

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

For NPS use only

**National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form**

received

date entered

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*

Type all entries—complete applicable sections

**1. Name**

historic

and or common Hickory Street District

**2. Location**

street & number

\_\_\_ not for publication

city, town St. Louis

\_\_\_ vicinity of

state Missouri

code 29

county City of St. Louis

code 510

**3. Classification**

**Category**

district  
 building(s)  
 structure  
 site  
 object

**Ownership**

public  
 private  
 both  
**Public Acquisition**  
 in process  
 being considered

**Status**

occupied  
 unoccupied  
 work in progress  
**Accessible**  
 yes: restricted  
 yes: unrestricted  
 no

**Present Use**

agriculture  
 commercial  
 educational  
 entertainment  
 government  
 industrial  
 military  
 museum  
 park  
 private residence  
 religious  
 scientific  
 transportation  
 other:

**4. Owner of Property**

name See attached

street & number

city, town

\_\_\_ vicinity of

state

**5. Location of Legal Description**

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. St. Louis City Hall

street & number

Market Street at Tucker Boulevard

city, town

St. Louis

state MO 63103

**6. Representation in Existing Surveys**

title Architectural Survey of Lafayette  
Square and Environs

has this property been determined eligible? \_\_\_ yes  no

date December 1982

\_\_\_ federal \_\_\_ state \_\_\_ county \_\_\_ local

depository for survey records

Landmarks Association of St. Louis, Inc.  
721 Olive St., Room 1113

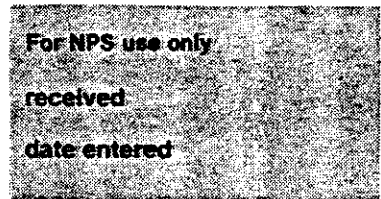
city, town

St. Louis

state Missouri

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Continuation sheet

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CITY BLOCK 2263

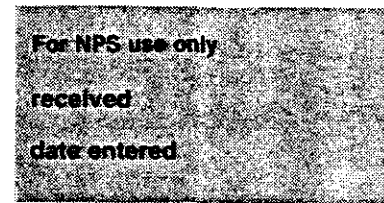
1. 1100 South Jefferson  
Laciny Bros., Inc.  
1100 So. Jefferson  
St. Louis, MO 63104
2. 2300 LaSalle and adjacent property  
at the east end of the north half of  
City Block 2263  
The Edge, Inc.  
2300 LaSalle  
St. Louis, MO 63104
3. 2301-25½ Hickory  
Mark Conner Builder & Developer  
900 Rutger St.  
St. Louis, MO 63104
4. 2327-29 Hickory  
Joe & Zebeadie Sinks  
2329 Hickory  
St. Louis, MO 63104
5. 2331 Hickory  
John P. Ellman  
12188 Oakville  
Maryland Heights, MO 63043
6. 2333 Hickory  
Earline Johnson  
William Lee  
2333 Hickory  
St. Louis, MO 63104
7. 2335 Hickory  
Clevester & Mary L. Smith  
2335 Hickory  
St. Louis, MO 63104
8. 2337 Hickory - Vacant  
City of St. Louis  
Real Estate Section, Comptroller's  
Office, 2nd Floor, City Hall  
St. Louis, MO 63103  
Attn: Mr. George Singleton

CITY BLOCK 2263, cont.

9. 2341 Hickory - Vacant  
Mark Conner Builder & Developer  
900 Rutger St.  
St. Louis, MO 63104
10. 2343 Hickory  
Gregory Darrell McKinnon  
2343 Hickory  
St. Louis, MO 63104
11. North end of 2345 Hickory - Vacant  
Gregory Darrell McKinnon  
2343 Hickory  
St. Louis, MO 63104
12. South end of 2345 Hickory - Vacant  
Gregg L. & Ann H. Stucke  
2347 Hickory  
St. Louis, MO 63104
13. 2347 Hickory  
Gregg L. & Ann H. Stucke  
2347 Hickory  
St. Louis, MO 63104
14. 2349 Hickory  
Lizbeth Marie Cranor  
2349 Hickory  
St. Louis, MO 63104
15. 2351 Hickory, a.k.a.  
2353 Hickory  
Michael R. & Carolyn J. McAvoy  
1901 Lafayette  
St. Louis, MO 63104
16. 2355 Hickory - Southern part of lot  
Faye Lee Combs  
2355 Hickory  
St. Louis, MO 63104
17. 2355 Hickory - North Portion of lot  
Michael R. & Carolyn J. McAvoy  
1901 Lafayette  
St. Louis, MO 63104

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CITY BLOCK 2264

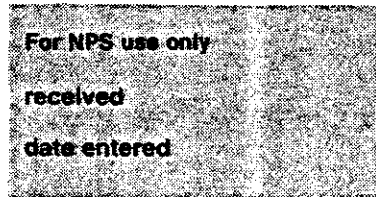
1. 2352 Hickory  
Second Corinthian Missionary  
Baptist Church  
2352 Hickory  
St. Louis, MO 63104
2. 2350 Hickory  
Georgette White  
Walter & Mercedes Reese  
c/o Reese 2346 Hickory  
St. Louis, MO 63104
3. 2348 Hickory  
Willie L. Thompson  
2348 Hickory  
St. Louis, MO 63104
4. 2346 Hickory  
Walter & Mercedes Reese  
2346 Hickory  
St. Louis, MO 63104
5. 2344 Hickory  
Michael R. McAvoy  
1901 Lafayette  
St. Louis, MO 63104
6. 2342 Hickory  
William McReynolds  
5930 DeGiverville  
St. Louis, MO 63104
7. 2340 Hickory  
Howard & Ethel M. Clark  
2340 Hickory  
St. Louis, MO 63104
8. 2334-36 Hickory, a.k.a.  
Tots 22 & 23 Humphrey's Sub-  
division - Vacant  
Mark Conner Builder & Developer  
900 Rutger St.  
St. Louis, MO 63104

CITY BLOCK 2264, cont.

9. 2332 Hickory; a.k.a. 10 & 21 Humphrey's  
Mark Conner, Builder & Developer  
900 Rutger St.  
St. Louis, MO 63104
10. 2330 Hickory  
Edward H. Shea  
2330 Hickory  
St. Louis, MO 63104
11. 2324 Hickory - Vacant  
Mark Conner, Builder & Developer  
900 Rutger St.  
St. Louis, MO 63104
12. 2322 Hickory  
Betty O'Rea  
614 Dover Pl.  
St. Louis, MO 63111
13. 2318 Hickory, a.k.a. 10 & 9  
Gessert's Subdivision - Vacant  
Mark Conner, Builder & Developer  
900 Rutger St.  
St. Louis, MO 63104
14. 2314-16 Hickory  
James A. & Marion S. Hofman  
2314 Hickory  
St. Louis, MO 63104
15. 2306 Hickory  
Ollie Triplett et al.  
c/o Jo Corbett  
1460 Zimmerman  
St. Louis, MO 63132
16. 1201-03 Missouri  
Mark Conner, Builder & Developer  
900 Rutger St.  
St. Louis, MO 63104

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CITY BLOCK 2264, cont.

- 17. 1205 Missouri  
Sadie B. Gray  
1205 Missouri  
St. Louis, MO 63104
- 18. 1207 Missouri  
Bessie Lee Roseman  
1207 Missouri  
St. Louis, MO 63104
- 19. 1209 Missouri, a.k.a. Lots 4 & 3  
of Gessert's Subdivision  
Dorsey Selden  
5170 Campfire Trail  
Florissant, MO 63033
- 20. 1213 Missouri  
John H. & Mary Shepherd  
1213 Missouri  
St. Louis, MO 63104
- 21. 1215 Missouri  
Michael R. & Bonnie J. Schlag  
4223 Botanical  
St. Louis, MO 63104
- 22. 1217 Missouri  
A. B. & Elizabeth Walker  
1217 Missouri  
St. Louis, MO 63104
- 23. 1219-21 Missouri  
George H. & Charletta Mays  
1219-21 Missouri  
St. Louis, MO 63104
- 24. 2303-05 Rutger  
George H. & Charletta Mays  
1219-21 Missouri  
St. Louis, MO 63104

CITY BLOCK 2267

- 1. 2221-23 Rutger, a.k.a. West half lot 18,  
10 & 17 & 10 & 16 of Block 2 of  
Moulton's Subdivision  
Geraldine A. Wells  
2221 Rutger  
St. Louis, MO 63104
- 2. 2227 Rutger, a.k.a. lot 15, Block 2  
Moulton's Subdivision  
Equinox, Inc.  
393 N. Euclid, Suite 312  
St. Louis, MO 63108
- 3. 1330-32 Missouri Fronting 75' on North  
line of Rutger x approximately 33' 5/8"  
on Missouri - Vacant  
Housing Challenge, Inc.  
c/o Burchard Neel, Jr.  
3439 Longfellow Blvd.  
St. Louis, MO 63104
- 4. 1228 Missouri  
Housing Challenge, Inc.  
c/o 1228 Missouri  
St. Louis, MO 63104
- 5. 1226 Missouri  
Richard W. Brown  
Linda I. Rogers Brown  
1226 Missouri  
St. Louis, MO 63104
- 6. 1224 Missouri  
James S. Cardwell  
1224 Missouri  
St. Louis, MO 63104
- 7. 1222 Missouri  
Charles L. & Monica A. Shunk  
1222 Missouri  
St. Louis, MO 63104

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CITY BLOCK 2267, cont.

8. 1220 Missouri  
Ronald L. Moore  
1220 Missouri  
St. Louis, MO 63104
9. 1218 Missouri  
Charles D. Watkins  
1218 Missouri  
St. Louis, MO 63104
10. 1216 Missouri  
Robert C. McBride  
1216 Missouri  
St. Louis, MO 63104
11. 1210-14 Missouri  
Laclede Partnership Inc.  
1929 S. 9th  
St. Louis, MO 63104

## 7. Description

<b>Condition</b>		<b>Check one</b>	<b>Check one</b>
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved date _____
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		

### **Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance**

The Hickory Street District is a nineteenth century working-class immigrant neighborhood located on St. Louis' south side. All of the forty-nine contributing buildings are residential with the exception of an 1895 red brick streetcar barn. The housing stock was constructed between circa 1844 and 1914 primarily for multi-family use and is two story, red brick except for a circa 1844 stone house and five houses with stone-fronts. The majority of houses, constructed between 1868-1885, are detached, two-story, two-bay buildings with vernacular Classical or Italianate/Mansard detailing. One large 1893 row displays Queen Anne and Eastlake detailing. Three early twentieth century flats (built 1909-1914) exhibit scale and materials similar to that of the earlier houses but introduce Classical Revival and Craftsman detailing.

Although a few buildings have been lost in the last decade, the District survives with strong, cohesive streetscapes with few intrusions (Fig. #4). Approximately half of the houses are occupied and well maintained with minor alterations. The former streetcar barn is in use as a manufacturing facility and is in good condition. The boarded, unoccupied houses vary in condition from good to fair. Deteriorated elements are generally confined to roofs (Photo #7), a cornice on two and rear elevations where wood stairs and porches have been removed or collapsed. A rear wall is partially missing on one building.

### Non-contributing Buildings

Non-contributing buildings are marked with an asterisk on the Site Plan. They include several marginal one-story rear wood sheds and two buildings less than fifty years old.

2314-16 Hickory Street (Photo #8 - partially visible on right)  
2300-06 La Salle Street (Photo #14)

### Contributing Buildings

Unless specifically noted, buildings are in good condition with minor alterations.

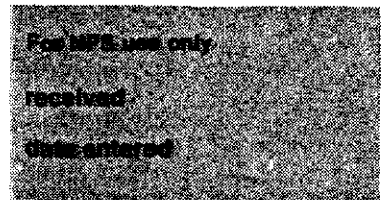
### CITY BLOCK 2263

#### 1114-00 Jefferson Avenue (Photo #1)

Measuring approximately 150 x 170 feet, the red brick building was constructed in 1895 by the Jefferson Avenue Railroad Company at an estimated cost of \$15,000 for use as a streetcar barn. The primary facade features a large center-bay entrance marked by piers rising from stone bases; wide lateral bays are now walled up. Brick corbeling at the cornice terminates in a simple parapet. The north and south elevations are divided by stone-trimmed brick piers into eight regularly spaced bays; brick corbeling provides simple embellishment above the stone foundation and in the upper zone of each bay. The east end of the north elevation is articulated with four large openings headed with segmental row lock arches, four bricks deep, while the west end employs smaller segmentally arched windows on two stories. Segmentally arched windows of the same size articulate the south elevation. Openings on both elevations are now walled up. The east elevation is unarticulated.

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1109 Missouri Avenue (Photo #2 - right)

Two-story, two-bay red brick on a raised stone foundation. Flat roof with brick dentils at the cornice on the north and east (primary) elevations. Segmentally arched openings. A half-story brick and cement block structure of recent construction joins the house on the north and west elevations.

Constructed circa 1877 by German-born George Anthes, a laborer in a candle/soap factory whose 206 foot frontage on Missouri Avenue included 1109. In 1900 the house was rented to a dry goods merchant whose wife and son were dry goods clerks.

1113 Missouri Avenue (Photo #2 - center)

Constructed circa 1844 by German-born Peter Becker and purchased in 1850 by George Anthes as part of his 206 foot parcel on Missouri Avenue. Irregularly coursed, rough-cut stone bearing walls; deteriorated low-pitch overhanging gabled roof. One-bay east elevation and three-bay north and south elevations with doors in the center bay; wood sills and lintels. A basement door and windows exist on the north elevation. Joining the west elevation is an 1880s two-story brick addition resting on a high stone foundation which probably supported the original wood addition. The present brick addition extends four bays on the north and south elevations; segmentally arched openings are employed. Two second-story doors sheltered by a wood overhang on the north elevation suggest a porch once extended across; portions of the brick wall need repair.

Rentors in 1900 included a planer, his wife and nine children, three of whom were employed as a day laborer, servant and shoe marker.

1117 Missouri Avenue (Photo #2 - left)

Constructed circa 1868 by German-born carpenter Peter H. Meyer (George Anthes' son-in-law). Two-story, two-bay, red brick with segmentally arched openings. Half-hipped roof with brick dentillation at the cornice. Doors on the primary facade and on the L of the north elevation.

In 1900, Meyer, (age 76), and his wife were living in the house with a rentor working as a shoe laster.

1119 Missouri Avenue (Photo #2 - far left)

Constructed circa 1868 by George Anthes. Two-story, two-bay, red brick with entrance on the south (side) elevation. Segmentally arched openings. Half-hipped roof with brick dentils at the cornice. A double-hung sash window with six-over-six lights on the primary elevation appears to be original.

A German butcher and a whitener rented the house in 1900.

2301-25½ Hickory Street (Photos #3 and 4)

Fronting approximately 258 feet on the southside of Hickory Street, this unusually long row of eight semi-detached, two and four family buildings was constructed in 1893 as rental property by German-born carpenter Jacob Schenck. All are two-story, red brick with first-story round-arched windows and segmentally arched openings with ornamental wood tympana on the second story. Each building is crowned with a pressed metal gable-- the center four feature sunburst patterns and the two at either side have scroll patterning. The gables are supported by second-story center bays corbeled out from the wall plane and embellished with a square design of brickwork. Entrances to each flat are sheltered by wood porches with Eastlake detailing some of which is missing and/or deteriorated. Front steps are missing on one building. The east building at the corner of

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Missouri Avenue is installed with a cast iron storefront embellished with a sunburst motif; under the gable are remains of pressed brick or terra cotta lettering which once spelled "Park Terrace." Access to second-story units may be gained by both front and rear stairs.

The 1900 census reported a large number of renters working as streetcar conductors and motormen and in various capacities for the railroad; other occupations included carpenter, stone mason, tailor and clerk. Streetcar and railroad employees were also well represented in the 1910 census along with such work as butcher, carpenter, bed spring maker and laborers in a brewery and shoe factory.

2327-29 Hickory Street (not illustrated)

Four bays of segmentally arched openings articulate the facade of this two-story, four-family building with two center-bay front doors. A side-gabled roof of low pitch slopes gently back from a simple wood cornice.

Ohio-born Thomas J. Stone, a stairbuilder/carpenter, purchased the lot for \$828 in 1875. City Directories list him there in 1876. The 1880 census indicates one unit was rented to a lawyer from Kentucky whose household included two daughters employed as school teachers. In 1900 the house was being rented to a Hungarian-born organ builder, a driver, shoemaker and blacksmith of English, Irish and German descent. Tenants in 1910 worked as a decorator, carpenter, blacksmith in a carriage factory and fire cleaner for the railroad.

2331 Hickory Street (not illustrated)

Two-story brick dwelling with a three-bay facade on a raised stone basement. Openings are segmentally arched with a recessed front entrance. Stone sills with sill brackets; a wood cornice with pierced work, brackets and modillions indicate Italianate influence.

Thomas Stone, a stair builder living at 2327-29 Hickory, purchased the lot in 1882 and constructed the house in 1884. He sold it in 1890 for \$3200 to Joseph Susanka, a machinist with Bohemian parents who occupied it until 1902. The house was being rented in 1910 to a glazier for a sash and door company and a track foreman for the railroad.

2333 Hickory (not illustrated)

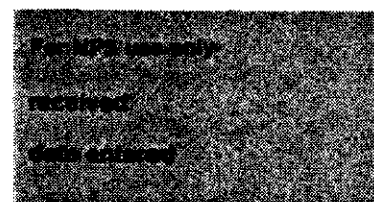
Two-story house with a two-bay facade on a raised stone foundation. Paired segmentally arched windows are grouped under broad segmental arches; tympana spanning the windows are milled in a "twill" pattern. Corbeled brick cornice. Double front entrance doors are recessed behind a round, ornamental brick opening.

Constructed in 1891 at a cost of \$2100, the house is the second one to occupy the site. Records indicate that in 1877 Martin Conlin, a wiredrawer of Irish descent built a one-story brick house. In 1900, Conlin's three sons were employed as a streetcar conductor, clerk for the railroad and a wallpaperer. The Conlins still owned and occupied the house in 1910 and were renting part of it.

2335 Hickory (Photo #5 - far right)

Two-story, two-bay front with side entrance; two-over-two segmentally arched wood sash windows. The brick cornice combines dentiling with diagonally set sawtooth work. There is a flat roof.



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Although no building permit exists, machinist Archibald Ford owned the lot and was living on Hickory as early as 1874. Ford sold the house in 1879 to John Neibert, a butcher from Hesse-Darmstadt who had settled nearby on the east side of Missouri by 1860. Neibert's son, Robert, (also a butcher) was living in the house in 1880. Rentors in 1900 included two German-born butchers. The house remained in the Neibert family as late as 1935.

2343 Hickory Street (Photo #5 - 2nd from right)

The facade of this two-story and mansard brick house is divided into three bays by evenly spaced segmentally arched openings, some of which still retain original ornamental pierced wood infill panels. Wood paneled reveals flank the recessed front entrance. A bracketed wood cornice with ornamental pierced work divides the body of the building from the slate mansard story.

The building permit indicates that the house was constructed in 1884 for Mrs. Bridget Tracy at an approximate cost of \$2,500. In 1900 it was being rented to a horse shoer and in 1910 to a clerk and axle turner for a railroad shop.

2347 Hickory Street (Photo #5 - 3rd from right)

Set back from the street a few feet behind 2349 Hickory, the facade of this two-story dwelling is two-bays wide with segmentally arched windows and a simple brick cornice. Wood infill panels above the windows feature molding. There is a raised stone foundation.

In July of 1871, Irish-born Michell and John Leary purchased a lot on the north side of Hickory from Juliette Robinson for \$775. Although no building permit exists, City Directories list John, a laborer, living on Hickory as early as 1873 and "Mich," also a laborer, is listed in the 1875 directory. Irish-born widow Norah Leary, age 65, her daughter and son (a day laborer) were owner/occupants of the house in 1900 along with Irish rentors. In 1910, rentors included a streetcar conductor and porter.

2349 Hickory Street (Photo #5 - 4th from right)

Two-story, two-bay red brick, side-gabled dwelling with a simple dentilled brick cornice and side entrance. Segmentally arched two-over-two windows with wooden sash. The roof slopes slightly to the west side gable.

Although no building permit exists for this two-story brick house, city records show that Mrs. A. K. Jaeger purchased the lot in August of 1874 for \$450 from Juliette Robinson. The Jaeger family, (widowed, French-born Mrs. Jaeger and her four sons), most probably constructed the dwelling soon thereafter. The 1876 City Directory shows them living on Hickory, the sons employed as a machinist, a laborer, a clerk and a watchmaker. In 1884, the property was sold to driver Henry Thompson and subsequently passed to his widow Chloe whom deed abstracts identify as "colored" (a rarity in the area). In 1900, the house was being rented to a foreman of German descent five of whose ten children were variously employed as a seamstress, waitress, driver, collector and office boy. A contractor for the Pullman Co. and a carpenter were rentors in 1910.

2351 Hickory Street (Photo #5 - 5th from right)

This two-story, two-bay brick dwelling abutting 2355 Hickory was built in 1882 by Patrick Condon, a laborer. It is a good representative example of the adaptation

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of Italianate styling to working-class housing. The brick facade is crowned by an enriched wood cornice featuring brackets, pierced work and scalloped overlays. The openings are segmentally arched; stone sills are supported by stone corbels.

Two teamsters, a painter and a collector were renting the house in 1900; renters in 1910 included a stock clerk, bookkeeper and railroad switchman.

2355 Hickory Street (Photo #5 - left)

Two-story, three-bay, red brick primary facade with round arched openings trimmed with molded brick; a stone sillcourse divides the first and second stories. Corbeled brick forms a striking cornice on the primary (south) and west elevations. Double front doors are separated by a twisted column with a corinthian capital and wood paneled reveals are outlined with rope molding. A good example of the ornate detailing of the 1890s.

The multi-family building was constructed by Irish-born James Flynn, a policeman, in 1894 at a cost of \$4000. Rentors in 1900 included two conductors and a motorman for the streetcar; in 1910, two railroad switchmen and a butcher in a packing house were renting.

CITY BLOCK 2264

2352 Hickory Street (not illustrated)

Constructed in 1882 by grocer Charles Imse. Two-story, three-bay brick facade with cast iron piers on the first-story storefront which has lost the original glazing. Segmentally arched openings on the second story are fitted with decorative wood tympana. The cornice is missing on the north elevation but a corbeled brick cornice exists on the west elevation which is articulated with segmentally arched openings and three, first-story entrances.

In 1880, Charles Imse purchased lot 2 of Staniford's Addition from bricklayer Henry F. Bewig for \$1012. Imse operated a grocery store there until about 1887. The next long-term owner, German-born grocer Jacob Trieschmann, purchased the building in 1894 and his son was still operating a grocery there in 1925.

2350 Hickory Street (partially visible in Photo #6 - far right)

Two-story, two-bay, red brick on raised stone foundation; front entrance. Segmentally arched openings; flat roof. Cornice features ornamental pressed brick and dentils.

Built in 1881 by German-born bricklayer Henry F. Bewig who lived there in the 1880s and later rented the house. Widow Mary Huether purchased the house in 1902 and it remained in her family until 1924.

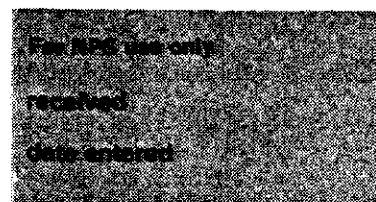
2348 Hickory Street (Photo #6 - 2nd from right)

Two-story, two-bay, red brick on a raised stone foundation; flat roof. Cast iron lintels and stone sills on the primary elevation; side entrance on the east elevation which is articulated with segmentally arched openings. Corbeled brick cornice.

Constructed in 1881 by bricklayer William J. Bewig who purchased lots 4 and 5 in 1880 for \$1125. In October, 1881, Bewig sold the house for \$3550 to coal dealer Andrew Brandenburger. The house was purchased in 1905 by Missouri-born Margaretha Humpert whose two daughters were working as shirt factory operators in 1910.

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2346 Hickory Street (Photo #6 - 3rd from right)

Nearly identical to 2348 except scaled slightly smaller and embellished with brick dentilling at the cornice on the east elevation.

Built in 1881 as rental property by bricklayer William J. Bewig. By 1887, the house was rented to coal dealer Joseph Schulte who was still living there in 1900 along with another family. German-born Henry Thole had purchased the house by 1907; Thole worked as a teamster for the National Brewery a few blocks away at 18th and Gratiot Streets and rented part of the house.

2344 Hickory Street (Photo #6 - 4th from right)

Two-story, two-bay, brick facade (painted buff) with segmentally arched openings; front entrance. Side-gabled roof with single gabled dormer. Corbeled brick cornice. Traces of a gabled porch stoop remain on the primary facade.

Built circa 1875 as rental property by Prussian-born brick manufacturer, Henry H. Schweer, who lived at 2336 Hickory (demolished). For a number of years, Irish-born widow Susan Halliday lived in 2344 with her two Irish-born daughters, one of whom was a public school teacher. The 1900 census reported butcher James B. Elder living in the house which was still owned by the Schweer family until 1922.

2342 Hickory Street (partially visible in Photo #6 - 5th from right)

Two-story, two-bay, red brick on a raised stone foundation. Side entrance on the east elevation with wood porch stoop. Segmentally arched openings. Side-gabled roof with a single gabled dormer on the primary elevation. Corbeled brick cornice.

A building permit was issued in March 1878 to German-born Bernard Boeckelman, a thirty-five year old tailor who purchased the lot the same year. In 1883, the house was transferred to German-born painter Henry Dierker who was still living there in 1900. A native-born shoe worker and German-born bar tender and their families were renting the house in 1910.

2340 Hickory Street (partially visible in Photo #6 - 6th from right)

Two-story, two-bay, red brick on a raised stone foundation. Dormered mansard roof. Side entrance on the east elevation. Stone lintels and sills on the primary (north) elevation; segmentally arched windows on the east elevation. Italianate bracketed wood cornice.

Constructed in 1885 by German-born foreman John Toerper who purchased the lot in November 1884 from Henry H. Schweer. The 1900 census reported fifty-year old Toerper, a day laborer, living in the house with his wife, daughter and son, a bricklayer; by 1910, his daughter was employed as a bookbinder. Rentors were also occupying the house in 1900 and 1910.

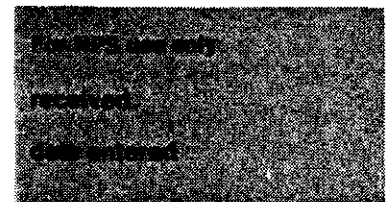
2330 Hickory Street (not illustrated)

Two-story, two-bay, red brick on a raised stone foundation. Segmentally arched openings with entrances on the primary facade and at the third bay of the west elevation. Corbeled brick cornice; flat roof. Sited on rising grade.

Constructed circa 1885 as rental property by porter, Adolph Beckemeyer who purchased lots 20 and 21 in 1866 and lived next door at 2332 Hickory (lot 21), (demolished). 2330 Hickory was sold in 1905 to Irish-born Bridget Shea for \$2600; in 1910, Mrs. Shea's sons, (a shoe factory laborer and a cement worker), owned and occupied the house.

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2322 Hickory Street (Photo #7)

One of the District's two examples of the "flounder" or half-house, a one-bay hall with a loft and basement. Two segmentally arched first-story windows and one in the loft articulate the primary and rear (south) elevations. The east elevation features a doorway, brick dentills and a single dormer with six-light casement windows. The roof has deteriorated.

The house was built circa 1875 by Austrian-born Henry Korhammer who purchased lot 10 of Christian Gessert's Addition in 1874 for \$450. In 1880, fifty-eight year old Korhammer, a machinist, was living in the house with his six children.

2306 Hickory Street (Photo #8)

A larger two and one-half story version of the "flounder." Articulated with segmentally arched windows some of which have multi-paned sashes which are not original. Entrances are on the south elevation where a two-story wood porch in deteriorated condition is installed.

Built circa 1885, the house replaced a frame house which was standing on the site as late as 1883. The brick flounder was erected by widow Catherine Jabelmann whose husband had purchased lot 1 of Christian Gessert's Addition in 1875 for \$1032. Born in Baden, Germany, Mrs. Jabelmann lived in the house with her father, John Ruhland, and later rented part of the house.

1201-03 Missouri Avenue (Photo #9 - foreground)

Typical four-family U-plan house with two center-bay front doors to first story apartments and access to second-story units by rear exterior stairs. Stone linteled openings on the primary facade. Side-gabled roof in need of repair; rear wood porch and stairs are deteriorated; front steps are missing.

In March, 1876, a building permit was issued to Catherine Jabelmann who owned Lot I of Christian Gessert's subdivision. Rentors listed in the 1880 census were all Prussian-born and employed as a stonecutter, tanner, streetcar driver and candy store worker. In 1900, head of households included a streetcar conductor, steamfitter, shoemaker (all native-born) and an Irish-born presser in a mill. Occupations of rentors in 1910 were reported as detective, car repairer for the Pullman Co., salesman, plasterer, laborer in a car shop, sales lady and tailor.

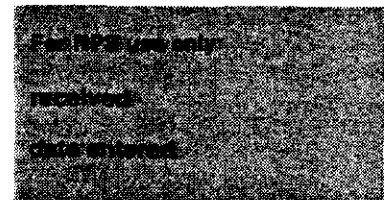
1205 Missouri Avenue (partially visible in Photo #9, 2nd from right)

Abutting 1201-03 Missouri but set back a few feet, the house is partially visible in Photo #9. Two-story, two-bay, on a raised stone foundation. Segmentally arched openings with the entrance on the side (south) elevation. Side-gabled roof with single gabled dormer on the primary facade. The original wood cornice has been partially replaced.

In 1883, a building permit was issued to German-born Ferdinand Wolzendorf, an instrument maker who purchased Lot 2 of Gessert's subdivision for \$1000 the same year. The house was occupied in 1910 by Wolzendorf's widow, age 78, and her four children who were employed as a traveling salesman and machinists for the railroad.

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1207 Missouri Avenue (Photo #10 -5th from left)

Two-story, two-bay brick on a raised stone foundation. Segmentally arched openings with entrance on the side (south) elevation. Originally wood modillioned cornice.

In June, 1875, Prussian-born barber Phillip Reger purchased Lots 2 and 3 from subdivider Christian Gessert for \$1725. By 1876, Reger was living in the house which was still occupied by the Reger family in 1910 along with renters.

1209 Missouri Avenue (Photo #10 - 4th from left)

Two-story, two-bay brick on a raised stone foundation. Segmentally arched openings with street front entrance. Original slate mansard roof with arched dormer. Bracketed wood cornice with some brackets missing.

In June, 1875, Bernard Moseler (a cabinet maker from the Rhine province, Germany) purchased lot 4 of Christian Gessert's subdivision for \$956. A rock house (demolished) standing on the property when Gessert platted his subdivision in 1873 was occupied by Moseler after he built 1209 Missouri in 1883 as rental property. A French-born beer brewer and his son, a decorator, were renting the house in 1900 along with a spring maker and day laborer. In 1906, Bohemian John Lacing (a laborer for the railroad) purchased the house. Lacing was living there in 1910 with his wife and children one of whom worked for a stove foundry. Three were domestic servants.

1213 Missouri Avenue (Photo #9 - far left; Photo #10 - 3rd from left)

Typical early twentieth century flat employing red brick on the upper stories and contrasting color (yellow) brick on the water table of the primary facade. Gauged brick segmentally arched windows on the first story with a round arched doorway with recessed double doors; stone linteled windows on the second story. A frieze accented with yellow brick is surmounted by a dentilled metal cornice and a red brick parapet with yellow brick patterning.

Constructed in 1909 by Vaclav Honzik, a Bohemian tailor who emigrated in 1882. The 1910 census reported four of Honzik's six children employed as a shoemaker, stenographer, telephone operator and tailoress.

1215 Missouri Avenue (Photo #10 - 2nd from left)

Set back several feet from the neighboring houses, the building has a two-bay primary facade with segmentally arched windows. The entrance is on the side (south) elevation. Side-gabled roof; original modillioned cornice has been partially replaced.

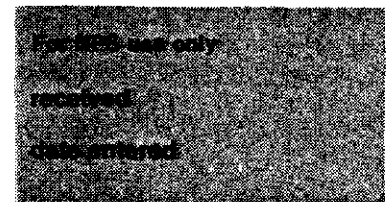
Constructed circa 1878 as rental property and owned by the Osterhorn/Hellwig family as late as 1944. Renters in the 1880s included a German-born widow, her daughter and son-in-law, a bookkeeper from Hesse, Germany. In 1900, Missouri-born head of Households were reported as a railroad conductor, painter for a carriage shop and a widow and her children.

1217 Missouri Avenue (Photo #10 - foreground)

Two-story, red brick flat with three-bay primary facade articulated with segmentally arched windows trimmed with brick molding; classically detailed wood porch with double front doors. Flat roof with simple brick parapet.

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Built in 1909 by German-born coal merchant August Ellerman who purchased the lot in 1904. In 1910, Ellerman was living in the house with his German-born wife, seventeen year old son, a carriage builder, and two daughters.

2303-05 Rutger Street (Photo #11)

Constructed in 1914 by Rupert M. Allan, a coal dealer who was living in the house by 1915. Two-story red brick flat with a four-bay primary facade featuring a corbeled brick cornice, buff terra cotta coped parapet and Craftsman-detailed front porch. The east elevation is articulated with row lock segmental arches and a two-story frame porch at the north end of the building.

CITY BLOCK 2267

2221-23 Rutger Street (Photo #12)

The facade of this two-story, five-bay stone front dwelling is an excellent example of the stonecutter's art. Carved stone hood moldings head rectangular window and door openings; the corners of the openings are chamfered. All windows have stone sills supported by corbels. There is a smooth, ashlar raised basement. The bracketed cornice and center-bay sunburst design are metal.

George F. Bruce, a cut stone contractor from Scotland, constructed the four-family building in 1887 for \$6500. In 1900, Bruce and his family were still occupying the house along with a railroad conductor and Post Office clerk. Scottish-born Charlotte Bruce Robertson, her two English-born daughters, a carpenter from Scotland and a native-born railroad switchman lived there in 1910.

1210-14 Missouri Avenue (Photo #13 - left)

Two full stories plus a mansard floor rise from the stone foundation of this six-bay, three-family building. Windows and three front doors are segmentally arched with ornamental pierced wood tympana. Three lintel-head dormers project from the slate mansard. Portions of the original wood cornice with ornamental pierced work are intact; part of one bracket and outlines of others still remain. The rear wall of the building is partially gone.

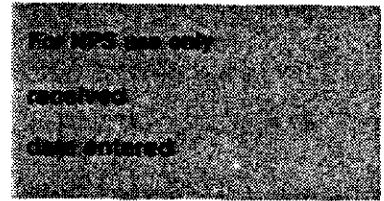
The building was constructed in 1884 by John D. Berger, a butcher from Hesse-Kassel, Germany who had been living one block north on the east side of Missouri since 1860. In 1900, a motorman and conductor for the streetcar, a miner and a German-born brewer rented the house. In 1910, renters were listed as a German iron works machinist, a laundress, blacksmith, butcher, distillery packer, house carpenter, watchman and house painter.

1216-1228 Missouri Avenue (Photo #13 - right)

From Chouteau Avenue, the land gradually rises south to Park Avenue. As a result, the rooflines of this attached row of seven buildings on Missouri Avenue stair-step up in a very regular, rhythmic pattern. Each building is two-bays wide with a front entrance. 1216, 1218 and 1224 are faced with brick and articulated with segmentally arched openings. The remaining houses (1220, 1222, 1226 and 1228) have stone fronts; a sawtooth and star pattern surrounds the rectangular windows and doors. Entrances are recessed with paneled reveals. Cornices on all seven buildings are brick set with ornamental terra cotta blocks; roofs are flat with an unornamented overhang.

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The row was constructed in 1885 as investment property by contractor Abner Cooper. Rentors in 1900 included an inspector for the Street Department, saloon keeper, three streetcar conductors, a tailor and a railroad switchman and fireman. In 1910, two clerks, a machinist, a leather worker, streetcar machinist and laborers in a tobacco factory and stove works were living in the houses.

## 8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-1914	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

**Specific dates** Circa 1844-1914 **Builder/Architect**

### Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

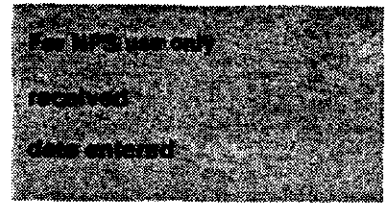
The Hickory Street District is eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion C and is significant in the following area: ARCHITECTURE: District building types and styles illustrate the evolution of an unimproved rural section of the City Commons into an urban, working-class immigrant neighborhood. Constructed over a period of approximately seventy years (circa 1844-1914), the housing stock provides a good representative inventory of the major trends in St. Louis working-class housing as well as exceptional examples found in a rare circa 1844 stone house and a large 1893 multi-family row. The buildings are distinguished by the quality of their materials, workmanship and vernacular design and are unified by similar size, scale and materials; they exhibit stylistic features of Vernacular Classicism, Italianate/Mansard, Queen Anne, Classical Revival and Craftsman. A functionally expressive 1895 red brick streetcar barn maintains residential scale, materials and elements of detailing.

District boundaries were determined on the west by Jefferson Avenue, an eight lane busy commercial thoroughfare (Photo #1), on the north and northeast by extensive land clearance and on the south and southeast by the adjacent Lafayette Square National Register District from which the topography drops rapidly northward creating a visual barrier.

In 1835, the Missouri State Legislature authorized the City of St. Louis to sell the St. Louis Commons, a large tract of undeveloped land situated southwest of the city limits. The following year, at the urging of Mayor Darby, some thirty acres of the Common were set aside as a public square bounded by streets one hundred twenty feet wide. To the east and west of the Park, the streets were named Mississippi and Missouri Avenues; to the north and south, Park and Lafayette Avenues, respectively (Fig. 1). In 1854, the public square was renamed Lafayette Park.

As early as 1837, portions of the Common near the Park were surveyed and subdivided into blocks which were being purchased by speculators who correctly anticipated the city's potential for future growth. Stimulated by an influx of foreigners, St. Louis' static population in fact had tripled between 1830 and 1840. Germans alone accounted for 5000, or an estimated thirty percent of the city's total population by 1840 (16,469); the number of Irish was also steadily gaining. The shortage and cost of housing within the incorporated city drove many newcomers to the outskirts where land was plentiful and inexpensive.<sup>1</sup> Early purchasers of acreage in Lots 11 and 12 of the Common (encompassing the Hickory Street District) included immigrants from England, Ireland and Germany as well as native-born. Some of these landholders were purely speculators who sold relatively quickly while others settled on the land.



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In 1838, one of two large landholders in Lot 12, Dr. Frederick Ryhiner, jointly purchased with his brother, Charles, a tract bounded by Park, Chouteau and Missouri Avenues. Ryhiner (1806-1879) had moved to St. Louis in 1837 from Madison County, Illinois, where he had been farming and practicing medicine since emigrating from Switzerland in 1835. According to one account, while living in St. Louis Ryhiner erected the first steam flour mill in Highland, Illinois, but nothing else is known about his activities in St. Louis. He returned to Illinois around 1840<sup>2</sup> where he was living in February, 1844 when he sold 1 82/100 acres of Lot 12 to Peter Becker for \$550. Although the deed of transfer to Becker includes reference to "all the buildings and improvements which was or at any time may be erected" it is not possible to confirm that the stone house now on that parcel (1113 Missouri Avenue) was standing at the time Becker acquired the land.

While doubt remains whether Ryhiner built the stone house, Becker's association with the building is documented in a deed. A native of Westphalia, Germany, Becker's line of work is unknown as he is listed in City Directories without an occupation.<sup>3</sup> (Quite possibly he was involved in agriculture of some kind since the most common occupations of residents in that area reported in the 1840 and 1850 censuses were farmer, gardener and dairyman.) Fronting east on Missouri Avenue and north on Chouteau, Becker's land sloped downward to Chouteau's Mill Creek which traversed the property before emptying into Chouteau's Pond to the northeast (Figs. 1 & 2). Conservatively assigning a date of 1844 to the stone house still places it among an extremely small number of early stone houses remaining in the city although stone was a relatively common building material in St. Louis during the first half of the nineteenth century. The doorways on three elevations along with the overhanging gabled roof set it apart from other stone houses of the period. Associated with the earliest period of settlement in the Lafayette Park area, the Becker homestead holds a significant place in the evolution of the area from rural to urban residential patterns.

In 1847, Becker, along with adjacent landowners Orsemus and Susan Robinson and Hennerickus Arnd, opened a forty foot wide street (Missouri Avenue) running north from Park to Chouteau Avenues. The same year twenty-five year old Hennerickus Arnd,<sup>4</sup> born in Prussia, platted the subdivision bearing his name which was bounded by Park Avenue on the south and Becker's parcel on the north (Fig. 2). Part of the Hickory Street District stands on lots 1 through 9 of Arnd's Addition (Fig. 3). At the time that Arnd opened his addition he reserved the right to quarry stone for one year on the undivided parcel located at the northwest corner of Park and Missouri Avenues (Fig. 2). The availability of stone nearby accounts for its use as a building material in the Becker house and in at least three other early stone houses close by which have been demolished.

In April 1850, Becker sold the portion of his property south of the middle of Mill Creek for \$2100 to George and Margaret Anthes who held it for forty years. When the 1850 census was taken, fifty-five year old Anthes from the Pfalz region of Germany was living in the stone house with his wife and five children; he was employed in a soap factory and his eighteen year old son was a candle maker. Anthes' neighbors

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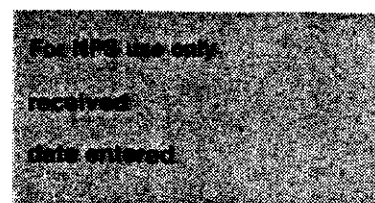
included English-born ropemaker William Humphreys and German-born gardener William Nedderhut both of whom lived on land west of the Becker-Anthes parcel (fig. 2). While most residents in this outlying district were engaged in farming activities in 1850, a decade later the number of skilled and unskilled laborers had risen dramatically. Spurred by the partial draining of Chouteau's Pond (Fig. 1) in the 1850s and construction of the Pacific Railroad tracks two blocks north of Chouteau Avenue, some of St. Louis' rapidly growing industries had begun to locate immediately north and east of the District. In the following decades, these and other industries would become a major source of employment for District residents. The largest single type of employment in this still sparsely settled area of 1860, however, was work associated with slaughter houses and meat packing. Two city blocks (now cleared) fronting on the east side of Missouri Avenue north of Hickory (across from the stone house) were already being settled by German butchers who later would establish sizeable slaughter and packing plants there.

During the 1850s property fronting Lafayette Park south of the District had attracted a few upper middle-class residents who built large mansions and gave financial support to improving the park site with plantings and a fence to keep out stray animals. In sharp contrast to the more modest development patterns in the Hickory Street District, auction advertisements for lots near the Park were directed to "merchants and professional men" seeking the "charms of a rural residence" situated on a "high plateau," "commanding a fine view of St. Louis" with convenient access to the city by the Horse Railroad. The notices made clear that the lots were not intended for a "mere tenement...for boarders or small families," but were designed for "permanent abodes" where "some taste is displayed in their construction and adornment."<sup>5</sup> Further attempts to control development around the park were made in 1863 when the State Legislature passed a law protecting an area within eight hundred feet of the park from any "gambling, bawdy house, dram shop, beer house, beer garden or saloon, slaughter house, soap or candle factory, oil, glue, vitriol, chemical or other manufactory of any kind" declared to be detrimental to either the use or reputation of the park.<sup>6</sup> Although the northern boundary of the restricted area included property on the south side of Hickory Street, it proved to be a significant, if not precise, demarcation separating the environs of the working-class/industrial Hickory Street District from the predominantly middle-class residential development closer to the park.

The Civil War years retarded new construction citywide but within a few years after the return of peace residential growth resumed in the District. With the upsurge of post-war construction came increased demands for building materials and skilled labor, providing employment opportunities for the city's growing number of German craftsmen. St. Louis' rich deposits of clay scattered throughout the city attracted some immigrants to undeveloped blocks which they worked as brickyards. Prussian-born Henry H. Schweer,<sup>7</sup> for example, was manufacturing bricks a few blocks west of the District when he purchased several lots in 1866 on the south side of Hickory Street in William Humphreys' Addition which had opened that year (Fig. 3).

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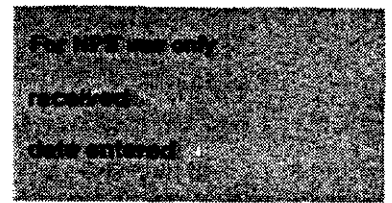
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Schweer's firm undoubtedly supplied bricks for his family home, 2336 Hickory (demolished) and 2344 Hickory, built circa 1875 as rental property. Brickyards were also operating within the District by the 1870s or earlier near the southeast corner of Hickory and Missouri and on the west side of Missouri where Rutger Street would later be cut through.

One of the earliest carpenter/builders to locate in the District was Peter Henry Meyer who emigrated to the United States from Hanover, Germany in 1855 and four years later married George Anthes' daughter, Catharine. Meyer had built 1117 Missouri Avenue by 1869 when the house is mentioned in a deed granting the Meyers a leasehold estate on a twenty-five foot parcel which was part of Anthes' frontage on Missouri Avenue. The two-story, two-bay, red brick house with half-hipped roof is simply articulated with segmentally arched openings and brick dentillation at the cornice. It abuts near-identical 1119 Missouri Avenue, owned by George Anthes and probably built about the same time (Photo #2 - left). Sometime around 1877-80 Anthes built 1109 Missouri Avenue, a house of similar size and detailing (Photo #2 - right). Built parallel and close to the street, the houses conform to a more urban pattern than the irregularly sited stone house set back from the Street. Although stone was still being quarried nearby, brick had become the preferred urban building material.

The pace of construction gained momentum in the 1870s when ten District houses were built on Hickory Street and Missouri Avenue (Fig. 3). A demand for small residential lots prompted the re-subdividing of lots 2, 3, 4 and 5 of Arnd's Addition which had been platted fifty feet wide and 240 feet deep. In 1873, Christian Gessert (a south-side saloon keeper) multiplied three Arnd parcels into ten lots, each having twenty-five or six front feet and about 125 feet depth (Fig. 3). In Gessert's subdivision, Arnd's lot 2 was reserved for the opening of Hickory Street west from Missouri Avenue 240 feet where it continued through Humphrey's and Staniford's additions to Jefferson Avenue.

The 1870s houses illustrate the conservative building practices of the working-class neighborhood as they deviated little from residential forms and styling of the previous two or three decades. While middle-class homes near Lafayette Park and elsewhere in the city had adopted fashionable mansard roofs, Italianate cornices and stonefronts, District houses continued to exhibit austere brick facades sparsely detailed with simple brick dentillation or, occasionally, wood modillioned cornices. Three house types common to similar city neighborhoods appeared in the Hickory Street District during this period. The first, and most typical, was a detached four family, two-story, four-bay building with a low pitch, side-gabled roof. First story apartments were entered through two center-bay front doors and access to second story units was gained by rear wood exterior stairs. The type is represented by 2327-29 Hickory Street and 1201-03 Missouri Avenue--the former employing segmental arch openings and the latter, less common, stone linteled ones. (Photo #9 - foreground). Seven District houses illustrate a second type, a detached two-story, segmentally arched, two-bay building with front or side entrance. Roofs are low hipped, side-gabled or flat. (Photos #2 - far right, #5 - 3rd, 4th & 6th from left, #10 - 2nd

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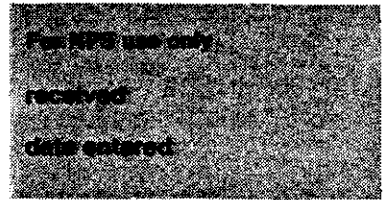
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and 5th from left). At least one example (2344 Hickory) was installed with interior stairs. The third type, and least common, 2322 Hickory (Photo #7), known locally as a "flounder," is a one-bay hall with loft and basement. Its distinguishing feature is a half-gabled profile. A small turned interior stair leads to the loft in this example.

During the next decade a flurry of construction brought the District twenty-one new houses, half of which were located east of Missouri Avenue where the land use changed from brickyards to residential. As more style-conscious detailing filtered into the vocabulary of some District vernacular builders, the popular two-story, two-bay house gained mansard roofs, Italianate elaborated wood or brick cornices and dressed ashlar stone facades (Photos #5, 6 and 10). Older traditions lingered on, however, in the two and one-half story flounder at 2306 Hickory (Photo #8). New house types appeared with the construction of six-bay, three family 1210-14 Missouri and an attached row of seven (originally nine) two-bay facades faced with brick or stone at 1216-28 Missouri (Photo #13). An unusually fine six-bay stonefront for four families at 2221-23 Rutger (Photo #12) also illustrates the increased bays and living units; its use of streetfront entrances and interior stairs to upper story units (also employed in 1210-14 Missouri) was a significant design advance from working-class multi-family buildings of the 1870s.

Approximately half of the 1870s and 1880s houses were built by owner/occupants almost all of whom rented part of the house. Except for the row of seven on the east side of Missouri, the remaining houses were built by homeowners living nearby, often on an adjacent lot, who constructed the houses as income-producing property. Representatives of St. Louis' two largest nineteenth century ethnic groups, the German and Irish, built the majority of the houses; the Germans tended to concentrate on the southside of Hickory and the Irish and native-born on the northside. Occupations of District residents indicated a solid working-class neighborhood. A number of original owners were employed in the building trades and no doubt were involved in the construction of the houses. For example, George Bruce, a stone cutter from Scotland, built 2221-23 Rutger; carpenter/stair builder Thomas Stone, 2327-29 and 2331 Hickory; Henry and William Bewig, bricklayers of German descent, built 2346, 2348 and 2350 Hickory. As might be expected, machinists and laborers accounted for a sizable number of residents who found ready employment in the industrial area north of Chouteau Avenue where manufacturers of stoves, glass, carriages, wire and bed springs were established along with several stone cutting yards, brass and metal foundries, iron works and lumber yards. On the east side of Missouri north of Hickory, a slaughter house, sausage factory, pork house and glove factory provided jobs for District butchers and tanners. One of the 1880s rental properties, 1210-14 Missouri, was constructed by German-born butcher John Daniel Berger, whose establishment was among those on the east side of Missouri.

While District residents were within walking distance of employment, streetcar lines had figured significantly in stimulating residential development of the Lafayette Park area to the south. By the late 1850s a horsecar line reached the park from

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downtown St. Louis and later, the Chouteau Branch of the Lindell Railway Company ran west on Chouteau to the city limits. In 1882, new service to the area was pioneered by the Jefferson Avenue Railway Company, incorporated that year as a crosstown mule line connecting Lafayette Park on the south with the Fair Grounds district on the northside. Owned and operated by a syndicate controlled by the city's four largest rail companies,<sup>8</sup> the Jefferson Avenue line first operated out of a building constructed in 1882 on the southeast corner of Jefferson and LaSalle. This building was replaced in 1895 by a larger facility on the same site after the company had abandoned mules and small cars for electric cars. Articulated with extended rhythms of piers and segmentally arched bays embellished with corbeled brick, the one-story red brick building integrates well with the residential fabric (Photo #1). In 1899, the Jefferson Avenue Railway Company was acquired by the newly formed United Railways Company which consolidated all but one of the city's street-car lines.

In addition to opening transportation service to the northside, the Jefferson Avenue Railway Company attracted new residents to the Hickory Street District who found employment as conductors, motormen and car repairers, along with rental housing convenient to work. Although streetcar employees were found renting in a number of District houses, the largest concentration over the years occupied a row of eight multi-family buildings constructed in 1893 on the south side of Hickory Street. Fronting nearly 260 feet on Hickory from the corner of Missouri, this large parcel had remained unimproved and apparently was in use as a stoneyard during the 1880s by stone contractor Edward J. Stamm who sold the parcel in 1892 to German-born carpenter/builder Jacob Schenck, the developer of the property.

The buildings championed a new silhouette for the working-class row house with roof lines punctuated by picturesque Queen Anne gables and facades broken by projecting porches fashioned with spindlework in the Eastlake manner (Photos #3 & 4). Unlike the generally flat facades of the earlier houses, these buildings were articulated with center bays corbeled out from the wall plane and given textural contrast by square panels of brickwork. Moreover, the buildings varied the typical uniform solution to urban row house composition by grouping the eight buildings as four semi-detached blocks of unequal size (Fig. #3). The two center blocks 2307-13 and 2315-21 (each housing eight families) were given emphasis by their greater size and sunburst gable patterns (Photo #4). Flanking end blocks featured scroll pattern gables and housed six families at the west end and five at the east where a corner storefront, 2301, terminated the row (Photo #3). Both first and second-story flats were designed with front and rear access to each unit. A further distinguishing feature of the row (unique among working-class buildings of this period) was the terra cotta or pressed brick lettering which proclaimed the name of the row, "Park Terrace." Perhaps suggested by the English terrace house type or the topography of parcel, the name underscored the unity of the row and exploited its proximity to Lafayette Park.

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National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
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received
Date entered

Continuation sheet Hickory Street District

Item number 8

Page 6

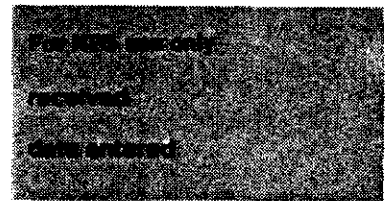
With the completion of Park Terrace, only a few scattered vacant lots remained, three of which would await development until after the turn of the century. These last three buildings provide representative examples of the final development of working-class flats before the advent of the apartment building. Essentially, they maintain the massing, scale, materials, plan and some of the detailing of the nineteenth century housing while introducing a few variations in facade treatment. Two double-family flats built in 1909 at 1217 and 1213 Missouri illustrate alternatives to facade styling typical of the period. Both expand the two-bay front to three bays with paired front doors leading to first and second-story flats--an arrangement already present in 2355 Hickory (1894). However, 1217 displays one of the standard features of turn-of-the-century private houses: a projecting front porch with Classical Revival detailing (Photo #10 - far left). 1213, on the other hand, exhibits characteristics most commonly found only in flats, a planar facade which exploits contrast in brick color for decorative effect and a geometrically styled parapet rising above the roof line (Photo #10 - 3rd from right). Four family 2303-05 Rutger, (Photo #11), built in 1914, combines old and new features in its nineteenth century brick corbeling motif and twentieth century parapet and Craftsman detailed porch.

By the 1890s, residential sectors close to Lafayette Park were undergoing demographic shifts as middle-class owners left the southside area for fashionable new subdivisions in the West End and their homes became rental property. Little change, however, was noticeable in the Hickory Street District which maintained its stable working-class character for the next several decades. As the tide of immigration turned from Germany and Ireland to Southern Europe in the last decades of the nineteenth century, a few Hungarian and Czech families joined District residents. For example, Bohemian John Lacing, a railroad laborer, purchased 1209 Missouri in 1906 and tailor Vaclav Honzik built 1213 Missouri in 1909. (In 1910, a clustering of less financially solvent Croatian and Bohemian laborers, recently immigrated, were boarding nearby on Chouteau Avenue in blocks now cleared.) District residents in the early twentieth century continued to work along lines established earlier such as machinists, streetcar and railroad laborers, butchers, carpenters, brewers and a variety of other industrial jobs. The construction in 1903-1922 of the International Shoe Company complex (listed in the National Register) on Hickory and Mississippi two blocks east of the District added a sizable number of shoeworkers to the District.

In the past two decades or so, land clearance to the north and east of the District has removed almost all trace of the industrial workplaces which once were vitally connected to the growth and development of the Hickory Street District. The former Jefferson Avenue streetcar barn within the District and the International Shoe Company factory outside the boundaries are among the few remaining links to the original working-class neighborhood mix of home and work. Fortunately, a 1971 St. Louis City Plan proposal for demolition and new construction in most of the District was never realized and the housing stock survived with few losses. A renaissance in the nearby Lafayette Square Historic District has gradually brought increased stability to the area. Located only five minutes from downtown, the district's small scale, multi-family buildings have begun to attract owners interested in rehabilitation.

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Continuation sheet Hickory Street District Item number 8

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FOOTNOTES

<sup>1</sup>George Helmuth Kellner, "The German Element on the Urban Frontier: St. Louis, 1830-1860" (Ph.D. dissertation, University of Missouri, Columbia, Missouri, 1973), pp. 124-26.

<sup>2</sup>W. R. Brink, ed., History of Madison County, Illinois (Edwardsville, Illinois: W. R. Brink & Co., 1882), p. 432; W. R. Brink, ed., Illustrated Encyclopedia and Atlas Map of Madison County, Illinois (St. Louis: Brink McCormick & Co., 1873), p. 79.

<sup>3</sup>Becker died May 20, 1852. The inventory of his estate included personal property valued at \$17.35, cash-on-hand, \$100, a parcel on Papin Street east of Jefferson with a one-story brick dwelling in unfinished condition and a leasehold estate on a lot and one-story frame house on the east side of Menard Street.

<sup>4</sup>When Arnd died in 1849 his estate included machinery, materials and equipment valued at \$2715 for what appeared to be a planing mill located at Papin and Sixth Street. He declared his intention to become a United States citizen in 1845.

<sup>5</sup>Missouri Republican 13 May 1859; 15 May 1859.

<sup>6</sup>Laws of Missouri, 1863 (Jefferson City, Missouri, 1864), pp. 467-469.

<sup>7</sup>For a description of Schweer's brickyard see Robert James Terry, M.D., "Memories of a Long Life in St. Louis," The Missouri Historical Society Bulletin, XI (April, 1955), pp. 253-55.

<sup>8</sup>William Hyde and Howard L. Conard, eds., Encyclopedia of the History of St. Louis, (St. Louis: The Southern History Co., 1899), pp. 2158-63.

# 9. Major Bibliographical References

See continuation sheet

# 10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property approximately 7.5 acres

Quadrangle name Cahokia, IL/MO

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

UTM References

A 

1	5	7	4	2	2	5	0	4	2	7	8	0	7	0
Zone			Easting				Northing							

B 

Zone			Easting				Northing							

C 

Zone			Easting				Northing							

D 

Zone			Easting				Northing							

E 

Zone			Easting				Northing							

F 

Zone			Easting				Northing							

G 

Zone			Easting				Northing							

H 

Zone			Easting				Northing							

Verbal boundary description and justification

See continuation sheet

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state code county code

state code county code

# 11. Form Prepared By © 1984, Landmarks Association of St. Louis, Inc.

name/title Mary M. Stiritz, Research Associate

organization Landmarks Association of St. Louis, Inc. date November 9, 1984

street & number 721 Olive Street, Room 1113 telephone (314) 421-6474

city or town St. Louis state MO 63101

# 12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national  state  local

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

State Historic Preservation Officer signature *John Karel*

title John Karel, Director & Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer, Division of Parks & Historic Preservation date 12-6-84

For NPS use only

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

date

Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration



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

**National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form**



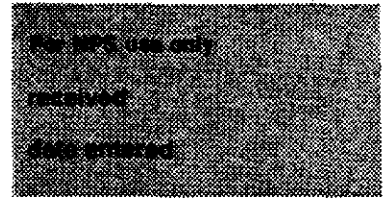
Continuation sheet Hickory Street District Item number 9 Page 1

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- Brink, W. R., ed. Illustrated Encyclopedia and Atlas of Madison County, Illinois. St. Louis: Brink McCormick & Co., 1873.
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- Missouri Republican, 13 May 1859; 15 May 1859.
- St. Louis, Missouri, Recorder of Deeds. Plat Book 2.
- Terry, Robert James, M.D. "Memories of a Long Life in St. Louis." The Missouri Historical Society Bulletin XI (April 1955): 249 - 264.

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National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
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Continuation sheet Hickory Street District Item number 10

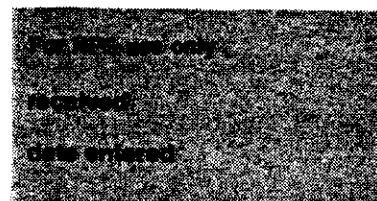
Page 1

Beginning at the point of intersection of the east line of Jefferson Avenue and the south line of LaSalle Street; thence eastwardly approximately 170 feet along said line of LaSalle Street to its point of intersection with the eastern wall of the building at 1114-00 Jefferson Avenue; thence southwardly along said line of wall to its point of intersection with the north line of the alley of City Block 2263; thence eastwardly along said line of alley to its point of intersection with the western property line of 1113 Missouri Avenue; thence northwardly along the western property lines of 1113-1109 Missouri Avenue and 2300-06 LaSalle Street to its point of intersection with the south line of LaSalle Street; thence eastwardly along said line of LaSalle Street to its point of intersection with the western line of Missouri Avenue; thence southwardly along said line of Missouri Avenue across all intervening streets and alleys to its point of intersection with the northern property line of 1209 Missouri Avenue; thence eastwardly across the intervening street to its point of intersection with the northern property line of 1214-10 Missouri Avenue; thence eastwardly along said property line to its point of intersection with the eastern property line of 1214-10 Missouri Avenue; thence southwardly along said line to its point of intersection with the northern property line of 1228-16 Missouri Avenue; thence eastwardly along the rear property lines of 2227-21 Rutger Street to its point of intersection with the eastern property line of 2223-21 Rutger Street; thence southwardly along said property line to its point of intersection with the northern line of Rutger Street; thence westwardly along said line across all intervening streets and alleys to its point of intersection with the western property line of 2305-03 Rutger Street; thence northwardly approximately 165 feet along said line to its point of intersection with the northern line of the east-west oriented alley of City Block 2264; Thence westwardly along said line of alley across the intervening north-south oriented alley to its point of intersection with the eastern property line of the vacant property adjoining 2330 Hickory Street on the east; thence southwardly along said line to its point of intersection with the southern property line of the said vacant property; thence westwardly across the southern (rear) property lines of 2352-30 Hickory Street to its point of intersection with the eastern line of Jefferson Avenue; thence northwardly along said line across all intervening streets and alleys to its intersection with the point of origin.

The above boundaries were determined on the west by Jefferson Avenue, a busy eight-lane commercial thoroughfare (Photo #1), on the north and northeast by extensive land clearance and on the south and southeast by the adjacent Lafayette Square National Register District from which the topography drops rapidly northward creating a visual barrier.

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

**National Register of Historic Places  
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Continuation sheet Hickory Street District

Item number 11

Page 1

2. James M. Denny  
Chief of Survey & Registration  
and State Contact Person  
Department of Natural Resources, HPP  
P.O. Box 176, Jefferson City, Missouri

November 12, 1984  
(314) 751-2479  
65102

UNITED STATES  
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY  
OF THE INTERIOR  
CARTOGRAPHIC SURVEY

STATE OF MISSOURI  
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY AND WATER RESOURCES

70 18 MI. TO I  
2961 II NW  
(GRANITE CITY)

741 742 1580 000 FEET (MO.) 40 12'30" 15 MI. TO INTERSTATE 270 744 7 MI. TO MO. 725



HICKORY STREET DISTRICT  
St. Louis, MO

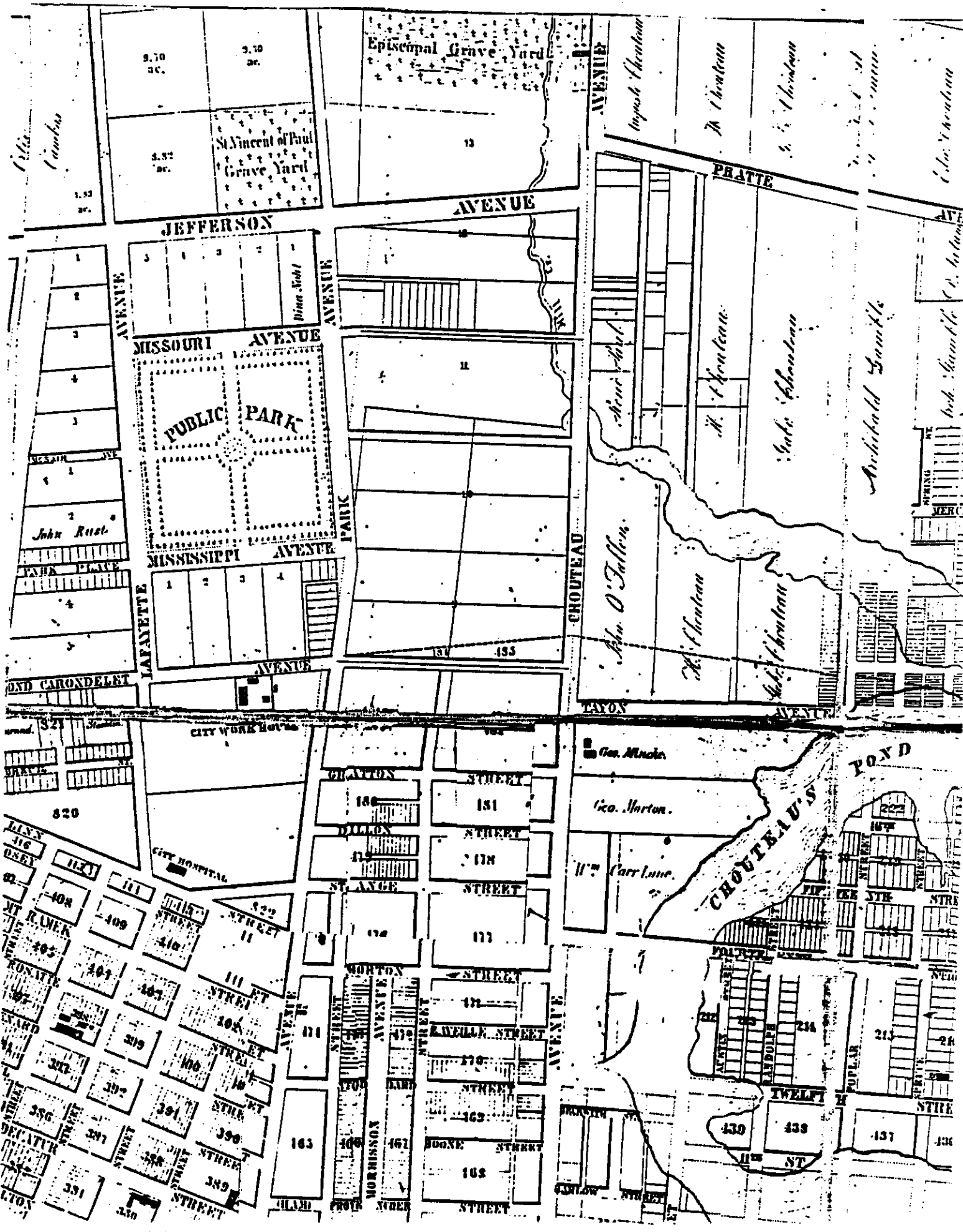
UTM Reference Point:

15/742250/4278070

Cahokia, IL/MO Quadrangle  
1:24,000 scale

HICKORY STREET DISTRICT  
St. Louis, Missouri

Figure #1 of 4: Segment of "Plan  
of the City of St. Louis,  
Missouri," 1850 by Julius  
Hutawa.



9.70 ac.

9.10 ac.

Episcopal Grave Yard

St. Vincent of Paul Grave Yard

3.92 ac.

JEFFERSON AVENUE

MISSOURI AVENUE

MISSOURI AVENUE

PUBLIC PARK

MISSISSIPPI AVENUE

PARK AVENUE

CHOUTEAU AVENUE

PRATTE AVENUE

LA FAYETTE AVENUE

LA FAYETTE AVENUE

LA FAYETTE AVENUE

AND CARONDELET AVENUE

CITY WORK HOUSE

CITY HOSPITAL

CLAYTON STREET

CLAYTON STREET

DIXON STREET

DIXON STREET

ST. ANGE STREET

ST. ANGE STREET

MORTON STREET

MORTON STREET

WELLER STREET

BOONE STREET

BOONE STREET

BOONE STREET

Geo. Martin

Geo. Martin

Wm. Carr Lane

CHOUTEAU'S POND

CHOUTEAU'S POND

CHOUTEAU'S POND

CHOUTEAU'S POND

CHOUTEAU'S POND

CHOUTEAU'S POND

CHOUTEAU'S POND

CHOUTEAU'S POND

CHOUTEAU'S POND

1.52 ac.

John Rust

John O'Fallon

Wm. Chouteau

Wm. Chouteau

Wm. Chouteau

Archibald Gault

Wm. Chouteau

Wm. Chouteau

Wm. Chouteau

Wm. Chouteau

Wm. Chouteau

Wm. Chouteau

Wm. Chouteau

HICKORY STREET DISTRICT  
St. Louis, Missouri

Figure #2 of 4: Plat of  
Hennerikus Arnd Subdivision,  
1847. Recorder of Deeds, St.  
Louis City - Plat Book 2, p.88.

Photocopy and Negative: Mary M.  
Stiriz, Landmarks Association  
of St. Louis, Inc.





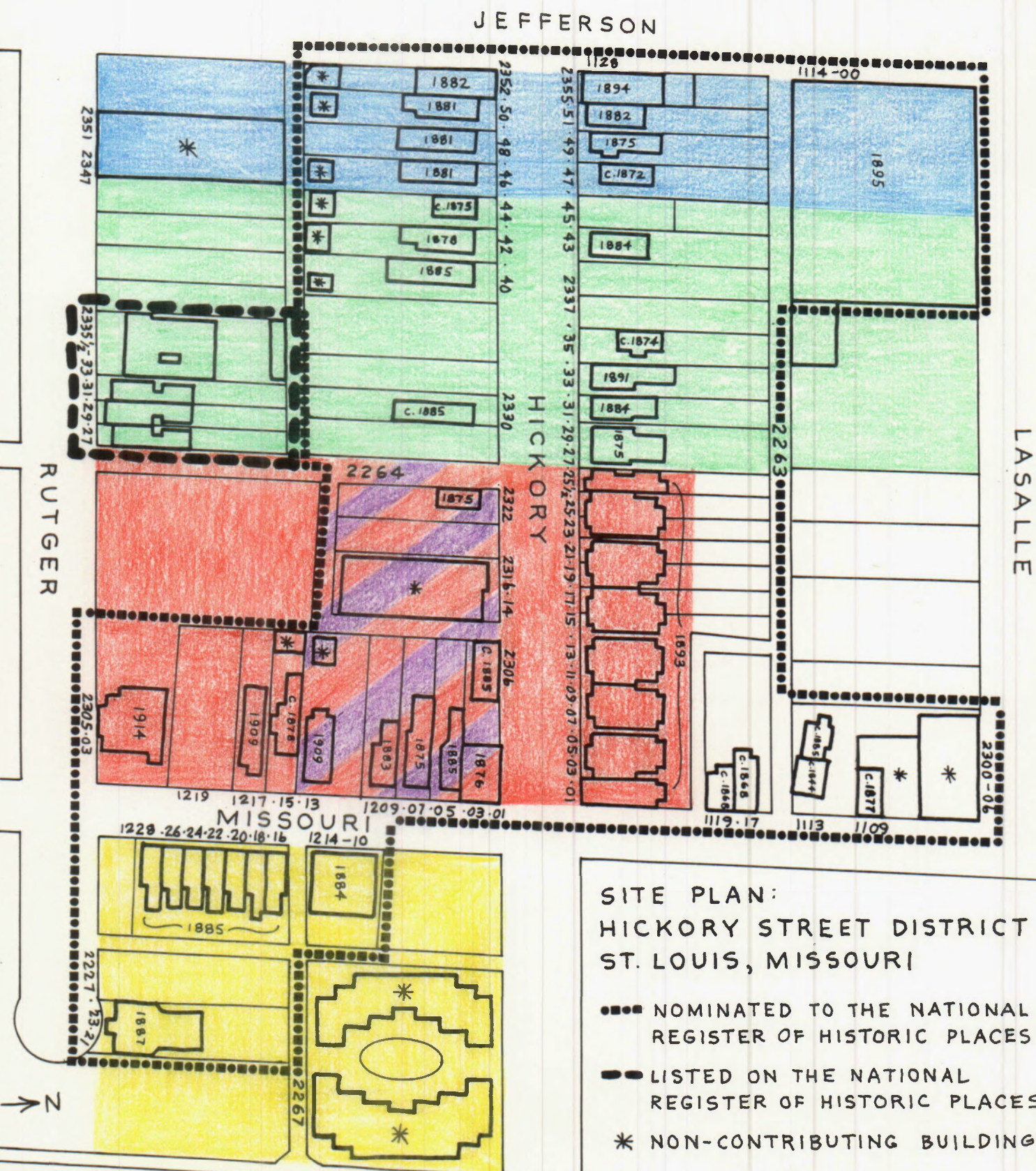
HICKORY STREET DISTRICT  
St. Louis, Missouri

Figure #3 of 4: Site Plan,  
including subdivisions.

Drawn by: Pat Hays Baer,  
October, 1984.

SUBDIVISIONS:  1847 ARND  1863 STANIFORD  
 1856 J.B. MOULTON  1866 HUMPHREYS  
 1873 GESSERT

MAP OCTOBER, 1994 BY PAT HAYS BAER



**SITE PLAN:**  
**HICKORY STREET DISTRICT**  
**ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI**

- NOMINATED TO THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
- LISTED ON THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
- \* NON-CONTRIBUTING BUILDINGS

1" = 100'

HICKORY STREET DISTRICT  
St. Louis, Missouri

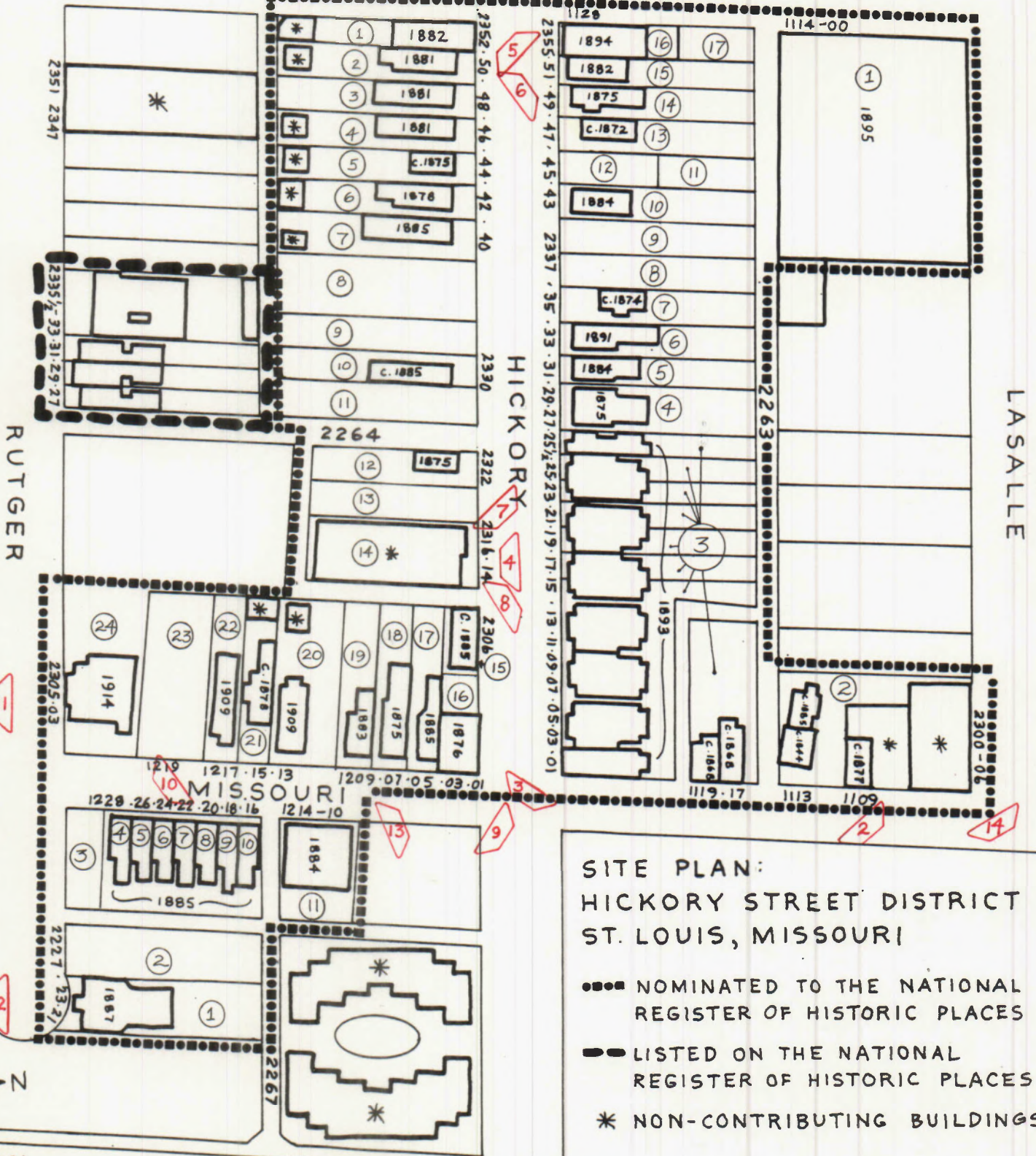
Figure #4 of 4: Site Plan,  
including camera angles and  
owner of record.

Drawn by: Pat Hays Baer,  
October, 1984.

○ OWNER OF RECORD  
 ◊ CAMERA ANGLE

JEFFERSON

MAP OCTOBER 1984 BY PAT HAYS PAER

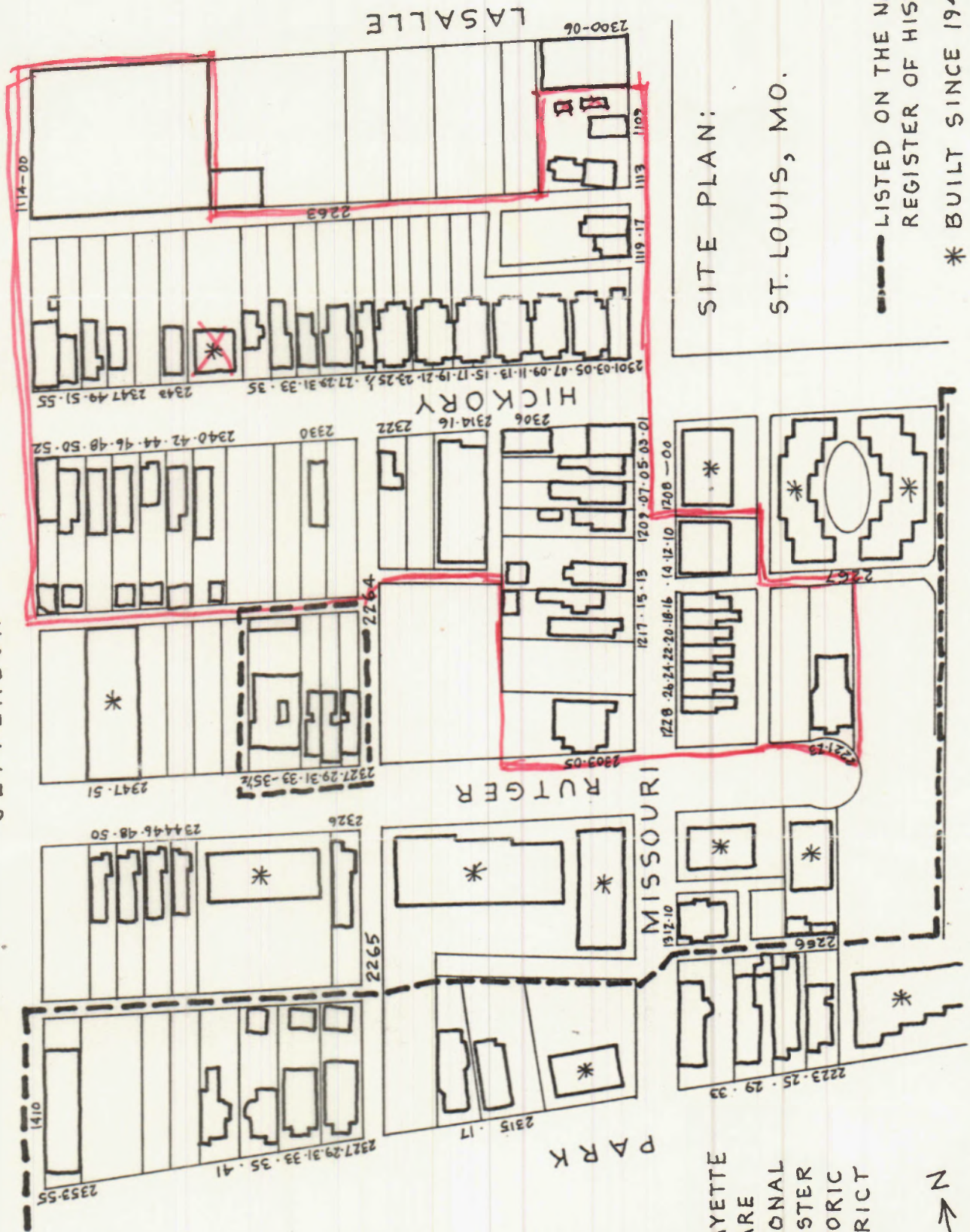


**SITE PLAN:  
 HICKORY STREET DISTRICT  
 ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI**

- NOMINATED TO THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
- LISTED ON THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
- \* NON-CONTRIBUTING BUILDINGS

1" = 100'

JEFFERSON



SITE PLAN:

ST. LOUIS, MO.

- - - LISTED ON THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
 \* BUILT SINCE 1941

LAFAYETTE  
 SQUARE  
 NATIONAL  
 REGISTER  
 HISTORIC  
 DISTRICT



HICKORY STREET DISTRICT

St. Louis, MO  
#1 of 14 1114-00 Jefferson

Photographer: Mary M. Stiritz

Date: October 1984

Negative: Landmarks Association  
of St. Louis, Inc.

West (primary) and south elevations; camera facing northeast.



Photo

Missing

\*2

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HICKORY STREET DISTRICT  
St. Louis, MO

#3 of 14 2301-31 Hickory,  
right to left

Photographer: Mary M. Stirtz  
Date: October 1984  
Negative: Landmarks Association  
of St. Louis, Inc.

South (primary) elevations;  
camera facing northwest

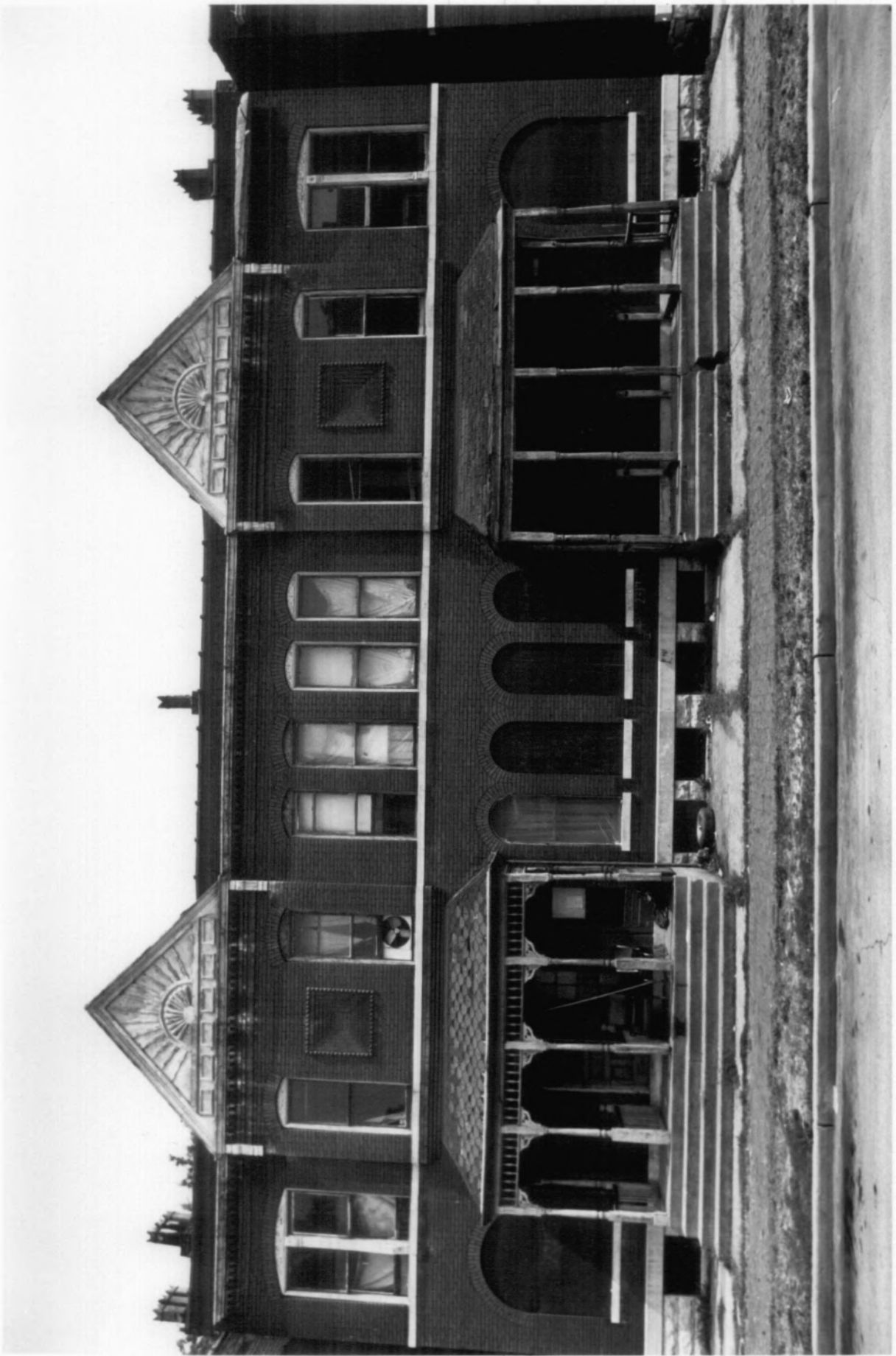


HICKORY STREET DISTRICT  
St. Louis, MO

#4 of 14 2315-21 Hickory  
right to left

Photographer: Mary M. Stiritz  
Date: October 1984  
Negative: Landmarks Association  
of St. Louis, Inc.

South (primary) elevations;  
camera facing north.



HICKORY STREET DISTRICT  
St. Louis, MO

#5 of 14 2355-35 Hickory,  
left to right

Photographer: Mary M. Stiritz

Date: October 1984

Negative: Landmarks Association  
of St. Louis, Inc.

South (primary) elevations;  
camera facing northeast.



HICKORY STREET DISTRICT  
St.Louis, Missouri

#6 of 14 South side, 2300 block  
of Hickory, 2350 at far right

Photographer: Mary M. Stiritz  
Date: October 1984  
Negative: Landmarks Association  
of St.Louis, Inc.

North (primary) elevations;  
camera facing southeast.





HICKORY STREET DISTRICT  
St. Louis, MO

#7 of 14 2322 Hickory

Photographer: Ilene Feitlowitz  
Date: August 1984  
Negative: Landmarks Association  
of St. Louis, Inc.

North (primary) and east elevations; camera facing southwest.



HICKORY STREET DISTRICT  
St. Louis, MO

#8 of 14 2306 Hickory

Photographer: Ilene Feitlowitz

Date: August 1984

Negative: Landmarks Association  
of St. Louis, Inc.

North and west elevations;  
camera facing southeast.



HICKORY STREET DISTRICT

St. Louis, MO

#9 of 14 West side, 1200 block  
of Missouri, corner of Hickory,  
1201-03, foreground

East (primary) and north eleva-  
tions; camera facing southwest.

Photographer: Mary M. Stiritz

Date: October 1984

Negative: Landmarks Association  
of St. Louis, Inc.



HICKORY STREET DISTRICT  
St. Louis, MO

#10 of 14 West side, 1200 block  
of Missouri, 1217 at left

Photographer: Mary M. Stiritz  
Date: October 1984  
Negative: Landmarks Association  
of St. Louis, Inc.

East (primary) and south eleva-  
tions; camera facing northwest.





HICKORY STREET DISTRICT  
St. Louis, MO

#11 of 14 2305-03 Rutger

Photographer: Ilene Feitlowitz

Date: August 1984

Negative: Landmarks Association  
of St. Louis, Inc.

South elevation; camera facing  
north.



HICKORY STREET DISTRICT  
St. Louis, Missouri

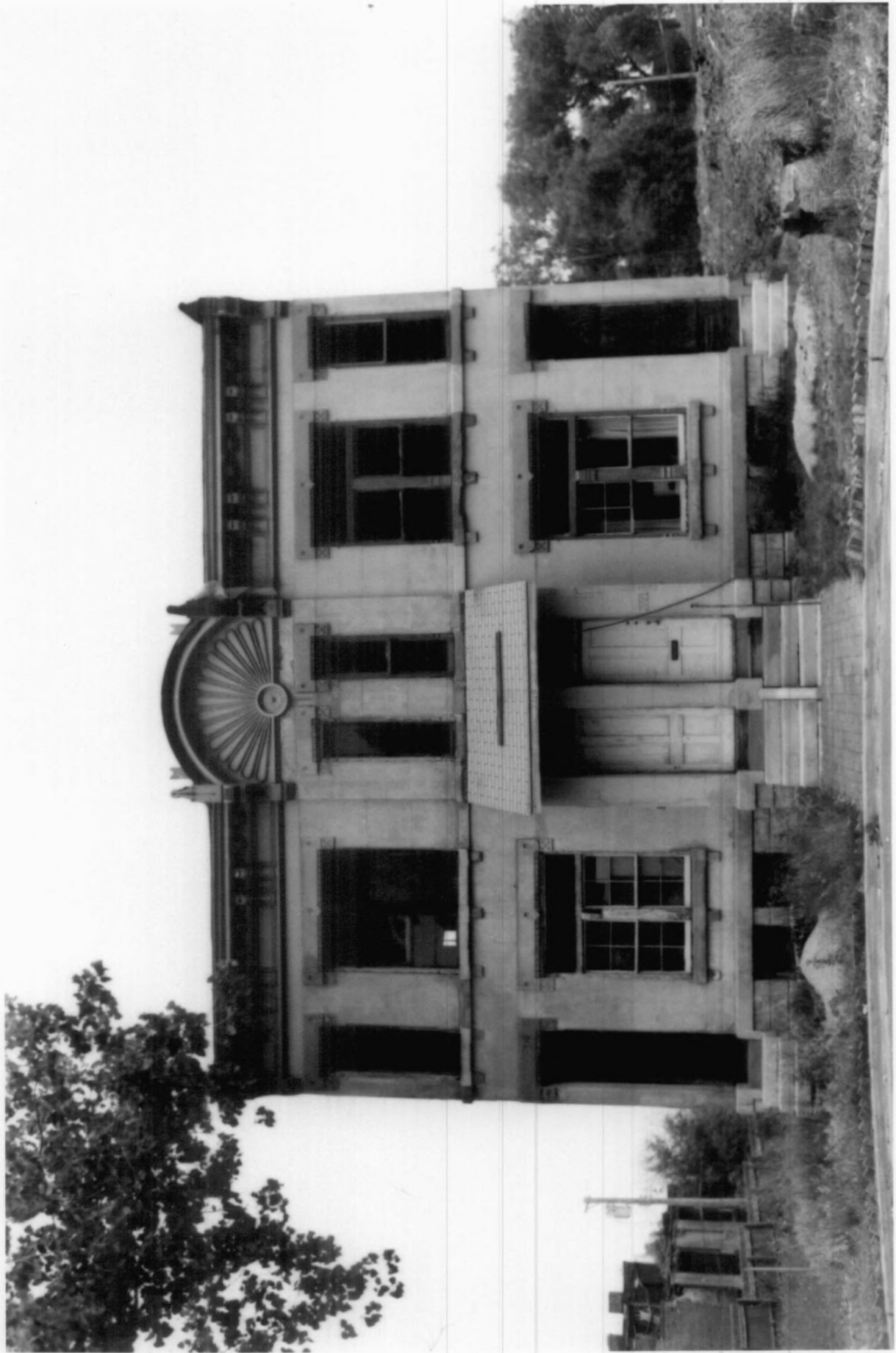
#12 of 14 2221-23 Rutger

Photographer: Ilene Feitlowitz

Date: August 1984

Negative: Landmarks Association  
of St. Louis, Inc.

South (primary) elevation;  
camera facing north.



HICKORY STREET DISTRICT  
St. Louis, MO

#13 of 14 East side, 1200 block  
of Missouri, 1210-14 at left

Photographer: Mary M. Stiritz

Date: October 1984

Negative: Landmarks Association  
of St. Louis, Inc.

West (primary) elevations;  
camera facing southeast.



HICKORY STREET DISTRICT  
St. Louis, MO

#14 of 14 2300-06 LaSalle

Photographer: Ilene Feitlowitz

Date: August 1984

Negative: Landmarks Association  
of St. Louis, Inc.

North and east elevations;  
camera facing southwest

