: unknown

This one-story brick residence has a flat roof with terra cotta coping. The cornice is corbelled brick. The front facade has two openings. The entrance is on the right, sheltered by a small wooden gable roofed awning. To the left is a paired window with a stone sill and brick segmental arched lintel. There is one non-contributing frame garage.
1 contributing, 1 non-contributing

6213 Pennsylvania
c. 1875
Style or Category: Other: Vernacular Classical
Second Style or Form:
Original Use: single residence Present Use: single residence
Architect: unknown Builder: unknown

This two-story frame residence has a front facing gable roof, and a central interior brick chimney. The front facade is two bays wide, with a front entrance at the second bay. It is sheltered by a small porch with a gable end, a concrete foundation and wooden supports. All other openings are single one-over-one windows. The entire residence is covered in vinyl siding.
1 contributing

6216 Pennsylvania
c. 1895
Style or Category: Late Victorian
Second Style or Form:
Original Use: single residence Present Use: single residence
Architect: unknown Builder: unknown

This one-story brick residence has a flat roof with terra cotta coping. The cornice is corbelled brick. The front facade has two openings, with the entrance on the right. On the left is a paired window with transoms, a stone sill and brick segmental arched lintel. A large front porch with a front facing gable roof and wooden supports is a later addition that nevertheless appears to date to the period of significance. There is one non-contributing frame garage.
1 contributing, 1 non-contributing

6219-6221 Pennsylvania
1959
Style or Category: Modern Movement
Second Style or Form:
Original Use: single residence Present Use: single residence

Architect: unknown Builder: Hampshire Building Co.

This one story brick duplex has a side-gabled roof. The residence is turned, so the main facade and entrances are on the south side of the residence. The front facade is symmetrical, with a central entrance of two doors. They are flanked on either side by rectangular windows and then small square windows. Two small square windows are on the gable end facing Pennsylvania Ave.
1 non-contributing

6220 Pennsylvania
1891
Style or Category: Late Victorian
Second Style or Form: Queen Anne
Original Use: single residence Present Use: single residence
Architect: unknown Builder: unknown

This one-story frame residence has a cross gable roof. The gable end has a single bay window. The second bay includes a front door with transom, located at the side gabled south section of the residence. It is sheltered by a shed roof porch. The building is covered in aluminum siding. There is one contributing frame garage.
2 contributing
6222-6224 Pennsylvania
1892
Style or Category: Late Victorian
Second Style or Form: Second Empire
Original Use: single residence Present Use: single residence
Architect: unknown Builder: unknown

This one-story brick duplex is two bays wide, with entrances on the south and north side facade. The front facade has been covered in vinyl siding, but originally had a mansard roof. There are paired windows at each bay. There is one contributing frame garage.
1 contributing, 1 non-contributing

6223 Pennsylvania
1897
Style or Category: Late Victorian
Second Style or Form:
Original Use: single residence Present Use: single residence
Architect: unknown Builder: unknown

This one-story brick residence has a flat roof with a brick corbelled cornice. The front facade is one bay wide, with a paired window with a stone sill and brick segmental arched lintel. There are above ground basement windows, with segmental arched lintels, on the front facade. The entrance is on the south side, accessed by a small porch. All windows are covered with metal awnings. There is one non-contributing frame garage.
1 contributing, 1 non-contributing

6225-6227 Pennsylvania
1959
Style or Category: Modern Movement
Second Style or Form:
Original Use: multiple residence — Present Use: multiple residence
Architect: unknown — Builder: Hampshire Building Co.

This one story brick duplex has a side-gabled roof. The front facade is symmetrical, with a central entrance of two doors sheltered by a metal awning. They are flanked on either side by rectangular windows and then small square windows.
1 non-contributing

6228 Pennsylvania
1891
Style or Category: Late Victorian
Second Style or Form:
Original Use: residence — Present Use: residence
Architect: unknown — Builder: unknown

This one-story frame residence has a cross gable roof and an L-shaped plan. The gable facing end has a paired window, with a wooden surround, sheltered by a metal awning. The entrance to the residence is on the south side, sheltered by a shed roof porch. The entire residence is covered with asbestos siding.
1 contributing

6300 Pennsylvania
1892
Style or Category: No Style/Mixed
Second Style or Form:
Original Use: single residence — Present Use: single residence
Architect: unknown — Builder: unknown

This one-story frame residence has a cross gabled roof. The gable end has a large bay window with a hipped roof. The second bay, on the side of the gable, has one single window with non-

functioning shutters. There is a central interior brick chimney. The original siding has been covered or replaced with vinyl siding, and the original fenestration remains intact.
There is one non-contributing frame garage.
1 contributing, 1 non-contributing

6306 Pennsylvania
1891
Style or Category: No Style/Mixed
Second Style or Form:
Original Use: single residence Present Use: single residence
Architect: unknown Builder: unknown

This one-story frame residence has a flat roof with a simple mansard. The front facade is symmetrical, with a central front door, flanked on either side by single windows. There is an exterior brick chimney on the north side facade. There is one non-contributing frame garage.
2 non-contributing

6310 Pennsylvania
1894
Style or Category: Other: Vernacular Classical
Second Style or Form:
Original Use: single residence Present Use: single residence
Architect: unknown Builder: unknown

This one-story frame residence has a front facing gable roof. The front facade is one bay wide, with a single four-over-one window. The entrance is on the south side. The original siding has been covered or replaced with vinyl siding. There is one non-contributing frame garage.
1 contributing, 1 non-contributing

6312 Pennsylvania
1900
Style or Category: Late Victorian
Second Style or Form:
Original Use: single residence Present Use: single residence
Architect: J. V. Kinney Builder: unknown

This one-story brick residence has a flat roof with terra cotta coping. There is a brick corbelled cornice. The front facade is one bay wide, with a single window with a stone sill. It has a segmental arched lintel, outlined with decorative bull nose brick, which extends across the front facade creating a string course. The entrance is at the south side.

1 contributing

6314 Pennsylvania
1960
Style or Category: Modern Movement
Second Style or Form:
Original Use: multiple residence Present Use: multiple residence
Architect: unknown Builder: Volo Voerster & Midwest Builder and Development Co.

This one-story brick duplex has a concrete foundation and a low-pitched hipped roof, with overhanging eaves. The front facade has a front door and a large picture window, both on the left side of the facade. The right half of the front facade is a blank wall. The entrance to the second duplex is on the south side.
1 non-contributing

6316 Pennsylvania
1959
Style or Category: Modern Movement
Second Style or Form:
Original Use: single residence Present Use: single residence
Architect: unknown Builder: William B. Dettermann

This one-story brick residence has a concrete foundation and a front facing gable roof. The pediment of the gable is covered with vinyl siding. The front entrance is centered on the front facade, and is sheltered by a metal awning. To the left of the door is a single window. To the right is a paired window. Both are sheltered with metal awnings. Beneath the window sills the front facade is constructed with a buff brick, above is a red brick. There is one non-contributing frame garage.
2 non-contributing

6318 Pennsylvania
c. 1910
Style or Category: No Style/Mixed
Second Style or Form:
Original Use: single residence Present Use: residence
Architect: unknown Builder: unknown

This one-story brick residence has a flat roof, with a simply shaped front parapet, and terra cotta coping. Although brick, the entire residence has been covered in vinyl siding. The front porch was probably added in the 1920s and is Arts and Crafts in style, with a front facing gable roof

and tapered supports. There are four openings on the front facade. That includes three single windows and a front door. There are two non-contributing frame garages.
3 non-contributing

Vermont

6118 Vermont
1960
Style or Category: No Style/Mixed
Second Style or Form:
Original Use: single residence Present Use: single residence
Architect: unknown Builder: unknown

This one-story frame residence has a medium-pitched front facing gable roof and a concrete foundation. The front facade is dominated by a front facing gable roof porch, which is enclosed with a narrow band of five windows on the front facade. This band of windows is sheltered by a canvas awning. The entire residence is wrapped in vinyl siding. There is one non-contributing frame garage.
2 non-contributing

6120-6124 Vermont
1962
Style or Category: Modern Movement
Second Style or Form:
Original Use: multiple residence Present Use: multiple residence
Architect: Earl A. Frey Builder: John Bergians

This one-story brick duplex has a low-pitched front facing gable roof with returned eaves and a concrete foundation. The symmetrical front facade has the entrances at the first and fourth bay. The second and third bays are identical square picture windows with brick sills. The entire residence is constructed of variegated brick. There is one non-contributing frame garage.
2 non-contributing

6126-6128 Vermont
1901
Style or Category: Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals
Second Style or Form: Classical Revival
Original Use: multiple residence Present Use: multiple residence
Architect: J. D. Paulus Builder: William Daman

This two-story brick flat has a flat roof with a galvanized cornice and brick corbelled dentils. The front facade is symmetrical, with a central bay extending from the front facade, topped a by a pediment with returned eaves. This central bay includes four front doors sheltered by a front porch with square wooden columns supporting a second story open balcony. Two large doors, which may be Jefferson doors, open onto this balcony. They are both topped by brick dentils. Above the second floor doors, within the pediment, is a decorative brick medallion. The corners of the central bay have brick quoining. Flanking the porch and center bay are paired windows at both the first and second floors. All windows are topped by brick dentils. The second floor windows have stone sills, and the first floor windows have a continuous stone sill, which extends across the front facade.
1 contributing

6200 Vermont
1968
Style or Category: Modern Movement
Second Style or Form:
Original Use: single residence Present Use: single residence
Architect: unknown Builder: T. & M. Construction Co.

This one-story frame ranch residence has a side-gabled roof and a poured concrete foundation. The front facade has a paired window and the front door at the first bay. The door is accessed by a small concrete porch. The second and third bays are each sliding windows. Below the windows, on the front facade only, the residence is covered in simulated masonry. All windows have non-functioning shutters. The siding of the residence appears to be asbestos.
1 non-contributing

6204 Vermont
c. 1875
Style or Category: Late Victorian
Second Style or Form: Italianate
Original Use: single residence Present Use: single residence
Architect: unknown Builder: unknown

This two-story frame residence has a front facing gable roof, with wooden brackets. The front facade has a ribbon of three windows at the first and second floor. The first floor windows appear to be relatively new, with non-functioning shutters. The second floor windows do not have shutters, and look to be four-over-one. The entrance of the residence is on the south side facade, sheltered by a small wooden awning. There is a large two-story addition at the rear. The entire residence is covered in asbestos siding.
1 contributing

6205 Vermont
1926
Style or Category: Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements
Second Style or Form: Bungalow/Craftsman
Original Use: single residence Present Use: single residence
Architect: unknown Builder: unknown

This one-story residence is brick according to building permits and Sanborn maps, but the entire residence has been covered in vinyl siding. The original residence appears to have a hip-on-gable roof, with the entrance facing the side street of Fillmore. This facade includes a paired window on the left and a wooden front door on the right. There is a large exterior chimney on the east facade, also wrapped in vinyl siding. To the west, or rear of the residence, a large addition with a low-pitched gable roof has been added. An attached garage with a flat roof is below the grade of the yard. On the east side facade a small shed roof sun porch has been added. All windows are vinyl replacements and have non-functioning shutters.
1 non-contributing

6206 Vermont
c. 1890
Style or Category: Late Victorian
Second Style or Form: Queen Anne
Original Use: single residence Present Use: single residence
Architect: unknown Builder: unknown

This two-story frame residence has a complicated roof, with a main body which is hipped, and a front facing gable end at the second bay. At this second pair are paired windows at both the first and second floors. Windows are new. The first bay has the front door and a single window, sheltered by a newer concrete porch with a front facing gable. Above the porch, at the second floor, is a single window. The entire residence is covered in vinyl siding.
1 non-contributing

6207 Vermont
c. 1905
Style or Category: Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals
Second Style or Form:
Original Use: multiple residence Present Use: multiple residence
Architect: unknown Builder: unknown

This two-story brick two-family flat has a flat roof a corbelled cornice which has mostly been

removed. Each floor has three openings, with most being single one-over-one windows with stone sills and brick segmental arched lintels. The third opening on the first floor is the front entrance. There are two wooden doors with transoms, which appear to be original. They are recessed behind a round arched opening.
1 contributing

6208 Vermont
c. 1890
Style or Category: Late Victorian
Second Style or Form: Italianate
Original Use: single residence Present Use: single residence
Architect: unknown Builder: unknown

This two-story brick residence has flat roof with a slate mansard on the front facade, with a wooden cornice with brackets. The two-bay facade has a recessed entrance at the first bay, that sits beneath a two story porch. At the second a small window opens onto the roof of the porch, which was probably a more significant balcony with a door originally. The second bay of the residence has a large round arched window at the first floor. This window has an archivolt with bull-nosed bricks that extend across the facade to create a string course. Beneath the archivolt are two windows with round transoms, divided by a mullion. There is a stone lug sill. At the second floor is a paired window, also with a wooden mullion, with a brick segmental arched opening. The opening is outlined in bull-nosed brick, which creates a string course. The sill is a stone lug sill.
1 contributing

6214 Vermont
1905
Style or Category: Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals
Second Style or Form:
Original Use: single residence Present Use: single residence
Architect: John Beckert, Sr. Builder: John Beckert, Sr.

This two-story brick residence has a flat roof with brick corbelling at the cornice. The front facade is two bays wide, with an entrance at the left bay, accessed by a concrete porch. Above is a single window. The second bay is a paired window with a stone sill at both floors. It is obscured by a metal awning.
1 contributing

6215 Vermont
1916

Style or Category: Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals
Second Style or Form:
Original Use: single residence Present Use: single residence
Architect: J. H. Powell Builder: J. H. Powell

This one-story brick residence has a flat roof with white glazed terra cotta coping and three decorative square pinnacles with an "x" pattern in white glazed brick. The two-bay facade includes a single four-over-one wood window at the first bay, which is probably original to the residence. It has a stone sill and a brick flat arch with a drip molding of white brick. The second bay includes the wooden front door, with a transom and a narrow single three-over-one window. Both appear to be original. This second bay is sheltered by a brick front porch, with a hipped roof. There is one non-contributing frame garage.
1 contributing, 1 non-contributing

6216 Vermont
1908
Style or Category: Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals
Second Style or Form:
Original Use: single residence Present Use: single residence
Architect: G. M. Walrond Builder: G. M. Walrond

This two-story brick residence has a flat roof with a simple stepped parapet with terra cotta coping. The front facade is two bays wide, with an entrance at the left bay. It is sheltered by a two-story brick porch, with square brick columns. Above is a door which opens onto the second floor of the porch. The second bay is a paired window with a stone sill at both floors. It is obscured by a metal awning. The brick of the front facade has been painted. There is one contributing brick garage.
2 contributing

6217 Vermont
1916
Style or Category: Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals
Second Style or Form:
Original Use: single residence Present Use: single residence
Architect: J. H. Powell Builder: unknown

This one-story brick residence has a flat roof with white glazed terra cotta coping and three decorative square pinnacles with an "x" pattern in white glazed brick. The two-bay facade includes a single one-over-one window at the first bay. It has a stone sill and a brick flat arch with a drip molding of white brick. The second bay includes the front door, with a filled in

transom and a narrow single one--over-one window. This front of the residence is obscured by a large porch which is a later addition to the residence. This porch is wooden and has a front facing gable roof.
1 contributing

6218-6220 Vermont
1908
Style or Category: Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals
Second Style or Form:
Original Use: multiple residence Present Use: multiple residence
Architect: G. M. Walrond Builder: G. M. Walrond

This two-story brick four-family flat has a flat roof with terra cotta coping. The front facade has a galvanized cornice with dentils. The two-bay facade is symmetrical with a central entrance beneath a shed roof replacement porch. It is flanked on either side by large single windows with stone sills. The second floor has four single one-over-one windows, all with stone sills.
1 contributing

6221 Vermont
1891
Style or Category: Other: Vernacular Classical
Second Style or Form:
Original Use: single residence Present Use: single residence
Architect: unknown Builder: unknown

This one and one-half story frame residence has a front facing gable roof. The front facade has two single one-over-one windows on the first floor and a single small window at the half story level. The entrance is located on the south side facade, sheltered by a small porch. The south side has a shed roof dormer with three small windows. The entire residence is covered in vinyl siding though the original fenestration is intact. There is one contributing frame garage, and one non-contributing aluminum garage.
2 contributing, 1 non-contributing

6300 Vermont
1907
Style or Category: Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals
Second Style or Form:
Original Use: single residence Present Use: single residence
Architect: Thielker Bros. Builder: unknown

This one-story brick residence has a flat roof with an elaborately shaped parapet with a central

pinnacle and square corner pinnacles on the roof. It has white coping that is probably galvanized metal. The two-bay facade has two single window at the first bay. They share a continuous stone sill which divides the front facade. The second bay is the front door with filled in transom, and a small single window with sill. It is sheltered by the original hipped roof porch, with square variegated brick supports. There is one contributing frame garage.
2 contributing

6301 Vermont
c. 1890
Style or Category: Late Victorian
Second Style or Form: Queen Anne
Original Use: single residence — Present Use: single residence
Architect: unknown — Builder: unknown

This two and one-half story frame residence has a complicated roofline, with a hip pitch hip and a front facing gable extending at the first bay. There are two hipped roof dormers, one on the front facade. The residence is two bays wide, with the front facing gable end having two single one-over-one windows at each floor. The second bay includes the front entrance, sheltered by a hipped roof porch. Above the porch at the second floor are two single windows. The original siding has been covered or replaced by vinyl siding, but fenestration is intact.
There is one non-contributing frame garage.
1 contributing, 1 non-contributing

6304 Vermont
1907
Style or Category: Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements
Second Style or Form:
Original Use: single residence — Present Use: single residence
Architect: Thielker Bros. — Builder: Thielker Bros.

This one-story brick residence has a flat roof with a shaped parapet that has three pinnacles that divide the residence into two bays, and a triangular pediment. The cornice is simple lines of bull-nosed bricks, with brick circles, and a diamond shaped brick medallion at the pediment. The first bay is the front door with transom, sheltered by a hipped roof with wrought iron supports. The second bay is two single one-over-one windows, with stone sills and brick segmental arched openings. There is one contributing frame garage.
2 contributing

6305 Vermont
1956
Style or Category: Modern Movement

Second Style or Form:
Original Use: single residence Present Use: single residence
Architect: unknown Builder: International City Finance Co. Inc.

This one-story brick residence has a gable-on-hipped roof and a concrete foundation. The front facade has a central entrance, which is surrounded by simulated masonry. To the left is a single window, and to the right of the entrance is a large rectangular window. Both windows are sheltered by fiberglass awnings. The residence is constructed of variegated brick. There is one non-contributing concrete block garage.
2 non-contributing

6308 Vermont
1901
Style or Category: Late Victorian
Second Style or Form: Second Empire
Original Use: single residence Present Use: single residence
Architect: Nat. Abrahams Builder: Nat. Abrahams

This one-story brick residence has a modified mansard roof on the front facade. A small entry porch is on the left side of the front facade, and has been enclosed with vinyl siding, although the original hipped roof is still visible. This alteration does not overwhelm the historic character of the house. To the right of the entrance are two single one-over-one windows. They share a continuous stone sill that extends across the front facade, and have brick segmental arched openings. Two basement windows are visible on the front facade. They have been filled in with glass blocks, and have exaggerated and long brick segmental arched openings.
1 contributing

6309 Vermont
1956
Style or Category: Modern Movement
Second Style or Form:
Original Use: single residence Present Use: single residence
Architect: unknown Builder: International City Finance Co. Inc.

This one-story brick residence has a gable-on-hipped roof and a concrete foundation. The front facade has an entrance to the left of center, which is surrounded by simulated masonry. To the left is a large vertical window, and to the right of the entrance is a small rectangular window. The residence is constructed of variegated brick.
1 non-contributing

6314 Vermont
c. 1890
Style or Category: Late Victorian
Second Style or Form:
Original Use: single residence — Present Use: single residence
Architect: unknown — Builder: unknown

This two-story frame residence has a complicated roofline, with front facing gable extending from the main body which is a medium-pitched hipped roof. The gable facing end is one bay wide, with a large window on the first floor and a small one-over-one window on the second floor. The first bay is part of the hipped roof body of the residence. It includes the front door, beneath a small gable roof porch with wrought iron supports. Above, at the second floor, is a small square window. There is an internal brick chimney, and the original siding has been covered or replaced with aluminum siding though the fenestration is intact. There is one contributing brick garage.
2 contributing

6315 Vermont
c. 1890
Style or Category: Late Victorian
Second Style or Form: Queen Anne
Original Use: single residence — Present Use: single residence
Architect: unknown — Builder: unknown

This one-story frame residence has a complicated roofline with a high pitched hip on the main body of the residence. A side gable extends from the south side facade, and there is a front facing gable pediment on the front facade, within the roof line. The main roof shelters a small porch and the front entrance on the north corner of the front facade. There is a paired window facing the street. The residence is covered in what appears to be cedar siding. There is one non-contributing frame garage.
2 non-contributing

6316 Vermont
c. 1890
Style or Category: Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements
Second Style or Form: Foursquare
Original Use: single residence — Present Use: single residence
Architect: unknown — Builder: unknown

This two-story frame residence has a medium-pitched hipped roof, with several hipped roof

dormers, including one on the front facade. The front facade is two bays wide, with a paired window on the first floor, followed by an entrance at the second bay. They are sheltered by a hipped roof porch with wrought iron supports. The second floor also has a paired window at the first bay. There is a single one-over-one window at the second bay. The residence is covered in what appears to be asbestos siding.
1 contributing

6317 Vermont
1963
Style or Category: Modern Movement
Second Style or Form:
Original Use: single residence — Present Use: single residence
Architect: unknown — Builder: Mike Silver Realty Co.

This one-story brick residence with a poured concrete foundation has a low-pitched front facing gable roof with siding within the gable end. The front facade has a large picture window on the right. Beneath the window the residence is covered in simulated masonry. To the right of the window is the front entrance, sheltered by a small gable roof porch.
There is one non-contributing frame garage.
2 non-contributing

6318 Vermont
c. 1890
Style or Category: Late Victorian
Second Style or Form:
Original Use: single residence — Present Use: single residence
Architect: unknown — Builder: unknown

This one-story frame residence has a cross gable roof, with a central brick chimney. The front facing gable end has a paired window, each with a transom. It has an L-shaped plan, with the entrance at the back of the "L". The original siding has been covered or replaced with vinyl siding though the fenestration remains intact. There is one contributing frame garage.
2 contributing

6320 Vermont
1891
Style or Category: Late Victorian
Second Style or Form:
Original Use: single residence — Present Use: single residence
Architect: unknown — Builder: unknown

This one-story frame residence has a cross gable roof with an L-shaped plan. The gable end facing the street has a paired window with transoms. The entrance is on the side gable section of the residence. It is sheltered by a small shed roof porch. The original siding has been covered or replaced with vinyl siding though the fenestration remains intact.
1 contributing

6321 Vermont (Photo 14)
c. 1860
Style or Category: Late Victorian
Second Style or Form: Italianate
Original Use: single residence Present Use: single residence
Architect: John Bowen Builder: unknown

This two-story frame residence has a cross gabled roof, with wide wooden brackets. The gable facing end has two long narrow windows on the first floor, with wooden surrounds. At the second floor is a window with narrow sidelights, a wooden surround, and an iron balconet. The second bay, which is located beneath the side gable, includes the front entrance sheltered by a small porch, and a single window at the second floor. There is what appears to be a side-gabled addition on the north side of the residence, which is two stories, although not as tall as the rest of the residence. On the north side of the residence is a bay window at the first floor. The entire residence is covered in asbestos siding.
1 contributing

6322-6328 Vermont
c. 1875
Style or Category: Late Victorian
Second Style or Form: Italianate
Original Use: multiple residence Present Use: multiple residence
Architect: unknown Builder: unknown

This unusual row of four frame townhomes is built in the Italianate style. It has a flat roof with a broad wooden cornice with brackets. The symmetrical front facade has a central bay, which includes two entrance doors, and two single two-over-two windows at the second floor. Flanking this entrance bay on either side are two two-story bay windows, each with three sides, with single windows on every wall. All windows are wooden, two-over-two, and appear to be original to the building. The outer edges of the facade have another entrance door and window on the second floor. There is one contributing brick garage.
2 contributing

6327-6329 Vermont
1913
Style or Category: Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements
Second Style or Form: Bungalow/Craftsman
Original Use: multiple residence Present Use: multiple residence
Architect: A. P. Reiser Builder: William Degenhardt

This two-story brick four-family flat has a flat roof with galvanized coping. There is a broad overhanging cornice that appears to be galvanized metal, with a central triangular pediment. The front facade is symmetrical, with a central entrance bay of two recessed entrances, each with two wooden doors with transoms. Flanking the entrances on either side are paired windows with a stone sill. At the second floor are four single one-over-one windows.
1 contributing

6330 Vermont
c. 1870
Style or Category: Other: Vernacular Classical
Second Style or Form:
Original Use: single residence Present Use: single residence
Architect: unknown Builder: unknown

This one and one-half story frame residence has a steeply pitched front facing gable roof. The first floor has a door and single window. They are sheltered by a flat roof porch. The half story level has a small window beneath a gable awning. The original siding has been covered or replaced with vinyl siding though the fenestration remains intact.
1 contributing

Virginia

6010 Virginia
1925
Style or Category: Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements
Second Style or Form: Bungalow/Craftsman
Original Use: single residence Present Use: single residence
Architect: unknown Builder: J. C. Zastraw

This one-story brick bungalow has a medium-pitched front facing gable roof. There is a front porch, which sits to the right side of the front facade, with a front facing gable roof, and square brick supports. It shelters the front door, and a single four-over-one window, with a limestone sill. To the left of the porch, there is another four-over-one window.

1 contributing

6012 Virginia
1909
Style or Category: Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements
Second Style or Form: Bungalow/Craftsman
Original Use: single residence Present Use: single residence
Architect: William Degenhardt Builder: William Degenhardt

This one-story brick building has a flat roof with a stepped parapet with terra cotta coping. There is a cornice with simple brackets. The front facade is two bays wide, with the entrance on the left side, beneath a curved arch. To the right are two one-over-one windows. Both bays are partially covered by metal awnings. A continuous limestone sill beneath the windows divides the front facades into two sections of contrasting brick. The basement is partially above ground, with two small basement windows on the front facade.
1 contributing

6016 Virginia
1909
Style or Category: Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements
Second Style or Form: Bungalow/Craftsman
Original Use: multiple residence Present Use: multiple residence
Architect: William Degenhardt Builder: William Degenhardt

This two-story brick two-family flat has a flat roof with a shaped parapet with white glazed terra cotta coping. It has a cornice, most likely of galvanized iron, with dentils and brackets. The corners of the building have brick quoining. The first floor has the front entrance set behind a curved arched entry. To the right of the entrance are two single one-over-one windows. They share a continuous limestone sill. On the second floor are three single one-over-one windows, each with stone sills. The basement is partially above ground, with two small rectangular windows on the front facade.
1 contributing

6018 Virginia
1909
Style or Category: Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements
Second Style or Form: Bungalow/Craftsman
Original Use: multiple residence Present Use: multiple residence
Architect: William Degenhardt Builder: William Degenhardt

This two-story brick two-family flat has a flat roof with a shaped parapet with white glazed terra cotta coping. It has a cornice, most likely of galvanized iron, with dentils and brackets. The corners of the building have brick quoining. The first floor has the front entrance set behind a curved arched entry. To the right of the entrance are two single one-over-one windows. They share a continuous limestone sill. On the second floor are three single one-over-one windows, each with stone sills. The basement is partially above ground, with two small rectangular windows on the front facade.
1 contributing

6022 Virginia
1908
Style or Category: no style/mixed
Second Style or Form:
Original Use: offices Present Use: unknown
Architect: F. M. Kittrell Builder: F. M. Kittrell

This one-story brick building was built as offices in 1908, but had a major brick commercial addition added in 1912, which probably includes the front facade we see today. The south facade has a stepped parapet with terra cotta coping. The main facade is one bay wide and faces Virginia Avenue. It is a buff color brick and has a simple corbelled cornice. There is one large picture window, beneath a canvas awning. The entrance to the building is at the corner. It appears to originally have had two openings, although one has been filled with siding.
1 contributing

6023 Virginia
1904
Style or Category: Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements
Second Style or Form:
Original Use: commercial/residential Present Use: commercial/residential
Architect: unknown Builder: G. Segbers

This two-story brick building has a flat roof with a stepped parapet with terra cotta coping. The front cornice has brick corbelling. The first floor storefront has been altered, with the original bay openings covered with vinyl siding, and smaller windows inserted. The entrance is a door on the left side of the front facade. The south facade has two entrances and three small window openings, which have been filled with glass blocks. The second floor on the front facade has three single one-over-one windows. The windows have brick segmental arched openings, and share a continuous limestone sill. The second floor on the south facade has six one-over-one windows, each with a limestone sill and a brick segmental arched opening.
1 contributing

6100-6102 Virginia (Photo 25)
1909
Style or Category: Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals
Second Style or Form: Classical Revival
Original Use: commercial/residence Present Use: unknown
Architect: G. Koppler Builder: G. Koppler

This two-story brick commercial/residential building has a flat roof with a front shaped parapet with white glazed terra cotta coping. The side facades have a stepped parapet. The terra cotta cornice has dentils. The front facade is symmetrical, and has a central entrance with a classical pediment supported by two columns. It is flanked on either side by storefront windows, with the northwest corner having a recessed entrance behind an iron support column. On the second floor are six single one-over-one windows, all with stone sills.
1 contributing

6101-6103 Virginia (Photo 24)
1905
Style or Category: Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals
Second Style or Form:
Original Use: commercial/residence Present Use: residence
Architect: Frank J. Fendler Builder: Frank J. Fendler

This two-story brick commercial/residential building has a flat roof with a square corner tower. The tower may have lost a conical roof. There is a simple brick corbelled cornice. The first floor has two cast iron storefront bays, with a corner entrance at Virginia and Fillmore. The entrance sits behind an iron support column. At the second floor, above each of the storefront bays, are two single windows. Brick pilasters divide each bay, and separate the brick corner tower. The tower has a single window at the second floor on both the front and north side facades. All windows on the front facade and in the tower share a continuous stone sill.
1 contributing

6104 Virginia
1881
Style or Category: Other: Vernacular Classical
Second Style or Form:
Original Use: single residence Present Use: single residence
Architect: unknown Builder: unknown

This one and one-half story frame residence has a front facing gable roof. The first floor has

three openings, a door on the right, and two single one-over-one windows. The half story level has a small one-over-one window. There is a concrete front porch with a shed roof and wrought iron supports. The residence is covered in aluminum siding which mimics the original lap siding. There is one non-contributing concrete block garage.
1 contributing, 1 non-contributing

6105-6107 Virginia (Photo 24)
1905
Style or Category: Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals
Second Style or Form:
Original Use: commercial/residence Present Use: residence
Architect: Frank J. Fendler Builder: unknown

This two-story brick commercial/residential building has a flat roof with a shaped parapet that is a simple square step. A cornice appears to be galvanized metal. The first floor has an iron storefront, with a large window and door at first and at the second bays. The windows have been filled in with siding and small windows inserted. The original openings have not been altered in size, and the cast iron supports, which are decorated with fleur-de-lis, are still in place. At the second floor are four single one-over-one windows, all with flat brick arches and stone sills.
1 contributing

6108 Virginia
c. 1880
Style or Category: Late Victorian
Second Style or Form: Italianate
Original Use: single residence Present Use: single residence
Architect: unknown Builder: unknown

This two-story brick residence has a low-pitched hipped roof. There is a bracketed wooden cornice with decorative filigree. The front facade has three openings. The front door is at the first bay, recessed behind a brick segmental arch. To the right are two single one-over-one windows. Windows have a brick segmental arched lintel, a stone sill, and wooden shutters. Three identical, although slightly smaller, windows are at the second floor.
1 contributing

6109 Virginia
1906
Style or Category: Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals
Second Style or Form:
Original Use: multiple residence Present Use: multiple residence

Architect: Anton Degenhardt Builder: Anton Degenhardt

This two-story brick two-family flat has a flat roof with an elaborately shaped parapet, which includes square corner pinnacles, with a center curved pediment, all with what appears to be coping of white galvanized metal. There is a wide cornice with simple brackets. The two front doors are recessed behind a curved arched opening, on the right side of the front facade. To the left of the entrance bay are two single windows, which share a continuous sill. Below this sill the front facade is constructed of a contrasting brown brick. At the second floor are three single windows, symmetrically located, all with stone sills. Immediately above the second floor windows is a white stringcourse. There is one non-contributing frame garage.
1 contributing, 1 non-contributing

6110 Virginia
1965
Style or Category: Modern Movement
Second Style or Form:
Original Use: single residence Present Use: single residence
Architect: unknown Builder: unknown

This one-story residence is constructed of variegated brick and has a concrete foundation. The roof is a low-pitched front facing gable. The entrance is on the right side, beneath a gable roof awning, and surrounded with decorative brick stretchers. It is accessed by a concrete porch. To the left of the entrance is a ribbon of three small one-over-one windows sharing a concrete sill
1 non-contributing

6111 Virginia
1905
Style or Category: Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements
Second Style or Form: Bungalow/Craftsman
Original Use: multiple residence Present Use: multiple residence
Architect: Robert Lattery. Builder: Robert A. Lattery

This two-story brick two-family flat has a flat roof with simply shaped parapet that includes square brick corners and square brick pinnacles at a flat center pediment. The residence is two bays wide, with a paired window at the first bay on the first and second floor. The second bay on the second floor is a single window. Each window has a decorative brick surround. A continuous stone sill is beneath all windows, and each has a metal awning. The front entrance is at the second bay, and includes two doors sheltered by a hipped roof front porch, with square brick supports. There is one non-contributing frame garage.
1 contributing, 1 non-contributing

6112 Virginia
1890
Style or Category: Late Victorian
Second Style or Form:
Original Use: single residence — Present Use: single residence
Architect: unknown — Builder: unknown

This two-story brick residence has a flat roof with a side stepped parapet and terra cotta coping. The cornice has simple brick corbelling. The two-bay facade is symmetrical with two single one-over-one windows at each floor. All windows have a stone sill and brick segmental arched opening.
1 contributing

6115 Virginia
1905
Style or Category: Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements
Second Style or Form: Bungalow/Craftsman
Original Use: multiple residence — Present Use: multiple residence
Architect: Frank Fendler — Builder: unknown

This two-story brick two-family flat has a flat roof. The original shaped parapet is missing, but there is still brick corbelling at the cornice. The residence is two bays wide, with a large square window at the first bay on the first and second floor. The second bay on the second floor is a single window. Each window has a decorative brick surround. A continuous stone sill is beneath all windows, and each has a metal awning. The front entrance is at the second bay, and includes two doors sheltered by a gabled-roof front porch, with a dentil cornice and square brick supports.
1 contributing

6116 Virginia
1880
Style or Category: Late Victorian
Second Style or Form: Italianate
Original Use: single residence — Present Use: single residence
Architect: unknown — Builder: unknown

This two-story brick residence has a low-pitched hipped roof. The front facade has three openings. On the left is the front door, recessed behind a brick segmental arched opening. All other openings are single windows, with stone lug sills, and brick segmental arched lintels. Windows are vinyl replacement windows, each six-over-six.

1 contributing

6117 Virginia
1919
Style or Category: Late 19th and Early 20th Century Revivals
Second Style or Form:
Original Use: single residence Present Use: single residence
Architect: unknown Builder: unknown

This one-story brick house has an elaborately shaped parapet, with square corners and a rounded pediment. The white coping is appears to be galvanized metal. There is also a simple galvanized metal cornice. The front entrance is at the second bay, and sheltered by a small brick stoop, with a flat roof and square brick supports. The first bay is a large square window, with a continuous stone sill which extends across the front facade. There is a partially above ground basement window on the front facade.
1 contributing

6119 Virginia
1913
Style or Category: Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements
Second Style or Form:
Original Use: specialty store Present Use: unknown
Architect: David Schumacher Builder: David Schumacher

This one-story brick commercial building has a concrete foundation and a flat roof with a shaped parapet that has square corners and a simple triangular pediment. The entire parapet has red terra cotta coping. The front facade has two bays, a large window on the left, obscured by a metal awning, and a front door with transom on the right.
1 contributing

6120 Virginia
1897
Style or Category: Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements
Second Style or Form:
Original Use: single residence Present Use: single residence
Architect: unknown Builder: unknown

This two-story brick residence has a flat roof with terra cotta coping. It appears a brick corbelled cornice has been removed. Still attached, although in poor shape, is a galvanized cornice. The front facade has three openings at each floor, with the front door on the left side. To the right 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

6122 Virginia
1965
Style or Category: Modern Movement
Second Style or Form:
Original Use: single residence Present Use: single residence
Architect: unknown Builder: H. Moellenhof

This one-story frame residence has a medium-pitched hipped roof and a concrete foundation. The front facade has two openings. The door is located on the left side, approached by a small concrete porch, and sheltered by a metal awning. To the right is a picture window. The entire residence is covered in asbestos siding.
1 non-contributing

6123 Virginia (Photo 28)
1924
Style or Category: Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements
Second Style or Form: Bungalow/Craftsman
Original Use: multiple residence Present Use: multiple residence
Architect: Burns Construction Co. Builder: Burns Construction Co.

This two-story brick two-family flat has a medium-pitched front facing gable roof. The entire building is constructed of variegated brick. The two-bay facade has a ribbon of three windows, with a shared stone sill, at the first bay on the first and second floor. The second bay on the first floor is the front entrance, with two doors with transoms. They are sheltered by a gable-roofed brick front porch, with square brick supports. Above the porch, to the right of center, is a small square window. There is one non-contributing frame garage.
1 contributing, 1 non-contributing

6127 Virginia (Photo 28)
1924
Style or Category: Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements
Second Style or Form: Bungalow/Craftsman
Original Use: multiple residence Present Use: multiple residence
Architect: Burns Const. and Investment Co. Builder: Burns Const. and Investment Co.

This two-story brick two-family flat has a medium-pitched front facing gable roof. The entire

building is constructed of variegated brick. The two bay facade has a ribbon of three windows, with a shared stone sill, at the first bay on the first and second floor. The second bay on the first floor is the front entrance, with two doors with transoms. The front facade is dominated by a medium-pitched gabled-roof porch, with tapered wooden piers on brick supports.
There is one non-contributing frame garage.
1 contributing, 1 non-contributing

6131 Virginia (Photo 28)
1924
Style or Category: Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements
Second Style or Form: Bungalow/Craftsman
Original Use: multiple residence Present Use: multiple residence
Architect: Burns Construction Co. Builder: Burns Construction Co.

This two-story brick two-family flat has a medium-pitched front facing hip-on-gable roof. The entire building is constructed of variegated brick. The two bay facade has a ribbon of three windows, with a shared stone sill, at the first bay on the first and second floor. The second bay on the first floor is the front entrance, with two doors with transoms. On the second floor is a single window with stone sill. The front facade is dominated by a medium-pitched gabled-roof porch, constructed entirely of rough-cut stone. There is one non-contributing frame garage.
1 contributing, 1 non-contributing

6133 Virginia (Photo 28)
1924
Style or Category: Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements
Second Style or Form: Bungalow/Craftsman
Original Use: multiple residence Present Use: multiple residence
Architect: Burns Const. and Investment Co. Builder: Burns Const. and Investment Co.

This two-story brick two-family flat has a medium-pitched front facing gable roof. The entire building is constructed of variegated brick. The two-bay facade has a ribbon of three windows, with a shared stone sill, at the first bay on the first and second floor. The second bay on the first floor is the front entrance, with two doors with transoms. They are sheltered by a gable-roofed brick front porch, with square brick supports. Above the porch, at the second floor, is a single one-over-one window. There is one non-contributing frame garage.
1 contributing, 1 non-contributing

6137 Virginia
1922
Style or Category: Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements

Second Style or Form: Bungalow/Craftsman
Original Use: single residence Present Use: single residence
Architect: R. [Fqerber] Builder: Fred Rauhut

This one-story brick bungalow has a front facing gable roof. The symmetrical front facade has a central front porch and entrance. The porch has a front facing gable roof and is brick with square brick supports. It is flanked on either side by single windows. There is one non-contributing frame garage.
1 contributing, 1 non-contributing

6138 Virginia
Maddox School, see "Already Listed"

6141 Virginia
1922
Style or Category: Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements
Second Style or Form: Bungalow/Craftsman
Original Use: single residence Present Use: single residence
Architect: unknown Builder: Fred Rauhut

This one-story brick bungalow has a front facing gable roof. The symmetrical front facade has a central front porch and entrance. The porch has a front facing gable roof and is wooden. It is flanked on either side by single three-over-one windows, which are probably original to the residence.
1 contributing

6143 Virginia
1925
Style or Category: Late 19th and 20th Century American Movements
Second Style or Form: Bungalow/Craftsman
Original Use: single residence Present Use: single residence
Architect: A. T. Lueke Builder: A. T. Lueke

This one-story brick bungalow has a front facing gable roof. The symmetrical front facade has a central front porch and entrance. The porch has a front facing gable roof and is brick with square brick supports. It is flanked on either side by single six-over-one windows, with brick flat arches. The brick of the residence appears to have been painted.
1 contributing

6200-6202 Virginia

1928
Style or Category: Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements
Second Style or Form: Bungalow/Craftsman
Original Use: multiple residence Present Use: multiple residence
Architect: D. F. Zook Builder: D. F. Zook

This two-story four-family flat is constructed of variegated brick. The flat roof has a shaped parapet on the front facade, with a central triangular shaped pediment, with a decorative medallion on the front facade. The central bay is four doors, sheltered by a brick front porch with a hipped roof. The central bay is flanked on either side by paired windows, with a stone sill, a brick flat arch, and square stone keystones. Identical paired windows are at the second story.
1 contributing

6204 Virginia
1908
Style or Category: Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals
Second Style or Form:
Original Use: single residence Present Use: single residence
Architect: F. E. Stevens Builder: F. E. Stevens

This two-story brick residence has a flat roof with a gable pediment at the first bay. The cornice and front facade coping is all galvanized iron. The front door is at the first bay, and is sheltered by a hipped roof porch, with a concrete foundation and wrought iron supports. The front facade has three openings, with all windows being single with stone sills. Each window is sheltered by a fiberglass awning.
1 contributing

6205 Virginia
c. 1875
Style or Category: Late Victorian
Second Style or Form: Italianate
Original Use: single residence Present Use: single residence
Architect: unknown Builder: unknown

This residence has a cross gabled roof and an L-shaped plan. The gable facing end is one bay wide, with a bay window on the first floor and two single windows at the second floor. A flat roof addition has been added to the north side facade, probably within the period of significance, and is one bay wide with an entrance. The house is covered in aluminum siding that mimics the original lap-siding. There is one non-contributing concrete block garage.
1 contributing, 1 non-contributing

6210 Virginia
c. 1885
Style or Category: Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements
Second Style or Form: Foursquare
Original Use: single residence Present Use: single residence
Architect: unknown Builder: unknown

This two-story frame residence has a steeply pitched hipped roof, with a central interior brick chimney. The front facade is two bays wide, with an entrance at the first bay. It is accessed by a newer wooden porch. Above at the second story is a single one-over-one window. The second bay on both floors is a paired window. All windows have non-functioning shutters. The entire residence is covered in vinyl siding. There is one non-contributing frame garage.
2 non-contributing

6211 Virginia (Photo 17)
c. 1865
Style or Category: Late Victorian
Second Style or Form: Italianate
Original Use: single residence Present Use: single residence
Architect: unknown Builder: unknown

This two-story brick residence has a low-pitched hipped roof and a wooden bracketed cornice. The symmetrical front facade has been covered in simulated masonry. There are five openings on the front facade, with the third opening being a door with transom on the first floor, and a single door opening onto a balcony on the second floor. All other openings are single two-over-two windows with stone sills and simulated masonry segmental arched openings. A large two-story porch, with a concrete foundation and square supports, shelters the middle three openings.
1 contributing

6212 Virginia
1904
Style or Category: Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements
Second Style or Form:
Original Use: multiple residence Present Use: multiple residence
Architect: C. P. Branner Builder: C. P. Branner

This two-story brick residence has a flat roof with terra cotta coping. The two-bay facade has the entrances at the first bay, sheltered by a hipped roof porch with a concrete foundation. Above the porch, at the second floor, is a single window. The second bay, at both floors, is a paired

window, with a segmental arched opening. All windows share a stone continuous sill. There is one non-contributing frame garage.
1 contributing, 1 non-contributing

6216 Virginia
1891
Style or Category: Late Victorian
Second Style or Form: Queen Anne
Original Use: single residence Present Use: single residence
Architect: unknown Builder: unknown

This two-story frame residence has a complicated hipped roof with a cross gable at the second bay, and an L-shaped plan. This second bay has a front facing gable end, and includes a paired window at the second floor, and a bay window at the first floor. The first bay has the front entrance, with a hipped roof front porch which has been enclosed. At the second floor is a single one-over-one window. The residence is covered in artificial siding that mimics the original lap siding. There is one non-contributing frame garage.
1 contributing, 1 non-contributing

6217 Virginia
1905
Style or Category: Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements
Second Style or Form:
Original Use: multiple residence Present Use: multiple residence
Architect: William T. Smith Builder: unknown

This two-story brick two-family flat has a flat roof with a side stepped parapet with terra cotta coping. The front shaped parapet has a slight inverted curve, and has coping that appears to be galvanized metal. The two-bay facade has a right side entrance bay, with two doors recessed behind a curved arched outlined with bull nosed bricks. Directly above is a single one-over-one window, with a stone sill and bull nosed bricks which create a drip label mold. The first bay of the residence, at each floor, has two single one-over-one windows, with a drip label mold that extends across the two windows. The first floor windows share a continuous stone sill, and the second floor windows have individual sills.
1 contributing

6218 Virginia
1887
Style or Category: Late Victorian
Second Style or Form:

Original Use: single residence Present Use: single residence
Architect: unknown Builder: unknown

This one and one-half story frame residence has a cross gable roof, with a central interior chimney. The front facade has a low-pitched front facing gable roof, which extends the length of the residence. It shelters a central front door, flanked by single windows on either side. At the half story level is a single window on the front facade. There is one non-contributing frame garage.
1 contributing, 1 non-contributing

6219 Virginia (Photo 16)
c. 1865
Style or Category: Late Victorian
Second Style or Form: Italianate
Original Use: single residence Present Use: single residence
Architect: unknown Builder: unknown

This two-story brick residence has a medium-pitched hipped roof and a wooden cornice with paired brackets. The three bay front facade has the entrance at the third bay, recessed behind a segmental arched opening. Other openings are single one-over-one windows, with brick segmental arched lintels and stone sills. The first floor second window and second floor third opening, which was probably a door leading to a balcony, have been bricked in to allow for a small rectangular window. There are two large brick bay windows on the south side facade, at the first floor.
1 contributing

6220 Virginia
1911
Style or Category: Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements
Second Style or Form: Bungalow/Craftsman
Original Use: single residence Present Use: single residence
Architect: William Aubuchon Builder: William Aubuchon

This one-story brick residence has a flat roof with an elaborately shaped parapet, with a central curved and stepped pediment with a glazed brick decorative diamond, and square corner pinnacles. It appears to have galvanized iron coping. There is a galvanized cornice. The two-bay facade has the front door at the first bay, sheltered by a hipped roof porch with wrought iron supports. On the left is a large single window, with a drip label mold of white glazed brick. Beneath this window is a continuous stone sill, which extends across the front facade. Below the sill the front facade is constructed of white glazed brick.
There is one non-contributing frame garage.

1 contributing, 1 non-contributing

6300-6304 Virginia
1906
Style or Category: Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals
Second Style or Form:
Original Use: commercial/residence Present Use: commercial/residence
Architect: L. Rottler Builder: G. M. Walrond

This two-story brick commercial/residential building has a flat roof with a simply shaped parapet and corner pinnacles on the front facade, all with galvanized iron coping. There is also a galvanized cornice. The first floor storefront has been filled in with brick, although the corner iron support is still intact. The second floor has four single one-over-one windows with stone sills. There is a fading painted advertisement on the north side facade. There is a one-story brick addition on the north side with two bays, a flat roof, and a flat parapet wall.
There is one contributing brick garage.
2 contributing

6301 Virginia
c. 1875
Style or Category: Other: Vernacular Classical
Second Style or Form:
Original Use: single residence Present Use: single residence
Architect: unknown Builder: unknown

This one-story brick residence has a hipped roof and an interior brick chimney. The Iron Street facade has four openings, with a front door with transom, and paired window in the center, flanked on either side by single one-over-one windows with stone sills and segmental arched lintels. The Virginia Ave. is one bay wide, with two window openings. These are also single one-over-one windows, with stone sills and brick segmental arched lintels.
1 contributing

6305 Virginia
1901
Style or Category: Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals
Second Style or Form:
Original Use: single residence Present Use: single residence
Architect: Nat. Abrahams Builder: Nat. Abrahams

This façade of this two-story brick residence appears to be a 1901 addition on the front of an older residence. There is a hipped roof, with a two bay front facade, which has an L shaped floor

plan. A brick porch with a hipped roof supported by wooden Doric columns sits within the L on the left side of the front facade. There are paired windows above on the second floor. The second bay includes paired windows at each floor. The windows each have a continuous stone sill, and a square surround of bull nose bricks.
1 contributing

6306 Virginia
1891
Style or Category: Late Victorian
Second Style or Form:
Original Use: single residence Present Use: single residence
Architect: unknown Builder: R. Deubman

This one and one-half story brick residence has a side gabled roof with a hipped roof dormer with two windows on the front facade. The two-bay facade has the entrance at the first bay. It is sheltered by a porch with a shed roof and a concrete block foundation. The second bay is a large window with a segmental arched opening and a stone sill.
1 contributing

6308 Virginia
1910
Style or Category: Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals
Second Style or Form:
Original Use: single residence Present Use: single residence
Architect: A. E. Spencer Builder: unknown

This two-story brick residence has a flat roof with an elaborately shaped front parapet that has a central curved pediment. There is some simple brick corbelling at the cornice. The two-bay facade has the entrance at the first bay, beneath a hipped roof awning with wooden brackets. To the right is a paired window with a continuous sill. On the second floor is a small square window on the center of the facade. It is flanked on either side by single one-over-one windows with stone sills. All windows have a brick voussoir lintel.
There is one contributing frame garage.
2 contributing

6311 Virginia
1901
Style or Category: Late Victorian
Second Style or Form: Richardsonian Romanesque

Original Use: single residence
Present Use: single residence
Architect: P. A. C. Moore
Builder: unknown

This one-story brick residence has a flat roof with a side stepped parapet. The front facade has a small mansard with a wooden cornice. The residence has an L-shaped plan, with a curved brick front porch within the "L", at the first bay. The second bay includes two single windows with round arched openings and stone sills. There are two above ground basement windows on the front facade. They have segmental arched lintels and have been filled in with glass blocks.
1 contributing

6314 Virginia (Photo 30)
c. 1925
Style or Category: Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals
Second Style or Form: Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival
Original Use: single residence
Present Use: single residence
Architect: unknown
Builder: unknown

This one and one-half story brick residence has a side gabled roof with terra cotta tiles. The front facade is symmetrical, with a central front facing gable dormer. There are two large exterior brick chimneys on either side of the roof. The front door is centrally located on the front facade, beneath a shed roof porch with square brick supports and a terra cotta roof. Flanking the porch on either side is a paired window with a curved arched opening and a transom, and a stone sill. There is one non-contributing concrete block garage.
1 contributing, 1 non-contributing

6315-6317 Virginia
1905
Style or Category: Late Victorian
Second Style or Form:
Original Use: multiple residence
Present Use: multiple residence
Architect: J. V. Kinney
Builder: J. V. Kinney

This two-story brick four-family flat has a flat roof with terra cotta coping. The cornice appears to have been removed and rebuilt with brick. The front facade is symmetrical with a central entrance bay of two curved arched openings, each with a brick archivolt. Recessed behind each arch are two doors. Flanking the entrance bay on either side is a curved arched window with archivolt. The second floor has four single one-over-one windows, each with a stone sill and a brick segmental arched lintel. The center bay on the second floor is a diamond shape in a contrasting color of brick. There is one contributing frame garage.
2 contributing

6318 Virginia
c. 1875
Style or Category: Other: Vernacular Classical
Second Style or Form:
Original Use: single residence — Present Use: single residence
Architect: unknown — Builder: unknown

This two and one-half story brick residence has a side-gabled roof with returned eaves. There is a low-pitched front facing gable dormer on the middle of the front facade. The two-bay front facade has four openings, with doors at the second openings on both the first and second floor. Windows are two-over-two, with stone sills and brick segmental arched lintels. There is a bay window on the south side first floor.
1 contributing

6319 Virginia
1891
Style or Category: Late Victorian
Second Style or Form: Queen Anne
Original Use: single residence — Present Use: single residence
Architect: unknown — Builder: unknown

This two-story frame residence has a complicated cross gable roof with a hip on the side gable. The front facade is two bays wide. The gable end has three brackets at the cornice. It also has a two story flat bay window, with two windows at each floor. The second bay has the front entrance, sheltered beneath a hipped roof wooden porch. Above the porch is an unusual narrow arched window. The original siding has been covered or replaced with vinyl siding though the fenestration remains intact. There is one contributing frame garage.
2 contributing

6322 Virginia
1925
Style or Category: Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals
Second Style or Form:
Original Use: multiple residence — Present Use: multiple residence
Architect: W. F. White — Builder: H. Flach

This two-story brick residence has a low-pitched hipped roof, which was originally slate. The symmetrical front facade has a central entrance, beneath a hipped roof wooden awning, original to the residence. Directly above is a small window with stone sill. At the first and third bays are

paired windows at both floors. These windows are all wooden three-over-one, with stone sills. There is one non-contributing frame garage.
1 contributing, 1 non-contributing

6323 Virginia
1899
Style or Category: Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals
Second Style or Form:
Original Use: multiple residence — Present Use: multiple residence
Architect: unknown — Builder: unknown

This two-story brick two-family flat has a flat roof with terra cotta coping, square corner pinnacles, and brick corbelling at the cornice. The two-bay facade has the entrance at the right bay. This includes two doors with transoms. It is sheltered by a wooden porch with a shed roof. The first bay includes a large one-over-one window, with stone sills, and a brick segmental arched opening, outlined in bull nose brick. Identical windows are on the first and second floor. The second bay, second floor, is a single window, with a brick segmental arched opening, outlines with bull-nosed brick. There is one contributing frame garage.
2 contributing

6327 Virginia
1903
Style or Category: Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals
Second Style or Form:
Original Use: single residence — Present Use: single residence
Architect: P. C. Moore — Builder: P. C. Moore

This one-story brick residence has a flat roof with what appears to be galvanized coping and cornice on the front facade. The front of the residence has two openings, with the front door and transom on the right side. It is sheltered by a small wooden porch with a shed roof, which is not original to the residence. The first opening is a single one-over-one window with a stone sill and a brick segmental arched opening. The front of the residence has been painted.
1 contributing

6329 Virginia
1925
Style or Category: Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements
Second Style or Form: Bungalow/Craftsman
Original Use: single residence — Present Use: single residence
Architect: unknown — Builder: Burns Const. Co.

This one and one-half story brick bungalow has a side gabled roof with a front facing gable dormer. The dormer is frame and covered in vinyl siding, and has three windows sheltered by a metal awning. The front facade has two bays, which include a pair of three-over-one windows at the first bay, and the front door at the second bay. They are sheltered by a veranda that shares the main roof. This veranda is supported by tapered stone columns, and has a stone foundation. There is one non-contributing frame garage.
1 contributing, 1 non-contributing

6330 Virginia
1885
Style or Category: Late Victorian
Second Style or Form: Italianate
Original Use: single residence — Present Use: single residence
Architect: unknown — Builder: unknown

This two-story frame residence has a low-pitched hipped roof, with a wooden cornice with paired brackets. The front facade has three bays, with the front entrance at the third bay. Other bay openings are single windows. There is a wooden porch on the front of the residence, which, though recently built, does not impair the overall composition of the façade. The residence is covered in aluminum siding that mimics the original lap siding. There is one contributing frame garage.
2 contributing

6331 Virginia
1925
Style or Category: Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements
Second Style or Form: Bungalow/Craftsman
Original Use: multiple residence — Present Use: multiple residence
Architect: unknown — Builder: Burns Const. Co.

This two-story brick multiple residence has a low-pitched front facing gable roof. The front facade is three bays wide and symmetrical. There is a large brick front porch with a broken pediment roof, which residences a second floor balcony. The center bay has a ribbon of three three-over-one wooden windows on the first floor. Flanking the windows on either side are doors to enter the apartments. At the second floor is a central door, original to the building that opens onto the roof of the porch. It is flanked on either side by paired three-over-one windows, with stone sills. There is one contributing concrete block garage.
2 contributing

6336-6342 Virginia (415-20 Holly Hills) (Photo 29)

1929
Style or Category: Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals
Second Style or Form: Eclectic
Original Use: commercial/multiple residence Present Use: commercial/multiple residence
Architect: A. Hobermann Builder: A. Hobermann

This large brick apartment building is built at the corner of Virginia and Holly Hills. Predominately residential, there are two storefronts at the corner. The corner property is also three stories (due to the slope of the street) and has an elegant corner tower with a pyramidal roof and corner quoins. The rest of the building is two stories with a side gabled roof, although there are multiple gable ends facing the street, and several triangular dormers. There are two apartment entrances on Virginia, and three on Holly Hills. Each entrance is a wooden door, surrounded by stone quoins. Above the entrance is a curved arched window with a keystone. Other windows are paired three-over-one wooden windows, with stone quoin surrounds. There is one contributing brick garage with a flat roof built at the same time in the same style as the apartment building.
2 contributing

6337-6339 Virginia
1909
Style or Category: Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals
Second Style or Form:
Original Use: multiple residence Present Use: multiple residence
Architect: W. P. Botts Builder: W. P. Botts

This two-story brick four-family flat has a flat roof with terra cotta coping. There is a cornice with dentils and simple brackets that may be galvanized iron. The front facade is symmetrical, with a central porch with a flat roof and square brick supports. The porch shelters four doors with transoms. Flanking the porch on either side are narrow paired windows, with a continuous stone sill that extends across the front facade. Above the windows is a drip label mold of bull-nosed bricks that also creates a string coarse across the facade. On the second floor the two central bays have door openings that have been filled in with glass blocks. These doors originally opened onto the second floor of the porch, but banisters have been removed and the porch balcony is no longer accessible. At the first and fourth bays on the second floor are paired windows identical to the first floor.
1 contributing

Wilmington

416 Wilmington (Photo 22)
1908
Style or Category: Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements

Second Style or Form: Bungalow/Craftsman
Original Use: single residence — Present Use: single residence
Architect: William Degenhardt — Builder: William Degenhardt

This one-story brick residence has a flat roof with an elaborately shaped parapet, with white glazed terra cotta coping. The galvanized cornice has dentils and simple brackets. The front facade has three openings, with an entrance set behind a curved arch on the right side of the front facade. To the left are two single windows, which share a continuous limestone sill. The basement is partially above ground, with two windows on the front facade.
1 contributing

420 Wilmington (Photo 22)
1908
Style or Category: Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements
Second Style or Form: Bungalow/Craftsman
Original Use: single residence — Present Use: offices
Architect: Anton Degenhardt — Builder: unknown

This one-story brick residence has a flat roof. It appears to have lost its shaped parapet. The galvanized cornice has dentils and simple brackets, with brick corbelling beneath. The front facade has three openings, with an entrance set behind a curved arch on the right side of the front facade. To the left are two single windows, which have been filled in with glass blocks. They share a continuous limestone sill, which divides the front facade into contrasting brick. The basement is partially above ground, with two windows on the front facade.
1 contributing

422 Wilmington (Photo 22)
1908
Style or Category: Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements
Second Style or Form: Bungalow/Craftsman
Original Use: single residence — Present Use: single residence
Architect: Anton Degenhardt — Builder: unknown

This one-story brick residence has a flat roof with a shaped parapet, with four square brick pinnacles. The galvanized cornice has dentils and simple brackets, with brick corbelling beneath. The front facade has three openings, with an entrance set behind a curved arch on the right side of the front facade. The original door has been replaced, and transom and sidelights filled with glass blocks. To the left are two single windows. They share a continuous limestone sill. The basement is partially above ground, with two windows on the front facade. The front facade has been painted.
1 contributing

425 Wilmington (Photo 23)
1906
Style or Category: Late 19th and 20th Century Revival Styles
Second Style or Form:
Original Use: commercial/residential — Present Use: single residence
Architect: Branner Bros. — Builder: Branner Bros.

This two-story brick corner building has a flat roof with white terra cotta coping that is part of a decorative brick and terra cotta cornice with glazed brick diamond and rectangle patterns. The brickwork of the building is slightly variegated. The first floor storefront bays are rectangular openings with brick sills and decorative brick lintels, with brick headers turned vertical to create a flat but visually textured facade. The original door and window openings on the first floor have been filled in with wood and siding, although the opening sizes remain the same. The second floor south facade has a small square window on the left bay, with paired one-over-one windows at the second bay. The east facade of the building has six windows, the first two openings being small squares, with the following four openings being single one-over-one windows. All second floor windows have brick sills and brick lintels of on row of brick headers.
1 contributing

427 Wilmington (Photo 23)
1906
Style or Category: Late Victorian
Second Style or Form:
Original Use: commercial/residential — Present Use: single residence
Architect: Branner Bros. — Builder: Branner Bros.

This two-story brick building originally had a store on the first floor with an apartment above. It has a flat roof with a shaped parapet, featuring a central pediment with flanking corbelled brick piers. The cornice has brick corbelling and a dentil. The first floor storefront openings have been filled, although the iron supports remain, and the opening sizes have not changed. On the second floor are three one-over-one windows with stone sills and brick segmental arched lintels with bullnosed bricks.
1 contributing

428 Wilmington
1903
Style or Category: Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements
Second Style or Form: Bungalow/Craftsman
Original Use: single residence — Present Use: single residence
Architect: William Degenhardt — Builder: William Degenhardt

This one-story brick residence has a flat roof. The sides of the residence have a stepped parapet with terra cotta coping. The front facade has two openings. The front entrance is on the right, beneath a curved arch. To the left is a single window, with a continuous limestone sill. The basement is partially above ground, and has a small basement window on the front facade, which has been filled in. The entire residence has been painted.
1 contributing

430-432 Wilmington
1905
Style or Category: Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals
Second Style or Form:
Original Use: commercial/residential Present Use: single residence
Architect: F. Viorol Builder: Ruprecht Viorol Hollow Const. Co.

This two-story brick building has a flat roof with four brick pinnacles with stepped corbelling at the cornice. The central bay of the building has two separate curved arches outlined with bull-nosed brick, with doors set behind each arch. There was originally a storefront at the first bay. Although the cast iron support is still in place, the windows have been filled in with wooden siding. The third bay, to the right of the entrance bay, includes two single one-over-one windows with limestone sills and segmental arched lintels. Two basement windows are below the first floor windows, each with a segmental arched opening. Each basement window has been filled in with glass blocks. On the second floor are six symmetrically placed windows, each one-over-one with limestone sills and segmental arched lintels. The entire building has been painted.
1 contributing

431 Wilmington
1906
Style or Category: Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements
Second Style or Form: Bungalow/Craftsman
Original Use: multiple residence Present Use: multiple residence
Architect: Branner Bros. Builder: Branner Bros.

This two-story brick two-family flat has a flat roof. The side roof has a stepped parapet with terra cotta coping. The front facade has a shaped parapet with a central flat pediment, which is above the rest of the roof about a foot. The cornice has brick corbelling. On the first floor the entrance is on the left bay, with two doors beneath a gable roof awning. The doors are approached by a stone porch with a metal railing. To the right of the entrance is a paired window with a stone continuous sill, and a brick segmental arched lintel with bull-nosed bricks. The second floor has a single window on the left bay and another paired window on the right bay. Second floor

windows also share a stone continuous sill, and each have a brick segmental arched lintel with bull-nosed bricks. The two continuous sills beneath each floor's windows divide the front facade into three sections of different colored brick.
1 contributing

436 Wilmington
1903
Style or Category: Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals
Second Style or Form:
Original Use: multiple residence Present Use: multiple residence
Architect: F. J. Fendler Builder: unknown

This one-story brick duplex has a symmetrical front facade. There is a shaped parapet with four pinnacles and a central triangular pediment. The cornice has elaborate brick corbelling. The two front doors are located beneath the pediment. Original doors have been replaced and the transoms filled in. The doors are accessed by a small wooden front porch. To each side of the central entrance bay are single one-over-one windows, with limestone lug sills, and brick segmental arched opening. The partially above-ground basement has two windows on the front facade. The front facade has been painted.
1 contributing

438 Wilmington
1912
Style or Category: Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements
Second Style or Form: Bungalow/Craftsman
Original Use: multiple residence Present Use: multiple residence
Architect: William Degenhardt Builder: William Degenhardt

This two-story brick two-family flat has a flat roof with a stepped parapet and terra cotta coping. The original cornice has been removed. The front facade is constructed of a variegated brick. There are two openings on the front facade; the two-door entrance is on the right side. To the left are paired windows that share a limestone sill. An identical window is above this, on the second floor. To the right is a single one-over-one window.
1 contributing

444 Wilmington
1963
Style or Category: Modern Movement
Second Style or Form:
Original Use: multiple residence Present Use: multiple residence

Architect: Alfred Johnson Builder: Gene Tossi

This two-story brick apartment building has a flat roof and a concrete foundation. The front facade is asymmetrical, with two openings. The first opening is a rectangular window on both the first and second floor. To the right, on the first floor, is the entrance. Buff colored brick outlines the front door, and extends across the bottom of the front facade, up to the sill of the window. Above the entrance, on the second floor, is a small rectangular window. A rectangle of buff brick extends from the second floor window lintels, to the cornice, and stops at the outside corners of the windows. There are three bays, and five openings, on the south side facade. A door is centrally located, and the rest of the openings a small rectangular windows.
1 non-contributing

Summary

The Central Carondelet Historic District (Boundary Increase III) in St. Louis is locally significant under Criterion A: Community Planning and Development. The neighborhood is a northern extension of the existing Central Carondelet Historic District [the District], (NR 2/22/06) and its first boundary increase (Central Carondelet Historic District Boundary Increase I [NR 12/20/07]. In addition, Boundary Increase III as a neighborhood is tied historically to the Saints Mary and Joseph School complex on its southern border which was listed in the National Register as the Central Carondelet Historic District (Boundary Increase II) on 2/18/09. The physical evolution of Boundary Increase III was shaped by the same historic forces that created the various components of the existing District and its boundary increases and embodies patterns of development that reflect the progression of Carondelet from an independent town to an urban neighborhood and historic suburb. Like the District and Boundary Increase I, Boundary Increase III primarily dates from the second half of the 19th century and the first third of the 20th century; the period of significance is c. 1855-1942. During this time, development in Carondelet moved from a diffuse settlement pattern with individual houses situated on large lots created by inhabitants of the early French and American town surveys in the late 18th and early 19th centuries, to a period where settlement became more dense and construction was driven by the growth of population and industry in the mid-to-late 19th century. The most important period of development in Boundary Increase III in terms of extant buildings and streetscapes began in the last decade of the 19th century and lasted through the first three decades of the 20th century when professional developers capitalized on Carondelet's arrival as a viable streetcar suburb of St. Louis. Like the blocks of the existing District and Boundary Increase I, Boundary Increase III demonstrates a wide range of architectural forms and styles that essentially comprise a catalogue of buildings designed and constructed by St. Louisans from the 1850's to the early 20th century. In addition, the organization and physical appearance of the historic landscape reflects the changing patterns of development that Carondelet experienced during its transition from French Colonial town to St. Louis suburb.

Introduction

The earliest extant buildings in Boundary Increase III date to the 1850's, the decade in which the first railroad arrived in Carondelet initiating a period of industrial growth along the town's waterfront. At the time, the town was sparsely populated and many blocks contained from one to four buildings in accordance with allotments that in many cases dated to the 18th century. The growth of industry following the arrival of the railroad coincided with major waves of European immigration to the St. Louis region resulting in conditions that facilitated the town's rapid expansion both in terms of geographical area and population. Other factors that contributed to Carondelet's growth in the mid 19th century were the ready availability of cheap land, and living conditions that were considered salubrious when compared with the teeming, cholera-plagued

slums of nearby St. Louis. By 1870 Carondelet had become large and prosperous enough to be considered an attractive addition to St. Louis proper and the town, though still relatively remote from the settled areas of the city, was annexed. Though technically part of St. Louis, Carondelet retained the feel of a small town apart with its own industrial, commercial, and residential districts contained primarily within the original town surveys and the subdivisions of a few early landowners until advances in public transportation initiated a new period of growth beginning in the late 1890's. Indeed, the St. Louis city directories began listing individuals who lived and worked in Carondelet immediately after annexation, but continued to label their location with a "C" or other such notation for decades to come.

Following the arrival of efficient electric streetcar service, Carondelet swiftly broke the bonds of its old town limits and swelled with commuters and commuter housing. In the first decades of the 20th century, development spilled westward into formerly empty lands that had once been the town's common field. The old town area was impacted as well as speculative developers and property owners alike subdivided large town lots (and in some cases re-platted entire blocks) to accommodate higher density. This late 19th and early 20th century building boom was facilitated by the Broadway and Virginia (later Bellefontaine) streetcar lines which both passed through Boundary Increase III, the original District, and Boundary Increase I. While much of the old town, especially the blocks between Michigan Avenue and South Broadway, had already seen significant development associated with Carondelet's mid-19th century industrial expansion, blocks to the west (that had once expansive house-lots of venerable French and Creole families) and lands that were once the town Commons were swiftly crowded with modest single-family and multi-family working-class homes. At this time the geographical center of the town in many ways moved westward from Broadway to Michigan and Virginia Avenues (which had earlier been at the western boundary of old Carondelet) where the route of the Bellefontaine streetcar generated a new commercial district.

By 1908, Carondelet was becoming an entrenched commuter neighborhood and certain areas were considered highly fashionable. In that year Bellerive Park was purchased along the riverfront immediately east of Boundary Increase III. In the following years the initial portion of St. Louis' first recreational driving parkway, the Kingshighway Parkway, was created running west from the park along what is now Bellerive Boulevard. The placement of the boulevard reinforced Carondelet's growing status as a desirable suburb and attracted upper middle-class development to the area. While its impact on the built environment of Boundary Increase III was not as strong it was to the west in the Grand-Bates Historic Suburb (NR 9/16/09), it nevertheless elevated the status of the area and thus attracted development. Also, as the automobile began to have a major impact on the manner in which people traveled about the city in the 1920's, the parkway served as an important intra-urban automobile connector for area residents.

Each of these phases of development left their mark on the existing built environment of the

Central Carondelet District, Boundary Increase I, and the Boundary Increase III. The physical organization of blocks in the oldest portion of town is still dominated by the original 18th century French specifications. While most of the original lots were further subdivided during the subsequent evolution of the town, some, like the one at the corner of Iron Street and Michigan Avenue, retain their original dimensions. Additionally, many of the oldest homes in Boundary Increase III such as 6321 Vermont (c. 1860) and 6215 Michigan (c. 1858) still possess disproportionately large lot sizes and unusual setbacks. These homes were built for Hubert Primm and Julian Gamache respectively, descendants of original French habitants who had been granted land by Carondelet's founder in the 18th century. As many of the old town lots were subdivided and sold off for housing and businesses during the town's mid-19th century expansion, settlement became denser. Because there were no rules governing lot sizes or setbacks, the areas of the town that developed between the 1850's and the early 1890's took on an unplanned appearance that reflects rapid, unfettered, and organic growth. This period of development manifests itself in the extant built environment (primarily in the older eastern blocks) in the form of a wide diversity of architectural styles, forms, and materials in addition to unpredictable lot sizes and setbacks from house to house. In addition, some surviving homes sit on lots that truncate the lots of later subdivisions (i.e. 212 Elwood) or present their façade's to their newer neighbor's sidewalls rather than to the street (i.e. 5918 Michigan).

With the arrival of the streetcar in the 1890's, development became much more standardized as professional builders constructed substantial groups of homes with uniform floor plans, forms, and limited stylistic repertoire. As many, if not most, of these buildings were built as speculative investments density became very important in this period as did proximity to streetcar lines. As Carondelet shifted fully into its new role as a streetcar suburb around the turn of the century, transit oriented commercial development spread westward from the traditional business district along Broadway. This pattern is exemplified by the preponderance of storefronts that line the Bellefontaine streetcar route itself and the major intersections that commuters passed while walking from their homes to the various stations.

Because the aforementioned stages of community development are embodied in the built environment of the Central Carondelet Historic District, its boundary increases, the area can essentially be regarded as an architectural palimpsest upon which patterns of development from the late 18th through the early 20th century can be read. The Carondelet Historic District (Boundary Increase III) encompasses the northern portion of the original town and possesses continuity of historical and architectural character with the other portions of the Central Carondelet Historic District.

Today Boundary Increase III looks much the way it did at the apex of development in the early 20th century. While the population of St. Louis declined greatly in the second half of the 20th century, many areas at the fringes of the city did not experience the wholesale abandonment that

other core areas did. Population has been fairly steady in Boundary Increase III and the vast majority of buildings have remained occupied throughout the years. As stated previously, a preponderance of buildings date to the first three decades of the 20th Century, but those few that were constructed in the years leading up to the United State's entrance into World War II are sympathetic to the surrounding streetscapes and are relevant to the overarching historical narrative. Other than two substantial groups of homes (17 in all) that were built in 1960 and 1961 by developer Joseph W. Cloud (CB 2916 and CB 2913), and two smaller clusters in CB 2945 and 2918, the streetscapes are largely intact. The scale of the buildings, the overwhelming use of brick, the repetition of building forms, and the use of common styles of ornamentation give Boundary Increase IIIa visual consonance that reinforces its historic integrity and its close connection to the existing Central Carondelet District and Boundary Increase I to the south. Overall, Boundary Increase III shares integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association with the aforementioned areas and can rightfully be considered an extension thereof.

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. 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 Carondelet Historic District (NR 2/22/06). As more funds became available through the block grant program, the original architectural survey was expanded to include an additional 26 blocks adjacent to the northern boundary of the original district which subsequently became the Central Carondelet Historic District, Boundary Increase I, bounded by Loughborough, Idaho, S. Broadway, and Holly Hills (NR 12/20/07). Once again, as funds became available, Alderman Villa used the block grant program to fund yet another survey with the intention of completing an historic district that would encompass the entirety of the original town survey of Carondelet from the existing districts to its northern border. While this project was carried out, a different boundary (Boundary Increase II) of the Central Carondelet Historic District was approved in the form of the Saints Mary and Joseph School Complex (NR 2/18/09). As such, the result of the aforementioned survey, (bounded by S. Broadway, Holly Hills, Bates, and Interstate 55) is now submitted as the Central Carondelet Historic District (Boundary Increase III). 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.

Geographic Location

Boundary Increase III contains portions of 37 adjacent city blocks. It is bounded by Bates Street on the north, Interstate 55 on the west, the buildings fronting the east side of South Broadway on the east, and by Holly Hills on the south (Figure: 1). These blocks are situated within the limits of the independent city of St. Louis, Missouri, approximately five miles south of the city center.

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 Mississippi bluffs. French farmers and trappers from other Mississippi River settlements followed his lead. In the French manner, Delor meted out land grants in town and established a common field that landowners cooperatively maintained for cultivation. He further established a jointly owned commons area, which was used by settlers to forage food and firewood, and graze their livestock. Finally, he made an allotment for a church; a parcel that still contains the convent and school of the Sister's of St. Joseph (the convent was listed in the National Register on 2/28/1980 and the school was listed as the Central Carondelet Historic District Boundary Increase II on 2/18/09). The convent and school buildings are adjacent to Boundary Increase III along Holly Hills. The settlement grew slowly as an agricultural outpost while St. Louis, its neighbor to the north, developed primarily as a result of the fur trade.[1] By 1790, 23 years after Delor's arrival, the settlement was still comprised of only 20 families. The inhabitants mostly lived clustered around Delor's house, immediately east of Boundary Increase III at the foot of present day Elwood Street.[2] Carondelet was still sparsely settled when the United States assumed control of the Louisiana Territory with only about 50 houses occupied by approximately 250 farmers and trappers, mostly of Creole French, Spanish, African, and Native American heritage; at the time, St. Louis had over 1000 citizens. [3]

Carondelet experienced slow, but steady growth under the governance of the United States and in 1832, its citizens petitioned St. Louis County for incorporation as a town. The county granted the request and dispatched its Deputy Surveyor, Laurentius M. Eiler, to render an official town survey. Eiler platted the town by expanding upon Delor's original plan of square blocks measuring 300 by 300 feet, many of which still exist in the Central Carondelet Historic District, Boundary Increase I and Boundary Increase III. Eiler surveyed the town south from present-day

[1] Nini Harris, *A History of Carondelet* (St. Louis: The Patrice Press, 1991), 5.
[2] 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.
[3] Harris, p. 7.

Eiler Street about 22 blocks to Koeln Street, and from the Mississippi River, four blocks west to present day Michigan Avenue (with a slight extension west to Virginia in the northern portion of the town); most of the blocks of Boundary Increase III east of Michigan Avenue are still listed as part of "Eiler's Survey" by the St. Louis City Assessor's office.[4] When the town was mapped in 1859, the land to the west of the original town in Boundary Increase III was still largely undeveloped.[5] Large tracts of land were still owned by the estates of early residents such as Bartholomew Berthold, John Withnell, and Bartholomew Guion. One exception was "Gamache's Subdivision" which was located in the vicinity of the family's sawmill in present-day City Blocks (CB) 2942 and 2941.

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 growing position as a preeminent inland port.[6] 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. Their impoverished and desperate condition led to economic and social troubles and by the end of the 1840's, relations between native-born Americans and immigrant groups were growing violent. In the closing year of this troubling decade a 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.

One of the results of the conditions in St. Louis at this time was that people began to look to Carondelet and other nearby towns for cheaper, safer and more healthful places to settle. Immigrants and native-born Americans representing all financial ranks began to move into less expensive lands adjacent to the city limits. This outward movement of population produced a pattern of development on the city's periphery, and scattered settlers to townships located throughout St. Louis County.[7]

In 1853, construction of the Iron Mountain Railroad began, which by 1858 connected St. Louis (via Carondelet) with the rich mineral deposits of east central Missouri. The railroad was the first one to pass through Carondelet and St. Louis and ran immediately east of Boundary Increase III between Broadway and the Mississippi River. This development proved pivotal for Carondelet resulting in industrial expansion along the town's riverfront and increased connectivity with St. Louis. As industry grew, the availability of jobs spurred immigration to the town; likewise, the ready pool of labor attracted by the economic growth encouraged the situation of new businesses

[4] Ibid., p. 11.
[5] Uhlman, *Carondelet Township 1859.* (St. Louis: Carondelet New Era, 1859).
[6] James Neal Primm, *The Lion of the Valley, St. Louis, Missouri* (Boulder, Colorado: Pruett Publishing, 1981), 172-173.
[7] 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.

in the area; the town flourished. The population figures announced in the *Missouri Republican* in 1858 reveal Carondelet's rapid growth during the 1850's, a trend that largely continued throughout the second half of the 19th century.

> 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.[8]

By 1865, the population had grown to 4, 534 and by 1873 it was being estimated at (a probably generous) 15,000. [9] Industry reflected the trend. The iron industry was among most important to the town 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.[10] The Carondelet Iron Works, the first large-scale furnace in the town, opened in 1869. Others followed and by the late 1870s, much of the riverfront to the east of Boundary Increase III 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. [11] The oldest surviving buildings in Boundary Increase III date to this period of expansion and transition when Carondelet evolved from a sleepy Creole village to a bustling industrialized town populated largely by German, Irish, and American immigrants.

This transitional period is illustrated by surviving buildings in Boundary Increase III from the 1850's through about 1890. The development of the community in this period is reflected in the dense mix of humble vernacular homes built for and by working class immigrants (mostly east of Michigan Avenue) and the larger, more widely distributed homes of descendent French Creole families and wealthy American capitalists, mostly along Michigan Avenue and in the blocks to its west. This geographic distribution is based partly upon proximity to the town's industrial district, with working-class people desiring to be close to their places of employment and wealthier individuals desiring to avoid the crowds and pollution. It is also based on Carondelet's topography with the top of the Mississippi River bluff line running essentially down Michigan Avenue; this high ground on the western edge of the town became a desirable residential district in the middle of the 19th century because of the views it afforded and the breeze that swept the high ground. This pattern of the homes of the working class from the pre-streetcar period being

[8]" Population of Carondelet," *Missouri Republican*, 16 November 1858.
[9] Gustav Heinrichs, "Carondelet Formerly and Now," trans. M. Heinrichsmeyer, *Missouri Historical Society Bulletin* 17 (January 1961), 180.
[10] Gustav Heinrichs, "Carondelet Formerly and Now," trans. M. Heinrichsmeyer, *Missouri Historical Society Bulletin* 17 (October 1960), 78.
[11] Ibid.

situated along the slope of the bluff east of Michigan and the homes of wealthier residents being located on higher ground to the west is a pattern that spans the existing Central Carondelet Historic District and the first Boundary Increase.

A surviving example of inexpensive, vernacular, working-class housing likely dating to the 1860's in Boundary Increase III is the two-family house at 111 Elwood (Photo 1). This small brick building with vernacular classical details such as a simple dentil cornice is typical of the one- and two-family homes constructed by local builders for people of limited means in mid 19th century Carondelet. This building type, while no longer common, has parallels throughout the older areas of the existing Central Carondelet Historic District and Boundary Increase I. For example; the two-family home at 6800-6802 Minnesota (in the existing District to the south) was built prior to 1858 and has many similarities in form and style. Both are small antebellum, two-room brick homes with side gable roofs capped with low parapet walls. Both have segmental arch window openings, stove chimneys at each gable end, and two doors with transoms paired at the center of the façade. In each example, the doors are flanked by a single window opening and both gable ends contain two segmental arched window openings. Details such as the low parapet walls on the gable ends and the dentil cornices are congruent with what Charles Van Ravensway has characterized as the Missouri German Style and it is not out of the question that the buildings could have been constructed by the same craftsman. [12]

Another similar house of the period can be found in Boundary Increase III at 5911 Michigan (Photo 2). Also likely dating to the 1860's, this one-story, side gabled brick house is a single-family home that originally consisted of two rooms separated by a central hall. Massive limestone lintels support the central doorway and two flanking window openings. Like the home at 111 Elwood and other vernacular buildings across the existing District, this humble home follows the common pattern of having stove chimneys built into both gable ends and displays the nearly ubiquitous dentil cornice.

Another mid-19th century vernacular brick house form that is found in the older areas of Boundary Increase III and throughout the existing sections of the Central Carondelet Historic District is a two-story side-hall building with a somewhat raised basement and a side-gabled roof. Paired stove chimneys are found on only one-side of the building and are generally connected with a parapet wall; the recessed entry appears to always be situated on the side opposite the chimneys. While style and ornamental details vary, they are always restrained and generally are evident only in brick cornices and window openings. In Boundary Increase III, the home at 6001 Pennsylvania (Photo 3) is an example of this form; parallels in Boundary Increase I and the original District can be found at 6808 Minnesota, and 7206 Minnesota respectively.

Another example of vernacular brick architecture from this period associated with Carondelet's burgeoning working- and middle-class is the narrow two-story homes at 6318 Michigan (Photo

[12] Charles van Ravenswaay, *The Arts and Architecture of German Settlements in Missouri*, (Columbia, Missouri: University of Missouri Press, 1977), p. 225.

4) and the one and one-half story front gabled house at 5917 Pennsylvania (Photo 5). Both of these houses are located within the blocks of the original town survey in the area that became increasingly densely settled in the second half of the 19th century, and all have parallels throughout the older areas of Carondelet. The unembellished two-story house at 6318 Michigan is two rooms deep and one room wide with a pyramidal hipped roof. There is a pair of off-center window openings on each floor with segmental arches and stone sills. While this building is situated along Michigan Avenue among somewhat more upscale residences (both extant and demolished) formerly belonging to some of Carondelet's elite, its unassuming scale and appearance indicate a more humble status for its original owners. The presence of this type of building on Michigan, along with a aforementioned center hall house at 5911 Michigan indicate the erosion of tacit physical class boundaries within the town as space became increasingly scarce during the second half of the 19th century.

Somewhat unusual for St. Louis, which had become the world's largest brick manufacturer by 1890, frame was commonly used in the construction of housing in Boundary Increase III throughout the second half of the 19th century and frame construction appears to be more common in Carondelet than it is in other areas of St. Louis of comparable age. The reason for this phenomenon is unclear, but it may be related to brick-makers being more common in St. Louis, or a preference for brick because of the fire hazard that St. Louis' higher density neighborhoods created. Frame construction was common if not dominant in the older areas of Carondelet from the late 1860's through the late 1880's, at which point brick construction appears to take over almost completely. The four-room, one and one-half story, side-gabled house with a central stove stack at 212 Elwood is a simple example of frame construction that likely dates to the 1870's (Photo 6). In the 1880's frame "shotgun" type houses begin to become common among the working class. Most of these buildings are one room wide and three rooms deep with front-facing gables such as the home at 5907 Pennsylvania (Photo 7). Small groups of these homes were sometimes built by small-scale developers to take advantage of the need for inexpensive housing such as the group of three front-gabled frame homes built by John Rousch in 1888 and 1889 at 5606-12 Pennsylvania. Across the street is another grouping (two of frame, two of brick), which was also built in the 1880's at 5613-19 Pennsylvania (Photo 8).

The Queen Ann style home at 5621 Minnesota is a particularly unusual frame home likely dating to around 1870 (Photo 9). This cross-gabled, one and one-half story house is one room deep and has a full-length gallery porch with swept eaves. These latter features may hint at the persistence of colonial French influence in the area at the time. Rather than being built for immigrant workers, this home is a rural property type that was probably enveloped by the rapid growth of the adjacent town.

Surviving homes that were constructed for people with greater means in this period indicate that builders and owners alike were following national trends in architectural styles. Interpretations of Italianate, gothic revival, and classical revival style are scattered throughout the blocks of Boundary Increase III, and can be directly associated with prominent families.

While modest in scale, the home of Carondelet's last mayor Bernard Poepping and his wife Jacqueline (nee Primm) at 313 Iron is an interesting example of somewhat more formal vernacular classical style surviving in St. Louis (Photo 10). Though the home was apparently constructed around 1855, the Poepping's apparently moved in around 1859. It is possible they received the house as a wedding present from Jacqueline's parents, Judge Wilson Primm and his wife Marguerite (nee Guion) both members of elite Creole families. The Primm's lived immediately west of the house in a building (demolished) on the corner of Michigan; they apparently owned the land upon which the Poepping House was built. Most surviving classical revival style homes in St. Louis succumbed to the wrecking ball as some of the city's earliest neighborhoods were cleared in the second half of the 20th century. Surviving examples are generally grand homes such as the locally famous Chatillon-Demenil and Bissell Mansions further to the north of Carondelet. Both of these examples also date to the first half of the 19th century, the period when this style achieved its greatest popularity in the city. Coincidentally, Pierre Chatillon, the brother of the Henri Chatillon for whom the above mentioned home is partly named, lived in Carondelet in an interesting vernacular classical frame home that still stands in Boundary Increase III (in an altered form) at 6217 Minnesota.

There are two public buildings dating to the 1860's in Boundary Increase III: the school building (original church) of Carondelet Markham Presbyterian Church (6120 Michigan) dating to the Civil War, and Quinn Chapel AME Church (227 Bowen), which was originally built by the town of Carondelet as a public market building around 1869 (Photos 11-12). Both of these buildings are interpretations of Italianate style. Quinn Chapel, (NR 10/16/1974) has a central square tower (dating to around 1900) above a round-arched entry. Despite this alteration, the original form of the building can still be discerned, especially when compared with a second public market built at the same time by the city of Carondelet (almost certainly by the same architect) that stands further to the south of Boundary Increase III at 7701-05 S. Broadway in the St. Boniface National Register District (NR 5/9/02). Both of these buildings have end gabled roofs and feature round arch window openings with a central round arch doorway and square towers that project slightly beyond the roofline.

Similarly, the original Carondelet Presbyterian Church is also an end gable brick building featuring extensive use of round arches for window and door openings. The west-facing (primary) facade is composed of a centrally located doorway beneath a round arch, flanked by round arch window openings. Above the doorway is a round window that is now blind and there is very pronounced corbelling at the cornice level. Both the former market building and the Presbyterian Church indicate an interest in national architectural trends in the town as both buildings were constructed with Italianate details during a time when that particular style was eminently popular throughout the country.

Another highly unusual mid-19th century building in Boundary Increase III is the "Steamboat Gothic" cottage that Frederick and Harriet Kennon built around 1858 at 5801 Minnesota (Photo 13). Kennon was a wealthy auctioneer and commission merchant who built his residence in

Carondelet on the high bluff overlooking the Mississippi. The house is in excellent condition and many original features such as the Gothic arch window openings on the second floor, board-and-batten siding, and gingerbread trim remain.

While most buildings in Carondelet during this period were designed and constructed by carpenters, masons and contractors with extensive experience and little formal training, at least one trained architect did manage to leave a mark on Boundary Increase III (as well as on the existing Boundary Increase I to the south) from about 1858 until approximately early 1861.

Architect and engineer John Bowen designed at least two homes in Boundary Increase III for prominent families, and several others exist scattered throughout Carondelet. Bowen was a West Point-trained engineer who moved to Missouri in 1857 to begin a career as an architect. He married a woman from an old French Carondelet family and designed a home for himself that still stands at 6727 Michigan Avenue in Boundary Increase I. One of the few formally trained engineers in the town, Bowen found quick work designing homes for elite families; however his success was fated to be brief. Shortly after the onset of the Civil War, he aligned himself with the Confederate cause and was captured at Camp Jackson in St. Louis in the spring of 1861. Following his parole, Bowen left St. Louis to fight for the Confederacy never to return. He died following the siege of Vicksburg, whose fortifications he helped to design. Interestingly Bowen, who died a general, fought Ulysses Grant at both Shiloh and Vicksburg. The wives of both men were from the Carondelet area and the two generals appear to have known each other from interactions in town prior to the war.

The two homes, both frame, designed by Bowen in Boundary Increase III date to his brief career in Carondelet between 1857 and 1861. One home was built for Dr. Perry Noel at 6300 Michigan, and the other was built for Hubert Primm at 6321 Vermont (Photo 14). While now denuded of some original character in the form of two chimneys and original wood siding, historic photos show that Noel's house was never a particularly fanciful building to begin with. It was and is a simple, two-story side hall frame house with a pyramidal roof and jack arched window openings with plain surrounds. The house Bowen designed for Hubert Primm however was a bit more ornate. Primm's house was built significantly west of Michigan Avenue in what would then have been a quasi-rural area on the edge of town and it projects some of the character of an Italianate country house. The two-story frame building has a cross-gabled roof with narrow floor-to-ceiling windows with pedimented surrounds on the primary façade and the roof has bracketed overhanging eaves. Subsequent cosmetic alterations have not compromised the building's character, and its deep setback from Vermont Street and spacious lot speak to its long-standing history in the neighborhood.

In contrast with these frame examples, several examples of mid-19th century, upper-class brick homes remain in Boundary Increase III, though some have been marred with the addition of pre-cast stone or other alterations. Among surviving brick houses of this period, modest interpretations of Italianate style dominate. While none can be considered truly high-style, it is

clear that their builders and original occupants were familiar with the popular idiom and aspired to be seen, through their homes, as contemporary. From a historical perspective, it is interesting to note that for all the interest in the style shown by residents, none seem to have been able to find an architect who was capable of executing a high-style design. This indicates the extent to which the practice of home construction was still dominated by builders and tradesmen who had learned their skills through traditional apprenticeships rather than formal architectural training.

The Italianate home of Julian Gamache at 6215 Michigan dates to about 1858 and is one of the more sophisticated of the Italianate examples (Photo 15). [13] Gamache was a member of a prominent French family that was granted significant amounts of land in Carondelet in the 18th century by the town's founder. The home is a spacious, two-story Italianate brick building with a side gabled roof. Despite the pre-cast stone applied to the façade, the original fenestration is intact as are the decorative cast-iron window molds. A centrally placed second-story door, also with a cast-iron mold, opens onto a replacement balcony, which fortunately is of a scale in keeping with the original's likely dimensions. The overhanging eaves are supported with brackets and there is a central wall-gable at the roofline. The home is set back from the street behind a stone retaining wall (considered a contributing feature) that was constructed around 1860 when some of the major streets in Carondelet were graded. Despite the cosmetic alteration of the façade, the building is a reminder of the stately edifices constructed by the town's elite along Michigan Avenue in the mid-19th century.

Other large brick homes from the mid-19th century survive in blocks to the west of Michigan Avenue where wealthy individuals who desired to be removed from the growing bustle and pollution of the old town began to locate. Additional examples of mid-19th century upper-class brick homes can be found at 6219 (Photo 16) and 6211 Virginia (Photo 17). Homes such as these can be found scattered throughout the existing Central Carondelet Historic District and Boundary Increase I such as the aforementioned home of John Bowen at 6717 Michigan and the neighboring home of Dr. William Taussig (another early mayor and public figure) at 6719 Michigan.

In addition to buildings, there are two contributing structure types in Boundary Increase III that speak to the development of the area in the mid 19th century: limestone retaining walls and gutters constructed of limestone slabs. These features are regarded as contributing to the historic character of Boundary Increase III because they date to the period of significance and convey the original appearance of several streetscapes. Because the roads traversing the Mississippi bluffs in the area of Carondelet were so steep, they were an impediment to settlement and commerce. It was difficult for people and animals to navigate the streets and the sometimes extreme grades lead to problems of erosion. Beginning shortly before the Civil War, Carondelet's mayor Bernard Poepping instituted a program of road grading and street improvements including the construction of gutters. Many of the roads were cut deeply into the bluffs at this time in an effort

[13] NiNi Harris 1990. *History of Gamache Home*. "Carondelet Newsletter", Vol. 19, No.2. Summer 1990.

to reduce their rise and fall and gutters were constructed to facilitate drainage. [14] As a result of the grading efforts, many residents were forced to construct retaining walls around their homes and lots in an effort to literally keep the yards from slumping into the streets.

Original limestone retaining walls and gutters dating to circa 1860 also exist in other areas of the Central Carondelet Historic District and Boundary Increase I and are yet another feature that ties the older portions of Carondelet together. While excellent examples of existing walls and drains can be found in front of the Bowen and Taussig homes (6727 and 6719 Michigan) in the existing District to the south, one of the best remaining examples in Carondelet is located in Boundary Increase III at the northeast corner of Michigan and Iron (Photo 18). At this location, a limestone gutter runs east from Michigan along the north side of Iron to a point east of the former Poepping home (313 Iron). Constructed of limestone slabs set at an angle and anchored along the road and sidewalk by limestone curbs, this type of gutter was widely used throughout Carondelet and can be seen in numerous historic photographs. [15] At the same location, a carefully constructed retaining wall runs along Michigan and Iron around the site of the former home of Judge Wilson Primm (demolished), and the Poepping home at 313 Iron (Primm's son in law). The wall is of coursed ashlar limestone and was constructed by Primm around 1860. [16] There are three entrances to the properties through the wall flanked by square piers with flat, ornamental limestone capitals. The appearance of the wall is essentially unchanged from a historic photograph showing the section along Iron Street dated 1876. [17] Throughout Boundary Increase III and the existing District, retaining walls vary from the carefully built structure surrounding the aforementioned Poepping/Primm properties, to a more coarse, rubble masonry like that found in front of 6221 Minnesota (Photo 19).

Throughout the 1870's industry thrived in Carondelet and the population continued to grow. The decade saw the construction of approximately 17 extant buildings in Boundary Increase III, almost entirely one- and two-story frame and brick buildings with gable roofs.[18] In 1870, St. Louis was a booming metropolis of 300,000 residents and the larger city annexed Carondelet. Though this process did not cause immediate drastic changes for Carondelet, some adjustments had to be made. For example, the Carondelet City Council disbanded and many of the municipal buildings were sold. Though much of the intervening space between the two population centers continued to be occupied by forests, fields, and farms, Carondelet technically ceased to be a town unto itself and instead became a south St. Louis neighborhood.

In 1873 the St. Louis Public School Board began what were among the first municipal

[14] William Clark Breckinridge, 1913. *Biographical Sketch of Judge Wilson Primm.* "Missouri Historical Society Collections", Vol. 4, No.2. 1912-1923. P. 150.
[15] Harris, 1991. P. 36.
[16] Breckinridge, P. 150.
[17] Carondelet Historical Society Archives, Photo Binder. "Dr. Perry Noel Home" 1876.
[18] This number is approximate because building permits were, for the most part, not available for this time and many dates are estimated.

construction projects undertaken by the City in Carondelet in Boundary Increase III. What was then known as "Colored School Number 6" was constructed on the corner of what are now Virginia and Bowen streets, and the Des Peres School was built at 6307 Michigan (extant, NR 9/2/1982). Colored School Number 6, rebuilt as Delaney School (extant NR 12/23/04) in 1911, is now known as Maddox School at 6138 Virginia. This school was designed to serve the needs of the African American population of a large section of the St. Louis' south side who at the time, in the vicinity of Carondelet, mostly lived to the east and south of Boundary Increase III along the river. At the same time, the Des Peres School was built to serve the needs of white children in the area and was the site of the first public kindergarten in the United States run by Carondelet resident Susan Blow. [19] The placement of both of these schools in the area of Boundary Increase III indicates both an availability of large parcels of land and a population that was growing and underserved by the St. Louis Public School system in the 1870s.

Aside from the construction of public schools, another early benefit to Carondelet of annexation by St. Louis came in the form of a large new park. Carondelet Park was purchased by the City to the west of Boundary Increase III (just across Interstate 55 to the southwest) and opened in 1876. The park was created with great foresight to serve the recreational needs of a population in south St. Louis that hardly existed at the time. While the residents of Carondelet took maximum advantage of the resource, residents of the densely settled areas bordering the south side of downtown St. Louis had to travel miles through farms, orchards and nurseries to get to the park. Like the residential and business districts of Carondelet, the park would not become easily accessible to the population of greater St. Louis City until improvements were made in public transportation.

Carondelet continued to grow throughout the 1880's; about 40 extant homes were constructed in Boundary Increase III.[20] Industry also continued to expand and the decade saw the incorporation of the Johnston Tin Foil & Metal Company, whose later buildings are still occupied by a descendent company on the eastern edge of Boundary Increase III. The 1883 Hopkins Map shows Boundary Increase III as almost fully subdivided, but not yet settled densely.[21] Most of the original town lots were intact and occupied and some substantial settlement had begun to move west of Michigan Avenue. While not quite as highly developed as Boundary Increase I and the original Central Carondelet Historic District, Boundary Increase III is clearly shown on this map as encompassing the northern edge of the town. This stands in contrast with the rural settlement pattern that still existed immediately to the north. Despite the continued growth of Carondelet in this period, the largest period of construction in Boundary Increase III was still on the horizon.

---

[19] Laura Aldenderfer, *National Register of Historic Places Inventory Form – Nomination Form: Des Peres School.* Washington, D.C.: US Department of the Interior/National Park Service, 1980.

[20] This number is approximate because the availability of building permits for this period is incomplete and many dates are estimated.

[21] G.M. Hopkins, *Atlas of the City of St. Louis, Missouri*, (Philadelphia: G.M. Hopkins, 1883).

Late 19th and early 20th century; growth of Carondelet in the streetcar era.

Like many major American cities during the last decade of the 19th century and first quarter of the 20th century, the development of new and better transit systems drove the expansion of St. Louis into its unsettled corners. Beginning in the 1890's, the city underwent a revolution in the extent to which people were able to move about and thus to choose where they lived, worked, and played. The arrival of the electro-motive cable car and later the electric streetcar in Carondelet in the 1890's initiated the growth of the former town as a St. Louis commuter suburb. The pattern of development exemplified by portions of the District and its boundary increases in this period matches the definition of a Historic Residential Suburb provided by the National Register:

> A geographic area, usually located outside the central city, that was historically connected to the city by one or more modes of transportation; subdivided and developed primarily for residential use according to a plan; and possessing a significant concentration, linkage, and continuity of dwellings on small parcels of land, roads and streets, utilities, and community facilities.[22]

Of course, the constraints imposed by portions of the existing town meant that rather than possessing an overarching plan, multiple developers worked on the scale of individual blocks or groups of buildings. While this type of development was frequently opportunistic, it was not haphazard. Developers factored specific criteria such as income level of potential buyers, proximity to streetcar lines, arterial transportation routes and connecting collector streets, and current stylistic trends into the calculations that drove the construction of Carondelet's built environment in this period.

Following the establishment of the streetcar system, it became possible for people to live in Carondelet and work anywhere else in the city. The western portions of Boundary Increase III had abundant vacant land, and in the eastern portion developers could break up large (old) town lots. In both areas, high-density working class commuter housing began to rise rapidly. In the period between 1890 and 1930, the peak years of streetcar dependence and before the automobile became ubiquitous; approximately 322 buildings were constructed in Boundary Increase III (about 80 percent of contributing buildings).[23]

---

[22] David L. Ames, Linda Flint McClelland, *National Register of Historic Places--Bulletin: Historic Residential Suburbs, Guidelines for Evaluation and Documentation for the National Register of Historic Places*. Washington, D.C.: US Department of Interior/ National Park Service, 2002.
Viewed on 10/01/08 http://www.nps.gov/nr/publications/bulletins/suburbs/intro.htm

[23] Numbers are not exact because some building dates are estimated.

By 1889, St. Louis companies had begun experimenting with electric cable cars and trolleys and by 1890 a local loop was operating along South Broadway in Carondelet's primary business district. In 1895 the Broadway route was connected north to the Central Business District of St. Louis and extended far to the south of Carondelet to the Federal military installation of Jefferson Barracks; by 1900 the system was upgraded to electric streetcars replacing the slower cable cars and greatly improving utility for commuters.[24] Known as the Broadway Line, this route connected Carondelet and St. Louis along the riverfront on the eastern edge of Boundary Increase III.

Following essentially the same trajectory of development, what later became the Bellefontaine Line (originally the Virginia Line) began operation in 1893 in the west-central portion of Boundary Increase III as a cable car; by the turn of the century it too was upgraded to an electric streetcar system. The Bellefontaine Line entered Boundary Increase III from the north on Compton and turned west briefly on Wilmington before heading south to Primm Street and returning northward along Michigan, west on Wilmington and thenceforth north again on Compton.

Both Lines traversed the entirety of the Central Carondelet Historic District, Boundary Increase I, and Boundary Increase III.

Between the Broadway and Bellefontaine lines, Boundary Increase III at the turn of the century possessed more than enough transportation infrastructure to become a viable commuter suburb. The streetcar stops that best served Boundary Increase III were located at the intersection of Wilmington and Compton, and at the intersection of Broadway and Bates. [25] These stops were served by the Bellefontaine and Broadway lines respectively and would have been a short walk from anywhere in the contributing blocks. In 1900, a "booster" publication aimed at attracting the upcoming World's Fair to a site in Carondelet touted the area's connectivity. The editor of the publication, a Carondelet resident named Dr. M.C. Starkloff wrote that Carondelet exceeded "any other locality" in terms of transportation. His remarks are particularly pertinent to Boundary Increase III and existing components of the District considering that the site he proposed for the fair encompassed the portions of all three areas lying west of Virginia Avenue. He wrote:

> "…[T]he Iron Mountain Railroad, the Oak Hill Railroad, the Kirkwood Branch of the Missouri Pacific Railroad, give three steam railways entering the locality: then the Broadway [electric streetcar] line, the Virginia line, and the Gravois line…"[26]

[24] Neighborhood Link News, *Public Transit in St. Louis,* January 21, 1981
[25] Ibid., 76, Figure: 60
[26] Dr. M.C. Starkloff. *South St. Louis Progress.* Progress Publishing Company, St. Louis, Missouri. 1900

Following a period of consolidation and expansion by the United Railways Company between 1899 and 1910, the St. Louis streetcar system essentially reached its peak in terms of miles of track, and in 1914 a universal transfer improved convenience immensely by enabling passengers to travel across the city on many different lines for a single fare. [27] Throughout this period, construction in Boundary Increase III boomed. Between 1900 and 1910 Boundary Increase III saw its greatest decade of growth with approximately 120 extant buildings constructed (up from 74 the previous decade and almost twice as many as were constructed in the following decade). The trend resulted from the fact that this once isolated and underdeveloped corner of the city was now connected to an extensive public transit network.

An example of streetcar era development in the older portion of Boundary Increase III can be found along Pennsylvania Avenue. John Boyers purchased and subdivided several lots in a portion of the original town survey known as "Eiler's Addition" into densely packed working class housing. Boyers built thirteen modest homes in CB 2917 between 1900 and 1903 (6000-6026 Pennsylvania [Photo 20 shows 6004-6018] and 6017 S. Broadway). All of these homes are one-story brick shaped-parapet houses with flat roofs typical of turn-of-the-century working class housing found in close proximity to streetcar lines. The 1920 census shows that residents had a variety of jobs, primarily industrial, scattered all over St. Louis and the Carondelet neighborhood. The various homeowners worked in the iron industry, shoe and clothing factories, ice plants, blast furnaces, tool factories, and rail yards. One man was a mechanic for a theater, one a clerk at St. Louis City Hall, and yet another worked directly west of his home across Broadway at the Johnston Tin Foil factory (6012-6200 S. Broadway).[28]

In the western half of Boundary Increase III, local developer Charles Mueri platted his own subdivision in CB 2885 and constructed 17 single-family brick shaped-parapet houses (very similar to Boyer's homes) between 1912 and 1914 (Photo 21, 302-312 Bellerive). These one-story houses for the most part have an identical footprint and are differentiated primarily by decorative details like the use of modest terra-cotta ornament, glazed brick, and variably shaped parapets. Likewise, local developers Anton and William Degenhardt built 19 single-family shaped-parapet houses in CB 2911 between 1905 and 1908 in a pre-existing subdivision platted by an early landowner named McDermott (Photo 22, 416-22 Wilmington). Like Boyers' and Mueri's homes, all of these houses are a quick walk from a streetcar stop and are built to accommodate the financial capacities of working-class residents.

The types of one story brick shaped-parapet homes built by these developers are very typical of working class streetcar commuter housing built in the existing District, Boundary Increase I, and around St. Louis at the time. The buildings reflect a market for modest single-family homes among working-class commuters, and indicate a taste for ornamentation that reflected many of

[27] Board of Public Service, Rapid Transit for St. Louis, 1926, Published by the City of St. Louis, 1926: 35
[28] US Census, 1920

the same styles that were popular among the wealthiest of St. Louisans at the time such as Romanesque revival and Craftsman. Examples of similar groups of houses can be found in the original Central Carondelet Historic District at 7117-23 Vermont built by W. P. Botts in 1909, and in the first Boundary Increase at 6501-17 Minnesota, built by Theo Degenhardt in 1910.

The pattern of development in the western portion of Boundary Increase III is more representative of working class streetcar suburbs in St. Louis than in the older, more established blocks to the east. Dense pockets of modest single family homes and two- or four-family flats dominate the blocks; commercial buildings line the streetcar routes and border the major intersections. The intersection of Compton and Wilmington, where the Bellefontaine streetcar entered Boundary Increase III, and the major intersections running south to Holly Hills along Virginia all are dominated by commercial/residential buildings with storefronts, frequently constructed of cast iron, on the first floor and living quarters above. Typical examples include 425 and 427 Wilmington (constructed by the Branner Brothers in 1906), 6101-07 Virginia (constructed by Frank Fendler in 1905), and 6100-02 Virginia (constructed in 1909 by G. Koppler) (Photos 23, 24, 25).

By 1919 these buildings were occupied by a variety of stores and businesses including the Otto Gertz Bakery, G. Ferguson's grocery, the Kroger Grocery and Baking Co., and Joseph Burke's grocery. These buildings were deliberately situated to take advantage of pedestrian traffic moving from residential blocks to and from streetcar stops, as well as to be easily seen by the masses of streetcar patrons who rode by every day. The vast majority of commercial buildings in the portion of Boundary Increase III along and west of Michigan Avenue were built during the streetcar era either by small scale developers as speculation or were commissioned by individual business owners. Most of the commercial/residential buildings have revival style details, though some reflect Craftsman influences such as the half-timbered example at 5836 S. Compton (Photo 26). The pattern of streetcar-related commercial construction is mirrored in the existing District and Boundary Increase I to the south in buildings such as 6829 Virginia, built in 1906 by A. Wagner and occupied in 1919 by James Brown's drugstore, and at 7200-02 Virginia, built in 1911 by A. Vorl and occupied in 1919 by a butcher shop and a dentist. These both are two story brick buildings with flat roofs, muted revival or Craftsman details, and first-floor storefronts constructed with ornamented cast iron supports.

Many of the developer's that are found on building permits throughout Boundary Increase III and existing District were residents of Carondelet or nearby areas of south St. Louis such as the Degenhardt family, the Branner Brothers, the Fendler Brothers, and Charles Mueri. Caspar Branner lived just southwest of Boundary Increase III on Idaho Street and had been working in the area since at least the 1890's as a carpenter.[29] The Degenhardt's contracting business

[29] US Census, 1900

originated in hardware, lumber and stair-building interests in the area in the late 19th century. By the first decade of the 20th century they had expanded to include design services, contracting, and speculative construction; the families lived in Carondelet. [30] Frank J. Fendler was a carpenter who began operating in Carondelet in the late 19th century; his son John Pascal and his stepson William grew up as his apprentices.[31] Charles Mueri lived on the south side of St. Louis as well, several blocks north of Boundary Increase III. He worked all over south city and most commonly developed groups of small single-family homes such as the group he built in CB 2883. These developers worked extensively in Carondelet, Boundary Increase I, and the existing District resulting in similar building forms and a familiar stylistic repertoire among late 19th and early 20th century buildings.

Aside from the single-family, one-story, flat-roof, shaped parapet homes and the commercial/residential buildings, another housing type often associated with streetcar commuters common throughout Boundary Increase III and the extant District and Boundary Increase I is the multi-family flat. Usually having two or four units, each accessed by its own door, these buildings were designed to accommodate maximum population in limited space and are found in working- as well as some middle-class neighborhoods. Excellent examples of this property type can be found in the group of seven, two-family units built by developers A.P. Rieser and William Degenhardt at 601-629 Holly Hills (Photo 27), and the four, two-family units built by the Burns Construction Company at 6123-33 Virginia (Photo 28). Individual buildings often reflect an affinity for either revival or Craftsman ornamentation and can have a variety of roof forms. These examples are all somewhat austere with details such as simple flat wooden cornices, parapet walls broken by occasional merlons, window and door openings supported by unadorned jack arches with iron lintels, and the use of raked brick on the façade comprising the extent of their ornament. While these types of buildings were almost always constructed for speculative purposes and occupied primarily by renters, they nevertheless do achieve a balance between style and function and harmonize with other nearby single family (owner occupied) homes.

In 1908 the city implemented the first phases of construction for an automobile parkway that was to eventually circle St. Louis. The project began with the purchase of a piece of land along the bluff-line at the foot of Caldwell Street (later renamed Bellerive) in Carondelet; originally dubbed Riverside Park, it was renamed Bellerive Park in 1918 for Louis St. Ange de Bellerive. [32] The Kingshighway Parkway, as it was named, did not have the major direct physical impact on Boundary Increase III that it had on other nearby historic districts such as the Grand-Bates

[30] Southwest Saint Louis (St. Louis: np, 1907), 23; Gould's St. Louis City Directories.
[31] Southwest Saint Louis (St. Louis: np, 1907), 16; US Census, 1880.
[32] Renee Wrest, "No Contradiction Here: Beauty and Utility During the City Beautiful Movement in St. Louis," *Gateway Heritage* 14:1, 1993:41; Bellerive was the French commandant of Fort de Chartres, an 18th century military installation which served as the base for St. Louis' founders August Chouteau and Pierre Laclede.

Suburb (NR 9/16/09), but it can be assumed that its presence subtly influenced development in the vicinity for reasons such as its projected impact on property values and its utility as an early intra-urban automobile commuter route.

The Parkway was born, in part, of City Beautiful ideas that were popular around the turn of the century among social progressives, architects, and city planners. It was widely postulated at the time that the moral, physical, and economic health of a city's residents could be improved by access to parks, recreation, and natural beauty. In accordance with these ideas, St. Louis purchased thousands of acres of parkland in the latter third of the 19th century, and progressives were constantly agitating for park improvements and related reforms. These assets and the persistence of City Beautiful advocates paved the way for a frantic period of planning and development in anticipation of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition (World's Fair) and the St. Louis Olympic Games in 1904. [33] In the hopes of increasing public access to the substantial city park system for both residents and visitors alike, and impressed by the parkway system implemented in Kansas City in 1893, the mayor appointed the Kingshighway Commission to oversee the creation of a parkway system for St. Louis.

The name Kingshighway was derived from the extant north-south thoroughfare (west of Boundary Increase III) that was to form the primary component of the route. The commission was charged with creating "'an attractive boulevard and pleasure drive' that would stretch the entire length of the city, linking Forest Park with O'Fallon Park on the north, and Tower Grove and Carondelet parks on the south." [34] The commission hired landscape architect George Kessler, designer of Kansas City's boulevard system and consulting architect for the St. Louis World's Fair grounds, to oversee the planning process. [35]

Boundary Increase III showed steady growth from 1900 through 1911with anywhere from six to 17 homes constructed per year. However, as the neighborhoods along Kingshighway Parkway (present day Bellerive Boulevard) to the west of Boundary Increase III across the Interstate started to be platted and built upon in 1912, that number jumped to 32 homes before returning to a more normative eight homes the following year. This deviation from the norm in terms of buildings constructed each year would not have happened without the 14 homes Charles Mueri constructed in 1912 at the corner of Bellerive and Michigan along and immediately adjacent to the Parkway (5700-5724 Michigan and 302-312 Bellerive [Photo 21]). Mueri's development indicates that, while limited, the Kingshighway Parkway did have an impact on housing construction in Boundary Increase III. This pattern would doubtlessly be more obvious if Interstate 55 had not demolished multiple blocks along Bellerive Boulevard at the western edge

[33] Kingshighway Commission, *Report of the Kingshighway Commission* (St. Louis: City of St. Louis, 1903).
[34] Eric Sandweis, *St. Louis, The Evolution of an American Urban Landscape*, (Philadelphia: Temple University Press, 2001), p. 193.
[35] Ibid.

of Boundary Increase III.

In the two years leading up to World War I, development slowed and a mere six buildings were constructed. During the war years, no extant buildings were constructed in Boundary Increase III, a pause that is also observed in Boundary Increase I to the south and the original Central Carondelet District with a total of only three buildings constructed between them between 1917 and 1918.

While construction began again after the war, the blocks of Boundary Increase III were approaching capacity. In addition, by the mid 1920's, the long term effects of the transition to the automobile for transportation were beginning to be felt, and people were moving to ever farther fringes of the city. The mobility afforded by the automobile allowed people with means to escape the coal smoke and crowding of the older areas of the city, including portions of Carondelet. Despite this trend, this decade was the last period of substantial growth in Boundary Increase III with 58 contributing buildings constructed. As in the past, most of the buildings constructed in this decade were brick single- and multi-family residences.

Like the pattern observed in the existing District and Boundary Increase I, construction dropped off in Boundary Increase III with the advent of the Great Depression in 1929. Leading up to the crash, a few different building types began to appear in Boundary Increase III. Two apartment buildings were constructed in 1926 and 1929 respectively at 5705-17 S. Broadway and 6336-42 Virginia (415-23 Holly Hills) (the latter is Photo 29).

Though Craftsman style details appear in the area in the early 20th century, the first bungalow or bungaloid type houses appear in Boundary Increase III in the 1920's. An eclectic example can be found at 6314 Virginia, constructed around 1925 (Photo 30). Another 20th century style that appears toward the end of the period of significance in Boundary Increase III is the Neo Tudor cottage. While by no means a common sight in the contributing area (new construction was slowing to a stop at the time when the style was gaining popularity), examples can be found in the simple former gas station at 6001-07 S. Broadway (1931), and the highly fanciful single family home at 6000-04 Michigan (1930) (Photo 31).

The decade between 1930 and 1940 saw population decline. A demographic analysis of the two census tracts that contained the vast majority of the existing District and Boundary Increase III shows that not only were people leaving, the resident population was aging.[36] In the years leading up to World War II (1930-1942), construction in Boundary Increase III plummeted to a mere seven contributing buildings as the effects of Great Depression were felt and the outward trend of settlement continued. Only four homes were built in Boundary Increase III between the

[36] Washington University Ethnic Heritage Study Program, p. 2.

start of the War and 1950, a period that marked the beginning of major transition for the City of St. Louis and justifies the decision to end the period of significance in 1942.

Following the War, the GI Bill, the automobile, and the rise of suburbia generated a vacuum in the city that pulled residents to the greener pastures of St. Louis County. In 1947, the St. Louis City Plan Commission published a comprehensive plan in which was noted the persistence of outdoor toilets in the area of the Central Carondelet District, Boundary Increase I and Boundary Increase III; much of the area was labeled "blighted."[37] The historical settlement patterns that, until then, had generated the built environment of Carondelet essentially came to an end. Mass migration from the City to suburban automobile communities was in full effect, construction in Boundary Increase III effectively ceased, and the city developed a plan to replace all streetcars with buses.[38] Though the city's population hit an all-time high in 1950, increasing by five percent to 856,796, that decade saw the population of surrounding St. Louis County grow by 48 percent. The census of 1960 confirmed the severity of the trend with a 12.5 percent decline in the population of the city from the 1950 numbers. In the same period, the population of St. Louis County rose by 73 percent. [39]

Today Boundary Increase III and the existing historic districts are primarily working-class neighborhoods and despite an encouraging amount of reinvestment, the area is still troubled by the legacy of ex-urban migration. Boundary Increase III is locally significant under Criterion C (Community Planning and Development) for its intact historic streetscapes and their capacity to embody the historical development patterns of the area. While the earliest extant building in the in Boundary Increase III dates to circa 1855, the vast majority of the buildings date to between 1890 and 1930; the period of significance is C.1855-1942. During this time, Carondelet evolved from an independent town contained almost entirely within the limits set by the original French founder and an early American survey, to a densely settled commuter suburb of St. Louis. The physical appearance of the historic streetscapes reflects that evolution. While speculative development based on streetcar access around the turn of the century had a major impact on the landscape of Boundary Increase III (especially in its western portions), the area does not unequivocally embody a streetcar suburb. Because Boundary Increase III was composed of blocks that were part of old Carondelet, subdivided and privately owned since the late 18th century, as well as later town additions and individual subdivisions dating from the second half of the 19th and first quarter of the 20th centuries, the appearance of many streetscapes is that of a streetcar suburb superimposed upon a pre-existing 19th century town.

When Boundary Increase III is examined through the lens of historical context, distinct patterns

[37] St. Louis City Plan Commission, 1947. *Comprehensive City Plan.* plates 11 and 13.
[38] Michael Allen and Tom Johans, *Wellston Station National Register Nomination.* United States Department of the Interior National Park Service. 2006:12
[39] James Neal Primm, 1998:478.

of development can be parsed. These patterns are associated with the earliest town survey and French land-grants, the growth of the town as a mid-19th century industrial center, and the rapid expansion of housing and commercial infrastructure that followed the arrival of the streetcar around the turn of the century. While not a dominant factor, the construction of what was to be the city's first and most extensive recreational driving parkway through Boundary Increase III along Bellerive Boulevard (initiated in 1902 and completed in the 1930's) added another layer of development incentive. Finally, the effect of the Great Depression, World War II, and the Post War suburban migration that effectively halved the population of St. Louis are illustrated by the decades-long lull in construction after 1930. The District is primarily residential and the streetscapes retain a high degree of historical integrity. Commercial pursuits were primarily confined to the streetcar routes along South Broadway, Michigan Avenue, and Virginia Avenue in addition to some major intersections along pedestrian pathways to the streetcar stops.

Streetscapes are primarily composed of one and two-story brick buildings which, on a block by block basis possess similar lot sizes, materials, and styles. However, setbacks frequently lack uniformity and the presence of mid-19th century homes of both the working- and upper-class add variety and a feeling of organic development and unpredictability to many blocks. Early buildings in Boundary Increase III were primarily built by contractors and craftsman with little formal architectural training. As such vernacular building forms are common with simplified interpretations of popular period stylistic details. Later buildings dating to the streetcar period often owe their resemblance to a frequent recurrence of architects, builders, and developer/owners, all of which worked with a seemingly limited architectural vocabulary.

A Footnote on Industry in Boundary Increase III.

There are two remaining industrial complexes in Boundary Increase III. These buildings serve as a reminder of Carondelet's industrial heritage, and to a certain degree, continue the industrial tradition today. The building complexes of the former Carondelet Planing Mill and the former Johnston Tin Foil Company (now Alumax Foils Inc.) are important pieces of the historic appearance of the South Broadway streetscape.

The contributing portion of the Johnston Tin Foil/Alumax Incorporated complex is located at 6012 and 6200 South Broadway (Photo 32). The Johnston Tin Foil Company began operation in Carondelet in 1889, though the earliest building that forms a component of the extant facility dates to 1918. The company was founded by a Carondelet millwright named James Johnston and a large portion of its original business was providing foil to the growing St. Louis tobacco packing industry. The Johnston family were important to the development of Carondelet and their fortune was instrumental in the construction of several extant Carondelet landmarks such as

the Mattie Johnston Apartments at 519-21 Loughborough (in the first Boundary Increase), and the Carondelet YMCA at 600 Loughborough (in the original Central Carondelet Historic District). While the Johnston name has not been associated with the factory since 1969, the site has been used for the production of metal foils and related products since the late 19th century.

The former Carondelet Planing Mill complex at 5810-5826 was built in 1905, though the company was started in 1892 (Photo 33). In an 1893 advertisement, the company described itself as a manufacturer of "sash doors, blinds, mouldings (sic), shelfing (sic) etc." [40] The mill was started in 1892 by Charles E. Reis, his brother Henry F. Reis, and Charles' brother in law Henry Rapp.[41] All three men lived in Carondelet; Charles in Boundary Increase III, Henry Reis in the first Boundary Increase, and Henry Rapp further south at 400 Davis. It is unclear how long the mill operated, but it remained in business throughout the period of significance for Boundary Increase III and was still family-run at least into the 1940's.

Both of these light industrial complexes speak to the history of Boundary Increase III and contribute to the historic streetscape of South Broadway.

[40] T.J. Herbel, A. H. Jung, J.T. Zeller, A.L. Zeller, eds., *Souvenir of Carondelet, 1893* (Carondelet: Herbel, Jung, Zeller, Zeller, 1893).
[41] Ibid.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Figure 1: proposed Central Carondelet Historic District, Boundary Increase III : – · – · –
Boundary Increase I: ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ▶
Boundary Increase II: ——

Source: City of St. Louis, Office of the Assessor, http://stlcin.missouri.org/citydata/newdesign/mapping.cfm

Alumax Foils Incorporated. *100 years of Excellence, Alumax Foils Inc.* St. Louis: Alumax Foils, 1972.

Aldenderfer, Laura. *National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form: Des Peres School.* Washington, D.C.: US Department of the Interior/National Park Service, 1980.

Allen, Michael and Tom Johans. *National Register of Historic Places Inventory Form Nomination Form: Wellston Station.* Washington, D.C.: US Department of the Interior/National Park Service, 1980.

Ames, David L., Linda Flint McClelland, National Register of Historic Places--Bulletin: *Historic Residential Suburbs, Guidelines for Evaluation and Documentation for the National Register of Historic Places*. Washington, D.C.: US Department of Interior/ National Park Service, 2002.
Viewed on 10/01/08 http://www.nps.gov/nr/publications/bulletins/suburbs/intro.htm

Board of Public Service. *Rapid Transit for St. Louis, 1926.* St. Louis: Board of Public Service, 1926.

Breckenridge, William Clark. "Biographical Sketch of Judge Wilson Primm." *Missouri Historical Society Collections,* 4:2, 1912-23:129-150.

Carondelet Historical Society Newsletter, "History of the Gamache Home," 19:2 (Summer, 1990).

Carondelet Historical Society Archives Photo Binder. "Dr. Perry Noel Home."

Harris, NiNi. *A History of Carondelet.* St. Louis: The Patrice Press, 1991.

Heinrichs, Gustave. "Carondelet Formerly and Now," Trans. M. Heinrichsmeyer. *Bulletin of the Missouri Historical Society* 17 (October 1960): 70.

Herbel, J.T., A.H. Jung, J.T. Zeller and A. L. Zeller, eds. *Souvenir of Carondelet,1893*. Carondelet: Herbel, Jung, Zeller, Zeller, 1893.

Hopkins, G.M. *Atlas of the City of St. Louis, Missouri.* Philadelphia: G.M. Hopkins, 1883.

Katz, Berl. "Nostalgia #1: Public Transportation for South St. Louis." *Naborhood Link News,* January 21, 1981.

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

Kingshighway Commission. *Report of the Kingshighway Commission*. St. Louis: City of St. Louis, 1903.

"Population of Carondelet." *Missouri Republican,* 16 November 1858.

Primm, James Neal. *Lion of the Valley, St. Louis Missouri, 1764-1980*. St. Louis: Missouri Historical Society Press, 1998.

Sandweis, Eric. *St. Louis, the Evolution of an American Urban Landscape.* Philadelphia: Temple University Press, 2001.

Sneddeker, Duane R.; 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.

St. Louis City Directories: *Gould's Blue Book, Gould's St. Louis Directory*.

St. Louis City Plan Commission. *Comprehensive City Plan*. St. Louis: St. Louis City Plan Commission, 1947.

Starkloff, M.C. *South St. Louis Progress.* St. Louis: Progress Publishing Company, 1900.

Southwest Saint Louis. St. Louis: np, 1907.

Uhlman (no first name). *Carondelet Township 1859.* St. Louis: Carondelet New Era, 1859.

United States Census: *1880, 1900, 1920.*

Van Ravenswaay, Charles. *The Arts and Architecture of German Settlements in Missouri.* Columbia: University of Missouri Press, 1977.

Wrest, Renee. "No Contradiction Here: Beauty and Utility During the City Beautiful Movement in St. Louis." *Gateway Heritage*, 14:1, 1993:41.

Verbal Boundary Description

The Central Carondelet Historic District (Boundary Increase III) is roughly bounded by Interstate 55 on the west, Bates Street on the north, South Broadway on the east, and Holly Hills Boulevard on the south. The boundaries are shown on the attached scale map entitled "Central Carondelet Historic District, (Boundary Increase III)."

Boundary Justification

The Central Carondelet Historic District (Boundary Increase III) is comprised of intact historic streetscapes that reflect patterns of development spanning over 150 years, though a majority of buildings were constructed within a 40 year time span. Overall, buildings are united by common materials, architects, builders, scale, forms, styles and setting. Bates Street is a major, east-west artery and was chosen as a northern boundary arbitrarily based on the financial and temporal constraints of the project. Interstate 55 creates an artificial boundary along the western edge of Boundary Increase III. The eastern boundary of South Broadway (and the eastern lot line of several buildings on its eastern side) includes the last historic buildings before the Mississippi River. Holly Hills Boulevard on the south marks the boundary between Boundary Increase III and the Central Carondelet Historic District (Boundary Increase I). The Central Carondelet Historic District (Boundary Increase II) is completely contained in City Block 2950 and is separated from Boundary Increase III by Pennsylvania Avenue on the east, Iron Street on the north, and Minnesota Avenue on the west. Boundary Increase II borders Boundary Increase I on the south along Holly Hills Avenue.

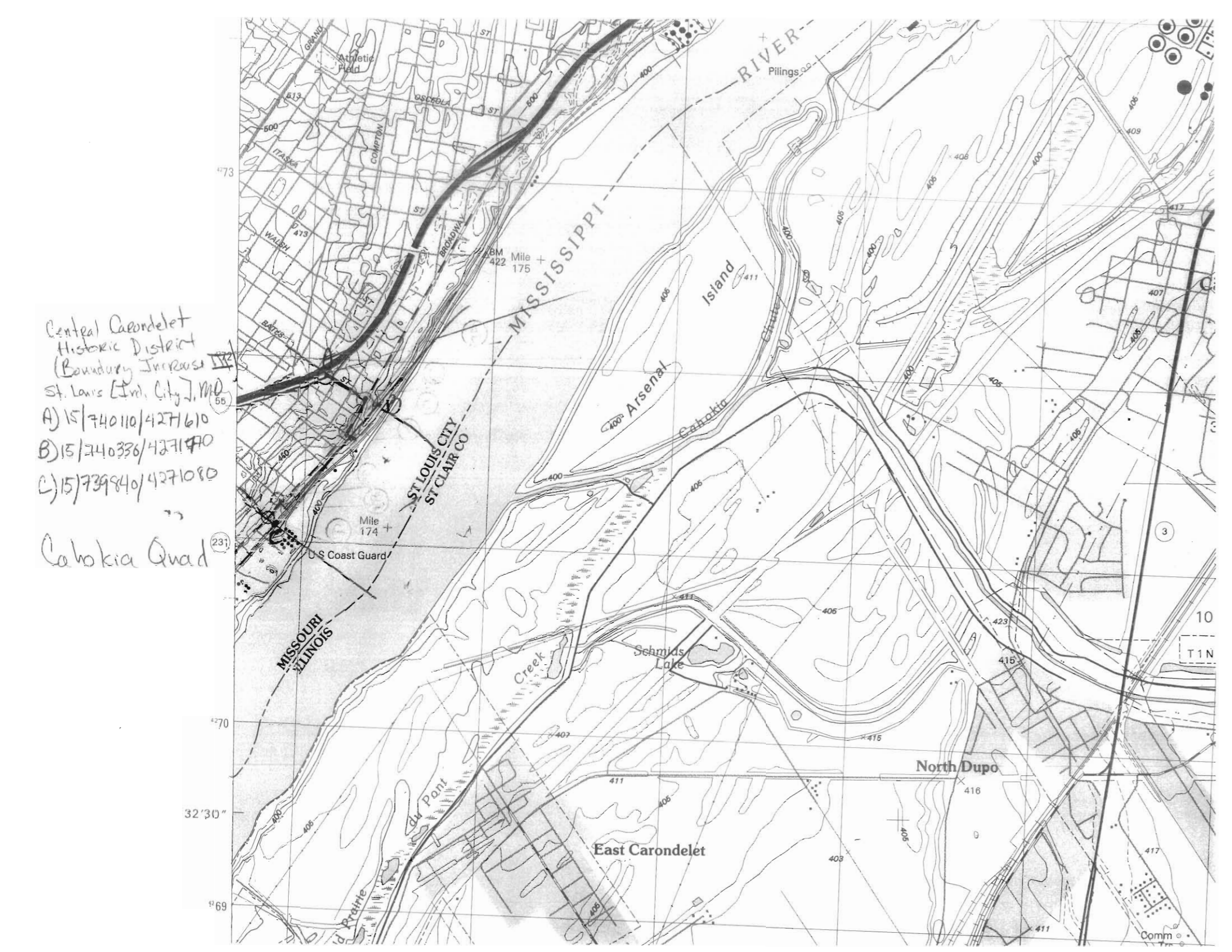
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

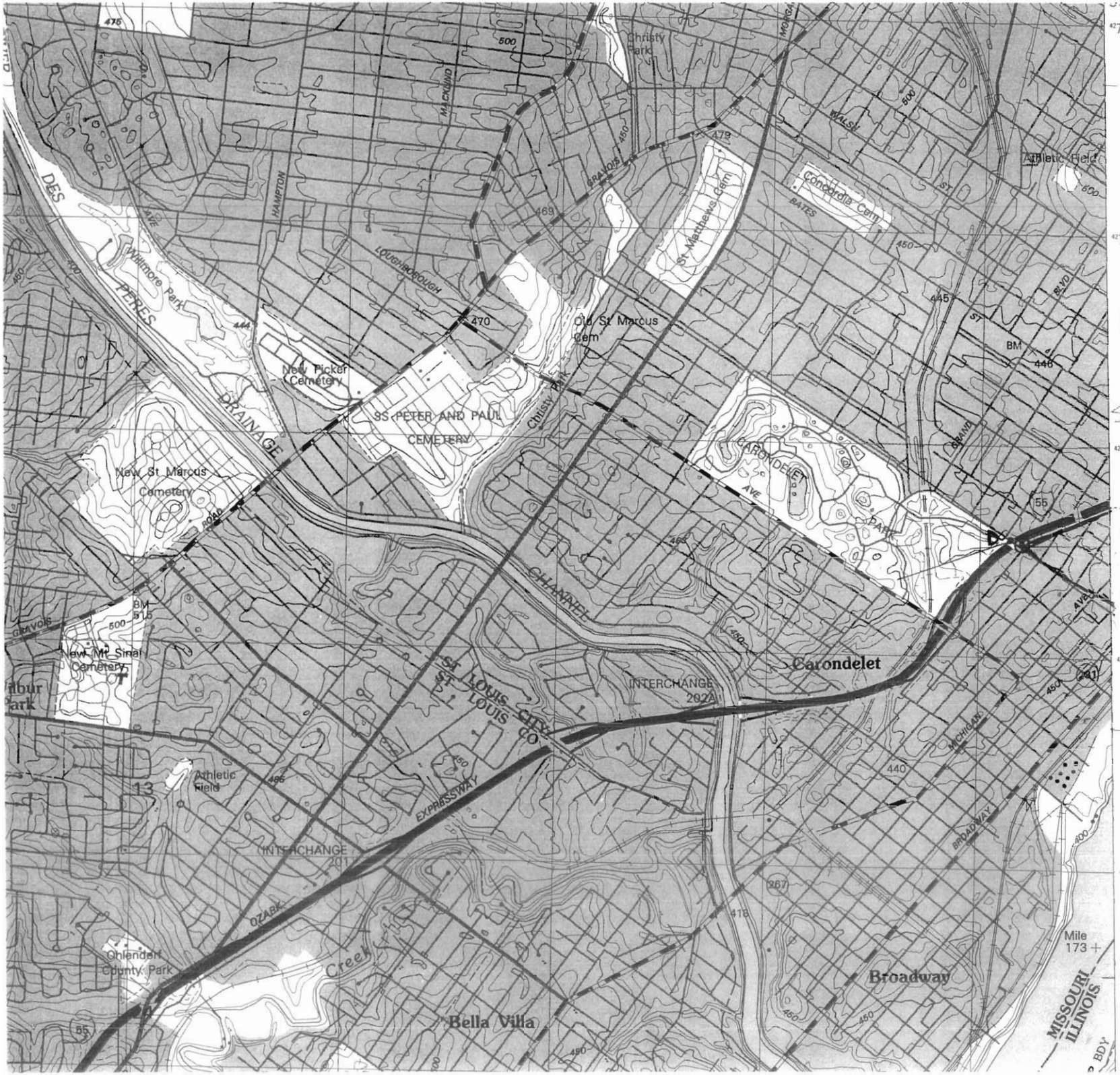
National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Photographs

All photographs are of streetscapes and individual buildings in the proposed Central Carondelet Historic District, Boundary increase III located in the independent city of St. Louis, Missouri. All photographs were taken by Andrew B. Weil of Landmarks Association of St. Louis in March 2009 unless otherwise noted. Digital negatives are on file with the Missouri State Historic Preservation Office, Jefferson City, MO.

1. 111 Elwood, Camera facing N
2. 5911 Michigan, Camera facing W
3. 6001 Pennsylvania, Camera facing W
4. 6318 Michigan (right), Camera facing E
5. 5917 Pennsylvania, Camera facing W
6. 212 Elwood, Camera facing SE, April 2009
7. 5907 Pennsylvania, Camera facing W, April 2009,
8. 5613-19 Pennsylvania, Camera facing W, April 2009
9. 5621 Minnesota, Camera facing NW, April 2009
10. 313 Iron, Camera facing N
11. 6120 Michigan, Camera facing N
12. 227 Bowen, Camera facing N
13. 5801 Minnesota, Camera facing SW
14. 6321 Vermont, Camera facing W
15. 6215 Michigan, Camera facing SW, October 2008
16. 6219 Virginia, Camera facing NW, April 2009
17. 6211 Virginia, Camera facing S, April 2009
18. Stone Wall corner Iron and Michigan, Camera facing NE
19. 6221 Minnesota, Camera facing NW, April, 2009
20. 6000-6026 Pennsylvania (selection), Camera facing SE
21. 304-312 Bellerive, Camera facing S
22. 416-22 Wilmington, Camera facing SW, April 2009
23. 425-27 Wilmington, Camera facing E, April 2009
24. 6101-07 Virginia, Camera facing W, April 2009
25. 6100-02 Virginia, Camera facing SE, April 2009
26. 5836 S. Compton, Camera facing E, April 2009
27. 601-629 Holly Hills, Camera facing NW
28. 6123-33 Virginia, Camera facing W, April, 2009
29. 6336-42 Virginia (415-23 Holly Hills), Camera facing E, April, 2009
30. 6314 Virginia, Camera facing E, April 2009
31. 6004 Michigan, Camera facing E, April, 2009
32. 6012-6200 S. Broadway, Camera facing SE, April 2009
33. 5810-5826 S. Broadway, Camera facing E, April 2009


Central Carondelet
Historic District
(Boundary Increase III)
St. Louis [Ind. City], MO
A) 15/740110/4271610
B) 15/740336/4271470
C) 15/739840/4271080
Cahokia Quad
MISSISSIPPI RIVER
Pilings
Athletic Field
GRAND
OSCEOLA ST
COMPTON
ITASKA
WALSH
BROADWAY
BATES
BM 422
Mile 175
Island
Chute
Arsenal
Cahokia
ST LOUIS CITY
ST CLAIR CO
Mile 174
U S Coast Guard
MISSOURI
ILLINOIS
Creek
Schmids Lake
du Pont
Prairie
East Carondelet
North Dupo
T1N
10
3
4273
4270
4269
32'30"
55
231
172



Central Carondelet Historic District (Boundary Increase III)
St. Louis [Ind City], Mo

(D) 15/739140/4271560

w/ Webster Groves Quad

3911
FOR SALE

6316
6314
6318
RESERVED PARKING

CITY
OF
ST LOUIS
NO
LOITERING
ORD. 1415
3rd Thursday
of Month
NOON TO 3:30

5907

ALLEY
NOT
THRU
313
SLAY

HOUSE OF MONTESSORI EDUCATION

Quinn Chapel
AME Church
227 BOWEN ST.
WORSHIP 11:00 AM
SUNDAY SCHOOL

MINNESOTA AVE

6004

SLAY

427

Steiner
REFRIGERATION
HEATING AND COOLING
351-9699
COMMERCIAL • RESIDENTIAL
6101

VIRGINIA AVE
5100

COMPTON

VERMONT AVE
SPEED LIMIT 30

Celebrity
Styles
30

6314

JW Aluminum
St. Louis Operations

FOR LEASE
13,000 SQ FT
$3800 PER MONTH NNN
CALL 314-974-1524
ELWOOD AVE
BROADWAY
5826