

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. **Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).**

1. Name of Property

Historic name Midtown Neighborhood Historic District
 Other names/site number N/A
 Name of related Multiple Property Listing N/A

2. Location

Street & number	<u>Roughly bounded by Clark St. on the N, Kingshighway on the W, Madison and Jefferson Streets on the S, and Second and Third Streets on the E</u>	<u>N/A</u>	<u>not for publication</u>
City or town	<u>St. Charles</u>	<u>N/A</u>	<u>vicinity</u>
State	<u>Missouri</u>	Code	<u>MO</u>
County	<u>St. Charles</u>	Code	<u>183</u>
Zip code	<u>63301</u>		

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

national statewide local

Applicable National Register Criteria: A B C D

Mark A Miles Sept 5, 2014
 Signature of certifying official/Title Mark A. Miles, Deputy SHPO Date

Missouri Department of Natural Resources
 State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official Date

Title State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register determined eligible for the National Register
- determined not eligible for the National Register removed from the National Register
- other (explain:)

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

Midtown Neighborhood Historic District
Name of Property

St. Charles County, Missouri
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply.)

Category of Property
(Check only **one** box.)

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	private
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	public - Local
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - State
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - Federal

<input type="checkbox"/>	building(s)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	district
<input type="checkbox"/>	site
<input type="checkbox"/>	structure
<input type="checkbox"/>	object

<u>Contributing</u>	<u>Noncontributing</u>	
527	287	buildings
7	9	sites
0	0	structures
3	2	objects
537	298	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

2

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

DOMESTIC/multiple dwelling

DOMESTIC/secondary structure

COMMERCE/TRADE/business

COMMERCE/TRADE/professional

COMMERCE/TRADE/specialty store

GOVERNMENT/courthouse

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

DOMESTIC/multiple dwelling

DOMESTIC/secondary structure

COMMERCE/TRADE/business

COMMERCE/TRADE/professional

COMMERCE/TRADE/specialty store

GOVERNMENT/courthouse

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Federal

Greek Revival

Gothic Revival

Italianate

Queen Anne

Romanesque

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: Limestone

walls: Brick

Weatherboard

roof: Asphalt

other: Terra Cotta

METAL

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION ON CONTINUATION PAGES

Midtown Neighborhood Historic District
Name of Property

St. Charles County, Missouri
County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- 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

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

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 old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE ON CONTINUATION PAGES

Areas of Significance

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1838-1959

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Legg, Jerome

Pelligreen, Nicholas

Thompson, J.W.

Stumberg, Johann Heinrich

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

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 # _____
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
 - Other State agency
 - Federal agency
 - Local government
 - University
 - Other
- Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

10. Geographical Data

Midtown Neighborhood Historic District
Name of Property

St. Charles County, Missouri
County and State

Acreage of Property 125.4 acres

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1 38.788394 90.490727
Latitude: Longitude:

3 38.780014 90.483367
Latitude: Longitude:

2 38.785199 90.480620
Latitude: Longitude:

4 38.784798 90.497658
Latitude: Longitude:

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

_____ NAD 1927 or _____ NAD 1983

1 _____
Zone Easting Northing

3 _____
Zone Easting Northing

2 _____
Zone Easting Northing

4 _____
Zone Easting Northing

Verbal Boundary Description (On continuation sheet)

Boundary Justification (On continuation sheet)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Brenda Rubach/Preservation Planner
organization City of St. Charles date April 2014
street & number 200 N. Second Street, Suite 303 telephone 636-949-3228
city or town St. Charles state MO zip code 63301
e-mail Brenda.rubach@stcharlescitemo.gov

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **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. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Continuation Sheets**
- **Photographs**
- **Owner Name and Contact Information**
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

Midtown Neighborhood Historic District
Name of Property

St. Charles County, Missouri
County and State

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log:

Name of Property: Midtown Neighborhood Historic District

City or Vicinity: St. Charles

County: St. Charles County State: Missouri

Photographer: Brenda Rubach

Date

Photographed: Various (see below), field checked December 2013

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

- 1 of 37: St. Charles County Courthouse, 100 North Third Street, view to northwest, March 2010
- 2 of 37: 215-135 North Fourth Street, view to southwest, March 2010
- 3 of 37: 415-401 North Fourth Street, view to southwest, March 2010
- 4 of 37: 125 North Fifth Street, view to southwest, March 2010
- 5 of 37: 300-312 North Fifth Street, view to northeast, December 2013
- 6 of 37: 128 North Sixth Street, view to southeast, March 2013
- 7 of 37: 314-332 North Sixth Street, view to northeast, December 2013
- 8 of 37: Benton School, 400 North Sixth Street, view to southeast, March 2013
- 9 of 37: Immanuel Lutheran Church, 115 South Sixth Street, view to southwest, March 2010
- 10 of 37: 131-115 South Eighth, view to northwest, March 2011
- 11 of 37: 127-115 North Eighth, view to southwest, November 2013
- 12 of 37: 725-715 Adams Street, view to southwest, December 2013
- 13 of 37: 724-800 Adams Street, view to northwest, December 2013
- 14 of 37: 321-335 North Benton Avenue, view to northwest, December 2013
- 15 of 37: 424-426 North Benton Avenue, view to northeast, March 2013
- 16 of 37: 309-331 Clark Street, view to southwest, March 2010
- 17 of 37: 701-729 Clark Street, view to southwest, September 2010
- 18 of 37: 330-312 Jefferson Street, view to northeast, March 2010
- 19 of 37: 572-556 Jefferson Street, view to northeast, December 2013
- 20 of 37: 608-620 Jefferson Street, view to northwest, December 2013
- 21 of 37: 712-702 Jefferson Street, view to northeast, December 2013
- 22 of 37: 808-830, view to northwest, December 2013
- 23 of 37: 912, 908, 906 and 830 Jefferson Street, view to northeast March 2011
- 24 of 37: 1045-1029 Jefferson Street, view to southeast, December 2013
- 25 of 37: 120 South Kingshighway, view to northeast, March 2011
- 26 of 37: 546-568 Madison, view to northwest, March 2010
- 27 of 37: 901-1017 Madison Street, view to southwest, March 2011
- 28 of 37: 1068-1108 Madison Street, view to northwest, December 2013
- 29 of 37: 618-720 Monroe Street, view to southwest, November 2013
- 30 of 37: 817-801 Monroe Street, view to southeast, December 2013
- 31 of 37: 820-824 Monroe Street, view to northwest, December 2013

Midtown Neighborhood Historic District
Name of Property

St. Charles County, Missouri
County and State

Photo Log (Continued):

- 32 of 37: St. John's AME Church, 547 Washington Street and 114-130 North Benton Avenue, view to southeast, December 2013
33 of 37: 716-710 Washington Street, view to northeast, September 2009
34 of 37: 717-801 Washington Street, view to southwest, November 2013
35 of 37: 833-735 Washington Street, view to southeast, December 2013
36 of 37: 1037-1015 Washington Street, view to southeast, December 2013
37 of 37: 1029 Madison Street, view to southwest, August 25, 2011

Figure Log:

Include figures on continuation pages at the end of the nomination.

- Figure 1:** Portion of the Annexation Map of St. Charles, Missouri, showing the Midtown Neighborhood Historic District, prepared by Chuck W. Lovelace III, GISP/GIS Coordinator, City of St. Charles, MO, 2014 page 167
- Figure 2:** Construction Dates of Primary Buildings by Decade page 168
- Figure 3:** Plat of O'Rear's Subdivision, 1873, Department of Community Development, City of St. Charles, MO page 169
- Figure 4:** Portion of page 1 of the 1909 Sanborn Insurance Map, showing subdivisions and the original town. Fire Insurance Map of Saint Charles, MO. New York: Sanborn Map Company, 1909. <http://sanborn.umi.com.remote.sccld.lib.mo.us>, accessed Spring-Winter 2012. page 175
- Figure 5:** Plat Map of Edgar's Addition, 1892, Department of Community Development, City of St. Charles, MO page 177
- Figure 6:** Plat Map of Goddard Place, 1907, Department of Community Development, City of St. Charles, MO page 178
- Figure 7:** Plat Map of Park Addition, 1913, Department of Community Development, City of St. Charles, MO page 179
- Figure 8:** Number of Resources by Architectural Style page 183
- Figure 9:** Number of Resources by Vernacular House Form or Type page 191
- Figure 10:** Regional Map, prepared by Chuck W. Lovelace III, GISP/GIS Coordinator, City of St. Charles, MO, 2014 page 198
- Figure 11:** Map of the City of St. Charles with the Midtown Neighborhood Historic District highlighted, prepared by Chuck W. Lovelace III, GISP/GIS Coordinator, City of St. Charles, MO, 2014 page 199
- Figure 12:** Longitude/Latitude Map of the Midtown Neighborhood Historic District, prepared by Chuck W. Lovelace III, GISP/GIS Coordinator, City of St. Charles, MO, 2014 page 200

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Midtown Neighborhood Historic District
Name of Property St. Charles County, Missouri
County and State N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

6. FUNCTION OR USE (CONTINUED)

Historic Functions

EDUCATION/school
RELIGION/religious facility
RELIGION/church school
RECREATION & CULTURE/monument/marker

Current Functions

EDUCATION/school
RELIGION/religious facility
RELIGION/church school
RECREATION & CULTURE/monument/marker
LANDSCAPE/parking lot

7. DESCRIPTION (CONTINUED)

Architectural Classification

LATE VICTORIAN
Folk Victorian
Colonial Revival
Classical Revival
Tudor Revival
Bungalow/Craftsman
LATE VICTORIAN
 Other: Gable Front
 Other: Gable Front-and-Wing
 Other: Side Gable
 Other: Cross Gable
LATE 19TH & 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS
 Other: American Foursquare
MODERN MOVEMENT
 Other: Ranch

Materials

Foundation: BRICK
Foundation: CONCRETE
Foundation: STUCCO
Walls: Weatherboard
Walls: VINYL
Walls: ASBESTOS

Walls: STUCCO
Walls: ASPHALT
Walls: Limestone
Walls: CONCRETE
Walls: Shingle
Roof: ASBESTOS
Roof: Slate

8. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (CONTINUED)

Architect/Builder

Greise and Weile
Hill, Stephen
Sandfort, Hermann Heinrich
Sandfort, Johann Hermann
Hackman, John
Ehlmann, Henry and Sons
Ehlmann, George
Bode, Christian
Hollrah, Herman
Benne, William

Ellis, George
Huning, Frank
Mutert, Herman
Bull, Carl & Son
Kolkmeier, Elmer B.
Dyer, Bernard
Owen, Virgil
Reed, Marion Thomas

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Midtown Neighborhood Historic District
Name of Property St. Charles County, Missouri
County and State N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Summary:

The Midtown Neighborhood Historic District is located in St. Charles, Missouri, which was founded in 1769, incorporated in 1809 and became the St. Charles County seat in 1812. The city of more than 68,000 residents is situated on the west bank of the Missouri River near its confluence with the Mississippi River and approximately 20 miles northwest of downtown St. Louis (see Figure 10, page 198). The 125.4-acre district is white- and blue-collar residential neighborhood that contains 527 contributing buildings (377 primary buildings, 150 outbuildings), 7 contributing sites, 3 contributing objects, 287 noncontributing buildings (105 primary buildings and 182 outbuildings), 9 noncontributing sites, and 2 noncontributing objects. In addition, two buildings were previously listed in the National Register: the African Church at 554 Madison Street (NR 11/21/80) and the Oliver L. and Catherine Link House at 1005 Jefferson Street (NR 8/6/13). Seventy-eight percent (78%) of the primary buildings are contributing and 22% are noncontributing. Of the total number of noncontributing buildings, 63 percent are modern or altered garages and sheds that are located at the rear of the properties where they are minimally visible from the street. The objects include four monuments located on the courthouse grounds and a circa 1950 pole sign at 419 North Fourth Street. These resources are located within portions of 40 blocks that are roughly bounded by Clark Street on the north, Second and Third Streets on the east, Madison and Jefferson Streets on the south, and Kingshighway on the west.

Although the Midtown Neighborhood extends south to First Capitol Drive and west to Kingshighway, most properties along these streets were excluded from the district's boundaries due to numerous modern intrusions, alterations and parking lots. These two streets have become commercialized and are now busy four-lane arteries. The district is located two blocks west of the river and one block west of the St. Charles Historic District (NR 9/22/70, with boundary increases 6/4/87, 5/1/91 and 10/10/96), which is the city's historic downtown commercial area concentrated on Main Street. The commercial and residential Frenchtown Historic District (NR 3/14/91) and the residential Commons Neighborhood are adjacent to the district's northern boundary and Lindenwood University is located immediately southwest. The origin of the Midtown name for the neighborhood is not known; however, that name was being used at least by 1981 when the Midtown Community Association was incorporated as a not-for-profit corporation "dedicated to the historic preservation and improvement of community life in the Midtown area."¹ Street signs with the name "Midtown Neighborhood" are located throughout the area.

Although the district is predominantly residential, the county courthouse, several churches and schools, and a few commercial and office buildings are scattered within its boundaries. Several buildings in the district originally housed neighborhood grocery stores, such as the Fourth Street Market Grocery at 301 North Fourth Street (1926-27) and the West End Grocery and Meat Market at 912 Jefferson Street (circa 1900), but they have been converted into residences or offices. The buildings in the district represent the architectural trends that were popular nationally from the mid-nineteenth century through the mid-twentieth century. Residences range from small vernacular cottages to large, high style mansions. Contributing buildings date from 1838-1959, which is the period of significance for the district, and include examples of the Federal, Italianate, Greek Revival, Gothic Revival, Queen Anne, Folk Victorian, Romanesque Revival, Richardsonian Romanesque, Neoclassical Revival, Colonial Revival, Craftsman, Tudor Revival, Minimal Traditional and mid-century Modern styles; however, most residential buildings are vernacular designs that display minimal detailing typical of architectural styles that were popular during the period they were built. The following folk forms or building types are common in the district:

¹ Riddler, Sue, President of the Midtown Community Association. Letter to Robert A. Myers, St. Charles Department of City Development, April 16, 1996.

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Midtown Neighborhood Historic District
Name of Property St. Charles County, Missouri
County and State N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Gable Front, Side Gable, Gable-Front-and-Wing, Late Victorian, Cross Gable, Centered Gable, Pyramidal, American Foursquare, Bungalow and Massed Plan, Side-Gabled. Although most streets within the district contain a mixture, some areas have concentrations of a particular architectural style or form, such as the group of Federal cottages in the 600 and 700 blocks of Adams Street (see Photo 13) and the bungalows in the 800 block of Washington Street (see Photo 35).

Elaboration:

Founded in 1769, St. Charles is the oldest permanent settlement on the Missouri River. Like all Missouri-French villages founded during Spanish rule, the town was laid out in a grid following Spanish Colonial town designs. Two long streets of blocks paralleled the river and in 1791 Third Street was the western city limits. The settlement pattern was influenced by the topography. The limestone bluffs and hilly terrain in the town, which was originally named *Les Petites Cotes*, or the little hills, caused settlement to take place wherever land was most easily cleared. In 1804, Amos Stoddard wrote that "Owing to a hill, which extends along the rear of the town and nearly the whole length of it, the streets cannot be multiplied, nor any building erected, except on the borders of the present town."² Nevertheless, the town did grow, but the problem with the topography is exemplified in some of the early entries in Town Council minutes, which discuss the hardships of street grading due to the large amounts of stone that had to be removed.³ Because of the irregular terrain and use of property for farming, development was scattered and in the early years streets were seldom opened for more than a few blocks.

By the time the town was incorporated in 1809 its westernmost boundary was Fifth Street, and west of Fifth Street were the "common fields" and "commons." The common field was a group of long, linear agricultural tracts. Holders of common field lots farmed their parcel, but after the harvest the common fields became a commons on which all of the inhabitants were allowed to graze animals until the following spring. The 125.4-acre Midtown Neighborhood Historic District is composed of part of the original town and part of the common fields, portions of which were annexed in 1849, 1869 and 1894. Located two blocks west of the river and significantly elevated above the waterfront, the district is roughly bounded by Second and Third Streets on the east, Jefferson and Madison Streets on the south, Kingshighway on the west, and Clark Street on the north.

The 1869 Bird's Eye View of the city shows that the majority of development west of Fifth Street was along Madison and Jefferson east of Seventh Street and in the area bounded by Monroe, Sixth, Clark and Ninth Streets. The following sections of streets had not been built by 1869: Washington Street west of Fifth Street, Benton Avenue south of Adams, Seventh Street between Jefferson and Washington, Ninth Street south of Monroe, and Tenth Street. The area west of Seventh Street but south of Monroe was largely vacant, except for a few houses, a tobacco factory and a woolen mill. This area is still referred to as "Factory Hill," although the factory buildings are no longer extant.

Over the years, numerous subdivisions were created in the neighborhood, including the Eugene Gauss Addition (prior to 1856), O'Rear's Subdivision (1873), Bloebaum's Subdivision (prior to 1886), Edgar's Addition (1892), the Reuben G. Ross Partition (before 1905), Goddard Place (1907), the Annie Redmond Addition (between 1905 and 1909), Park Addition (1913) and the H.G. Rauch Subdivision (1925). The houses in the 900 and 1000 blocks of Washington Street and on the west end of Tenth Street comprised

²Ehlmann, Steve. *Crossroads: A History of St. Charles County, Missouri*. St. Charles, Missouri: Lindenwood University Press, 2011, p. 15.

³Jones, Maureen. "Survey Plan, City of Saint Charles, Missouri, July, 1989." p. 11.

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Midtown Neighborhood Historic District
Name of Property St. Charles County, Missouri
County and State N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

an African American neighborhood known as “Goose Hill.” (All of the lots except those on the east side of Tenth Street are in O’Rear’s Subdivision.) The area was settled by African Americans as early as 1888 and it is one of several enclaves or neighborhoods in St. Charles formed by African Americans. However, a couple of houses in the district outside of Goose Hill were also occupied by African Americans. In addition, St. John’s A.M.E. Church was built at 547 Washington Street in 1872 after the congregation outgrew its original building, the African Church, at 554 Madison Street (NR 11/21/80).

The district is laid out in a grid pattern, with the numbered streets running north-south and the named streets east-west, except for Kingshighway, which runs diagonally northeast-southwest. Although the majority of the streets in the district are fairly quiet residential streets, Fifth Street and Kingshighway have become commercialized and serve as arteries connecting to Interstate 70, while Jefferson and Clark Streets east of Fifth Street are well traveled entrances into downtown. Public sidewalks span the front boundary of most, but not all, of the properties in the district. The properties on Tenth Street, the 100 block of South Kingshighway, and the 900 and part of the 1000 blocks of Washington Street do not have sidewalks, but all properties in the district have concrete curbs at the street. Setbacks for the houses are not uniform and range from shallow to deep, but the majority has only moderately-sized front yards and most are built close together with small side yards. Lots range from flat to significantly elevated, and some have masonry retaining walls along their front property lines. A large number of properties have mature trees and plantings, and a couple of the houses—722 and 1005 Jefferson Street—retain their stone carriage steps at the curb. Alleys extend along the rear of the majority of the properties. Outbuildings such as garages are located near the rear lot line of approximately 60% of the properties, and most are accessed from the alleys although some have driveways that provide access from the street, and a few can be accessed from both the street and alley.

Lot sizes vary greatly throughout the neighborhood, and only 16 of the 500 lots are vacant. Of these 16, 7 are contributing and 9 are noncontributing. The district’s largest lots encompass entire blocks and hold the most monumental buildings, which are public and ecclesiastical structures. Designed by noted St. Louis architect Jerome Bibb Legg, the limestone Neoclassical Revival style St. Charles County Courthouse (100 North Third Street, Photo 1) is situated high above Second Street on a dramatic hillside one block west of Main Street. The courthouse property, which is bounded by Second, Jefferson, Third and Washington (vacated) Streets, is the easternmost block in the district. Construction on this site required a great deal of grading given the slope of the property on the edge of a small bluff. The rusticated limestone blocks used for the building were quarried on site and the cornerstone was laid in June of 1901. The monumental two-story building rests on a raised basement and one-story porticos are on all four elevations. Four monuments are located on the broad courthouse lawn, which has several sidewalks and multi-flight stairways leading down the hillside.

Abutting the district’s northern boundary is the 1896 two-story brick Classical Revival Benton School (Photo 8), which is situated at 400 North Sixth Street on the block bounded by Sixth, Adams, Benton and Clark. Although the school property originally included only the south half of the block, in 1955 the school district purchased the north half, where a large house had historically been located. The parcel where it stood is now a grassy, tree-shaded lawn with playground equipment, and the entire block is enclosed by a fence. Since 2008 the building has served as an administrative center for the school district. Another one-block parcel is owned by Immanuel Lutheran Church and holds the 1867 brick Gothic Revival church (115 South Sixth Street, Photo 9) as well as the 1950s Modernist Immanuel Lutheran School (120 South Seventh Street). Located along the south boundary of the district, this block is bounded by Sixth, Madison (which has been vacated along the property), Seventh and Jefferson Streets. Like Immanuel Lutheran Church, the Gothic Revival style Jefferson Street Presbyterian Church

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Midtown Neighborhood Historic District
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County and State N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

at 550 Jefferson Street has been a neighborhood landmark since its construction in the third quarter of the nineteenth century.

The majority of buildings in the district are single-family houses, but there are also a large number of duplexes. Residential structures range from 1- to 2½-stories and are brick or frame, although two are constructed of rusticated concrete blocks. Many houses have rock-faced stone foundations, but the courthouse is the only structure in the district to be completely constructed of stone. Some of the houses have been converted into offices or commercial uses and some of the buildings that originally served as neighborhood groceries have been converted into homes or offices. For example, the grand Richardsonian Romanesque style house at 620 Jefferson Street now serves as the Baue Funeral Home. Next door at 608 Jefferson, the 2½-story, brick, Federal style house with parapeted end walls is used as the accounting offices and community center for the business (see Photo 20).

The district was home to the lower-middle, middle and upper-middle classes. The residents built homes in the Federal, Italianate, Greek Revival, Gothic Revival, Queen Anne, Folk Victorian, Romanesque Revival, Richardsonian Romanesque, Colonial Revival, Craftsman, Tudor Revival and Minimal Traditional styles; however, most residential buildings are vernacular designs that display minimal detailing typical of architectural styles that were popular during the period they were built. The following folk forms or types are common in the survey area: Gable Front, Side Gable, Gable-Front-and-Wing, Late Victorian, Cross Gable, Centered Gable, Pyramidal, American Foursquare, Bungalow and Massed Plan, Side-Gabled.

In addition to the monumental county courthouse, churches and schools, the district has a good number of noteworthy residential buildings, some of which appear to be individually eligible for the National Register for their architectural significance. Built in 1838, the 2½-story, side-gabled, brick Federal style house at 608 Jefferson Street (Photo 20) has parapeted end walls that are capped by paired chimneys. The house was designed by Stephen Hill, architect of the Missouri State Capitol, for Dr. Ludwell Powell, who was the city's first mayor. A fine example of residential Greek Revival architecture is the 2-story, painted brick Rogers-Ehrhard House at 820 Monroe Street (Photo 31). The rear ell was reportedly built in 1856 and the front portion was added in 1866. The façade is highlighted by a 1-bay portico with fluted Corinthian columns supporting a flat roof trimmed with an entablature with denticulated frieze and the roof is enclosed by an ornate cast iron railing.

Locally significant masonry examples of the Italianate style include 556 (Photo 19, far right), 702, 708 (Photo 21) and 1025 Jefferson Street. These four large, 2-story, asymmetrical brick houses have ornate 1-bay porticos. The roofs of the houses of 556, 708 and 1025 Jefferson Street are trimmed with elaborate crenellated brick detailing that references the wooden brackets seen on many Italianate residences, including 702 Jefferson Street. These four houses were built between circa 1875 and 1892. Built in 1889, the Way Monument Company and Residence at 409 Clark Street is an especially significant example of late nineteenth century commercial development in St. Charles. The 1½-story, centered gable form Late Victorian building is a distinctive architectural design that combines a business storefront with a private residence without looking too commercial in design.

Nationally, the Romanesque and Richardsonian Romanesque styles were applied principally to large public and ecclesiastical buildings. Domestic examples are not common and are generally limited to larger homes of the wealthy. Two Romanesque and three Richardsonian Romanesque residential examples were built in the district. All five are brick buildings, and all but one are highlighted by round towers with conical roofs. The Romanesque style house at 200 North Third Street has two such towers. Examples of the Richardsonian Romanesque style include 125 North Fifth Street (Photo 4), 1005

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Jefferson Street (NR 8/6/13), and 620 Jefferson Street (photo 20), which has lost integrity due to extensive additions.

There are several notable examples of the Spindlework mode of the Queen Anne style, including the Meyer House at 128 North Sixth Street (Photo 6), the Kaemmerlen House at 802 Monroe Street and the Elsner House at 1035 Jefferson Street (Photo 24). All three are built of brick, but the Elsner House's brick walls are yellow rather than the typical red. The most elaborate of the Queen Anne style houses is the 2½-story brick Meyer House, which has a tall, polygonal corner tower that has walls finished with fish scale shingles, an onion-shaped dome and a recessed first floor porch ornamented with turned posts, ball-and-rod spindled frieze, brackets, and a stickwork balustrade. It was built in 1892. The district also contains significant examples of the Queen Anne Free Classic style, including the 1895 brick Rechtern House at 302 Jefferson Street. The house is noteworthy for its Palladian style windows as well as the large round-arched windows that serve as focal points on the complex house design.

An excellent example of the Craftsman style is the circa 1913 blond brick bungalow at 223 North Third Street. Even the garage was designed to match the house, although it apparently was built about 10 years after the house. The romantic cottage at 1029 Madison Street (Photo 37) was built circa 1920 and has some of the features of a storybook cottage or the English Cotswold style of architecture, with its steep roof; the shape of the eyebrow dormer, which mimics roof thatching; decorative half timbering in the dormer; stucco walls; arched doorways; and casement windows.

The Midtown Neighborhood Historic District looks much as it did during its period of significance, 1838-1959. The buildings form a cohesive grouping of intact resources, with only 20 (4%) of the 482 primary structures having been constructed within the last 50 years. The resources in the district are as follows: 527 contributing buildings, 287 noncontributing buildings, 7 contributing sites, 9 noncontributing sites, 3 contributing objects and 2 noncontributing objects. Of the primary buildings, 78% (377) are contributing and 22% (105) are noncontributing, and of the total of 287 noncontributing buildings, 182 (64%) are outbuildings that are located at the rear of the properties, where they are minimally visible from the street. Two properties were previously listed in the National Register: the African Church at 554 Madison Street (NR 11/21/80) and the Oliver L. and Catherine Link House and outbuildings (noncontributing) at 1005 Jefferson Street (NR 8/6/13).

Inventory:

Each property is described individually below. The descriptions are based on a three-phased survey of the Midtown and Commons Neighborhoods conducted from 2010 to 2013. The first phase of the survey was completed by Karen Bode Baxter, preservation specialist. St. Charles City preservation planner Brenda Rubach assisted in phase 1 and conducted phases 2 and 3 herself. The descriptions were taken from the Architectural/Historic Inventory Forms that were prepared for each property, although many were edited or shortened.

The properties are numbered 1 through 500 and are listed alphabetically and numerically by address, with the numbered streets listed first. After the address of each property, the architectural style or building type/form, builder (if known), date of construction, rank as contributing or noncontributing, and photographic reference (where applicable) are provided, along with a description. Secondary buildings and objects are described separately under each address, but the date of construction is given only when it has been verified by the Sanborn maps or building records in the City's address files. (Abbreviations: ACF = American Car and Foundry Co.; ISC = International Shoe Company)

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THIRD STREET, NORTH

1. 100 North Third Street, St. Charles County Courthouse; Neoclassical Revival; Jerome Bibb Legg, architect; J.W. Thompson and Nicholas Pelligreen, contractors; 1900-1905; Contributing (Photo 1)

This 2-story, limestone Neoclassical Revival style courthouse has a raised basement and is divided into 13 vertical bays on the east façade and west elevation (facing the parking lot) and into 7 bays on both the north and south elevations. The corner bays on each elevation project slightly and extend upward with an attic story above the main hipped roof to form short corner towers with pyramidal roofs topped by ball and spear finials. Facing out from each elevation, these corner towers have barrel vault wall dormers with louvered vents instead of windows. The main walls of the building are rusticated coursed limestone, but the tower attic stories, like the cupola/dome, water table, window lintels and cornice/entablature details are all smooth limestone. The shallow hipped roof has a raked cornice with an entablature-like fascia underneath the eaves. It is capped by a large domed cupola that has a square, rusticated stone base with a turned stone balustrade. Above this base is an octagonal, smooth stone base for the round cupola, which has smooth limestone walls and 8 round-arched wood windows separated by engaged Corinthian columns. The columns support the modillioned entablature under the standing seam metal dome, which is capped by an open metal cupola or tempietto that has its own small dome supported by a series of small columns. On each elevation is a central entry bay that forms a gabled 2-story portico; on the east and west elevation this spans the central 3 bays while the north and south elevation porticos are a single bay wide. Each of these porticos has a pedimented gable trimmed with a full entablature with modillions and dentils, and within the tympanum is an embossed stone cartouche. The entablatures beneath these pediments are visually supported by flattened Corinthian pilasters flanking the round-arched windows on the second floor. The second floor windows on the west side are actually stained glass windows that open into the main courtroom. Below, on each elevation, is a 1-story, projecting, flat roofed, balustraded portico supported by Corinthian columns resting on plinth blocks on the elevated porch floor. Each of these has an entablature with a raked cornice supported by modillions with a course of small dentils underneath. Above, each of these has a stone turned balustrade that extends between wide paneled stone newels. On the east and west elevations are 4 columns while on the north and south elevations the shallower and narrower porticos have paired columns on each corner of the portico. The west portico has steps that span the entire width of the portico leading up to the first floor level while the east portico has no steps. Rather it has a rusticated stone arcade on the lower (basement) level. The east façade's ground-level entry is recessed into the main façade wall and is a transomed and sidelighted, half-light, wood paneled door. Above this portico is a stone, turned balustrade. On the north and south porticos the steps are flanked by side walls. On the first floor, the doors on the east and west are paired half-light, wood paneled doors with sidelights that are spanned by a transom. On the west elevation, north of the portico, is the rusticated stone interior chimney that originally serviced the boiler in the basement. Built between 1900 and 1905, the courthouse was designed by noted St. Louis architect, Jerome Bibb Legg. In January 1901, J. W. Thompson was contracted for the exterior shell, including the foundation, walls, and roof. The stone for the building was quarried on site. The contract for completing the rest of the building was given to Nicholas Pelligreen, whose business was headquartered in St. Louis.

- a. Boone's Lick Monument, 1913, Contributing Object

Erected by the Daughters of the American Revolution and the State of Missouri in 1913, this monument is a large granite boulder with a brass plaque that recognizes the importance of the Boone's Lick Road as the highway that connected settlers to the Santa Fe Trail and the Oregon Trail. It is positioned near the southeast corner of the block, downhill from the courthouse.

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- b. World War I Veterans Monument, 1920, Contributing Object
Located south of the west entrance into the courthouse, this light gray marble monument has a tall tapered base capped by a statue of a woman. The top portion of each of the 4 sides of the monument lists the names of the veterans of World War I from St. Charles County while the bottom plinth block includes the following text, beginning at the north side: "Erected by Gateweile Woman's Relief Corps No. 128 A.D. 1920/What more could a man do/Who made the supreme sacrifice in the World War 1917-1919/In memory of the men from the city and county of St. Charles."
- c. San Carlos Borromeo Monument; 2003; Blair Buswell, artist; Noncontributing Object
Located on the hillside on the southeast corner of the property, this monument consists of a semicircular cluster of dressed concrete blocks that hold brass plaques that provide historical highlights about St. Charles. Between each block is a concrete bench with a coursed, rusticated limestone back wall that is set within the hillside. Centered in front of the blocks is a concrete base that holds a bronze statue of San Carlos Borromeo, for whom the community is named. A plaque indicates that Blair Buswell was the artist for the monument, which was dedicated on September 25, 2003.
- d. St. Charles County Veterans Memorial Monument, 1997, Noncontributing Object
Near the southwest corner of the courthouse is the St. Charles County Veterans Memorial monument, which has a circular concrete base. Two semicircular benches are on the west half of the base while on the east half are 2 curved granite walls with sloped tops. The monument was dedicated on November 11, 1997. The simply adorned walls have circular brass plaques for each branch of the armed services and a stylized brass plaque for the county is embedded into the stone, along with the following engraving: "Gratefully dedicated to the lasting memory of all the men and women of St. Charles County who have honorably served in the armed forces of the United States of America to keep our nation a land of freedom past, present and future." Three flagpoles are behind the 2 walls.
2. 117 North Third Street, Old St. Charles College; Italian Renaissance Revival; 1838, remodeled and enlarged c. 1925; Contributing
Built in 1838 as the St. Charles College, this structure was remodeled circa 1925 in the Italian Renaissance Revival style for use as apartments. The 4-story, side-gabled, brick and stucco building has wide eaves supported by brackets. The symmetrical 5-bay façade has 9/1 wood windows flanking the central entry bay, which has a wood, multi-paned, full-light door flanked by wide, multi-paned sidelights. Above the entrance is the indication of a transom or fanlight that spanned the door and sidelights. On the second and third floors, directly above the entry, are similar sidelighted entry doors that open onto the 3-story, single-bay, wood-framed porch. Its railings were replaced in 2001 with modern deck-type railings. Above the third floor, the masonry wall extends in the center bay with two 6/1 wood windows. On either side of the fourth floor central bay and at the rear corners are enclosed, wood-framed, recessed porches that were added in the circa 1925 remodeling. These porches have 9-light wood casement windows above a wood half-height wall.
3. 123 North Third Street; Noncontributing Site
A pre-1893 house was previously located on this lot, but it has been demolished and the lot is now used for parking. The lot can be accessed from the alley or from the adjoining parking lot on the adjacent property to the north. Since the property no longer retains its historic integrity, it is noncontributing.
4. 131 North Third Street; Noncontributing Site
A pre-1893 house was previously located on this lot, but it has been demolished and the lot is now used for parking. A driveway leads into the lot from Washington Street, but the lot can also be accessed from the alley. Since the property no longer retains its historic integrity, it is noncontributing.

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5. 140 North Third Street; Contributing Site

This irregularly shaped parcel consists of a landscaped parking lot that provides a driving lane and parking. This 0.2-acre lot was originally part of the courthouse block (City Block 69) and Washington Street, which has been vacated. Although it has been developed as parking, the parcel was always devoid of buildings and as such it retains that character and is contributing.

6. 190 North Third Street; Contributing Site

Composed of what was historically the southern edge of the side yard of the house at 200 North Third Street and a portion of the vacated Washington Street, this 0.09-acre lot has been developed into a lane of landscaped parking. There are no buildings on this property. Since it was historically undeveloped and since the parking area closely parallels what was Washington Street, this site is contributing.

7. 200 North Third Street; Henry B. Denker House; Romanesque Revival; 1894; Contributing

This brick, 2½-story, Romanesque Revival style house has a coursed, rusticated limestone foundation and a hipped roof that spans 3 bays. There is a hipped roof wing recessed deeply on the north side, and at each corner on the south elevation of the house is a 3-story, round tower with conical-shaped roof. Between the towers is a 1-story gallery. The design of the house utilizes dressed stone sills and banding, a wide eave overhang, and Doric style pilasters between paired windows on the façade, as well as round arched second floor porch openings. In the north 2 bays of the façade is a 2-story recessed porch, but the 2 large round-arched second floor openings have been enclosed with glass. Brick detailing and terra cotta keystones form the round-arched lintels and continuous sill courses span the openings. A single round-arched opening is on the north elevation. Aligned below are 2 rectangular openings on the façade and 1 on the north elevation that form the corner porch between the broad brick piers that rest on the concrete porch floor that is incorporated into the corner of the house's coursed, rusticated limestone foundation. The bases of these piers are dressed stone and the piers have a dressed stone or concrete course that visually connect to the continuous first floor sills. There are short concrete wing walls flanking the concrete steps to the southernmost bay and entry to the porch. The wood entry door has leaded stained glass with 2 horizontal wood panels. Windows in the bay to the south are paired on both levels with simple Doric style pilasters between the 1/1 wood windows. The 3-story round towers have similar 1/1 windows and are connected visually across the facade by the continuous dressed stone sills on the first and second floor levels (and third floor of the tower). The third floor windows in the tower are 8/2 windows nestled beneath the eave overhang of the conical tower, which retains its original metal finial cap. Over the entry bay, there is a gabled dormer that has 2 matching 8/2 windows with a pediment overhang, but the dormer is now sided with vinyl siding obscuring the original wall and pediment finish details. The house was built in 1894 for Henry B. Denker, who was one of the founders of the St. Charles Car Manufacturing Company (later the American Car and Foundry Co.) in 1873. He served as vice president, operating officer and later president. He was mayor of St. Charles from 1907 to 1910.

8. 211 North Third Street; Colonial Revival; circa 1895; remodeled circa 1913; Contributing

Built circa 1895, this house appears to have originally been a simple, 1½-story, side-gabled, 5-bay wide structure with Italianate stylistic detailing and no gallery. The Sanborn maps indicate that between 1909 and 1917 the full-width front porch was added, and it is likely that the broad, 3-bay wide, pedimented façade dormer was also added then. The façade walls are in running bond while the side elevations are in a 5-course common bond, and the foundation is coursed, rock-faced limestone. The brick chimneys on each side of the gable ridge have corbelled caps and the eaves are finished with bead board. On the façade, the central full-light, leaded glass door is flanked by leaded glass sidelights and transom. The pairs of tall, narrow 1/1 wood windows flanking the entry retain the incised, stone hood molds and lugged, stone window sills. The side elevations also retain the segmental-arched window openings as well as the pairs of round-arched, 2/2 windows in the gable ends. The hipped roof, 1-story gallery has

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Doric columns that support a simple entablature under the broad eave overhang (also finished with bead board). Centered on the porch roof and projecting slightly is a pediment supported by additional Doric columns that rest on the wing walls flanking the wide concrete stairway. The tympanum is stuccoed and below is a broad fascia board. The wall dormer has a bay window in the center bay, and it has leaded glass in the upper sashes of the three 1/1 windows. Flanking the bay window are paired, multi-paned French doors that open onto balconies enclosed by iron railings.

- a. Garage; pre-1900; Contributing
The brick outbuilding was built in 2 phases. Built before 1900, the east half was identified as an outhouse on the 1909 Sanborn map. By 1929 a garage had been added to the west elevation. The structure has a pedimented gable roof and wide frieze. The segmental-arched window openings are filled with 16-light, flat topped sash that appear to be replacements. The garage door opening is in-filled with wood, and in the upper area is a 3-part segmental-arched opening filled with multi-light fixed sash, giving the in-fill the appearance of a garage door.
9. 217 North Third Street; Noncontributing Site
The 1836-37 house on this lot was demolished in 1994 (the Landmarks Board denied demolition and the decision was reversed by the City Council). Therefore, this is a noncontributing site.
 - a. Garage; Noncontributing
The 1-story, front-gabled, 1-car garage has a concrete foundation and Masonite siding. The roof extends significantly over the south wall and a cupola with pyramidal roof is on the roof ridge. The wide 1/1 windows appear to be vinyl and the 6-panel man door appears to be steel. The building is not historic.
10. 223 North Third Street; Craftsman; circa 1913; Contributing
Situated on a corner lot, the 1½-story, side-gabled Craftsman bungalow has a coursed rock-faced limestone foundation that is pierced by 3-light basement windows and the walls are blond brick in a running bond. The wide eaves have exposed rafter tails and there are knee braces in the gable ends. Centered over the facade is a large, shed roofed dormer with wide eaves and exposed rafter tails. The walls of the dormer are clad with asphalt shingles and there are 2 pairs of 1/1 windows with leaded glass upper sashes. The full-width front gallery, which is incorporated under the main roof, extends northward beyond the facade as a 1-story, side-gabled porch. Blond brick piers are on the gallery at each end of the 3-bay façade as well as on both corners of the gabled porch. The gable end of the gallery extension holds a diamond-shaped, single-light window. The southern 3-bay section of the gallery has a slightly arched wood beam that extends between 2/3-height piers that abut the full-height corner piers. Brick pedestals with attached smaller pedestals frame the central opening to the porch, which has a wood floor and a low-height wood railing with square balusters. The concrete steps have short concrete wing walls. The brick piers and pedestals extend to the ground with cast stone banding aligned with the porch floor and the footings of the piers. The central entry has a full-light, leaded glass door with leaded glass transom and sidelights. Flanking the entry are large single-light windows with leaded glass transoms and cast stone sills. Exterior end chimneys with denticulated caps and shoulders topped by cast stone are on the north and south elevations. This is the best example of the Craftsman style in the district.
 - a. Garage; circa 1923; Contributing
The 1-car, blond brick garage has a low shed roof obscured by a parapet. On the façade are paired wood garage doors that have 5 lights above 8 panels. One has a man door. A pent roof protects the garage door opening, and at each end of the façade a pier extends above the roof line. The flat parapet has a concrete coping and corbelled brick modillions, and at the corners the piers project slightly from the wall.

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FOURTH STREET, NORTH

11. 104 North Fourth Street; Craftsman; circa 1923; Contributing

Situated on an elevated lot, this 1½-story, side-gabled, frame, Craftsman bungalow has a shed dormer on the front slope of the roof and the dormer has paired 4/1 wood windows. On the north elevation is an exterior end brick chimney. The original alternating rows of wide and narrow weatherboards are exposed on the façade but the side elevations have been clad with vinyl siding. The wide eaves have alternating wide and narrow boards in the soffits and knee braces in the gable ends. The 3-bay façade has an oval glass door, and to its south is a single 4/1 wood window and to its north is a band of three 4/1 wood windows. The façade retains its original crown capped trim on the windows and door. The undercut, full-width gallery has a pierced brick foundation, concrete stairway, wood deck, and 3 stucco piers with cast concrete caps that support the roof, which is a continuation of the main roof. The roof is trimmed with a basket-handle arched frieze. To the south of the stairway is a shorter stucco pier with a concrete cap that serves as a newel post for the half-wall railing of alternating rows of wide and narrow weatherboards.

a. Garage; 1981; Noncontributing

The detached, front-gabled garage has vinyl-clad walls and a vinyl overhead door on the south façade.

12. 108 North Fourth Street; Gable Front; first floor circa 1869, second floor circa 1950; Noncontributing

Facing west, this 2-story, front-gabled house has vinyl siding and the second floor overhangs the first floor on each side. The 3-bay façade has an enclosed, projecting entry at the north end and 1/1 windows in the other bays. Two 1/1 windows are on the second floor. The full-width porch has a concrete deck, wrought iron columns and shed roof. It appears that the house was built in phases, with the masonry first floor dating to circa 1869 and a second story added circa 1950. The building has been substantially altered, making it difficult to determine its historic appearance or to verify whether it is a modified circa 1869 house, and vinyl siding obscures the 1950 design features. Therefore, it is noncontributing.

a. Apartment Building; Noncontributing

A modern 1-story, side-gabled building at the rear of the lot holds 2 apartments. It has a concrete foundation and vinyl-clad walls. The 4-bay façade has metal 6-panel doors at each end and 2 pairs of single-light windows between. The building is not historic and is noncontributing.

b. Outbuilding; Noncontributing

Between the house and apartment is a modern 1½-story frame outbuilding with a front-gambrel roof.

13. 125 North Fourth Street; Late Victorian; circa 1879; Contributing

This 1½-story, painted brick house has a truncated hip roof with a central brick chimney, and the roof is trimmed with a crenellated cornice. The front slope has 2 cross gables and there is a cross gable on each side slope. The gable ends are pedimented. The façade's northern gabled wing projects slightly, as do the 2 side-gabled wings. Hipped dormers are on the south and rear slopes and each has paired 8-light casement windows. The dressed stone foundation and projecting brick water table have been stuccoed and the basement level has 2-light windows. On the eastern façade the south gable is taller and in the tympanum is an Italianate style window, which is a round-arched opening filled with paired windows with separate half-round transoms, and the windows are separated by an ornate mullion. A triangular transom is between the paired windows and lintel. The smaller cross-gabled wing on the north end of the façade has an oculus in the tympanum. The openings on the first floor of the façade are segmental arched and at the north end is a 2-panel wood door with a half light framed by a colored glass border, and above the door is a segmental-arched, 2-light transom. The door opens onto a 1-bay portico with wood

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stairway and deck, plain wood balustrade, paired turned posts with corner brackets, a frieze with plain slats, and a hip roof. To the south of the entrance are two 1/1 wood windows with stone sills and brick hood molds with keystones. A 2/2 window is on the east elevation of the gabled wing that projects from the north elevation.

- a. Garage; circa 1923; Contributing
The 1-car, front-gabled garage has narrow weatherboard siding and paired, hinged, vertical board doors on the south façade. A post-1947 shed roofed addition is on the west side and has vertical board siding.
14. 127 North Fourth Street; Cross Gabled; circa 1890; Contributing
Built circa 1890, this 1½-story, frame house has a T-shaped plan, with the crosspiece of the T extending across the rear of the front-gabled wing. The high cross-gabled roof has a shed dormer on the south slope and an interior brick chimney on the north. The dormer has paired 1/1 windows and vinyl-clad walls, like the walls of the house. The first floor of the front-gabled wing has a 4/1 wood window, but in the upper half story is a 6/1 vinyl replacement. On the east side of the south gabled wing is a half-light wood door with single-light transom. A matching door is on the south side of the front-gabled wing and to its right is a 2/2 wood window. The doors, which have 6-light wood storm doors, open onto a gallery that extends along the south side of the front-gabled wing. Added between 1909 and 1917, this porch has simple square posts supporting a hipped roof with scalloped trim under the eaves, although the trim and porch posts appear to be recent modifications.
15. 128 North Fourth Street; Italianate; 1837, enlarged circa 1880; Contributing
Situated on an elevated lot, this simple, 5-course common bond brick, 2-story house has a low-pitched hipped roof and a crenellated brick cornice. It appears that the house was built in 1837 as a single-story building and that a second story was added between 1869 and 1893. The façade has 3 segmental-arched openings on each level, and in the northernmost bay of the first floor is an Italianate door with 2 round-arched lights over 2 vertical panels. To each side of the door are narrow 5-light sidelights with diamond patterned yellow glass, and above is a 2-light transom (each light has rounded ends). The entrance is accentuated by a slightly projecting, arched hood supported by slender Doric columns. The windows on the façade are 6/1 wood windows with stone sills, but the side elevation windows are 6/6.
16. 129 North Fourth Street; Folk Victorian; circa 1893; Contributing
Facing east, this 1½-story, frame, Folk Victorian cottage has a steeply pitched, side-gabled roof with a large cross-gabled wing projecting from the center of the façade. An interior chimney is near the center of the house and an exterior end brick chimney is on the north wall of the front-gabled wing. On the south slope is a hipped dormer with a 2/2 window and walls finished with fish scale shingles. The walls of the house are clad with vinyl siding and the gable ends have vinyl fish scale shingles. On the façade of the front-gabled wing is a canted bay window (with 3 multi-paned windows) and on the second floor above is a 2/2 wood window. In the bay north of this wing is a 1/1 window. On the east wall of the southern gabled wing is a 6-panel wood door, with the upper 4 panels being leaded glass. To each side of the door are leaded glass sidelights set above paneled skirts. The door opens onto a 1-bay portico with concrete deck and turned post supporting the low hip roof.
- a. Garage; Noncontributing
The modern 2-car garage has a side-gabled roof, vertical board siding and a vinyl paneled overhead door.
17. 132 North Fourth Street; Folk Victorian; circa 1881; Noncontributing
Situated on a corner lot, this 1-story, brick Folk Victorian house retains the brick dentil molding on the north and west elevations just below the shallow hipped roofline, but the entire house has been clad in

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vinyl siding. Although the address is Fourth Street, the house faces north onto Washington. The canted bay window on the façade projects from an intersecting cross gable, which originally was the east end of a T-shaped plan. Circa 1905 the house was enlarged by adding the section immediately to the east of this bay window. Circa 1915 the hipped roof porch was added between the bay window and west corner of the façade, but it has been enclosed with large slider windows and a door. Recently, a shed roofed addition has been built on the east end of the house and the windows have been replaced with vinyl 1/1 sash. The County's tax records estimate that the house was built in 1881, but it may actually incorporate an older 1-story, 2-bay house that is visible on the 1869 Bird's Eye View, but this would require a detailed physical inspection to verify. The house is noncontributing due to the extensive alterations.

a. Outbuilding; circa 1905; Noncontributing

The small shed-roofed frame outbuilding is clad in vinyl siding and has an un-coursed rubble stone foundation. A 6-panel metal man door is on the south façade. The building is noncontributing due to the vinyl siding and replacement door.

b. Garage; circa 1923; Noncontributing

The 2-car, front-gabled garage has vinyl-clad walls and a paneled vinyl garage door is on the east façade. It was built circa 1923, but due to the vinyl siding and replacement doors it is noncontributing.

18. 135 North Fourth Street; Folk Victorian; circa 1893; Contributing (Photo 2)

Built in the Folk Victorian style, this 2-story, frame, gable-front-and-wing form structure has a parged foundation. The gable end of the front-gabled wing is decorated with imbricated shingles and sunburst ornamentation, and at the cutaway corners of the first floor are brackets decorated with sunbursts. These elements are all wood even though the walls are clad with vinyl siding. On each level of the front-gabled wing are paired 1/1 replacement windows that match the pane configuration of the original windows, and in each of the first floor's canted corners is a single 1/1 window. The entrance is in the east wall of the north gabled wing, but the door is obscured by a storm door. At the entrance is a 1-bay portico that has a high pyramidal roof with eyebrow dormers on both the east and north slopes, and the portico has a wooden deck, turned posts with corner brackets, and a ball-and-rod spindled frieze. At the northern end of the second floor is a narrow 1/1 window above the portico.

19. 200 North Fourth Street; Tudor Revival; circa 1927; Contributing

This 1½-story, stucco Tudor Revival residence has a steeply pitched, side-gabled roof with a broad intersecting cross-gabled wing that projects toward the street to create an L-shaped plan. The roof, fascia and eaves on the façade north of this cross gable are bowed to evoke a thatched roof. Below, there is a band of three 8-light French doors. At the northwest corner of the front-gabled wing is a recessed porch that has round-arched openings on the west and north sides. A round-arched, wood plank door with strap hinges and a small rectangular light opens onto the porch. The wood screen door is arched as well. The stone porch floor extends northward from the porch to form a terrace in front of the French doors. To the south of the recessed porch is a band of four 3/1 wood windows that are framed by brick quoins and have a brick lintel and sill. Above, this same brick treatment frames 2 pairs of casement windows that open onto a simple iron balcony. In the gable end is a small attic vent accented and framed by the same brick quoin treatment. An interior stucco chimney and a gabled dormer with two 1/1 windows and stucco walls are on the right slope.

a. Garage; Noncontributing

The 1-car garage has a concrete foundation, vertical board siding, and low side-gabled roof. The south side of the roof extends out and is supported by plain wood posts. The garage appears to be modern.

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20. 203 North Fourth Street; Late Victorian; circa 1903; Noncontributing (Photo 2)
Situated on a corner lot, this 2-story, front-gabled, frame house was historically a 1½-story, front-gabled house with imbricated shingles in the front gable; however, the roof height was raised and the pitch decreased sometime after 1988, but the original shed roofed, 1-bay portico was retained. It has a wooden deck, turned posts with corner brackets, plain balustrade, and spindled frieze. Opening onto the portico is a wood door with 2 tall vertical panels and square light, and above is a single-light transom. To the north of the door is a 1/1 wood window, and the two 1/1 windows on the second floor are modern. The house is clad in vinyl siding and has incised lintels that do not appear original. Changing the house from 1½- to 2-stories has resulted in a loss of integrity and the house is, therefore, noncontributing.
- a. Garage; Contributing
The 1-car, hipped roof, frame garage, which appears to more than 50 years old, has narrow weatherboard siding and retains its original paneled-and-glazed wood door.
21. 209 North Fourth Street; No style; circa 1900; Noncontributing (Photo 2)
This 2½-story house has had numerous alterations, including covering or removing the original Late Victorian stylistic features, although the basic plan, including the small front porch in the north bay of the 2-bay façade conforms to the shape identified on the Sanborn maps. The porch has a modern metal roof trimmed with a denticulated frieze, turned corner posts and modern railings. The half-light, paneled door and 1/1 window under the porch roof are set into a stucco wall panel that spans the area under the porch. The window above the porch and the bay of windows on the south end of the façade are framed by heavy framework connected between the floor levels by stucco panels. The windows are multi-paned replacements. The remaining walls have vinyl siding. In the clipped front gable end is a tripartite window composed of a central small square window flanked by quarter-round windows. The house is noncontributing due to the alterations.
- a. Garage; Noncontributing
There is a modern, 2-car, frame, gabled garage at the rear of the property.
22. 215 North Fourth Street; Folk Victorian; 1891; Contributing (Photo 2)
Facing east, this 1½-story, frame Folk Victorian house has a coursed rock-faced stone foundation and a cross-gabled roof. A painted brick chimney with a corbelled cap straddles the ridge of the side-gabled portion of the roof. The narrow bargeboard of the front gable is scalloped and there is a gable ornament with scrollwork and spindlework. The front gable end is clad with a variety of shaped shingles while the other walls are clapboard. The entrance, which is located in the south end of the 2-bay façade, opens onto a 1-bay portico that has a wood stairway and deck, turned posts with corner brackets, a spindled frieze and a pyramidal roof. The railings are an Eastlake design. The transomed door is a half-light paneled wood door with 3 small square panels over 2 horizontal panels and it has a wooden storm door. To the north is a pair of 1/1 wood windows with decorative incised peaked lintels and wood louvered shutters, and a single 1/1 window with matching trim and shutters is in the gable end. The east façade of the side-gabled wing has a 1/1 window on the first floor and in the upper half story is a gabled wall dormer with a fleur-de-lis ornament in the gable end.
- a. Chicken Coop; circa 1923; Contributing
Built between 1917 and 1929, the chicken coop has a shed roof and board-and-batten siding (covered with Bricktex asphalt shingles on the north side).
- b. Garage; circa 1923; Contributing
The 1-car garage has a concrete foundation, side-gabled roof and board-and-batten siding.

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23. 218 North Fourth Street; Colonial Revival; circa 1915; Contributing

This 2-story, frame, American Foursquare form Colonial Revival house is crowned by a hipped roof with enclosed eaves. On the front slope is a hipped dormer with paired casement windows and a brick chimney is centered on the ridge. The clapboard walls are trimmed with corner boards, a wood water table, and raking cornice and the scored concrete foundation is pierced by 2-light basement windows. The north bay of the 2-bay façade holds a glazed wood door topped by a single-light transom and the door opens onto a 1-story, ¾-width gallery with wooden stairway and deck, hipped roof supported by Doric columns and the original simple balustrade. The window in the south bay of the first floor is a large 1/1 wood window and in the upper level are two 1/1 wood windows.

a. Garage; circa 1923; Contributing

The 1-car, front-gabled, frame garage has vertical board siding. A 4/1 window is on the rear wall.

24. 222 North Fourth Street; Colonial Revival; 1908-1909; Contributing

Situated on an elevated corner lot, this 2-story, American Foursquare form, Colonial Revival style house has a coursed rock-faced limestone foundation pierced by 2-light windows and a steeply-pitched hipped roof with wide overhanging eaves. An interior brick chimney is on the north slope of the roof and the walls have been clad with vinyl siding. The façade is highlighted by a 1-story, ¾-width gallery that has a wooden stairway and deck, hipped roof supported by slender Doric columns, and plain wood balustrade. Below the porch deck are framed wood lattice panels set between the rock-faced stone piers. In the south bay of the 2-bay façade is a glazed door with single-light sidelights and transom. To the north is a wide 1/1 vinyl window topped by a flat lintel with keystone. On the second floor are 2 wide 1/1 windows.

a. Garage; 1997; Noncontributing

The 2-story, front-gabled garage has vinyl-clad walls, 1/1 vinyl windows and a vinyl overhead door.

25. 223 North Fourth Street; Folk Victorian; circa 1895; Contributing

This 1½-story, frame Folk Victorian house rests on a rock-faced limestone foundation with beaded joints and the roof is cross gabled. A gabled dormer is on the south slope of the front-gabled wing and a brick chimney is at the ridge behind the dormer. Recessed into the south bay, next to the front-gabled wing, is a small shed-roofed porch with 2 shallow steps and a simple square corner post. There are 2 half-light entry doors, 1 facing south and the other facing east off of this porch. The east door has a 6 light/1 panel wood storm door and the other has a wood screen door. There are paired narrow 1/1 wood windows on the façade of the front-gabled wing and a single 1/1 wood window on the second floor. The walls have been clad with vinyl siding and vinyl fish scale shingles are on the second floor of the front-gabled wing.

a. Garage; Contributing

The 2-car, hipped roof, frame garage is clad with board-and-batten wood siding. On the west façade is a pair of hinged, vertical board doors. The garage appears to be more than 50 years old.

26. 231 North Fourth Street; Cape Cod; 1940; Noncontributing

Located on a corner lot, this 1½-story, side-gabled Cape Cod house has a concrete foundation and vinyl-clad walls. The 3-bay façade has a central paneled door with 2 small lights in the top, and to each side of the entrance is a 2/2 (horizontal lights) wood window. The 1-bay portico has a wood deck, square posts, a gable roof, and modern deck-type railing. The house dates to the 1940s, but it was moved to this site about 10 years ago. It is noncontributing due to the vinyl siding and modern porch details.

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- a. Garage; Noncontributing
The front-gabled frame garage opens onto the rear alley. It appears to be less than 50 years old and was moved to the property from Highway 94 South within the last 10 years.
27. 301 North Fourth Street, Fourth Street Market Grocery; Craftsman; 1926-27; Contributing
Originally housing the Fourth Street Market Grocery on the first floor and a residence on the second, this 2-story stucco building has a low hip roof with wide enclosed eaves and a brick chimney straddling the west end of the ridge. The corner building has a commercial storefront facing North Fourth Street and another entry facing Monroe, most likely the entrance to the apartment upstairs. Over both entries are shed-roofed, knee-braced awnings with exposed rafter tails. The storefront appears to be original and has a central entrance flanked by paired wood display windows set above the stucco walls. A 5-light transom spans the windows and the simple wood door, which has a square light over a single large panel. Above the storefront is a sleeping porch, with six 1/1 windows enclosing the porch, but the 4/1 (vertical light) windows on the wall at the back of the sleeping porch are clearly visible. Built in 1926-27, this was the home and grocery store of Frank Buegler.
28. 303-305 North Fourth Street; Craftsman; circa 1927; Contributing
This 1-story, front-gabled, frame duplex has wide eaves supported by a series of knee braces. The foundation is finished with stucco and the walls are clad in vinyl siding. An interior brick chimney pierces each side slope of the roof and in the gable end is a tripartite wood attic window composed of a small 3-vertical light window flanked by taller 3-vertical light windows. In the center 2 bays of the symmetrical 4-bay façade are Craftsman style wood doors with 3-lights in the upper portion and the doors open onto a concrete stoop with pipe railings. Over the doorways and porch stoop is a gabled roof supported by knee braces. In the outer 2 bays are tripartite windows having a central 4/1 wood window flanked by 3/1 windows, all with vertical lights.
29. 309-311 North Fourth Street; Craftsman; circa 1923; Contributing
This 1½-story, side-gabled brick house has a gabled brick dormer on the front slope that is the same width as the façade. The main roof and the dormer's roof have wide overhanging eaves and knee braces in the gable ends and 2 pairs of 1/1 vinyl windows are in the dormer. The foundation is concrete, the brick walls are in a running bond, and immediately above the foundation is a soldier course of bricks. The first floor of the 4-bay façade has replacement 6-panel metal doors in the center 2 bays and a wide 1/1 vinyl window in the outer bays. The windows have brick soldier course lintels and brick sills. The full-width gallery has a wooden deck, brick half-wall railing and 4 brick piers supporting the shed roof.
30. 312 North Fourth Street; Colonial Revival; circa 1913; Contributing
Situated on an elevated tree-shaded lot, this 2-story, frame American Foursquare form Colonial Revival style house has a coursed rock-faced limestone foundation with beaded joints. The walls are clad in narrow weatherboard siding trimmed with corner boards and a wooden water table. The high hipped roof has wide overhanging eaves that are enclosed and on the north slope is a tall brick chimney. Located in the north bay of the 2-bay façade, the entrance is a half-light over 3-panel wood door that is topped by a single-light transom and protected by a 12-light wooden storm door. The full-width, 1-story gallery has limestone foundation piers in-filled with framed wooden lattice panels, a wooden stairway and deck, bead board ceiling, 3 Doric columns supporting the entablature of the hipped roof, and a plain wood balustrade. The other openings on the first and second floors of the façade are 1/1 wood windows.
31. 313-315 North Fourth Street; Craftsman; circa 1926; Contributing
This 1-story, front-gabled, frame Craftsman duplex has a stucco foundation and vinyl-clad walls. The roof has wide overhanging eaves, knee braces in the gable ends and an interior brick chimney on each

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side slope. In the center 2 bays of the 4-bay façade are the original 12-light French doors that open onto a 2-bay stoop, over which is a shed roof supported by 3 large knee braces. The outer bays hold tripartite windows composed of 4/1 wood windows flanked by 3/1 windows.

32. 317 North Fourth Street; No style; circa 1913; Noncontributing

Built circa 1913, this 2-story, frame building has a flat roof with stepped parapets on each side elevation and an interior brick chimney. The foundation is concrete block and the walls are clad in vinyl. The 3-bay façade has a 15-light wood door in the center bay and 1/1 vinyl windows in the outer bays. The door opens onto a low concrete stoop that is protected by a shed roof supported by large knee braces. There are two 1/1 windows on the second floor. The 1917 Sanborn map identifies this building as a painting business, but apparently the second floor was a residence. The building is noncontributing due to the vinyl siding and replacement windows.

a. Garage; Noncontributing

The garage is a 1-story, 3-bay, front-gabled building with vinyl-clad walls. The garage bays, which have clipped corners, have been in-filled with vinyl siding and small 4-light windows. The garage does not appear on the 1947 Sanborn map and is noncontributing due to the vinyl siding and in-filled openings.

33. 318 North Fourth Street; Bungalow; circa 1926; Contributing

This 1½-story, side-gabled frame bungalow has a concrete foundation and vinyl-clad walls. On the front slope of the roof is a gabled dormer with a wide horizontal window that replaced a tripartite window that is shown in a 1940-era photograph, but the diamond shaped attic louver above the window appears original to the design. In the center bay of the 3-bay façade is a Craftsman style, glazed wood door that has the muntins arranged near the perimeter of the glass, and to each side of the door is a pair of 1/1 wood windows. The door opens onto a ¾-width gallery that has a wooden deck and stairway; plain wood balustrade; and brick pedestals that extend to the ground to form foundation piers, which are in-filled with framed wooden lattice panels. Battered box columns rest on the pedestals and support the porch roof, which is a continuation of the roof of the house, but narrower.

34. 323 North Fourth Street; Minimal Traditional; circa 1951; Contributing

Facing east, this 1½-story, front-gabled, Minimal Traditional house has a concrete foundation and variegated brick walls in a running bond. The north 2 bays of the 3-bay façade are located in a slightly projecting 1-story gabled entry vestibule. The northernmost bay has a small square art glass window and to the south is an un-paneled wood door with 3 stepped lights. A low concrete stoop with wrought iron railing extends along the front of the northern 2 bays, and a metal awning has been added over the door. South of the door is a tripartite window (a plate glass window flanked by narrow 1/1 windows). In the upper half story is a single 1/1 window. Windows have soldier course lintels and brick sills.

35. 329 North Fourth Street; Side-gabled; circa 1895; Noncontributing

Situated on a corner lot, this 1½-story, side-gabled house is dominated by a full-width undercut gallery that has a concrete deck, brick half-wall railings and square columns resting on brick piers that extend to the ground. Centered on the façade is a 9-light wood door topped by a narrow transom, and to each side is a 6/6 vinyl window. The walls have been clad in vinyl siding that extends to the ground, obscuring the foundation. It appears that the house was built prior to 1900 since it is shown on the first fire insurance map covering this area, but it was not listed in the 1891-92 city directory. However, there is a side-gabled, 3-bay house shown on the 1869 Bird's Eye View of St. Charles that may be the front portion of this house, but it would require physical examination to verify if this is the same house. It is noncontributing due to the vinyl siding, replacement windows, and porch alterations.

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36. 400-402 North Fourth Street; Colonial Revival; circa 1903; Contributing
Elevated above the street on a corner lot, this 1½-story, side-gabled brick house has a steeply pitched roof with 2 tall gabled dormers on the front and rear slopes. Each of the front dormers has wide overhanging eaves decorated with sandwich brackets; a pedimented gable end with incised detailing in the tympanum; and a segmental-arched 1/1 wood window with ornate trim. At each end of the front and rear slopes are interior end brick chimneys and a corbelled chimney straddles the ridge of the roof of the rear wing. The foundation is coursed rock-faced limestone. Openings throughout are segmental arched and are topped by radiating voussoirs. In the 2 center bays of the 6-bay façade are half-light, 3-panel doors with single-light transoms and in the other bays are 1/1 wood windows. The doors open onto a 4-bay gallery that has brick foundation piers in-filled with lattice panels, a wooden stairway and deck, plain balustrade, Doric columns and pilasters, and a hipped roof trimmed with a denticulated frieze.
37. 401 North Fourth Street; Craftsman; circa 1929; Contributing (Photo 3)
Situated on a corner lot, this 1½-story, front-gabled frame Craftsman bungalow has a concrete foundation and vinyl-clad walls. An interior brick chimney is on the south slope of the roof, near the peak. In the center bay of the façade is a half-glazed wood door with 3 vertical lights and to each side is a 4/1 wood window. The door opens onto a ¾-width gallery that has a hipped roof supported by battered columns resting on scored concrete pedestals that extend to the ground. Framed wood lattice panels fill the area between the foundation piers, while plain wood balustrades are between the pedestals. The gallery floor and stairway are wood. In the upper half story are paired 3/1 wood windows, above which is a diamond-shaped ventilator.
- a. Carport; 1990; Noncontributing
The 2-car carport has plain wood posts, a gable roof and gable ends finished with vertical siding.
38. 406 North Fourth Street; Colonial Revival; circa 1895; Contributing
This 1½-story, frame house has a gable-front-and-wing form. On the side-gabled wing is a large brick chimney that straddles the roof ridge and on the front slope is a hipped dormer with 1/1 wood window. The foundation is coursed rock-faced limestone and the walls have been clad with vinyl siding. The hipped roof porch was apparently added between 1900 and 1909, replacing a small enclosure nestled within the L of the façade. This porch has a hipped roof supported by slender Doric columns, a plain wood balustrade and a wood deck. Two doors open onto the porch (1 in each wing) and they both have 8-light wood storm doors that obscure the main doors, but the single-light transoms are visible through the 3-light wood storms. At the south end of the façade, under the porch roof, is a broad 2/2 wood window. In the front-gabled wing are two 2/2 windows and one 2/2 window is in the gable end.
39. 407 North Fourth Street; Cross Gable; circa 1880; Contributing (Photo 3)
Facing east, this 1½-story brick house was originally L-shaped, with the front-gabled wing spanning nearly 2/3 of the width of the façade, but between 1917 and 1929 a small frame, hipped addition was built within the L, creating a rectangular plan. The house rests on a rock-faced stone foundation and the cross-gabled roof is trimmed with a denticulated frieze with returns. On the north slope of the front-gabled wing is a gabled dormer with 1/1 window and on the east slope of the side-gabled wing is a shed dormer with paired 1/1 windows and a brick chimney straddling the ridge. At the south end of the front-gabled wing is a wood door with large oval light and above is a single-light transom. The door and windows of the façade are set within segmental-arched openings topped by radiating voussoirs. The wood panel below each arch has a pierced circular decoration flanked by incised foliated designs. Originally a 1-bay porch was at the south end of the front-gabled wing, but between 1917 and 1929 it was replaced by a ¾-width gallery with concrete deck, battered box columns on brick pedestals, a stucco half-wall railing and hip roof. Above the porch, in the upper half story, is a 1/1 window.

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40. 412 North Fourth Street; Late Victorian; circa 1895; Contributing
Built circa 1895, this 1½-story, frame house has a gable-front-and-wing form. It has a coursed rock-faced stone foundation and vinyl-clad walls. A hipped dormer with 2-light casement windows is on the west slope of the side-gabled wing and 2 are on the north slope of the front-gabled wing. A brick chimney straddles the roof ridge of the side-gabled wing. A 1-bay, hipped-roof porch is nestled in the interior corner of the 2 wings and it has a brick foundation pier, wooden lattice panel under the wood deck, plain wood balustrade, box columns and pilasters with capitals and corner brackets, and a pyramidal roof. Opening onto the porch are two 4-panel doors (one in each wing) that are topped by 2-light transoms. The southernmost bay of the façade holds a 2/2 wood window and there are two 2/2 windows in the first floor and 1 in the upper half story of the front-gabled wing. Around 1995, a shed roofed deck was added to the north side of the house, but it is set back significantly from the facade.
41. 413 North Fourth Street; Craftsman influence; circa 1903; Contributing (Photo 3)
This 1½-story, cross-gabled frame house rests on a rock-faced stone foundation and the walls are clad with asbestos cement shingles (probably added by the early 1950s). On the front-gabled wing is a straddle ridge brick chimney, a hipped dormer is on the south slope and a pedimented gabled dormer is on the north slope. A 15-light wood French door is in the south bay of the façade and its transom has been covered. To the north of the door are two 1/1 wood windows. Originally a 1-bay porch was at the entrance, but between 1917 and 1929 the ¾-width gallery was added with its Craftsman-inspired battered half columns resting on scored concrete piers. The porch has a wood deck and steps and a plain wood balustrade. Nestled within the L of the south elevation is a small, 1-story, hipped wing that was added between 1917 and 1929 and on its east elevation is a small art glass window.
42. 415 North Fourth Street; Late Victorian/Craftsman influences; circa 1917; Contributing (Photo 3)
Facing east, this 1½-story, front-gabled, frame house has a scored concrete foundation pierced by single-light wood awning windows. The walls are finished with weatherboard siding and above the upper half-story windows the gable end is finished with diamond-patterned wood shingles. A brick chimney straddles the roof ridge and on the north slope is a hipped dormer with two 1/1 windows while on the south slope is a hipped dormer with a single window, but directly to the west of this dormer is a shed-roofed dormer addition with paired 1/1 windows. In the north bay of the 2-bay façade is a half-light, multi-paneled door topped by a single-light transom and to the south is a large 1/1 wood window. The door opens onto a ¾-width gallery that has scored concrete pedestals that extend to the ground to form foundation piers, and between the piers are framed lattice panels. The corner pedestals, which are unusual in that they are battered above the height of the plain balustrade, are topped by very short battered box columns that support the hip roof. The pedestal to the left of the concrete stairway is not battered and is shorter than the corner pedestals. In the upper half story are two 1/1 wood windows.
- a. Garage; Contributing
The front-gabled frame garage is clad in asbestos cement shingles. The original wood paneled overhead door on the north façade opens onto the alley. The garage appears to be more than 50 years old.
43. 419 North Fourth Street; circa 1995; Noncontributing
This property has been utilized as a used-car dealership since 1950, but the small building at the southwest corner of the lot is modern. The structure has a concrete foundation, vinyl-clad walls, and a low side-gabled roof. A partially glazed metal door is at the south end of the 2-bay façade and the other bay holds a pair of 1/1 vinyl windows.

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a. Pole sign; circa 1950; Contributing Object

The pole sign was erected circa 1950 for the Lewis Motor Company. It is a neon sign in a blue-ribbon pattern, with the words "Used Cars" in red.

FIFTH STREET, NORTH

44. 104 North Fifth Street; Noncontributing Site

This lot has been paved for parking. Historically, there was a dwelling that pre-dated the first Sanborn map to cover this area in 1893. Even when the 1917 map update was completed, the property still had a series of stables on it, seeming to indicate that it was used as a business. By 1929, the stables were gone and replaced by two garages. These have been demolished recently; therefore, the lot is noncontributing.

45. 115 North Fifth Street; Gable Front; circa 1958; Noncontributing

This 1-story, front-gabled frame building has a concrete foundation and vinyl-clad walls. At the south end of the 2-bay façade is a modern half-light, paneled door that opens onto a concrete stoop with metal railings. To the north is a large 3-light, aluminum-framed display window that appears to be the original. A gabled canvas awning is over the door while a traditional shed awning is over the display windows. The building is noncontributing due to the replacement siding and door, but if a historic photo can be found that shows the appearance has not changed substantially, it probably would be contributing.

46. 121 North Fifth Street; Georgian Revival; circa 1923; Contributing

Built in the Georgian Revival style, this 2-story brick house has 1-story wings on each side elevation. The steeply pitched hip roof has wide overhanging eaves that are enclosed with bead board, and a large interior brick chimney is on the rear slope of the roof. The wings have low pitched hipped roofs supported by Doric columns. The north wing is a porte cochere while the south wing is a screen-enclosed porch. The 3-bay façade has a central 6-panel wood door that opens onto a brick stoop. The frontispiece is composed of paneled pilasters with console brackets supporting a round-arched hood trimmed with a full entablature with denticulated frieze. The hood is clad with copper sheeting, with the underside lined with bead board. Above the door is a blind fanlight, and to each side of the door is an 8/8 wood window topped by a blind fanlight. The second floor has three 8/8 wood windows, and the shutters on the upper level are louvered wood shutters while those on the first floor have 2 panels with a lozenge-shaped pattern pierced into the upper panel of each.

a. Garage; Contributing

This lot is a through lot, with frontage on both North Fifth Street and North Benton Avenue. There is a 2-car garage on the opposite side of the alley as the house. Its walls are clad in board-and-batten siding and it has a low gable roof. On the east elevation are double-leaf hinged garage doors of vertical wood boards and a board-and-batten man door. The garage appears to be more than 50 years old.

47. 122 North Fifth Street; circa 1970; Noncontributing

Built circa 1970, this flat roofed, 1-story, brick office building has a simple façade with an off-center recessed entry with anodized aluminum commercial storefront framing and doors in the recess.

48. 124 North Fifth Street; Folk Victorian; circa 1880; Contributing

This 1½-story, brick, centered gable folk form house has a side-gabled roof with a prominent central cross gable. The brick walls are in a 5-course common bond and the foundation is scored stucco. The center 2 bays of the 6-bay façade hold modern half-glazed metal doors and the glazing has metal comes. The doors are topped by single-light transoms. The other bays hold replacement 6/9 windows that are

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N/A

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shorter than the original windows (the upper part of each opening is in-filled). The doors open onto a central 4-bay gallery that has a wood shingled mansard roof with a small cross gable over the central stairs. A 1970 photo shows that this porch had turned posts, spindlework frieze, and a turned balustrade railing. The railing and floor were replaced when the porch was reworked in 1996. The metal railing on the porch roof is not original and it is not known whether it replaced a similar feature since the 1970 photo does not cover this portion of the porch. The door in the front gable end is a replacement with a fanlight in the upper part. Despite the alterations to the porch and windows, the house maintains its basic Folk Victorian details and is contributing.

a. Garage; circa 1925; Contributing

A 1-story, hipped roof, frame garage with unpainted lap siding and a concrete foundation opens onto the alley. A paneled wood overhead door is on the east facade. The garage was built circa 1925.

49. 125 North Fifth Street; Richardsonian Romanesque; circa 1890; Contributing (Photo 4)

This 2½-story, brick Richardsonian Romanesque style house has a high coursed rock-faced limestone foundation that extends up to the first floor sill height. The steep hipped roof is nearly pyramidal and has a cross-gabled bay on the south half of the façade and on the south elevation, and the north elevation is highlighted by a round 2-story tower with conical roof. The roof is clad with slate shingles and the peaks are capped with metal finials. The front gable end is clipped and the small roof overhang is trimmed with modillions and the gable end returns are decorated with sunburst ornaments. A small eyebrow dormer is on the front slope of the hip roof. The brick walls are in a running bond, except for the rear elevation, which is in a 5-course common bond, and the mortar joints are tinted red. A terra cotta belt course in a sawtooth pattern is between the first and second floors, and between the second floor and attic windows are terra cotta tiles decorated with bullseyes and asterisks, and the tiles are in a checkerboard pattern. On the first floor of the cross-gabled bay is a basket-handle arched opening that contains a tripartite casement window with tripartite stained glass transom. Ornate mullions are between the windows and transoms, and the opening is topped by radiating voussoirs with a molded cap and rusticated stone spring blocks that have a scroll detail at the outer edge. To the north is a half-light, wood paneled door with a wide half-light, paneled sidelight to the left, and both are topped by a single-light transom. A small 1/1 window with rusticated stone sill is north of the doorway, and both the door and window are topped by rusticated stone lintels. An arcaded gallery with concrete stairway and deck spans the 2 northern bays. The house's rusticated stone foundation extends upward and serves as a half-wall railing for the porch and as a base for the porch columns. The end walls of the porch opening are rounded brick and between the 2 arches of the east side of the gallery are paired, rounded brick pilasters topped by a single molded capital. The spring blocks for the radiating voussoirs of the arcade are rusticated stone with scroll detailing. Above the gallery is a balcony recessed under the main hip roof. Short, paired Doric columns are at each end of the balcony and rest upon a low mansard roof that forms a half-wall railing. The entablatures of the paired columns form the base for a wall that has round-arched openings above each pair of columns and a flattened-arched opening between. Two multi-paned doors open onto the balcony. In the southern bay of the second floor are paired 1/1 windows that have a stone sill and lintel but also a narrow stone band that spans across the front of the upper sash. Above, in the gable end, is a stylized Palladian window consisting of 3 deeply recessed single-light casement windows with a single rusticated stone sill and lintel, and the center window has a round-arched transom topped by radiating voussoirs.

a. Garage; circa 1940; Contributing

The 2-car, front-gabled frame garage has a concrete foundation and asbestos shingle siding. The paneled metal overhead door on the west façade is a replacement. The garage was built between 1929 and 1947.

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50. 126 North Fifth Street; Side Gabled; circa 1880; Contributing
Facing west, this 1½-story, painted brick, side-gabled house has a gabled dormer on the front slope that has two 1/1 wood windows. The brick walls are in a 5-course common bond and the foundation is stone. The 3-bay façade has a central Craftsman door with 3 vertical lights set above 2 tall vertical panels, and the transom has been boarded. The door opens onto a semicircular concrete stoop, above which is a shed roof supported by large knee braces. On each side of the entrance are segmental-arched openings that hold 1/1 wood windows.
- a. Garage; Contributing
The 1-story, front-gabled frame garage has a corrugated metal roof, vertical board siding and a poured concrete foundation. The paneled wood overhead door on the east façade may be original. The garage appears to be at least 50 years old.
51. 127 North Fifth Street; Prairie influences; 1916-17; Contributing
Situated on an elevated lot, this 2½-story brick house has a hipped roof with an intersecting cross gable on the south elevation. The roof, which has deep eaves that are clad in wood, is trimmed with a corbelled brick cornice. The north slope has 2 gabled dormers with cornice returns and 1/1 windows, and an exterior end chimney is on the north elevation. The coursed rock-faced stone foundation is pierced by 2-light basement windows. In the south bay of the 2-bay façade is a glazed wood door with single-light sidelights and transom and to the north is a wide 1/1 wood window. Two matching windows are on the second floor and windows throughout the house have concrete sills. The ¾-width, 1-story gallery has a stone foundation, concrete deck and stairway, brick half-wall railing upon which rest brick columns with stone bases and corbelled brick and stone caps, and a hip roof. An interesting feature on the north elevation is a flattened, 1-story, brick, hipped roof oriel window that has a band of 1/1 windows.
- a. Garage; c. 1925; Contributing
The 1-story concrete block garage has a low-pitched, front-gabled roof with lap siding in the gable end. Facing west toward the alley are 2 paneled metal replacement overhead doors, and physical evidence indicates that there were originally sliding garage doors. The garage was built prior to 1929.
52. 128 North Fifth Street; Noncontributing Site
Two historic houses on this site were demolished to create a parking lot for the First State Bank of St. Charles (206 North Fifth Street). Along the west lot line is a landscape bed edged with masonry blocks and planted with shrubbery and trees. Since the lot originally held historic houses, it is noncontributing.
53. 131 North Fifth Street; Craftsman; circa 1923; Contributing
Built circa 1923, this 2½-story, side-gabled Craftsman house has a random rubble stone foundation, walls finished with stucco, and brick window sills and porch details. The gable roof has wide overhanging eaves, as do the shed roofs of the porch and dormer. The dormer has 2 awning windows, each with a band of 3 small lights over a single large light. An interior brick chimney pierces the rear slope of the roof, and an exterior end brick chimney is on the north elevation. A shed roof extends over ¾ of the first floor of the façade and covers a porch at the south end and an original sunroom on the north. Opening onto the 1-bay porch is a 6-panel door with a 12-light wood storm door, and to each side is a 4-light sidelight situated above a paneled skirt. The porch has a tiled stairway flanked by stucco knee walls with brick piers, a concrete deck, arched openings (one on each elevation) supported at the outer corner by a brick pier with concrete cap, and a stucco half-wall railing. The knee walls and railing have brick copings. The sunroom has 1 pair of casement windows on the north and south elevations and a band of 3 pairs on the façade. Each casement window has a band of 3 short vertical lights over 2 tall vertical lights.

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On the second floor are 3 double-hung windows, each having muntins set near the upper rail and stiles of the upper sash.

- a. Garage; 1984; Noncontributing
Built in 1984, this front-gabled, 3-car garage has vertical board siding and a concrete foundation. On the west façade is a paneled wood 2-car overhead door and to the south is a taller, 1-car overhead door.
54. 205 North Fifth Street; No style; 1908-09 with later additions; Noncontributing
At the core of this office building is a 2-story, hipped-roof brick house that was built around 1908-09, but across the front and extending beyond the south elevation is a flat-roofed, 2-story, 1-bay deep, 8-bay wide, painted brick addition. Paired glazed aluminum-framed doors are in the third bay from the north and the other bays hold 1/1 windows. All of the windows and the entry are covered by half-round awnings. The roof of the house peaks above this addition and a large hipped dormer with a denticulated cornice and a band of three 9/1 windows is on the front slope. The old house has 9/1 windows, as well as leaded glass windows in the north elevation, generally in segmental arched openings. The original owners were Douglas V. and Madge F. Martin, and he was a traveling salesman. According to the Sanborn maps, by 1947 the house had been converted into the St. Charles Clinic, but the size of the building was not altered at that time. The clinic was still occupying the building in 1961, when research ended. Unless the additions can be dated to the district's period of significance, this building must be considered noncontributing.
55. 206 North Fifth Street; Colonial Revival; circa 1965; Noncontributing
Built about 1965, this large brick bank building has a front-gabled roof with parapeted end walls that have dual chimneys and a coursed rock-faced stone foundation. Although the building is addressed as Fifth, the entrances face Washington on the south and Monroe on the north. The 5-bay south elevation has a central entrance with paired, half-glazed wood doors with segmental-arched lights, and there are 3-light sidelights and a 6-light transom. The door opens onto a shallow portico with Doric columns supporting a gabled roof. The 12-light fixed windows in the outer bays and the entrance are set in segmental arched openings.
56. 219 North Fifth Street; Folk Victorian; circa 1905; Contributing
This T-shaped, 2-story Folk Victorian house rests on a coursed rock-faced limestone foundation that has beaded joints and 2-light wood basement windows. The walls have been clad in vinyl siding and the medium-pitched hip roof has wide overhanging eaves and a brick chimney straddling the ridge. A small, 1-story, hipped roof porch is nestled into the interior corner on the southwest side of the shaft of the T. The end of the shaft faces the street and has a 1/1 wood window on each floor and there are windows positioned above the porch on each elevation. Two doors open onto the porch, one on each elevation. The original Victorian, half-light, paneled wood doors (3 small square panels above and below the light with a horizontal panel at the base of the door) are topped by transoms. The porch roof is trimmed with a ball-and-rod and spooled frieze that extends between the turned porch posts. The balustrade with turned wood balusters was replaced in 2006, replacing a nonhistoric wrought iron railing.
57. 225 North Fifth Street; Colonial Revival influence; 1908; Contributing
Situated on a corner lot, this 2-story, frame house rests on a scored concrete foundation that is pierced by 2-light awning windows. The walls are finished with weatherboard siding and the hipped roof has wide overhanging enclosed eaves and a brick straddle ridge chimney. The façade is distinguished by its 1-story, recessed, 2-bay porch, which has a scored concrete foundation; a wooden deck; square, paneled, corner column; and the original simple wood balustrade with a square, capped newel post. Within the porch area is a 1/1 wood window to the south of a half-light, 2-horizontal panel door that is topped by a

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single-light transom. To the north of the entrance is a 1/1 wood window and there are 2 windows on the second floor.

- a. Garage; circa 1923; Contributing
Built circa 1923, the 1-story, 2-car garage has a medium-pitched, side-gabled roof and board-and-batten siding. The sliding door on the south end of the west façade is a combination of bead board and wide vertical boards and the north door opening has 2 hinged doors that appear to be plywood.
58. 300 North Fifth Street; Colonial Revival; circa 1914; Contributing (Photo 5)
Situated on a corner lot, this 2-story, frame Colonial Revival style house has a rusticated concrete block foundation, vinyl-clad walls and a bellcast hip roof with wide overhanging eaves. A brick chimney straddles the roof ridge and on the front slope is a hipped dormer with bellcast roof, but its façade has been boarded. The façade is highlighted by a 1-story, ¾-width porch with concrete stairway flanked by rusticated concrete knee walls, a wooden deck, Ionic columns resting on rusticated concrete block pedestals that extend to the ground, plain wood balustrade and ornate console brackets. In the north bay of the 2-bay façade is a ¾-light wood door with sidelights and transom, all with decorative stained glass with Prairie style motifs. In the southern bay and in the 2 second floor bays are 1/1 wood windows.
59. 303 North Fifth Street; Folk Victorian; circa 1903; Contributing
Partially obscured by large trees, this 2-story, frame Folk Victorian house has a coursed, rusticated stone foundation, weatherboard walls, and a gable-on-hip roof. An interior end brick chimney with corbelled cap is on the south slope and a plain chimney straddles the ridge. In the front gable end is bargeboard with scrollwork and spindles and in the south gable end over the 2-story canted bay is a scrollwork gable ornament. A 1-story, full-width, hip roof porch wraps slightly onto the north elevation since the entrance is recessed in the north bay of the 2-bay facade. At the north end of the roof is a gablet with sunburst pattern in the gable end. The gallery has a wood deck, under which are wood lattice panels; turned half posts and square replacement posts; a plain wood balustrade; and bead board ceiling. The 2 matching doors at the north end of the façade are separated by a paneled mullion. Each door is a half-light, 3-horizontal panel wood door with a leaded glass transom. To the south of the entrance is a large 1/1 wood window. The paneled mullion between the doors is repeated in the mullion between the paired windows in the south bay of the second floor. In the north bay, above the doorways, there is no window, but the wall has been decorated with applied scrollwork that may be a recent addition.
- a. Garage; 1986; Noncontributing
The combination carport and garage was built in 1986. The north end of the gabled structure is an enclosed 1-car garage finished with vertical board siding and the south end is an open carport.
60. 306 North Fifth Street; Craftsman; circa 1923; Contributing (Photo 5)
Facing west, this 1-story, brown brick, front-gabled Craftsman bungalow has a porch that is incorporated under the roof of the house. It is supported by battered brick columns resting on brick pedestals that extend to the ground, and there are brick half wall railings between the 4 columns. Brick knee walls flank the concrete steps that lead onto the porch, and the knee walls, railings, pedestals and columns have simple poured concrete caps. The walls above the porch columns are finished with stucco and false half timbering, and there are knee braces and 2 attic windows (each with 3 vertical lights) in the gable end. Centered on the 3-bay façade is a leaded glass wood door with leaded glass transom and to each side is a tripartite window consisting of a 5/1 wood window flanked by narrow 2/1 wood windows, all spanned by a leaded glass transom with a geometric pattern. On the south elevation are 2 exterior end chimneys. The low concrete foundation is topped by a soldier course of bricks and above the basement windows is a belt course of headers.

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- a. Garage; circa 1940; Contributing
Built between 1929 and 1947, this 1-story, 2-car garage has a concrete foundation, walls finished with bricks matching those of the house, and a hip roof. It can be accessed from both Fifth Street and the rear alley via paired paneled-and-glazed garage doors. Each door has 6 lights over 3 vertical panels.
61. 307 North Fifth Street; Queen Anne; circa 1907; Contributing
Built circa 1907, this Queen Anne style house has a coursed rusticated limestone foundation and a pyramidal roof with intersecting cross gables. A brick chimney is located at the peak of the roof. The walls are finished with narrow weatherboard siding trimmed with corner boards, a water table, and cornice and the eaves retain their original bead board finish. The front-gabled wing spans the south half of the façade and the gable end is pedimented. The tympanum is clad in shaped shingles and there is a tripartite window with central ventilator flanked by single-light windows. A pair of 6-panel doors (the upper 2 panels are glazed) is on the north end of the 2-bay façade, and above is a leaded and colored glass transom. The doors open onto a 1-story, 1-bay recessed porch that has limestone foundation piers in-filled with lattice panels, wooden stairway and deck, and Doric columns supporting the gable-on-hip roof. At the south end of the façade is a tripartite window with narrow 1/1 wood windows flanking a large single-light window with a stained glass transom. In the upper story are paired 1/1 wood windows in the southern bay and a single 1/1 window in the north.
62. 311 North Fifth Street; Colonial Revival; circa 1903; Contributing
Situated on a flat tree-shaded lot, this 2-story frame Colonial Revival style house has a hipped roof with boxed eaves and on the north slope is a brick chimney. The walls are clad in vinyl siding and the foundation is rusticated concrete block. The house is slightly L-shaped because the back wing is off-set toward the north. In the north bay of the 2-bay façade is a paneled, half-glazed wood door with a single-light transom and to the south is a 1/1 wood window. The door opens onto a ¾-width gallery with rusticated concrete block piers in-filled with lattice panels, concrete stairway, wooden deck, Doric columns and pilasters, and a hip roof trimmed with a simple entablature. The porch railing has wide slat balusters and may be a replacement. On the second floor are two 1/1 windows.
- a. Garage; circa 1920; Contributing
Built in the early 1920s, this side-gabled, frame garage is clad with vinyl siding and has 2 paneled-and-glazed overhead wood doors on the west façade and a 2/2 wood window on the north elevation.
63. 312 North Fifth Street; Colonial Revival; circa 1914; Contributing (Photo 5)
Facing west, this 2½-story, brick Colonial Revival style house has a hipped roof with wide overhanging eaves. On each side slope is an interior end brick chimney with corbelled cap and on the front and north slopes are hipped dormers. The front dormer has a band of three 1/1 windows while the north dormer has a pair. The coursed rusticated limestone foundation is pierced by 2-light awning windows. At the north end of the 2-bay façade is the entrance, which is framed by single-light sidelights and a single-light transom. The door is obscured by the storm door but appears to be a rectangular light wood door. To the south is a wide 1/1 wood window and in the upper story are 2 more windows. The facade windows have flat-headed openings with soldier course brick lintels and stone sills. The door opens onto a ¾-width gallery that has stone piers in-filled with framed lattice panels, a wooden stairway and deck, slightly tapered wooden box columns, and a hip roof with a simple entablature. The wooden porch railing has an unusual geometric design, with plain balusters arranged singly and in groups of 3. The center baluster of each group of 3 is pierced to create a repeating open rectangular pattern.

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- a. Garage; circa 1923; Contributing
Built circa 1923, this 1-car, frame garage has a flat roof with parapets. The parapet is flat on the front (west) but stepped on the side elevations. A paneled-and-glazed wood overhead door faces west and is protected by a shallow shed roof. On the east façade is a replacement metal raised-panel overhead door.
64. 317 North Fifth Street; Colonial Revival; circa 1907; Contributing
This 2-story, frame Colonial Revival house has a coursed rusticated limestone foundation. The medium-pitched hip roof has intersecting cross gables on the front and south slopes, wide enclosed overhanging eaves, a full entablature and 2 interior end chimneys (1 brick and 1 metal) on the north slope. The narrow clapboard siding has mitered corners and the base of the wall is flared or bellcast above the wooden water table. The south end of the 2-bay façade holds a wood door with oval light and an 8-light wood storm door and to the north is a wide 1/1 wood window. In the upper story are two 1/1 wood windows and the windows and door have slightly eared surrounds with molded caps. The door opens onto a full-width gallery that has stone foundation piers in-filled with framed lattice panels, a wooden stairway and deck, and a balustrade with turned balusters. The gallery's high hip roof is trimmed with an entablature with denticulated frieze and it is supported by Doric columns that rest on pedestals clad with narrow weatherboard siding. The bases of the pedestals are flared, like the walls of the house. The columns are in groups of 3 at each corner and paired on the north side of the stairway, and half-columns or pilasters on pedestals are arranged singly against the wall. The pedimented gable end has a tripartite window with a band of 3 single-light windows and the tympanum is clad with wood shingles.
- a. Garage; circa 1923; Contributing
The front-gabled, 1-story, 1-car frame garage has a front (west) wall of narrow clapboard siding and side walls of board-and-batten siding. The overhead door is fiberglass and on the north elevation is a 6/6 wood window. On the south elevation is a shed-roofed section that has narrow clapboard siding on the front and board-and-batten siding on the south wall. It has a 2-light window on the west façade. The garage was built circa 1923, and the shed-roof portion may be the remnants of the earlier stable.
65. 318 North Fifth Street; Tudor Revival; circa 1935; Contributing
Built circa 1935, this 1-story, front-gabled Tudor Revival house has a scored concrete foundation and variegated brick walls. An exterior end brick chimney with corbelled cap and stone accents is on the façade and at the southwest corner is a stepped brick wing wall with stone accents. The roof is trimmed by a corbelled cornice on the side elevations. The south end of the 3-bay façade has a doorway opening onto a very shallow concrete stoop and flanking the chimney are 1/1 replacement windows. The gabled entrance bay projects slightly from the remainder of the façade. The round-arched door is obscured by a storm door and above the door is a rusticated stone, arched lintel. The round-arched attic window has diamond-patterned leaded glass and windows throughout the house have brick sills.
66. 320 North Fifth Street; Modern; 1978; Noncontributing
Situated on a corner lot, this flat roofed, modern office building has a projecting band of aggregate panels at the top of the building that overhang the side elevations and form a projecting canopy across the façade. The façade walls are multi-colored brick and have anodized aluminum, smoked plate glass windows in 3 of the 4 bays. The aluminum door and transom are in the south bay, opening onto a concrete stoop. This structure was built in 1978.
67. 323 North Fifth Street; Two-Story Hipped; circa 1903; Noncontributing
Originally a single-family residence, this 2-story frame house has been converted into apartments. It has a coursed rusticated limestone foundation; wide vinyl siding that covers the original window trim; and a hip roof that has an interior brick chimney on the front slope. At the north end of the 3-bay façade is an

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un-paneled wood replacement door with a diamond-shaped light that opens onto a 1-story, 1-bay portico with carpeted wood stair and deck, turned posts and high hip roof. The original handrails remain but the balusters are missing. South of the entrance are two 1/1 wood windows and on the second floor are 3. The siding appears to be wider than the original siding and obscures the historic window trim, so the house is noncontributing.

a. Outbuilding; Noncontributing

The 1-story frame outbuilding has a low side-gabled roof and vinyl siding. A plain single-leaf man door and plain double-leaf man door are on the south façade. This building was constructed after 1947. Because of the alterations and uncertainty about the date of construction, it is noncontributing.

68. 331 North Fifth Street; Folk Victorian; circa 1880; Contributing

Located on a corner lot, this 1½-story, brick Folk Victorian residence has a steeply pitched hip roof with cross gables on each slope and a variety of shed and gabled dormers. A brick chimney straddles the ridge of the hip roof. The coursed rusticated stone foundation, which has been painted, has beaded joints and the brick walls are in a running bond on the façade and in a 5-course common bond on the other elevations. The 1½-story, front-gabled wing has a large segmental-arched opening with paired 1/1 windows that have an incised wood panel above the sashes. All of the windows, which are replacement 1/1 sashes, are topped by a double row of radiating voussoirs and have stone sills. To the right of the gable, on the front slope of the hip roof, is a shed dormer with 3-light window. On the first floor of the front-gabled wing is a 1-story, hipped roof, polygonal bay window with three 1/1 windows and to the right is a half-light, 2-panel wood door topped by a single-light transom. The door opens onto a 1-bay portico, which has a hip roof supported by paired turned porch posts at the front corners and single turned posts at the brick walls. Between the posts are geometric spandrels supported by small curved brackets. The porch railing has simple balusters and the wood porch floor is supported by brick foundation piers in-filled with latticework. A brick addition has recently been constructed at the southwest corner of the house, but it does not negatively impact the integrity of the building.

a. Garage; Noncontributing

The 1-story, front-gabled, 2-car garage is sided with unpainted wood shingles and in the gable ends are painted fish scale shingles and an octagonal ventilator. On the north façade is a metal paneled-and-glazed overhead door. The garage does not appear to be historic.

69. 400 North Fifth Street; 1997; Noncontributing

Built in 1997, this 1-story, 10-bay wide, frame building has vinyl-clad walls and a hipped roof with a pyramidal roofed cupola and 4 hipped dormers on the front slope. There are paired doors 5 bays from the north and a single door is at the south end and the frontispieces are composed of pilasters supporting a simple entablature. In front of the doors are simple low concrete stoops. The other bays have 6/6 vinyl windows with shutters and entablature-like lintels. The foundation is poured concrete.

70. 401 North Fifth Street; Noncontributing Site

The circa 1867 house on the front of this lot was demolished in 2010. The lot is now mostly paved for parking. Because a historic house had previously occupied the property, the lot is noncontributing.

a. Garage; Contributing

The front-gabled, frame, 2-car garage has sliding wood doors. The walls are clad with vertical bead board siding and the foundation is poured concrete. The garage appears to be at least 50 years old.

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71. 415 North Fifth Street, Schumpe Motors; Mid-Century Modern; circa 1949; Contributing

This is a 1-story, mid-century Modern automotive dealership building. The rear 2/3 of the building is the automotive garage, which is a barrel vaulted section that has a false parapet of concrete block coated with stucco. The walls of this section of the building are painted concrete block. Across the façade is a low profile, flat-roofed showroom. The flat roof cantilevers out on both the south and east elevations to form a deep canopy over the plate glass windows that extend across the south elevation and across most of the façade, except for the entry area at the north end. The display windows, which extend to a low kickplate, have been replaced with narrower sections of aluminum-framed display glass. Near the north end, under the canopy, is a PermaStone wall with a full light, multi-paned door that appears to be a replacement. At the north end of the façade is a tall, tower-like PermaStone section that projects out to align with the outer edge of the canopy and is wide enough that it has a large plate glass window opening (currently covered over). The structure was built circa 1949 for Schumpe Motors automobile dealership.

SIXTH STREET, NORTH

72. 128 North Sixth Street; Queen Anne; 1892; Contributing (Photo 6)

The character-defining feature of this 2½-story Queen Anne style house is its tall, polygonal corner tower that has an onion-shaped dome and a recessed first floor porch with Spindework ornamentation. The tower projects above the house's steep hip roof, which is intersected by cross gables with pedimented gable ends. The tympanum of the north gable is finished with stucco and an interior end, chamfered brick chimney is in the gable end and has a semicircular ventilator to each side. At the peak of the gable is a triangular panel with rows of square raised panels and the gable roof projects slightly over this triangular panel. The south gable is clipped and the tympanum is finished with stucco and decorative half-timbering. Ornate brackets are in the boxed eaves of the south cutaway gabled bay. A tall, chamfered interior end brick chimney is on the south slope of the roof and a chamfered exterior end chimney is on the rear elevation. On the front slope is a clipped gable dormer that has a band of 4 single-light windows, a bracketed frieze, and a 3-light fanlight in the tympanum. The windows are separated by pilasters with plinth blocks and above each window is a raised panel. The house rests on a coursed rock-faced stone foundation and the brick walls are in a common bond with red-tinted mortar joints. However, the walls of the corner tower are finished with wood fish scale shingles. The northern 2 bays of the 4-bay façade have a round-arched stained glass window and, set within a segmental-arched opening, a half-glazed, paneled wood door topped by a stained glass transom. Throughout the house the openings are topped by radiating voussoirs and have cast stone sills. The doorway and stained glass window overlook the 2-bay porch, which is recessed underneath the tower, and the west side of the porch is semicircular. The porch has a stone foundation, wooden deck, turned posts, ball-and-rod spindled frieze, brackets, and a stickwork balustrade. On the north wall, within the recessed porch area, is a 1/1 wood window set within a segmental-arched opening. To the south of the porch is a segmental-arched opening filled with paired 1/1 windows topped by a segmental-arched stained glass transom, and the mullion between the windows is decorated with a turned half post. The southernmost bay is a 1/1 window located in the canted corner. At the north end of the second floor of the façade are the four 1/1 windows of the tower. These windows are separated by panels, and above the windows is a bracketed frieze matching the frieze that trims the onion-shaped dome. To the south of the tower is a pair of 1/1 windows set above jib doors and above each window is a stained glass transom. The mullion between the windows is decorated with an ornate turned post and the windows open onto a balcony with an ornate wood railing. A 1/1 window is in the canted corner, which is trimmed with ornate brackets.

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N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

- a. Garage; 1995; Noncontributing
The 2-car, side-gabled frame garage was built in 1995. The façade has 2 paneled-and-glazed overhead doors and is clad with bricks while the other elevations are finished with vinyl siding.
73. 200 North Sixth Street; Bungalow; circa 1930; Contributing
Located on a corner lot, this 1-story, front-gabled frame bungalow rests on a poured concrete foundation that is pierced by 3-light wood basement windows. The walls are finished with vinyl siding and the asphalt roof has wide overhanging eaves and a brick straddle ridge chimney. The 3-bay façade features a central multi-light door flanked by wide 1/1 wood windows and the right 2 bays are fronted by a portico that has a wooden stairway and deck, brick piers that support the gabled roof, and a plain wood balustrade with wide balusters. At the top of the stair is a brick pedestal and, like the piers, it extends to the ground and has a concrete cap. The gable ends of both the house and porch are ornamented with purlins. This house was built circa 1930 for Gustave F. and Augusta Mische.
74. 204 North Sixth Street; Bungalow; circa 1930; Contributing
This 1½-story, front-gabled frame bungalow rests on a poured concrete foundation. The walls are clad in cement asbestos shingles and the roof, which is pierced by a straddle ridge brick chimney, has wide overhanging eaves. The façade features a central wood door with 3 vertical lights, and to the left is a pair of 6/1 vinyl windows and to the right is a single window. A portico spans the left 2 bays and has a wooden deck, brick piers that support the gabled roof, stained bead board ceiling and a plain wood balustrade with wide balusters. At the top of the stair is a brick pedestal and, like the piers, it extends to the ground and has a concrete cap. The area under the deck is filled with framed lattice panels. The gable ends of both the house and porch are ornamented with purlins, the eaves are painted bead board, and the eaves of the portico have exposed rafter tails. In the front gable end is a 3-light wood window. The 1/1 windows on the side elevations appear to be the original wood sashes.
- a. Garage; Contributing
The 1-story, front-gabled garage is clad with cement asbestos shingles matching the house. A small hip-roof addition is at the west end to provide the additional length needed for modern cars. The paneled metal overhead door on the west elevation is a replacement.
75. 205 North Sixth Street; Queen Anne Free Classic; 1905; Contributing
Located on a corner lot, this 1½-story, frame Queen Anne Free Classic style house has a coursed rusticated stone foundation topped by a wooden water table; the walls are clad with narrow weatherboard siding; and the steeply-pitched hip roof has wide overhanging boxed eaves trimmed with a wide fascia. The south slope is pierced by an interior brick chimney with 4 belt courses and on each of the slopes is a dormer. The front dormer has a steeply-pitched gable roof and wing walls, while the other dormers have hipped roofs with wide overhanging eaves, and the walls of all are clad with roofing shingles. The dormers on the front and south slopes have a 1/1 wood window, the dormer on the north slope has a pair of 1/1 windows, and the one on the rear has a single-light window. At the southwest corner of the house is a polygonal tower with four 1/1 windows on the first floor and small single-light windows in the upper level. To the north of the polygonal bay is an ornate paneled-and-glazed wood door topped by a single-light transom, and there is a 4-light wood storm door. The door and polygonal bay are recessed under the porch roof, unlike the northernmost bay, which is a 1/1 window. The 1-story wraparound porch has a wooden deck, Doric columns, and a balustrade with plain balusters arranged in groups of 4. On the south elevation, to the west of the polygonal bay, is another doorway that matches the front door and the porch terminates at this entrance. To the west of the entrance are two 1/1 wood windows and another polygonal bay that has three 1/1 windows.

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N/A

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- a. Garage; circa 1923; Contributing
The 1-story, 1-car, front-gabled frame garage has vertical board siding and paired 2-panel doors on the south façade. A carport with plain posts and low gable roof has been added to the south elevation.
76. 211 North Sixth Street; Cross Gabled; 1903; Noncontributing
This 1½-story, cross-gabled frame house has walls clad with Dutch lap vinyl siding and the foundation is coursed rusticated stone with beaded joints. A modern addition is at the southeast corner. The left slope of the front-gabled wing has an interior brick chimney with corbelled cap and a hipped dormer with a door that extends into the upper wall and provides access to the roof of the addition. The north end of the façade has a wood door with leaded glass oval light and the door opens onto a 1-bay portico with concrete deck, wrought iron railing, fluted columns and pilasters, and a gable roof with round-arched soffit. To the left are two 1/1 wood windows and in the flat-roofed addition is a pair of single-light windows topped by transoms. In the upper half story are two 1/1 wood windows. The house is noncontributing due to the addition, replacement of the front door, and application of vinyl siding.
- a. Garage; Noncontributing
The 1-story, front-gabled garage has a concrete foundation and is clad with aluminum siding. A metal overhead door is on the south façade. The garage appears to be less than 50 years old.
77. 212 North Sixth Street; Bungalow; circa 1930; Contributing
This 1½-story, front-gabled frame bungalow rests on a poured concrete foundation and the walls are clad in cement asbestos shingles. The front-gabled roof has deep eaves finished with stained bead board. The 3-bay façade features a central half-glazed wood door, and to the left is a pair of 3/1 wood windows and to the right is a wide 4/1 wood window. The door opens onto a 2-bay portico that has a concrete deck and stairway flanked by brick knee walls with concrete copings, a brick pedestal at the top of the stair, brick piers with concrete caps supporting the front-gabled roof, and a pierced brick balustrade with concrete coping. The piers and pedestal extend to the ground and the area between is filled with concrete. In the gable ends of the porch and house are 3-light wood windows.
78. 214-216 North Sixth Street; Gable Front; circa 1960; Noncontributing
Situated on a flat, tree-shaded lot, this 1-story, frame duplex is crowned by a low front-gabled roof. The roof extends to create carports on each side elevation and the roofs are supported by plain posts. The façade is clad with lapped siding with a vertical board wainscot, while the side elevations are finished with vertical board. The outer bays of the 4-bay façade have single-leaf entrances while the central 2 bays have sliding windows. The doors open onto concrete stoops. This duplex was built circa 1960 and is noncontributing because it is out of character with the historic buildings in the neighborhood.
79. 217 North Sixth Street; Cross Gabled; circa 1900; Contributing
This 1½-story, gabled, frame house has a T-shaped plan, with the base of the T formed by a central front-gabled wing. The foundation is coursed rusticated stone with beaded joints, the walls are finished with aluminum siding, and the gable ends are clad with asbestos cement shingles. The front slope of each side-gabled wing has a gabled, pedimented dormer with 2/2 wood window and the windows are framed by pilasters with raised panels, plinth blocks, and capitals formed by square raised panels. Above the windows is another raised panel and in the tympanum of each pediment is a triangular panel. The 3-bay façade has the entrance in the south wing, paired 1/1 wood windows in the gable-front wing, and a 2/2 wood window in the north wing. The half-glazed, paneled wood door with 3 vertical lights opens onto a 1-bay porch with concrete stairs and deck, wrought iron railing, and plain paired posts supporting a shed roof. On the south wall of the front-gabled wing is a matching door that opens onto the porch.

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- a. Garage; circa 1923; Contributing
The 1-story, 1-car, front-gabled, frame garage is clad with Bricktex asphalt siding. The gable end is clad with roofing shingles and the overhead door appears to be fiberglass.
- b. Shed; circa 1923; Contributing
South of the garage is a 1-story, frame shed that has a concrete foundation, Bricktex asphalt siding and a metal shed roof. On the east façade is a man door and a 2-light wood window.
80. 220-222 North Sixth Street; Gable Front; circa 1960; Noncontributing
Situated on a corner lot, this duplex is a twin to the duplex next door at 214-216 North Sixth Street. It is a 1-story, frame structure crowned by a low front-gabled roof. The roof extends to create carports along each side of the building, and the roofs are supported by plain posts. The façade is clad with lapped siding with a wainscot of vertical board, while the side elevations are finished with vertical board. The outer bays of the 4-bay façade have single-leaf entrances while the central 2 bays have sliding windows. The doors open onto concrete stoops. Built circa 1960, this duplex is noncontributing because it is out of character with the historic buildings in the neighborhood.
81. 227 North Sixth Street; Gable-Front-and-Wing; 1902; Contributing
This 1½-story, gable-front-and-wing house has corbelled brick chimneys straddling the ridges of the roofs of the side-gabled and rear wings. A gabled dormer is on the north slope of the front-gabled wing and features a 1/1 window framed by pilasters with raised panels and in the gable end is an incised triangular panel. The house rests on a coursed rusticated stone foundation and the brick walls of the façade are in a running bond, while the other elevations are in a Flemish stretcher bond pattern, with alternating headers and stretchers every sixth course. The house's openings are segmental arched and are topped by radiating voussoirs formed by a soldier course topped with a header course of bricks. An incised panel is above each window and transom and the 1/1 wood windows throughout the house have lug sills. The façade features a window and door in the side-gabled wing and 2 windows in the front-gabled wing. The half-glazed, paneled wood door is topped by a single-light transom and there is also a 4-light, wood storm door. Spanning the side-gabled wing is a gallery with scored concrete foundation, wood deck, plain balustrade, and brick pedestals with concrete copings. The pedestal at the southeast corner of the porch supports a battered box column, which in turn supports the hip roof. The porch was originally a single-bay portico, but between 1917 and 1929 it was enlarged. A doorway matching that of the façade opens onto the gallery from the south wall of the front-gabled wing and there is a 1/1 wood window in the upper half story of the east wall of this wing.
- a. Garage; circa 1923; Contributing
Built circa 1923, the 1-story, front-gabled, frame 2-car garage has walls finished with vertical board siding. On the front (north) façade are 2 sliding doors, 1 of which has three 4-light wood windows.
82. 302 North Sixth Street; Queen Anne (with Colonial Revival-influenced porch); 1900; Contributing
Situated on a large corner lot, this 2½-story, brick, Queen Anne style house has a high hipped roof with deep eaves and lower intersecting cross gables on all but the rear slope. The gable ends are pedimented and the tympanum of the front gable is finished with roofing shingles while the others are clad with wooden fish scale shingles. In each gable end is a pair of single-light windows. A tall interior end brick chimney pierces the south slope of the roof, while 2 pierce the rear slope. The roof is slate, the foundation is coursed rusticated stone, and the brick walls are in a running bond. The 3-bay façade is L-shaped, with a wide wood 1/1 window in the southern front-gabled projecting wing. To the north is a half-glazed, 2-panel oak door topped by a single-light transom and at the north end is a 1/1 window. Openings throughout the house are segmental-arched and have radiating voussoirs and cast stone lug sills

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and windows are 1/1 wood sash. A portico originally spanned the northern 2 bays, but between 1917 and 1929 it was replaced with the present full-width gallery that features a concrete stairway flanked by shaped knee walls; tile deck; brick piers, pilasters and pedestals with concrete caps; a brick railing with concrete coping; and a pedimented, front-gabled roof. A wide 1/1 window is in the southern bay of the second floor and a narrower window is in the northern bay. The west wall of the northern side-gabled wing has a 1/1 window on the first floor. Built in 2000, a 1-story, front-gabled, 1-bay addition extends from the north wall of the north gabled wing and features a stone foundation, brick walls and an exterior end chimney on the north wall.

a. Garage; pre-1909; Noncontributing

The 1½-story, frame front-gabled garage is clad with vinyl siding. A hip-roofed ventilator straddles the roof ridge; the west slope is pierced by a tall brick chimney with cast stone cap; and a wall dormer with a 4-light, half-glazed wood door pierces the east slope. In the south façade is a paneled-and-glazed metal overhead door and in the gable end is a 4-light wood window. The original use of the building is unknown. It is noncontributing due to the vinyl siding and replacement overhead door.

83. 303 North Sixth Street; Federal; circa 1867; Contributing

Built circa 1867, this 1½-story, masonry, side-gabled Federal style house is situated on an elevated corner lot. The walls are painted brick, except for the rear gabled wing's walls, which are finished with stucco. Interior end brick chimneys are at the south end of the front and rear slopes of the roof, which is trimmed with a full entablature with denticulated frieze. A shed dormer finished with lapped siding is on the front slope and it has 2 openings that hold a group of 3 and a pair of 1/1 windows. The roof of the rear wing has a hipped dormer on the south slope and a shed dormer on the north and each has a single 1/1 window. The dormers appear to be later additions to the house. The northern bay of the façade features a 6-panel wood door flanked by leaded glass sidelights with paneled aprons and above the door and sidelights is a segmental-arched leaded glass transom. A dentil molding is below the transom and fluted pilasters on plinth blocks are to each side of the entrance. The door opens onto a stoop that is covered by a hip roof supported by ornate knee braces. To the left of the entrance are two 6/6 replacement windows with lug sills, and windows and doors throughout the house are set within low segmental-arched openings topped by radiating voussoirs. A concrete terrace with pergola spans the 2 southern bays of the façade.

a. Garage; Noncontributing

The 2-car, frame, front-gabled garage has a concrete foundation and walls finished with vinyl siding. Two paneled metal overhead doors are on the west façade. The garage is less than 50 years old.

84. 307-309 North Sixth Street; Craftsman influence; circa 1890; Contributing

Facing east, this 1½-story, side-gabled brick duplex has a coursed rusticated stone foundation. The brick walls are in a 6-course Flemish stretcher bond. On the front slope of the roof is a large, brick, gabled wall dormer with four 1/1 windows. The dormer's gable end is pedimented and the tympanum, which holds a pair of single-light windows, is finished with alternating rows of patterned shingles that create a circular pattern. The 6-bay façade has entrances in the center 2 bays and 1/1 wood windows in the outer bays. Windows throughout the house have lug sills and are set within segmental-arched openings topped by radiating voussoirs. The transoms above the half-glazed, paneled wood doors have been covered. The full-width gallery has concrete stairs flanked by brick knee walls, concrete deck, brick railing with concrete coping, brick pedestals and piers with concrete caps and a gabled roof with stuccoed gable end. The duplex was built circa 1890. The gallery was originally 4-bays wide, but circa 1925 it was lengthened and details in the then-fashionable Craftsman style were employed.

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- a. Garage; Contributing
The 1-story, frame, shed-roofed garage has hinged bead board doors on the west façade. It was built after 1947 but appears to be more than 50 years old.
85. 314 North Sixth Street; Folk Victorian; 1892; Contributing (Photo 7)
This 1½-story, brick, cruciform-shaped Folk Victorian house has a high cross-gabled roof. Two brick chimneys with corbelled caps straddle the ridges of the front and rear gables and gabled dormers are on the south slope of the front-gabled wing and the east slope of the north-gabled wing. The south dormer has a 1/1 window, wide paneled pilasters with plinth blocks, bullseye corner blocks, brackets, a triangular panel with pierced foliated design in the gable end, and a scalloped frieze. The dormer on the east slope is simpler, with paneled pilasters with plinth blocks and a triangular panel with a bullseye ornament. The house has a coursed rusticated stone foundation and the walls are finished with bricks in a running bond pattern. The north end of the 3-bay façade features a half-glazed, paneled wood door topped by a single-light transom and there is also a 12-light paneled wood storm door. To the right are two 1/1 wood windows with lug sills. The segmental-arched openings have radiating voussoirs and between the top of the window and arch is a panel with sawn foliated ornaments. The 1-story gallery spanning the façade has a concrete deck, turned posts with corner brackets and a plain balustrade. The gallery's high shed roof has a sunburst ornament at each end and a gablet with sunburst ornament pierces the roof above the entrance. In the upper half story is a wide segmental-arched opening filled with a pair of round-arched 1/1 wood windows and the paneled mullion rests on a plinth block and is topped by a triangular sawn ornament with applied bullseye molding. Operable, round-arched louvered wood blinds are at these windows, but no other windows have shutters, although hardware indicates that at one time some did. On the west wall of the north and south wings is a 1/1 window.
- a. Garage; Noncontributing
The 1-story, 1-car, front-gabled garage has a concrete foundation and cement fiberboard walls. Paneled metal overhead doors are on the west and east façades. The garage appears to be less than 50 years old.
86. 315 North Sixth Street; Federal; 1858; Contributing
This diminutive 1½-story, painted brick, Federal style structure has a side-gabled roof with parapeted end walls and the roof is trimmed with a denticulated brick frieze. The coursed rusticated stone foundation has also been painted. At the north end of the façade is a wood door with 4 raised panels and the door is flanked by 3-light sidelights set above paneled skirts. A 7-light transom spans the door and sidelights and a stone lintel is above the transom. The door opens directly onto a set of steps. To the left of the entrance are two 6/6 wood windows with stone lintels and lug sills and the windows are flanked by operable louvered wood shutters.
- a. Carport; 2008; Noncontributing
Opening onto the alley, the carport has plain wood posts supporting a gable roof. It was built in 2008.
87. 317 North Sixth Street; Federal; circa 1860; Contributing
Situated on an elevated lot, this diminutive 1½-story, painted brick, Federal style structure has a side-gabled roof trimmed with a brick entablature with a denticulated frieze. An exterior end chimney is at the east end of the north elevation, while interior end chimneys with corbelled caps are on the south end of the front slope of the roof and both ends of the rear slope. On the front slope is a gabled dormer with two 6/6 windows and the walls are clad with shingles that create a circular pattern. At the south end of the façade is a wood door with 4 raised panels and it is flanked by 3-light sidelights set above paneled skirts. An 11-light transom spans the opening and the frontispiece is composed of plain pilasters supporting an entablature. The door opens onto a concrete stairway. To the right are two 6/6 wood

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windows with painted stone lintels and lug sills and operable louvered wood blinds are at the windows of the front and side elevations.

- a. Summer Kitchen; circa 1860; Contributing
The 2-story, gabled, painted brick building appears to have served as a kitchen. A brick chimney straddles the ridge of the roof. A 6-light window is on the north and west elevations, but the other elevations were not visible. The building appears to be contemporary with the house.
- b. Garage; Noncontributing
The 1-car, side-gabled, frame garage has a paneled-and-glazed overhead door, a concrete foundation and vertical board walls. It appears to be less than 50 years old.
88. 320-322 North Sixth Street; Folk Victorian; 1905; Contributing (Photo 7)
Facing west, this 2½-story, cruciform-plan duplex rests on a coursed rusticated stone foundation and the walls are finished with brick. The structure is crowned by a high hip roof with wide overhanging eaves and on the front slope is a hipped dormer with 2 single-light windows and battered walls clad with vinyl siding. An interior end chimney is at each side slope while another is at the east slope of the rear gabled wing. The center 2 bays of the first floor of the 4-bay façade have half-glazed doors topped by single-light transoms and paneled wood storm doors with ball-and-rod spindles are at each entrance. The outer bays and the 4 openings of the second floor have 1/1 wood windows with cast stone lug sills and the windows were replaced in 2011. Openings are segmental-arched with radiating voussoirs and the windows are protected by louvered wooden blinds. Spanning the façade is a 1-story gallery with stone foundation piers in-filled with framed lattice panels, wooden deck, balustrade with turned balusters, turned posts with corner brackets and shed roof. The west walls of the projecting north and south wings hold a 1/1 window on each floor.
89. 326 North Sixth Street, Edwin F. and Louisa K. Huncker House; Queen Anne Free Classic; Carl Bull & Son; 1905; Contributing (Photo 7)
This 2-story, Queen Anne Free Classic style house rests on a coursed rusticated stone foundation and the brick walls are in a running bond. The high hip roof has wide overhanging eaves and lower intersecting cross gables are on all slopes but the rear. The gable ends are pedimented and the tympanum of each is finished with scalloped wood shingles. A corbelled brick chimney straddles the ridge of the main hip roof and an interior end brick chimney pierces the east slope of the rear hipped wing. The gabled wing of the 2-bay façade projects only slightly. At the north end is a pair of paneled-and-glazed wood doors topped by art glass transoms and to the right is a wide 1/1 wood window. All openings except the entrance are segmental-arched and topped by radiating voussoirs. The 1-story, ¾-width gallery features a wooden stair and deck, balustrade with turned balusters, and Doric columns and half columns supporting a high hip roof with wide overhanging eaves. The second floor has two 1/1 windows with sills formed by a cast stone belt course and in the front gable end is a pair of ventilators. The side elevations are highlighted by 2-story, polygonal, cutaway gabled bays. According to the St. Charles County Historical Society's address file, this house was built in 1905 by Carl Bull & Son, architects, builders and contractors for Edwin F. and Louisa K. Huncker.
- a. Garage; circa 1923; Contributing
Built circa 1923, the 1-story, frame 1-car garage has narrow weatherboard siding and a hip roof. A paneled metal overhead door is on the east façade, a vertical-board man door and a 2/2 wood window are on the south elevation, and a 2/2 wood window is on the north elevation. A gabled addition finished with vertical board siding extends from the west end of the south elevation, giving the garage an L shape.

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90. 329 North Sixth Street; Colonial Revival; 1904; Contributing

Located on a large corner lot, this 2½-story Colonial Revival house rests on a rock-faced stone foundation laid in a random pattern. Segmental-arched openings in the foundation hold 2-light windows topped by brick radiating voussoirs. The brick walls are in a running bond and the mortar is tinted to match the bricks. The high bellcast hip roof, which has wide overhanging eaves, is pierced by 2 interior end brick chimneys on the north and 2 on the south. The hip-roofed dormer on the front slope has a double-hung window with muntins arranged in 2 “X” patterns in the upper sash. The hipped dormer on the north slope has a ventilator. The L-shaped façade has a wide 1/1 wood window in the projecting south end and to the north are the entrance and a small 1/1 wood window. The wood door has a single light set above 6 square panels and there is a single-light transom. The door and windows on all but the façade are set in segmental-arched openings topped by radiating voussoirs, but the windows on the façade have flat-arched openings topped by jack arches. The 2-bay portico has a concrete deck, brick railing with stone coping, and Doric columns resting upon the railing and supporting a shed roof. The second floor has two 1/1 wood windows. The windows and entrance have rock-faced stone lug sills. Louvered wood blinds are on the windows of the façade only.

a. Garage: Noncontributing

The 1-story, 2-car, side-gabled, frame garage has a high concrete foundation and vinyl-clad walls. A paneled metal overhead door is on the north façade. The garage is less than 50 years old.

b. Garage; circa 1923; Contributing

Built circa 1923, this 1-story, 1-car, front-gabled, frame garage has a concrete foundation and board-and-batten walls. The paneled-and-glazed wood overhead door is on the west façade.

91. 332 North Sixth Street; Folk Victorian; 1904; Contributing (Photo 7)

Located on a corner lot, this house is a 1½-story, cross-gabled, brick Folk Victorian style structure that rests on a coursed rusticated stone foundation pierced by single-light windows. The brick walls are in a running bond pattern. The high hipped roof has lower intersecting cross gables and is trimmed with a denticulated brick cornice with returns. A brick chimney straddles the ridge of the hip roof and on the north slope is a gabled dormer that has a 1/1 wood window flanked by wide pilasters with raised panels, and a triangular-shaped molding and a jigsawn gable ornament are in the gable end. In the southern bay of the façade is a half-glazed paneled wood door with single-light transom and there is also an 8-light paneled wood storm door. At the entrance is a 1-bay portico that has a wooden deck, balustrade with turned balusters, turned posts and half-posts with corner brackets and a high hipped roof. To the north is a pair of 1/1 wood windows separated by a fluted mullion with plinth blocks and in the gable end is a pair of 1/1 windows. Openings are segmental-arched with radiating voussoirs and lug sills and above each window and transom is an incised panel with foliated pattern. On the west wall of each of the projecting side wings is a 1/1 window. This house was built in 1904 by August Holtgraeve, an employee of ACF.

92. 400 North Sixth Street, Benton School; Neoclassical Revival; John Hackmann, 1896-1897; Contributing (Photo 8)

Benton School is a 2½-story, brick, Classical Revival style building that has a coursed rock-faced stone foundation pierced by 2-light windows with large rock-faced stone lintels and cast stone sills. The brick walls are in a running bond and have terra cotta and cast stone ornamentation. The truncated hip roof, which is trimmed with a denticulated frieze, originally had a widow’s walk and a central domed cupola, but they were destroyed during a tornado in 1915. A shallow gabled wing with pedimented gable end projects from the center of the façade while shallow hipped wings project from the center of the side elevations. Brick interior end chimneys are on the west side of the projecting hipped wings. The first floor of the façade has a central entrance located in the front-gabled wing, the first floor of which is

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decorated with brick quoins. The wall and foundation between the quoins are slightly recessed. The entrance was originally recessed within the large round-arched opening, but in 1960 it was enclosed to create a vestibule. The opening holds a pair of half-glazed doors recessed between single-light sidelights and above the door and sidelights is a 6-light fanlight. To each side of the fanlight is an ornamental terra cotta rosette and a corbelled brick frieze is above the entrance between the quoins. The doors open onto a small recessed porch and a stairway with stone steps. To each side of the projecting gabled wing are three 1/1 windows topped by single-light transoms and a continuous cast stone sill extends under each group of 3 windows. Two cast stone belt courses above the entrance form a sign panel, which holds the name of the building, "Benton School." Above the sign panel are four 1/1 windows topped by single-light transoms and above each of these windows is a round-arched terra cotta panel with foliated design bordered by a bead-and-reel molding. Above these windows is a cast stone belt course, above which are 4 rectangular ventilators. On the second floor of the façade, to each side of the front-gabled wing, are three 1/1 windows with single-light transoms and cast stone sills. The area between the first and second floor windows have recessed panels and under these are bead and reel moldings. The side elevations match the main façade except for the projecting wings, which have hipped roofs. The first floor of the projecting wings have a ½-glazed door with single-light sidelights and fanlight and a pair of 1/1 windows with single-light transoms. These 2 openings are set within a slightly recessed area framed by quoins and topped by a corbelled brick frieze. Above each door is a round terra cotta plaque with the date of construction, 1896. In the second floor are 2 pairs of 1/1 windows with single-light transoms topped by round-arched terra cotta panels with foliated design. Two belt courses are below the second floor windows and 1 is above. In the attic story are 2 single-light windows. The school was built in 1896-1897 by John Hackmann for \$17,420. Originally a high school, the building served as an elementary school from 1901 until its closing in 2007. It was rehabilitated in 2008 for use as the administrative center for the St. Charles School District.

93. 401 North Sixth Street, Rudolph and Emily Goebel House; Federal with Italianate addition; 1860 & 1881; Noncontributing

The south half of this house was built in 1860 and the north half appears to have been added in 1881. The south half is a 1½-story, side-gabled, brick Federal style structure with raised basement and brick water table. The roof is trimmed with a denticulated frieze and a parapeted end wall with 2 chimneys is at the south end. The north half of the house is a 2-story brick structure with raised basement and flat roof trimmed with an ornate bracketed metal entablature. Two interior end chimneys are on the south wall and another is on the north. A historic photograph at the St. Charles County Historical Society shows that the entrance originally opened into the first floor, but it has been lowered to the basement level. The original frontispiece was composed of pilasters supporting an entablature, but the present frontispiece has a broken pediment. The doorway opened onto a raised, uncovered porch that extended from the entrance to the north, across the front of the addition. However, it has been replaced with a full-width gallery that has a concrete deck at ground level and fluted aluminum columns supporting a flat roof. The windows have been replaced with 1/1 windows on the basement level, 6/6 windows on the first floor, and 1/1 windows in the second floor. The windows in the original portion of the house have cast iron sills and the windows on the south elevation also have ornate cast iron lintels but those on the façade have been removed. The historic photograph shows that windows of the addition were set in segmental-arched openings, but these have been changed to flat arches. The house, which is noncontributing due to the extensive alterations, was built in 1860 for Rudolph and Emily Goebel. He operated a photography business for 60 years and documented many important local events and views of the city.

a. Garage: Noncontributing

The 1-story, 3-car garage has a cross-gabled roof, high concrete foundation and vinyl-clad walls. Two paneled metal overhead doors are at the basement level of the south façade and a 1/1 vinyl window is

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centered on the first floor. Attached to the rear of the garage is a front-gabled, frame 1-car garage with paneled metal overhead door that opens onto the alley. The garage appears to be less than 50 years old.

94. 409 North Sixth Street; Bungalow; 1933; Contributing

Built in 1933, this 1½-story, side-gabled brick bungalow rests on a scored concrete foundation. Large gabled dormers with bands of 3 double-hung windows pierce the front and rear slopes of the roof and an interior brick chimney with concrete cap is also on the rear slope. The roof of the house and those of the dormers have wide overhanging eaves. The walls of the dormers are clad with vinyl siding and the windows have muntins arranged around the perimeter of the upper and lower sashes. The 2-bay façade has a pair of windows in the left bay and the entrance in the right. Unlike the dormer windows, the windows throughout the first floor have upper sashes with muntins arranged around the perimeter but lower sashes with a single light. The Craftsman style wood door has 6 small lights set above 2 tall panels. The transom has been covered, but the entrance retains its original 6-light sidelights (2 small lights at the top and bottom, with 2 tall lights between). A full-width gallery spans the façade and on both the front and south sides is a wide concrete stair flanked by brick knee walls with concrete copings. At the top of the front stairway are brick pedestals with concrete caps and at each corner of the porch are battered brick piers that support the basket-handle arched stucco frieze that trims the shed roof. The piers, which extend to the ground, have plain concrete caps and the imposts of the arches are corbelled bricks with stucco caps. The gallery has a concrete deck and a plain brick railing with concrete coping.

a. Garage: Noncontributing

The 2-car, front-gabled frame garage is finished with vinyl siding. A paneled metal overhead door is on the west façade and there are no openings on the side elevations. The garage is less than 50 years old.

95. 417 North Sixth Street; Federal; circa 1860; Contributing

This 2½-story Federal style house has a brick foundation, brick walls in a 5-course common bond and a side-gabled roof with parapeted end walls that have paired chimneys. At the north end of the façade is the entrance and 1/1 replacement windows with wood lintels and lug sills are in the other 2 bays. The entrance, which has a deep paneled reveal, has had its transom and sidelights covered and its door replaced. The half-glazed wood door, which appears to date from the turn-of-the-twentieth century, has a horizontal panel and 2 vertical panels set under the glazing, and above is a triangular panel with incising. To each side of the door is a pilaster with molded capital and base and the frontispiece also has classical pilasters but turned half-posts have been applied over them. The door opens onto a concrete stoop. The second floor has a half-glazed, paneled wood door in the northern bay and two 1/1 windows. A railing has been placed over the door since there is no balcony. The house is shown without a porch on the 1869 Bird's Eye View of the city and on the 1900, 1929 and 1947 Sanborn maps, but the 1909 and 1917 maps show a 1-story, 1-bay porch. Physical evidence indicates that at one time a 1-story, full-width porch had been added. Stylistically the house appears to date to circa 1860.

96. 423 North Sixth Street; One-story gabled apartment building; 1970; Noncontributing

Rather than facing the street, this 1-story, 6-unit, gabled, brick apartment building faces north toward the neighboring property. The front-gabled street elevation has a single window opening, which is a 2-light sliding window. The north façade has 6 half-glazed doors and 6 picture windows (d-ww-dd-ww-dd-ww-d), and an inset full-length gallery spans the north elevation.

97. 427 North Sixth Street; Mid-Century Modern; circa 1976; Noncontributing

Built circa 1976, this 1-story office building has walls finished in a combination of brick and wood. The entrance is in the south side elevation, facing the neighboring property rather than the street. The wall of the street elevation is in a dog-tooth pattern, with an unglazed opening at the south end and 4 single-light

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windows to the north. The area underneath and to 1 side of each window is finished with painted vertical board. The wall of this elevation is brick except for a band of stained vertical board siding above the 4 windows and the brick wall at the southern bay projects above the roof. Located on the south elevation, which is finished with vertical board siding, is a pair of 15-panel wood doors flanked by single-light windows, and there is another door at the west end of the elevation. The gable end projects over the eastern 3 openings to create a covered porch, and the gable roof extends over the remainder of the elevation and is supported by plain posts.

98. 431 North Sixth Street, St. Charles Fire Department; Two-Part Vertical Block; 1926; Contributing
Located on a corner lot, this 2-story brick building has a concrete foundation and a flat roof encircled by a parapet with cast stone coping. The building is T-shaped, but the crosspiece of the T, which is at the rear of the building, only extends slightly beyond the base. An interior end chimney is on the east side of the north wing. On the façade the brick walls are in a running bond, while on the side elevations they are in a Flemish stretcher bond pattern, with alternating headers and stretchers every sixth course. A belt course of soldier bricks and cast stone is slightly below the top of the first floor openings of the façade and it wraps around the east end of the north elevation. The façade features 3 paneled-and-glazed wood overhead doors on the first level and 3 groups of three 1/1 windows on the second. The top of each door is trimmed with a soldier course of bricks with cast stone corner blocks and a single soldier course spans the top of the second floor windows and has at each end a pair of corbelled cast stone brackets. Windows have cast stone sills. A sign panel created by projecting bricks is above the windows and 4 cast concrete diamond-shaped ornaments are within the panel. Above the sign panel is a cast stone cornice, above which is a soldier course of bricks and a diamond-shaped cast stone plaque with the construction date of 1926.

SIXTH STREET, SOUTH

99. 115 South Sixth Street, Immanuel Lutheran Church; Gothic Revival; Johann Heinrich Stumberg, architect; Griese and Weile (Cincinnati), builders/contractors; 1867; Contributing (Photo 9)
Prominently situated at the southwest corner of Sixth and Jefferson Streets, this red brick, Gothic Revival church has a symmetrical 3-bay façade that has tiered buttresses that flank at an angle the projecting central entry bay and tier up to visually support the steeple. The rusticated limestone foundation is capped by a sloped dressed limestone water table. The water table and other limestone details on the building have been painted, including the capstones on the tiered ledges on the buttresses, stone defining the entry arch, the pilaster capitals on the main entry, the window sills, and the pyramidal finial details on each corner of the facade. The main entry has a Gothic-arched opening flanked by pilaster-like strips that support the brick and limestone hood mold. The oversized doorway has paired 6-panel wood doors with a stained glass transom above. Simple limestone waterfall steps with iron railings descend from the door. Above the entry is a large Gothic-arched tracery stained glass window and above this window, piercing through the end gabled roof, is the belfry in the square base of the steeple, which has an additional tier of angled buttresses at each corner above the roofline. Extending out to the buttresses are continuous limestone sills on the tracery window as well as the belfry openings, which are Gothic-arched openings with paired Gothic-arched vents. Above the belfry openings is a soldier course of brick framed with projecting brick to separate this level from the round clock face, and at the top of the square tower is a crenellated cornice. The 8-sided steeple flares out at the square base and has gabled attic dormers with trefoil-arched louvered vent openings. A cross is on top of the steeple. Each side of the bell tower and steeple are treated the same. The facets of the steeple are highlighted with painted divisions between the asphalt roof sections. Flanking the entry bay are secondary doorways, also with Gothic-arched openings and stained glass transoms above paired 5-panel wood doors. These too have limestone waterfall stairs.

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Above each of these flanking entries is a Gothic-arched tracery stained glass window. At each corner of the façade are tiered buttresses to the east and to the side that extend up to a square brick finial-like detail that has stone courses separating the 3 tiers and a pyramidal stone cap. The roofline on the façade is highlighted by a brick dentil-like course with square recessed decorative panels. On the north street elevation is a brick crenellated cornice and 7 brick buttresses divide the wall into 6 bays, each with stained glass lancet windows. In 1978 a 1-story brick addition was constructed on the south side of the church to house the Lutheran Center. It has a flat parapeted roof with a denticulated brick cornice under the concrete coping. This portion of the façade is divided into 8 bays, with each of the northern 5 bays containing a lancet window with a painted concrete sill. The sixth bay, which is defined by brick pilasters that project through the parapet, has a large Gothic-arched doorway with a tracery transom over the paired entry doors. The bay to the south has no opening and the southernmost bay has a slightly projecting square tower that extends 1½-stories, with a nearly full-height lancet window on the façade.

100. 120 South Sixth Street; Colonial Revival influence; circa 1953; Contributing

This 1-story, frame pyramidal house rests on a poured concrete foundation and retains its original asbestos shingle siding. On the rear slope is a brick chimney with a corbelled cap. The 3-bay façade has a central 6-panel door with a simple lintel and to each side is a pair of 3/1 wood windows framed by wood batten shutters. The door opens onto a concrete stoop with flanking metal railings.

a. Garage; circa 1953; Contributing

This frame, 1-car, front-gabled garage has a poured concrete foundation and original asbestos shingle siding. The overhead door is a replacement metal paneled door.

SEVENTH STREET, NORTH

101. 407 North Seventh Street; Minimal Traditional; circa 1947; Contributing

Facing east, this diminutive, 1-story, side-gabled frame Minimal Traditional house has weatherboard siding and the foundation is obscured by a metal skirt. At the south end of the 4-bay façade is a 6-panel door that opens onto a concrete stoop. To the right of the doorway is a 6/6 wood window, a small 1/1 window, and a 2/2 window (lights arranged horizontally).

102. 411 North Seventh Street; Minimal Traditional; 1952; Contributing

Built in 1952, this small 1-story frame Minimal Traditional house has a concrete foundation, vinyl-sided walls, and a medium-pitched, side-gabled roof with wide overhanging eaves. The 3-bay façade has a central multi-light wood door that opens onto a 1-bay stoop with wood deck and a wooden picket fence with gate serves as a railing. To the left of the door is a short pair of 2/2 wood windows (lights arranged horizontally) and to the right is a pair of 1/1 windows.

a. Carport; Noncontributing

The 1-car carport with plain wood posts supporting a sloped metal roof appears to be modern.

SEVENTH STREET, SOUTH

103. 111 South Seventh Street; Colonial Revival influence; circa 1943; Noncontributing

This 1½-story frame house rests on a scored concrete foundation and is clad with vinyl siding. The north wing was added in 2000, giving the house an L shape. There is a central interior brick chimney and an exterior end brick chimney is on the gabled north elevation. The 3-bay façade has a central modern

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paneled door that has panels of varying sizes and the door is flanked by replacement 6/1 vinyl windows. A gabled porch spans the left 2 bays and features a scored concrete foundation, concrete deck, vinyl box columns, vinyl balustrade with rectangular balusters, and a round ventilator in the gable end. A 6/6 window is in the upper half story of the façade. The 2000 north addition is side gabled and on the east façade are two 6/1 windows and a gabled dormer with a 6/6 window. This house is noncontributing due to the replacement windows, door, and porch details; the vinyl siding; and addition.

a. Garage; Noncontributing

The 1-car gabled garage has vinyl-clad walls. The paneled wood overhead door faces west onto the alley. On the south elevation is an attached 1-car carport that has a shed roof supported by plain posts. The garage is noncontributing due to the vinyl siding and carport addition.

104. 117 South Seventh Street; Gable Front; circa 1885; Contributing

Situated on a narrow elevated lot, this 1½-story, front-gabled, painted brick house rests on a low stuccoed foundation. The 3-bay façade has a central Craftsman style wood door (3 lights over 2 vertical panels) that opens onto a concrete stoop protected by a gabled hood supported by console brackets and the hood has a segmental-arched fascia and soffit. To each side of the doorway is a 3/1 wood window that, like the door, is set within a segmental arched opening capped by radiating voussoirs. In the front gable is a 3/1 window set within a flat-arched opening and the 2-light basement windows are also set within flat-arched openings. On each side slope of the roof is a shed dormer with two 3/1 windows and the walls of the dormers are clad in asphalt roofing shingles. An interior painted brick chimney pierces the shed roof of the left dormer. The 3/1 windows, dormers, and the front door and its gabled hood do not appear to be original but are historic alterations, likely dating to the 1930s or 1940s during the district's historic period. The house appears to have been built in the 1880s.

105. Immanuel Lutheran School, 120 South Seventh Street; Modern; 1952-1956; Contributing

This 3-story Modernist school building has a flat roof. The original long, rectangular classroom building was built in 1952-1956. The orange colored brick building is banded horizontally with very wide flat canopies above the second floor on the east, south and west elevations. There is an equally deep flat canopy at the roofline, which is clad with copper edging. The corner entrance has a wide flat-roofed canopy that projects from the south and east elevations and is supported by a brick corner pier. The recessed glazed aluminum doors face east. The south elevation bears the aluminum lettering, "Immanuel Lutheran School," above the corner entry and also has a rectangular bank of windows below the second floor canopy that consists of 3 levels of paired plate glass windows to each side of a wide section of concrete panels (scored to divide them into panels of the same size as the plate glass and concrete spandrels between the window levels). A cornerstone at the west end of this elevation has the date 1952 and the phrase "Feed My Lambs, John 21:15." The west elevation along South Seventh Street is divided into 8 bays, with the fifth bay from the south end being subdivided by an additional brick pier. It has a series of plate glass windows adjacent to bottom hopper aluminum windows in each bay. Below the second floor canopy are concrete panels that project slightly and extend to the top of the second floor windows. In the fifth bay is a projecting entry with a flat roof canopy (at the same level as the second floor canopy). This entry has a brick wall on the south side and pipe railings on the roof and second floor entry level, which has a concrete ramp that extends along the wall toward the north across the next 3 bays. The first floor of this entry is a poured concrete room with a small 2-light aluminum window on the west side. There is an additional railing and shallow ramp on the south side that accesses the first floor entry. The second floor has a triple aluminum commercial door with transom. At the north end of the school is the 3-story gymnasium addition that was built in 1968. It has the same orange brick walls and a projecting flat canopy at the roofline, but the street elevation walls along Seventh and Jefferson are windowless, with simple brick piers dividing the west wall into 4 bays and the north wall into 7 bays.

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Some of the north bays have brick patterned into religious symbols. The east elevation has a 1-story, flat roofed section that has an additional projecting flat canopy. It contains 2 pairs of glazed aluminum doors connected by a transom. Each pair is surrounded by a dressed limestone surround.

106. 121 South Seventh Street; Federal influence; circa 1880; Contributing

Situated on an elevated lot shaded by mature trees, this 1½-story, painted brick cottage has a side-gabled roof that has cornice returns and a denticulated frieze. The north end of the rear slope of the roof is pierced by an interior end brick chimney and on the north elevation is an exterior end brick chimney. The 3-bay façade has a central single-leaf paneled wood door with single-light transom and it is protected by a round-arched hood supported by knee braces. The hood was probably added in the 1920s or 1930s. The door opens onto a brick stoop that extends across the left 2 bays, and the stair to the stoop is also brick and has a sloping brick knee wall on its east side and a brick retaining wall on the west. To each side of the entrance is a 2/2, double-hung wood window framed by wooden louvered blinds. Openings throughout the house are segmental-arched and have radiating voussoirs and the windows have lug sills. The 2/2 windows and single-light transom indicate a construction date of circa 1880.

a. Outbuilding; Noncontributing

The 1-story, gabled outbuilding is clad with vertical board siding. A privacy fence obscures most of the building but on the west wall is a 2-part or Dutch door of vertical board panels and above the door is a small rectangular opening. The structure was built after 1947 and does not appear to be historic.

107. 133 South Seventh Street, Immanuel Lutheran Children's Center; Modern; 1971; Noncontributing

Built in 1971 as the office of W.K. Hall, a dermatologist, this 1-story brick structure has a gable-on-hip roof (the gable is stepped) that is clad in copper and has widely overhanging boxed eaves finished with narrow wooden slats. The façade features a plain metal door with single-light sidelight and above the door and sidelight are 3 decorative panels. A concrete stoop and handicap ramp are at the entrance. The south elevation has 2 pairs of single-light windows on the east end and a band of 3 single-light windows on the west end. Above the windows are ornate decorative panels, and the mullions between each of the paired windows are adorned with small, rectangular, decorative panels.

EIGHTH STREET, NORTH

108. 118 North Eighth Street; Minimal Victorian; circa 1900; Contributing

Situated on a small tree-shaded lot, this 1½-story, gable-front-and-wing form frame cottage has a clipped cross-gable roof and brick foundation. A full-width wraparound porch highlights the façade and features brick foundation piers in-filled with latticework, a wooden deck and stairs, turned posts and modern lattice railing. The walls of the house are weatherboard where they are protected by the wraparound porch, but vinyl siding has been installed on the other elevations. At the north end of the 2-bay façade is a single-leaf, paneled-and-glazed door (3 horizontal raised panels under the single light and 1 above). The top panel on the door is incised and a single-light transom is above the door. To the right of the entrance is a 1/1 double-hung wood window and a 1/1 wood window in both the south and west walls open onto the south portion of the wraparound porch. In the front gable end is a 1/1 window.

109. 202 North Eighth Street; Ranch; circa 1968; Noncontributing

This 1-story Ranch house has a concrete foundation and low side-gabled roof with deep boxed eaves. The walls are finished with variegated bricks and the gable ends are clad with lapped siding. The house is L-shaped, with the garage at the north end being narrower than the remainder of the house. The center bay of the asymmetrical 5-bay façade has a 3-panel wood door that opens onto a concrete stoop, to the

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left are two 2-light sliding windows that open onto the garage and a matching window is in the far right bay. Immediately south of the doorway is a bay window with large single-light picture window flanked by 1/1 sash in the canted corners.

110. 351 North Eighth Street; Ranch; circa 1953; Noncontributing

This 1-story Ranch house has a low side-gabled roof with an intersecting front gable, concrete foundation and vinyl-sided walls. The central 6-panel door opens onto a 1-bay concrete stoop with wrought iron railing. To the left is a 6/6 window and to the right is a band of three 6/6 windows, all replacements. The house is noncontributing due to the vinyl siding and replacement windows.

a. Garage: Noncontributing

The front-gabled, 1-car frame garage has vinyl-clad walls and a replacement paneled metal overhead door on the east façade. The garage is noncontributing due to the vinyl siding and replacement door.

111. 415 North Eighth Street; Gable Front; circa 1940; Contributing

Built circa 1940, this 1½-story, frame vernacular Gable Front house rests on a scored concrete foundation and the walls are clad with vinyl siding. A hipped dormer with wide overhanging eaves, 1/1 window, and walls clad with asphalt roofing shingles is on each of the side slopes of the steeply-pitched, front-gabled roof. One of the most distinguishing features of the house is its 1-bay recessed porch, which has a plain wood post and balustrade with turned balusters, and opening onto this porch is a paneled door topped by a single-light transom. In the other bay of the 2-bay façade is a pair of 1/1 windows and in the upper half story is another 1/1 window.

EIGHTH STREET, SOUTH

112. 115 South Eighth Street; Cape Cod; circa 1939; Contributing (Photo 10)

Built close to the street, this 1½-story, side-gabled, brick, Cape Cod cottage is 3 bays wide. The roof has wide overhanging eaves and the rear slope is pierced by a central interior brick chimney. The foundation is scored concrete and the brick walls are in a running bond pattern. The central half-glazed wooden door (9 lights over 2 vertical panels) is protected by a gabled hood supported by console brackets, and the fascia and soffit of the gable are segmental arched. The door opens onto a 1-bay stoop framed by stepped brick knee walls with concrete copings. To each side of the entrance is a pair of wood 6/1 double-hung sash with cast stone lug sills.

a. Garage; circa 1938; Contributing

The garage is shared with the neighboring house at 803 Jefferson Street. The 1947 Sanborn map shows that these 2 houses were on a single parcel at that time and the garage is shown on this map. At some point after 1947 the lot was subdivided, with the garage straddling the property line. It is a 1-story, frame, side-gabled structure with 2 paneled metal overhead doors on the east façade.

113. 120 South Eighth Street; Bungalow; circa 1923; Noncontributing

Originally only 1-story, this front-gabled brick bungalow is now 2 stories due to a large, front-gabled, partial-width, frame rooftop addition. Above the poured concrete foundation, the brick walls are in a Flemish stretcher bond pattern, with alternating headers and stretchers every seventh row. The roof has wide overhanging eaves and a bracketed fascia in the front gable. In the center bay of the 3-bay façade is a wooden door with large oval light and a transom and to each side is an 8/1 double-hung window, with the muntin configuration of the upper sash being 4 short lights over 4 tall lights. The ¾-length gabled porch has a concrete deck, a concrete stairway flanked by brick knee walls with concrete copings, and

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battered box columns resting upon the closed brick porch railing with concrete coping. The porch's gable roof is slightly lower than the main roof of the house and the gable end is clad in vinyl. The bungalow is noncontributing due to the rooftop addition.

- a. Outbuilding; Noncontributing
At the southeast corner of the property is a small structure with crimped metal walls and gambrel roof of crimped metal. The east end of the building is covered with lattice. The building is not historic.
114. 123 South Eighth Street; Late Victorian; circa 1895; Contributing (Photo 10)
Originally a duplex, this 1½-story painted brick house has been converted into a single-family residence. The steep side-gabled roof is trimmed with a frieze having corbelled dentils and cornice returns. The front slope of the roof has 2 gabled dormers with 1/1 windows. To each side of the windows is molded trim with plinth blocks and bullseye corner blocks and in each gable end is a jigsawn ornament. The 4-bay façade originally had doors in the center 2 bays and windows in the outer bays, but the left door has been converted to a window. The single-leaf door, which is located in the second bay from the right, is a replacement 4-panel wood door with fanlight in the upper part and a stained glass transom is above the door. In the other bays are replacement 1/1 windows and those in the outer 2 bays have flat jack arches, lug sills, and louvered wooden blinds. The center 2 bays are protected by a porch with wooden deck, chamfered porch posts, corner brackets, jigsawn balustrade and hip roof. An exterior end brick chimney is on the north elevation.
- a. Outbuilding; circa 1895 with circa 1923 addition; Contributing
This long, narrow 1-story structure was built in 2 phases. The west half is the original section and has board-and-batten siding and a standing seam metal roof. Added circa 1923, the east half has a corrugated metal roof and vertical board walls. The roof is gabled, but its north slope is much steeper than the south slope. On the north elevation is a single opening in the addition that contains a hinged vertical board shutter, and on the west elevation is a man door. The original use of the building is unknown.
- b. Garage; circa 1923; Contributing
Built circa 1923, this 1-story, L-shaped structure has a shed roof topped by an interior brick chimney. The walls are board-and-batten and the roof is standing seam metal. On the north façade is a board-and-batten, sliding garage door, and to its right is a hinged board-and-batten man door.
115. 124 South Eighth Street; Minimal Italianate; circa 1900; Noncontributing
Situated on a corner lot, this 2-story brick building has been clad in aluminum siding, but the corbelled brick cornice is exposed. The house has a random rubble stone foundation and a low-pitched hip roof that is pierced on its south slope by a large interior brick chimney. Within the L of the 4-bay façade is a 1-story, 1-bay porch with a wood deck, slender Italianate box columns and pilasters, plain balustrade and a shed roof. Opening onto the porch is a modern 8-panel metal door with a small rectangular light and to each side of the door is a 3-light sidelight with paneled skirt. Windows throughout the house have been replaced with 1/1 windows, many of them being undersized with in-fill underneath. Stone lug sills are at each window. To the left of the entrance is a window and to the right, in the projecting portion of the façade, are 2. The second floor has 4 windows aligned with the first floor openings. The house is noncontributing due to the aluminum siding over the brick and replacement of the windows.
116. 125 South Eighth Street; Late Victorian; circa 1895; Contributing (Photo 10)
Positioned on a narrow but deep lot, this 2½-story brick house is crowned by a high hip roof with intersecting cross gables. Two-light basement windows topped by radiating brick voussoirs pierce the stone foundation. The gables on the façade (east) and north elevations are clipped, and the north and

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south gables are pedimented while the front gable has cornice returns and deep, wide eaves. The bricks on the façade are in a running bond, but those on the other elevations are 5-course common bond. All openings are segmental arched with radiating voussoirs and windows throughout are 1/1 replacement sash. The entrance is in the northernmost bay of the 3-bay façade and it is recessed from the other 2 bays, which are in the projecting front gabled portion of the building. The single-leaf replacement door has an oval-shaped, leaded glass panel and above is a segmental-arched stained glass transom. The entryway is protected by a porch featuring a concrete deck and stairs, turned posts, corner brackets, balustrade with turned balusters, and a shed roof.

a. Garage; Noncontributing

The front-gabled, 2-car frame garage has vinyl-clad walls and the overhead door on the west façade is a modern paneled metal door. There is a shed-roofed addition on the north elevation. The vinyl siding and the replacement garage door, along with the addition, render this building noncontributing.

117. 131 South Eighth Street; Massed Plan, Side Gabled; circa 1900; Noncontributing (Photo 10)

Located on a small corner lot, this 1-story, frame side-gabled house has a full-width inset gallery with a wooden deck, plain wood box columns, and wood balustrade with "X" crosspieces between the hand and foot rails. The foundation has been parged and on the south elevation the concrete is sloped significantly from the house to the public sidewalk and appears to form buttresses, with the two 2-light basement windows deeply recessed. The walls of the house have been clad with wide aluminum siding. A brick chimney straddles the roof ridge. A half-glazed wood door is located in the second bay from the left and the other 3 bays feature 1/1 windows that appear to be wood. The aluminum siding has a very wide reveal that likely does not match the historic siding and the foundation treatment on the south elevation creates a buttress-like effect; therefore, the house is noncontributing.

a. Garage; circa 1923; Contributing

The 1-car, front-gabled frame garage is clad in aluminum siding and has bead-board garage doors on the south façade facing Madison Street. A 4-light window is on the west elevation.

NINTH STREET, NORTH

118. 115 North Ninth Street; Bungalow; circa 1927; Contributing (Photo 11)

Situated on an elevated lot, this 1½-story, brick bungalow has a concrete foundation and steep side-gabled roof with wide overhanging eaves. The textured bricks are in a running bond pattern and directly above the concrete foundation on each side elevation are stretcher and soldier courses of smooth bricks that form a water table. The rear slope of the roof is pierced by a central interior brick chimney and large gabled dormers are on both slopes. The front dormer has a band of three 4/1 wood windows, while the rear dormer has a pair, and in the gable ends of the house and dormers are diamond-shaped ventilators. The gable ends and the dormers are clad in vinyl siding. The 3-bay façade has a central glazed wood Craftsman door with 6 lights (3 short lights over 3 tall lights). The façade is asymmetrical, with the south window being set further away from the doorway than the north window. Windows throughout the house are 4/1 wood sash, except those in the basement are 3-light hopper windows, and the first floor windows have brick lug sills. The full-width gallery has brick pedestals and piers that extend to the ground, lattice panels under the wood deck, a concrete stairway flanked by brick knee walls, a wood balustrade with wide flat balusters, and a shed roof with Tudor-arched frieze.

a. Garage; circa 1927; Contributing

The 2-car, frame, front-gabled garage has 2 sliding, vertical-board garage doors on the south façade.

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119. 117 North Ninth Street; Bungalow; circa 1928; Contributing (Photo 11)

Built circa 1928, this 1-story bungalow has a concrete foundation pierced by 3-light hopper windows and the walls are variegated bricks in a running bond pattern. A brick chimney straddles the ridge of the front-gabled roof and in the gable end is a square, single-light window. The 3-bay façade has a central 1/3-glazed Craftsman style door and below the single-light opening is a single panel. The wood storm door has muntins along the perimeter, forming a border. To each side of the doorway is a pair of Craftsman windows, with the upper sash having muntins along the perimeter and the lower sash having a single light. The 2-bay, front-gabled porch has board-and-batten siding in the gable end, battered box columns resting on stone pedestals that extend to the ground, a wooden balustrade with alternating narrow and wide balusters and a wooden deck. (In 2011 without the Landmarks Board approval, the porch's brick piers were replaced with stone pedestals and battered box columns.) Framed lattice panels are underneath the floor and the stair is on the north side.

a. Garage; circa 1938; Contributing

Facing east, the brick, front-gabled, 1-car garage was built circa 1938. The garage doors are hinged and appear to be un-paneled metal doors. A shallow corrugated fiberglass shed roof is above the doors.

120. 123 North Ninth Street; Cape Code; circa 1936; Contributing (Photo 11)

This brick, 1½-story Cape Cod cottage has a poured concrete foundation and a steep side-gabled roof. The brick is in a running bond pattern and the roof is trimmed with a corbelled brick cornice along the shallow eaves. A brick chimney straddles the peak of the gable at the north end of the house. The 3-bay façade has a central entrance flanked by paired 6/6 wooden windows that are framed by two-panel wood shutters with a pierced design in the upper panel. The windows throughout the house have brick sills. The entrance is a paneled-and-glazed wood door with 2 lights over 4 panels and the door is flanked by 4-light sidelights set above paneled skirts. An 8-light wood storm door is also at the entrance and opens onto a single-bay, concrete stoop with modern iron railing. Above the door is a gabled hood supported by console brackets, and the fascia and soffit of the hood are arched.

a. Garage; circa 1936; Contributing

The 1-story, side-gabled brick garage appears to be contemporary with the house. The north elevation has 2 long, narrow openings filled with glass blocks. It appears that the garage door may have been replaced with a multi-light window; however, the size of the opening was not altered. To the left of the garage door is a half-glazed, wood man door with screen door.

b. Carport; Noncontributing

A modern metal carport has been placed over the driveway in front of the garage.

121. 127 North Ninth Street; Tudor Revival; circa 1936; Contributing (Photo 11)

Situated on a terraced hill, this Tudor Revival cottage has a steep front-gabled roof and variegated brick walls in a running bond and stone is used as a decorative accent. The foundation is scored concrete, except that of the façade is faced with stone having beaded joints. The stone is stepped upward at the south end of the façade and there is a small stone wing wall at the north end. The gabled entrance bay at the right end of the façade projects slightly from the front wall of the house and has a round-arched opening trimmed with stone having beaded joints and stone also trims the bottom of the wall. The vertical board door has an off-center opening filled with 6 lights and the door opens onto a 1-bay stoop that extends northward from the entrance along the front of the wing wall. The stoop has a concrete foundation partially clad with stone, a concrete deck, 4 brick newel posts with concrete caps, and metal looped fencing material that serves as a railing. The other 2 bays of the façade have 4/1 wood windows with cast stone lug sills and between these windows is a stepped exterior end brick chimney with stone

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trim. A cross of black and white glazed bricks is in the upper portion of the stack. In the front gable end is a 3/1 window with brick sill. Windows throughout the house are topped by soldier course, flat jack arches. Underneath the house is a garage that is accessed from Washington Street and each of its 3 glazed wood doors has 4 lights over 2 panels.

122. 201 North Ninth Street; Ranch; circa 1958; Contributing

Situated on a corner lot, this 1-story Ranch house has a poured concrete foundation, asbestos cement shingle walls and a low side-gabled roof. An un-shouldered exterior end brick chimney is centered on the north elevation. The 3-bay façade features a central wooden door with a 4-light fanlight set above 4 panels. The door opens onto a single-bay porch with concrete deck, wrought-iron posts with corner brackets, and a gable roof. To the south is a tripartite window with a central single-light picture window flanked by 1/1 windows. To the north of the door is a pair of short 1/1 windows.

123. 209 North Ninth Street; Side Gabled; circa 1950; Noncontributing

This 1½-story, side-gabled, 3-bay house is clad in vinyl siding and has a scored concrete foundation. At the north end of the façade is a replacement door with oval leaded glass panel and the door opens onto a 1-bay stoop with concrete deck and stairs and a metal railing. The house's steep gable roof extends over the stoop and the projecting box bay to the left of the doorway. The box bay has a tripartite window composed of a central single-light plate glass window flanked by 1/1 windows. To the south of the box bay is a single 1/1 window. All windows appear to be replacements except for possibly the tripartite window. This house is noncontributing due to the vinyl siding and replacement windows.

a. Garage; Contributing

The 1-story, 1-car, front-gabled painted concrete block garage has a modern metal paneled overhead door and the gable end is clad with asbestos shingles. It was built prior to 1953.

124. 213 North Ninth Street; Massed Plan, Side Gabled; 1937; Contributing

Situated close to the street, this 1½-story frame house rests on a scored concrete foundation and is crowned by a steep, side-gabled roof with wide overhanging eaves. The walls are finished with vinyl siding and the windows have been replaced except for the 2 small stained glass windows on the south elevation and the single-light basement windows. The front slope of the roof has a wide gabled dormer with a band of 3 windows and a brick chimney straddles the west end of the ridge of the dormer's roof. The entrance and a pair of windows are in the south half of the asymmetrical 3-bay façade, while a pair of windows is in the north half. The central entrance is a single-leaf wood door with a 4-light fanlight set above 4 panels, and it opens onto a concrete stoop that extends across the 2 northern bays. Above the door is a gabled hood supported by console brackets and the hood has an arched soffit. Although the house has vinyl siding and some replacement windows, it retains its massed-plan, side-gabled form, gabled hood with console brackets, and stained glass windows and is contributing.

a. Garage; Noncontributing

The modern side-gabled garage with metal walls and roof is noncontributing.

125. 215 North Ninth Street; No style; circa 1906; Noncontributing

This 2-story frame house has a coursed rock-faced stone foundation, vinyl-clad walls and a medium-pitched hip roof with intersecting gablet on the front slope. The first floor of the façade has a modern 2-panel door and a 2/2 window (horizontal lights). The door opens onto a 1-bay portico that has stone foundation piers, a wood deck, turned posts supporting a shed roof, a frieze with rectangular slats and corner brackets. The railing is not historic. The house originally had a 1-story, full-width gallery. On

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the second floor is a single 8/8 replacement window, and window openings throughout the house have been shortened. The house is noncontributing due to the extensive alterations.

- a. Garage; 1983; Noncontributing
Built in 1983, the 1-story, 1-car garage has a low front-gable roof, metal walls and metal overhead door.
126. 225 North Ninth Street, Elmer B. and Beulah Kolkmeier House; Massed Plan, Side Gabled; Elmer B. Kolkmeier, attributed; 1935; Contributing
Situated on a corner lot, this 1½-story, frame side-gabled house rests on a scored concrete foundation that is pierced by 3-light windows and the walls are clad in cement asbestos shingles. A brick chimney with concrete cap straddles the ridge of the steeply-pitched roof. The 3-bay façade has a glazed-and-paneled wood door that opens onto a 1-bay concrete stoop with scored concrete foundation and concrete stairs. The stoop is protected by a gable supported by knee braces and the soffit is segmentally arched and finished with stained bead board. To the left of the entrance is a pair of 3/1 wood windows and to the right is a band of 3 windows, with a central 4/1 wood window flanked by narrower 3/1 windows. The house was built in 1935 and the first owners were Elmer B. and Beulah Kolkmeier. He was a building and general contractor (commercial, industrial and residential), and it is likely that he built this house.
- a. Garage; Noncontributing
The 1-story, 2-car, front-gabled frame garage has aluminum siding and 2 paneled metal overhead doors. It is noncontributing due to the aluminum siding and replacement overhead doors.
127. 301 North Ninth Street; Dutch Colonial Revival; 1916; Contributing
Located on a corner lot, this 2-story Dutch Colonial Revival style house has a side-gambrel roof with deep eaves decorated with knee braces, cornice returns and gambrel ends clad in unpainted wood shingles. On the lower front slope is a wide, shallow shed dormer with exposed rafter tails, walls clad with roofing shingles and a pair of 1/1 windows flanked by single 1/1 windows. The walls of the house, the water table and foundation are finished with stucco and 2-light wood windows pierce the foundation. At the south end of the façade is a 2-bay recessed porch that has a wooden deck and a stucco knee wall railing and piers. Opening onto the porch is a pair of 9/1 windows and a paneled-and-glazed wood door that has 2 leaded glass panes above 2 raised panels and the area between has an applied foliated molding. The door is topped by a single-light transom and the surrounds of the doorway and windows throughout the house are plain with slightly shouldered lintels with molded caps. At the north end of the façade is a box bay supported by knee braces and crowned by a shed roof with exposed rafter tails. The box bay has paired 9/1 windows, and the windows throughout the house are replacements. The south elevation has an exterior end brick chimney with one stepped shoulder capped by cast stone. On the first floor, to each side of the chimney, is a box bay supported by knee braces and crowned by shed roofs with exposed rafter tails. In each box bay is a 9/1 sash, while the 2 windows of the upper story are 1/1 sash.
- a. Garage; circa 1916; Contributing
The 1-story, 1-car, front-gabled garage has board-and-batten walls and shingles in the gable end. The narrow paneled-and-glazed wooden doors (each has 1 panel and 4 lights) on the south façade are sliding or folding doors. There is a small multi-light window on the east elevation.
128. 309 North Ninth Street; Craftsman; circa 1913; Contributing
This 1-story, side-gabled house rests on a brick foundation pierced by 2-light wood windows. Central recessed porches on both the front and rear elevations give the house an I-shaped plan. The walls are finished with wooden shingles, below which is a board-and-batten wainscot. The medium-pitched, side-gabled roof has exposed rafter tails in the wide overhanging eaves and knee braces in the gable ends and

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a brick chimney straddles the ridge of the roof. In each of the outer bays of the symmetrical 5-bay façade is a tripartite window composed of a central 8/1 wood window flanked by narrow 2/2 sidelights. The central 3 bays are recessed and feature a pair of narrow 12-light wood doors flanked by 8/1 windows and another 8/1 window is located in both the north and south walls of the recessed porch area. The door and wainscoting in the porch area are set above a soldier course of bricks and the porch deck and step in front of the door are brick. The roof extends over the porch deck and is supported by large knee braces.

a. Garage; circa 1913 with circa 1923 addition; Contributing

The east front-gabled portion of the garage dates to circa 1913, but the west side-gabled half was added circa 1923. The walls are clad with painted wood shingles and board-and-batten wainscoting. The north façade has a 6/6 wood window in the eastern bay and to the west is a 5-panel wood man door and a paneled wood overhead door. The gabled roof has wide overhanging eaves and an interior brick chimney is on the rear slope of the side-gabled section of the building.

129. 321 North Ninth; Bungalow; 1930; Contributing

Located on a tree-shaded lot, this 1½-story frame bungalow rests on a scored concrete foundation pierced by 3-light wood windows and the walls are clad with vinyl siding. On the front slope of the high side-gabled roof is a large gabled dormer with band of three 4/1 windows and the walls are clad with vinyl fish scale shingles. An interior brick chimney with cast stone cap pierces the rear slope of the roof and an exterior end chimney clad with vinyl siding is on the south elevation. The 3-bay façade has a central wooden door having 3 long vertical lights and the classical frontispiece with fluted pilasters supporting a denticulated frieze appears to be a modern addition. To each side of the entrance is a pair of 4/1 windows. The door and windows overlook the ¾-width gallery that has brick piers and pedestals that extend to the ground. The piers support the shed roof, which has a basket-handle arched frieze, and the porch ceiling and soffits are finished with stained bead board. Brick knee walls with concrete copings flank the concrete stairway, but the gallery's deck is wood. A plain wood balustrade encircles the porch.

130. 327 North Ninth Street, Marion Thomas and Mollie Reed House; Colonial Revival; Marion Thomas Reed, attributed; 1910; Contributing

Situated on a large corner lot, this 2½-story, brick Colonial Revival house is crowned by a high hip roof that has wide overhanging eaves and is trimmed by a brick entablature with scalloped wood frieze. The front slope is pierced by a hipped dormer with paired 6/6 windows and vinyl-sided walls and an exterior end chimney projects through the eaves of both side elevations. The walls are in a running bond and a cast stone belt course serves as a sill for the second story windows. Located in the northernmost bay of the 3-bay façade, the ¾-glazed, paneled wood door and the sidelights are leaded glass and a 7-light transom spans the opening. To the left are two 6/6 windows set in segmental-arched openings and on the second floor are 3 windows. The replacement windows are set in segmental-arched openings topped by radiating voussoirs. The door opens onto a ¾-width gallery with brick stairway flanked by brick knee walls with concrete copings, concrete deck, brick half-wall railing with concrete coping and Ionic columns supporting a hip roof. The house had been used for a daycare from 1963-2005, and during that period the front porch was partially enclosed. When the house was converted back to single-family use in 2005, the porch was re-opened and the brick piers were replaced with fluted Ionic columns. The house was built in 1910 for Marion Thomas and Mollie Reed. He was a contractor and carpenter, and likely built the house.

a. Garage; 2006; Noncontributing

The garage is a 1½-story, frame 3-car structure with hip roof. The 3 garage doors are on the north façade and a gabled dormer with a pair of 6/6 windows is on the front slope of the roof.

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TENTH STREET, NORTH

131. 116 North Tenth Street; Bungalow; circa 1930; Contributing

Situated close to the street on a small lot, this 1½-story brick house with steep front-gabled roof has a concrete foundation pierced by 4-light hopper windows. The brick walls are in a Flemish stretcher bond, with alternating headers and stretchers every eighth course. Immediately above the foundation is a single course of stretchers, above which is a soldier course. The roof is pierced by a central interior brick chimney and on each side slope is a shed dormer with walls finished with roofing shingles. The north dormer has a pair of 4/1 wood windows while the south dormer has a single window. The 3-bay façade has a central paneled wood door with 4-light fanlight. To the north is a 4/1 window with brick sill and flat jack arch and to the south is a pair of 15-light French doors. The doors open onto a 2-bay portico that has a concrete foundation, deck and stairs; paneled wood box columns; balustrade with slender turned balusters; and gabled roof. The gable ends of the porch and house are finished with vinyl siding and in the main gable end of the house is a pair of 4/1 windows.

a. Garage; Noncontributing

The 1-story, 1-car, front-gabled frame garage has Dutch lap vinyl siding and the vertical wood plank garage doors are hinged. Due to its unknown age and vinyl siding, the garage is noncontributing.

132. 124 North Tenth Street; Gable-Front-and-Wing; circa 1900; Contributing

Situated on a small flat lot, this 1-story, gable-front-and-wing form structure has a stuccoed brick foundation and walls that are clad with asphalt siding that simulates stone. Within the L of the façade is a partial-width, shed-roof porch with wood deck and steps, turned wood post, and balustrade with turned balusters, and between the foundation piers is a latticework panel. The 2-bay façade has two 1/1 wood windows with plain wood trim having molded caps: one window is in the projecting front gable and the other is within the L. The main entrance is on the south wall of the projecting front-gabled wing. Although the asphalt siding does not appear to be original, it was likely installed more than 50 years ago, so the house is considered to be contributing.

133. 127 North Tenth Street; I-House; circa 1900; Contributing

Although from the front this I-house appears to be a single story, it is actually 2 stories. The steep side-gabled roof is pierced by a central, straddle ridge, stucco chimney. The walls are clad in vinyl that extends to the ground, obscuring the foundation. The 3-bay façade has a central paneled-and-glazed wood door that opens onto a 1-bay portico with concrete deck, steep hip roof, and wood posts that wrap each corner and are composed of 3 slender posts separated by "X" crosspieces. To each side of the door is a single 1/1 wood window. On both the north and south elevations is a single 1/1 window on each floor, with the second floor windows being shorter than those of the first floor. The north elevation of the rear ell has a 6/6 wood window.

134. 212A North Tenth Street; Ranch; circa 1980; Noncontributing

Built very close to the street, this 1-story, side-gabled, frame structure has rubble stone applied to the 3-bay façade. The roof is clad with V-crimped metal panels and trimmed with dentil molding. The only openings on the façade are the entrance and 2 overhead garage doors. The entrance is a paneled door with sidelights and protecting the doorway is a shed roof supported by iron posts. The 2 paneled-and-glazed overhead doors are on the north end of the façade. The side walls are clad with large, wide vertical boards with battens. Constructed in 1980, this building was used as Gilbert's Storage Shed and the City's address files show that the warehouse was converted into a residence in 1991.

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135. 212B North Tenth Street; Storage Building; 1991; Noncontributing
Built in 1991, this structure consists of a frame storage building with gambrel roof and attached to the front of the building is a carport with nearly flat metal roof supported by 2 metal posts. Attached to the rear of the gambrel-roofed structure is a taller gable-roofed wing that appears to have vertical board walls on the front (west) elevation and a combination of lattice and vertical boards on the sides. This building is located on a separate parcel than 212A North Tenth.
136. 216 North Tenth Street; Shotgun; circa 1930; Contributing
This 1-story, frame front-gabled shotgun house has a concrete foundation and vinyl-clad walls. An interior brick chimney is on the north slope of the roof. The only opening on the façade is a replacement paneled metal door with a fanlight. The door opens onto a full-width stoop with wood deck and stairs. The north elevation has three 3/1 wood windows.
137. 220 North Tenth Street; Hall-and-Parlor; circa 1905; Noncontributing
Situated on a small corner lot, this 1-story, frame, side-gabled, hall-and-parlor house has walls that are clad with Dutch-lap vinyl siding. A painted brick chimney straddles the roof ridge. The asymmetrical façade has what appears to be a half-glazed wood door obscured by a storm door and above the door is a metal awning. The door, which opens directly onto the sidewalk, is flanked by 1/1 replacement windows. It is noncontributing due to the vinyl siding and replacement windows.

ADAMS STREET

138. 325 Adams Street; American Foursquare; circa 1913; Contributing
Located on an elevated lot, this 2-story, brick American Foursquare house has the typical 2-bay façade and pyramidal roof, but only a shadow on the façade remains of the original full-width hipped porch. The house now has a simple concrete entry stoop with wrought-iron railings and a shed roof supported by small knee braces. This same stoop and roof detailing is used on the side entry, but that entry was initially created around 1929. The rear has a large, 2-story frame addition that was completed in 1979. The original Foursquare house has a scored concrete foundation with 2-light basement windows. The segmental-arched window openings have replacement vinyl windows. The house retains its original full-light wood door that is covered by a metal storm door. Near the peak of the asbestos cement-clad roof is a brick chimney.
139. 335 Adams Street; Site; Noncontributing
This open, empty corner lot previously had a house that pre-dated 1900. Since the house was still intact in 1947, as shown on the last Sanborn fire insurance map, and since the address was still listed in the city directories in 1961 when research ended, the lot is noncontributing.
140. 409 Adams Street; Bungalow; circa 1923; Noncontributing
This 1-story house has a hip roof and a large gabled ¾-width porch supported by a series of square posts that appear to either be replacements or modified by the addition of new caps and bases that have a simple boxy detail. The porch floor is concrete, raised slightly on piers that have recently been surrounded by pickets that extend from the top of the slab to the ground. The house is sided with vinyl siding and has replacement vinyl 1/1 windows. The 3-bay façade has a central wood door with a fanlight in the upper portion. The house is noncontributing due to the porch alterations, vinyl siding and replacement windows.

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141. 411 Adams Street; Craftsman influences; circa 1926; Noncontributing
Located on a narrow lot, this 2-story frame house has a concrete foundation, vinyl-clad walls and a hipped roof with wide overhanging eaves. An interior chimney is on the east slope. The first floor of the façade has a doorway centered between two 4/1 wood windows that are aligned with the 2 windows on the second floor. The Craftsman style wood door, which has 3 lights over a large panel, opens onto a 1-story, 1-bay portico with concrete deck and plain wood posts supporting the gable roof. The Sanborn maps indicate that there was originally a full-width front porch and its loss represents a major alteration. Therefore, the house is noncontributing. However, if it can be documented that the portico was built during the period of significance, then its status could be changed to contributing.
142. 412 Adams Street; Tudor Revival; circa 1934; Contributing
Built circa 1934, this 1½-story, raked red brick Tudor Revival cottage has a steeply pitched roof. The west bay of the 3-bay facade has a large, 1½-story, cross-gabled entry vestibule that projects slightly. Rock-faced limestone detailing highlights the base of each side of the roofline of this vestibule, with the east eave line curving down lower than the west. Additional stone climbs the lower facade and frames the round-arched door opening. The wood plank door, which has a small rectangular light, opens onto a shallow concrete stoop. Above the door are paired 8-light casement windows with a small detail of rock-faced stone in the wall above the windows. The peak of the gable end is detailed with lap siding. Stone continues to form an irregular foundation on the façade and the east corner has a small wing wall of tiered stone. The other 2 bays of the facade have 9/9 wood windows with soldier course brick lintels. Centered above these windows is a gabled dormer with paired 10-light casement windows. On the east side is a tiered end wall brick chimney with scattered stone highlights.
143. 413 Adams Street; Bungalow; circa 1926; Noncontributing
Built circa 1926, this 1-story, frame, hipped roof Craftsman bungalow was remodeled in 2001 with new 4/1 vinyl windows, vinyl siding, replacement porch posts and turned replacement porch railings. Prior to this, the gabled, nearly full-width front porch had battered box columns and a balustrade with flat balusters and square newel posts. The windows were originally 4/1 sashes. The current paneled steel door is a replacement and the second front door that was adjacent to this door was eliminated. The house is noncontributing due to the extensive alterations.
144. 527 Adams Street; Two-story, side-gable; circa 1965; Noncontributing
This 2-story, frame, side-gabled house rests on a concrete foundation and is crowned by a medium-pitched, side-gabled roof with intersecting cross gable on the rear. The walls are finished with vinyl siding and the windows are vinyl. The first floor has a central 6-panel door protected by a gabled hood that is supported by knee braces and to each side is a 1/1 window. The second floor of the façade has two 1/1 windows. The house is less than 50 years old and is noncontributing.
145. 618-620 Adams Street; Federal; circa 1870; Contributing
Facing south, this 2½-story, side-gabled brick Federal style structure has a foundation that has been parged. The brick walls of the façade are in a running bond pattern while the other elevations are in a 7-course common bond. The roof is trimmed with a denticulated entablature with returns and interior end brick chimneys are at each end of the front and rear slopes of the roof. The first floor of the 6-bay façade (w-d-w-w-d-w) has two 4-panel wood doors topped by transoms. The doors open directly onto concrete steps. The windows are 6/6 wood sashes and openings on the façade are topped by flat jack arches. Windows throughout the building have wood lug sills. The second floor has four 6/6 wood windows.

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- a. Outbuilding; circa 1870; Contributing
The small, 1-story, brick, front-gabled outbuilding appears to be contemporary with the duplex. At the north end of the roof is an interior end brick chimney with corbelled cap. On the south façade the unpaneled wood door is situated in a segmental-arched opening topped by radiating voussoirs.
- b. Garage: Noncontributing
The 1-story, front-gabled frame garage has a concrete foundation and aluminum-clad walls. A paneled metal overhead door is on the east elevation. The garage is appears to be less than 50 years old.
146. 623 Adams Street; Federal; circa 1870; Contributing
This 1-story, side-gabled brick house rests on a brick foundation that has been partially parged. Single-light basement windows topped by flat jack arches are on the west half of the façade and the west elevation. The walls are in a 5-course common bond and the medium-pitched roof is trimmed with a denticulated entablature. The 5-bay façade has a central 12-light wood door with a 4-light wood storm door and the doors open onto a wooden stairway. To each side of the entrance are two 6/1 wood windows with wood lug sills. Although the windows do not appear to be original, they are historic alterations. The segmental-arched openings are topped by radiating voussoirs.
- a. Garage: Contributing
The 1½-story, frame, side-gabled, 2-car garage has wood-sided walls. There are 2 sets of paired, hinged, vertical board garage doors on the east façade. The garage appears to be more than 50 years old.
147. 625 Adams Street; Federal; circa 1868; Contributing
Built in the Federal style, this 1½-story masonry house has a side-gabled roof with parapeted end walls, each with 2 chimneys, and a gabled dormer with 1/1 window is on the front slope. In the mid-20th century simulated stone was added to the front wall, but the side walls are stucco. The 6-bay façade (w-d-w-w-d-w) has two 6-panel wood doors that open directly onto concrete steps and windows are 2/2 wood sash. Since the simulated stone was likely added more than 50 years ago, the house is contributing.
- a. Garage: Noncontributing
The 1-story, frame, front-gabled, 2-car garage has a concrete foundation and vinyl-sided walls. Two paneled metal overhead doors are on the south façade. The garage does not appear to be 50 years old.
148. 626 Adams Street; Federal; circa 1868; Contributing
This 1½-story, side-gabled, masonry Federal style house has a raised basement and the walls, projecting water table and foundation have been stuccoed. The side-gabled roof has parapeted end walls with paired chimneys and the roof is trimmed with an entablature with denticulated frieze. On the front slope is a gabled dormer with paired round-arched openings containing single-light fanlights and 1/1 windows. Windows throughout the house are replacements. The façade has two 1/1 windows and an entrance at the west end of both the basement level and first floor. The ornate, half-glazed wood door on the first floor is topped by a single-light transom and it opens onto a 1-bay portico with stuccoed piers, concrete stair and deck, plain wood balustrade, turned posts and half posts with corner brackets, a ball-and-rod spindled frieze, and a shed roof. Although it apparently is not original, the portico is shown on the 1909 Sanborn Insurance map, which is the earliest Sanborn map for this block. To the east of the entrance are two 1/1 windows with wood lintels and lug sills.
- a. Garage: Noncontributing
The 1-story, frame, 2-car garage has a concrete foundation, vinyl-clad walls and a hip roof. On the north façade is a paneled metal overhead door. The garage appears to be less than 50 years old.

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149. 630 Adams Street; Federal; circa 1870; Noncontributing

Located on a corner lot, this 2½-story, brick, side-gabled Federal style house has a coursed rock-faced stone foundation and parapeted end walls with paired chimneys and on the front slope is a hipped dormer with a 6/6 window. The 2½-story, 1-bay wide frame addition that was built in 1994 has a parapeted end wall that extends from the east elevation and is flush with the front wall of the house. Windows throughout the house have been replaced. The façade has 4 bays (w-d-w-w), and the French door is topped by a 6-light transom. To each side of the door is a 6/6 window and in the easternmost bay is a 9/9 window (in the addition). The second floor has, from west to east, a 6/6 window, a half-glazed door topped by a transom, and a 9/9 window in the addition. A 2-tier porch spans the 3 bays of the brick portion of the façade and features a wooden deck, plain balustrade, and plain posts supporting a shed roof. The date the gallery was constructed is not known, but it was after 1947. The house no longer retains integrity due to the east addition, gallery addition and the replacement of the windows.

a. Garage; 1981; Noncontributing

Built in 1981, the 1-story, 2-car, front-gabled, frame garage has a fiberglass overhead door.

150. 633 Adams Street; Side Gabled; circa 1907; Contributing

Situated on a corner lot, this house is a 1-story, side-gabled masonry structure. The walls are clad with simulated stone (Permastone). In the second bay from the east the 5-bay façade has a glazed wood door with muntins set near the perimeter of the glass. The concrete stoop is at ground level and a metal shed awning supported by wrought iron posts has been added. To the east of the entrance is a 3/1 wood window and to the west are three 3/1 windows. Since the simulated stone was likely added more than 50 years ago, the house is considered to be contributing.

151. 700 Adams Street; Federal; circa 1880; Contributing

Located on a corner lot, this small house is a 1½-story, side-gabled, brick Federal style structure. The foundation is parged and the painted brick walls are in a running bond on the façade and a 7-course common bond on the other elevations. The high side-gabled roof is trimmed with a denticulated brick frieze. The central glazed door and transom opens onto a single-bay concrete stoop protected by a canvas awning. To each side of the door is a window with wood lug sills and jack arches. Windows throughout the house have been replaced with 1/1 sash (historic photographs show they were originally 6/6 sash).

152. 703 Adams Street; Colonial Revival influence; circa 1907; Contributing

Situated on a corner lot, this 1½-story frame house has a high side-gabled roof intersected by cross gables. The stone foundation is pierced by single-light basement windows and the walls were originally finished with narrow weatherboard siding, but the siding is only exposed in the recessed porch at the northeast corner. The other walls are finished with a combination of asphalt siding in a stone pattern on the lower walls (forming a wainscot) and cement asbestos shingles above. The steeply-pitched, cross-gabled roof has cornice returns, and a brick chimney straddles the ridge of the front gable and an interior brick chimney is on the east slope of the rear gable. In the eastern bay of the façade is a half-glazed, 3-panel wood door topped by a single-light transom. It opens onto the recessed 1-bay porch that has stone foundation piers in-filled with wooden lattice panels, a wooden deck, balustrade with turned balusters, and a Doric column and half columns supporting the roof. In the west bay of the first floor is a wide 1/1 wood window and a narrower 3/3 replacement window with in-fill above is in the upper half story.

a. Garage; Noncontributing

The 1-story, 2-car, front-gabled, concrete-block garage's doors are missing and the openings are in-filled with sheets of plywood. It appears to be less than 50 years old and has lost integrity.

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- b. Shed; circa 1907; Contributing
Built before 1909, the 1-story frame shed has weatherboard siding and a corrugated metal shed roof. On the south elevation are 2 openings that are covered with hinged vertical board shutters.
153. 709 Adams Street; Queen Anne influence; circa 1890; Noncontributing
This 1½-story frame house has a coursed rock-faced stone foundation, vinyl-clad walls and a high hip roof with intersecting cross gables. A brick chimney straddles the ridge of the hip roof and in the front gable end is a sunburst ornament. On the east slope is a pedimented gabled wall dormer with paired 9/9 windows and decorative trim and in the tympanum is a sunburst ornament. The replacement windows are vinyl 9/9 and 6/6 sashes (the openings appear to have been shortened). A glazed metal door is in the right bay of the first floor of the façade and in the left bay is a pair of 9/9 windows. The 1-bay portico has a wood deck, plain balustrade, turned posts and a shed roof with intersecting gablet having a sunburst ornament in the gable end. In the upper half story is a 6/6 window. The house is noncontributing due to the vinyl siding and the replacement and shortening of the windows.
- a. Garage; 1995; Noncontributing
The 1-story, front-gabled, frame 2-car garage was built in 1995 and is, therefore, noncontributing.
154. 710 Adams Street; Federal; circa 1860; Contributing
Facing south, this house is a 1½-story, brick, side-gabled Federal style structure. The foundation and water table have been stuccoed and the brick walls on the façade are in a running bond while the other elevations are in a 7-course common bond. The roof is trimmed with a denticulated frieze that has returns and a gabled dormer with a 2/2 vinyl window and vinyl-sided walls is on the front slope. At the west end is a wood door with 4 raised panels, with the upper 2 being round-arched in the Italianate mode. The sidelights have been covered or in-filled, but the 11-light transom that spans the entire opening is intact. The door opens onto a 1-bay concrete stoop. To the east of the door are 2 replacement 1/1 windows with painted wood lug sills and lintels.
- a. Garage; Noncontributing
The 1-story, 2-car, front-gabled, concrete block garage has 2 fiberglass overhead doors on the north façade and the gable end is finished with lapped siding. It appears to be less than 50 years old.
155. 715 Adams Street; Folk Victorian; circa 1890; Contributing (Photo 12)
This gable-front-and-wing form Folk Victorian structure has a painted brick foundation and vinyl-clad walls. The front-gabled portion is 1½-stories but the wing is 2-stories (it appears that the rear slope was raised to create a full 2 stories). On the east slope of the front-gabled wing is a pedimented gabled dormer with a 2/2 wood window with fluted surrounds with plinth blocks and bullseye corner blocks. The dormer's walls are finished with asphalt roofing shingles. The façade has three 2/2 wood windows and the entrance is situated on the east wall of the front-gabled wing. The paneled door has a 3-light sidelight and opens onto a 1-bay portico nestled within the L of the façade. The portico has a wooden deck, balustrade with turned balusters, turned posts with corner brackets, a ball-and-rod spindled frieze, and a shed roof with sunburst pattern in the end wall. In the upper half story of the front-gabled wing is a 2/2 window.
- a. Garage; circa 1938; Contributing
The 1-story, 1-car, front-gabled, frame garage has walls clad with cement asbestos shingles, but the gable ends are clad in board-and-batten siding. The hinged doors on the south façade are made of bead board.

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- b. Garage; Noncontributing
A 1-story, 2-car, front-gabled frame garage is to the east of the 1-car garage. It has a concrete block foundation, vinyl-sided walls and a paneled metal overhead door. The garage appears to be modern.
156. 716 Adams Street; Federal; circa 1895; Contributing
Built circa 1895, this 1-story, painted brick, side-gabled Federal style structure rests on a parged foundation. The medium-pitched, side-gabled roof has a central straddle ridge brick chimney with corbelled cap and the roof is trimmed with a denticulated entablature with returns. The 6-bay façade (w-d-w-w-d-w), has segmental-arched openings topped by radiating voussoirs. The 6-panel wood doors are topped by 6-light transoms and the windows are 1/1 wood sash. Each of the doors opens onto a step.
- a. Garage; circa 1923; Contributing
The 1-story, masonry, front-gabled, 2-car garage's west wall is finished with bricks while the east wall is concrete block. On the north façade is a paneled metal overhead door and two 6-light wood windows are on the west elevation and one is on the east.
157. 719-721 Adams Street; Colonial Revival influence; Herman Hollrah; circa 1905; Contributing (Photo 12)
This 1½-story duplex rests on a coursed rock-faced stone foundation and the brick walls are in a running bond on the façade and in a common bond on the sides. The steeply-pitched, side-gabled roof has 2 interior end brick chimneys on the front and rear slopes and 2 hipped dormers with 1/1 windows framed by wide paneled pilasters are on the front slope. The center 2 bays of the 6-bay façade have paneled wood doors topped by single-light transoms and openings throughout are segmental arched with a double row of radiating voussoirs. The other bays of the façade have 1/1 windows with lug sills. A 1-story gallery spans the central 4 bays and features a concrete deck, metal balustrade, wooden colonettes on tall, square bases and a shed roof intersected by a central gablet. The end walls of the shed roof and the tympanum of the gablet are clad with wood shingles and the roof is trimmed with a denticulated frieze. According to Drummond's *Historic Sites in St. Charles County, Missouri*, the house was built by Herman Hollrah, a brickmason.
- a. Garage; circa 1905; Contributing
The 1-story frame garage has a low side-gabled roof and walls finished with sheets of asphalt attached with battens. At each end of the façade are paired hinged garage doors, each with 8 lights over a large panel finished with vertical boards. Between these doors are 2 short window openings that are boarded.
158. 720 Adams Street, Herman and Elizabeth Hollrah House; Federal; Herman Hollrah; circa 1880; Contributing
Facing south, this 1½-story, brick, side-gabled Federal style structure has a coursed rock-face stone foundation and brick walls in a 5-course common bond. The roof is trimmed with an entablature with denticulated frieze, but since the gallery was added only the returns are visible. On the front slope is a gabled dormer with 2/2 wood window flanked by pilasters with molded capitals and the dormer's walls are clad in weatherboard siding. An interior end brick chimney is at the west end of the front and rear slopes. The central half-glazed, 3-panel wood door is topped by a 2-light transom and to each side is a 4/4 wood window. The full-width gallery features a concrete deck, turned wood posts, wood balustrade having turned balusters, a shed roof and bead board ceiling. The gallery was added between 1947 and 1976. According to Drummond's *Historic Sites in St. Charles County, Missouri*, the house was built by Herman Hollrah, a brickmason. He lived here with his wife Elizabeth.

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159. 724 Adams Street; Federal; Herman Hollrah; circa 1881; Contributing (Photo 13)

This 1½-story, brick, side-gabled Federal style structure has a scored stucco foundation and painted brick walls in a 5-course common bond. The steeply-pitched roof is trimmed with a denticulated entablature with returns and on the front slope is a wide shed dormer with three 1/1 windows. An interior end brick chimney with corbelled cap is at the east end of the rear slope of the roof and another is on the west side of the rear wing. The central 6-panel door topped by a 6-light transom opens onto a 1-bay concrete stoop. To each side is a 1/1 window with louvered wood blinds. Windows throughout the house are replacements and the flat-arched openings have wooden lintels and lug sills. According to Drummond's *Historic Sites in St. Charles County, Missouri*, the house was built by Herman Hollrah, a brickmason.

a. Garage; Contributing

The 1½-story, front-gabled, 1-car garage has vertical board walls, but aluminum siding has been added to the north and west elevations. A paneled metal overhead door is on the façade and in the upper half story is a 6-light window. The garage appears to be more than 50 years old.

160. 725 Adams Street; Folk Victorian; 1906; Contributing (Photo 12)

Built in 1906, this 2-story frame Folk Victorian house has a coursed rock-faced stone foundation and vinyl-clad walls, but the gable end is clad with vinyl fish scale shingles. The steeply pitched front-gabled roof has intersecting cross gables and a sawn gable ornament in the gable end. In the east bay of the 2-bay façade is a half-glazed wood door topped by a single-light transom, and there is a paneled wood screen door with spindlework. To the west is a wide 1/1 wood window. The 1-story, ¾-width gallery has brick foundation piers in-filled with wood lattice panels, a wood deck, balustrade with turned balusters, turned posts with sawn corner brackets and a hip roof intersected by a pedimented gablet at the east end. The tympanum is finished with wood shingles. The second floor has paired 1/1 windows.

a. Garage; 1991; Noncontributing

The 1-story, side-gabled, frame, 3-car garage was built in 1991. The walls are finished with vinyl siding and 2 paneled metal overhead doors (a 1-car and a 2-car door) are on the south elevation.

161. 728 Adams Street; Federal; Herman Hollrah; circa 1860; Contributing (Photo 13)

Built in the Federal style, this 1½-story, brick side-gabled structure rests on a stone foundation, which like the walls, have been painted. A denticulated entablature with returns trims the roof, which is clad with asphalt fish scale shingles. There are 4 interior end brick chimneys with corbelled caps, 1 at each end of the front and rear slopes. Added in 1981, the wide shed dormer on the front slope features 2 pairs of 1/1 windows and vinyl-sided walls. On the façade is a central 4-panel wood door topped by a 2-light transom and to each side is a 1/1 replacement window with wooden lintel and lug sill. The 1-bay portico was added between 1917 and 1929 and features a concrete deck, balustrade with turned balusters, turned wood posts with corner brackets, and a nearly flat roof. According to Drummond's *Historic Sites in St. Charles County, Missouri*, the house was built by Herman Hollrah, a brickmason.

a. Garage; Contributing

The 1½-story, front-gabled frame garage has a concrete block foundation, cement asbestos shingle siding and asphalt fish scale roofing shingles. A paneled wood overhead door is on the north façade and above is a 4-light wood window. A carport with plain wood posts and shed roof has been added to the east elevation. The garage appears to be more than 50 years old.

162. 729 Adams Street; Cross Gabled; circa 1890; Contributing

Although the address is 729 Adams, this 1½-story, frame, cross-gabled house faces west onto Eighth Street. It has a parged foundation, walls that appear to be clad in Masonite siding and gable ends

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finished with board-and-batten siding. A brick chimney straddles the roof ridge, a hipped dormer is on the north slope of the front (west) gable and on the east slope of the north gable, and a shed dormer and hipped dormers are on the south slope of the front gable. Each hipped dormer has a 1/1 window while the shed dormer has a pair. In the north bay of the façade is a half-glazed door, which is recessed, and a 1/1 window is in the southern bay. The door opens onto a 1-bay portico with concrete deck; wrought iron posts, frieze and railing; and gable roof. The portico was added between 1917 and 1929. On the north elevation is a 1/1 window in the west gabled wing and 1 in the north gabled wing, and another is in the upper half story.

a. Garage; Noncontributing

The non-historic, front-gabled garage has a shed-roof addition on the west elevation. On the south façade is a wooden paneled-and-glazed overhead door and a matching door is on the south wall of the addition. The walls are finished with Masonite siding, except the west wall is corrugated fiberglass.

163. 736 Adams Street; Federal; circa 1865; Contributing (Photo 13)

Situated on a corner lot, this 1½-story, brick side-gabled house rests on a coursed rock-faced stone foundation. The front wall of the foundation is pierced by single-light basement windows and a wooden bulkhead is under the first floor window in the third bay from the west. The steeply-pitched roof is trimmed with a denticulated frieze with returns and on the front slope are 2 gabled dormers with 2/2 wood windows framed by fluted trim with plinth blocks and bullseye corner blocks. At each end of the front and rear slopes is an interior end brick chimney (the 2 on the west end project slightly from the wall of the upper half-story). The brick walls are in a 6-course common bond and the slightly arched openings are topped by jack arches. On the 6-bay façade are entrances in the second and fifth bays from the west and the doors open onto concrete stairs. The western entrance is a 6-panel door topped by a multi-light transom, while the eastern entry is covered by full-height paneled and louvered wood shutters. To each side of the entrances are 2/2 wood windows with louvered wood shutters. The only opening on each side elevation is a 2/2 window in the upper half story.

a. Shed; Noncontributing

The 1-story, front-gabled shed with board-and-batten siding has a 5-panel wood door on the east façade. Six-light windows are on the south and west elevations. The shed appears to be less than 50 years old.

164. 800-802 Adams Street; Federal; circa 1868; Contributing (Photo 13)

Situated on a corner lot, this 1½-story, brick side-gabled house rests on a coursed rock-faced stone foundation. The steeply-pitched roof is trimmed with a denticulated frieze with returns and interior end brick chimneys are at each end of the rear slope of the roof. On the front slope are 2 gabled dormers with round-arched 2/2 wood windows. The walls of the dormers are finished with vertical board siding and there are decorative brackets to each side of the windows. The front brick wall is in a running bond while the other elevations are a 5-course common bond, and the walls and foundation have been painted. On the 6-bay façade are entrances in the second and fifth bays from the west and the doors open onto concrete stairs. The 4-panel metal doors have 6-light transoms. To each side of the entrances are 2/2 wood windows with wood lug sills, and all openings are slightly arched and topped by jack arches. The house may have been built circa 1868 as a single-family dwelling that was subdivided about 1910.

165. 801 Adams Street; Colonial Revival; circa 1916; Contributing

Located on a corner lot, this 1½-story, front-gabled house rests on a rusticated concrete block foundation and the walls are constructed of alternating courses of rusticated and smooth concrete blocks. The gable end is pedimented and the tympanum is clad with vinyl siding. The 3-bay façade has what appears to be a wood door topped by a single-light transom. There is also a multi-light wood storm door, and to each

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side is a 1/1 wood window. The $\frac{3}{4}$ -width gallery features rusticated concrete block foundation piers, wooden stairway and deck, a balustrade with slender turned balusters and Doric columns supporting a shed roof. In the upper half story is a pair of 1/1 windows topped by a metal awning. The east elevation is highlighted by a polygonal bay with three 1/1 windows, and to the north of this bay is an exterior end brick chimney and another window.

166. 814 Adams Street; Queen Anne influence; circa 1900; Contributing

Resting on a coursed rock-faced stone foundation, this 1½-story house has brick walls in a running bond on the façade and on the side elevations they are in a Flemish stretcher bond with every sixth course being alternating headers and stretchers. The high hip roof has intersecting cross gables, and brick chimneys pierce the west slope of the hip roof and the north slope of the eastern gable. On the cross gables are gabled dormers with 1/1 windows framed by fluted moldings with bullseye corner blocks and plinth blocks, and the walls are clad with asphalt roofing shingles. A half-glazed, 3-panel wood door topped by a single-light transom is in the west bay of the façade and in the east bay is a large opening that holds a pair of 1/1 windows that are separated by a fluted mullion with a plinth block and bullseye corner block. Above the windows, which appear to be replacements, are incised wood panels. The door opens onto a 1-bay gallery with wooden deck, wrought iron railing, plain posts, and a shed roof. The segmental-arched openings throughout the house are topped by radiating voussoirs and have wooden lug sills. In the upper half story is another 1/1 window.

167. 815 Adams Street; Colonial Revival influence; 1927; Contributing

This 1½-story frame house has a rusticated concrete block foundation, vinyl-clad walls and a hip roof with wide overhanging eaves. An interior brick chimney is on the front slope and hipped dormers with paired 1/1 windows and vinyl-clad walls are on the front and side slopes. The façade is L-shaped, but the wall is canted where the base and shaft of the L meet and a multi-light wood door topped by a single-light transom is located in the canted wall. To the east is a 1/1 window and to the west are paired windows that have upper sashes with muntins near the perimeter of the glazing and single-light lower sashes. Windows throughout the house are replacement wood clad windows, but according to information in the City's address files, the new windows replicate the old. A gallery extends across the eastern 2 bays and wraps around the east elevation. It has a wood stairway flanked by brick knee walls, a wood deck, box columns resting on concrete block pedestals that extend to the ground and a plain balustrade.

a. Garage; Noncontributing

The 1-story, 1-car, front-gabled frame garage is clad in vinyl siding and has a paneled metal overhead door on the north elevation. It is noncontributing due to the vinyl siding and metal overhead door.

168. 816 Adams Street; One-Part Commercial Block; circa 1915; Noncontributing

Originally built circa 1915 as Brause's Grocery, this 1-story brick building with parapeted shed roof originally had a pressed metal storefront with display windows and transoms. Within the last 50 years the building underwent extensive alterations when it was converted into a house. The storefront was replaced by a brick wall with a leaded glass door and 2 pairs of vinyl 6/6 windows. The door opens onto a concrete stair. The parapet, which has a terra cotta coping, is stepped on the side walls and on the western parapet is a chimney. The building is noncontributing due to the removal of the storefront.

169. 819 Adams Street; Craftsman; circa 1929; Contributing

Facing north, this 1½-story, masonry side-gabled bungalow rests on a scored concrete foundation and the walls are constructed of textured brick in a running bond. The roof has wide overhanging eaves, and on the front and rear slopes are shed dormers with vinyl-clad walls and bands of three 3/1 windows.

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Exterior end chimneys pierce the eaves of the east end of the front slope and west end of the rear slope. In the western bay of the façade is a multi-light wood door flanked by sidelights having diamond-patterned lights. To the east is a band of three 3/1 wood windows and the windows have flat jack arches and cast stone lug sills. The nearly full-width gallery features a concrete stairway flanked by brick knee walls, concrete deck, brick railing with brick pedestals and battered brick piers supporting the shed roof with basket-handle arched frieze. An exterior chimney is on the east elevation.

- a. Garage: Noncontributing
The 1-story, front-gabled frame garage has walls clad with sheets of vertical board siding and in the south façade is a paneled metal overhead door. The garage appears to be less than 50 years old.
170. 820 Adams Street; Bungalow; circa 1930; Contributing
This 1-story frame bungalow has a concrete foundation and vinyl-clad walls. The front-gabled roof has wide overhanging eaves and a straddle ridge chimney and in the gable ends are purlins. The central replacement paneled-and-glazed door is flanked by 1/1 replacement windows. The window in the gable end is a 3-light wood window, as are the basement windows. The 2-bay portico has a wooden stair and deck, plain balustrade, a brick pedestal, and brick piers supporting a gable roof. The house retains sufficient integrity to contribute to the district.
- a. Garage: Contributing
The 1-story, 1-car, frame garage has a low gable roof, concrete foundation and weatherboard walls. On the north façade is a paneled metal overhead door. The garage appears to be more than 50 years old.
171. 823 Adams Street; Colonial Revival influence; circa 1909; Contributing
Built in the Colonial Revival style, this 1½-story frame structure has weatherboard siding, a wooden water table and a rusticated concrete block foundation. The high hip roof has wide overhanging eaves and is trimmed with a wide frieze. A chimney straddles the ridge and on the front and east slopes are hipped dormers with 1/1 windows and walls finished with asphalt roofing shingles. There are recessed galleries at the northeast and southeast corners, giving the house a T-shaped plan. The 2-bay front gallery has a wooden stairway and deck, plain wood balustrade and slender Doric columns. In the easternmost bay is a 1/1 window and to the west is a wood door with oval light. The door is topped by a single-light transom and the openings throughout the house have plain trim with molded caps. A matching doorway is at the west end of the porch, and both doors are protected by 12-light, paneled wood storm doors. In the westernmost bay of the façade is a 1/1 window.
- a. Garage; circa 1923; Contributing
The 1-story, frame, 2-car garage has a low side-gabled roof and walls finished with vertical board siding. On the east façade are two pairs of vertical board doors.
- b. Garage: Contributing
At the southeast corner of the lot is a 1-story, front-gabled, frame, 1-car garage with vinyl-sided walls. On the façade is a vertical board, hinged garage door. The garage appears to be more than 50 years old.
172. 827 Adams Street; Colonial Revival influence; circa 1913; Contributing
This 1½-story, frame, front-gabled house has a Colonial Revival style gallery. The rusticated concrete block foundation is trimmed with a wooden water table and has 3-light basement windows. The walls are finished with weatherboard siding and the steeply-pitched, front-gabled roof is trimmed with a wide frieze. Each of the wall dormers on the side slopes has two 1/1 windows and weatherboard-sided walls. In the east bay of the façade is a half-glazed, 4-panel wood door with oval-shaped glazing and applied

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moldings. A transom is above the door and to the west is a 1/1 window. The door opens onto a ¾-width gallery that has a wood deck, balustrade with turned balusters, Doric columns and a high hip roof. Directly above the porch is a pair of 1/1 windows.

173. 829 Adams Street; Craftsman; circa 1924; Contributing

Located on a corner lot, this 1-story masonry Craftsman bungalow has a concrete foundation and textured brick walls in a running bond (the first course above the foundation is a rowlock course). The medium-pitched, front-gabled roof has wide overhanging eaves and an interior end brick chimney is on each side slope. The full-width front gallery is recessed under the main roof, and the gable end is finished with stucco and decorative half-timbering and has a 7-light pentagonal window. The central paneled-and-glazed Craftsman style door has 6 lights set over 2 vertical panels, and to each side is a sheet glass window that replaced paired multi-light windows. The gallery has a concrete stair flanked by stone knee walls, stone pedestals at the top of the stair, concrete deck, wrought iron railing, and battered stone piers supporting a basket-handle arched frieze. The stone piers have cast stone caps that extend downward on the outer side. On the west elevation is a long, narrow stained glass window with a Prairie style motif, and to the south is a frame box bay with paired 6/6 windows and weatherboard siding. To the south of the box bay is a 1/1 window and directly below the box bay is an opening into the basement-level garage. The opening is filled with 3 wooden doors (4 lights above a single vertical-board panel), and above is a hip roof supported by scroll brackets with drop pendants.

174. 832 Adams Street; Noncontributing Site

This 123'x150' corner lot is paved for parking for the Lindenwood Cultural Center at 400 North Kingshighway. The house that historically stood on this wide lot was demolished in 1971; therefore, the lot is noncontributing.

BENTON AVENUE, NORTH

175. 114 North Benton Avenue; Gable Front; 1927; Contributing (Photo 32)

This 1½-story frame house has a front-gabled roof with wide overhanging eaves, vinyl-clad walls and a concrete foundation. Each side slope of the roof has a gabled dormer with 4/1 wood window, and an interior brick chimney is situated at the intersection of the main roof and roof of the southern dormer. The central half-glazed wood door has 4 vertical lights, and to each side is a 4/1 wood window. The ¾-width gallery has a wood deck and stairway, plain wood balustrade and box columns supporting a steeply-pitched hip roof. In the upper half story is a pair of short 4/1 windows.

a. Garage; Contributing

The 1-car, front-gabled frame garage, which appears to be more than 50 years old, has a concrete foundation and vinyl-clad walls. Hinged, vertical-board doors are on the east façade.

176. 115 North Benton Avenue; Bungalow; 1931; Contributing

Situated on an elevated lot, this ½-story, front-gabled, frame bungalow rests on a concrete foundation pierced by 3-light basement windows. The walls are clad with vinyl siding and the roof has wide overhanging eaves and decorative wood purlins in the gable ends. Large gabled dormers with paired 3/1 windows and walls clad with asphalt roofing shingles are on each of the side slopes. In the dormers' gable ends are purlins and an interior brick chimney pierces the east slope of the roof of the northern dormer. The asymmetrical façade has a multi-light wood door situated between paired 3/1 wood windows, and the door is much closer to the southern pair of windows than to the northern pair. The ¾-width gallery has a wood deck, balustrade with plain wide balusters, a gabled roof with wide overhanging

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eaves and purlins in the gable end. The brick piers that support the roof, like the pedestals to each side of the concrete stair, extend to the ground. Above the porch roof is a pair of short 3/1 wood windows.

- a. Garage; Contributing
The 1-story, 1-car, front-gabled frame garage has wood Dutch lap siding. On the south façade is a metal overhead door. The garage appears to be at least 50 years old.
177. 120 North Benton Avenue; Gable Front; 1925; Noncontributing (Photo 32)
Facing west, this 1½-story, front-gabled frame structure has a concrete foundation and vinyl-clad walls. The north slope of the roof is pierced by 2 interior brick chimneys. The central doorway is flanked by 1/1 windows that may be replacements. The door is set close to the southern window and a 2-bay gabled portico is at the south end of the façade. The portico features a wooden deck and stairs, wrought iron posts and iron railing. In the upper half story is a pair of 1/1 windows. The house is noncontributing due to the vinyl siding and replacement windows, porch posts and railing.
- a. Garage; Noncontributing
The 1-car, front-gabled frame garage has vinyl-clad walls and a paneled metal overhead door on the north half of the east façade. It is noncontributing due to the vinyl siding and metal overhead door.
178. 126 North Benton Avenue; Gable Front; circa 1927; Contributing (Photo 32)
Built circa 1927, this 1½-story, frame front-gabled house rests on a scored concrete foundation and the walls are clad with vinyl siding. An interior brick chimney pierces the left slope of the roof. The 3-bay façade has a door flanked by 1/1 windows and the door is set close to the south window. The ¾-width gallery has a wooden deck and stairway, plain wood balustrade, box columns that support a steeply-pitched hip roof, and a stained bead board ceiling. Above the porch roof is a pair of 1/1 windows.
179. 130 North Benton Avenue; Bungalow; circa 1927; Contributing (Photo 32)
Facing west, this 1-story, front-gabled bungalow has a concrete foundation and vinyl-clad walls. A brick chimney straddles the roof ridge and an interior end stucco chimney is on the right slope. The ¾-width gabled gallery has a wood deck, plain balustrade, box columns resting on stucco pedestals, and a stained bead board ceiling. Knee braces are in the gable ends of the gallery and main roof. A 1/3-glazed wood door with 3 vertical lights is in the center bay of the façade, and it is flanked by paired 4/1 windows that appear to be replacements. Although vinyl siding has been installed and the windows have been replaced, the house retains its Craftsman style door, front porch details, knee braces, and massing and is, therefore, contributing.
- a. Garage; 1996; Noncontributing
The 1-story, 2-car, front-gabled frame garage has vinyl-clad walls and a paneled metal overhead door.
180. 132 North Benton Avenue; Bungalow; 1927; Contributing
This 1-story, front-gabled frame bungalow has a full-width gallery set under the main roof. Knee braces and a rectangular ventilator are in the gable end and the roof has wide overhanging eaves and a straddle ridge chimney. The foundation is concrete and the walls are clad in vinyl siding. The 3-bay façade has a half-glazed wood door with 4 vertical lights and to each side is a pair of 3/1 wood windows. The door, which is set closer to the northern windows than to the southern, opens onto the gallery, which has scored concrete foundation piers in-filled with framed lattice panels, wooden stairs and deck, slightly battered box columns with molded capitals, a plain balustrade, and stained bead board ceiling.

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- a. Garage; Contributing
The 1-story, 1-car, front-gabled garage has painted concrete block walls, gable ends clad in vinyl siding and a paneled wood overhead door. It appears to be more than 50 years old.
181. 201 North Benton Avenue; Gable Front; 1941; Noncontributing
Situated on a corner lot, this front-gabled, 1½-story frame house has a rusticated concrete block foundation and vinyl-clad walls. The 1-story, full-width gallery with hip roof has been enclosed and also appears to have been enlarged. On each side slope of the roof is a shed dormer that has two 1/1 windows and there is a straddle ridge chimney. On the 2-bay façade the enclosed porch features a pair of 8/1 windows and a wood door with square panels filled with circular panels. The door opens onto a concrete stoop. In the upper half story is a pair of 1/1 windows. It is noncontributing due to the porch enclosure, vinyl siding and replacement windows.
182. 202 North Benton Avenue; Massed-Plan, Side-Gabled; 1927; Contributing
Built in 1927, this 1½-story, side-gabled frame house has a concrete foundation and vinyl-clad walls. An interior end brick chimney is on the north end of the rear slope of the roof, and the front and rear slopes have large shed dormers with vinyl-sided walls and bands of three 6/1 wood windows. This house is very similar to 206 and 212 North Benton Avenue, but the recessed porch of this house has been enclosed with glazed wood doors arranged in pairs; however, the porch still “reads” as a porch and retains its paneled box column at the southwest corner. The Sanborn maps indicate the porch was enclosed after 1947, but it appears that it may have been more than 50 years ago. The walls, multi-light wood door and 6/1 wood window on the wall within the porch enclosure are easily visible and the walls retain their weatherboard siding. Paired 6/1 wood windows are in the northernmost bay of the façade.
- a. Garage; Contributing
The 1-story, 1-car, front-gabled frame garage has a concrete foundation and walls clad with asbestos cement shingles. A metal overhead door opens onto the alley. The garage appears to be historic.
183. 203-205 North Benton Avenue; One-story, hipped duplex; circa 1958; Noncontributing
Situated on a flat lot, this 1-story, frame duplex has a concrete foundation and a low hip roof. The walls are clad with vinyl siding and the windows appear to be vinyl 1/1 sash. In the center 2 bays of the 4-bay façade are 6-panel doors that open onto a concrete stoop. In the outer bays are paired 1/1 windows. The building is noncontributing due to the application of vinyl siding and replacement of the windows.
184. 206 North Benton Avenue; Massed-Plan, Side-Gabled; 1927; Contributing
This 1½-story, side-gabled frame house has a concrete foundation and vinyl-clad walls. The front slope of the roof has a large shed dormer with vinyl-sided walls and band of three 3/1 wood windows. The southern 2 bays of the 3-bay façade open onto the recessed porch, which has a concrete foundation, stairway and deck; a paneled box column with molded capital; and a plain balustrade with wide balusters. To the left of the multi-light wood door is a 3/1 wood window and to the right is a pair of 3/1 windows.
- a. Garage; Contributing
The 1-story, 1-car, front-gabled garage has walls finished with wood Dutch lap siding. On the east façade is a metal overhead door and a 6-light wood window. The garage appears to be historic.
185. 208 North Benton Avenue; Bungalow; 1929; Contributing
This 1-story, front-gabled frame bungalow has a concrete foundation and vinyl-clad walls. The roof has wide overhanging eaves, purlins in the front gable end and an interior brick chimney on the south slope. The central metal replacement door has an oval leaded-glass light and to each side is a 6/1 wood window.

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The door opens onto a 2-bay porch with gable roof having wide overhanging eaves and purlins in the gable end. The roof is supported by brick piers with concrete caps and the piers extend to the ground. There is a brick pedestal with concrete coping at the top of the stairway and the porch deck and stairs are wood but the plain balustrade appears to be vinyl.

186. 212 North Benton Avenue; Massed-Plan, Side-Gabled; 1927; Contributing

Facing west, this 1½-story, side-gabled, frame house rests on a concrete foundation and the walls are finished with wood weatherboard siding. The north end of the rear slope of the steeply-pitched roof is pierced by an interior end brick chimney and on the front slope is a wide shed dormer that has 2 pairs of 6-light casement windows. The 2-bay façade has paired 6/1 wood windows in the left bay and to the right is a tripartite window composed of a 6/1 wood window flanked by narrow 6/1 windows. A recessed porch is at the northwest corner of the house and the entrance is located on the south wall of the porch. The porch has a concrete stairway, wooden deck, a paneled box column with molded capital, and a plain wood balustrade.

187. 221 North Benton Avenue; Tudor Revival; 1936; Contributing

Built in the Tudor Revival style, this 1½-story house has a scored concrete foundation, brick walls in a running bond and a high cross-gabled roof. The front gabled portion projects slightly. Immediately above the foundation is a soldier course of bricks and the windows have brick sills and flat jack arches. An interior brick chimney pierces the rear slope of the roof and on the front slope is a shed-roofed dormer with group of four 6-light casements and walls finished with roofing shingles. The steep roof is trimmed with cornice returns and the northern eave line of the front gable is curved and extends lower than the southern eave line. The central round-arched, vertical board door has 6 small lights. It is protected by a shed roof that is an extension of the main roof and it is supported by knee braces. The door opens onto a concrete stoop with wrought iron railings. To each side of the entrance is a pair of 6/1 wood windows and in the front gable end is a 6/1 window.

a. Garage; Contributing

The 1-story, 1-car garage has a hip roof and walls clad with Bricktex asphalt siding. A paneled metal overhead door is on the east façade. The garage appears to be more than 50 years old.

188. 300 North Benton Avenue; Hall-and-Parlor; circa 1900; Noncontributing

Located on a corner lot, this 1½-story, gabled, L-shaped, frame hall-and-parlor house has a rusticated concrete block foundation and aluminum-clad walls. A ¾-width gallery spans the 4 bays of the façade and features a concrete deck, fluted metal box columns, wrought iron handrail and hip roof. The entrance is in the second bay from the south and is a replacement metal door with fanlight, and the transom has been covered. The other 3 bays contain replacement 1/1 vinyl windows. The house is noncontributing due to the aluminum siding, replacement windows and door, and porch alterations.

a. Garage; Contributing

The walls of the 1-story, 1-car, frame front-gabled garage are finished with vertical board siding and there is a paneled metal overhead door on the east façade. The garage appears to be historic.

189. 308 North Benton Avenue; Pyramidal; circa 1906; Noncontributing

Facing west, this 1½-story, frame Pyramidal form house has a rusticated concrete block foundation. The walls and exterior end chimney on the south elevation are clad with aluminum siding. Pedimented gabled dormers are on the west and south slopes of the roof and fluted pilasters are to each side of the paired 1/1 windows. A partially glazed door is in the south bay of the 3-bay façade and wide 2/2 wood windows (horizontal lights) are in the other bays. The full-width gallery, which replaced a 1-bay porch

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sometime after 1947, has a concrete deck, wood box columns with molded capitals, hip roof, and a deck-style railing. The house is noncontributing due to the aluminum siding, replacement windows and porch.

- a. Garage; Noncontributing
The 1-story, frame, side-gabled, 2-car garage is clad with aluminum, vinyl and asphalt siding. The façade has a short metal window, a modern metal door with fanlight, a half-glazed paneled wood door and metal overhead door. The garage is noncontributing due to the siding and replacement windows and doors.
190. 312-314 North Benton Avenue; Pyramidal; circa 1909; Noncontributing
Facing west, this 2½-story frame duplex has a stone foundation and a pyramid roof with wide overhanging eaves. A brick chimney and a hipped dormer with wide overhanging eaves are on the front slope. The dormer's window has been replaced with an air conditioner and the opening is partially boarded. The walls of the house and dormer are clad with vinyl siding and the windows and doors have been replaced, resulting in the structure being noncontributing. In the center 2 bays of the 4-bay façade are paneled doors with small leaded glass lights and single-light transoms, and in the outer bays are 8/8 vinyl windows. The second floor has two 6/6 vinyl windows in the center bays and 8/8 windows in the outer bays. The full-width 1-story gallery has a wood deck, box columns, plain balustrade and shed roof.
191. 315 North Benton Avenue; Clipped Gable Front; c. 1900; Contributing
This 1½-story house has vinyl-sided walls and a high, clipped front-gable roof that is pierced by a brick straddle-ridge chimney and 3 dormers. Two hipped dormers are on the south slope, with the 1 near the front of the house being smaller than the other. The dormers' roofs are trimmed with wide frieze boards, the walls are clad in roofing shingles, and each has a 1/1 window. A hipped dormer is also on the north slope. A replacement door with fanlight is in the south bay of the 2-bay façade and to the north is a pair of 1/1 windows. The 1-story, full-width gallery has a concrete deck, plain wood balustrade, box columns with molded capitals and a medium-pitched hip roof. The house originally had a recessed porch at the southeast corner but it was enclosed and the present porch was added between 1917 and 1929. In the upper half story is a wide 1/1 window.
- a. Garage; 1988; Noncontributing
The 1-car, front-gabled frame garage has a concrete foundation and vinyl-sided walls. The main (north) façade has a paneled metal overhead door and a half-glazed, 3-panel wood man door.
192. 318 North Benton Avenue; Cross Gabled; circa 1903; Contributing
Built circa 1903, this 1½-story, frame T-shaped house rests on a low stone foundation. The walls are clad in vinyl siding but the front gable end is finished with imbricated wood shingles. The medium-pitched, cross-gabled roof has a straddle ridge brick chimney on the front-gabled wing and another on the north wing. A shed dormer with no window openings is on the front slope of the north wing. The façade has a 6/6 vinyl window in the north wing, a 6/6 window in the front-gabled wing, and in the south wing is a replacement French door that opens onto a 1-bay porch with a wooden stairway and deck, turned post supporting a shed roof, and balustrade with turned balusters. Another French door on the south elevation of the front-gabled wing opens onto the porch, and to the left of the door is a 6/6 vinyl window. Although the house has vinyl siding and replacement windows, it is contributing since it retains its imbricated wood shingles in the gable end and its wood porch details.
- a. Garage; 2009; Noncontributing
The 1½-story, front-gabled, frame garage is finished with Dutch lap vinyl siding but the gable end is clad with imbricated shingles. The east façade has a metal paneled garage door and in the upper half story is a vinyl 4/4 window. The garage was built in 2009 and is noncontributing.

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193. 321 North Benton Avenue; Folk Victorian; circa 1900; Contributing (Photo 14)
This 1½-story frame Folk Victorian house has a high cross-gabled roof with gabled dormers. The dormers on the front slope of the south wing and the south slope of the front-gabled wing are ornate, having fluted moldings with plinth blocks and bullseye corner blocks, jigsaw decoration in the gable ends, and brackets. The dormer on the north slope of the roof is plain. All of the dormers feature 2/2 wood windows and the walls are finished with roofing shingles, while the walls of the house are finished with vinyl siding. The first floor has a small 1/1 window in the east wall of the south wing and a pair of 2/2 wood windows in the front-gabled wing. The paired windows are topped by a single peaked lintel, and in the upper half story is a 2/2 wood window with peaked lintel. In the south wall of the front-gabled wing is a door with a large oval light and a transom. The door opens onto a 1-bay portico with chamfered wood posts and pilasters with molded capitals, foliated brackets, ball-and-rod spindled frieze, jigsaw balustrade and high hip roof.
- a. Carport; Noncontributing
The 2-car carport with concrete floor, metal posts, and corrugated metal shed roof is not historic.
194. 324 North Benton Avenue; Folk Victorian; circa 1885; Contributing
Built circa 1885, this 1½-story, gable-front-and-wing form Folk Victorian house is clad with vinyl siding. On the west and north slopes of the roof are gabled dormers with vinyl-clad walls and 2/2 wood windows with plain wide surrounds. The 3-bay façade features a 2/2 window in the projecting front-gabled wing and in the south wing is a half-glazed, 2-panel wood door topped by a 2-light transom and another 2/2 window. The windows throughout the house have plain surrounds topped by molded, slightly peaked lintels. The 2-bay gallery has a wood deck and stairs, plain balustrade, box columns and pilasters, ornate pierced corner brackets, ball-and-rod spindled frieze and hip roof. On the south wall of the front-gabled wing another window opens onto the porch.
- a. Garage; Contributing
The front of the 1-story, shed-roofed, frame 1-car garage is finished with vertical board siding but the sides are clad with vinyl lapped siding. Paired, hinged wood doors are on the east façade. The garage appears to be at least 50 years old and is contributing.
195. 325-327 North Benton Avenue; Centered Gable; 1900; Contributing (Photo 14)
Originally built as a duplex, this 1½-story Centered Gable house rests on a coursed rock-faced stone foundation. The bricks on the façade are in a running bond while the other elevations are in a 5-course common bond. The steep side-gabled roof has a central intersecting front gable with 2 segmental-arched openings filled with half-glazed paneled wood doors that open onto the roof of the portico. To each side of the front gable is a gabled dormer with walls clad in roofing shingles and the pediments above the 2/2 wood windows are incised. An interior end chimney is at the north and south ends of the rear slope of the roof and gabled dormers are also on the rear slope, to each side of the gabled rear wing that gives the house a T-shaped plan. Half-glazed wood doors are in the center 2 bays of the 6-bay façade and the doors, which have single-light transoms, open onto a 1-story, 2-bay portico that has a wood deck, turned posts supporting a flat roof and balustrade with turned balusters (the roof's balustrade is missing). In the outer bays are two 1/1 wood windows. Doors and windows are set in segmental-arched openings topped by double rows of radiating voussoirs, and incised panels are above each entrance and window.
- a. Shed; Contributing
The 1-story frame shed has a low gable roof and walls clad in sheets of vertical board siding. A door of the same material is in the west elevation, while a bead board door and 2-light wood window are on the south elevation. This building appears to be 50 years old and is contributing.

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196. 330 North Benton Avenue; Bungalow; Frank A. Zerr, attributed; circa 1923; Contributing
This 1½-story, front-gabled frame bungalow has a scored concrete foundation and walls clad with cement asbestos shingles. Knee braces are in the gable end and an interior brick chimney pierces the north slope. The ¾-width gallery has a wooden deck and stair and a plain balustrade. Stucco pedestals extend to the ground, and the pedestals at each corner are taller than the 2 at the top of the stairs. Four plain posts rest on top of each of the 2 corner pedestals and support a high hip roof. Opening onto the gallery is a central half-glazed, 2-panel door with muntins arranged in a diamond pattern, and this door appears to be a replacement. To each side is an 8/1 wood window. In the upper half story is a tripartite metal replacement window with a central, fixed single-light window flanked by single-light casements. The house was built about 1923 by Frank A. Zerr, a building contractor.
- a. Garage: Noncontributing
The 2-car, front-gabled frame garage has a concrete foundation and vinyl-clad walls. On the east façade is a paneled metal overhead door. The garage appears to be less than 50 years old.
197. 335 North Benton Avenue; Cross Gabled; 1901; Contributing (Photo 14)
Located on a corner lot, this 1½-story, brick, cruciform-shaped house has a high cross-gabled roof trimmed with a denticulated brick frieze with cornice returns. A chimney straddles the ridge of the front-gabled wing's roof and a gabled dormer is on the south slope. Additional gabled dormers are on the west slope of the north wing and both slopes of the rear wing, and all have walls finished with roofing shingles. The dormers are very ornate, with 1/1 windows framed by fluted surrounds with plinth blocks, bullseye corner blocks, applied diamond-shaped moldings and brackets. The gable end of each is decorated with a projecting ball surrounded by foliated incising, and the roof is trimmed with a scalloped frieze. The house rests on a coursed rusticated stone foundation and the brick walls of the street façades are in a running bond while the other walls are in a 6-course common bond. Other than the dormers, the openings are segmental arched. The 2-bay façade has a half-glazed door and a single-light fanlight and the opening is topped by a brick hood mold with stone spring blocks. The door opens onto a concrete stairway and to the left is a wide opening with a 1/1 window flanked by narrow 1/1 windows that appear to be replacements, and above the windows is a 3-part fanlight. The mullions are fluted and have decorative moldings near the top and the opening is crowned by a brick hood mold with stone spring blocks. In the upper half story is a pair of 1/1 windows separated by a fluted mullion with plinth blocks at the top and bottom, and the area above the windows is incised with a foliated pattern and has a central applied bullseye molding. The windows are topped by brick hood molds and like the other windows, this pair has painted lug sills. On the east wall of the north and south wings is a narrow 1/1 window.
198. 400 North Benton Avenue; Folk Victorian; circa 1903; Contributing
This 1½-story brick, gable-front-and-wing form house was built as a duplex. It has a coursed rusticated stone foundation and brick walls. In the west wall of the front-gabled wing the walls are in a Flemish stretcher bond with every sixth course having alternating headers and stretchers, but the other walls are in a 5-course common bond. The façade has a 9/9 window in the northern front-gabled bay and in the side-gabled wing is a half-glazed wood door flanked by 9/9 windows. The replacement door is topped by a single-light transom and windows are vinyl sash set in low segmental-arched openings. Spanning the 3 southern bays is a gallery with a wooden deck, turned posts, ball-and-rod spindled frieze and corner brackets, and a balustrade with turned balusters. The gallery's shed roof has an intersecting gablet at the entrance. The porch was added between 1909 and 1917 and it appears that there had been a doorway in the south wall of the front-gabled wing, but it has been converted into a window. In the upper half story is a 6/6 vinyl window.

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- a. Garage; 2005; Noncontributing
Built in 2005, the 1-story, front-gabled, frame garage opens onto the rear alley.
199. 404 North Benton Avenue; Cape Cod; circa 1907; Contributing
Built circa 1907, this 1½-story, frame Cape Cod house is crowned by a steeply-pitched, side-gabled roof. The foundation is brick and the walls have been clad with vinyl siding. The 3-bay façade features a 6-panel wood door flanked by 1/1 wood windows, and the upper sashes are shorter than the lower sashes. The door opens onto a 1-bay portico that has a wooden deck, plain wood balustrade, and box columns supporting a low hip roof. The neighboring houses are set extremely close to this house, so it is difficult to see the side elevations.
200. 406 North Benton Avenue; Colonial Revival influence; circa 1903; Noncontributing
Situated on an elevated lot, this diminutive, 1½-story, side-gabled house has a low stone foundation and brick walls in a 7-course common bond. A large shed-roof dormer with wide overhanging eaves and paired 6/6 vinyl windows dominates the front slope of the roof and there is an interior end chimney on the south end of the rear slope. The dormer's walls are finished with vinyl siding. The 3 openings of the façade are segmental arched and the center bay holds a replacement door with oval leaded-glass light and the transom has been enclosed. To each side of the door is a 9/9 vinyl window. The door opens onto a full-width gallery that has a concrete deck at ground level and tapered box columns supporting a shed roof. The 1909 and 1917 Sanborn Fire Insurance maps show the house with a partial-width porch, but by 1929 the porch was full-width. The house is noncontributing due to the replacement of the windows and door and the addition of the large dormer, which overwhelms the house.
- a. Garage; Noncontributing
The 1-story, front-gabled frame garage has a concrete foundation, vinyl-clad walls and a paneled metal overhead door. It appears to be less than 50 years old and is, therefore, noncontributing.
201. 414 North Benton Avenue; Gable-Front-and-Wing; circa 1895; Contributing
This 1½-story, frame gable-front-and-wing form house has a low stone foundation and vinyl-clad walls. A painted brick chimney straddles the roof of the side-gabled wing and dormers are on both slopes of the front-gabled wing. The gabled south dormer has a 2/2 window while the north shed dormer has four 2/2 windows. The first floor of the façade has two 2/2 windows in the front-gabled wing, a replacement door with diamond-shaped light and panels, and another 2/2 window. The door opens onto a 1-bay portico with concrete deck, plain post and a steep hip roof. In the upper half story is a 2/2 window.
202. 420 North Benton Avenue; Gable Front; circa 1943; Contributing
Located on a tree-shaded lot, this 1½-story, front-gabled frame house has a scored concrete foundation and walls finished with weatherboard siding. An interior brick chimney is on the north slope of the roof, which has wide overhanging eaves. A glazed wood door with 3 vertical lights is in the center bay and to each side is a 3/1 wood window. The 1-bay portico has a concrete deck, plain wood balustrade, and battered box columns supporting a high hip roof. In the upper half story is another 3/1 wood window.
- a. Garage; Contributing
The 1-story, 1-car, front-gabled garage has a concrete foundation and walls finished with board-and-batten siding. The overhead door is vertical board. The garage appears to be more than 50 years old.
203. 424-426 North Benton Avenue; Folk Victorian; circa 1895; Contributing (Photo 15)
This 1½-story, center-gable Folk Victorian duplex rests on a foundation of coursed rock-faced stone. The bricks on the façade are in a running bond while the other elevations are in a 5-course common bond.

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The steep side-gabled roof has an intersecting front gable flanked by gabled dormers, and there is a gabled wing centered on the rear elevation, giving the house a T-shaped plan. In the front gable is a semicircular-arched opening filled with paired 1/1 wood windows separated by a fluted and chamfered mullion with plinth blocks and a central bullseye molding. The opening is topped by a double row of radiating voussoirs. To each side of the front gable is a gabled dormer that has a 1/1 wood window and walls clad in roofing shingles. The windows are framed by raised panels and in each gable end is a triangular molding filled with a bullseye ornament. An interior end brick chimney with corbelled cap is at each end of the front and rear slopes of the roof and there is a brick straddle ridge chimney on the rear wing. Four-panel wood doors topped by single-light transoms are in the center 2 bays of the façade and the doors open onto a 1-story, 2-bay porch that has a wooden stairway and deck, plain balustrade, turned posts with ornate corner brackets, a ball-and-rod spindled frieze, and a mansard roof topped by metal cresting. To each side of the porch the façade has two 1/1 wood windows, and like the doors, they are set within segmental-arched openings topped by a double row of radiating voussoirs.

CLARK STREET

204. 309 Clark Street; Federal; c. 1865; Contributing (Photo 16)

Facing north, this 1½-story, painted brick, side-gabled Federal structure rests on a raised foundation finished with stucco. An interior end brick chimney is on the east end of the front slope and 2 are on the west end of the rear slope, and on both slopes is a vinyl-clad hipped dormer with 6/6 vinyl window. A denticulated brick frieze with returns trims the roof. In the western bay of the 3-bay façade is a replacement half-glazed door topped by a 4-light transom and at the door is a 1-bay stoop with wood deck and stairway. The area under the stairs and landing has been covered with siding. The stoop and stairway, which parallels the façade, has a replacement wood railing. To the east of the entrance are two 1/1 replacement windows and openings on the façade appear to have either wood or stone flat-headed lintels that are now overlaid with projecting lintels with keystones. At the east end of the basement level is a 1/1 window, but the window to the west has been in-filled with siding. Openings on the side elevations are segmental arched.

205. 317-319 Clark Street; Side Gabled; circa 1903; Contributing (Photo 16)

Resting on a coursed rock-faced limestone foundation, this 1½-story, side-gabled duplex has brick walls in a running bond and a denticulated brick frieze with returns. Interior end brick chimneys are at each end of the rear slope. Original 4-panel wood doors with single-light transoms are in the center 2 bays of the 6-bay façade, and openings are segmental arched. One door has a wooden 8-light storm door but the other has a screen door. At the entrances is a 2-bay portico with wooden stairway and deck with lattice panels beneath, plain balustrade and box columns supporting the hip roof. The porch may represent a later design since the dentil brickwork stops short of the porch's hipped roof. In the outer bays of the façade are 2/2 wood windows topped by radiating voussoirs.

206. 327 Clark Street; Folk Victorian; circa 1896; Contributing (Photo 16)

Facing north, this 1½-story brick Folk Victorian house has a hipped roof with cross gables on the front and side elevations. The front cross gabled bay projects only slightly across the east 2/3 of the façade. There is a hipped wall dormer on the east side of the gabled bay and a gabled wall dormer on the west side. The roofline of the house is accentuated by a brick entablature with denticulated frieze and returns. A plain brick chimney straddles the ridge of the hip roof while a tall interior end brick chimney with corbelled cap is at the west end of the rear slope. The house rests on a coursed rusticated limestone foundation. In the western bay of the 2-bay façade is a wood paneled door that appears to be a replacement, given the brass casing in the oval light, but the single-light transom remains intact (covered

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by a 3-light wooden storm) as does the incised arched panel above the transom that fills the segmental-arched opening. The door opens onto a 1-bay portico that has brick foundation piers, a wooden stairway and deck, turned posts with corner brackets and a gable roof. The underside of the porch roof is peaked and lined with bead board and there is a spindlework, half-round opening in the gable end as well as decorative dahlia-shaped details. To the east of the entrance is a large segmental-arched opening that holds a band of three 1/1 flat-topped wood windows, and in the upper half story is another segmental-arched opening that holds a pair of 1/1 windows. The windows on both floors are topped by decorative incised panels with applied dahlias and the mullions hold fluted pilasters with plinth blocks and bracketed capitals. The windows are topped by radiating voussoirs and have painted wood lug sills.

- a. Shed; 2010; Noncontributing
Built in 2010, the gabled shed has vertical board siding and a 6-panel metal door in the west façade.
207. 329 Clark Street; Colonial Revival; circa 1892; Contributing (Photo 16)
T-shaped in plan, this 1½-story brick house has a coursed rock-faced limestone foundation and a cross-gabled roof trimmed with a full entablature with denticulated frieze and returns. The base of the T forms the front-gabled wing, which has a full-width porch that was added between 1909 and 1917. The porch has rusticated limestone piers in-filled with latticework, wood deck, Doric columns and pilasters, plain balustrade and a hipped roof trimmed with a plain entablature. The 2-vertical light, 2-vertical panel door is a replacement, but the segmental arched opening retains its transom with 2-light wooden storm. In the west bay is a large segmental-arched opening that holds paired 1/1 wood windows and 4-light wood storms. The area between the brick lintel and the windows has applied jigsaw ornaments and there is a bullseye detail on the mullion between the windows. In the gable end are 2 segmental-arched openings with 1/1 windows that appear to be replacements. On each side slope of the roof of the front-gabled wing is a gabled dormer with multi-paned replacement windows and on the north slope of the roof of the east wing is another gabled dormer. A corbelled brick chimney straddles the roof ridge.
208. 331 Clark Street; Folk Victorian/Craftsman; circa 1896; Contributing (Photo 16)
Situated on a corner lot, this 1½-story frame house has a brick foundation and a hipped roof with a straddle ridge brick chimney and intersecting cross gables. A large gabled bay spans the west half of the façade and projects slightly. The gable end is clad in octagonal wood shingles and has paired 1/1 windows with a peaked lintel with embossed detailing. The mullion between the windows has plinth blocks. Directly below is a boxed bay with paired windows that have a similar decorative mullion between the narrow 1/1 windows. To the east of the boxed bay is a half-glazed wood door that has a narrow horizontal panel between the glass and the wide horizontal panel near the base. The glass and lower panel have incised frames with bullseye corner blocks and there is an incised basket of flowers in the lower panel. The door, which has a single-light transom, opens onto a full-width, hipped-roof porch that was built between 1917 and 1929 to replace a single-bay porch. The Craftsman-influenced porch has a wood deck, plain wood balustrade and battered box columns resting on scored concrete battered piers that extend to the ground. Latticework is below the porch floor. Although the walls have been clad with vinyl siding (which replaced the previous replacement siding of asphalt shingles shown in the 1988 survey photo), the Victorian detailing and window trim was carefully left exposed.
209. 401 Clark Street; Service Station; circa 1937; Contributing
Located at the southwest corner of Clark and Fourth Streets, this 1-story, flat-roofed, painted brick commercial garage is divided into 2 rectangular sections. The western section, which houses the garage bays, has a slightly higher roof with a brick parapet, and it is set back slightly from the 3-bay garage office. In the east half of the façade the replacement half-glazed door is centered between large plate glass windows with brick sills. The west half of the façade consists of 2 large multi-paneled overhead

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doors, with all but the bottom row being glass. To the east is a full-light wood man door. On the east elevation is a large industrial steel window on the north end and a high horizontal window mid-building that appears to be a replacement sliding window. In the southern bay is a Craftsman wood door with 4 lights in a small square opening above 2 tall vertical panels. An interior end chimney extends above the east parapet.

210. 409 Clark Street, Julius and Emma Waye House and St. Charles Granite Co.; Late Victorian; 1889;

Contributing

Built as a combination residence for Julius and Emma Waye and a monument business (St. Charles Granite), this is a 1½-story, center-gabled brick building. The front wall is in a running bond while the other elevations are in a 5-course common bond, and the roof is trimmed with a brick entablature with denticulated frieze and returns. Most door and window openings are segmental arched and are topped by radiating voussoirs and the windows have smooth stone sills. There are 5 brick chimneys with corbelled caps, and all are positioned in the residential portion (2 interior end on each side of the ridge and near the rear). To distinguish the residential portion from the monument shop, the western 2/3 of the façade (from the central gable to the west end) has a raised, rock-faced coursed limestone foundation, while the brick walls on the east portion extend nearly to grade. The eastern 2 bays of the 5-bay façade opened onto the commercial space. The easternmost bay holds a segmental-arched 1/1 wood window and to the right is a pair of half-light wood doors, each with a single light over a narrow horizontal panel that is set above 4 small square panels. The doors are recessed in the opening and the jambs on either side repeat the door panel designs. The western 3 bays front the residential section of the building. The west bay has a recessed entry within a round-arched opening. Two limestone steps and 3 wooden steps lead to the doorway, which is a transomed, half-light wood door. The glazing has a colored glass border, and underneath is a horizontal panel over 2 vertical panels. There is a spindlework screen door. Between the entrances to the residence and business are 2 segmental-arched, 1/1 wood windows. In the gable end are paired, round-arched, 1/1 wood windows separated by a fluted mullion.

a. Garage; circa 1889; Contributing

This appears to be the old stable and carriage house that was converted into a garage. The east portion is 1½-stories while the west is 1-story, and the saltbox-type roof is clad with standing seam metal. The east elevation and gable end of the south elevation are clad in board-and-batten siding, but the lower portion of the south wall is clad with tar paper. Small single-light windows are on the south and east elevations.

211. 415 Clark Street; Contributing Site

This open, unimproved lot historically had a pre-1893, 1½-story house on it, but it was demolished between 1929 and 1947. Because it has been vacant for more than 65 years, it is contributing.

212. 419 Clark Street; Federal; circa 1867; Contributing

Set close to the street, this diminutive, 1½-story, brick house has a side-gabled roof trimmed with a brick entablature with denticulated frieze. The walls are in a 7-course common bond and have a color wash, a common historic practice; however, the entablature and segmental arches over the openings are painted white. The symmetrical façade has a central multi-light replacement door topped by a single-light transom, and to each side of the door is a 1/1 vinyl window. The entry is at grade and opens onto a concrete sidewalk.

213. 423 Clark Street; Side Gabled; circa 1880; Noncontributing

Substantially altered, this 1-story, side-gabled house is clad with Permastone and there is a full-width, shed-roofed front porch that is supported by modern Doric columns that rest on a poured concrete floor. The porch was added after 1947. The 3-bay façade has a central half-glazed replacement door and to

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each side is a multi-paned display window, probably an alteration of the original window openings. A few of the historic 2/2 wood windows remain on the side elevations. The house appears to have been built around 1880 but is noncontributing due to the extensive alterations.

214. 425 Clark Street; Commercial False Front; circa 1946; Noncontributing

This brick structure was originally built as 2 separate buildings that were connected by an addition sometime after 1947. The Central Super Market was in the north building, which is a 1-story commercial building with a stepped, false parapet extending above the end gabled roof. Centered on the facade is a large opening that holds a metal 3-light display window. The northwest corner (facing the street intersection) is angled and holds the main entrance, which is a full-light door and full-light sidelight, installed in 2008. The parapet continues to step down on the west street elevation, where there is a small plate glass window and a simple flush door. To the south is a 1-story addition with a short parapet facing Fifth and it has another simple flush door. This addition connects to the other original section of the building, which has a stepped parapet façade facing Fifth Street in front of an end-gabled roof. Centered in this façade is another metal display window that replaced an overhead door in 2008, but the overhead door may have been original since this building was used as a welding shop. To the north side, there is an original multi-paned steel window. Because the additions connect what were historically 2 separate buildings, this building cannot be contributing unless the precise date of the additions can be documented as falling within the district's period of significance.

215. 501 Clark Street; Strip Mall; 1970; Noncontributing

Situated on a corner lot, this 1-story, flat roofed, brick strip shopping center is laid out in an L-shaped plan with the parking lot on the interior of the L. There are 3 storefronts in the south leg of the L, facing north, each with an aluminum-framed glass display window and door. The walls facing Fifth are devoid of fenestration and there is one aluminum-framed door facing east in the interior corner of the complex. The west leg of the L has 2 large aluminum-framed display windows and doorway facing north onto Clark. Mansard awnings with asphalt shingles have been added to each street elevation.

216. 515 Clark Street; Minimal Traditional; 1949; Contributing

Facing north, this 1½-story, side-gabled frame Minimal Traditional house has vinyl-clad walls and a concrete block foundation pierced by 2-light wood windows. The central replacement paneled metal door with leaded glass fanlight is protected by a gablet, which is over a 1-bay concrete stoop with metal railings. To the east is a 1/1 window and to the west is a band of four 1/1 windows (the center 2 are wider than the other 2). The west elevation has an exterior end shouldered brick chimney with corbelled cap, and on the east elevation, at basement level is a paneled-and-glazed wood overhead garage door.

217. 525 Clark Street; Minimal Traditional with Colonial Revival influence; 1950; Contributing

This 1-story brick Minimal Traditional house rests on a scored concrete foundation. The variegated brick walls are in a running bond pattern, but the course directly above the foundation is a soldier course. An interior brick chimney pierces the rear slope of the medium-pitched, side-gabled roof. The 3-bay façade has a central entrance and to the west is a pair of 1/1 windows and to the east is a tripartite window composed of a 1/1 window flanked by narrower 1/1 windows. The windows are replacements and have brick sills and flat jack arches. The door is a replacement paneled-and-glazed door with small segmental-arched light and the Colonial Revival frontispiece has pilasters supporting an entablature. The door opens onto a 1-bay concrete stoop with metal handrail.

218. 615 Clark Street; Two-Story, Gabled Multi-Family; 1966; Noncontributing

Built in 1966, this 2-story, blond brick apartment building has a low gable roof and concrete foundation. The ridge of the roof is perpendicular to the street and the entrances are on the west elevation, facing the

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neighboring property. The 6-bay façade has paired paneled doors in the outer bays and in the other bays are 3-part sliding windows with brick sills. The doors open onto 1-bay concrete stoops with metal railings, and the stoops are protected by second floor balconies. The second floor has a door in each of the outer bays and windows matching those of the first level. At each entrance is a 1-bay balcony and the roof of the building extends over the 2 balconies.

219. 629 Clark Street; Queen Anne; 1899; Contributing

This 1½-story frame Queen Anne style house has a cross-shaped plan. The foundation is coursed rock-faced stone and the walls have been clad with vinyl siding and shingles. The cross-gabled roof has wide overhanging eaves and a gable ornament in the front gable end. A brick chimney straddles the ridge of the front-gabled wing and an exterior end brick chimney is on the south wall of the rear 1-story wing. The corners of the first floor of the front-gabled wing and the north corners of the side wings are canted, and in the cutaway bays are ornate brackets, except for the northwest corner where the entrance is located. The half-glazed wood door, which is topped by a single-light transom, opens onto a polygonal portico that has a concrete deck, turned posts with corner brackets, a spindled frieze, and polygonal roof. To the east of the entrance is a pair of 1/1 wood windows and in the northeast canted corner is a single window. The window and door surrounds throughout the house are plain with peaked lintels. In the upper half story is a pair of 1/1 windows. The first floor of the eastern gabled wing has a 1/1 window in the northern canted corner and another on the east wall, and there is a window in the upper half story.

a. Garage; Contributing

Built circa 1923, the 1-story, 1-car, frame garage has a high hipped roof. The foundation is concrete and the walls are board-and-batten siding. Paired board-and-batten doors are on the south façade.

220. 633-635 Clark Street; Federal with bungalow porch; circa 1870; Contributing

Originally built as a Federal style structure, this 1½-story, side-gabled brick duplex has a bungalow gallery that was added circa 1950. The foundation is parged and the brick walls of the façade are in a running bond while those of the other elevations are in a 7-course common bond. The steeply-pitched roof is trimmed with a denticulated entablature and an interior brick chimney pierces the rear slope. The front slope holds 2 gabled dormers connected by a shed-roof addition. The dormers have 1/1 windows with fluted surrounds that have plinth blocks and bullseye corner blocks, and the addition between has a 6-light vinyl window. In the second and fifth bays of the 6-bay façade are wood doors with stepped lights and the transoms appear to have been in-filled. In the other 4 bays are 1/1 wood windows that are set within low segmental-arched openings. Spanning the central 4 bays is a gallery that appears to have been built circa 1950. On its west side is a concrete stairway flanked by brick knee walls. The gallery features a concrete deck, pierced brick railing with concrete coping, textured brick pedestals and piers, and a shed roof. The roof is trimmed with a frieze that has a basket-handle arch on the façade (north) and Tudor arches on the sides. Eugene Gauss sold the lot to Henry Lohrman in 1857, but this house does not appear to be the same structure shown in this location on the 1869 Bird's Eye View of the city.

a. Garage; Noncontributing

A side-gabled, frame 3-car garage is at the southwest corner of the lot. Three paneled metal overhead doors open onto Seventh Street. The garage appears to be less than 50 years old.

221. 701-703 Clark Street; Federal; circa 1860; Contributing (Photo 17)

Apparently built in 2 phases, this 1½-story brick Federal style structure has a high side-gabled roof trimmed with a denticulated entablature. On the rear slope are 2 shed dormers with 1/1 windows and an interior brick chimney with corbelled cap. The foundation is coursed rock-faced stone, but it has been parged on the façade and east elevation. Half-glazed paneled wood doors (4 lights over 3 panels) are in

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the second and fifth bays of the 6-bay façade but the transoms are not visible due to wood panels above the storm doors. The doors open onto concrete stairways. The other 4 openings contain 2/2 wood windows. The façade's openings are segmental-arched, but the eastern 3 are topped by jack arches made with a single soldier course while the western 3 have radiating voussoirs formed by 2 courses of rowlocks. Built circa 1860, the house was apparently originally only 3 bays. The first Sanborn map to show this block was published in 1909 and the house had achieved its present form by that time.

222. 709 Clark Street; Folk Victorian; circa 1865; Contributing (Photo 17)

This 1½-story painted brick house has a cross-gabled roof that is trimmed with a denticulated entablature. The eastern, side-gabled portion was apparently built first (circa 1865) and the front-gabled west section added later (prior to 1909). The coursed rock-faced stone foundation is parged on the east half of the façade and on the east elevation. On the front and west slopes of the roof are pedimented gabled dormers with 1/1 windows framed by pilasters with plinth blocks and brackets, and in the frieze and tympanum are applied circular moldings. The dormers' walls are finished with roofing shingles. The 4-bay façade has two 1/1 wood windows in the eastern bays, and to the west is a half-glazed wood door that opens onto a 2-bay concrete stoop. Directly above the door is a hood with a bellcast hip roof supported by large ornate brackets with ball-and-rod spindles, a dogtooth frieze and drop pendants. On the first floor of the front-gabled wing is a polygonal bay with three 1/1 windows and a low mansard roof trimmed with a plain frieze. In the upper half story is another 1/1 window. The openings on the façade are segmental arched and have incised wood panels directly under the arches. By 1906 the home was purchased by John H. and Louise Gossler, who worked as an assistant to Rudolph Goebel, who operated a photography studio, from 1872 until purchasing the business from him in 1916. They documented many important local events and views of the city.

223. 713 Clark Street; Side Gabled; circa 1865; Noncontributing (Photo 17)

This diminutive, 1½-story, side-gabled cottage is masonry, but it has been clad in aluminum siding, except for the lower walls, which are finished with asphalt shingles. The foundation is parged and a large hipped dormer with paired 1/1 windows has been added to the front slope of the roof. The central half-glazed wood door is flanked by 1/1 vinyl windows and a metal awning spans all 3 openings. (The 6/6 wood sash were replaced in 2012.) The door opens onto concrete steps and the ground-level concrete stoop is enclosed by a metal railing. The installation of vinyl and asphalt siding and the replacement of the windows have resulted in a loss of integrity.

224. 717 Clark Street; Folk Victorian; circa 1893; Contributing (Photo 17)

Facing north, this 2-story frame house rests on a coursed rock-faced stone foundation and has vinyl-clad walls. The pyramidal roof has wide overhanging eaves and an interior end brick chimney and a small gablet pierce the eastern slope. On west end of the façade is a half-glazed, paneled wood door, which opens onto a 1-story recessed porch that has a wooden deck, plain balustrade, turned posts with corner brackets and a stickwork frieze. In the eastern bay is a 1/1 wood window and on the second floor are two 1/1 windows. The house was built circa 1893.

a. Garage; Noncontributing

The 1-story, 2-car garage has a medium-pitched, front-gabled roof. The walls are clad in vinyl siding and 2 multi-panel overhead doors are on the south elevation. The garage appears to be less than 50 years old.

225. 721 Clark Street; Late Victorian; circa 1913; Contributing (Photo 17)

Facing north, this 2-story, L-shaped house has first floor walls finished with bricks laid with red mortar, while the second floor is clad with wood shingles. A wide wooden belt course separates the floors. The second floor walls, which are trimmed with wide corner boards, are bellcast (they flare outward just

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above the belt course). The coursed, rock-faced stone foundation is pierced by 2-light windows set within segmental-arched openings that extend upward into the first floor brick wall, and these windows are topped by radiating voussoirs. The low hipped roof has wide overhanging eaves and is trimmed by a plain frieze, and an interior end chimney pierces the west slope. In the eastern bay of the 2-bay façade is a wood door with etched glass and applied moldings and above is a single-light transom. The door opens onto a 1-story, wraparound gallery that has a wooden deck, plain wood balustrade and box columns supporting the roof. In the western bay is a pair of 1/1 windows. The first floor openings are segmental-arched while the second floor openings are flat-arched. The north wall of the projecting east wing has a window on each floor.

226. 729 Clark Street; Romanesque and Colonial Revival influences; 1900; Noncontributing (Photo 17)

This 2-story brick house has a flat parapeted roof and the parapet has a concrete coping on the façade and stepped terra cotta coping on the side elevations. On the façade the parapet is trimmed with a corbelled course and denticulated molding, and 2 interior end chimneys are on the eastern parapet. The concrete foundation is pierced by single-light windows that are set within segmental-arched openings that extend slightly upward into the brick walls of the house, and the openings are topped by brick jack arches. The western bay of the façade has a half-glazed, 3-panel wood door topped by a transom. To the east is a wide round-arched 1/1 wood window and on the second floor are 2 matching windows. They are topped by radiating voussoirs with molded bricks. The door opens onto a 1-story wraparound gallery that has a wooden deck, plain wood balustrade, Doric columns, and hip roof. In 2007 a 2-story addition was constructed at the south half of the west elevation and in 2012-2013 the gallery was replaced with a larger wraparound gallery that extends 6' further to the west. The portion of the porch along the west wall was enclosed with lapped siding and bands of vinyl 1/1 windows. The house is noncontributing due to the addition and reconfigured porch.

a. Garage; Noncontributing

The 1-story, front-gabled, frame 2-car garage has vinyl-clad walls. On the south façade is a paneled metal overhead door. The garage appears to be less than 50 years old.

227. 735 Clark Street; Federal with Colonial Revival gallery; circa 1860; Contributing

This 1½-story, side-gabled, brick Federal style house has a 1-story, side-gabled brick wing that extends from the south end of the east elevation, giving the house an L-shaped plan. This wing is shown on the earliest Sanborn Insurance map showing this block (1909), but the wing's front porch was added sometime after 1947. The foundation is coursed rock-faced stone and the roof is trimmed with a denticulated frieze. There is an interior end brick chimney on the west end of the front slope; an exterior end chimney on the west elevation (at the rear slope); and a straddle ridge chimney at the east end of the wing. On the front slope is a low shed dormer with sliding windows. The 3-bay façade has a central 6-panel door topped by a 4-light transom, and to each side is a 6/6 wood window. The segmental-arched openings are topped by jack arches and have wooden lug sills. The door opens onto a full-width gallery that was added between 1917 and 1929 and has a wooden deck, plain balustrade, and wood posts supporting the shed roof.

a. Garage; Contributing

A 1-car, front-gabled, brick garage is in the rear yard and opens onto Eighth Street. On the west façade is a paneled wood overhead door, and to the north is a segmental-arched window opening filled with a vertical-board panel. The garage appears to be more than 50 years old and is contributing.

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228. 801-803 Clark Street; Colonial Revival; 1998; Noncontributing
Built in 1998 by the St. Charles Housing Authority, this 2-story brick duplex has a concrete foundation and a pyramidal roof with wide overhanging eaves. The brick walls are in a running bond and openings have brick sills and jack arches. The first floor of the 4-bay façade has 6-panel metal doors in the center 2 bays and 8/8 windows in the outer bays. The doors open onto a 1-story gallery with concrete deck at ground level and box columns supporting a hip roof. The second floor has two 8/8 windows.
229. 805-807 Clark Street; Italianate; circa 1895; Contributing
Built circa 1895, this 2-story brick Italianate style duplex rests on a coursed rock-faced stone foundation that is pierced by 2-light windows. These segmental-arched openings extend upward into the brick wall and are topped by radiating voussoirs. The walls are in a Flemish stretcher bond, with every sixth course having alternating headers and stretchers. The low hip roof has wide overhanging eaves trimmed with ornate sandwich brackets and interior end brick chimneys are on the east and west slopes. In the center 2 bays of the 4-bay façade are half-glazed, 3-panel wood doors topped by single-light transoms and in the outer bays are wide 1/1 windows. Openings are segmental-arched and topped by radiating voussoirs. The doors open onto a 1-story, 2-bay portico with flat roof that forms a balcony. The portico has a concrete deck, wrought iron posts and railings, and a denticulated and bracketed entablature. The openings on the second floor are shorter than those of the first story. In the center 2 bays are half-glazed, 3-panel doors that open onto the balcony and in the outer bays are 1/1 windows.
230. 809 Clark Street; Craftsman; circa 1928; Contributing
Facing north, this 1½-story, front-gabled brick bungalow rests on a concrete foundation. The brick walls are in a Flemish stretcher bond, with every sixth course being alternating headers and stretchers. The front-gabled roof has wide overhanging eaves, knee braces in the gable end and an interior brick chimney on the west slope. A replacement half-glazed door with 9 lights is in the center bay of the 3-bay façade and to each side is a window that has an upper sash with muntins set near the perimeter and a single-light lower sash. The openings are topped by jack arches and the windows have brick lug sills. The ¾-width gallery has a concrete stairway framed by sloped brick knee walls, concrete deck, battered brick piers that extend to the ground, brick railing with concrete coping and gabled roof. The porch's gable end is clad with vinyl siding. In the upper half story is a 2-light sliding window.
- a. Garage; Contributing
At the rear of the lot is a 1-story, front-gabled, concrete block, 2-car garage. An interior brick chimney is at the northwest corner of the roof and the south gable end is clad with asphalt siding in a stone pattern. Two paneled metal overhead doors are on the façade. The garage appears to be at least 50 years old.
231. 817 Clark Street; Federal; circa 1892; Contributing
This diminutive 1½-story, side-gabled brick Federal style cottage rests on a coursed rock-faced stone foundation and at the front is a wooden bulkhead that opens to the cellar. The bricks are in a running bond on the façade and a 7-course common bond on the other elevations. The side-gabled roof is trimmed with a denticulated frieze with returns and interior end chimneys are on the west end of the front and rear slopes. In the eastern bay of the 3-bay façade is a replacement half-glazed door that is topped by a transom that appears to be covered. The door opens onto a wooden stairway with plain wood hand rails. To the right are 2 replacement 6/6 windows. Openings throughout the house are segmental arched and are topped by jack arches and the windows have wooden lug sills.
- a. Shed; Contributing
The 1-story, front-gabled frame shed has walls finished with vertical board. On the front (east) is a vertical-board door and above is a small single-light window. The shed appears to be 50 years old.

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232. 825 Clark Street; Federal; circa 1865; Contributing

Situated further from the street than other houses on the block, this is a 1½-story, side-gabled, brick Federal style building. Two frame additions extend along the rear of the house, which now has a rectangular plan. The high side-gabled roof is trimmed with a denticulated entablature and a dormer with paired 1/1 windows and walls finished with vinyl siding has been added to the front slope. It appears that the dormer originally had a shed roof but a side-gabled roof was added over it. An interior brick chimney is on the east slope of the gabled rear addition. The foundation is parged and the brick walls are painted. A half-glazed wood door with 3 vertical lights is in the western bay of the façade and the door has a 9-light transom and 3-light sidelights set above molded skirts. Various colors of glass appear in the transom and sidelights, and between the door and sidelights are pilasters with molded capitals. The 1-bay portico has a concrete deck, paired square posts, a plain balustrade and low hip roof. To the east of the entrance are two 6/6 wood windows set in slightly arched openings with wooden lug sills.

a. Garage; Contributing

The 2-car, front-gabled frame garage has asphalt Bricktex siding and the gable end is clad with asphalt sheets with wooden battens. On the façade are vertical board sliding doors. The garage appears to be more than 50 years old.

b. Shed; Contributing

The small frame shed with gable roof appears to be more than 50 years old. The walls appear to be finished with vertical board siding and there are no openings on the north elevation.

JEFFERSON STREET

233. 302 Jefferson Street; Queen Anne Free Classic; 1895; Contributing

Situated on an elevated corner lot, this 2-story Queen Anne Free Classic house has a coursed rock-faced limestone foundation, painted brick walls and a steeply pitched hip roof with cross gabled bays facing both streets. Each 1½-story, cross-gabled bay has a large Palladian window on the upper level. The Palladian windows have round arched upper sashes in the center (the one on the south side has leaded glass in the upper sash) and the flanking windows have elaborate window hoods and flanking paired brick pilasters. The one facing east onto Third has a canted bay window with a hipped roof with iron roof cresting, while the one facing south onto Jefferson has a large, round-arched tripartite window on the first floor that has bead-like pilaster strips on the mullions between the 1/1 windows. Like the Palladian windows, the round-arched window has a broad, brick lintel and dressed stone sills. To the west of the gabled bay on the south elevation is a shed-roofed extension with a hipped dormer above that forms the porch roof which is supported by 3 Doric columns (with matching pilasters on the brick wall). There are small dentils under the eaves of the porch, the sides of the shed roof have a sunburst detail, and the areas above the columns form flattened arched openings. The door is a half-glazed, 3-horizontal panel door and next to the door is a bottle glass 1/1 wood window. The brick knee walls are capped by a dressed stone course that continues to become a belt course and continuous lintel for the round arched window across the south façade. The dormer has paired rectangular window openings with round-arched sashes with leaded glass. On the east elevation, to the north of the gabled wing, is a clipped, pedimented dormer with an arched light. The shed roof over the first floor enclosed porch has dentil molding under the eaves (it was enclosed in 2003 with 4 pairs of casement windows). To the south of the gabled wing is a gabled wall dormer with 2 slender 1/1 windows. The pediment in the gable end is clad with half-timbered stucco and the peak is pierced by a brick end wall chimney.

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- a. Garage; circa 1913; Contributing
A 1-car, front-gabled garage opens onto Third Street. It has a limestone façade and side walls of scored stucco. The gable end is clad with fish scale shingles as is the slight projection of the walls around the garage door, which is a replacement raised panel overhead door. The roof has wide eaves with exposed rafters and there is a cupola vent centered on the roof. The garage was built between 1909 and 1917.
234. 310-312 Jefferson Street; Folk Victorian; circa 1903; Contributing (Photo 18)
Built circa 1903, this Folk Victorian, painted brick, 2-story duplex has a coursed rock-faced stone foundation and a hip roof with wide overhanging boxed eaves. There are 5 brick chimneys: 1 straddling the ridge and 2 interior end chimneys on each side wall. On the front slope is a hipped dormer with a band of four 1/1 wood windows separated by paneled mullions and on each side slope is a hipped dormer with a single 1/1 window trimmed with paneled moldings. The plan is basically cross-shaped with a hip roof, but the front wing is nearly as wide as the cross wings. The center 2 bays of the 4-bay façade have 6-panel metal doors and the transoms have been boarded. In the outer bays are wide 1/1 windows and all openings are segmental arched and topped by radiating voussoirs. On the second floor are four 1/1 windows with cast stone lug sills. The façade is dominated by a 1-story, full-width, shed-roofed porch supported by 5 turned posts, 3 of which are clustered at the center to flank the 2 entries and the wide set of wooden steps. In the center 2 bays of the porch are round-arched spandrels with sunburst detailing and drop pendants, while spindlework friezes supported by corner brackets are in the other bays. The porch deck is wood and the balustrade has ornate turned balusters (a balustrade divides the porch into 2 separate spaces). The end walls of the shed roof are ornamented with sunburst patterns and the roof is trimmed with a denticulated frieze.
235. 316 Jefferson Street; Folk Victorian; circa 1903; Contributing (Photo 18)
Resting on a coursed rock-faced limestone foundation, this 2-story brick Folk Victorian house has a pyramidal roof with wide overhanging boxed eaves. On the front slope is a hipped dormer with band of three 1/1 wood windows, and there are 4 interior end chimneys: 2 on the east, 1 on the west and 1 on the rear (north) slopes. On the first floor of the 4-bay façade, in the second bay from the west, is a replacement oval-light door with metal comes, and it is topped by a single-light transom. The other bays of the first and second floors hold 1/1 wood windows. Openings throughout the house are segmental-arched and have cast stone lug sills and radiating voussoirs. The façade is highlighted by a 1-story, 3/4-width gallery that has brick foundation piers in-filled with framed lattice panels, a wood deck and stairway, turned posts with pierced corner brackets supporting a spindled frieze, a balustrade with turned balusters, and a shed roof. The porch roof is trimmed with a denticulated frieze and the end walls are decorated with sunburst panels. There is a hipped roof, 2-story, canted bay on the east elevation.
236. 324 Jefferson Street; Folk Victorian; circa 1903; Contributing (Photo 18)
Prominently situated on an elevated lot, this 2-story brick house has a pyramidal roof and a 2-story hipped roof boxed bay on the west side. On both the front and rear slopes of the roof are hipped dormers with paired 1/1 windows, and 2 interior end chimneys are on the west slope and 1 is on the east. The house rests on a coursed rock-faced limestone foundation and the brick walls are in a running bond. The first floor of the façade has 4 bays, with the entrance in the second bay from the east. The half-glazed wood door, which is topped by a single-light transom, opens onto a 1-story, 3/4-width gallery with a shed roof that has sunburst panels on each end wall and dentil molding under the soffits. The wood deck is supported by brick piers in-filled with framed lattice panels. There is a spindlework frieze and brackets at each of the turned posts, and the balustrade has turned balusters. The other 3 openings on the first floor and the 3 openings on the second hold 1/1 wood windows with louvered wooden blinds. The openings are segmental-arched and have radiating voussoirs and cast stone lug sills.

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237. 330 Jefferson Street; Late Victorian/Craftsman; circa 1904; Contributing (Photo 18)

Located on a corner lot, this 2-story brick house has a truncated hip roof with wide overhanging boxed eaves and a cross-gabled bay spans the east 2/3 of the façade and projects slightly. Across the rear is a hipped roof, 2-story section that extends wider than the truncated hipped roof section, creating a narrow 2-story hipped bay on the east and a slightly wider hipped 2-story bay on the west side of the house. The foundation is coursed rock-faced limestone and the roof is pierced by 3 tall corbelled brick chimneys. In the west bay of the 2-bay façade is a half-glazed wood door that has 2 small panels above the square light and a horizontal panel above 2 vertical panels below the light. A segmental-arched, single-light transom crowns the door. To the east is a wide, flat-arched 1/1 wood window topped by a brick jack arch. The façade originally had a 1-bay porch, but between 1917 and 1929 it was replaced by a full-width, 1-story gallery that has a brick foundation, brick corner piers that extend to the ground, concrete deck, pierced brick half-wall railing with concrete coping and hip roof trimmed with a full entablature. Aligned with the doorway, the concrete stairway is flanked by brick knee walls. On the second floor is a segmental-arched 1/1 wood window in the west bay and a broad, flat-headed 1/1 window in the east, and in the gable end is a round-arched, single-light window.

a. Garage; circa 1913; Contributing

The front-gabled brick garage has a concrete foundation topped by a soldier course of bricks. The roof, which has wide eaves and exposed rafters, is trimmed with a soldier course and a belt course of soldier bricks is on the façade. Stacked bricks are on either side of the piers flanking the overhead door, at the corners, and framing the windows. The paired garage doors are hinged and have diagonal bead boards recessed between the stiles and rails, creating 2 panels on the bottom half of the door and horizontal panels both above and below the 4-light panel. The gable end is finished with fish scale shingles.

238. 404 Jefferson Street; Queen Anne; 1892; Contributing

Built in the Spindlework mode of the Queen Anne style, this 2-story red brick house has a gable-on-hip roof with cross-gabled wings spanning the eastern 2/3 of the façade and the rear half of the east elevation. The vergeboard in the cross gables is composed of alternating embossed bullseye and ribbed panels, and the ends are rounded. A tall interior end corbelled brick chimney is on the east slope of the roof and a corbelled exterior end chimney is on the fish-scale-shingled wall of the gablet on the rear slope. The foundation is coursed rock-faced limestone and the brick walls are in a running bond. In the western bay of the 3-bay façade is a half-glazed, 3-panel wood door with a single-light transom. To its east are two 1/1 wood windows and in the second story are three 1/1 windows. The door and windows are topped by flat jack arches and the windows have cast stone lug sills. In the gable end is a pair of quarter-round attic windows (currently boarded) with fluted mullion with plinth blocks. The façade is highlighted by a 1-story, full-width gallery with shed roof intersected by a pedimented gablet at the west end. In the tympanum of the gablet and in each end wall of the shed roof are sunburst ornaments. Under the gablet is a segmental-arched spandrel with sunburst panels and a drop pendant, while the remainder of the porch is trimmed with a spindlework frieze with scalloped base. The porch has a wood stairway and deck with framed lattice panels below, turned porch posts with decorative cutwork brackets, and a balustrade with turned balusters.

a. Garage; circa 1896; Contributing

This 1-story, frame building with low gable roof appears to have been built between 1893 and 1900 as a stable/carriage house that was later converted into a garage. The walls are sided in asphalt Bricktex rolled siding that was probably added in the 1930s. On the north façade are sliding doors of vertical board, while the south elevation has 2 large man doors with 2 high single-light windows between.

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239. 408 Jefferson Street; Center Gabled; circa 1872; Contributing
Resting on a coursed rock-faced stone foundation, this 1½-story center gabled house has brick walls that are in a running bond on the façade, but on the side elevations they are in a Flemish stretcher bond with every eighth course having alternating headers and stretchers. The steeply-pitched front gable has a round-arched, half-light wood door with 4 panes of glass set over a single panel. The door opens onto the flat-topped porch roof. Historic photographs show that there had been a railing around the roof, but it is missing now. To each side of the centered gable is a dormer with steep gable roof, round-arched 2/2 window and triangular ornament in the gable end. In the center 2 bays of the 6-bay façade are 6-panel metal doors with boarded transoms. The doors open onto a 2-bay portico with bead board ceiling and wood porch floor, but the fluted corner posts and the railings are recent replacements. On either side of the entrances are 2 segmental-arched openings filled with flat-topped 2/2 wood windows, which have stone lug sills and radiating voussoirs.
240. 418 Jefferson Street; Late Victorian; circa 1890; Contributing
This 2-story brick house rests on a coursed rock-faced stone foundation and the brick walls are in a running bond on the façade and a 5-course common bond on the other elevations. The hip roof has slightly projecting cross-hipped wings on each side near the rear and the roof is trimmed with an entablature with corbelled dentils. A hipped dormer with a 2-light window is on the front slope of the roof and there are 3 chimneys: an interior end chimney that has been shortened is on the east slope, an interior corbelled brick chimney is on the rear slope and a corbelled interior end chimney is on the north wall of the 1½-story rear wing. The west bay of the 3-bay façade projects slightly, an indication of when it had contained the main entry to the house, and from 1909-1947 a 1-story porch was in this bay. At some point after 1947 the façade was modified to accommodate 2 entries with a central set of concrete stairs built between 2 stoops with raised brick foundations. Fluted pilasters frame the entries and there are curved, standing seam hipped hoods above each. A vinyl balustrade with "turned" balusters encircles the stoops. In the center bay of the first floor and in the 3 openings of the second are segmental-arched openings with 1/1 wood windows and dressed stone sills.
241. 424 Jefferson Street; Late Victorian; circa 1890; Contributing
Facing south, this 2-story, brick, Late Victorian house rests on a painted stone foundation and the brick walls are in a 5-course common bond. Metal cresting caps the truncated hip roof and there are 3 brick chimneys that have been shortened: an interior end chimney on the east elevation and exterior end chimneys on both the east and west elevations. A brick entablature with corbelled dentils trims the roof. The facade is divided into 3 bays, with a cross gable extending across the eastern 2. The segmental-arched doorway originally would have had a transomed door, but portions of the doorway have been in-filled and a smaller 6-panel door has been installed. It opens onto a concrete stairway and to the right are 2 windows. Most windows are segmental-arched 1/1 wood windows, but the aluminum storm windows are flat headed and decorative iron security bars have been added. On the second floor, the west bay has what appears to be a tall Jefferson window that extends to the small balcony with an iron railing which forms a hood over the entrance. The balcony is supported by curved incised brackets. To the right are 2 windows and in the gable end is a round-arched window with a stone lug sill framed by a brick horseshoe-shaped arch. All of the façade windows except that in the gable end have faux iron balconies.
242. 502 Jefferson Street; Tudor Revival; 1941-42; Contributing
Built in the Tudor Revival style, this 1½-story variegated brick house has a steeply pitched side-gabled roof intersected by a 1½-story, cross-gabled wing that spans the west half of the façade. On the east end of this gabled wing the roofline merges with a 1-story, slightly projecting gabled vestibule that has a curved roof that extends down to the stone wing wall on the west side of the vestibule. The vestibule has a rock-faced limestone surround around the round-arched opening, which holds a round-arched, 8-light

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wood storm door over the wood plank door. The concrete stoop extends from the vestibule across the east half of the façade and there are brick pedestals with concrete caps on top of the stoop that serve as newel posts for the iron railing. The brick stairway has brick knee walls. To the west is a pair of 6/6 wood windows topped by a soldier course and the sill is brick. To the east of the doorway is a band of three 4/4 wood windows and in the upper half story is a single 6/6 window. An interior brick chimney with concrete cap and a shed dormer with paired windows and weatherboard walls are on the front slope of the side-gabled roof.

243. 508 Jefferson Street; Colonial Revival/Second Empire; circa 1890; Contributing

This L-shaped, 2-story brick house has a flat roof that becomes a mansard across the front and the east half of the rear. The base of the L forms the main portion of the house, with the shaft of the L extending from the west end of the rear elevation. The ell has a flat parapeted roof that also has a mansard on the east elevation. The north, west and east wall of the base of the L are brick parapet walls. The mansard roofs are slate and they have gabled dormers with round-arched 2/2 wood windows (2 face east, 1 faces north on the interior of the L, and 1 is in the west side of the façade mansard). A shed roofed dormer is also on the east side of the façade's mansard, with three 2/2 wood windows. A denticulated cornice is across the façade. A canted, 1-story, brick bay window is in the east bay of the 2-bay façade, but the windows have been replaced with large plate glass windows. In the west bay is a half-light, 2-panel wood door with a half-round transom. The reveals of the entrance are paneled and at the base of the transom is a narrow scalloped molding. The façade is spanned by a full-width hipped roof porch with concrete deck nearly at grade, and the roof is supported by Ionic columns resting on paneled pedestals. The porch was added between 1917 and 1929. Behind the house is a 1-story, gabled, brick outbuilding that is connected to the house by a breezeway and also by a porch that extends within the L of the east elevation to the breezeway. This porch is shown on the 1893 fire insurance map, as is the small brick outbuilding and breezeway. The north gable end of the outbuilding has an exterior end chimney and there is a single 6/6 wood window with a slightly arched brick lintel on the east and west elevations. A segmental-arched doorway faces south onto the breezeway.

244. 512 Jefferson Street; Craftsman; circa 1918; Contributing

Built circa 1918, this 1½-story brick Craftsman bungalow has a scored concrete foundation and a side-gabled roof with wide overhanging eaves and knee braces in the gable ends. Broad gabled dormers are on both the front and rear slopes and each has a band of three 1/1 windows below a continuous lintel. In the gable end of the dormer are brackets and the walls are finished with asphalt roofing shingles. On the rear slope is an interior brick chimney with concrete cap. The 2-bay façade has a full-light wood door with full-light leaded glass sidelights, and a transom is over the door and each of the sidelights. To the east is a large 1/1 wood window. The door opens onto a ¾-width gallery that has a shed roof with exposed rafter tails that have deep notches. Battered brick piers extend to ground level and have concrete caps upon which rest the Tudor-arched frieze. Below the wood deck are framed lattice panels. The concrete stairway is flanked by brick knee walls and at the top of the stairway are brick pedestals. A flat baluster railing encloses the porch.

245. 516 Jefferson Street; Craftsman; circa 1929; Noncontributing

This structure was originally 2 separate 1½-story brick, Craftsman bungalows, but a 1-story brick addition with 5-light bow window was constructed between the 2 to create a single building. Both of the original buildings are side-gabled, with wide eaves and a gabled dormer on the front slope, and both dormers have a band of 3 windows. The east bungalow has 3/1 windows while the west bungalow has 1/1 sashes. Both have full-width porches, with the roofs being an extension of the main roof, and both porches are supported by brick corner piers, although the piers on the east bungalow are battered. The east bungalow's porch has a brick half-wall railing, and the wood railings on the west porch have been

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replaced. The east building has a transomed full-light door with stained glass sidelights while the west bungalow has a full-light door and transom. While individually the 2 bungalows would have been considered contributing, as a single structure it has lost its historic integrity due to the change in massing. Both bungalows were built about 1929.

246. 528 Jefferson Street; Side Gabled; circa 1890; Noncontributing

This house was originally a 3-bay, 2-story, brick side-gabled structure with parapeted end walls, but a large addition was built circa 1970. On the original section, the stone foundation is parged and the roof is trimmed with a denticulated frieze. In the eastern bay of the first floor is a segmental arched opening filled with a half-light wood paneled door, but the transom is covered. Above the door is a Late Victorian era swayback hipped hood supported by ornate scrollwork knee braces that are visually supported by miniature spooled columns resting on small decorative blocks on pilaster strips. To the west are 2 segmental-arched 1/1 wood windows with wood sills and there are 3 matching windows on the second floor. The shorter, 2-story, side-gabled brick addition was built on the east elevation, flush with the façade. It has a poured concrete foundation and variegated brick walls. The façade has a pair of 1/1 windows on the first floor and 2 single 1/1 windows on the second floor. Although the façade of the addition is a brick veneer, the other elevations are finished with vertical board siding. Built circa 1890, the building is noncontributing due to the large addition that is flush with the façade.

247. 529 Jefferson Street; Minimal Traditional; circa 1924, remodeled circa 1940; Contributing

Situated on an elevated lot, this 1½-story brick Minimal Traditional house has a side-gabled roof with a taller, steeply-pitched, cross-gabled, 1½-story bay on the west side of the façade. The buff-colored brick walls are in a Flemish stretcher bond, with every seventh course having alternating headers and stretchers, and the walls are accented with orange bricks. The main entrance is located in the front-gabled wing, facing east onto a porch that spans the side-gabled wing. The oval light, paneled door is a replacement. On the side-gabled wing, 2 pairs of 8-light wood French doors open onto the porch, and the openings throughout the house are surrounded by header courses of orange and buff bricks and the windows have orange brick sills. The porch is inset under the main roof, which is supported near the east corner by a large, square brick pier. The porch has a brick half-wall railing with brick pedestal at the top of the concrete stairway. A band of three 6/1 wood windows is in the westernmost bay and in the upper half story is a 1/1 window. Three partial belt courses of orange stringers are between the windows. An exterior end brick chimney is on the east elevation and a shed dormer with three 1/1 windows is on the front slope of the roof and extends to the east slope of the front gable. The house was built circa 1924 as a frame house with full-width porch, but it received a stylistic upgrade with the addition of the front-gabled bay and the brick veneer circa 1940.

248. 533 Jefferson Street; Colonial Revival; circa 1913; Contributing

This 1½-story, gable-front-and-wing form brick house has a coursed rock-faced stone foundation. The cross-gabled roof has shed dormers on the front and east slopes and each has paired 1/1 windows. An interior end chimney is at the west end of the front slope of the roof and an interior chimney is offset on the rear slope. The 5-bay façade has 1/1 wood windows in each bay while the entrance, which is an oval-light wood door topped by a transom, is located in the west wall of the front-gabled wing. All of the windows have wooden louvered blinds and cast stone lug sills. In the front-gabled wing, the western window is shorter than the other 2, and each is topped by a tall, round-arched, recessed brick panel with cast stone keystone and diamond-shaped brick ornament within the arch. A gallery extends along the western 2 bays and has a combination shed and flat roof with exposed rafters. The roof is supported by 2 massive fluted columns with simple capitals and the wood deck rests on a rock-faced, parged stone foundation. In the front gable end is a segmental-arched tripartite window with a central 1/1 sash flanked by single-light windows. The opening is topped by a radiating voussour with cast stone keystone.

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249. 545 Jefferson Street; Tudor Revival; circa 1938; Contributing

Built circa 1938, this 1½-story Tudor Revival style house has a scored concrete foundation, variegated brick walls and a steeply-pitched, side-gabled slate roof intersected by a large cross-gabled wing that spans the western 2/3 of the façade. The gables have cornice returns and on the front slope of the roof is a gabled dormer with paired 3-light casements and aluminum-clad walls. On the first floor, the west bay of the façade has 2 pairs of multi-paned casement windows with soldier course lintels and brick sills. In the gable end is another pair of casements. This wing projects slightly from the east façade wall and the 1-story, gabled vestibule (which shares its east roofline with the front-gabled wing) projects slightly more. The segmental-arched paneled wood door has a small rectangular opening with diamond-paned leaded glass and the doorway has a dressed limestone threshold and a concrete stoop. Above the entrance is a slender segmental-arched window and on the east side of this front-gabled wing is a stained glass diamond paned window. In the eastern bay of the façade is another pair of multi-paned casement windows under a soldier course lintel. On the west elevation is a 1-story porch with side-gabled roof supported by square brick piers. Between the porch and house is a massive brick end wall chimney.

a. Garage; circa 1938; Contributing

The original front-gabled brick garage has a concrete block, flat roofed addition attached on the west elevation where the overhead door must have been located. Vinyl siding is in the gable ends and the original half-light, single-panel door is on the east side and a 6-light wood window is on the north side. Since the original garage still dominates visually, it is contributing.

250. 550 Jefferson Street; Old Jefferson Street Presbyterian Church; Gothic Revival; circa 1870; Contributing

The Old Jefferson Street Presbyterian Church is a T-shaped, red brick Gothic Revival style building with a coursed rock-faced stone foundation and a steeply-pitched, cross-gabled roof. The entrance is in a tall Gothic-arched opening that holds paired replacement doors and an enclosed transom. To each side of the doorway is an ogee-arched window opening with paired 2-light windows deeply set in the tracery wood frames. Above the entrance is a large Gothic-arched tracery window and a rosette window is near the gable peak. The 3-tiered tower at the southeast corner of the façade has corner buttresses and a continuous sloped lintel course for the second floor segmental-arched window. On the first floor are 2 Gothic arched faux window openings. The third level has an ogee-arched wood louvered opening into the belfry. At the top of the tower are a crenellated brick parapet and a pyramidal roof set behind the parapet. The 5-tiered tower at the southwest corner (which may have originally been on top of the southeast tower) has a base that appears to be newer construction (probably built as a base for the old tower top). The first tier has a single Gothic-arch faux window with a sloped stone ledge to the next level, which has paired, slender, Gothic-arch faux windows. Above is a crenellated course with another sloped stone ledge to an octagonal level topped by another crenellated section. Above that the top section has a domed top with Tudor arched openings on alternating facets of the octagonal section. On the west elevation, nestled on the interior corner of the cross-gabled wings, is a tall exterior end brick chimney. The Jefferson Street Presbyterian Church was built circa 1870, a few years after the congregation split over the issue of slavery and the Civil War.

251. 553 Jefferson Street; Colonial Revival; circa 1917; Contributing

Facing north, this 2½-story brick Colonial Revival style house rests on a coursed rock-faced limestone foundation, above which is a wide dressed limestone water table. The house is crowned by a hip roof and on the front slope is a hipped dormer with a band of 3 narrow 1/1 wood windows. The roofs of the house and dormer (and the walls of the dormer) are clad in asbestos cement shingles and have wide overhanging boxed eaves. On each side slope, near the front, is a tall brick interior end chimney and another is on the west side near the rear. The brick walls are in a running bond and the openings are

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segmental-arched and have radiating voussoirs. On the west end of the first floor of the façade is a pair of half-glazed wood doors with 8-light wood storm doors and above each door is a single-light transom. The doors are in a single masonry opening, separated by a paneled mullion. To the east of the entrances are two 1/1 wood windows with painted stone sills and 4 more windows are on the second floor. A 1-story, 3/4-width gallery spans the façade and features coursed rock-faced stone piers in-filled with framed lattice panels, a wooden stairway and deck, plain balustrade, and paneled box columns and pilasters supporting the hip roof.

- a. Garage; circa 1938; Contributing
This variegated brick, 1-car, front-gabled garage retains the original lap siding in the gable end. A door with 4 vertical panels is on the west façade and two 6-light windows are on the north elevation.
252. 556 Jefferson Street; Old Jefferson Street Presbyterian Church Parsonage; Italianate; circa 1888; Contributing
Resting on a coursed rock-faced limestone foundation, this 2-story, red brick, asymmetrical Italianate style house is crowned by a truncated hip roof with intersecting cross gables. A small, square, hipped belvedere rests on top of the roof; 2 interior end chimneys are on the east slope and 1 is on the west; and an exterior end chimney is on the rear. The roof is trimmed with an elaborate crenellated brick detailing that references the wooden brackets seen on many Italianate residences. The 3-bay façade has a cross gable over the eastern 2 bays and in the gable end is a round single-light oculus. The front-gabled wing projects only slightly from the entry bay and has 2 segmental-arched 1/1 wood windows on each floor. In the western bay is a half-light wood paneled door with 8-light wood storm door and above is a segmental-arched, single-light transom. The door opens onto a 1-story, single-bay portico with truncated hip roof with an intersecting gablet centered on the front slope, and within the gablet is a decorative kingpost. Paired chamfered posts on pedestals are on each side of the stair and there is a matching single pilaster on each side against the brick wall. The posts have molded capitals and bases, as well as corner brackets, and the roof is trimmed by an elaborate pierced frieze and geometric-patterned porch railing. The wood deck rests on short stone piers. On the second floor, above the porch, is a 1/1 segmental-arched window. The windows have radiating voussoirs and stone sills. Hipped 2-story wings extend from each side elevation and on the south elevation of each is a 1/1 window on each floor. The house was built circa 1888 and served as the Jefferson Street Presbyterian Church parsonage.
- a. Garage; Contributing
The garage is a side-gabled frame structure with asbestos shingle siding. It has 2 sliding vertical board doors that face west. The garage appears to be more than 50 years old.
253. 561 Jefferson Street; Federal; Johann Hermann Sandfort; circa 1865; Noncontributing
Built circa 1865, this 2½-story painted brick Federal style house has a side-gabled roof with parapeted end walls. The west parapet, which has an interior end chimney on the rear, follows the gable shape but the east parapet is stepped to emulate a broad end wall chimney. The roof is trimmed with a brick entablature with denticulated frieze. The second floor retains its four 6/6 wood windows set in low segmental-arched openings topped by soldier brick lintels and having painted stone sills. The first floor has been significantly modified, with a newer brick veneer capped with a broad wooden pediment. In the east bay is the entrance, which has a Colonial Revival frontispiece with fluted pilasters and an entablature, and to the west is a multi-paned display window. The first floor alterations render the building noncontributing, but if the first floor was restored to its historic appearance, it could be contributing. The building was reportedly designed by Johann Hermann Sandfort.

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254. 562 Jefferson Street; Center Gabled; circa 1878; Contributing

Situated on a flat tree-shaded lot enclosed by an iron fence, this 1½-story, center gabled brick house rests on a coursed rock-faced stone foundation. The roof is trimmed with a wide raking board and interior end chimneys are at each end of the front and rear slopes of the roof. To each side of the front gable is a pedimented gabled dormer and in the tympanum of each is a raised triangular panel with an applied bullseye molding. The 2/2 windows are flanked by fluted pilasters with plinth blocks and bullseye corner blocks. The 5-bay façade has a central entrance set in a segmental-arched opening and it holds paired 2/3-glazed wood doors. Each door has a round-arched light set over a raised panel, and the doors are topped by a segmental-arched, 2-light transom. The door opens onto a wide 1-bay portico that was added circa 1905 to replace a smaller portico. It has a concrete stair and deck, brick piers and pedestals that extend to the ground, a low pierced brick railing with concrete coping, and a hip roof. To each side of the entrance are two 2/2 wood windows set in segmental-arched openings topped by radiating voussoirs. The windows have stone sills and arched louvered wood blinds. In the front gable is a pair of 1/1 windows set in a flat-topped opening with soldier course lintel.

a. Garage; circa 1923; Contributing

Built between 1917 and 1929, the garage has a shed roof and vertical board walls. Two sliding vertical-board doors are on the west half of the north façade and to the east is a replacement paneled man door.

255. 571 Jefferson Street; Federal; Herman Heinrich Sandfort; 1842; Contributing

Abutting the sidewalk, this 2½-story, side-gabled, brick Federal style structure has parapeted side walls and a brick dentil course under the front eave. On the first floor of the 4-bay façade, the easternmost bay is a segmental-arched opening that retains its transom but has a replacement paneled metal door. The other 3 bays hold a cast iron storefront with metal pilasters on each end. This storefront was probably an alteration undertaken between 1886 and 1893, when the building was first shown as a store on the Sanborn map. The storefront retains its 3 multi-light transoms but the display windows and central entry have been replaced with paired 6/6 windows and a paneled metal door with sidelights. On the second floor are 4 flat-headed openings with 6/6 replacement windows topped by splayed brick lintels. Recently, simple board trim has been placed around these windows, obscuring the original brick mold and sill and obscuring a portion of the brick lintels. On the east elevation, flush with the façade, is a small frame 1-story, shed-roofed addition with false front that was built prior to 1893. A pair of 6/6 windows is on its façade. The basic design of a nineteenth century building used both as a residence and commercial space is still evident and as such the building is contributing. The house was reportedly designed by Herman Heinrich Sandfort and built in 1842.

256. 572 Jefferson Street, Old St. Charles Public Library; Queen Anne; circa 1880; Contributing

Originally built as a single-family residence and later converted into the St. Charles Public Library, the house once again serves as a residence. This highly elaborate example of Queen Anne architecture utilizes detailing from both the patterned masonry and half-timbered subtypes of the style. The 1½-story, red brick structure has a coursed rock-faced stone foundation, brick walls in a running bond and highlighted with 3 patterned terra cotta belt courses, and a hipped roof with intersecting cross gables. The belt course at sill level is fluted, the 1 at the lintels has a series of X's, and the 1 under the cornice has a series of circles. There is a gabled bay on the west end of the façade and another on the east elevation that has a higher roofline that is pierced by a massive paneled end wall chimney with corbelled cap. The chimney has a pedimented gablet at the peak of the main roof and it is trimmed with a pierced frieze and has a tympanum filled with lozenge-patterned panels, each with an applied globe. Both the front and east gable ends have decorative half-timbering, but the east bay has decorative embossed metal shingles on the second floor walls, a material used on the second floor walls of the rounded bay that faces west. There is a hipped dormer facing west between the front cross-gabled bay and the rounded bay on

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the west elevation, and there is a gabled wall dormer on the face of the rounded bay. These dormers have paired 1/1 windows separated by bead-and-reel mullions and have elaborate detailing that includes sunburst panels, scroll brackets, incising, bullseye corner blocks and dentils. An eyebrow dormer is on the front slope of the roof and has a multi-light colored glass window. In 1953, while the building was being used as a library, the front porch that spanned the east half of the façade was enclosed with matching brick and 2 terra cotta belt courses aligned with the lower 2 on the remainder of the house. The steeply-pitched hipped roof is an extension of the main roof and the entry bay projects slightly forward of the remainder of the enclosure. The paired half-light wood paneled doors have etched glass, and above is a wide stained glass transom. Above the transom is a Syrian arched wooden sunburst detail and the doors open onto poured concrete steps with side walls. To the east of the entrance are two 1/1 wood windows and to the west is a pair. Like the door, the windows are topped by a wooden sunburst detail and a Syrian arched, brick lintel with limestone keystone and spring blocks. The mullion between the paired windows is a bead-and-reel molding. In the pedimented front gable is another pair of 1/1 wood windows trimmed with raised-panel pilasters with bullseye blocks, dentil molding, and applied globes. Above the windows is another pediment that has a tympanum clad in lozenge-shaped panels with applied globes in each panel, and the window sill is supported by brackets. In addition to the end wall chimney on the east elevation, there are 3 other tall, paneled brick chimneys with corbelled caps. The house was built circa 1880 and in 1931 it became the public library. It served that purpose until 1982. Even though the front porch was enclosed and possibly enlarged in 1953, it was very well integrated to match the existing architectural detailing on the building and was done during the period of significance.

257. 608 Jefferson Street, Dr. Ludwell E. Powell House; Federal; Stephen Hill, architect; 1838; Contributing
Situated on a large corner lot, this 2½-story, side-gabled brick Federal style house has parapeted end walls that are capped by paired chimneys and the dressed limestone foundation is topped by a limestone water table. The projecting cornice on the façade has returns on each side wall, and in addition to the 4 chimneys on the parapeted end walls, there are 2 interior chimneys and an interior end chimney on the rear 2-story wing. The entrance, which is in the west end of the 3-bay façade, is a single-panel wood door flanked by plain pilasters and single-light sidelights, and a single-light transom spans the opening. The door opens onto a 1-story, 1-bay portico that was added between 1917 and 1929 (the doorway may have been modified at the same time). The portico has paired Temple of the Winds columns and pilasters that support the pedimented roof, which is trimmed with a full entablature with denticulated frieze. The limestone porch floor rests on a dressed limestone foundation. To the east of the entrance are two 6/6 wood windows and on the second floor are 3, and they have dressed stone lintels and sills and replacement louvered shutters. On the east elevation are 4 windows on the first and second floor and 2 in the upper half story. The 2-story, gabled brick rear wing has 6 bays (w-d-w-w-d-w) on the east elevation and a flat-roofed, 2-tiered gallery with monumental Temple of the Winds columns that support a full entablature. The gallery has brick foundation piers in-filled with wood lattice panels, wooden decks, and a plain balustrade on the upper level. The rear wing is clearly shown on the 1869 Birds Eye View but the gallery was rebuilt between 1917 and 1929, when the monumental Temple of the Winds columns were installed. According to McElhiney's *Guidebook*, this house was built in 1838 for the city's first mayor, Dr. Ludwell E. Powell and designed by Stephen Hill, the architect of the Missouri State Capitol building. Dr. Powell was a physician and served as mayor in 1849, 1853, and 1859.
- a. Garage; circa 1923; Contributing
The 1-car, painted brick garage has a nearly flat roof with an interior corbelled brick chimney. On the east façade is a metal paneled overhead door and to the north is a shuttered window.

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258. 620 Jefferson Street; Richardsonian Romanesque with Modernist additions; 1885; Noncontributing
Located on a large corner lot, this 2½-story, painted brick Richardsonian Romanesque style house has been enlarged to serve as a funeral home. The house rests on a rusticated coursed limestone foundation, which is capped by a dressed stone water table. The truncated hip roof has intersecting parapeted cross gables on all but the east elevation and the roof is trimmed by a corbelled and crenellated entablature. A large elaborately detailed interior end chimney is on the east slope of the roof of the rear gabled wing while a plain interior end chimney is on the rear slope of the original portion of the house. On the façade, in addition to the slightly projecting 2½-story gabled bay on the west end, is a round 2-story tower on the east end that has a conical roof. Several projecting belt courses adorn the walls, including a reeded belt course at the sill level of the first floor windows, a corbelled belt course at the second floor sill level and another a couple of feet below that is wider and has a band of pyramidal-shaped moldings beneath. On the round tower the area between the upper 2 belt courses is filled with terra cotta panels in circular and asterisk patterns laid in checkerboard fashion. Above the second floor windows of the front-gabled wing is another belt course that has square panels filled with circles with spokes and at each end of the belt course is a scrolled console bracket. On the first floor, between the front-gabled wing and the tower, is the basket-handle arched opening into the recessed entry. The 6-panel wood door is flanked by 4-light sidelights and a round-arched, multi-light fanlight. Like the window openings, the entry arch is highlighted by a projecting terra cotta hood mold with end knots. The western bay has a basket-handle arched opening with tripartite window composed of a central 1/1 window flanked by narrow 1/1 windows and the mullions are decorated with plinth blocks and brackets. Most windows have elaborate tiered sills. The first floor of the tower has 3 round-arched 1/1 wood windows, while the second floor has 3 flat-headed windows. The center bay of the second floor has a 1/1 window and the western bay has a tripartite window like the first floor except it is flat-topped. In the upper half story is a band of 3 small round-arched, multi-paned windows and to each side is a partial-width band of pyramidal tiles. In 1949 this became a funeral home and additions were subsequently built. A portion of the rear wing was built in 1960 along with the chapel to the west and the remainder of the rear wing was added in 1971. The rear wing is a large, brick, flat roofed, parapeted wing that extends along half of the east elevation and wraps around the rear of the old house. Along the west side of the house is an end-gabled, 1-story, painted brick chapel with a large, round arched niche on its facade. This chapel appears to be minimally attached to the house near the back end of the west elevation. A hipped roof porte cochere is connected to the west side of the chapel by a side-gabled roof over the walkway. This house is pictured in McAlester's *A Field Guide to American Houses* as a good example of the Richardsonian Romanesque style; however, the photograph was taken prior to the construction of the numerous additions, which have negatively impacted the house's integrity.
- a. Carriage House; circa 1885; Contributing
The 1 ½-story painted brick carriage house appears to be contemporary with the house. It has a side-gabled roof with a central intersecting clipped gable on both the front and rear slopes. A turned kingpost is in each corner of the south gable end. Centered on the second floor between the juncture of the 2 kingposts is a round-arched, 8-light wood window with a double header course brick lintel. A dog-tooth belt course is below the window and wraps around the entire building, and to each side of the window is a round louvered vent. On the first floor, the center bay has a basket-handle arched opening with paired, wooden cross-braced doors flanked by tall, slender, 1/1 segmental-arched wood windows. The building was originally T-shaped, but on either side of the central bay is a shed-roofed extension that has vinyl-clad walls and a metal paneled garage door. Two interior end chimneys are on each end of the front and rear slopes of the roof. Although there are small additions to make the side-gabled sections deep enough for automobiles, they are clearly distinguishable from the main brick building and their diminutive nature does not significantly impact the historic integrity of the carriage house, which is contributing.

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259. 702 Jefferson Street; Italianate; circa 1875; Contributing (Photo 21)

Situated on a corner lot, this 1½-story brick house has a stone foundation, brick walls in a 7-course common bond and a clipped front-gabled roof that is trimmed with a bracketed frieze. Two gabled dormers are on the east slope of the roof and 1 is on the west, and the tympanum of each is clad with 2 patterns of shingles laid in alternating rows, creating a circular pattern. Each dormer has a central exterior end chimney and to each side is a 1/1 window trimmed with a molded surround having bullseye corner blocks. Additional chimneys include 1 straddling the ridge of the main roof and an exterior end chimney on the north wall of the rear 1-story wing. All have corbelled caps except the 1 in the rear wing. Facing south, the façade has an entrance in the western bay and two 2/2 wood windows set in segmental-arched openings topped by a double row of radiating voussoirs. The windows have arched louvered wooden shutters and painted lug sills. The entrance holds a 2/3-glazed paneled wood storm door and the glazing has muntins along the perimeter and colored glass lights in each corner. Above and below the glazing is a decorative applied molding. The 2-light transom is a common Italianate design, with the outer ends of the glass being curved, and the sidelights have colored-glass panels. The frontispiece has chamfered pilasters with molded capitals and above the capitals the transom's trim is chamfered. The 1-bay portico has brick foundation piers, a wooden deck, paired chamfered box columns with molded capitals above which are corner brackets, single pilasters with corner brackets, an ornate jigsaw balustrade and a hipped roof trimmed with a bracketed frieze. The porch was built circa 1896. The upper half story has two 2/2 windows set in segmental arched openings and they have arched wooden louvered blinds.

a. Gazebo; Contributing

A hexagonal gazebo with plain posts and scalloped, spindled spandrels is in the rear yard. The gazebo is not shown on the 1947 Sanborn map but appears to be more than 50 years old.

b. Garage; circa 1913 with circa 1923 addition; Contributing

At the northeast corner of the lot is a 1-story, 2-car garage that has board-and-batten siding and a low front-gabled roof. Paired, hinged, vertical board doors are in the south bay of the east façade while a paneled, wood overhead door is in the northern bay. The north half of the building was built circa 1913 as a 1-car garage and circa 1923 the building was enlarged to its current size.

c. Outbuilding; circa 1913; Contributing

To the west of the garage is another outbuilding with board-and-batten siding and a shed roof. There are no openings on the north (alley) elevation but there is a 4-light wood window on the west elevation.

260. 705 Jefferson Street; Bungalow; 1932; Contributing

Facing north, this 1½-story brick bungalow has a scored concrete foundation that is pierced by 3-light windows. Immediately above the foundation is a brick soldier course, and the walls are in a running bond. The front slope of the side-gabled roof is dual-pitched to accommodate the full-width gallery and there is a gabled dormer with a band of three 3/1 wood windows on the upper slope. The gables of the dormer and main roof have wide overhanging eaves and the soffits and the walls of the dormer are finished with vinyl. The façade features a central unpaneled door flanked by single-light sidelights set above paneled wooden skirts and the door is flanked by paired 3/1 windows with cast stone lug sills. A 2/3-glazed paneled wood storm door is at the entrance and the glazing has muntins along the perimeter. The full-width gallery has battered brick piers with concrete caps and they support a basket-handle arched frieze. The piers and brick half-wall railing extend to the ground. The deck and stairs are concrete, and the stairs are flanked by brick knee walls with concrete copings. At the top of the stairs the brick railing terminates in brick pedestals with concrete caps. On each side elevation is an exterior end chimney, which pierces the rear slope of the roof and the chimneys have cast stone caps.

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- a. Garage; 2003; Noncontributing
The 1-story, 2-car, brick, front-gabled garage has a paneled overhead door on the east façade.
261. 708 Jefferson Street; Italianate; 1892; Contributing (Photo 21)
This 2-story brick Italianate style house has a high hip roof with a front cross gable and the shallow eave overhang is trimmed with an elaborate crenellated brick cornice. The left slope is pierced by an interior end brick chimney and an interior chimney is on the right. The foundation is coursed rock-faced stone and the brick walls are in a running bond. In the eastern bay of the façade is a glazed-and-paneled wood door with a large oval light, and an applied ornament is to each side of the top of the oval light and another is in the bottom panel. Above is a stained glass transom, and the openings are segmental arched. The door and windows are topped by radiating voussoirs and an incised arched wood panel. The door opens onto an ornate 1-bay, 1-story portico with balcony above, a stone foundation, concrete deck, paired turned posts and single engaged posts. The roof and lower level have balustrades with turned balusters, but photographs from the 1970s show plain balusters (and a bracketed cornice). The posts have molded capitals that serve as spring blocks for the spandrels and brackets. A round-arched spandrel with a drop pendant is between the central 2 posts, while between the paired posts are pointed-arch spandrels. On the sides of the porch the posts have arched brackets. To the west of the portico, the wall of the front-gabled section of the house projects slightly from the remainder of the 2-bay façade. In the western bay is a 1-story box bay that has a truncated hip roof and on its front wall is a pair of 1/1 wood windows. The mullion between the windows is symmetrically molded and has plinth blocks, and on each side elevation of the box bay is a single 1/1 window. There are two 1/1 windows on the second floor and in the gable end is a round 3/3 wheel window. The south elevation of the projecting east wing has a single 1/1 window on each level.
- a. Garage; 2000; Noncontributing
The 2-car, front-gabled garage has vertical board siding and a metal overhead door on the north façade.
262. 712 Jefferson Street; Craftsman; circa 1923; Contributing (Photo 21)
This 2½-story, front-gabled Craftsman style house has a concrete foundation and brick walls in a running bond. A ribbon of three 2-light windows topped by a flat jack arch pierces the foundation at the east end of the façade, but other basement windows are placed singly. There are purlins in the gable end and exposed rafter tails in the eaves. An interior brick chimney is on the left slope and an exterior end chimney is on the right. In the west bay of the 2-bay façade is a 6-panel wood door flanked by leaded glass sidelights set above paneled aprons, and the opening is topped by a flat jack arch and protected by a gabled hood supported by knee braces. The hood's open gable end has a king post and struts and in the eaves are exposed rafters tails. The door opens onto a stoop with a brick stairway flanked by stucco knee walls and the concrete deck wraps around the west elevation. The deck, which is edged by a low stucco railing with brick pedestals with concrete caps, extends across the southern bay of the west elevation, and this bay is covered by what may have been an open pergola at one time but is now roofed. It features battered box columns that rest on brick pedestals and support a massive cross piece upon which the rafters rest. To the east of the entrance is a band of 3 windows that have upper sashes with muntins arranged near the stiles and upper rail and single-light lower sashes. On the second floor of the façade are 2 pairs of windows like those on the first floor and between these is a small casement window with a narrow band of 3 lights over 2 tall lights. In the gable end is a band of 3 casement windows and each has a narrow band of 3 lights over 2 tall lights. Windows on the façade have flat jack arches and brick sills.
263. 715 Jefferson Street; Tudor Revival/Cotswold Cottage; 1938; Contributing
This 1½-story, brick, Tudor Revival cottage has an extremely steep-pitched, side-gabled roof with a lower cross gable in the central front entrance bay. A 1½-story gabled wing extends from the rear

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elevation and has an interior chimney on the east slope of the roof and on both slopes are vinyl-clad shed dormers with paired 6/1 vinyl windows. The foundation is scored concrete and has 3-light basement windows. At the base of the variegated brick walls, which are in a running bond, is a soldier course of bricks. The façade has a central projecting gabled entry bay with the western eave line being much lower than the eastern. The round-arched entrance has a stone surround with keystone and the lower portion of the wall of this bay is also finished with stone. A small 4-light opening is in the round-arched, multi-paneled door and the concrete stoop extends to halfway under the eastern bay. To the left of the entrance is a pair of windows, with upper sashes having lead comes forming a diamond pattern and lower sashes being single-light. In the western bay is a single matching window, and the openings throughout the house have flat jack arches and brick sills. Above the door is a tall narrow opening filled with 3 stacked glass blocks.

a. Garage; 1938; Contributing

The 1-car, front-gabled garage is contemporary with the house. It is built of structural tile blocks, but the façade is finished with brick to match the house and there is a paneled-and-glazed wood overhead door.

264. 717 Jefferson Street; Colonial Revival influence; circa 1907; Noncontributing

Situated on a flat lot, this 2½-story frame American Foursquare has Colonial Revival detailing, a coursed rock-faced stone foundation and vinyl-clad walls. The high hip roof has wide overhanging eaves and a hipped dormer with paired 6-light vinyl windows is on the front slope. In the eastern bay of the façade is a half-glazed metal door with a single sidelight, and the glazing appears to be etched glass. In the western bay is a 12/12 window. The 1-story, ¾-width gallery has a concrete deck, paneled box columns and pilasters, plain balustrade and a hip roof. The columns and balustrade appear to be vinyl. On the second floor are two 12/12 windows. The house is noncontributing due to the vinyl siding, replacement windows, and vinyl porch details.

a. Garage; 1991; Noncontributing

Built in 1991, the 2-car, front-gabled garage has vinyl-clad walls and a fiberglass overhead door.

265. 722 Jefferson Street; Gothic Revival and Colonial Revival influences; 1890; Contributing

Set further back from the street than other houses on the block, this 1½-story home has a coursed rock-faced stone foundation and brick walls in a 5-course common bond. The steep side-gabled roof has a central steep front cross gable flanked by dormers with steep gable roofs. The dormers have 1/1 windows, wood lapped siding, and in the gable ends is applied molding imitating decorative half-timbering. At each end of the front and rear slopes of the roof is an interior end chimney and another interior end chimney is on the gable end of the rear ell. The 5-bay façade has a central paneled wood door with 4 small lights along the top and above the door is a segmental-arched, 2-light transom. To each side are blind sidelights and the frontispiece, which surrounds the door only, features plain trim with a peaked lintel having a keystone and plain, pointed finials at each end. To each side of the door are two 1/1 wood windows set within segmental arched openings with double row of radiating voussoirs. The central 3-bay gallery, which was either modernized or was a later addition, has rusticated concrete block foundation piers in-filled with wooden lattice panels, a wooden deck, plain balustrade and Doric columns supporting a low truncated hip roof enclosed by an ornate wrought iron railing with posts having pointed finials. In the front gable is a round-arched opening with a half-glazed wood door (4 lights over 2 panels), above which is a 2-light fanlight. The door opens onto the porch roof.

a. Garage; Noncontributing

The 2-car, frame, gabled garage has been clad with vinyl siding and has a replacement overhead door. It is noncontributing due to the vinyl siding and replacement door.

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266. 726 Jefferson Street, Adolph Thro House; Colonial Revival influence; circa 1909; Contributing
This 2½-story frame American Foursquare house with Colonial Revival detailing has a coursed rock-faced stone foundation and walls clad with cement asbestos shingles. The high bellcast hip roof, which is also clad in cement asbestos shingles, has wide overhanging eaves and an interior end brick chimney is on the east slope. On the front slope is a hipped dormer with wide overhanging eaves, paired single-light windows, and wood-shingled walls. The soffits of the main roof and the roofs of the dormer and portico are finished with bead board. On the west half of the façade is a 1/1 window and a glazed wood door and on the east half is a wide double-hung window with a ribbon of leaded glass along the top of the upper sash. The transom above the door has been in-filled. The door and windows have plain, slightly eared trim that has a molded cap. The 1-story, 2-bay portico on the west half of the façade features stone foundation piers in-filled with lattice panels, a wooden deck, Doric columns on paneled pedestals, a plain balustrade and a bellcast hip roof trimmed with a full entablature. On the second floor are two 1/1 windows, with the 1 on the east being much wider. The house was built circa 1909 for Adolph Thro, who co-owned Thro Clothing Co. and served as mayor of St. Charles from 1939-1945.
- a. Garage; 1999; Noncontributing
Built in 1999, the 2-car, side-gabled, frame garage has a concrete foundation and paneled metal door.
267. 727 Jefferson Street; Colonial Revival influence; 1907; Contributing
Situated on a flat lot, this 2-story frame Colonial Revival-influenced house rests on a coursed rock-faced stone foundation and has walls finished with narrow vinyl siding. The high hip roof has wide overhanging eaves and a brick chimney straddles the ridge. A 2-story hipped wing extends from the south end of the west elevation. A half-glazed door (9 lights over 2 vertical panels) is in the east bay of the façade and a 1/1 window is in the west. The door opens onto a full-width gallery with brick foundation piers in-filled with lattice panels, wooden deck, Doric columns and engaged columns supporting a hip roof, and a vinyl-clad, half-wall railing. On the second floor are two 1/1 windows. A 1/1 window is on each floor of the north façade of the west wing.
- a. Carport; Noncontributing
Opening onto the rear alley is a carport with metal posts and metal shed roof. It is not historic.
268. 729 Jefferson Street; Colonial Revival influence; circa 1907; Noncontributing
This 1½-story structure has a coursed, rock-faced stone foundation and vinyl-clad walls. The steeply-pitched hip roof has wide overhanging eaves and an interior brick chimney is on the right slope. On all but the rear slope are wall dormers with pedimented gables and paired 1/1 windows. The tympanum of each is finished with fish scale shingles. In the east bay of the façade is a wood door with 3 stepped lights and a single-light transom and in the west bay is a wide 1/1 wood window. The full-width, 1-story gallery has brick foundation piers in-filled with vinyl lattice panels, wooden deck, fluted columns that appear to be metal, vinyl balustrades with “turned” balusters, and a hip roof with an entablature covered with vertical vinyl siding. The vinyl siding and replacement porch details have rendered the house noncontributing.
269. 730 Jefferson Street; Colonial Revival; 1932; Contributing
Situated on a corner lot, this 2-story, brick, L-shaped Colonial Revival house has a concrete foundation pierced by 3-light windows. Immediately above the foundation is a soldier course of bricks and the brick walls are in a running bond. The high hip roof has wide overhanging eaves and on the west elevation is an exterior end chimney. Set within a round-arched opening, the central entrance is a half-glazed, 4-panel door (the upper 2 panels have 14 lights each) topped by a single-light fanlight. The door opens onto a shallow 1-bay portico with slender Doric columns and engaged columns supporting a gable roof

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with cornice returns and a round-arched soffit. The deck is brick and the stairs have concrete treads and brick risers and are flanked by brick knee walls. To each side of the door is an 8/8 replacement window with flat jack arch and brick sill. Three 8/8 windows are on the second floor. On the east end of the façade is a 1-story, screen-enclosed porch with a hip roof trimmed with a full entablature and the roof is supported by Doric columns resting on brick pedestals. The balustrade has rectangular brick balusters set between brick pedestals.

- a. Garage; 2000; Noncontributing
Opening onto Eighth Street is a 2-car, frame, front-gabled garage finished with vinyl siding. On the west façade is a paneled overhead door, above which is an octagonal vent. The garage was built in 2000.
 - b. Outbuilding; Noncontributing
The 1-story, frame outbuilding with a low hip roof and vertical board siding appears to be modern. A single-leaf entrance is on the west façade and a 6-light window is on the south.
270. 735 Jefferson Street; Hip with Cross Gables; circa 1917; Noncontributing
Located on a corner lot, this 2-story house has a coursed rock-faced stone foundation and vinyl-clad walls. The hip roof has intersecting pedimented cross gables on the sides and front and the eaves of the front gable extend to the floor line of the second story. The L-shaped façade has a 1/1 window, a paneled replacement door with a fanlight in the upper portion, and a wide 1/1 window. Spanning the eastern 2 bays is a gallery with wood deck, fluted metal box columns, and plain replacement balustrades on the roof and lower level. On the second floor is a 1/1 window in the east wing and a pair of 1/1 windows in the front-gabled wing. The house is noncontributing due to the vinyl siding and replacement door, porch columns and balustrade.
- a. Garage; circa 1925; Noncontributing
The 2-car, front-gabled, frame garage has vinyl-clad walls and the hinged doors on the façade are clad with lapped siding. Built prior to 1929, the garage is noncontributing due to the vinyl siding and doors.
271. 800 Jefferson Street, Louis Ringe, Sr. House; Colonial Revival; 1909; Contributing
Located on a corner lot, this 2½-story frame American Foursquare house has Colonial Revival detailing. The structure has a rusticated concrete block foundation and the narrow (3-inch wide) weatherboard siding was replaced in 2013 with 4-inch wide Hardie board siding. The medium-pitched bellcast hip roof has wide overhanging eaves finished with bead board and the roof is trimmed with a wide fascia board. A brick chimney straddles the roof ridge and on the front slope is a hipped dormer with wide overhanging eaves and paired windows, each having muntins arranged to form an asterisk pattern. The 2-bay façade has a glazed wood door and single-light transom in the west bay of the first floor and a wide 1/1 wood window in the right, and the second floor has two 1/1 windows. The door and the first floor windows throughout the house have plain trim and slightly eared lintels with molded caps, but the second floor windows do not have lintels due to the wide fascia board. Paneled shutters frame the windows of the front and east elevations. The façade is highlighted by a 1-story, ¾-width front gallery having a rusticated concrete block foundation, wooden deck, balustrade with turned balusters, Ionic columns resting on rusticated concrete block pedestals, and a high hip roof with wide overhanging eaves. The roof is trimmed with a full entablature and there are ornate scroll brackets on the front wall below the entablature. The concrete stairs are flanked by rusticated concrete block knee walls with concrete copings. The house was built in 1909 for Louis Ringe, Sr., who co-owned Ringe-Barklage & Co. and also served as Mayor of St. Charles from 1889 through 1896 and again in 1919.

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- a. Garage; 2002; Noncontributing
The 1-story, frame 2-car garage has vinyl-clad walls, a high hip roof and a paneled metal overhead door.
272. 803 Jefferson Street, Christian Bode House; Federal; Christian Bode; circa 1873; Contributing
Situated very close to Jefferson Street on a corner lot, this narrow, 1½-story brick Federal style house has a side-gabled roof with parapeted end walls, each with 2 chimneys. The roof is trimmed with an entablature having a cornice with corbelled brick dentils and an architrave with a dogtooth course of bricks. The façade has a foundation of plain ashlar, the brick basement level wall is pierced by two 2-light windows, and above the windows is a plain ashlar water table. However, the side elevations have a parged rock-faced stone foundation and no window openings or water table. The 3-bay façade has an entrance at the west end and two 9/9 replacement wood windows. The door has 3 vertical lights over 2 panels, and it is topped by a 2-light transom (the corners of the glass panels are curved). The door opens onto a stone stairway with low scrolled and stepped side walls and the stair opens directly onto the public sidewalk. The openings on the façade and east elevation have stone lintels and lug sills and wooden louvered blinds shield the windows on these 2 elevations. The house appears to have been built shortly after the lot was purchased in 1873 by Christian Bode, who was a carpenter and contractor.
- a. Gazebo, Noncontributing
Near the southeast corner of the house is a square gazebo with wooden deck and plain posts supporting the pyramidal roof. Between the posts are trellises, and the structure is screened. Its date of construction is unknown, but it is likely a modern structure; therefore, it is counted as noncontributing.
- b. Garage
The garage is shared with the neighboring house at 115 South Eighth Street. Please see the description under that address. (It is not counted here.)
273. 808 Jefferson Street; Dutch Colonial Revival; circa 1913; Contributing (Photo 22)
Located on a flat lot, this 2-story frame Dutch Colonial Revival style house is distinguished by its high front-gambrel roof, the wooden fish scale shingles in the end of the gambrel, and the undercut gallery with stone piers. The roof has wide overhanging eaves and the soffits are finished with bead board. The upper west slope of the roof is pierced by a large brick chimney having a concrete cap and 2 terra cotta chimney pots, the lower west slope has a shed dormer with a 1/1 window, and the lower east slope has a long shed dormer with 3 sets of three 1/1 windows. Like the walls of the house, the front walls of the dormers are finished with weatherboard siding having a narrow exposure, but the side walls are clad with asphalt roofing shingles. The rusticated concrete block foundation is pierced by glass block windows. In the west bay of the 2-bay façade is a fully-glazed wood door with beveled glass, and the door is topped by a single-light transom. To the right of the entrance is a wide 1/1 window and in the gambrel end are two 1/1 windows. Windows are replacements, and the door and windows have plain trim and slightly eared lintels with molded caps. The 1-story undercut gallery features a wooden deck, balustrade with turned balusters, piers constructed of coursed rock-faced stone and a bead board ceiling.
- a. Garage; 2004; Noncontributing
The 2-story, 3-car garage has vinyl-clad walls and a gambrel roof. Two paneled-and-glazed overhead doors are on the first floor of the north façade and two 1/1 windows are on the second.
274. 809 Jefferson Street, Henry Ehlmann House; Federal; Christian Bode; circa 1873; Contributing
Situated very close to the street, this 1½-story brick Federal style house has a side-gabled roof trimmed with an entablature having a cornice with corbelled brick dentils and an architrave with a dogtooth course. The roof's front slope holds a wide shed dormer with a band of three 6/1 clad windows and side

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walls finished with fish scale shingles. The dormer was added in 1903. There is an exterior end chimney on the west elevation and another on the south wall of the rear ell. The rock-faced stone foundation has been parged and the brick walls have been painted. The façade's 3 segmental-arched openings are topped by radiating voussoirs, and an 18-light wood door is in the eastern bay and 6/1 windows are in the western bays. The windows have stone lug sills and are framed by wooden louvered blinds. The door opens onto a stoop and a stairway extends from the west side, hugging the front wall of the house, which was built shortly after the lot was purchased in 1873 by Henry Ehlmann. The yard plaque says the house was built by Christian Bode, who was a carpenter and contractor (and lived next door); however, since Ehlmann owned Henry Ehlmann & Son, brick contractors, he likely was responsible for the brickwork.

a. Garage; 2009; Noncontributing

The 1½-story, frame, side-gabled garage has board-and-batten walls and 2 paneled-and-glazed overhead doors and a man door on the façade. A gabled dormer with paired 6/1 windows is on the front slope.

b. Shed; Noncontributing

The shed at the southeast corner of the lot has a concrete foundation and shed roof. After being damaged by a garbage truck in 2011, the vertical board siding was replaced with Hardie Board board-and-batten siding. On the east elevation is a 6-light wood window. The building is noncontributing due to the replacement of the vertical board siding with board-and-batten siding.

275. 810 Jefferson Street; Folk Victorian; 1907; Contributing (Photo 22)

Originally built as a duplex but subdivided into 4 apartments in the early 1950s, this 2-story, cross-shaped brick structure has a coursed rock-faced stone foundation and a pyramidal roof with wide overhanging eaves, and there are hip-roofed wings on each side elevation. Tall brick interior end chimneys are on both the right and left side slopes. On the front slope is a hipped dormer with 2 rectangular ventilators and the bottom corners of the dormer are decorated with brackets. The façade's walls are in a running bond while the side elevations are in a Flemish stretcher bond with every sixth course having alternating headers and stretchers. The segmental-arched openings throughout the house are topped by radiating voussoirs and have cast stone lug sills. In the center 2 bays of the 4-bay façade are half-glazed wood doors with transoms covered by wooden panels and in the outer bays are wide 1/1 windows framed by wooden louvered blinds. The 1-story, ¾-width gallery has a wooden deck, robust turned and engaged posts supporting a shed roof, a ball-and-rod spindled frieze and a balustrade with turned balusters. Four 1/1 windows with wooden louvered blinds are on the second floor. The south walls of the projecting wings have a 1/1 window on each floor.

a. Garage/Apartments; circa 1915; Contributing

The 1-story, side-gabled, frame garage was built prior to 1917 and converted into 2 apartments in the early 1950s. At the west end is a 1-car garage, and this end of the building has a higher roofline than the remainder of the building. The façade, which is clad with vinyl siding while the other walls have cement asbestos shingles, features a 2/2 (horizontal lights) wood window, a Craftsman door with 3 lights over 2 tall vertical panels, two 2/2 windows, a door with 2 horizontal lights, a 2/2 window, and a metal 4-section garage door. The 2 man doors are protected by shed hoods supported by knee braces.

276. 818 Jefferson Street; Folk Victorian; circa 1907; Contributing (Photo 22)

Facing south, this 2½-story brick house has a coursed rock-faced stone foundation and steep hip roof with wide boxed eaves. On the front and rear slopes are hipped dormers with paired single-light casement windows. The west slope is pierced by 2 brick chimneys, 1 being on the interior end and the other on the exterior. The bricks on the façade are in a running bond while the side elevations are in a Flemish stretcher bond with every sixth course having alternating headers and stretchers. The

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asymmetrical first floor has a wide 1/1 window, a paneled-and-glazed wood door (3 horizontal panels under the glazing and a single panel above) topped by a stained glass transom, and a small double-hung stained glass window. Openings are segmental arched, with radiating voussoirs and cast stone sills, and all windows except the stained glass window on the first floor have louvered wooden blinds. The door opens onto a full-width, 1-story gallery that has stone foundation piers in-filled with framed lattice panels, a wood stairway and deck, robust turned posts and engaged posts with corner brackets, balustrade with turned balusters, and a hip roof trimmed with a denticulated frieze. A wide 1/1 window is in the left bay of the second floor and a narrower window is in the right. The south wall of the projecting hip-roofed wing has a window on each floor.

- a. Carport; 1992; Noncontributing
Built in 1992, the detached 1-car carport has plain wood posts with braces supporting a shed roof.
277. 819 Jefferson Street; Colonial Revival; 1904; Contributing
Built as a duplex, this 2½-story frame Colonial Revival house has a coursed rock-faced stone foundation and vinyl-clad walls. The steep, nearly pyramidal hip roof has deep overhanging eaves and on the front slope is a polygonal dormer with a 1/1 window and rectangular ventilators. In the center 2 bays of the 4-bay façade are paneled-and-glazed wood doors topped by single-light transoms. The doors open onto a 2-bay gallery with a wooden deck, Doric columns supporting a hip roof, balustrade with turned balusters, and bead board ceiling. The second floor has four 1/1 windows, with the windows in the outer bays being wider than the other 2. In 2003 an addition was made at the southeast corner and it has a pyramidal standing seam metal roof. On the façade is a band of three 1/1 windows and immediately above is a ribbon of 5 short single-light windows.
- a. Garage; Noncontributing
The frame, gabled, 2-car garage has vinyl-clad walls and a paneled metal overhead door on the west façade. The garage is noncontributing due to the vinyl siding and modern overhead door.
278. 825 Jefferson Street; Folk Victorian influence; circa 1900; Noncontributing
This 1½-story frame house has a wide front gable intersected by cross gables on the side elevations. A brick chimney pierces the west slope of the rear gable. The foundation appears to be stone and the walls are clad with vinyl siding. The 2-bay façade has an entrance on the north wall of the west wing. Opening onto a single-bay porch set within the L formed by the intersecting gabled wings is a half-glazed wood door with incised panels and above the door is a leaded glass transom. The porch has a wooden deck, turned wood posts, hip roof, pierced frieze, and balustrade with turned balusters. The other bay holds a tripartite window with a wide plate-glass window flanked by 1/1 windows that appear to be vinyl. In the front gable end is a 1/1 window. The gabled east wing has a 1/1 window on the north façade. The house is noncontributing due to the vinyl siding and replacement windows.
279. 826 Jefferson Street; Colonial Revival influence; circa 1900; Contributing (Photo 22)
Facing south, this 2½-story, front-gabled frame structure has a coursed rock-faced stone foundation and vinyl-clad walls. A pent roof in the front gable forms a pediment and the tympanum is finished with vinyl fish scale shingles. An interior end brick chimney is on the roof's right slope and a hipped dormer with 1/1 window is on the left slope. The left bay of the façade features a glazed wood door that has muntins along the perimeter of the glass and above is a single-light transom. The door opens onto a 1-story, 1-bay portico that has a wooden stairway and deck, Doric columns and engaged columns, a balustrade with turned balusters, and a pyramidal roof. To the right of the entrance is a 1/1 window. Above the portico is a polygonal bay with three 1/1 windows and to the right is a 1/1 window. A Palladian window is in the tympanum.

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- a. Garage; 1979; Noncontributing
The 1-story, 2-car frame garage has a gable-on-hip roof and vinyl-clad walls.
280. 829 Jefferson Street; Folk Victorian influence; circa 1900; Contributing
This 1½-story, frame gable-front-and-wing form Folk Victorian house rests on a concrete foundation and the walls are clad with Dutch-lap vinyl siding. An interior brick chimney pierces the rear slope of the west side gable. The 3-bay façade has two 1/1 wood windows in the front-gabled wing and a half-glazed wood door topped by a single-light transom in the west wing. The glass in the door appears to have colored glass panels around the perimeter and the lower half of the door has 9 square raised panels. It opens onto a 1-bay portico that has a wooden deck, a turned post and plain pilasters supporting the high hip roof, jigsawn corner brackets and balustrade, and concrete steps. In the front gable end is a 1/1 window and an octagonal ventilator.
- a. Shed; Noncontributing
A modern, 1-story, gabled metal outbuilding is in the rear yard and is noncontributing.
281. 830 Jefferson Street; minimal Folk Victorian; circa 1909; Contributing (Photos 22 and 23)
Located on a corner lot, this 2½-story structure has a coursed rock-faced stone foundation pierced by single-light windows and the brick walls are in a running bond. Openings throughout the house are segmental arched and are topped by radiating voussoirs. The high hip roof has wide overhanging eaves and on the front slope is an off-center hipped dormer with paired single-light casement windows. The rear slope is pierced by a central interior brick chimney and an interior end chimney. In the left bay of the façade is a paneled-and-glazed door (3 horizontal panels under the glazing and a single panel above) with a single-light transom, and to the right are two 1/1 windows. Windows are replacements and have cast stone lug sills. The full-width, 1-story gallery was rebuilt in 2006 and has a coursed, rock-faced stone foundation with a closed string concrete stair, concrete deck, vinyl “turned” posts and engaged posts supporting the hip roof, and a vinyl balustrade with “turned” balusters. Three 1/1 windows are on the second floor.
- a. Garage; 1994; Noncontributing
The frame, side-gabled, 1-story, 3-car garage has a concrete foundation and walls clad with Dutch-lap vinyl siding. There are 2 paneled overhead doors on the north façade.
282. 839 Jefferson Street; Folk Victorian; circa 1900; Noncontributing
This 1½-story, gable-front-and-wing form Folk Victorian house has a scored concrete foundation with 3-light windows. A brick chimney straddles the ridge of the west gable and a gabled wall dormer is on the east slope of the front-gabled wing. The walls are clad with vinyl siding while the gable ends have vinyl fish scale shingles. The 3-bay façade has 2 vinyl windows in the front-gabled wing and on the north side of the west wing is a wood door with oval-shaped, leaded glass light over 2 vertical panels, and there is a single-light transom. In the front gable end is another vinyl window and the windows have plain trim with peaked lintels. The single-bay portico has a wooden deck and stairs, and the turned posts, spindled frieze and balustrade with turned balusters all appear to be vinyl. The house is noncontributing due to the vinyl siding and porch details and replacement windows.
- a. Garage; 1999; Noncontributing
The 2-car frame garage with cross-gable roof has vinyl-clad walls and the gable ends are clad with vinyl fish scale shingles. On the façade is a paneled metal overhead door and in the gable end is a 4/1 window.

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283. 900 Jefferson Street; Craftsman; 1915; Contributing
Situated on a corner lot, this 1½-story frame bungalow has a painted, rusticated concrete block foundation and the walls are clad with narrow weatherboard siding. A stuccoed exterior end chimney is on the east elevation. Decorative knee braces are in the gable ends and a gabled dormer with a band of three 3/1 wood windows is on the east slope of the roof. The gabled dormer with single-light window was added to the west slope in 1998. The 3-bay façade has a door with 8 small lights over 3 vertical panels and the door is flanked by paired 4/1 wood windows. At each corner of the ¾-width gallery is a tall stucco pedestal that supports a group of 4 short box columns that in turn support the hip roof. The wooden stairway is at the east end of the porch and at the top, to the left, is a stucco pedestal. This pedestal and the 2 corner pedestals extend to the ground and the areas between are in-filled with lattice panels. The gallery has a plain wooden balustrade and a stained bead board ceiling. In the front gable end is a band of three 2/1 wood windows and the windows and doors have plain trim with molded caps.
- a. Garage; 1998; Noncontributing
The 1-story, 2-car, side-gabled garage has vinyl-clad walls and overhead doors on the south and north façades, providing access to Ninth Street and the alley.
284. 901 Jefferson Street; Gable-Front-and-Wing; circa 1900; Noncontributing
This 1½-story, frame gable-front-and-wing form house has a coursed rusticated stone foundation and vinyl-clad walls. The entrance is in the north wall of the east gabled wing and two 1/1 windows are on the first floor of the front-gabled wing. A window is also in the upper half story. The windows appear to be 1/1 replacement sash. The half-glazed wood door topped by a single-light transom opens onto a 1-bay portico with concrete deck, fluted aluminum columns, and a vinyl balustrade. The house is noncontributing due to the vinyl siding, replacement windows, and replacement porch details.
- a. Garage; Noncontributing
The 1-car, front-gabled, frame garage has a paneled metal overhead door on the east façade, opening onto Ninth Street. The garage is noncontributing due to the vinyl siding and metal overhead door.
285. 905 Jefferson Street; Folk Victorian influence; circa 1900; Noncontributing
Facing north, this 1½-story, frame gable-front-and-wing form house has a coursed rock-faced stone foundation and vinyl-clad walls. A brick chimney straddles the ridge of the west gable. The 3-bay façade has a recessed entrance in the north wall of the side-gabled wing. It is a half-glazed, paneled wood door topped by a single-light transom and the glazing on the door appears to have a border of colored lights. The 1-bay portico has a wooden deck, turned posts with corner brackets, a spindled frieze and shed roof. To the east are 2 windows and another window is in the gable end. Windows throughout the house are replacement 1/1 vinyl sash, and the door and windows have plain trim with peaked lintels. The house retains its gable-front-and-wing form, historic door and transom, peaked surrounds and porch and is contributing.
- a. Garage; 1992/2006; Noncontributing
The garage was originally built as a carport in 1992 but was enclosed with siding in 2006. It has vinyl-sided walls and a front-gabled roof. A paneled metal overhead door is on the south façade.
- b. Shed; Noncontributing
To the east of the garage is a shed with side-gabled roof and vinyl-sided walls. On the north elevation is a vertical-board man door and a 1/1 window. This building does not appear to be historic.

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286. 906 Jefferson Street; Neo-Eclectic Mansard; circa 1895, enlarged 2010; Noncontributing (Photo 23)
Set very close to the street, this 3-story, brick structure has a high mansard roof pierced by dormers with round-arched roofs and walls clad with Hardie board siding. The front dormer has paired windows while the 3 dormers on the east and the 1 on the west have single windows. The third floor and 2-tiered, full-width gallery were added in 2010 after the City Council overturned the Landmarks Board's denial of the project. On the west end of the façade is a half-glazed, 4-panel door with the upper 2 panels being glazed. The other 2 openings on the first floor and the 3 on the second are 1/1 wood sash set within segmental-arched openings and the wood panels above the windows are incised. The gallery has a wood deck and stairway opening directly onto the public sidewalk, fiberglass box columns on the first floor and on the second floor are round iron posts supporting a low shed roof. The second floor railing looks like an iron fence. This circa 1895 house is noncontributing due to the additions.
- a. Garage; 2004; Noncontributing
This 1-story, 3-car frame garage has vinyl siding, a medium-pitched hipped roof and 2 overhead doors.
287. 908 Jefferson Street; Colonial Revival influence; circa 1890; Contributing (Photo 23)
Situated close to the street, this 1-story brick building has a flat roof with parapet and on the roof is an interior brick chimney. The building has the appearance of a commercial structure but is shown as a residence on the 1909 Sanborn map, which is the first map to cover this area, and the 1908 city directory also indicates that it was a residence. The building's west wall is a party wall shared with 912 Jefferson. The parapet is trimmed with a metal cornice with brackets at each end, and projecting above the roof is a metal signboard with an ornate frame and a sunburst panel to each side. The high coursed rusticated stone foundation is pierced by single-light windows and the bricks on the façade are in a 6-course Flemish stretcher bond. In the center bay of the façade is a half-glazed wood door with a single light over 2 horizontal panels and above the door is a single-light transom. To each side of the entrance is a pair of 1/1 wood windows that are separated by a fluted mullion with plinth blocks. The full-width gallery is only accessible from the interior since there is no stairway and a balustrade with turned balusters completely encloses the porch. The gallery has a wood deck and plain posts supporting a hip roof. An engaged Doric column at the east end of the gallery indicates that the porch had this type of column in the past. The original use of the building is unknown.
288. 912 Jefferson Street, West End Grocery; Colonial Revival; circa 1900; Noncontributing (Photo 23)
This 1-story building was originally the West End Grocery, but the storefronts have been removed and a brick veneer in a running bond pattern has been added to the façade. The original west wall is in a 6-course common bond and the stone foundation has been parged. The façade has 6 bays (w-d-w-w-d-w), with 8/8 windows and half-glazed doors with 6 lights over 2 vertical panels. A side-gabled roof has been added across the front of the building, but the remainder has an almost flat gable roof. Although the side-gabled roof spans the façade, there are only concrete stoops at each door. Between the stoops and stairways are landscape beds within brick retaining walls and the roof is supported by Doric columns that rest on the retaining walls. The West End Grocery and Meat Market was housed in this building from 1908-1939. The building is noncontributing due to the extensive alterations.
289. 915 Jefferson Street; Folk Victorian influence; circa 1900; Noncontributing
Facing north, this 1½-story frame cottage has a coursed rock-faced stone foundation and vinyl-clad walls. The high front-gabled roof has a cross gable on the west side and a brick straddle ridge chimney. In the west bay of the 3-bay façade is a 1/3-glazed wood door that has 6 square lights over 2 vertical panels, and the door is topped by a single-light transom. The 1-bay portico has a wooden deck, turned vinyl posts, vinyl balustrade with turned balusters, and a hip roof. The porch was added in 2005; however, although no porch is shown on the 1929 and 1947 Sanborn maps, a 1-bay portico is shown on the 1909 and 1917

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Sanborn maps. To the left of the entrance are two 1/1 vinyl windows and in the gable end are paired windows. The windows and doors have plain trim with slightly peaked lintels. The house is noncontributing due to the vinyl siding, replacement windows, and vinyl porch posts and balustrade.

- a. Garage; 2008; Noncontributing
Built in 2008, the 1½-story, frame 2-car garage has a high side-gabled roof with gabled dormers having 1/1 windows. Two paneled-and-glazed metal overhead doors on the south façade open onto the alley.
290. 919 Jefferson Street; Folk Victorian influence; circa 1900; Noncontributing
Situated on a flat lot, this 1½-story frame house was originally T-shaped, but an addition was made to the front at the northeast corner, giving the house an irregular shape. The addition extends beyond the east elevation, and although it looks like an enclosed and enlarged porch, none of the Sanborn maps show a porch in this location. The house has a stone foundation and vinyl-clad walls, except the gable ends are finished with vinyl fish scale shingles. Two brick chimneys with corbelled caps straddle the ridges of the front and west gable roofs. The 3-bay façade has a tripartite window (a sheet glass window flanked by 1/1 sash), a plain door with a single small light, and paired windows with plain trim and a peaked lintel. Windows are replacement 1/1 vinyl sash. The house is noncontributing due to the vinyl siding, replacement windows, and addition at the front of the house.
- a. Garage; Noncontributing
The 1-story, 3-car frame garage has a side-gabled roof with wide overhanging eaves and the walls are clad with vinyl siding. On the west façade are 2 metal overhead doors. The garage appears to be modern.
291. 1002 Jefferson Street; Bungalow; circa 1924; Contributing
This 1½-story, side-gabled bungalow has a concrete block foundation and stucco walls. The high gable roof has wide overhanging eaves and knee braces in the gable ends. A brick chimney straddles the ridge and on the front slope is a shed dormer with stucco walls and a band of three 1/1 windows. The central multi-light door has a single-light transom, and to each side is a tripartite window composed of a 1/1 window flanked by narrower 1/1 windows that appear to be vinyl. The full-width undercut gallery has a central concrete stairway flanked by stucco knee walls, a concrete deck, stucco railing and pedestals with concrete copings, and stucco piers with concrete caps. The piers support a Tudor-arched frieze.
- a. Garage; Contributing
The 2-car, front-gabled concrete block garage has gable ends finished with cement asbestos shingles. On the east façade is a paneled wood overhead door. The garage appears to be more than 50 years old.
292. 1005 Jefferson Street, Oliver L. and Catherine Link House; Richardsonian Romanesque; Oliver L. Link; 1895; Previously Listed (NR 8/6/2013)
Situated on a large lot, this 2½-story Richardsonian Romanesque style house rests on a coursed rock-faced stone foundation that is trimmed with an ashlar water table and pierced by 2-light basement windows with ashlar sills. The walls are narrow yellow bricks laid in a running bond and the narrow mortar joints are red. The steeply-pitched hip roof has wide overhanging eaves and on each side slope is an intersecting cross gable that is pedimented. The tympanum of each pediment is finished with a variety of patterns of slate shingles. Three tall interior end chimneys with corbelled caps pierce the east and south slopes of the hip roof and the west gable and on the front slope is a hipped dormer with two 1/1 windows. At the northeast corner is a round 3-story tower with conical roof clad with slate shingles and topped by an ornate copper finial. On both the first and second floors of the tower are three 1/1 windows set in segmental arched openings with radiating voussoirs while the third floor has three 2-light hopper windows set in segmental arched openings. Ashlar belt courses under the windows form sills and the

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first floor's belt course extends to form the sill for the round-arched 1/1 window to the west. This window has a hood mold formed by radiating voussoirs with corbelled spring blocks and a molded brick cap. A 1-story recessed porch is on the west end of the façade, accessed through a round-arched opening trimmed with a hood mold matching the window to the east. The wide, stained oak door has an opening filled with beveled glass and underneath is a denticulated molding forming a sill and above is a swag. Below the glazing is a single panel holding a garland filled with the initials O.L. for the original owner, Oliver Link, and to each side of the panel is an urn filled with cattails and flowers. Above the door is a single-light transom and to each side is a wide single-light sidelight set above a molded panel and topped by a single-light transom. Paneled pilasters form mullions between the door and sidelights. The porch opens onto a stoop with a brick knee wall railing with ashlar coping and the wide stairway is stone. On the second floor, to the west of the tower, is a 1/1 window and a pair of 1/1 windows topped by single-light transoms, and both openings are segmental arched. The paired windows are separated by a fluted mullion with plinth blocks and applied bullseye molding. The house was designed by Oliver L. Link and built in 1895 for himself and his wife Catherine. The house is individually listed on the National Register.

- a. Garage; 1987; Property Previously Listed (garage noncontributing)
At the rear of the lot is a 3-car, side-gabled frame garage that was built in 1987. Two paneled overhead doors are on the south elevation and open onto the alley, which dead-ends behind the property.
 - b. Gazebo; Property Previously Listed (structure noncontributing)
A small lattice-sided, covered gazebo is a recent addition to the property.
293. 1006 Jefferson Street; Colonial Revival influence; circa 1900; Noncontributing
This 1-story frame house had a cross-shaped plan, but the enclosure of the porch at the north end of the east elevation has given it an irregular shape. The house is crowned by a high cross-gabled roof, the foundation is stone, and the walls are clad with vinyl siding, but asphalt Bricktex siding is visible in a couple of areas where vinyl is missing. The west end of the façade is slightly recessed and holds a paneled-and-glazed door topped by a single-light transom, and to the right are two 1/1 windows. The 3/4-width gallery has a wooden deck, metal railing, fluted columns that appear to be aluminum, and a high hip roof. The house is noncontributing due to the installation of vinyl siding, replacement of the windows, and the replacement of the porch posts and balustrade.
- a. Garage; 1981; Noncontributing
The 2-car, front-gabled frame garage is finished with what appears to be wide Masonite lapped siding and there is a paneled-and-glazed overhead door on the south façade. The garage was built in 1981.
294. 1013 Jefferson Street; Bungalow; circa 1924; Contributing
Facing north, this 1½-story stucco bungalow has a front-gabled roof with an intersecting gable on the west slope, and the roof is trimmed with a wooden fascia and has wide overhanging eaves finished with bead board. The scored concrete foundation has 2-light windows. The 1-story, single-bay, front-gabled porch projects beyond the front and east walls and the porch has a scored concrete foundation, stucco balustrade with concrete coping, and stucco piers supporting the roof. Its gable end is decorated with vertical wooden strips mimicking decorative half-timbering. Except for the basement windows, the openings throughout the structure are segmental arched and have concrete lug sills. The 2-bay façade is L-shaped, with a 6/1 window in the recessed east bay and paired 6/1 windows in the west. Facing east, the entrance is located at the west end of the porch and is a 1/3-glazed wood door with 6 lights over a single large panel, and there is also a multi-light wood storm door. In the front gable end is a band of 3 single-light, wood casement windows.

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- a. Carport; Noncontributing
The 2-car carport has metal posts supporting a shed roof. It appears to be modern and is noncontributing.
- b. Gazebo; Noncontributing
To the south of the carport is a gazebo with latticework walls and a shed roof. This structure is not shown on the 1947 Sanborn Insurance Map and appears to be modern; therefore, it is noncontributing.
295. 1014 Jefferson Street; Colonial Revival influence; 1907; Noncontributing
This 2½-story frame house has a painted coursed rock-face stone foundation. The high hip roof has wide overhanging eaves and an intersecting cross gable on the east side. On the front slope is a hipped dormer with a 1/1 window and on the east slope is an interior stucco chimney. Dutch lap vinyl siding has been installed and the front door and windows have been replaced, causing the house to be noncontributing. The façade has an entrance in the left bay and a 24-light vinyl window in the right. The half-glazed, paneled door is topped by a single-light transom and the glass in the door has metal comes. The ¾-width porch has a wood deck, a wide concrete stair flanked by concrete knee walls, Doric columns and engaged columns supporting a shed roof, and a plain wood balustrade. On the west end of the second floor is a polygonal bay with three 9/9 windows and in the east end is a 24-light window.
- a. Garage; Noncontributing
The 1-story, 2-car gabled garage has Dutch lap vinyl siding and a paneled-and-glazed overhead door in the east façade. The garage is noncontributing due to the vinyl siding and modern door.
296. 1020 Jefferson Street; Cross Gabled; 1906; Contributing
Facing south, this 1½-story, irregularly shaped frame house is crowned by a medium-pitched, cross-gabled roof with a brick chimney straddling the ridge of the eastern gable. The façade is front-gabled and the first floor, which is protected by a gallery, is weatherboard while the remainder of the house has been clad with vinyl siding matching the width of the wood siding. The west end of the front wall is set back slightly from the remainder of the façade and holds a historic half-glazed wood door and in the eastern bay is a wide 1/1 wood window. In the upper half story is a 3/1 wood window protected by a metal awning. The full-width, 1-story gallery features a concrete stair flanked by concrete knee walls, a wood deck, slightly battered box columns supporting a hip roof, and a plain wood balustrade. On the south side of the east wing is another 1/1 window.
- a. Garage; 2006; Noncontributing
The 2-car, front-gabled frame garage has vinyl-clad walls and a paneled-and-glazed metal overhead door.
297. 1022 Jefferson Street; Federal; circa 1900; Contributing
This 1½-story, brick Federal-style house has a raised basement and a side-gabled roof trimmed with a denticulated frieze. On the front slope is a shed dormer with 2 windows that appear to be 2/2 sash, but they are obscured by thick screening, and the walls are clad with asphalt roofing shingles. There is an interior end brick chimney on the east end of the front slope and one on each end of the rear slope. In the high parged stone foundation are 1/1 basement windows. Four courses of bricks form a water table, and the bricks on the front wall are in a running bond while the side walls are 7-course common bond. The walls and foundation have been painted, but the chimneys have not. The western bay of the façade has a 6-panel wood door flanked by 3-panel blind sidelights and topped by a 2-light transom. The transom's glazing is curved at each end. The 1-bay portico has brick pedestals supporting fluted box columns, which in turn support the crimped metal mansard roof that is trimmed with a denticulated frieze. Between the pedestals is a cast iron balustrade. The portico was added between 1917 and 1929. To the east of the doorway are 2 windows that appear to be 2/2 sash and they have stone lug sills and lintels.

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- a. Garage; Noncontributing
The 1-story, side-gabled, 2-car garage has walls finished with sheets of vertical board siding and the overhead doors on the north façade are metal. It appears to be less than 50 years old.
298. 1024 Jefferson Street; Two-Story Block Duplex; 1959; Contributing
This 2-story, brick duplex has a low hip roof, a concrete foundation with 2-light windows and brick walls in a running bond. Exterior end chimneys are on the south end of the west elevation and on the rear elevation. The first floor of the 3-bay façade has a band of three 1/1 vinyl windows in the west bay and 2 wood doors, each with 3 circular panels. The doors open onto a 2-bay porch with concrete deck, wrought iron posts supporting a crimped metal bellcast hip roof, and an iron railing. The second floor has a band of three 1/1 windows in the west bay and a single 1/1 window in the east. (The west opening on each floor originally held a tripartite window composed of a large sheet glass window flanked by 1/1 windows.) Windows have cast stone lug sills.
- a. Garage; Noncontributing
The 1-story, side-gabled, 2-car garage is clad with wide siding that appears to be aluminum. A 1-car carport with round metal posts and shed roof has been added to the west elevation. Two paneled metal overhead doors are on the south façade. The garage has lost integrity and is noncontributing.
299. 1025 Jefferson Street; Italianate; circa 1884; Contributing
Situated on a large lot, this 2-story brick Italianate style house has a coursed rock-faced stone foundation and a high truncated hip roof with an intersecting front gable. A belvedere crowns the roof and there are interior end corbelled brick chimneys on the east, west, and rear elevations and another on the south side of the east polygonal bay. The shallow eave overhang is trimmed with an elaborate crenellated brick cornice and the brick walls are in a running bond with red mortar joints. The westernmost bay on both floors of the 3-bay façade is slightly recessed. On the first floor are 1/1 windows in the eastern 2 bays and in the western bay is a half-glazed, paneled wood door topped by a single-light transom. Openings are segmental-arched and have radiating voussoirs and cast stone lug sills. The 1-story, 1-bay portico has a stone foundation, wooden deck, elaborate balustrade with 2 rows of balusters, paired slender chamfered box columns (and single engaged columns) resting on pedestals, and a hip roof with intersecting front gable. The roof is trimmed with a bracketed frieze with circular piercings, the posts have corner brackets and in the front gable are a horseshoe-shaped ornament and a decorative king post. The second floor has three 1/1 windows and in the front gable is a circular single-light oculus.
- a. Garage; prior to 1929; Contributing
The 1-car, frame, side-gabled garage has walls finished with weatherboard siding. A metal overhead door and a vertical board man door are on the north façade. The garage was slightly enlarged around the overhead door to accommodate modern vehicles. It was built before 1929.
300. 1026 Jefferson Street; Gothic Revival influence; circa 1893; Contributing
Facing south, this 1½-story frame structure has a cross-gabled roof with wide overhanging eaves. The gable ends are trimmed with narrow scalloped bargeboard and the west gable is clipped. A brick chimney straddles the ridge of the front gable and a gabled dormer pierces the front slope of the west gable. The dormer has battered walls, paired 4/4 windows above paneled skirts and scalloped bargeboard in the gable end and eaves. The foundation is coursed rock-faced stone and the walls are finished with clapboard siding. The 5-bay facade has two 9/9 windows in the west wing, 2 in the front-gabled wing and an entrance in the east wing, and the windows on the façade have segmental-arched hood molds. The upper 2 panels of the 4-panel wood door are glazed, and the door is topped by a single-light transom.

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The 1-bay portico has a wooden deck, balustrade with turned balusters, slender box column and engaged box columns with molded capitals, and a shed roof.

- a. Garage; 2004; Noncontributing
The 1-story, 2-car, side-gabled frame garage has a paneled metal overhead door.
301. 1029 Jefferson Street; Gable-Front-and-Wing; circa 1880; Contributing (Photo 24)
Originally built as a front-gabled house circa 1880, this structure acquired its present gable-front-and-wing form in 1922 when a side-gabled addition was made to the east elevation. The 1½-story structure is finished with weatherboard siding with a wooden water table. The front-gabled portion retains its pressed metal roofing shingles while the 1922 addition is clad with octagonal-shaped asphalt shingles. A straddle ridge chimney is on the original portion of the house. The façade has a central half-glazed wood door, and to the left is a 1/1 wood window and to the right are 2, and the windows have operable louvered wood shutters. The 1-story, single-bay portico is nestled within the L and features a concrete deck and turned posts supporting a shed roof. A half-glazed wood door topped by a transom opens onto the porch from the east wall of the original portion of the house.
302. 1035 Jefferson Street; Queen Anne; 1904; Contributing (Photo 24)
Facing north, this 1½-story, yellow brick Queen Anne style cottage rests on a coursed rock-faced stone foundation that has a wide rock-faced stone water table. The bricks on the façade are in a running bond while those on the side elevations are in a 7-course Flemish stretcher bond, and the joints are red. The high gable-on-hip roof has intersecting cross gables and the front gable is decorated with bargeboard that has applied bullseye moldings and is scalloped near the peak. An interior corbelled yellow brick chimney is on the west slope of the gable-on-hip roof and on the east slope of the front gable is a gabled dormer that has a 1/1 window, above which is a triangular panel with sunburst ornamentation. The west bay of the façade is slightly recessed and holds a half-glazed, paneled wood door topped by a single-light transom. The door opens onto a 1-bay portico that features a stone foundation and stairway, wood deck, and turned posts and engaged posts supporting a shed roof with central intersecting gable. The ends of the shed roof and gable have sunburst ornaments and the roof is trimmed with a ball-and-rod spindled frieze with small corner brackets. The elaborate balustrade has round-arched openings filled with stickwork and each side of the arch is pierced with a small circular cutout. East of the portico is a pair of 1/1 windows set within a segmental-arched opening topped by radiating voussoirs with a projecting cap. Between the windows is a fluted mullion with plinth blocks and above the windows is a wood panel with foliated incising and a central bullseye molding. In the upper half story is a basket-handle arched opening holding a 1/1 window flanked by 4-light sidelights that are topped by semicircular fanlights. Windows have radiating voussoirs and rock-faced stone sills.
 - a. Garage; 1990; Noncontributing
The 2-car, gabled frame garage appears to have vertical board siding. It was built in 1990.
 - b. Shed; Noncontributing
The small frame shed with side-gabled roof is difficult to see from the street. It does not appear to be the same building shown on the 1947 Sanborn Map and is considered to be noncontributing.
303. 1038 Jefferson Street; Gothic Revival influence; circa 1886; Contributing
This 1½-story frame structure has a side-gabled roof and an intersecting front-gabled wing. The roof is clad with octagonal asphalt shingles and trimmed with narrow scalloped bargeboard. Gabled dormers on both slopes of the front-gabled wing have round-arched openings filled with 6/6 windows topped by fanlights and the gable ends and eaves are trimmed with narrow scalloped bargeboard. The dormers may

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have been added in 1991. The walls of the house appear to be clad in vinyl siding and the front gable is finished with fish scale shingles that may also be vinyl. The 1½-story front portion of the house is T-shaped, but the rear wing and additions give the house an irregular plan. The façade has a 2/2 wood window on the south side of the west wing, two 2/2 windows on the front-gabled wing and an entrance on the south side of the east wing. The windows have segmental-arched hood molds and arched, louvered wood shutters. The upper 2 panels of the 4-panel wood door are glazed and the door is topped by a single-light transom. The wide gallery is set within the L formed by the front and east gabled wings, but the porch extends well beyond the east wall of the house. It has a wooden deck, plain balustrade, box columns with molded capitals and a shed roof trimmed with bargeboard. In the front gable is a round-arched opening filled with a 6/6 window with a fanlight. The south end of the east elevation also has a door that opens onto the portico and to the north are two 2/2 wood windows with wooden louvered shutters. The windows have plain trim with wide molded caps.

304. 1045 Jefferson Street; Colonial Revival; 1910; Contributing (Photo 24)

Situated on a large elevated lot, this 2½-story, brick Colonial Revival style house rests on a coursed rock-faced stone foundation trimmed with a plain stone water table and pierced by single-light windows. The bricks are in a running bond and at the sill level of the second floor windows is a belt course of soldier bricks on the façade and north half of the east elevation. The medium-pitched hip roof has wide overhanging eaves finished with bead board and on the front and side slopes are hipped dormers that have bands of 3 single-light casements. An interior end chimney is on the east slope and an exterior end chimney is near the rear of the west elevation. The L-shaped façade has a 1/1 wood window; a half-glazed wood door topped by a single-light transom and protected by an 8-light paneled wood storm door; a 1/1 wood window; and a round-arched wood door with circular light over 3 vertical panels. Windows have stone sills. A 1-story gallery spans the eastern 3 bays and features a concrete deck, Doric columns and console brackets supporting a hip roof trimmed with a full entablature, and a plain balustrade. The roof has wide overhanging eaves and the eaves and porch ceiling are finished with bead board. The door in the westernmost bay is protected by a shallow round-arched hood supported by console brackets. This door opens onto a concrete stoop that has a brick knee wall with a rock-faced stone coping and there is a shallow stepped wing wall to the right of the door. The second floor of the facade has two 1/1 windows.

a. Garage #1; prior to 1929; Contributing

Built prior to 1929, the 1-story, brick western garage has a hip roof with wide overhanging eaves and a wide frieze. A brick chimney straddles the ridge and a gablet with a ventilator is on the east slope. On the west façade is a pair of paneled-and-glazed wood garage doors, and each has a band of 3 lights set above 2 tall vertical panels and topped by a horizontal panel.

b. Garage #2; 2008; Noncontributing

East of the historic garage is a 2-car, hipped-roof brick garage that was built in 2008. The north elevation has two 4/4 windows with cast stone sills and a half-glazed door with 4 lights over 2 vertical panels. The overhead door on the west façade is not visible from the street.

305. 1048 Jefferson Street; Colonial Revival; circa 1941; Contributing

Built circa 1941, this 2½-story, brick Colonial Revival style house has a high side-gabled roof with a low cross gable at the center bay of the façade and the roof is trimmed with a wooden cornice with modillions and returns. An exterior end chimney is in each gable end. The brick walls are in a 5-course Flemish stretcher bond and brick quoins delineate each corner. The central entrance is set within a segmental-arched opening topped by radiating voussoirs with cast stone keystone and spring blocks. To each side of the 6-panel wood door is a leaded glass sidelight with paneled wood skirt and above the door is a leaded glass fanlight. The door opens onto a 1-bay brick stoop. In the outer bays of the 5-bay façade are

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6/6 windows with brick sills and 2-panel wood shutters and the top panel of each shutter is pierced with a quarter-moon design. On the second floor is a central round-arched opening with double row of radiating voussoirs and cast stone keystone and within the opening is a 6/6 window topped by a blind fanlight. This opening extends upward into the front gable end. To each side of the round-arched opening are two 6/6 windows, and the windows throughout the house may be replacements.

a. Garage; Noncontributing

The 2-car, frame, front-gabled garage has vinyl-clad walls and a paneled metal overhead door on the south façade. The garage is noncontributing due to the vinyl siding and replacement overhead door.

306. 1052 Jefferson Street; Colonial Revival influence; circa 1882; Contributing

Facing south, this 2-story frame I-house has a medium-pitched, side-gabled roof with centered front gable. The 5-bay façade has a central half-glazed Queen Anne style wood door with colored lights around the perimeter of the glass panel and ornate applied moldings. To each side of the door is a 3-light sidelight with a wood skirt and above each sidelight is a single-light transom while the door is topped by a 2-light transom. The 1-bay portico has a wood deck, Doric columns and engaged columns, and a high hip roof with wide overhanging eaves and a full entablature. In the other 4 bays of the first floor are 2/2 wood windows. Directly above the portico is a small 2/2 wood window and in the other bays of the second floor are 1/1 windows (a 1996 photograph shows that the second floor had 2-light windows.)

a. Summer Kitchen; circa 1882; Contributing

Behind the house is a 1-story gabled outbuilding that appears to have been a kitchen. It has a brick foundation, board-and-batten walls, and a front-gabled roof with a central straddle ridge brick chimney. On the front (south) wall is a 6/6 wood window and a paneled metal door and the side elevations each have two 6/6 wood windows. This building appears to be contemporary with the house.

307. 1057 Jefferson Street, John Henry and Charlotte Bode House; Colonial Revival; Christian Bode; circa 1895; Noncontributing

This 2-story brick house has a large 2-story, side-gabled addition on the west elevation; the single-bay portico has been replaced with a wraparound gallery; and a large, 2-story addition has been constructed on the rear elevation. It has a coursed rock-faced stone foundation and a high hip roof with intersecting cross gables. A front-gabled wing projects slightly from the front wall and on the first floor are paired, basket-handle arched, 1/1 wood windows separated by a fluted mullion with plinth blocks and an applied bullseye molding. The window has a brick hood mold with rusticated stone trim, and like other windows throughout the house, it has a cast stone lug sill. To the east is a half-glazed, 2-panel wood door with leaded glass and a wide leaded glass sidelight, and both the door and sidelight are topped by leaded glass transoms. To the west of the entrance, in the original portion of the west wing, is a small 1/1 window set within a segmental arched opening and to the west is the addition, which has a glazed door, paired glazed doors, and a single glazed door, and each door is topped by a single-light transom. The house originally had a portico, but it was replaced with a 1-story wraparound gallery that has Doric colonettes supporting a flat roof with full entablature and plain balustrades on the first floor and roof, which serves as a balcony. The second floor has (from east to west) paired 1/1 windows, a 1/1 window, a small 1/1 window in a segmental-arched opening and in the addition is a pair of floor-length 1/1 windows, each topped with a 4-light transom. The tympanum of the pedimented front gable is finished with fish scale shingles and has a pair of single-light casements. According to a plaque in the front yard, this house was built by Christian Bode for his brother John Henry Bode, who was the owner, publisher and editor of the *St. Charles Demokrat*, a German weekly newspaper. The house is noncontributing due to the large west addition and replacement of the portico with a wraparound porch.

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308. 1058 Jefferson Street; Second Empire influence; circa 1885; Contributing
Facing south, this 2-story frame house has a stone foundation and weatherboard siding trimmed with a wooden water table. The structure has a mansard roof with intersecting front and rear gables and the front gable is decorated with a Stick style gable ornament or truss. On the front slope is a gabled dormer with 1/1 wood window and at the bottom right side is a scroll bracket with circular piercings, but the bracket on the left side is missing. A central interior chimney is on the top of the main roof while another straddles the ridge of the rear gable. The house is T-shaped, with the crosspiece of the T being at the west end, perpendicular to the street. The 3-bay façade has paired 1/1 windows in the west bay, a central entrance, and a single 1/1 window in the east bay. The half-glazed, paneled wood door, which is topped by a single-light transom and protected by an 8-light paneled wood storm door, opens onto a 2-bay portico with wood deck, Doric columns supporting a shed roof trimmed with a full entablature, and balustrade with turned balusters. A 1/1 window is in the second story of the front-gabled wing. Windows have slightly shouldered, plain trim with molded caps.
- a. Garage; prior to 1929; Contributing
The 2-story, frame, 1-car garage at the northeast corner of the lot was built before 1929. It has board-and-batten siding and a medium-pitched hipped roof. On the façade is a paneled wood overhead door.
- b. Shed; Contributing
At the northwest corner of the property is a 1-story, frame, gabled shed with weatherboard siding. On the north façade is a vertical-board door. The building appears to be at least 50 years old.
309. 1066 Jefferson Street; Craftsman; circa 1927; Contributing
This 1½-story, side-gabled frame bungalow has a scored concrete foundation pierced by 2-light windows. The walls are clad with narrow weatherboard siding trimmed with a wooden water table and the roof has wide overhanging eaves and ornate knee braces in the gable ends. The front slope, which is double-pitched to accommodate the full-width gallery, has an exterior end chimney at the west end and there is an interior chimney on the rear slope. On the front is a gabled dormer with a band of 3 windows and the lintel above wraps around the side elevations to form a belt course. Windows throughout the house have upper sashes with muntins set near the stiles and rails and single-light lower sashes. The dormer is finished with roofing shingles and in the peak is a diamond-shaped ventilator. A pair of windows is in the west bay of the façade and an entrance is in the east. The glazed wood door has muntins near the stiles and rails and there are sidelights and a 12-light wood storm door. The full-width gallery has a concrete stair flanked by brick knee walls, a wooden deck, plain balustrade, and at the top of the stair are brick pedestals with concrete caps. At both corners are brick piers that support the Tudor-arched frieze and these piers extend to the ground.
- a. Garage; Contributing
The side-gabled, board-and-batten garage has 2 vertical board garage doors; the door on the west end rolls (and there is a man door cut into it) and the eastern opening holds paired hinged doors. It appears to be more than 50 years old.
310. 1067 Jefferson Street, Nelson and Lucinda O’Rear House; Greek Revival influence; circa 1846; Contributing
Reported to be a log structure, this 1-story, side-gabled house is clad with weatherboard siding. (A mid-to late-19th century photograph shows it sheathed in weatherboard at that time.) The roof is trimmed with a wide frieze with cornice returns and at each gable end is a shouldered, exterior end brick chimney. The west chimney has a rock-faced stone foundation, but the foundation of the house is either concrete or has been parged. According to McElhiney’s *Guidebook*, 2 porches and a cellar were added in the 1950s. It

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is possible that the foundation was rebuilt or parged when the cellar was dug. The 5-bay façade has a central 4-panel wood door topped by a single-light transom and there is a 12-light paneled wood storm door. To each side of the door are two 2/2 wood windows with louvered wooden shutters. The 1-bay portico, which was added in the 1950s, has a wooden deck, paired box columns and single engaged columns supporting the pedimented gable roof, and the tympanum is finished with flush boards.

- a. Garage; Contributing
The front-gabled, 1-car garage, which appears to be more than 50 years old, has a concrete foundation and Bricktex asphalt siding on the walls. The steeply-pitched roof is clad with octagonal asphalt shingles and is topped by a square cupola. A wood paneled-and-glazed overhead door is in the north façade.
- b. Shed; Noncontributing
The small front-gabled frame shed has Dutch lap siding and a partially-glazed paneled door on the north façade. It does not appear to be historic and is noncontributing.
311. 1070 Jefferson Street; Queen Anne influence; circa 1890; Contributing
Situated on a flat lot, this 2-story, frame house has a 1-story rear wing. The stucco foundation is pierced by 2-light hopper windows. Asphalt Bricktex siding was applied to the walls in the early to mid-1900s and the high hip roof has wide overhanging eaves and an intersecting front gable. The gable end is pedimented and the tympanum is finished with wood fish scale shingles. The 2-bay façade is L-shaped, with a wood 1/1 window in the west front-gabled projecting wing and the entrance in the east bay. The 4-panel wood door, which has raised panels and heavy moldings, is protected by an 8-light wood storm door and the doorway has a shouldered surround. The entrance opens onto a 1-bay portico with a wood deck, Italianate box columns and engaged columns on pedestals, a plain wood balustrade, and a shed roof trimmed with a denticulated frieze. On the second floor are two 1/1 windows, but the one above the porch is short.
- a. Garage; Contributing
The 1-car, front-gabled, concrete block garage has a rolling, vertical board garage door on the north façade. It appears to be more than 50 years old.
312. 1075 Jefferson Street; Ranch; 1961; Noncontributing
Built in 1961, this 1½-story, Ranch style house has a concrete foundation, brick walls in a running bond, and a medium-pitched, side-gabled roof. A large interior chimney pierces the front slope and a square cupola with hip roof and weathervane rests on the roof of the garage, which is located at the eastern end of the house. The center 2 bays of the 4-bay façade are recessed and the gallery that extends along these 2 bays features a concrete deck and plain wood posts supporting a shed roof with a scalloped frieze. The easternmost bay, which is located in the garage, is a long, low opening filled with 12 glass blocks. To the west of the garage is a tripartite window composed of a wide single-light window flanked by narrower single-light windows. In 2011 this was a tripartite window with an 8/8 sash flanked by 4/4 sash and other windows in the house were 8/8 sash; however, windows throughout the house have been replaced. To the west of the tripartite window is a paneled door and a 1/1 window.
313. 1077 Jefferson Street, John N. Mittleberger House; Queen Anne influence; circa 1885; Contributing
This 1½-story frame house has a painted stone foundation with 3-light wood windows. The walls are finished with vinyl siding and the steeply-pitched hip roof with intersecting cross gables is clad with pressed metal shingles. A painted brick chimney pierces the east slope and there is an interior end chimney on the rear 1-story gabled ell. Gabled dormers with 2/2 wood windows are on the east, west, and rear slopes. The dormers' gable ends are pedimented and the walls are finished with pressed metal

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shingles. Except for the rear dormer, the windows are trimmed with fluted pilasters with plinth blocks, small corner brackets, and applied circular moldings. On the east end of the façade is a polygonal bay with three 1/1 wood windows and a low mansard roof with metal roof cresting. Except for the dormers, the windows have plain trim and peaked lintels. The entrance is a half-glazed wood door that has a single light over a horizontal panel that in turn is set above 2 vertical panels and the door is topped by a single-light transom. The 1-story portico has a wooden deck, and underneath are wooden lattice panels. A modern deck-type balustrade has been added and narrow chamfered posts with molded capitals support the high hip roof. In the gable end of the façade is a pair of narrow 1/1 windows. The house was built circa 1885 for John N. Mittleberger, who subdivided his property into 32 lots to create Edgar's Addition in 1892.

a. Garage; prior to 1929; Noncontributing

A 1½-story, front-gabled garage is located in the rear yard. The west half is a painted brick garage that was built before 1929; however, a carport was added to the west elevation and an upper half story with a gable roof was added over both. The garage is noncontributing due to the additions.

314. 1111 Jefferson Street; Folk Victorian; 1904; Contributing

This 2-story frame Folk Victorian house rests on a coursed rock-faced stone foundation that is pierced by single-light wood windows and trimmed with a wooden water table. The walls are finished with weatherboard siding and the roof is a combination gable and hip with wide overhanging eaves. An interior brick chimney pierces the left slope of the front gable and on the left slope of the hip is a hipped dormer with rectangular ventilator. The dormer's walls are finished with weatherboard siding and, like the roof of the house, the dormer's roof is trimmed with a wide fascia board. The front gable is pedimented and in the tympanum, which is finished with two types of shingles that create a circular pattern, is a tripartite opening that contains a central ventilator flanked by single-light casements. The façade is L-shaped, with a 1/1 window and half-glazed wood door topped by a single-light transom in the north wall of the east wing and a pair of 1/1 windows in the front-gabled wing. The windows and door have plain, slightly shouldered trim with molded caps and the door has a paneled 8-light wood storm door. An L-shaped gallery is on the north wall of the east wing and wraps around the east wall of the front-gabled wing. It has a wood deck with lattice panels underneath, turned posts supporting a gable-on-hip roof, and balustrade with turned balusters. Like the front gable of the house, the porch's gable ends are finished with shingles. A second door, which matches the first, opens onto the porch from the east wall of the front-gabled wing. On the second floor is a single window in the east wing and a pair of windows in the front-gabled wing.

a. Garage; prior to 1929; Contributing

The 1-story, front-gabled, 1-car garage has novelty weatherboard siding. Paired vertical board doors are on the façade and on the west elevation is a 6-light wood window and a vertical board man door.

b. Carport; Noncontributing

West of the garage is a front-gabled, 1-car carport that does not appear to be historic. The roof is supported by plain square posts with corner brackets and the gable end is finished with novelty siding.

KINGSHIGHWAY, SOUTH

315. 120 South Kingshighway; Colonial Revival; circa 1926; Contributing (Photo 25)

The 2-story, frame Colonial Revival style structure rests on a scored concrete foundation and is finished with weatherboard siding. The medium hip roof has a box cornice and on the north side elevation is an

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exterior end, painted brick chimney that pierces the roof. The chimney is stepped on one side and each step is capped by cast stone that has also been painted. The 3-bay façade features a central round-arched opening with a multi-light fanlight and a 6-panel wood door that opens onto a shallow gabled portico that has a brick floor and 2 Doric columns and an engaged column on each side of the door. The portico's cornice has returns, the wide fascia has a decorative molding, and the soffit is round-arched. In the outer bays of the first floor and in the second floor are 6/1 wood windows with plain lintels.

- a. Garage; 1991; Noncontributing
Built in 1991, the 1-story, gabled, frame garage has vinyl-clad walls and a paneled overhead door.
316. 136 South Kingshighway; Colonial Revival; circa 1936; Contributing
Located on a corner lot, this 1½-story, Colonial Revival style house has a steep, side-gabled, dual-pitched roof and at each end is an interior end chimney. Extending from the north elevation is a 1½-story, 2-bay garage wing that has a steep side-gabled roof with a lower roof ridge than that of the house and it is set back 1 bay from the façade. The front slope of the roof of the house has 2 gabled dormers with 6/6 wood windows and weatherboard siding and there is a single matching dormer on the front slope of the garage. The shallow eaves on the front of the house are trimmed with a narrow denticulated cornice, while the eaves of the garage are trimmed with a plain cornice. The walls and foundation are finished with variegated bricks. The 3-bay façade features a central single-leaf wood door with 8 lights over a single panel and the lintel is molded. The door opens onto a concrete step that leads down onto the 1-bay portico, which features paired Doric colonettes and single engaged colonettes supporting a pedimented gable with wide denticulated frieze. The tympanum is finished with flush boards. To each side of the door is an 8/8 double-hung wood window framed by operable louvered wood shutters. The façade of the garage wing has an 8/8 window on the north end and what appears to be a 6-light casement window on the south, and both openings have wood shutters. All of the windows of the house and garage have brick lug sills and flat brick jack arches.
317. 200 South Kingshighway; American Foursquare; circa 1913; Noncontributing
Situated on a corner lot, this 2½-story, frame American Foursquare has a rusticated concrete block foundation and a steep truncated hip roof. The only dormer, which is on the front slope, has paired 1/1 windows. The walls of the house have been clad with Dutch-lap vinyl siding and the 1-story, full-width front porch has been enclosed with brick. The enclosed porch has a steep hip roof that is pierced by a central gable with sunburst pattern ornamentation and the center 2 bays have glazed wood doors while the outer bays hold single-light display windows. The doors open onto a concrete stoop. Paired 1/1 windows are in the center bay of the second floor and they are flanked by single windows. The enclosed gallery, replacement windows and vinyl siding have rendered the house noncontributing.
318. 206 South Kingshighway; Folk Victorian; circa 1913; Contributing
Situated on a narrow lot, this 1½-story frame house has a high rusticated concrete block foundation pierced by 2-light hopper windows. The steep hip roof has wide boxed eaves; 2 straddle-ridge brick chimneys; and on each slope but the rear are hip dormers with deep boxed eaves, wide frieze boards, and paired single-light casement windows. The walls of the dormers are finished with roofing shingles, while the walls of the house have been clad with vinyl. The 3-bay façade has a central glazed door topped by a single-light transom. It opens onto a 1-bay portico with high hip roof supported by turned posts, a plain balustrade, wood deck and stairs, and rusticated concrete piers in-filled with lattice panels. To each side of the entrance is a 1/1 wood window.

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319. 210 South Kingshighway, Dr. Gertrude DuVall House; Craftsman; circa 1913; Contributing
This 1-story, front-gabled Craftsman bungalow has an L-shaped façade and within the L is a 2-bay porch with projecting gable roof. The low-pitched roofs have triangular knee braces in the gable ends and in the wide overhanging eaves are exposed rafter tails. An interior brick chimney is on the north side slope, near the rear of the house. The scored concrete foundation is pierced by 2-light hopper windows and the walls are finished with painted shingles, below which is a wooden water table. The façade has a central entrance with a Craftsman-style, paneled-and-glazed wood door having 6 lights set above a large recessed panel, within which is a smaller recessed panel. In the outer bays are 16/16 double-hung wood windows and the openings throughout the house have plain trim with molded caps. The porch spans the south 2/3 of the façade and features a scored concrete foundation, wood deck and stairs, and shingled knee-wall railing, upon which are paired battered box columns that support the wide frieze of the porch roof. A similar frieze is above the north window and forms a belt course. The house was built circa 1913 and was occupied by Dr. Gertrude DuVall, an optician, who co-owned the business DuVall and Hurst, opticians and musical instruments.
320. 212 South Kingshighway; Bungalow; circa 1930; Contributing
Located at a busy intersection, this 1½-story brick bungalow has a concrete foundation pierced by 3-light hopper windows. The lot slopes downward from front to rear, so the foundation at the rear is high, allowing access to the garage underneath the house. The brick walls are in a running bond and directly above the foundation is a soldier course. The high side-gabled roof has deep boxed eaves, a gabled dormer on the front slope, and an exterior end chimney on the north elevation. The front walls of the dormers are extensions of the brick walls of the house, but the side walls are clad with roofing shingles. The front dormer has a band of three 3/1 wood windows. The façade is dominated by a 2-bay, gabled porch that has brick piers with concrete caps, a concrete deck, a brick knee wall railing that extends to the ground, bead board ceiling, and a brick stairway flanked by low, sloped brick knee walls. Opening onto the porch is a single-leaf glazed door with 4 short lights along both the top and bottom and 3 tall lights in between. To each side of the door is a 4/1 double-hung wood window, and the door and windows throughout the house are topped by flat jack arches and have brick sills.

MADISON STREET

321. 532 Madison Street; Craftsman; 1930; Contributing
This 1½-story, front-gabled brick Craftsman bungalow has a ¾-width front gallery with high hip roof. Directly above the concrete foundation, which is pierced by 3-light basement windows, is a brick soldier course. The roof has wide overhanging eaves with exposed rafter tails and a brick chimney with concrete cap straddles the ridge. A shed dormer with wide eaves having exposed rafters is on the west slope and is clad with what appears to be wood shingles. The house retains its original 3/1 wood windows, which have concrete sills, and there are paired windows in the gable end above the front porch. On the first floor of the façade is a 3/1 wood window on each side of the entrance. The wood door has 3 lights at the top and the opening retains its 8-light wooden storm door. The windows and doors are topped by soldier course lintels. The gallery has a broad basket-handle arched frieze that rests on tall square brick piers with concrete caps. Like the corner piers, the square brick newel posts on each side of the concrete steps extend to the ground, with the stucco foundation between. The floor is concrete and the wood railing is a replacement.
322. 546 Madison Street; Gable Front; circa 1929; Contributing (Photo 26)
Facing south, this 1½-story, gable-front brick house has a frame upper half-story and a scored concrete foundation pierced by 3-light awning windows. The steep gabled roof has broad shed dormers on each

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side slope and a straddle ridge chimney is behind the dormers. The gable ends have slight returns on the fascia of the eave overhang and the gable end and dormers are clad in vinyl siding. The recessed corner front porch in the east bay of the facade has a square brick corner pier that rests on a scored concrete foundation pier, a wood deck, a simple square newel post and plain balustrade. The half-light wood paneled door is topped by a transom and to the west is a 1/1 replacement window with concrete sill.

- a. Shed; Noncontributing
Behind the house is a small front-gabled storage building with vertical board siding. It is not historic.
323. 550 Madison Street; Folk Victorian; circa 1880; Contributing (Photo 26)
This 1½-story, side-gabled Folk Victorian house rests on a rock-faced coursed limestone foundation and the brick walls are in a 5-course common bond. The 2 pedimented dormers on the front slope of the roof have been attached by a low shed dormer with a small rectangular single-light window. The pedimented dormers have 1/1 windows that appear to be replacements, like most of the others in the house. The roof is trimmed with a brick entablature with denticulated cornice and interior end chimneys pierce the west end of the front and rear slopes. The façade has 4 segmental arched openings and the entrance is in the second bay from the west. The 6-panel door has leaded glass in 2 panels and is topped by a 2-light transom. It opens onto a small gabled portico that was added between 1900 and 1909. The pedimented gable is trimmed with a spindlework frieze and supported by turned posts and half posts, but the original railing is missing and the deck and foundation are concrete. At the rear of the house the porch has been enclosed and is connected to what was originally a separate, 1-story, gabled brick summer kitchen. It has a segmental-arched window facing the street that retains its original wooden 6/6 window. A chimney straddles the roof ridge.
- a. Garage/Carport; 1984; Noncontributing
The large, side-gabled combination garage and carport was built in 1984.
324. 554 Madison Street; African Church; Gable Front; circa 1855; Previously Listed (NR 11/21/1980) (Photo 26)
Built circa 1855, the African Church is a 1-story, front-gabled brick building. The foundation is coursed rock-faced stone and the brick walls are in a 7-course common bond, and both the foundation and walls have been painted. The 1-bay façade has a 6-panel door (the 2 upper panels are lights) with transom and sidelights, and the opening is topped by a soldier course. The church was listed for its importance to the African-American community as what is believed to have been St. Charles' first antebellum black church, as well as for its significance to the vernacular architectural history of antebellum St. Charles.
325. 558 Madison Street; Side Gabled; circa 1880; Contributing (Photo 26)
Facing south, this 1½-story brick duplex is crowned by a side-gabled roof that is trimmed with a brick entablature with denticulated cornice having returns. Interior end chimneys are at each end of the front slope and on both slopes are 2 gabled dormers, each with replacement 1/1 windows, diamond-shaped ornaments above the windows and a keystone-like feature in the gable fascia. The side walls of the dormers are clad in asphalt siding. The brick walls of the house are in a 7-course common bond. The center 2 openings of the 6-bay façade hold replacement paneled doors topped by 7-light transoms and the doors open onto a shallow porch that was added between 1893 and 1900. The porch's hip roof is supported by simple square posts and pilasters, all with simple capitals, and the porch retains its original simple balustrade, but the floor and steps are concrete. In the outer bays are 1/1 replacement windows, which like the doors are set within segmental arched openings.

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326. 561 Madison Street; Bungalow; circa 1935; Contributing
Situated on a slightly elevated lot, this 1½-story brick Craftsman bungalow has a scored concrete foundation and a steeply pitched side-gabled roof with wide enclosed eaves. On the front slope is a broad gabled dormer with wide eaves, aluminum-clad walls, and its 3 original 1/1 wood windows. An interior chimney is on the rear slope. The façade is dominated by a nearly full-width shed roof porch that has battered corner piers supporting the basket-handle arched frieze. Brick pedestals are at the top of the central concrete stairway, which is flanked by brick knee walls, and the porch has brick half-wall railings. The piers, pedestals and railing extend to the ground. The porch is enclosed with aluminum storm windows and a storm door, but the original paired 1/1 wood windows flanking the front door are visible inside the porch.
- a. Garage; circa 1935; Contributing
The hipped roof, frame, 1-car garage at the rear of the lot was built at the same time as the house. It appears to retain its original lap siding, but it has a replacement metal paneled overhead door.
327. 564 Madison Street; Gable Ell; circa 1875; Contributing (Photo 26)
Built circa 1875, this 1-story, L-shaped brick house has a raised basement and cross-gabled roof. Nestled within the L is a small porch with a low hipped roof supported by simple square posts and the roof is trimmed with bargeboard. The portico was added between 1900 and 1909 and has a bead board ceiling, wood deck, simple balustrade, and wood steps. Opening onto the portico, the half-glazed, 2-panel wood door faces east and has 4-light sidelights and a multi-light transom. To the south of the door, in the front-gabled wing, is a window and there are 2 windows on the south façade. All first floor windows are 1/1 replacements that have tiered splayed lintels and simple sills that have been wrapped with metal. Below these windows in the basement level are 3/3 wood windows topped by header course brick lintels. On the wing facing east is a corbelled brick exterior end chimney and a window is in front of the chimney.
- a. Outbuilding; Noncontributing
The side-gabled outbuilding has vertical board siding and wide eave overhangs that create a shed roofed porch facing the yard. The outbuilding appears to be less than 50 years old.
328. 565 Madison Street; Folk Victorian; 1909; Contributing
This Folk Victorian, 1½-story, frame gable-front-and-wing form house rests on a rock-faced limestone foundation and has vinyl-clad walls. The gable-front wing forms the east bay of the façade and has a central 1/1 wood window on the second floor above the 2 first floor 1/1 wood windows. The side-gabled wing has a 3-bay hipped roof porch nestled into the L of the façade. The porch retains its original geometric fretwork and scrollwork brackets on the turned porch posts and simple wood balustrade as well as the wood deck. There are two 1/1 wood windows west of the transomed doorway, but the door has been replaced with a modern metal paneled door with a fanlight. Simple stone piers are visible under the low porch floor.
- a. Garage; Noncontributing
The front-gabled, 1-car garage has metal walls and does not appear to be historic.
329. 567 Madison Street; Colonial Revival influence; circa 1905; Contributing
Situated on a corner lot, this 2½-story, brick American Foursquare has a coursed rock-faced limestone foundation pierced by single-light awning windows set in segmental-arched openings with splayed brick lintels that extend above the foundation. The steeply-pitched hipped roof has wide enclosed eaves and hipped dormers on the front slope (with paired 1/1 wood windows), on the west slope (with 1 window), and on the south slope (1 window that is boarded over). The roof and dormer walls are clad with

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diamond patterned asbestos cement shingles. On the west slope, positioned on either side of the dormer, are 2 short brick, interior end chimneys with concrete caps and another chimney is on the east side. In the center bay of the 3-bay façade is the original half-light wood paneled door topped by a single-light transom, and to the east is a small 1/1 wood window and to the west is a large 1/1 window, and they are set within segmental arched openings with tall splayed brick lintels and dressed limestone sills. The 3/4-width gallery has stone piers in-filled with framed wood lattice panels, a wooden deck and stairway, and Doric columns and half columns supporting a hip roof. The porch retains its original wood balustrade, but a secondary railing has been added across the top to raise the height to meet current code. There are 2 large 1/1 windows on the second floor.

330. 568 Madison Street; Colonial Revival; circa 1865; Contributing (Photo 26)

Located on a corner lot, this 1½-story brick house was built in 2 sections. The 3-bay eastern front-gabled section was constructed circa 1865 and the western side-gabled, 2-bay wing was added prior to 1893. The foundation is limestone, but the sides have been parged. The walls are in a 7-course common bond and the front wall of the addition is slightly recessed. An exterior end chimney is near the north end of the east elevation and on the front slope of the roof of the side-gabled wing is a large gabled dormer with paired, 1/1 wood windows topped by a lintel with a projecting cap. The front wall of the dormer retains its original patterned shingles that create a circular pattern and the side walls are clad with roofing shingles. The first floor of the façade has 5 segmental arched openings (w-d-d-w-w) topped by a soldier course and the windows have painted stone sills and retain their wooden louvered shutters. The eastern door is a half-glazed, 2-panel wood door flanked by 5-light sidelights and above the door and sidelights is a single-light transom. The frontispiece is composed of paneled pilasters between the door and sidelights and plain pilasters on the outer sides of the sidelights. The pilasters have molded capitals and tall bases, and the reveal around the transom is paneled. The western door, which is in the addition, is a half-glazed, 2-panel wood door topped by a transom that has been boarded, and there is no frontispiece. The doors open onto a 2-bay gallery with wooden deck, Doric columns and half columns supporting a hip roof trimmed with an entablature, and a plain wood balustrade. The Colonial Revival style porch was added between 1909 and 1917. In the upper level of the front-gabled wing is a pair of 1/1 wood windows topped by applied scrollwork.

a. Outbuilding; circa 1905; Contributing

The shed-roofed brick outbuilding has a vertical board door with a small light in the west façade. A double round-arched window opening covered with round-arched shutters is on the south elevation, and the opening has a double-arched header course brick lintel and single stone sill.

331. 728 Madison Street; Bungalow; circa 1928; Contributing

Situated on an elevated tree-shaded lot, this 1½-story, frame bungalow has a poured concrete foundation, walls clad with Dutch lap vinyl siding, and a steep side-gabled roof with wide overhanging eaves. The foundation is pierced by 2-light hopper windows. A large gabled dormer with two 1/1 windows is on the front slope of the roof and a brick straddle-ridge chimney is on the roof of the dormer. The windows throughout the house appear to be wood. The 3-bay façade has a central paneled door flanked by 1/1 windows. The full-width gallery features Doric columns supporting a shed roof, plain balustrade with square balusters, and a wooden deck and stairs, and the area between the foundation piers is in-filled with wooden lattice panels.

332. 816 Madison Street; Colonial Revival influence; circa 1936; Noncontributing

This 1½-story frame structure has a rusticated concrete block foundation and vinyl-clad walls. The high side-gabled roof has cornice returns and on the front slope is a gabled dormer with two 1/1 windows. On the south end of the east elevation is an exterior end, shouldered brick chimney. The 3-bay façade has a

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central 6-panel door and to each side is an 8/8 wood window. Spanning the 3 bays is a gallery with wood deck, turned posts supporting a shed roof, and balustrade with turned balusters. A gabled addition, which is only slightly set back from the façade, extends from the west elevation and has a lower roofline than the house and on its south façade is a pair of 6/6 windows. The 1947 Sanborn map shows the house without the gallery and side addition and also indicates that the house was only 1 story, so it appears that the dormer and gable-end windows may be alterations. The house is noncontributing due to the vinyl siding and the west and front porch additions.

- a. Garage; Noncontributing
The 1-car, front-gabled frame garage is clad in aluminum siding and has a metal paneled overhead door. Since it has aluminum siding and a modern overhead door, it is noncontributing.
333. 820 Madison Street; Cape Cod; circa 1949; Noncontributing
Situated on a flat lot, this 1½-story, L-shaped frame structure rests on a concrete block foundation and is crowned by a steep side-gabled roof with shallow eaves. The walls are clad with vinyl siding and on the façade is a permastone wainscot that extends from the ground to slightly underneath the windows. The permastone may be original since the house was built in the late 1940s. The entrance is situated in the second bay from the west end of the 4-bay facade. The upper 2 panels of the modern 6-panel door are glazed, and the door is protected by a gablet supported by knee braces. The door opens onto a concrete stoop with foundation faced with permastone. To the left of the doorway is a window and to the right is a pair of windows and a single window. Windows throughout are 1/1 replacement sash. The house is noncontributing due to the vinyl siding and replacement windows.
- a. Garage; circa 1949; Contributing
The large concrete block garage has a steep gable roof and the roof and gable ends are clad with crimped metal. An interior stucco chimney is on the west slope. The west façade has a sliding vertical bead board door and a metal 4-light window. There is a 4-light metal window in the gable ends and 3 on the east elevation. The garage was built circa 1949 for Reliable Heating Service as a shop for making ducts.
334. 821 Madison Street; Colonial Revival; circa 1913; Contributing
Originally situated at 826 First Capitol Drive, this house was saved from demolition when it was moved less than 1 block to 821 Madison Street in 1987. The 1½-story frame Colonial Revival cottage has a concrete foundation, aluminum-sided walls and a steep hip roof with deep overhanging eaves. On each side slope is a hipped dormer with a group of three 9-light windows. Dominating the façade is a porch with high hip roof pierced by a hipped dormer with deep eaves and paired 9-light windows, and the side walls are finished with asphalt shingles. The entrance is in the right bay of the façade and a polygonal bay with three 1/1 wood windows is in the left bay. The single-leaf, glazed wood door is flanked by single-light sidelights and a single-light transom spans the opening. The porch, which extends from the doorway across 2/3 of the polygonal bay, has a wood deck, Doric columns and a balustrade with square balusters and the area underneath the porch deck is filled with wooden latticework. The balustrade ends at the base of the stairs, with 2 half columns serving as newel posts.
335. 823 Madison Street; Ranch; 1950; Contributing
This 1-story, side-gabled brick Ranch house rests on a concrete foundation. The eastern bay of the 3-bay façade has a lower roofline than the other 2 bays and the eaves are deep. The single-leaf, vertical plank door has 3 stepped lights and above the door is a flat jack arch of soldier bricks. The door opens onto a recessed 1-bay porch with concrete deck and brick corner pier. To the right of the entrance is a tripartite window with 3 single-light windows set above wooden panels. All window openings have brick lug sills

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and those on the façade and north end of the east elevation have flat jack arches. To the left of the door is a pair of single-light windows set above wooden panels.

- a. Garage; circa 1950; Contributing
The 2-car, frame, gabled garage has vinyl-clad walls and 2 paneled garage doors on the west façade. The north elevation has a band of 4 short 2-light windows and a half-glazed wood door (3 lights/3 panels).
336. 825 Madison Street; Shotgun; circa 1923; Contributing
Situated on a corner lot, this 1-story, masonry, vernacular shotgun-form house has a flat roof obscured by a parapet. The high raised foundation is rusticated concrete block with beaded joints and above is a water table of smooth concrete blocks. Basement windows are replacement 2-light, vinyl, sliding windows. The walls are finished with alternating bands of smooth and rusticated concrete blocks with beaded joints. A recessed entrance is at the east end of the façade and a pair of 1/1 vinyl windows is on the west. The entrance is a modern paneled-and-glazed door and the transom is boarded. At the top of the opening into the recessed bay are scroll brackets. The single-bay portico features a concrete deck, rusticated concrete block piers supporting a pyramidal roof, a stairway on the west side with a rusticated concrete stepped knee wall, and a rusticated concrete block foundation that continues upward to serve as a porch railing.
 - a. Shed; Noncontributing
The small gabled shed is clad with vinyl siding. The entrance is on the east façade but is not visible from the street. A vinyl 1/1 window is in the south elevation. This modern building is noncontributing.
337. 826 Madison Street; Cross Gable; circa 1909; Noncontributing
This 1½-story frame structure has a front-gabled roof with intersecting cross gables on the side elevations. The walls are clad in vinyl siding, the windows have been replaced and stucco has been applied to the foundation. Added after 1947, the 1-bay gabled portico on the east end of the 2-bay façade has a concrete deck, turned posts and balustrade with turned balusters, and it appears that the posts and balustrade may be vinyl. Opening onto the porch is a 6-panel door and the west is a single-light replacement window. In the front gable end is a 1/1 window. Due to the alterations, this house is noncontributing.
 - a. Garage; 1989; Noncontributing
The 2-car, gabled, frame garage has vinyl-sided walls and a metal overhead door on the north façade.
338. 834 Madison Street; Ranch; 1977; Noncontributing
Built in 1977, this 1-story, side-gabled Ranch house has a painted brick facade, but the other elevations are finished with board-and-batten siding and the gable ends are clad with lapped siding. The roof has deep eaves and an interior end chimney clad in wood is on the east end of the front slope. The 8-panel door in the second bay from the west end of the 4-bay façade opens onto a 1-bay stoop with a concrete deck sheltered by a pergola with box columns. To the left of the door is a single-light window and to the right are 2 openings, each filled with 3 single-light windows, and all are floor length. In 1992 a carport was converted to a living room and the driveway at the east end of the façade indicates the carport was originally situated here. The house is less than 50 years old and is noncontributing.
 - a. Garage; 1981; Noncontributing
Built in 1981, the 2-car garage has a concrete foundation, board-and-batten walls, gabled roof with wide overhanging eaves, and lapped siding in the gable ends. Two metal overhead doors are on the façade.

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339. 901 Madison Street; Colonial Revival influence; circa 1907; Contributing (Photo 27)

This 1-story house has a cross-gabled roof that has a brick straddle ridge chimney on the front gable and an interior brick chimney on the west slope of the rear gable. The walls are clad with cement asbestos shingles and the foundation is rusticated concrete block. At the northeast corner, within the L created by the cross gables, is a portico with a single Doric column and 2 engaged Doric columns, a balustrade with turned balusters, and a wood deck supported by rusticated concrete block piers. Two half-glazed wood doors with single-light transoms—1 on the east and 1 on the north wall—open onto the portico. On the first floor of the front-gabled wing is a wide wood 1/1 window and above is a pair of single-light casements. Within the L at the northwest corner is a single 1/1 window on both the west and north walls.

340. 902 Madison Street; Folk Victorian; circa 1900; Contributing

Situated on a corner lot, this 1½-story frame Folk Victorian cottage has a steep hip roof with intersecting gables on the front and rear and the rear gable is clipped. A brick chimney straddles the ridge of the hip roof and on the east slope is a dormer with pedimented gable and two 1/1 windows. The walls of the house and dormer are sided with vinyl. A half-glazed wood door with a single-light transom is in the west bay of the 2-bay façade and a pair of 1/1 windows is in the east. The door opens onto a 1-bay portico with a wooden deck, paired turned posts and plain pilasters, corner brackets, denticulated frieze, and shed roof with sunburst ornamentation in each end. In the front gable is a 1/1 window.

a. Garage; 1992; Noncontributing

The 2-car garage has a clipped gable roof, vinyl-clad walls and a metal paneled overhead door.

341. 908 Madison Street; Gable Front; 1905; Contributing

This 1½-story frame structure has a steeply pitched front-gabled roof with a straddle-ridge chimney and on the west slope is a hipped dormer with a 1/1 window. Above the scored concrete foundation, the walls are finished with vinyl siding. Paired French doors are at the west end of the 2-bay façade and at the east end is a ¾-glazed, 15-light wood door. The full-width gallery has a concrete deck, stuccoed piers that extend to the ground, stucco half-wall railing and a steep hip roof. The 1917 Sanborn Insurance map shows a partial-width porch, but by 1929 it was full-width. Above the porch roof is a pair of 1/1 windows.

a. Garage; Contributing

The 1-story, 2-car, front-gabled garage has a concrete foundation, Masonite siding and the soffits, eaves and trim are wood. The multi-paneled metal overhead door is on the façade and a wood 2/2 window (lights arranged horizontally) is on the east elevation. The garage appears to be at least 50 years old.

342. 909 Madison Street, Herman and Bertha Mutert House; Colonial Revival influence; circa 1907; Herman Mutert, builder, attributed; Contributing (Photo 27)

Situated on a slightly elevated lot, this 2-story house has a rusticated concrete block foundation and vinyl-sided walls. The steep hip roof has wide overhanging eaves and an interior brick chimney on the west slope. The house has a lop-sided T plan, with the west portion of the crosspiece of the T being much shorter than the east. A 1/1 window is in the front-projecting wing of the 3-bay façade, while the entrance and another window are in the eastern wing. The windows appear to be wood. The paneled door, which is topped by a single-light transom, opens onto a 1-bay portico with a wood deck, a single turned post supporting a steep pyramidal roof with wide molded frieze and a balustrade with turned balusters. The balustrade and post may be vinyl. Two windows are on the second floor. On the east elevation, which is L-shaped, is a similar door that opens onto the porch. To the right is a 1/1 window and in the projecting wing is another 1/1 window. The second floor windows of this elevation are

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directly above the windows of the first floor. Built circa 1907, this was the home of Herman and Bertha Mutert. He was a contractor, carpenter, and builder and likely built this house.

- a. Garage: Contributing
The 1-story, 1-car, front-gabled garage, which appears to be more than 50 years old, has a concrete foundation, painted asphalt Bricktex siding, a paneled metal overhead door and 6-light windows.
343. 913 Madison Street; American Foursquare; 1910; Herman Mutert, builder; Contributing (Photo 27)
This 2-story American Foursquare has a rusticated concrete block foundation with 2-light windows and its pyramidal roof has wide overhanging eaves. An interior brick chimney is on the east slope. The walls are finished with cement asbestos siding and windows are 1/1 wood sash with plain surrounds with molded caps. The 1-bay, 1-story portico has a wood deck and stairs, plain balustrade with square balusters and newel posts, Doric columns supporting a pyramidal roof trimmed by a wide frieze, and a bead board ceiling. Opening onto the porch is a half-glazed, 3-panel wood door topped by a single-light transom, and a storm door decorated with spindles and jigsaw ornaments protects the door. The plain door surround is slightly shouldered and has a molded cap. To the left is a window and on the second floor are 2. The house was built in 1910 by Herman Mutert, a contractor, carpenter, and builder.
- a. Garage; 1985; Noncontributing
The 1-story, frame 2-car garage has a low hip roof, vinyl siding, and 2 metal overhead doors.
344. 914 Madison Street; Colonial Revival influence; circa 1900; Noncontributing
This 2-story frame house has a steep hipped roof with wide overhanging eaves, a hipped dormer on the front slope and an interior brick chimney and another hipped dormer on the rear slope. Each of the dormers has a 1/1 window, wide overhanging eaves and walls finished with roofing shingles. The house has been clad with vinyl siding and the foundation is painted stone. The first floor of the façade has a 1/1 window, a 6-panel wood door topped by a single-light transom and a small octagonal window. The windows appear to be replacements. The full-width porch was built in 1999, apparently replacing the 1-bay porch that is shown on the 1947 Sanborn map. The porch extends beyond each end of the façade and has a wooden deck, balustrade with turned balusters, and Doric columns supporting a hip roof with wide overhanging eaves. The second floor has two 1/1 windows. The house has lost integrity due to the vinyl siding, replacement windows and front porch addition.
- a. Garage: Noncontributing
The 1-story, 2-car garage has concrete block walls and a side-gabled roof. On the south elevation is a man door and a long, short, 2-light window. This garage appears to be less than 50 years old.
345. 920 Madison Street; Gable Front; circa 1913; Noncontributing
The most distinguishing feature of this 1½-story, frame, 2-bay wide, front-gabled house is the 1-bay recessed porch at the southeast corner. It has a concrete deck and Doric columns that are modern replacements for the original turned posts. The house has a concrete foundation and vinyl-clad walls. The steep gabled roof has 2 hipped dormers on each side slope and there are 2 brick straddle ridge chimneys. Each dormer has a 1/1 window, and like the house, the walls are finished with vinyl siding. The first floor of the façade features two 1/1 windows and in the gable end is another window. The windows are replacements. The half-glazed paneled wood door is located in the eastern wall of the recessed porch. The house is noncontributing due to the vinyl siding and replacement windows and porch columns.

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- a. Garage; Noncontributing
Built after 1947, the 1-car, front-gabled frame garage has a shed-roof addition on its east elevation. The structure has a concrete foundation, vinyl-sided walls, and a paneled metal overhead door on the north façade. It is noncontributing due to the vinyl siding and replacement overhead door.
346. 921 Madison Street; American Foursquare; 1913; Contributing (Photo 27)
Built in 1913, this 2-story American Foursquare rests on a rusticated concrete block foundation that has 2-light windows. The steep hip roof has wide overhanging eaves and a brick chimney straddles the ridge. The walls have been clad with vinyl siding and windows throughout are 1/1 wood sash. The 2-bay façade has a window on the east end and on the west end is a half-glazed, 3-panel wood door (the single light is situated above a horizontal panel, which is set above 2 vertical panels). There are 2 windows on the second floor. The nearly full-width, 1-story porch features a rusticated concrete block foundation, wooden stairway and deck, plain balustrade with square balusters and Doric columns supporting a hip roof with wide frieze.
- a. Garage; prior to 1929; Noncontributing
Built before 1929, the 1-car frame garage has a hip roof with wide overhanging eaves and a cupola with weathervane. The walls are clad with vinyl siding and on the south façade is a metal paneled-and-glazed overhead door. The garage is noncontributing due to the vinyl siding and replacement overhead door.
347. 1001 Madison Street; Cape Cod; circa 1926; Contributing (Photo 27)
This 1-story, side-gabled Cape Cod house has a concrete foundation and brick walls in a running bond. The wide overhanging eaves are finished with stained bead board and in each gable end is a semicircular ventilator with brick sill. The center bay of the façade has an un-paneled door with 3-light sidelights set above molded skirts and to each side is an 8/8 wood window with brick sill. The 1-bay portico has a concrete deck, iron railings and wrought iron posts supporting a segmental-arched copper roof with wide overhanging eaves. The fascia and portico ceiling are also arched and the ceiling and eaves are finished with stained bead board. The portico originally had Doric columns. The north end of the east elevation features an exterior end brick chimney with cast stone shoulders and a very tall stack and the chimney is flanked by small stained glass windows that appear to be casements. To the south is a gabled box bay with stucco walls and a group of 3 windows.
- a. Garage; circa 1926; Contributing
Built circa 1926, the 1-story, 1-car brick garage has a hip roof and the 3 garage doors on the north façade are partially-glazed folding wood doors. On the south elevation is a pair of 6/1 wood windows.
348. 1002 Madison Street; American Foursquare; circa 1900; Contributing
This 2½-story frame house is crowned by a steep hip roof that has hipped dormers on the front (south) and rear slopes and an interior brick chimney on the east slope. The walls of the house and dormers are finished with asbestos cement shingles, which were likely added in the late 1940s or 1950s, and the windows have been replaced. The first floor of the façade has a central half-glazed paneled wood door and the transom area is boarded. To the left is a pair of 1/1 windows and to the right is a single 1/1 window. Spanning the eastern 2 bays is a porch that has a wooden deck, balustrade with turned balusters, and plain posts supporting a shed roof with intersecting gable at the west end, which is aligned with the doorway and stairs. On the second floor are two 1/1 windows and in the dormer is a pair. The dormer windows are trimmed with fluted moldings with plinth blocks.

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- a. Garage; prior to 1929; Noncontributing
The 1-car gabled garage has Masonite-sided walls and a metal overhead door. A carport addition is on the east elevation. The garage has lost integrity due to the addition and replacement siding and door.
349. 1004 Madison Street; Folk Victorian; circa 1905; Contributing
Situated on a narrow lot, this 1½-story frame cottage rests on a concrete foundation and the walls are clad with vinyl siding. The wide water table appears to be vinyl and the walls are finished with vinyl corner boards. A polygonal dormer pierces the front slope of the steep hipped roof and a hipped dormer is on the east side slope. Both dormers have 2/2 wood windows. The 3-bay façade has paired 2/2 wood windows; a 1/3-glazed, paneled wood door topped by a single-light transom; and a single 2/2 window. A portico spans the eastern 2 bays and has a wood deck, turned posts and half-posts with corner brackets, balustrade with plain balusters, and a frieze with rectangular slats. The shed roof of the porch has an intersecting gable at the west end, aligned with the doorway.
- a. Garage; circa 1923; Contributing
Built circa 1923, the garage has board-and-batten walls and a shed roof. Hinged board-and-batten garage doors are on the north façade and on the east elevation is a board-and-batten man door.
- b. Outbuilding; Noncontributing
At the northeast corner of the property is a modern prefabricated structure with a side-gabled roof and vertical board walls and on the west façade is a central entrance flanked by 4/4 metal windows.
350. 1005 Madison Street; Craftsman; circa 1926; Contributing (Photo 27)
Built circa 1926, this 1½-story Craftsman bungalow has a scored concrete foundation and brick walls in a running bond. The steep side-gabled roof has a gabled dormer on both the front and rear slopes and the main roof and those of the dormers have wide overhanging eaves. The walls of the dormers are finished with asphalt roofing shingles and in each dormer is a band of three 3/1 wood windows, above which is a triangular ventilator. There is an interior end brick chimney on the east end of the rear slope of the roof. The ¾-width gallery has a foundation and battered piers of random-sized coursed stone and the piers support the basket-handle arched stucco frieze of the shed roof. The imposts of the arches are corbelled bricks with stucco caps. The porch floor and central stairway, which is flanked by stone knee walls with concrete copings, are concrete and at the top of the stairway are stone pedestals. The façade contains a central 1/3-glazed wood door with 4 vertical lights set above 2 tall vertical panels and to each side is a pair of 4/1 wood windows with brick sills.
- a. Garage; circa 1926; Contributing
Built circa 1926, the 2-car brick garage has a steep hip roof. Two paneled-and-glazed wood overhead doors are on the north façade and another is on the south elevation, along with paired 4/1 wood windows.
- b. Greenhouse; Noncontributing
The greenhouse has wood-framed, plexiglass panels. It appears to be less than 50 years old.
351. 1006 Madison Street; Folk Victorian; circa 1905; Noncontributing
Situated on a narrow lot, this 1½-story frame cottage has a concrete foundation and vinyl-clad walls. A polygonal dormer with 1/1 window is on the front slope of the steep hipped roof and a hipped dormer and interior brick chimney are on the east. The 3-bay façade has paired 1/1 windows; a partially-glazed door with oval leaded glass panel and leaded glass transom; and a single 1/1 window. The windows and door are replacements. The full-width, shed-roofed porch has a wooden deck, box columns and balustrade

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with turned balusters. Originally partial-width, the porch was enlarged sometime after 1947. The house is noncontributing due to the vinyl siding and replacement of the windows, door, and front porch.

- a. Garage; circa 1923; Contributing
The 1-car, front-gabled garage has board-and-batten siding and paired hinged board-and-batten doors.
352. 1011 Madison Street; Minimal Traditional; circa 1931; Contributing (Photo 27)
This 1½-story brick Minimal Traditional style house has a high cross-gable roof with wide overhanging eaves and exposed rafter tails. On the west elevation is an exterior end brick chimney that has 2 shoulders on the north side and the shoulders are capped with cast stone. The concrete foundation is partially clad with bricks, with a soldier course forming a water table, and the basement windows are 2-light hoppers. The 3-bay façade is L-shaped, with the projecting front-gabled wing having a band of 6/6 wood windows on the first floor and a pair in the gable end. The windows are topped by flat jack arches and have brick sills. The center bay, which is a round-arched opening topped by radiating voussoirs and a cast stone keystone, provides access to the recessed single-bay porch. A matching arch is on the east side of the porch and a concrete terrace extends eastward to the northeast corner of the house. A concrete stair set at an angle is at the northeast corner of the terrace. Opening onto the recessed porch is a round-arched, vertical board, half-glazed wood door and a round-arched storm door with 12 lights over a single panel. A band of three 6/6 windows is at the east end of the façade and the roof above these windows is bowed and has exposed rafter tails. This bowed roof evokes a thatched roof.
- a. Garage; circa 1931; Contributing
The 1-story, 1-car brick garage has a hipped roof with wide overhanging eaves and paneled-and-glazed wood overhead doors on both the north and south façades. It appears to be contemporary with the house.
353. 1017 Madison Street; Cross Gabled; 1929; Contributing (Photo 27)
This 1½-story house has a brick foundation and a high cross-gabled roof with cornice returns and copper gutters and downspouts. An exterior end brick chimney is on the west elevation. The brick walls are in a running bond, but a soldier course is along the bottom of the foundation, which is pierced by 3-light windows. The 3-bay façade is L-shaped, and on the first floor of the front gabled wing is a 6-panel door with glazing in the upper 2 panels. To the left is a tripartite window consisting of an 8/8 wood window flanked by narrow 6/6 windows. To the right of the door, recessed within the L, is a pair of French doors protected by multi-light storm doors and in the front gable end is a pair of 6/6 windows. Openings throughout the house have cast stone sills and flat jack arches formed by soldier courses and cast stone keystones are set within the jack arches of the façade only. A flat-roofed arcaded gallery extends across the 2 western bays and the brick arches vary in size. The porch floor is concrete and the concrete stairway is flanked by brick knee walls with concrete copings.
- a. Carport; Noncontributing
The carport has plain wood posts with corner brackets and a nearly flat shed roof. It is modern.
354. 1020 Madison Street; Bungalow; circa 1923; Contributing
Situated on a flat lot, this 1-story, 3-bay frame cottage has a concrete foundation and walls finished with Dutch-lap vinyl siding. The low-pitched hip roof has wide overhanging eaves and an interior brick chimney on the rear slope. The nearly full-width gabled porch features a reticulated concrete block foundation, a wooden deck and battered box columns supporting the pedimented gable. The central Craftsman style glazed door has muntins along the perimeter of the glazing and to each side of the door is

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a tripartite window composed of a central 1/1 vinyl window flanked by narrow 1/1 windows. Although the house has vinyl siding and replacement windows, it retains its Craftsman style door, fenestration pattern, battered box columns on the porch and massing and is contributing.

355. 1024 Madison Street, Frank and Bertha Huning House; Bungalow; Frank Huning, attributed circa 1927; Contributing

This 1-story, front-gabled frame bungalow rests on a scored concrete foundation that is pierced by 2-light windows and the house has been clad in vinyl siding. The roof has wide overhanging eaves and a brick chimney straddles the ridge. The 3-bay façade features a central 2/3-glazed wood door with 3 tall vertical lights and there is also a 12-light wood storm door. To the west is a 6/1 wood window (vertical lights), and to the east is a pair of 4/1 windows. In the gable end is a small 3-light window that has wide plain trim, with the horizontal members extending beyond the vertical. The façade is dominated by a gabled porch that extends across the eastern 2 bays and features a concrete deck, brick piers and pedestal, and a low pierced brick railing and the bricks have been painted. At the east end of the porch is a wide concrete stair that is flanked by brick knee walls with concrete copings and they have been painted. In the porch's gable end is a small 3-light window with trim matching that of the gable window of the house. Built circa 1927, the house was occupied by Frank (a building contractor) and Bertha Huning.

356. 1026 Madison Street; Bungalow; circa 1923; Contributing

Shaded by mature trees, this 1½-story, front-gabled frame bungalow has a scored concrete foundation pierced by 2-light windows. The walls are clad with Masonite siding and the soffits, gable ends and dormers are finished with vinyl siding. The roof has wide overhanging eaves trimmed by a raking cornice and on each of the side slopes are wide shed dormers, each with two 4/1 windows. In the central bay of the façade is a Craftsman style, 1/3-glazed, 3-light wood door. To its right is a tripartite window composed of a 4/1 wood window flanked by narrow 2/1 windows and to the left is a 6/1 (vertical lights) wood window. The 2-bay porch has a concrete deck and stairs framed by brick knee walls with concrete copings, brick piers and a pedestal, a pierced concrete railing, and hip roof with wide overhanging eaves and a wide frieze. A pair of 4/1 windows is in the front gable end. On the south end of the east elevation is an exterior end chimney clad with Masonite siding and to each side of the chimney is a small window having muntins forming a diamond pattern. To the north is a box bay with a band of three 4/1 windows and at the north end is a pair of short 4/1 windows.

a. Garage: Contributing

The 1-story, 1-car garage has a low front-gabled roof, Masonite siding, and a paneled metal overhead door is on the south façade. The garage appears to be at least 50 years old.

357. 1028 Madison Street; Folk Victorian; 1906; Contributing

This 1½-story frame house rests on a rusticated concrete block foundation and is crowned by a front-gabled roof that is pierced by a tall, interior end, painted brick chimney on the west slope and an interior, unpainted brick chimney on the east slope. The walls are clad in vinyl, but the front pedimented gable retains its imbricated wooden shingles (2 patterns in alternating rows) and wide raking cornice. In the easternmost bay of the façade is a wood door with vertical panels and a small rectangular window with leaded comes and above the door is a stained glass transom. The door opens onto a 1-bay portico that has a concrete deck, turned wood posts supporting a hip roof, and a wooden balustrade with square balusters. To the west of the entrance are two 1/1 wood windows and in the gable end are 2 more. A 2-car, shed-roof carport with plain wood posts was added to the west elevation in 1984.

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- a. Garage: Noncontributing
The 1½-story frame garage has a steep gabled roof. The south façade has an overhead door and the opening in the gable end is boarded. The garage is obscured by a privacy fence along the front and there is no rear alley. It appears to be less than 50 years old, so it is noncontributing.
358. 1029 Madison Street; English Cotswold Cottage; circa 1926; Contributing (Photo 37)
Situated on a slightly elevated, tree-shaded lot, this 1½-story Cotswold cottage is crowned by a steep hip roof with wide overhanging eaves. The roof has an eyebrow dormer on the front slope, a hipped dormer on the rear and an interior stone chimney straddles the east and rear slopes, near the peak. The eyebrow dormer features a band of three 6-light windows (the outer 2 windows have angled tops) and the area to each side of the windows has decorative half-timbering. The house rests on a concrete foundation and the walls are finished with stucco, except for the board-and-batten wainscot. The 3-bay façade features a band of five 12-light casement windows on the east end and under the windows is a flower box supported by brackets. To the west the wall is angled and finished with coursed rubble stone. A segmental-arched opening in this stone wall leads onto the recessed porch and provides access to the main entrance, which has an 18-light wooden storm door over what appears to be a wood door with a small rectangular light. A shallow, semicircular concrete deck with semicircular brick step spans the front of the recessed porch. To the west is a pair of 18-light wood doors that open onto the original glass-enclosed porch, which features box columns supporting a flat roof trimmed with a bracketed frieze. At each of the front corners are 3 box columns and elsewhere on the porch the columns are paired. The area between each of the paired and grouped columns contains a decorative wooden lattice panel with circular panel ornamented with an urn. It appears that this porch can be accessed from the interior of the house as well as from the recessed porch at the main entrance.
- a. Garage; circa 1926; Contributing
The 1-story, 1-car garage has stucco walls with board-and-batten wainscoting and a medium-pitched hip roof with wide overhanging eaves. Wooden paneled-and-glazed overhead doors are on both the north and south façades. A flat-roofed carport has been added to the north elevation.
359. 1032 Madison Street; Folk Victorian; circa 1909; Contributing
Situated on a flat lot, this 1½-story, front-gabled frame structure rests on a rusticated concrete block foundation. The steep gable roof has a jigsawn gable ornament and a brick chimney straddles the roof's ridge. On each side slope, near the rear, is a shed dormer with paired 1/1 windows and the walls of the house and dormers are finished with vinyl siding. Dark screens obscure the windows. On the west end of the 2-bay façade is a half-glazed paneled wood door with etched glass and 3-light transom. A wood screen door with jigsawn and spindled ornamentation is also in the doorway and in the eastern bay is a 1/1 window. The ¾-width front porch features brick foundation piers in-filled with wood lattice panels, a wooden deck, turned wood posts, spindled frieze and hip roof with a wide frieze. A pair of 1/1 windows is in the gable end.
- a. Garage; 1989; Noncontributing
Built in 1989, the front-gabled garage is obscured from view by a privacy fence. Attached to the front of the building is a long round-arched structure sheathed in what appears to be plastic.
360. 1037 Madison Street; Craftsman; circa 1923; Contributing
Shaded by mature trees, this 1½-story, frame Craftsman-style bungalow has a scored concrete foundation with 3-light windows. The walls are clad with vinyl siding, except for the gable ends, which have asphalt shingles. The steep side-gabled roof has wide overhanging eaves and knee braces trim the gable ends. The rear slope is pierced by an interior brick chimney. The front slope has a wide gabled dormer with

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wide overhanging eaves trimmed with knee braces and walls finished with asphalt shingles. A band of three 3/1 wood windows topped by a wooden lintel extends the full width of the dormer, creating a pediment. In the west bay of the façade is a glazed wood door with single-light sidelights and above the door and each sidelight are separate, single-light transoms. In the eastern bay is a wide 3/1 wood window. Set under the main roof is a full-width gallery and at each end is a brick pier that extends to the ground. The piers have cast stone caps and support a Gothic-arched stucco frieze. The concrete stairway is framed by brick knee walls with concrete copings. At the top of the stairs are brick pedestals, which also extend to the ground, and the porch's balustrade has plain square balusters. The deck is wood and the area underneath is in-filled with lattice panels.

a. Garage: Noncontributing

The 1-car, side-gabled frame garage has vinyl siding and on the north façade is a paneled metal overhead door. The garage is noncontributing due to the vinyl siding and replacement windows and door.

361. 1040 Madison Street; Queen Anne; circa 1890; Contributing

Built in the Queen Anne style, this 1½-story, frame cottage has a brick foundation and a high hip roof with intersecting cross gables. A small shed dormer is on the east slope and another is on the south slope of the west clipped gable. Each dormer has a short 4-light window and walls clad with asphalt shingles. On the west elevation is an exterior end, brick chimney. The walls of the house are finished with weatherboard siding and trimmed with corner boards and a wooden water table. In the front-gabled wing is a basket-handle arched opening that has a central double-hung window, and along the top rail of the upper sash is a row of 5 small colored lights. To each side of this window is a shorter 1/1 window topped by a semi-circular stained glass transom, and the mullions separating the windows are ornate. Above this window is a large round-arched opening filled with a pair of semi-circular casement windows that have a decorative muntin pattern around the perimeters. The gable end is clad with painted metal shingles, and the raking board is molded. The façade's eastern 2 bays are recessed and contain a half-glazed, paneled wood door with transom, and to its right is a geometric-patterned, stained glass window. The door opens onto a 2-bay porch with wood deck, plain balustrade, and turned posts supporting a shed roof that is a continuation of the main roof. Along the front of the porch are spandrels with a carved sunburst pattern, and on the side is a frieze with plain slats. The area under the porch floor is filled with lattice panels. According to Don Garrison, this house and the one next door at 1044 Madison were originally a single structure that was located directly to the north at 1045 Jefferson Street. Around 1910 the house was cut in half, the 2 halves were moved to the south part of the property and the lot was subdivided into 3 parcels.

362. 1041 Madison Street; Bungalow; circa 1929; Contributing

This 1½-story frame bungalow has a steep hip roof with intersecting cross gables and wide overhanging eaves. A brick straddle ridge chimney is on the rear gable and centered on the front slope of the hip roof is a gabled dormer with paired 3/1 wood windows. The walls of the dormer are clad with asphalt shingles and in the gable end are knee braces. The house's weatherboard walls are trimmed with corner boards and a water table. The façade has a central 1/3-glazed door with 3 lights over 2 tall vertical panels and to each side is a pair of 3/1 wood windows. A full-width gallery is set under the main roof of the house and at each end is a brick pier that extends to the ground. The deck is wood, but the central stairs are concrete and are flanked by brick knee walls with concrete copings. At the top of the stairs are brick pedestals that extend to the ground and wrought iron posts have been placed on top. A plain wood balustrade with square balusters encircles the porch and lattice panels are set between the brick piers under the porch.

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363. 1043 Madison Street; Bungalow; circa 1929; Contributing

This 1½-story frame bungalow rests on a concrete foundation and the weatherboard walls are trimmed with corner boards and a water table. The steep hip roof has intersecting cross gables and wide overhanging eaves and centered on the front slope of the hip roof is a gabled dormer with a single 1/1 replacement window. The walls of the dormer are clad with asphalt shingles and in the gable end are knee braces. The façade has a central 1/3-glazed wood door with 6 lights over 2 tall vertical panels and to each side is a pair of 3/1 wood windows. The full-width gallery is set under the main roof of the house and the roof is supported by 2 brick piers with concrete caps. To each side of the central stairs are brick knee walls with concrete copings and at the top of the stairs are brick pedestals. The piers and pedestals extend to the ground. Wrought iron posts have been placed on the pedestals and there is a plain wood balustrade with square balusters.

364. 1044 Madison Street; Gable-Front-and-Wing; circa 1913; Contributing

Facing south, this 1½-story, frame house rests on a concrete and brick foundation with a wooden water table, and the foundation is pierced by 2-light and single-light windows. The walls are finished with weatherboard siding trimmed with corner boards. The west half of the complex roof is a steep, jerkin head, side-gabled roof and there are lower intersecting cross gables on the front and east side. The gable ends are trimmed with wide raking boards. The north slope of the western gable is pierced by an interior brick chimney with corbelled courses, and there is a shed dormer on the south slope. The dormer's walls are finished with roofing shingles and there are two 2-light windows. The westernmost bay of the 3-bay façade has an undercut porch that has brick foundation piers, wooden deck, plain balustrade, and a single box column with decorative stepped capital. A wide, short, single-light window is in the western recessed bay; a short 1/1 window is in the center bay; and what appears to be a wide 1/1 window with storm window having a 5/1 pattern is in the eastern bay. A half-glazed, paneled wood door topped by a single-light transom is set in the east wall of the recessed porch. According to Don Garrison, this house and the one next door at 1040 Madison were originally a single structure that was located directly to the north at 1045 Jefferson Street. Around 1910 the house was cut in half, the 2 halves were moved to the southern part of the property and the lot was subdivided into 3 parcels.

365. 1046 Madison Street; Craftsman; 1927; Contributing

Built in 1927, this 2-story, front-gabled Craftsman house has a concrete foundation and brick walls in a running bond, except directly above the foundation is a soldier course. An exterior end brick chimney is at the south end of the east elevation. In the west bay of the first floor of the façade is a glazed wood door with muntins set near the perimeter and an iron grill has been added over the door. To the east is a band of three 1/1 wood windows and a double-hung art glass window. Windows have flat jack arches and brick sills. The 1-story, ¾-width gallery features a concrete deck, central stairway finished with terra cotta tile and flanked by brick knee walls with concrete copings, and at the top of the stairs are brick pedestals with concrete caps. Battered brick piers with concrete caps support the porch's gable roof and there is a brick half-wall railing with concrete coping. The piers and railing extend to the ground, forming the foundation. On the façade, 3 courses of white bricks form a "baseboard" along the gallery. On the second floor is a central band of three 1/1 windows and to each side is a small recessed panel encircled by header courses of bricks. In the gable end is a tall rectangular ventilator flanked by shorter rectangular ventilators, and there is a purlin and L-shaped brackets.

a. Garage; circa 1927; Contributing

The brick garage has a front-gabled roof with wide overhanging eaves. A paneled-and-glazed overhead door is on the east façade.

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366. 1055 Madison Street; Minimal Traditional; circa 1951; Noncontributing
Built circa 1951, this 1½-story frame house has a concrete foundation, vinyl-clad walls and a steep side-gabled roof with intersecting front gable. The roof was raised and a second floor was added to the rear elevation. An exterior end brick chimney is on the east elevation. The 3-bay, L-shaped façade has a tripartite window composed of a central fixed, single-light window flanked by 1/1 windows, a paneled wood door with a fanlight in the upper portion, and in the front-gabled wing is a pair of 1/1 windows. Windows are replacements. Spanning the eastern 2 bays, set within the L, is a gallery with concrete foundation, deck and stairs; plain wood posts; and a wood handrail (no balusters or foot rail). Vertical scalloped boards have been added to the east end of the porch roof. The house is noncontributing due to the vinyl siding, replacement windows, and other alterations.
367. 1062 Madison Street; Side Gabled; circa 1926; Contributing
Situated on a large lot, this 1½-story, 3-bay frame house has a brick foundation and vinyl-clad walls. An interior chimney pierces the rear slope of the steep side-gabled roof and there is an exterior end brick chimney on the east elevation. The entrance is at the east end of the 3-bay façade and it appears to be a paneled wood door with storm door. The door opens onto a single-bay stoop protected by a gabled hood. To the west are 2 pairs of 6/1 windows that appear to be wood.
- a. Garage; circa 1938; Contributing
The brick garage has a concrete foundation, hip roof and what appears to be a fiberglass overhead door.
368. 1063 Madison Street; Minimal Traditional; circa 1948; Contributing
This 1½-story frame Minimal Traditional duplex has vinyl-clad walls and a concrete foundation pierced by 3-light hopper windows. The steep front-gabled roof has intersecting cross gables and the west slope is pierced by a large interior brick chimney. The Tudor Revival influence is seen in the gabled entrance bay, which projects from the east end of the 2-bay façade, and the western eave line of the gable is much lower than the eastern. The front gable ends of both the house and entrance bay are finished with vertical board-and-batten siding with a scalloped lower edge. The round-arched, un-paneled door opens onto a 1-bay concrete stoop with a wrought iron railing. To the west is a tripartite window composed of a central single-light fixed window flanked by 2/2 wood windows (lights arranged horizontally).
369. 1067 Madison Street; American Foursquare with Craftsman influence; circa 1923; Contributing
Situated close to the street, this 2½-story frame American Foursquare has a scored concrete foundation with wooden water table and the walls are clad with narrow weatherboard siding. The steep hip roof has wide overhanging eaves and on its front slope is a hipped dormer with paired 3/1 windows. On the rear slope is an interior brick chimney and on the west elevation is an exterior end chimney. In the east bay of the façade is a ¾-glazed, paneled wood door with leaded glass in a Prairie Style pattern and to the west is a 3/1 wood window. The ¾-width, 1-story gallery features scored concrete foundation piers, a wooden deck, lattice panels under the porch floor, battered box columns resting on stuccoed pedestals, a plain balustrade and a hip roof. The stairs are at the east end of the porch and at the top of the stairs, to the right, is a stucco pedestal. There are three 3/1 windows on the second floor.
370. 1068 Madison Street; Craftsman; circa 1927; Contributing (Photo 28)
This 1½-story frame bungalow rests on a concrete foundation and the walls are finished with vinyl siding. The steep hip roof has an intersecting cross gable and the front slope is pierced by a gabled dormer with decorative brackets in the gable end and exposed rafter tails in the eaves. The dormer has paired 3/1 windows and the walls are finished with asphalt shingles. The façade has a central paneled door with 4 small arched openings in the upper portion and to each side is a pair of 3/1 wood windows. A full-width gallery is set under the main hipped roof and the wide overhanging eaves have exposed

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rafter tails. The gallery features a central concrete stairway set between brick knee walls with concrete copings, concrete porch floor, brick piers with concrete caps, and brick knee walls. The piers and knee walls extend to the ground.

- a. Garage; Contributing
The front-gabled garage appears to be clad with “Bricktex” asphalt siding and the south façade has a large opening filled with lattice panels. The garage appears to be more than 50 years old.
371. 1069 Madison Street; Bungalow; circa 1928; Contributing
Resting on a concrete foundation, this 1½-story frame bungalow is finished with Dutch-lap vinyl siding. The steep hip roof has wide overhanging eaves and an intersecting side gable and the front and west slopes are pierced by gabled dormers with paired 3/1 windows. The façade has a central replacement paneled metal door with 2 small lights and to each side is a pair of 3/1 windows that appear to be wood. The full-width porch is set under the main roof and features brick piers and pedestals that extend to the ground. The central concrete stairway is flanked by brick knee walls with concrete copings. The deck is wood and the plain balustrade is vinyl.
372. 1071 Madison Street; Bungalow; circa 1927; Contributing
Facing north, this 1½-story frame bungalow is clad in vinyl siding and rests on a concrete foundation. The steep hip roof has wide overhanging eaves and an intersecting side gable. The front slope is pierced by a gabled dormer with paired 1/1 wood windows, triangular knee braces, and vinyl-clad walls. The central Craftsman style wood door has 3 lights over a single panel and to each side is a pair of 1/1 wood windows. The full-width porch is set under the main roof of the house and features a wood deck, plain wood balustrade, brick columns with concrete caps and brick pedestals to each side of the central stairway, which has concrete steps flanked by brick knee walls with concrete copings. The piers and pedestals extend to the ground and the area between is in-filled with lattice panels.
- a. Garage; circa 1927; Contributing
The 1-car frame garage has a hip roof, vinyl siding and a paneled-and-glazed wood overhead door.
373. 1072 Madison Street; Bungalow; circa 1927; Contributing (Photo 28)
This 1½-story frame bungalow is clad in cement asbestos shingles and rests on a concrete foundation. The steep hip roof has wide overhanging eaves and an intersecting side gable and the front slope is pierced by a gabled dormer with paired 3/1 wood windows. The dormer’s walls are clad with asphalt shingles and there are triangular knee braces in the gable end and exposed rafter tails in the eaves. The central glazed wood door has muntins arranged to form a border along the perimeter and it is protected by a 12-light, paneled wood storm door. To each side is a pair of 3/1 wood windows. Set under the roof of the house, the full-width gallery features a concrete deck, brick columns with concrete caps, brick knee wall railing and pedestals to each side of the central stairway, which has concrete steps flanked by brick knee walls. The piers, pedestals and brick knee walls extend to the ground.
- a. Garage; circa 1927; Contributing
The 1-car frame garage has a hip roof and walls clad with cement asbestos shingles.
374. 1073 Madison Street; American Foursquare; circa 1924; Noncontributing
Built circa 1924, this 2-story frame American Foursquare has a scored concrete foundation, vinyl-clad walls and a pyramidal roof with wide overhanging eaves. A hipped dormer with rectangular ventilator is on the front slope and an interior brick chimney is on the rear. The first floor of the façade has a 3-light glazed wood door and to the west is a 1/1 window. Fluted trim with bullseye corner blocks has been

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added to the trim around the door, and windows are replacements. The 1-bay portico has a wooden deck and stairs, plain balustrade and turned posts (which are likely replacements) supporting a hip roof with wide overhanging eaves. The second floor has 3 windows. The house is noncontributing due to the application of vinyl siding and replacement of the windows and porch posts.

- a. Garage; 2005; Noncontributing
The frame 2-car garage with high hip roof has vinyl-clad walls and a wide, paneled, metal overhead door.
375. 1076 Madison Street; American Foursquare (Craftsman influence); circa 1927; Contributing (Photo 28)
Situated on a slightly elevated lot, this 2½-story frame American Foursquare is built on a poured concrete foundation. The walls are finished with vertical board siding and the pyramid roof has wide overhanging eaves. A hipped dormer with two 3-light windows is on the front slope and an interior chimney is on the rear. The first floor of the façade has a central 1/3-glazed wood door (a single-light over a single panel) and there is a 2/3-glazed, paneled wood storm door (the glazing has muntins along the perimeter). To each side of the doorway is a pair of 1/1 windows (windows are replacements, except for those in the front dormer). The door opens onto a nearly full-width, 1-story gallery that has a wood deck, plain balustrade and hip roof supported by battered box columns resting on brick pedestals that extend to the ground. The second floor has 2 pairs of windows.
- a. Garage; circa 1927; Contributing
The side-gabled, frame, 1-car garage is finished with vertical board siding, like the house. The hinged garage doors on the west elevation are vertical bead board. The garage was built circa 1927.
376. 1103 Madison Street; Bungalow; 1917; Contributing
Situated close to the street, this 1½-story frame bungalow has a rusticated concrete block foundation, wood water table and a hipped roof with wide overhanging eaves. Shed dormers are on all slopes but the rear and an interior brick chimney is on the right slope. The walls of the house are finished with narrow weatherboard siding but the scalloped shingles on the dormers appear to be modern. In the west bay of the 2-bay façade is a half-glazed paneled wood door topped by a single-light transom. The 2 panels on the door feature sunburst ornamentation and directly under the glass is a wooden appliqué of an eagle. To the left is a 1/1 wood window. The trim is slightly eared and a decorative molding is along the top of the lintels. The undercut gallery spanning the façade has rusticated concrete foundation piers in-filled with wooden lattice panels, a wooden deck, bead board ceiling, half-wall weatherboard railing and paneled box columns, and the spindled corner brackets are modern.
377. 1104 Madison Street; Bungalow; circa 1933; Contributing (Photo 28)
This 1½-story, front-gabled frame bungalow has a scored concrete foundation with 2-light hopper windows and the walls are clad with cement asbestos shingles. The right slope of the roof is pierced by an interior brick chimney, knee braces are in the front gable, and the soffits are finished with painted bead board. In the left bay of the façade is a Craftsman style half-glazed wood door and in the right bay is a 4/1 window. Spanning these 2 bays is a ¾-width gallery with a scored concrete foundation, concrete deck and hipped roof with a basket-handle arched frieze and at the east and west ends is a brick pier that extends from the ground to the frieze. At the top of the closed string concrete stairway are 2 brick pedestals that extend to the ground and the brick piers and pedestals have concrete caps. A plain wooden balustrade encircles the porch. In the front gable end is a pair of 1/1 wood windows.
- a. Garage; Contributing
The frame, gabled, 1-car garage has a concrete foundation and narrow lapped weatherboard siding. The overhead door on the east façade is a paneled metal replacement. The garage appears to be 50 years old.

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378. 1108 Madison Street; Colonial Revival influence; circa 1900; Noncontributing (Photo 28)

This 2-story frame house has a stone foundation with single-light hopper windows. The steep pyramidal roof has wide overhanging eaves and on its front slope is a hipped dormer with a band of three 1/1 windows. There is an interior end brick chimney on the west slope. Vinyl siding has been installed and windows are replacement 1/1 sash. The 4-bay façade has windows in the center 2 bays and half-glazed metal replacement doors (the glazing has metal comes) topped by single-light transoms in the outer bays. Spanning the façade is a 1-story gallery that has a concrete foundation and deck, iron railing and Doric columns supporting a shed roof. The Sanborn maps cover this block of Madison in 1929 and 1947 only, and on both of those maps the house is shown without a front porch. The second floor has four windows. The house has lost integrity due to the vinyl siding, replacement doors and windows, and addition of a front gallery.

a. Garage; Noncontributing

The 1-story, 2-car, frame, gabled garage has walls finished with vinyl siding, and there are 3 metal overhead doors on the north façade. The garage appears to be less than 50 years old.

379. 1109 Madison Street; Folk Victorian; circa 1907; Contributing

Facing north, this frame 1½-story Folk Victorian house rests on a stone foundation pierced by single-light hopper windows. Its front-gabled roof has a central straddle ridge brick chimney and the walls are finished with cement asbestos shingles. At the west end of the 2-bay façade is a half-glazed paneled wood door topped by a single-light transom and the door is protected by a wooden 12-light storm door. In the eastern bay is a pair of 1/1 windows that appear to be wood and a pair of windows is in the front gable. The façade is highlighted by a 1-bay portico that has painted brick foundation piers in-filled with wood lattice panels, concrete stairs with metal railing on the west side, wood deck, turned posts with corner brackets, a spindled frieze and a steep hip roof. The wooden balustrade has plain balusters arranged in groups of 3.

380. 1112 Madison Street; Folk Victorian; circa 1900; Noncontributing

Facing south, this 1½-story frame Folk Victorian house has undergone numerous alterations. A small shed-roofed addition was built at the southwest corner in 1990 and it appears that the porch at the southeast corner may have been extended southward when it was enclosed. The house's foundation is brick and the walls are clad in vinyl siding, except for the front gable, which retains its fish scale and octagonal patterned shingles. The steep side-gabled roof has an intersecting front gable and there is a brick straddle ridge chimney on the front gable roof. The 3-bay façade has a small hopper window at the west end, high in the wall of the southwest addition. On the first floor of the front-gabled wing is a pair of 1/1 windows with a lintel and mullion having lozenge- and circular-patterned ornamentation, and the lintel has a molded cap. In the gable end is a single 1/1 window and the lintel has a molded cap. Windows appear to be replacements. The eastern bay, which is the enclosed porch, contains a half-glazed door flanked by 1/1 windows. It is noncontributing due to the vinyl siding, replacement windows, and enclosure of the porch.

a. Outbuilding; prior to 1929; Contributing

Built before 1929, the frame, gabled outbuilding appears to be clad in vinyl. The south wall has no openings and the other walls are obscured by the privacy fence that encloses the rear yard.

b. Garage; Noncontributing

The 1-story, 1-car gabled garage with board-and-batten siding has a metal paneled overhead door on the north elevation. There are no openings on the side elevations. The garage appears to be modern.

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381. 1116 Madison Street; Colonial Revival; circa 1905; Contributing
Situated close to the street on an elevated lot, this 2-story frame Colonial Revival house has a steep front-gabled roof with lower intersecting cross gables on each side elevation. The gables have cornice returns, and there is a brick straddle ridge chimney. The façade features, from west to east, a 1/1 wood window, the entrance, and a polygonal bay with 1/1 windows. The doorway and the west window have trim that is stepped and the caps on the lintels are eared, but the polygonal bay has plain trim. The entrance retains its original 1/3-glazed wood door with 3 lights over 2 vertical panels and the glazing of the door and transom is leaded glass. The full-width, 1-story gallery has rusticated concrete block foundation piers infilled with concrete, a concrete deck, Ionic columns and half columns supporting the hip roof, and a plain balustrade with round newel post at the top west side of the stairway. The porch roof has a wide molded frieze and the ceiling is stained bead board. Directly above the porch is a band of three 9/1 windows and in the gable end the wall is stepped and has a rectangular ventilator.
- a. Carriage House/Garage; circa 1905; Contributing
At the rear of the triangular-shaped lot is a 1-story brick carriage house crowned by a truncated hip roof with wide overhanging eaves. The building is irregularly-shaped, with the west wall angled, following the property line along the alley. On the north wall is a wooden paneled-and-glazed overhead door and an arch above the door indicates that a smaller opening was enlarged to accommodate it. On the west elevation is a carriage door, with boards laid diagonally. Segmental-arched openings enclosed with louvered shutters are on the south and east elevations.
382. 1117-1119 Madison Street; Two-story, side-gabled; 1983; Noncontributing
Built in 1983, this 2-story duplex has a concrete foundation and a low-pitched, side-gabled roof. The walls are finished with vinyl siding except for the first floor of the façade, which has a brick veneer. The first floor has 4 openings: in the center 2 bays are half-glazed metal doors (leaded glass over 2 vertical panels) and the outer bays have 1/1 windows. The doors open onto a 2-bay portico featuring plain box columns supporting a gable roof with wide overhanging eaves. The second floor has two 1/1 windows.
- a. Garage; 1986; Noncontributing
Built in 1986, the 2-car, frame, side-gabled garage has vinyl sided walls and 2 overhead doors.
383. 1121 Madison Street; Dutch Colonial Revival; circa 1927; Contributing
Built in the Dutch Colonial Revival style, this 2-story frame house has a side-gambrel roof with a straddle-ridge brick chimney and a wide shed-roofed dormer on the front slope. The walls are clad in vinyl siding and the foundation is poured concrete. In the eastern bay of the façade is a 6-panel door topped by a 5-light fanlight and there is a modern 15-light storm door. At the entrance is a shallow 1-bay portico with plain pilasters and Doric columns supporting a gable roof with cornice returns and a round-arched soffit. The portico floor and steps are concrete and an iron railing is to each side of the portico and stairs. To the west of the entrance is a band of three 6/1 wood windows.
384. 1125 Madison Street; Gable Front; circa 1923; Contributing
This 1½-story frame house rests on a scored concrete foundation with wooden water table and its walls are finished with weatherboard siding trimmed with corner boards. The front-gabled bellcast roof, which has wide overhanging eaves, is pierced by a brick chimney on the east slope and on each side slope is a wide wall dormer with shed roof. An addition was made in 1981 to the north end of the west dormer. The 2-bay façade has a 6-panel wood door with a 3-light sidelight on the left side and in the western bay is a 1/1 wood window. The door opens onto a ¾-width porch with a steep hip roof trimmed with a wide frieze. The roof is supported by battered box columns resting on rusticated concrete block pedestals that

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extend to the ground and between these piers are wooden lattice panels. The stairs and porch have plain wood balustrades. Above the porch roof is a pair of 1/1 wood windows.

a. Garage: Noncontributing

The 1-story, front-gabled garage appears to be clad in weatherboard siding and the overhead door on the north façade is metal. The date of construction is unknown and a small addition was made to the east side elevation in 2000. The garage is noncontributing due to the addition and metal overhead door.

MONROE STREET

385. 320 Monroe Street; 2-Story Hipped; Henry Ehlmann and Sons; 1906; Noncontributing

Facing south, this 2-story frame house has a coursed rock-faced stone foundation and vinyl-clad walls that obscure the original narrow lap siding. Hipped dormers are on the front and both side slopes of the hip roof. At the west end of the façade is a replacement door protected by its historic hipped roof hood supported by curved braces but the simple steps have been replaced with a wooden stoop with turned baluster railings. To the east is a pair of 6/6 vinyl windows. On the west end of the second floor, the 1/1 double-hung window shown in a 1930 photo has been replaced with a small octagonal window, and to the east is a pair of 6/6 vinyl windows. A large, 2-story, hipped roof, 3-car garage wing was added at the northeast corner of the house in 2009-2010, creating an L-shaped plan. This house was built by Anna Hackmann in 1906 and the contractor was Henry Ehlmann and Sons. It is noncontributing due to the vinyl siding, replacement of the 1/1 windows with 6/6 sashes, and addition.

386. 321 Monroe Street; Colonial Revival; circa 1904; Contributing

Situated on an elevated tree-shaded lot, this Colonial Revival house has a coursed rock-faced stone foundation and narrow weatherboard siding trimmed with corner boards and a wooden water table. The low-pitched hip roof has wide overhanging boxed eaves and a full entablature. On the front slope is a hipped, battered wall dormer with a 4/1 replacement window and a tall interior end brick chimney is on the east slope. In the western bay of the 2-bay façade is a replacement glazed metal door topped by a single-light transom and to the east is a 12/1 replacement window. The door opens onto a ¾-width gallery that has brick foundation piers in-filled with framed lattice panels, a wooden stairway and deck, a plain balustrade, and Doric columns and half columns supporting a hipped roof that is intersected by a gablet aligned with the doorway. The gable end is finished with fish scale shingles. On the second floor is a 12/1 window in the west bay and a 9/1 window in the east, and they have louvered wood shutters.

387. 330 Monroe Street; 2-Story Hipped; circa 1913; Noncontributing

This 2-story, frame house has a rusticated concrete block foundation and vinyl-clad walls. The hipped roof has wide overhanging boxed eaves and an interior brick chimney on the east slope. In the western bay of the first floor of the façade is an elongated octagonal multi-light window, and to the east is a 2/3-glazed wood door with single-light transom. The door opens onto a 2-bay portico with flat roof that serves as a balcony. The portico has concrete block piers in-filled with lattice panels, a wooden stairway and deck, plain balustrade on both levels, and plain wood posts. The 1917 Sanborn map shows a 2-story porch on the west half of the façade but the 1929 and 1947 maps show a full-width porch. In the eastern bay of the first floor is a wide 12/12 replacement window. In the western bay of the second floor is a 2/3-glazed door with transom, and to the east is a 12/12 window. The house is noncontributing due to the vinyl siding and replacement windows.

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- a. Garage; 2006; Noncontributing
Built in 2006, the 1½-story, frame, 2-car garage has a steeply pitched, front-gabled roof and vinyl-clad walls. On the west façade is a raised panel garage door that opens onto Fourth Street. The garage is built into the hillside, utilizing the concrete retaining wall and foundation of an earlier garage.
388. 410 Monroe Street; Bungalow; 1930; Noncontributing
Substantially altered, this 1-story frame bungalow has a rusticated concrete block foundation, vinyl-clad walls and a hip roof. In the center bay of the 3-bay façade is a replacement door with oval light. To the west of the door is a pair of 6/6 vinyl windows and to the right is a single window. The ¾-width, gabled porch has a wood deck, plain vinyl balustrade and square fluted vinyl columns. The house was built in 1930 as a typical Craftsman bungalow, but the replacement of the windows, porch columns and balustrade, and the installation of vinyl siding have rendered it noncontributing.
389. 412 Monroe Street; Craftsman; circa 1926; Contributing
This 2-story, front-gabled house has a poured concrete foundation, variegated brick walls and gable ends finished with stucco and decorative half-timbering. A series of small knee braces is in the gable end and the soffits have been clad with vinyl. A large interior brick chimney is on the west slope of the roof, near the ridge. The first floor of the façade has a central half-light (9 panes) door flanked by paired 6/1 replacement windows. The door opens onto a ¾-width gallery that has brick corner piers that extend to the concrete bases at ground level, a concrete deck, plain balustrade and shed roof. The porch retains the original stucco in the side walls of the roof but the fascia above the brick piers has been clad with vertical replacement siding. On the second floor are two 6/1 windows.
- a. Carport; 1993; Noncontributing
The 1-car carport has wood posts supporting the gable roof. The south gable end is finished with stucco and has decorative half-timbering matching the house. The carport was built in 1993.
- b. Garage; 1981; Noncontributing
The 1½-story gabled garage has a concrete foundation, walls of variegated brick and gable ends finished with stucco and false half-timbering. It was built in 1981 and converted into an apartment in 1989.
390. 414 Monroe Street; Late Victorian; circa 1895; Contributing
Facing south, this 1½-story, stuccoed, side-gabled house has a full-width undercut gallery. The roof has wide eaves and there are 4 interior end stucco chimneys with corbelled caps, paired on either side of the ridge on both ends of the house. On the front slope of the roof are 2 pedimented gabled dormers with incised lintels with keystones, brackets, and elaborate pilaster strips flanking the 6/6 wood windows. The first floor of the façade is divided into 6 bays, with 6/6 replacement windows flanking each of the two 4-panel wood doors. The transoms have been boarded. The gallery's metal railings are replacements as is the concrete deck. The windows on the side elevations in the gable ends are wooden 6/6 windows but the windows on the first floor are replacements.
391. 523 Monroe Street; Gable Front; 1930; Noncontributing
This 1-story, front-gabled frame house has a concrete foundation and vinyl-clad walls. The roof has wide overhanging eaves and an interior brick chimney is situated on the east slope. The original recessed porch at the northeast corner has been enclosed. The 2-bay façade has a paneled metal door in the east bay that opens onto a 1-bay concrete stoop, and to the west is a pair of 1/1 windows topped by a metal awning. The windows appear to be replacements. The house is noncontributing due to the porch enclosure, vinyl siding and replacement windows.

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392. 525 Monroe Street; Gable Front; circa 1924; Noncontributing
Situated on a narrow lot, this 2-story frame structure has a concrete foundation and vinyl-clad walls. An interior brick chimney pierces the west slope of the medium-pitched, front-gabled roof, which has wide overhanging eaves. The first floor of the façade features a paneled door in the eastern bay and to the west is a 6/6 window. Windows are replacement vinyl sash. The door opens onto a 1-story, ¾-width gallery with concrete foundation, wood deck, a balustrade with turned balusters, and turned posts supporting a shed roof. The posts and balustrade appear to be replacements. The second floor has a pair of 6/6 windows, above which is a rectangular ventilator. The house is noncontributing due to the vinyl siding and replacement windows, posts and railing.
393. 527 Monroe Street; Colonial Revival influence; circa 1924; Contributing
This 2-story frame structure rests on a rusticated concrete block foundation and the walls are clad with Masonite siding. An interior brick chimney pierces the west slope of the medium-pitched, front-gabled roof, which has wide overhanging eaves. The first floor of the façade has a half-glazed wood door with wood multi-light storm door in the eastern bay and a 3/1 window in the western bay. The door opens onto a 1-story, ¾-width gallery with wood deck, framed lattice panels under the deck, a plain wood balustrade, and slender colonettes supporting a shed roof. The stairway is located on the west side of the porch. The second floor has two 3/1 windows, which replicate the originals that were replaced in 2009.
- a. Garage; circa 1938; Noncontributing
The 1-car, 1-story, front-gabled frame garage has Masonite siding and on the façade is a paneled-and-glazed replacement overhead door. It is noncontributing due to the replacement of the door and siding.
394. 529-531 Monroe Street; Pyramidal; 1915; Contributing
Located on a corner lot, this 2-story frame duplex has a rusticated concrete block foundation and pyramidal roof with interior end brick chimneys on the east and west slopes. The walls have been clad with vinyl siding and the windows have been replaced with 1/1 vinyl sashes. Half-glazed, paneled wood doors topped by single-light transoms are in the center 2 bays of the first floor of the façade and in the outer 2 bays are windows. The doors open onto a 1-story, ¾-width gallery that has rusticated concrete block foundation piers in-filled with framed lattice panels, a wooden deck, wooden stairways on the east and west sides, a plain balustrade and plain posts supporting a steep hip roof. The second floor has two 1/1 windows. Although it has vinyl siding and replacement windows, the building retains its historic doors, porch details, pyramidal form and massing and is, therefore, contributing.
395. 539 Monroe Street; Bungalow; circa 1933; Contributing
Situated on a corner lot, this 1½-story, side-gabled brick bungalow rests on a scored concrete foundation pierced by 3-light basement windows. The brick walls are in a running bond, but immediately above the foundation is a soldier course. A brick chimney straddles the ridge of the roof, which has wide overhanging eaves. On the front and rear slopes are large gabled dormers with bands of three 4/1 wood windows and vinyl-clad walls. The asymmetrical, 3-bay façade has a Craftsman-style glazed wood door with 3 vertical lights. To the right is a single 4/1 wood window and to the left is a pair. The door opens onto a 1-story, ¾-width gallery with concrete stairway flanked by brick knee walls, concrete deck, brick railing with concrete coping, and battered brick piers supporting the shed roof, which has a basket-handle arched frieze. Windows have painted wood sills and flat jack arches.
- a. Garage; circa 1933; Contributing
This 1-story, 1-car frame garage has asphalt Bricktex siding and a medium-pitched hip roof. A paneled-and-glazed wood overhead door (8 panels topped by four 4-light windows) is on the east façade.

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396. 540 Monroe Street; Colonial Revival influence; 1906; Contributing
This 2-story frame house originally had a cruciform-shaped plan, but the 1-story porch at the southeast corner was enclosed between 1917 and 1929 and the 1-story porch at the northwest corner was enclosed between 1929 and 1947, giving the house an irregular shape. The foundation is coursed rock-faced stone except for the enclosed front porch, which has a scored concrete foundation. A brick chimney straddles the ridge of the cross-hip roof, which has wide overhanging eaves. The walls are finished with narrow vinyl siding trimmed with corner boards and a water table. The first floor of the façade has a wide 1/1 window in the west bay and a multi-light wood French door in the east bay in the enclosed porch area. Above the door is a blind fanlight and a round-arched hood supported by console brackets protects the door, which opens onto a 1-bay concrete stoop. The stoop and stairway are framed by brick knee walls with concrete copings. On the second floor is a 1/1 window and on the rooftop of the enclosed porch is a deck with a balustrade that has turned balusters.
- a. Garage; prior to 1929; Noncontributing
The 1-story, 1-car frame garage is L-shaped. The front-gabled portion was built before 1929 and the side-gabled wing was added later. The garage is noncontributing due to the vinyl siding and the modern paneled-and-glazed replacement overhead door.
397. 547 Monroe Street; Gable Front; circa 1908; Noncontributing
Built circa 1908, this 1½-story frame Gable Front cottage has a rusticated concrete block foundation and vinyl-clad walls. The steeply-pitched gable is clipped and there is a brick chimney straddling the ridge. On both side slopes is a dormer with high hip roof, paired 1/1 windows and walls clad with roofing shingles. Near the rear of the east slope is an additional dormer that has a shed roof and paired windows. The original recessed porch at the northeast corner was enclosed sometime after 1947. The first floor of the façade has a paneled door in the east bay and a 1/1 wood window in the west. The door, which is protected by a metal awning, opens onto a concrete stoop with wrought iron railings. In the upper half story is a pair of 1/1 windows. Although the house retains its original windows, it is noncontributing due to the installation of vinyl siding and the enclosure of the recessed front porch.
- a. Garage; circa 1920; Contributing
Built circa 1920, the 1-story, 1-car, frame, side-gabled garage has vertical board walls and a metal roof. On the north façade are paired doors, each with 10 narrow panels, and a window is to the left.
398. 550 Monroe Street; Gable Front; circa 1905; Contributing
Facing south, this 1½-story frame Gable Front cottage is distinguished by its 1-bay recessed porch at the southeast corner. The front gable is pedimented and a brick chimney with corbelled cap straddles the roof ridge. On each side slope are 2 dormers with hipped roofs having wide overhanging eaves, a 1/1 window and walls clad with asphalt roofing shingles. The foundation is coursed rock-faced stone and it is pierced by 3-light basement windows. Vinyl siding has been installed on the walls and in the tympanum, but a wide frieze or belt course of vertical siding encircles the house. The façade features a wide 1/1 wood window in the west bay and a half-glazed wood door topped by a single-light transom in the east bay and opens onto the recessed porch, which features a wooden deck, a box column and plain balustrade. The column and balustrade appear to be vinyl. In the upper half story is a 1/1 window.
- a. Carport; Noncontributing
The 1-car carport with round wood posts supporting a metal shed roof does not appear to be historic.
- b. Shed; Contributing
The board-and-batten shed with shed roof and vertical-board door appears to be more than 50 years old.

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399. 551 Monroe Street; Gable Front; circa 1913; Noncontributing
Built circa 1913, this 1½-story frame Gable Front cottage rests on a scored concrete foundation and the walls are finished with vinyl siding. A brick chimney straddles the ridge of the steeply-pitched roof and on each side slope is a hipped dormer with paired 1/1 windows and walls clad with asphalt roofing shingles. The original recessed porch at the northeast corner of the house was enclosed sometime after 1947. The 2-bay façade has a paneled door in the east bay and paired 1/1 windows in the west and in the upper half story is another pair of 1/1 windows. The door opens onto a 1-bay concrete stoop framed by a wrought iron railing. The house is noncontributing due to the installation of vinyl siding and the enclosure of the front porch.
400. 555 Monroe Street; Minimal Traditional; circa 1958; Contributing
This 1-story frame house has a side-gabled roof that has an interior brick chimney on the rear slope. The foundation is not visible and the walls are finished with vinyl siding. The 2-bay façade features a central entrance with paneled wood door having a fanlight. The door opens onto a 1-bay stoop that is covered by a shed-roof awning supported by knee braces. To each side of the door is a wide 8/8 window framed by louvered vinyl shutters.
401. 605 Monroe Street, Bernard and Della Dyer House; Bungalow; Bernard Dyer, attributed; circa 1926; Contributing
Situated on an elevated lot, this 1½-story, frame, side-gabled bungalow has a scored concrete foundation that is pierced by 3-light basement windows. The walls are finished with narrow weatherboard siding trimmed with corner boards and a wide wooden water table. The medium-pitched roof has wide overhanging eaves, a large shed dormer on the front slope and an interior brick chimney on the rear. The dormer's walls are clad with asphalt roofing shingles, and on the front wall is a large tripartite window that appears to be a replacement and on the side walls are small 3-light windows. The façade has a central glazed wood door with 3 vertical lights and above is a single-light transom. The door is protected by an 8-light paneled wood storm door and to each side is a wide 1/1 wood window. The entrance opens onto a full-width gallery with wood stairway and deck, plain wood balustrade, and 4 painted brick pedestals that extend to the ground. Two of the pedestals are at the top of the central stairway and those at the corners of the porch support Doric columns, which in turn support the shed roof that is an extension of the main roof of the house. This home was built by Bernard and Della Dyer circa 1926 and he was an architect.
402. 615 Monroe Street; Craftsman; circa 1926; Contributing
This 1½-story, side-gabled brick bungalow rests on a scored concrete foundation. The roof has wide overhanging eaves decorated with knee braces and on the front slope is a gabled dormer with band of three 1/1 windows and vinyl-sided walls. The rear slope of the roof has an interior brick chimney and a gabled dormer with two 1/1 windows. The walls are finished with variegated textured bricks in a running bond and the gable ends are clad with vinyl siding. In the left bay of the façade is a glazed wood door that is flanked by stained glass sidelights. Above the door is a single-light transom and each sidelight is also topped by a single-light transom. To the right of the entrance is a wide 1/1 wood window. The full-width gallery has a brick foundation, concrete stairway flanked by brick knee walls, concrete deck, pierced brick railing with concrete coping, brick pedestals, and piers supporting the shed roof.
- a. Garage; Contributing
The 1-story, 2-car, front-gabled garage has variegated brick walls and gable ends clad with vinyl siding. A paneled metal overhead door is on the south façade. The garage appears to be more than 50 years old.

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403. 618 Monroe Street; Federal with Colonial Revival porch; William Benne, circa 1870; Contributing (Photo 29)

Built in the Federal style, this 1½-story, side-gabled painted brick structure rests on a coursed rock-faced stone foundation. The roof is trimmed with a brick entablature with denticulated frieze and returns and at each end the front and rear slopes are interior end chimneys. A shed dormer has been added to the front slope and features three 1/1 windows and vinyl-sided walls. The center 2 bays of the 4-bay façade have 4-panel doors topped by 6-light transoms and a gallery spans the center 2 bays and features a concrete deck, plain wood balustrade and colonettes supporting a low hip roof. The Colonial Revival porch was added between 1917 and 1929. In the outer bays are 6/6 wood windows set in low segmental-arched openings topped by radiating voussoirs and they have painted wood lug sills. According to information in the St. Charles County Historical Society's address files, William Benne and his father built the house shortly after the end of the Civil War.

a. Garage; 1985; Noncontributing

The 1-story, 2-car, frame garage has a steep front-gabled roof and 2 overhead doors on the east façade.

404. 623 Monroe Street; Gothic Revival influence; 1884; Contributing

This 1½-story brick house is crowned by a steeply-pitched, side-gabled roof intersected by a central front gable. Interior end brick chimneys with stone caps and brick belt courses are on each end of the front slope of the roof and at the west end of the rear slope. Above the coursed rock-faced stone foundation the brick walls are in a running bond on the façade and a 6-course common bond on the other elevations. Openings are segmental arched, with radiating voussoirs formed by a double row of headers and the sills are wood. The central 4-panel wood door topped by a segmental-arched, 2-light transom opens onto a 1-bay portico with wood deck, turned posts with corner brackets, jigsaw balustrade and high hip roof. The corner brackets have pointed arches, quatrafoils and trefoils. To each side of the door are 2 segmental-arched 2/2 windows with arched louvered wood shutters. In the centered front gable is a round-arched opening with pair of 4-light casement windows.

a. Garage; 1987; Noncontributing

Built in 1987, the 1-story, 2-car, front-gabled frame garage has a paneled metal overhead door.

405. 626 Monroe Street; Colonial Revival; circa 1913; Contributing (Photo 29)

This 1½-story, brick, gable-front Colonial Revival house has a scored concrete foundation with beaded joints. Like the other openings throughout the house, the single-light basement windows are in segmental-arched openings that are topped by radiating voussoirs composed of a soldier course topped by a header course of bricks. The walls are in a running bond and the steeply pitched roof has wide overhanging eaves with bead-board soffits and cornice returns. A brick chimney straddles the roof ridge and on each side slope is a hipped dormer with wide overhanging eaves, brick front wall with 1/1 window and side walls clad with asphalt roofing shingles. The center 2 bays of the 4-bay façade have half-glazed paneled wood doors (3 horizontal panels below the glass and 1 above) topped by single-light transoms and in the outer bays are 1/1 wood windows. The ¾-width gallery spans 4 bays and features brick foundation piers in-filled with framed wood lattice panels, wood deck, plain wood balustrade and Doric columns supporting a low hip roof. A wide segmental-arched opening in the upper half story holds a Palladian-influenced tripartite window composed of a 1/1 window flanked by shorter 1/1 windows topped by triangular panels. Above this opening is a round single-light oculus.

a. Garage; 2008; Noncontributing

Built in 2008, the 1-story, 2-car, frame, front-gabled garage has a paneled-and-glazed overhead door.

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406. 632 Monroe Street; Federal; William Benne, 1868; Contributing (Photo 29)
Situated on a corner lot, this 1½-story brick Federal style house has a side-gabled roof with parapeted end walls, each with 2 chimneys. The roof is trimmed with a frieze that has a denticulated cornice and on the front slope is a shed dormer that has a band of three 6/6 windows and vinyl-sided walls. The foundation is stone and the brick walls are in a 7-course common bond. In the western bay of the façade is a 15-light, wood French door with 5-light sidelights and a 10-light transom, and to the east are 2 replacement 9/9 windows with wood lug sills and lintels. The door opens onto a 1-bay portico with wooden deck, plain wood balustrade, and box columns and pilasters supporting a low hip roof with arched frieze. The box columns are paneled, but the pilasters are plain and the columns and pilasters have molded capitals. The frieze is decorated with square and diamond-shaped moldings. The portico likely is not original (the façade was not visible on the 1869 Bird's Eye View), but the earliest Sanborn map for this block shows that it was built before 1909. The east elevation has a 9/9 window on the first floor and a 6/6 window in the upper half story. According to information in the St. Charles County Historical Society's address file, William Benne and his father built the house shortly after the end of the Civil War.
- a. Garage; 2002; Noncontributing
The front-gabled, frame, 3-car garage has a large paneled-and-glazed overhead door on the west façade.
407. 633 Monroe Street; Folk Victorian; circa 1905; Contributing
Situated on a corner lot, this 1½-story, gable-front-and-wing form Folk Victorian house has a coursed rock-faced stone foundation and brick walls (running bond on the façade and 6-course common bond on the other elevations). A brick chimney straddles the ridge of the rear gable and on the front and west slopes are dormers with pedimented gable roofs with wide overhanging eaves. Each dormer has a 1/1 window flanked by fluted pilasters that are topped by scroll brackets. A panel above each window has applied diamond-shaped moldings and the tympanum has a sunburst ornament. The façade has a 1/1 window and entrance in the side-gabled wing and paired 1/1 windows in the front-gabled wing. The windows and doors on the first floor are set within segmental-arched openings with radiating voussoirs formed by a double row of headers and the sills are wood. The windows appear to be replacements. The entrance is a half-glazed, paneled wood door topped by a single-light transom and the area above the transom is incised. The door opens onto a 1-bay portico with wooden deck, plain balustrade, a turned post and half posts with corner brackets, a ball-and-rod spindled frieze and a hip roof. A matching doorway opens onto the porch from the east wall of the front-gabled wing. In the upper half story is a pair of round-arched openings filled with 1/1 windows with in-fill above (the original windows were probably round-arched).
- a. Shed; circa 1923; Contributing
The shed has board-and-batten walls, a shed roof and 2 board-and-batten doors on the north façade.
408. 700 Monroe Street; American Foursquare; circa 1924; Contributing (Photo 29)
Situated on a corner lot, this 2½-story, brick American Foursquare has a scored concrete foundation and a high hipped roof with wide overhanging eaves. Tall, exterior end brick chimneys pierce the east and west slopes of the roof and hipped dormers with paired 1/1 windows and vinyl-sided walls are on the front (south) and east slopes. The brick walls are in a running bond, but rowlocks form the first course above the foundation. Belt courses of soldier bricks are above the first and second floor windows and a belt course of rowlocks is at the sill-level of the second floor windows. On the first floor of the façade is a 4-panel wood door flanked by single-light sidelights and the door and sidelights are each topped by a single-light transom. A vestibule has been added in front of the doorway and features half-glazed walls and a 3-panel wood door topped by a transom. To the east is a pair of 1/1 windows. The 1-story, ¾-width gallery has a concrete stair flanked by scored concrete knee walls, a concrete deck, brick piers and

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pilasters and a hip roof. The railing at the top of the stairway is a brick knee wall with concrete coping, but a plain wood balustrade encloses the remainder of the porch. Two pairs of 1/1 windows are on the second floor.

- a. Garage; circa 1924; Contributing
Built circa 1924, the 1-story, 1-car garage has a concrete foundation, brick walls and hip roof. On the east façade, opening onto Seventh Street, is a metal overhead door.
409. 701 Monroe Street; Bungalow (with minimal Craftsman detailing); circa 1926; Contributing
This 1½-story, side-gabled frame bungalow rests on a scored concrete foundation that has 3-light basement windows. The walls are finished with narrow weatherboard siding trimmed with corner boards and a wide wooden water table. The medium-pitched roof has wide overhanging eaves with decorative knee braces in the gable ends and the rear slope is pierced by an interior chimney. On the front slope is a dormer with pedimented gable roof, band of three 1/1 wood windows and walls finished with asphalt roofing shingles. A glazed wood door with 3 vertical lights and single-light transom is in the west bay of the 2-bay façade. The door is protected by a multi-light paneled wood storm door. To the east is a wide 1/1 wood window. A gallery spans the façade and features a concrete stairway flanked by brick knee walls, a wooden deck, brick pedestals that extend to the ground, wood lattice panels under the porch deck, and a plain balustrade. Battered box columns rest on 3 of the 4 pedestals and support the shed roof.
- a. Garage; Contributing
The 1-story, single-car, front-gabled frame garage has a concrete foundation, walls finished with asbestos cement shingles, and a paneled metal overhead door. It appears to be more than 50 years old.
410. 708 Monroe Street; Federal; circa 1870; Contributing (Photo 29)
Facing south, this 1½-story, side-gabled Federal style structure has painted brick walls and foundation. An interior end chimney is on the east end of the rear slope of the roof, which is trimmed with a brick denticulated entablature with cornice returns. A large dormer with pedimented gable roof, band of three 6/6 windows and vinyl-sided walls has been added to the front slope. The 3-bay façade has a central multi-panel door with 4 small lights and above the door is a single-light transom and a gabled hood supported by knee braces. The door opens onto a full-width concrete terrace with a plain iron railing. To each side of the entrance is a 4/4 wood window and they have painted wood or stone lintels and lug sills.
- a. Carport; Noncontributing
Opening onto the alley is a modern, 1-car carport with metal posts supporting a metal shed roof.
411. 709 Monroe Street; Colonial Revival influence; circa 1913; Contributing
This 1½-story, brick T-shaped structure rests on a coursed rock-faced stone foundation. The single-light basement windows are topped by brick radiating voussoirs and the walls are in a 6-course Flemish stretcher bond. The high cross-gabled roof is trimmed with a raking board and a pedimented gabled wall dormer is on the west side of the front-gabled wing and 2 are on the rear. Each dormer has two 1/1 windows and a tympanum clad with asphalt roofing shingles, and a brick chimney straddles the ridge of the roof of the western dormer of the rear elevation. The façade has a half-glazed paneled wood door topped by a single-light transom, and to the west is a wide 1/1 wood window. The openings throughout the house are segmental-arched with radiating voussoirs and the windows have wood lug sills. The door opens onto a 1-story, ¾-width gallery that has a wooden deck, plain wood balustrade, and Doric columns and half columns supporting a high hip roof. In the upper half story are two 1/1 windows, above which is a round ventilator. On the north wall of each of the side-gabled wings is a 1/1 window.

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- a. Garage; Contributing
The 1-story, 1-car, front-gabled frame garage has walls clad with cement asbestos shingles. On the south façade is a paneled wood overhead door. The garage appears to be more than 50 years old.
412. 711 Monroe Street; Colonial Revival; 1901; Contributing
Facing north, this 2½-story frame Colonial Revival house has a coursed rock-face stone foundation and weatherboard walls trimmed with corner boards and a wooden water table. Small hipped dormers are on the front and east slopes of the pyramidal roof and an interior brick chimney pierces the west slope. Each dormer has a 1/1 window and walls clad with asphalt roofing shingles. The asymmetrical 3-bay façade features a wide 1/1 wood window on the east end and the entrance and a small 6-light wood window are at the west end. The door appears to be a wood French door that has had the glass painted and there is a 12-light paneled wood storm door. A single-light transom is above the door, which opens onto a 1-story, ¾-width gallery with wooden deck, Doric columns and hipped roof. The second floor of the façade has three 1/1 windows. The windows on the façade are original while those on the side elevations are replacements.
413. 714 Monroe Street; Folk Victorian; circa 1900; Contributing (Photo 29)
Built circa 1900, this 1½-story frame Folk Victorian house has a coursed rock-faced stone foundation, vinyl-clad walls and a steeply pitched cross-gabled roof. The west bay of the façade has a ½-glazed paneled wood door topped by a single-light transom and in the east bay is a wide 1/1 window. Both have peaked lintels decorated with a sunburst pattern. The 1-story, ¾-width gallery has brick foundation piers, concrete stairway, wooden deck, turned wood posts with corner brackets, a ball-and-rod spindled frieze, balustrade with turned balusters and a shed roof. In the upper half story is a pair of 1/1 windows. The south wall of the side-gabled wing has a window on the first floor and a wall dormer above.
- a. Garage; Contributing
The 1-story, 1-car garage has a front-gabled roof with exposed rafter tails in the eaves. The walls are clad in weatherboard siding and the sliding door is made of vertical boards. It appears to be 50 years old.
414. 715 Monroe Street; Colonial Revival; circa 1900; Contributing
Situated on an elevated lot, this 1½-story frame Colonial Revival house has a coursed rock-faced stone foundation and beaded weatherboard siding trimmed with corner boards, a water table and plain frieze. The high hip roof has wide overhanging eaves, an intersecting cross gable on the east side slope and an interior brick chimney on the west. Hipped dormers are on the front and east slopes while a large shed dormer is on the west. The front dormer has a band of three 1/1 windows, with the center window being wider than the other 2, while the dormer on the east slope has a single 1/1 window and the west dormer has three 1/1 windows. In the center bay of the façade is a paneled wood door with oval light, and to its left is a pair of 1/1 windows and to the right is a single-light window. The east end of the front wall and the western bay are set back from the remainder of the wall. The gallery, which is inset under the main roof, has a wood deck, plain balustrade, Doric columns resting on stone pedestals that extend to the ground to form foundation piers, and under the deck between each pier is a framed wood lattice panel.
415. 720 Monroe Street; Craftsman; 1924; Contributing (Photo 29)
This 1½-story, front-gabled frame Craftsman bungalow has a scored concrete foundation and weatherboard walls. The front-gabled roof has wide overhanging eaves with exposed rafter tails and in the gable end are decorative knee braces. An interior brick chimney pierces the east slope of the roof. A paneled door is in the center bay of the façade and in the outer bays are wide double-hung windows with the upper sashes having muntins near the top rail and stiles while the lower sashes have a single light. The door opens onto a 1-story, ¾-width gallery with scored concrete foundation piers in-filled with

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wooden lattice panels, a central concrete stairway flanked by stucco knee walls, wooden deck, plain wood balustrade, 2 battered stucco pedestals at the top of the stairway and 2 at each corner that support groups of 4 slender posts that in turn support the hip roof. In the upper half story is a pair of windows.

- a. Carport; 1995; Noncontributing
Built in 1995, the 2-car carport has plain wood posts supporting a shed roof. An additional bay was added to the west end and features wrought iron posts supporting a metal roof.
 - b. Shed; Contributing
To the west of the carport is a shed that has walls clad with asbestos cement shingles and a shed roof. A 6-panel wood door is on the east façade. The shed appears to be more than 50 years old.
416. 721 Monroe Street; Queen Anne Free Classic; circa 1909; Contributing
Situated on a narrow elevated lot, this 2-story frame Queen Anne Free Classic style house has a cruciform-shaped plan. The coursed rock-faced stone foundation has beaded joints and single-light basement windows. The steeply pitched cross-gabled roof has wide overhanging eaves and cornice returns and a brick chimney straddles the ridge of the front-gabled wing. The walls are finished with beaded weatherboard siding and trimmed with wide corner boards and a water table. The gable ends of all 4 elevations are clad with scalloped, imbricated shingles, but the front gable end is further decorated with triangular sunburst panels placed directly above the cornice returns. In the gable end is a diamond-shaped ventilator. A door is in the façade's eastern bay, which is recessed, and a wide 1/1 window is in the western bay. The half-glazed, 3-panel wood door is topped by a single-light transom and opens onto a 1-story, single-bay recessed porch that has a wooden deck, plain wood balustrade, and a Doric column and half columns. A 1/1 window is in the second story.
- a. Garage; 1994; Noncontributing
The 1-story, front-gabled, frame, 2-car garage has a paneled metal overhead door opening onto the alley.
417. 725 Monroe Street; Pyramidal; circa 1907; Contributing
Facing north, this 2½-story, frame, Pyramidal-form house rests on a scored concrete foundation. The walls are finished with narrow, beaded weatherboard siding trimmed with wide corner boards and a water table. The roof has wide overhanging eaves trimmed with a frieze and on the front slope is a hipped dormer with a sliding window. Above the window are dentils and to each side is a raised panel. The house has an L-shaped plan, with a wing projecting from the south end of the east elevation. The entrance is in the west bay of the façade and a wide 1/1 wood window is in the east bay. The glazed wood door is topped by a single-light transom and trimmed with moldings having bullseye corner blocks. The door is protected by a high hipped awning trimmed with dentil moldings and supported by knee braces with ball-and-rod spindles. It opens onto a 1-bay stoop with wooden deck and balustrade having turned balusters. There are two 1/1 windows on the second floor. Windows have plain trim that is slightly shouldered and the lintels have molded caps. The house was built circa 1907 and is labeled as "Flats" on the 1909 Sanborn Insurance Map.
418. 727 Monroe Street; Minimal Craftsman; circa 1925; Contributing
Situated on an elevated corner lot, this 1½-story, side-gabled frame bungalow rests on a scored concrete foundation and has walls finished with weatherboard siding. The medium-pitched, side-gabled roof has wide overhanging eaves and on both slopes is a gabled dormer. The front dormer has a band of three 6/1 windows while the rear dormer has 2 and the walls of both are finished with vertical siding. A brick chimney with concrete cap straddles the roof ridge of the rear dormer. In the center bay of the façade is a 12-light paneled wood door to each side is a wide 8/1 window. The 1-story, full-width gallery has a

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wood deck, plain balustrade and brick piers that support the shed roof, which is trimmed with a basket-handle arched frieze. The central concrete stairway is flanked by brick knee walls with concrete copings and at the top of the stairway are 2 brick pedestals with concrete caps. The brick piers and pedestals extend to the ground and the area between is in-filled with framed wooden lattice panels.

- a. Garage; Contributing
The 1-car, front-gabled garage has novelty wood siding. The paneled metal overhead door is a replacement, but the windows on the south and east elevations are the original 4-light wood sash. The garage appears to be more than 50 years old.
419. 730 Monroe Street; Colonial Revival; circa 1865; Contributing
This 2-story painted brick Colonial Revival house has a pyramidal roof with wide overhanging eaves and 2 interior end painted brick chimneys on the west slope. In the east bay of the 3-bay façade is a multi-light glazed wood door with 12-light wood storm door and 3-light sidelights set above molded panels. A 10-light transom spans the opening. In the western 2 bays are 2/2 wood windows. Spanning the façade is a 1-story gallery with wood deck and Doric columns supporting a high hip roof. The 1909 Sanborn map shows the west half of the porch as being 1 story and the east half as 2 stories with a circular pavilion at the east end. The 1917 Sanborn map shows the entire porch as 1 story, still with the circular pavilion, and the 1929 map shows the porch in its present configuration. On the second floor of the façade are three 2/2 windows.
- a. Garage; circa 1923; Contributing
The 1-story, 1-car, painted brick garage has a paneled metal overhead door on the north façade.
- b. Carport; 2008; Noncontributing
Built in 2008, the carport has brick piers supporting a hip roof.
420. 732 Monroe Street; Colonial Revival; 1941; Contributing
Situated on an elevated tree-shaded corner lot, this 2-story, frame Colonial Revival house has a concrete foundation and a steeply-pitched, side-gabled roof. The walls are clad with vinyl siding and there is an exterior end brick chimney on the west elevation. On the façade the second floor projects over the first floor, creating a jetty. A central, 1-story gabled bay projects, creating an entrance vestibule that holds a 4-panel wood door with 4 arched lights along the top, and the frontispiece has fluted pilasters that support an entablature with denticulated frieze. The door opens directly onto a concrete stairway with plain metal handrails, and to each side of the door is a pair of 6/6 windows. The second floor has two 6/6 windows.
- a. Garage; 2007; Noncontributing
The 1-story, 2-car, side-gabled, frame garage has vinyl-sided walls and a paneled metal overhead door.
421. 801-803 Monroe Street; Greek Revival; circa 1860; Contributing (Photo 30)
Situated on a tree-shaded corner lot, this 1½-story, brick, side-gabled Greek Revival structure has a coursed rock-faced stone foundation and brick walls in a 7-course common bond. The side-gabled roof, which has wide overhanging eaves, is pierced by 4 interior end brick chimneys and shed roof dormers have been added to the front and rear slopes. The front dormer has 2 pairs of 4/1 windows while the rear dormer has two 4/1 windows, and both are clad with vinyl siding. The central 4-panel wood door is flanked by 3-light sidelights set above molded panels and the door is topped by a 6-light transom while each sidelight is topped by a single-light transom. To each side of the sidelights is a pilaster with molded capital. The door opens onto a 1-bay portico with brick foundation piers in-filled with lattice, a wooden

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stairway and deck, box columns and pilasters with molded bases and capitals, plain wood balustrade and a shed roof. To each side of the entrance are two 6/6 vinyl windows with stone lintels and lug sills.

a. Garage; Contributing

The 1-car, 1-story, frame, front-gabled garage has a concrete foundation and walls finished with asphalt Bricktex shingles. On the east façade is a paneled metal overhead door, a vertical-board man door is on the west elevation and a 4-light wood window is on the north. The garage appears to be 50 years old.

b. Shed; Noncontributing

The small shed has a concrete foundation, walls finished with sheets of vertical board paneling and a shed roof. A vertical-board man door is on the east elevation. The shed does not appear to be historic.

422. 802 Monroe Street; Queen Anne; 1893; Contributing

Located on a large tree-shaded corner lot, this 1½-story, brick Queen Anne style house has a pyramidal slate roof that has an intersecting cross gable on each of the 4 slopes. The front gable is adorned with bargeboard that is scalloped and decorated with spindlework and moldings, while the east gable has unscalloped bargeboard decorated with moldings. Hipped dormers finished with fish scale shingles are on the front slope and on each slope of the rear gabled wing, and a shed dormer is on the west slope of the front gabled wing. The front dormer has paired leaded glass windows, while the dormers on the rear gabled wing have 2/1 windows (the east dormer has paired windows while the west has a single window). An exterior end brick chimney is centered on the front wall of the shed dormer, and to each side is a window. Another brick chimney straddles the roof ridge of the rear gabled wing to the south of the dormers. The house has a coursed rock-faced stone foundation and the brick walls are in a running bond. The center bay of the L-shaped façade holds a paneled-and-glazed wood door topped by a single-light transom. A wooden screen door with spindles and brackets is at the entrance, which is set within a segmental-arched opening with incised wood panel, and there are floor-length louvered wood blinds. To the east is a double-hung, stained glass window set within a segmental-arched opening with incised panel. The windows have stone lug sills. The door opens onto a 2-bay gallery that has a concrete deck; chamfered posts with jigsaw spandrels; a delicate, lacy wrought iron railing; and shed roof with end walls finished with fish scale shingles. On the first floor of the front-gabled bay is a round-arched opening with a large single-light window flanked by shorter single-light sidelights, and above the window and sidelights are stained glass transoms. The mullions between the window and sidelights have fluted pilasters with plinth blocks and applied bullseye and raised panel moldings, and the transom bars have applied scalloped moldings. The opening is topped by a round-arched brick hood mold with rock-faced stone spring blocks, which are carved into a bullseye at the outer ends. A terra cotta belt course is at sill level of the first floor of the front-gabled wing. In the upper half story is a tripartite window with three 1/1 windows separated by fluted mullions with plinth blocks at the bottom and top and those on the top have 3 small globular moldings.

a. Outbuilding; pre-1917; Contributing

At the northwest corner of the lot is a 1-story, frame, gabled structure that has board-and-batten walls and a slate roof, and bargeboard is in the gable ends. This may be the same structure shown on the 1917-1949 Sanborn maps (no earlier maps cover this block). On the first floor of the east elevation is a 6-panel wood man door and on the north elevation is an opening covered with a vertical board shutter.

b. Garage; Contributing

The garage appears to have been built in 2 phases. The western portion has board-and-batten siding and along the south elevation is a gallery inset under the main roof. The gallery has posts with ornate jigsaw corner brackets and a balustrade with jigsaw balusters. On the north elevation are 2 short 1/1

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windows with peaked lintels and louvered wood blinds. A 1-car garage is attached to the eastern end of the building and it has narrow weatherboard siding. The gable roof is continuous over both sections, and bargeboard trims the gables and eaves and a louvered cupola topped by a weathervane straddles the ridge of the slate roof. A paneled wood overhead door is on the east façade. This structure is not shown on the 1947 Sanborn maps but appears to be more than 50 years old.

423. 813 Monroe Street; Minimal Craftsman; circa 1931; Contributing (Photo 30)

Facing north, this 1½-story, side-gabled brick bungalow rests on a scored concrete foundation pierced by 3-light wood windows. The textured brick walls are in a running bond, except the first course above the foundation is a solid course. All openings have flat jack arches and cast concrete sills. The steeply-pitched roof has wide overhanging eaves and stained bead board soffits. An interior brick chimney with concrete cap pierces the rear slope and on both slopes is a gabled dormer that has a band of three 1/1 windows, walls clad with asphalt roofing shingles, and soffits finished with stained bead board. In the eastern bay of the façade is a glazed wood door topped by a single-light transom, and to either side is an art glass sidelight set above a stained wood panel and topped by a single-light transom. To the west is a band of three 1/1 wood windows. The full-width gallery has a scored concrete foundation and battered brick piers that extend to the ground. The piers have concrete capitals and support the hip roof trimmed with a basket-handle arched frieze. The gallery has a concrete deck and stairway flanked by brick knee walls, brick pedestals at the top of the stairway, pierced brick railing, and stained bead board ceiling.

a. Garage; Noncontributing

The 1-story, 1-car, frame, front-gabled garage has a concrete foundation, vertical board siding that was installed in 1979, and a paneled wood overhead door. The garage does not appear to be historic.

424. 815 Monroe Street; Bungalow; circa 1929; Contributing (Photo 30)

This 1½-story, front-gabled brick bungalow has a low concrete foundation and textured brick walls in a running bond. The roof has wide overhanging eaves and the west slope is pierced by 2 exterior end brick chimneys with tall smoke stacks. The 4-bay façade has, from left to right, a pair of 1/1 windows, a single 1/1 window, a glazed wood door with 3 vertical lights, and another window. The windows, which appear to be replacements, have cast stone lug sills and jack arches. The eastern 3 bays are protected by a gabled portico with concrete stairway flanked by brick knee walls, concrete deck and brick piers supporting the gable roof. The gable end has been clad with vinyl siding and the porch deck extends the full width of the house, creating a terrace at the easternmost bay. Both the terrace and porch have brick railings with concrete copings. In the upper half story is a band of three 3/1 windows.

a. Garage; Noncontributing

The 1-story, 1-car, frame front-gabled garage has a concrete foundation, walls finished with Dutch lap vinyl siding and a paneled metal overhead door. It appears to be modern.

425. 816 Monroe Street; Colonial Revival; circa 1929; Contributing

Built circa 1929, this 2½-story, side-gabled, frame Colonial Revival house has a concrete foundation pierced by 3-light windows and the walls are clad with vinyl siding. The roof has wide overhanging eaves and cornice returns and a brick chimney with concrete cap straddles the ridge. The westernmost bay of the 3-bay façade has a half-glazed wood door with 9 lights and it is topped by a 4-light fanlight. The door opens onto a concrete stoop protected by a round-arched awning supported by scroll brackets. To the east are two 6/1 vinyl replacement windows and on the second floor are three 6/1 windows.

a. Garage; 1980; Noncontributing

The 1-story, 2-car, front-gabled frame garage has walls finished with sheets of vertical board siding.

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426. 817 Monroe Street; Dutch Colonial Revival; circa 1913; Contributing (Photo 30)
Resting on a scored concrete foundation, this 2-story frame Dutch Colonial Revival style structure has walls clad with narrow weatherboard siding. The front-gambrel roof, which has wide overhanging eaves, is trimmed with a wide fascia and cornice returns. On the upper west slope is an interior brick chimney and on the lower east and west slopes are shed dormers that have two 1/1 windows and walls clad with asphalt roofing shingles. The façade has a wide 1/1 window in the east bay and to the west is a half-glazed wood door topped by a single-light transom. The openings throughout the house are trimmed with plain surrounds having slightly eared lintels with molded caps and the windows appear to be replacement sash. The 1-story, 3/4-width gallery has a wooden deck, cast concrete pedestals that extend to the ground, wooden lattice panels under the deck, battered box columns resting on the corner pedestals, a shed roof, and a plain wood balustrade. In the upper story are two 1/1 windows and above is a diamond-shaped ventilator.
- a. Garage; Contributing
The 1-story, 1-car, frame front-gabled garage has a vertical board wainscot and stucco walls. A replacement metal overhead door is on the south façade.
427. 819 Monroe Street; Bungalow with Craftsman detailing; circa 1930; Contributing
This 1½-story, front-gabled, brick bungalow rests on a concrete foundation that is pierced by 3-light windows topped by flat brick jack arches. The brick walls are in a running bond and there are cast stone accents. Exposed rafter tails are in the eaves, an interior brick chimney with concrete cap is on the east slope and an interior end chimney is on the west side. The center bay of the façade has a glazed wood door with 3 vertical lights and to each side is a 3/1 wood window. The windows and doors on the façade have cast stone sills, and the flat brick jack arches have cast stone blocks at each end. The 1-story, 3/4-width gallery has a concrete deck; concrete stairway flanked by brick knee walls with concrete copings and plain cast stone ornaments on the front; brick pedestals at the top of the stair; and brick piers and pilasters supporting a hip roof. The pedestals and piers have concrete capitals and plain cast stone ornaments, and the plain brick railing has a concrete coping, concrete spouts on the front and diamond-shaped ornaments on the east and west railings. In the upper half story is a pair of 3/1 wood windows.
- a. Garage; circa 1938; Contributing
The 1-story, 1-car, gabled, frame garage has board-and-batten walls and paired vertical bead board doors.
428. 820 Monroe Street, Dr. Benjamin and Mildred Rogers House; Greek Revival; circa 1856 and 1866; Contributing (Photo 31)
This 2-story painted brick Greek Revival style structure is crowned by a truncated hip roof topped by an ornate cast iron railing and trimmed with a plain frieze. Two interior end brick chimneys are on the east slope and 2 are on the west slope of the roof of the rear ell. In the west bay of the 3-bay façade is a 4-panel wood door (the upper 2 panels appear to be etched glass). To each side is an etched glass sidelight set above a paneled apron and transoms are above the door and sidelights. The 1-bay portico has fluted Corinthian columns and pilasters supporting a flat roof trimmed with an entablature with denticulated frieze and the roof, which forms a balcony, is enclosed with an ornate cast iron railing. To the right are two 6/6 wood windows and the windows on the façade and east elevation have peaked stone lintels, stone lug sills and louvered wooden blinds. Opening onto the second floor balcony is a multi-light window set above jib doors and floor-length louvered wood shutters frame the opening. To the right are two 6/6 wood windows. On the east elevation are four 6/6 windows on each floor. According to information in the St. Charles County Historical Society's address file, the rear wing was built in 1856 and in 1866 the front section was added. The 2-story brick rear wing extends from the west half of the rear elevation and originally had a 2-tiered porch on the east elevation, but the upper porch has been in-filled. The

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southernmost bay of the lower level of the gallery has been enclosed, but the remainder has a wood deck, box columns with molded capitals and a plain wood balustrade. In 2004 a 1-story, 2-car, side-gabled garage was attached to the northwest corner of the rear wing. The house was built by Dr. Benjamin William Rogers, who relocated from Virginia with his wife Mildred and slaves. Dr. Rogers came to St. Charles in 1856 to fill the position of house physician for Lindenwood College.

429. 822 Monroe Street; Craftsman; 1926; Contributing (Photo 31)

Facing south, this 1½-story, side-gabled brick bungalow has a concrete foundation pierced by 3-light windows and the walls are in a running bond. On the façade the lower 3 courses are white glazed bricks, which form a baseboard for the porch. An exterior end brick chimney with cast stone accents is on the east elevation. The roof has wide overhanging eaves with exposed rafter tails and knee braces in the gable ends and on the front slope is a gabled dormer with two 1/1 windows and vinyl-sided walls. The central bay has a 2/3-glazed door with beveled glass and it is topped by a 4-light transom. To each side is a 4/1 wood window with cast stone sill. Spanning the façade is a gallery that has a concrete stairway flanked by brick knee walls with S-shaped concrete copings and white brick baseboards on the stair side, concrete deck, brick half-wall railings with concrete copings, battered brick piers with stucco panels, brick pilasters, and shed roof with Tudor-arched stucco frieze. The east elevation has small leaded glass windows to each side of the exterior end chimney and a box bay. In the upper half story is a 3/1 window.

a. Garage; 2001; Noncontributing

The 1-story, front-gabled, frame 2-car garage has vinyl-sided walls and a paneled metal overhead door.

430. 823 Monroe Street; Vacant Lot; Contributing Site

This 40'x120' lot is elevated above the public sidewalk that spans the front property line. Tall shrubs are along the front of the property and trees are along the side lot lines. An alley spans the rear and there are no buildings. The Sanborn maps show that this was historically a vacant lot; therefore, it is contributing.

431. 824 Monroe Street; Colonial Revival; 1916; Contributing (Photo 31)

This 2-story frame Colonial Revival house has a rusticated concrete block foundation, vinyl-clad walls and a high hip roof with wide overhanging eaves. A hipped dormer with paired ventilators rests on the front slope, an interior end brick chimney pierces the west slope and another straddles the ridge. The east bay of the façade has a glazed wood door flanked by single-light sidelights and a single-light transom spans the opening. To the west is a 1/1 window. The windows appear to be replacements, but the house retains its original front door and stained and leaded glass windows. The 1-story, ¾-width gallery has rusticated concrete foundation piers in-filled with wooden lattice panels, a wide wooden stair and deck, plain wood balustrade and Doric columns supporting a high hip roof. The second floor has two 1/1 windows. On the first floor of the west elevation are 2 small leaded glass windows and a box bay with band of three 1/1 windows and hip roof and the second floor has a 1/1 window and paired 1/1 windows. The house is contributing since it retains its front door, sidelights and transom; stained and leaded glass windows; and gallery with its original details.

a. Garage; Noncontributing

The detached 1-story, 2-car, front-gabled garage is clad with vinyl siding. The paneled metal overhead door is on the north elevation. The garage does not appear to be historic.

432. 830 Monroe Street; American Foursquare with Craftsman influence; circa 1923; Contributing

Located on a corner lot, this 2½-story masonry American Foursquare has a brick foundation with brick water table. The single-light basement windows are set within segmental-arched openings with radiating voussoirs and cast stone sills. The pyramidal roof has wide overhanging eaves and on the front slope is a

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hipped dormer with an 8-light wood window. An interior end chimney is on the west slope and another is on the rear slope. The brick walls, which are in a running bond, extend from the foundation to the sills of the second floor windows, but the walls above are stucco. In the eastern bay of the 2-bay façade is a Craftsman style paneled wood door with 8 small lights at the top. The door opens onto a 1-story, $\frac{3}{4}$ -width gallery, but the west bay is enclosed with sheet glass. The 1929 and 1947 Sanborn maps show the west bay as enclosed, but a circa 1940s photograph in the collection of the St. Charles County Historical Society shows that the windows had been casements. The porch has a concrete stairway with brick pavers along the edge of each step and the stairway is flanked by stucco knee walls with brick pedestals at the south end. Brick piers, which extend from the ground to the hip roof, have cast stone capitals and the railing is stucco. In the west bay is the sun porch, which has a 3-light picture window set above a stucco half wall topped by bricks, and the side walls of the porch enclosure have 2-light windows above matching half walls. Two pairs of 1/1 windows are in the second floor.

a. Shed; Contributing

The small front-gabled frame shed has weatherboard siding. A vertical board door and a window are on the south façade, but there are no openings on the west or north elevations.

433. 831 Monroe Street; Tudor and Colonial Revival influences; 1928; Contributing

This $1\frac{1}{2}$ -story brick house has a steeply-pitched, side-gabled roof, concrete foundation and textured brick walls in a running bond, except immediately above the foundation is a soldier course. The house, which displays both Tudor Revival and Colonial Revival influences, is distinguished by its central 1-bay projecting gabled entry wing and its large gabled wall dormer directly above. The main roof and the roofs of the dormer and entry wing have cornice returns, and there is a straddle ridge chimney and an exterior end chimney on the west side. The round-arched vertical board door has an opening filled with leaded glass in a diamond pattern and the door has large iron hinges. The opening is capped by radiating voussoirs, above which is a diamond-shaped cast stone ornament, and at the doorway is a semicircular stairway of concrete and brick. Each of the side walls of the projecting entry bay has a small casement window of diamond-patterned leaded glass. In the outer bays of the 3-bay façade are paired 9/1 wood windows and above the entrance is a wide brick wall dormer with band of three 9/1 wood windows. The windows have cast stone sills and flat jack arches with cast stone keystones. A narrow rectangular ventilator with cast stone sill is in the gable ends of the house and dormer.

a. Garage; 1987; Noncontributing

The 1-story, 2-car, frame front-gabled garage has a paneled metal overhead door on the south façade.

434. 930 Monroe Street; Craftsman; circa 1926; Contributing

This 1-story, front-gabled bungalow rests on a smooth, scored stucco foundation and the walls are finished with textured stucco. Exposed rafter tails are in the wide overhanging eaves and in the gable end are knee braces. A brick chimney straddles the ridge of the roof and a brick exterior end chimney pierces the east slope. A replacement door with small leaded glass light and single-light transom is in the center bay of the façade and to each side is a 1/1 window. The house is distinguished by its gabled porch, which spans the eastern 2 bays and features decorative half-timbering, knee braces and a 4-light window in the gable end. The porch has a wooden stair at the east side; wooden deck; smooth, scored stucco pedestals that extend to the ground and also support battered, textured box columns; wood balustrade with balusters arranged in groups of 3; and a gable roof with Tudor-arched frieze. On the east elevation are paired casement windows to each side of the exterior end chimney and 2 pairs of 1/1 windows. The front-gabled, frame garage, which appears to be attached to the northeast corner of the house, is finished with vinyl siding and has a paneled metal overhead door.

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435. 1002 Monroe Street; Colonial Revival influence; circa 1913; Contributing
Facing south, this 1-story frame house rests on a rusticated concrete block foundation and the walls are finished with weatherboard siding. The pyramidal roof, which has wide overhanging eaves, is trimmed with a plain frieze and the east slope is pierced by an interior end brick chimney. A 2-bay recessed porch is at the southeast corner and has a wooden deck, Doric columns and a plain wood balustrade. The recessed porch gives the 3-bay façade an L-shape, and there is a 1/1 window in the western bay and the entrance and another 1/1 window in the recessed eastern 2 bays. Windows are replacements. The 2/3-glazed wood door has muntins near the edge of the glazing and the door is topped by a single-light transom. Openings have plain, slightly eared moldings.
- a. Garage; Contributing
The 1½-story, front-gabled, 2-car garage has walls finished with vertical board siding, except the west elevation is clad in Bricktex asphalt siding. On the north façade are 2 paneled wood overhead doors. The garage appears to be more than 50 years old.
436. 1005 Monroe Street; Contributing Site
This flat lot is located at the southwest corner of Monroe and Tenth Streets. A public sidewalk extends along the Monroe Street frontage but there is not one along Tenth Street. There are no buildings. The Sanborn Insurance Maps show that this was historically a vacant lot.
437. 1008 Monroe Street; Colonial Revival influence; circa 1917; Contributing
Nearly identical to 1002 Monroe Street, this 1-story frame house has a pyramidal roof with wide overhanging eaves and an interior brick chimney is on the west slope. The rusticated concrete block foundation is pierced by single-light basement windows and the walls are finished with vinyl siding. The 2-bay recessed porch at the southeast corner has a wooden deck, Doric columns and a plain balustrade. There is a 1/1 window in the western bay and the entrance and another 1/1 window are in the recessed eastern 2 bays. The half-glazed wood door has 9 lights and the transom has been enclosed. The windows appear to be replacements.
- a. Garage; 1989; Noncontributing
The 1-story, 1-car, front-gabled frame garage has a metal paneled-and-glazed overhead door.
438. 1012 Monroe Street; Colonial Revival influence; 1926; Noncontributing
This 1½-story frame Gable Front house has a concrete foundation and vinyl-clad walls. A brick chimney straddles the ridge of the roof, which has wide overhanging eaves. The 3-bay façade has a central multi-light wood door flanked by paired 3/1 wood windows. Inset under the main roof of the house, the full-width gallery has concrete foundation piers in-filled with framed wooden lattice panels, wooden deck, vinyl fluted box columns and plain vinyl balustrade. In the upper half story is a small 3-light window. The house is noncontributing due to the vinyl siding and the porch's vinyl replacement features.
- a. Garage; Noncontributing
The 1-story, 1-car, front-gabled frame garage has a concrete foundation and vinyl-clad walls. The paneled metal overhead door is on the north elevation. The garage is not historic.
439. 1013 Monroe Street; Ranch; 1954; Noncontributing
Built in 1954, this 1-story, side-gabled, frame Ranch house has a concrete foundation and vinyl-clad walls. An interior brick chimney pierces the rear slope of the low-pitched roof. The 3-bay façade has, from east to west, a tripartite window (a large fixed window flanked by 1/1 windows), an un-paneled wood door with diamond-shaped light and a 1/1 window. Windows are replacements. The 1-bay portico

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has a concrete deck and wrought iron posts supporting the shed roof. The home is noncontributing due to the vinyl siding and replacement windows.

- a. Garage; circa 1954; Contributing
The 1-story, 1-car, front-gabled garage has walls finished with asbestos cement shingles. On the south façade is a paneled metal overhead door. The garage appears to be contemporary with the house.
440. 1015 Monroe Street; Bungalow; circa 1936; Contributing
Facing north, this 1½-story, front-gabled brick bungalow rests on a scored concrete foundation. The variegated bricks are in a running bond, but the first course above the foundation is a soldier course of Roman bricks. The roof has wide overhanging eaves and the west slope is pierced by an interior brick chimney. The 3-bay façade has a central glazed wood door (the muntins are arranged around the perimeter of the glass) flanked by 1/1 windows that appear to be replacements and the openings have brick sills and jack arches. The western 2 bays are protected by a gabled portico with concrete stairway flanked by brick knee walls, concrete deck and brick piers supporting the gable roof. The deck extends the full width of the house, creating a terrace at the easternmost bay, and both the terrace and porch have pierced brick railings with concrete copings. The gable end of the porch is clad with asphalt shingles and in the upper half story of the house is a single-light window.
- a. Garage; Noncontributing
At the rear of the lot is a detached 1-story, 2-car, front-gabled frame garage that was built in 2006.
441. 1018 Monroe Street; Pyramidal; circa 1926; Contributing
This 1-story frame house rests on a concrete foundation and the walls are finished with cement asbestos shingles. The pyramidal roof has deep eaves and the east slope is pierced by an interior brick chimney. The 3-bay façade has a central glazed wood door with muntins arranged near the perimeter of the glass. The door opens onto a 1-bay portico with a concrete deck and stair, iron railing, and wrought iron posts supporting a hip roof. To each side of the door is a 5/1 wood window. The south end of the east elevation has 2 small art glass casement windows and to the north is a hanging box bay with a window.
- a. Garage; Contributing
The 1-story, 1-car, front-gabled frame garage has walls that are finished with asphalt Bricktex siding. A paneled metal overhead door is on the north façade. The garage appears to be more than 50 years old.
442. 1020 Monroe Street; Gable Front; circa 1926; Contributing
Built circa 1926, this house is a 1-story, front-gabled frame structure, but sometime after 1947 a side-gabled wing was added to the west elevation, creating an irregular plan. The foundation is concrete and the walls are finished with cement asbestos shingles. The front-gabled roof has wide overhanging eaves and an interior brick chimney on the west slope and the side-gabled addition has an exterior end chimney on the west elevation. A character-defining feature of the house is the 1-bay recessed porch at the southeast corner. It has a concrete deck, plain iron railing, and wrought iron posts. A photograph in the address file of the St. Charles County Historical Society shows the porch historically had a battered box column. The 2-bay façade has two 1/1 windows, with the 1 in the east bay overlooking the recessed porch. The entrance, which is located on the east wall of the recessed porch, is a 1/3-glazed paneled wood door with 4-light wood storm door. The side-gabled addition has a pair of 1/1 windows on the south façade.
- a. Garage; Noncontributing
The 1-story, 1-car, front-gabled frame garage appears to be less than 50 years old.

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443. 1021 Monroe Street; Pyramidal; circa 1957; Contributing

Located on an elevated lot, this 1-story brick house has a concrete foundation and pyramidal roof with deep eaves and an interior brick chimney on the east slope. In the center bay of the 3-bay façade is a multi-panel wood door with 4 small lights in 1 of the panels and the door opens onto a 1-bay portico with concrete deck and wrought iron railings supporting a hip roof. To the east of the entrance is a pair of 1/1 windows while to the west is a single 1/1 window. The windows have cast stone lug sills.

a. Garage; Noncontributing

The 1-story, 2-car frame garage with pyramidal roof was built in 1999 and is noncontributing.

444. 1025 Monroe Street; Minimal Traditional; 1950; Contributing

This 1-story, Minimal Traditional house has a concrete foundation and walls of variegated bricks in a running bond pattern. It is L-shaped, with a side-gabled roof intersected by a front-gabled wing that extends from the east end. The 3-bay façade has an 8/8 vinyl window in the eastern bay and to the west is a 6-panel wood door and a tripartite window (a central single-light picture window flanked by 4/4 windows). Windows throughout the house are replacements and have brick sills. Spanning the western 2 bays is a gallery with concrete deck, plain posts in-filled with crosspieces and a scalloped wood frieze. The west elevation has an exterior end brick chimney on the north end and two 6/6 windows.

a. Garage; circa 1950; Contributing

The 1-car, front-gabled garage has brick walls in a running bond and gable ends clad with weatherboard siding. On the façade is a paneled-and-glazed wood overhead door.

445. 1027 Monroe Street; Bungalow; 1927; Contributing

Built in 1927, this 1½-story, side-gabled frame bungalow rests on a concrete foundation pierced by 3-light wood windows. The walls are finished with cement asbestos shingles and the roof has wide overhanging eaves. An interior brick chimney is on the rear slope while on the front slope is a large gabled dormer that has a band of three 3/1 wood windows, walls finished with asphalt roofing shingles and a diamond-shaped ventilator. The façade has a central glazed wood door with 3 vertical lights and to each side is a 4/1 wood window. Spanning the 3 openings is a ¾-width gallery that has brick piers supporting a shed roof, a concrete stairway flanked by brick knee walls with concrete copings and 2 brick pedestals at the top of the stairway. The piers and pedestals extend to the ground, but the remainder of the foundation is concrete. A pierced brick balustrade encloses the gallery.

WASHINGTON STREET

446. 300 Washington Street; Colonial Revival; circa 1867; Contributing

Built circa 1867 and historically addressed as 201 North Third Street, the house's primary façade faces Third Street, but a secondary entry in a 1984 addition faces Washington. The 2-story brick house has a gable-on-hip roof trimmed with decorative brick corbelling and a large brick interior chimney is on the south slope. The Third Street façade is divided into 2 bays, with the south bay being wider and projecting slightly. The south bay has paired 8/8 windows on the second floor above a bowed, multi-paned bay window, which was probably a 1917-1929 alteration, as was the pedimented doorway in the north bay, which updated the stylistic details of what probably had been an Italianate design to the Colonial Revival style. This doorway has simple pilasters supporting the broken pediment and a fanlight above the wood paneled door. The upper half of the door has 3 shoulder-arched lights and there is a matching fanlight and a wooden storm door. The concrete stoop has iron railings. Above the doorway is a 6/6 wood window.

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447. 411 Washington Street; Cape Cod; circa 1956; Noncontributing
This simple, 1½-story, side-gabled frame Cape Cod house has a poured concrete foundation and vinyl-clad walls. A brick interior chimney is on the rear slope of the roof. Simple pilasters support the entablature surrounding the front door, which is located in the center bay of the façade. To the west are paired 1/1 windows and to the east is a single 1/1 window. The windows appear to be replacements. Since the house has been clad in vinyl siding and the windows replaced, it is counted as noncontributing.
448. 547 Washington Street, St. John's A.M.E. Church; Gable Front; 1872; Contributing (Photo 32)
St. John's A.M.E. Church is a brick, 1x4 bay building with a coursed rock-faced stone foundation and a steeply-pitched, front-gabled roof. The doors and windows, which are set within round-arched openings, were replaced in the 1990s. The façade features paired wood doors with 3 vertical panels and above the doors is a stained glass fanlight topped by a brick hood mold. A historic photograph shows that the original doors had 2 panels, with the upper panel being arched, and the fanlight was in a rosette pattern. In the gable end is an octagonal ventilator set within a round opening that originally held a rosette window. The side elevations have 4 bays delineated by brick piers, and each bay holds a 2/2 window topped by a 4-light fanlight. The original windows were round-arched. The congregation was established in 1855 and originally worshipped in the African Church building located at 554 Madison Street (NR 11/21/80), but by 1872 it had outgrown the building and constructed this structure, which has continuously served as a religious and social center for the city's African American community.
449. 557 Washington Street, Mary A. Mowatt House and School; Gothic Revival influence; 1881; Contributing
Situated on an elevated lot, this 1½-story, front-gabled, 7-course common bond brick building has a coursed rock-faced stone foundation. The gable end is trimmed with scalloped bargeboard with a drop pendant at the peak and a brick chimney straddles the roof ridge. In the western bay of the 3-bay façade is a half-glazed door with 9 lights over 2 vertical panels, while 1/1 windows are in the other 2 bays. The 2 windows are set in low segmental arched openings and have what appear to be painted wood lug sills and lintels. The 1-bay stoop is protected by a shed awning supported by knee braces (likely added in the 1920s or 1930s). In the upper half story is a pair of 1/1 windows set within a flat-topped opening, and these windows share a brick sill. The house was built in 1881 for Miss Mary A. Mowatt, who lived on the first floor and operated a private school for boys and girls on the second floor until her death in 1904.
- a. Garage; Noncontributing
The 2-car, front-gabled frame garage has walls finished with vertical-board siding. Two paneled-and-glazed overhead doors are on the east façade. The garage appears to be less than 50 years old.
450. 558 Washington Street; Gable-Front-and-Wing; circa 1893; Contributing
This 1½-story, gable-front-and-wing form house has a coursed rock-faced stone foundation and vinyl-clad walls. A brick chimney straddles the ridge of the side-gabled roof. The first floor of the 4-bay façade has two 1/1 wood windows in the western bays, which are in the front-gabled wing, and a half-glazed, paneled wood door and 1/1 window in the side-gabled wing. The door opens onto a 2-bay gallery that spans the side-gabled wing and has a concrete deck, balustrade with turned balusters, and box columns and pilasters supporting a low shed roof. Another half-glazed wood door opens onto the porch from the east wall of the front-gabled wing. In the upper half story is a 1/1 wood window.
- a. Garage; circa 1923; Contributing
The 1-story, front-gabled frame garage has paired 6-light wood windows and an overhead door on the south façade. The garage appears to have been constructed between 1917 and 1929 and is contributing.

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451. 601 Washington Street; Vacant Lot; Noncontributing Site
Located at the southwest corner of Washington and Sixth Streets, this 103'x110' lot has been paved with asphalt to provide parking for Baue Funeral Home, located directly south on Jefferson Street. This lot historically served as the service yard for Dr. Ludwell Powell's house at 608 Jefferson Street. The Sanborn Insurance Maps show that a couple of outbuildings for the house, which was built in 1838, were located here, but they have been demolished. Therefore, the lot is noncontributing.
452. 611 Washington Street; Bungalow; circa 1956; Contributing
This 1½-story brick bungalow has a concrete foundation and high side-gabled roof with wide overhanging eaves. On the front slope is a large shed dormer that has 2 pairs of 1/1 windows, a brick front wall and vinyl-clad side walls. An exterior end chimney with corbelled cap is on the east elevation. The variegated brick walls are in a running bond and a soldier course is directly above the foundation. The façade has a central paneled-and-glazed door with an 8-light wood storm door and to the right is a 1/1 window while to the left is a pair. The windows appear to be replacements and have brick sills. The ¾-width gallery has a concrete foundation and deck, concrete stairs flanked by stepped brick knee walls, and brick piers supporting a shed roof. At the top of the stairs are brick pedestals and the porch railing is a brick knee wall.
453. 615 Washington Street; Ranch; 1956; Noncontributing
Situated on an elevated lot, this 1-story frame Ranch house has a side-gabled wing and a projecting front-gabled wing at the east end. The foundation is concrete, the walls are clad with Dutch-lap vinyl siding, and the front gable end is finished with vinyl fish scale shingles. The area around the entrance is clad with rubble stone. The 4-bay façade has a 6/6 window in the front-gabled wing and in the side-gabled wing are a half-glazed wood door with leaded glass light; a tripartite window with a wide, single-light fixed window flanked by narrow windows; and a 6/6 window. The door opens onto a 1-bay concrete stoop. It is noncontributing due to the vinyl siding and shingles and replacement windows.
454. 616 Washington Street, Virgil and Maggie Owen House; Queen Anne Free Classic; Virgil Owen; circa 1905; Contributing
This 2½-story frame house has a hipped roof with intersecting front gable and wide overhanging eaves trimmed with a frieze. An interior end brick chimney pierces the east slope and to each side of it is a hipped dormer with a 1/1 window and battered walls clad with roofing shingles. Built in 1986, a large shed dormer with 2 pairs of 1/1 windows and walls clad with lapped siding is on the west slope. The walls of the house are finished with novelty wood siding and trimmed with a wide wood water table and pilastered corner boards. In the western bay of the first floor of the façade is a leaded glass, half-glazed, 2-panel door and to the right, in the front-gabled wing, is a cottage window that has a leaded glass transom. The 1-story, ¾-width gallery has a wood deck and stair, vinyl balustrade with "turned" balusters, and fluted vinyl columns supporting a high hip roof. On the second floor are three 6/6 replacement windows. The pedimented front gable has a sawn gable ornament. The tympanum is clad in roofing shingles and there is a diamond-shaped opening filled with 9 diamond-shaped panes of various colors. The house was built about 1905 by Virgil Owen, who was a contractor and builder. He lived here with his wife, Maggie.
- a. Garage; Noncontributing
The 1-story, front-gabled, 2-car garage has a concrete foundation, walls finished with vertical board siding and a paneled metal overhead door. The garage appears to be less than 50 years old.

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455. 619 Washington Street; Ranch; circa 1952; Noncontributing
Facing north, this 1-story frame Ranch house rests on a concrete foundation and has walls clad with vinyl siding. The rear slope of the low side-gabled roof is pierced by an interior chimney. On the 4-bay façade are three 6/6 replacement windows and in the second bay from the east is a paneled door that opens onto a shed-roofed porch. The porch spans the easternmost 2 bays and has a concrete deck, plain wood posts and a wrought iron railing. Extending from the east end of the house is a 1-car garage wing that has a slightly lower side-gabled roof and a paneled metal overhead door on the north façade. The house is noncontributing due to the installation of vinyl siding and replacement of the windows.
456. 622 Washington Street; Gable-Front-and-Wing; 1902; Contributing
Situated on an elevated lot, this 1½-story, brick, gable-front-and-wing form house rests on a coursed rock-faced stone foundation. The shallow eave overhang is trimmed with an elaborate crenellated brick cornice. A brick chimney straddles the ridge of the side-gabled roof and gabled dormers are on the front slope of the side-gabled wing and on each slope of the front-gabled wing. Each dormer has a 1/1 window flanked by fluted pilasters supporting a pediment and in the tympanum is a sunburst ornament. A shed dormer with 1/1 window has been added to the north end of the west slope of the front-gabled wing. The façade's brick walls are in a running bond, while the other elevations are in a 6-course common bond. The windows and doors are set within low segmental-arched openings topped by a double row of radiating voussoirs. The first floor has two 1/1 windows in the front-gabled wing and in the side-gabled wing are a half-glazed paneled wood door with a single-light transom and a window. The windows are replacements. The 2-bay gallery has a concrete deck, wrought iron railing, and wrought iron posts supporting a shed roof. On the east wall of the projecting wing is a matching door that opens onto the gallery and in the upper half story is a 1/1 window.
- a. Garage; 1986; Noncontributing
The 2-car, front-gabled garage has vinyl-clad walls and a paneled-and-glazed metal overhead door.
457. 625 Washington Street; Minimal Traditional; 1948; Contributing
This 1½-story, side-gabled Minimal Traditional house rests on a scored concrete foundation. The brick walls are in a running bond, except immediately above the foundation is a soldier course. The entrance, which is a vertical-board door with an 8-light paneled wood storm door, is in the second bay from the east end of the 4-bay façade. The other bays hold 6/6 wood windows with brick sills and flat jack arches, and between the 2 western windows is an exterior end brick chimney with corbelled cap that pierces the gable roof of the 2-bay gallery. The gallery has a concrete stairway and deck, wrought iron railing and posts and gable end clad with lapped siding.
- a. Garage; 1988; Noncontributing
The 1-story, 2-car, front-gabled brick garage has a paneled metal overhead door that opens onto Seventh Street. The gable end is clad with lapped siding.
458. 628 Washington Street; Gable-Front-and-Wing; George Ehlmann, attributed; 1901; Contributing
Located on a corner lot, this 1½-story, brick gable-front-and-wing form structure has a coursed rock-faced stone foundation with 2-light basement windows. The brick walls are in a running bond on the façade, but the other elevations are in a 6-course Flemish stretcher bond. An elaborate crenellated brick cornice trims the roof, which appears to have been replaced in the 1920s because it has wide overhanging eaves with exposed rafter tails and in the gable end are decorative knee braces. A brick chimney straddles the ridge of the side-gabled roof and gabled dormers are on each slope. Each dormer has a 1/1 window flanked by fluted pilasters with plinth blocks and capitals and there is a bullseye panel in the middle of each pilaster. A triangular sawn ornament is in the gable end and the dormers' walls are clad

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with roofing shingles. On the first floor are two 1/1 windows in the front-gabled wing and a half-glazed wood door and 1/1 window in the side-gabled wing. The door is topped by a single-light transom and an 8-light paneled wood storm door topped by a 3-light transom protects the doorway. The windows and doors are set within low segmental-arched openings topped by radiating voussoirs. The door opens onto a wood deck, which at one time had been covered by a roof. On the east wall of the front-gabled wing is a matching door and in the upper half story is a 1/1 window. Built in 1901, the home was owned by George and Catherine Ehlmann, and he was a masonry contractor who worked for Henry Ehlmann & Son. He may have built this house or at least been responsible for the masonry.

- a. Garage; circa 1923; Contributing
The 1-story, front-gabled, 1-car masonry garage is built of structural tile, but the front wall is faced with bricks; however, a small historic frame shed-roof addition is on the front (west) to provide the additional space needed for larger vehicles. The walls of the addition are clad in asphalt Bricktex siding and the paired doors on the front are vertical bead board.
459. 700 Washington Street; Folk Victorian; circa 1905; Contributing
Located on a corner lot, this 2½-story, frame front-gabled structure has a coursed rock-faced stone foundation. The front clipped gable is trimmed with plain bargeboard that is scalloped only along the clipped portion of the gable end. Piercing the left side slope is a tall interior end brick chimney with concrete cap and corbelled belt course. The front porch originally wrapped around the west elevation, but the west end has been enclosed. The 5-bay façade has 2 window openings (2/2 sash with horizontal lights) in the enclosed porch, a wide 1/1 cottage window (a short upper sash over a tall lower sash), a half-glazed wood door that has a single light over 6 panels of various sizes and a small wood window with diamond-patterned lights. The door's frontispiece has fluted pilasters that support a full entablature. The 1-story, full-width gallery has brick foundation piers in-filled with wood lattice panels, a wood deck, turned posts, arched wood spandrels, stained bead board ceiling and hip roof. The second floor has three 1/1 windows, while the upper half story has a pair of windows that have diamond-patterned lights in the upper sash and a single light in the lower.
- a. Garage; 1989; Noncontributing
Built in 1989, the 1-story, frame, side-gabled garage has vinyl-clad walls and 2 fiberglass overhead doors.
460. 701 Washington Street; Folk Victorian; circa 1892; Contributing
Located on a corner lot, this 1½-story frame house has a coursed rock-faced stone foundation and a high hip roof with intersecting cross gables. A brick straddle ridge chimney is on the hip roof while an interior end chimney pierces the right side slope of the front gable. A gabled dormer with a 1/1 window is on the right slope of the hip roof. In the left bay of the 2-bay façade is a half-glazed wood door topped by a stained glass transom and to the right is a hipped box bay with band of three 1/1 wood windows. The door opens onto a 1-bay portico with stone foundation, concrete stairway on the left side, turned posts supporting a hip roof and a plain balustrade. In the upper half story is a pair of narrow 1/1 wood windows.
- a. Garage; circa 1923; Contributing
The 1-car garage has a concrete foundation, board-and-batten walls and shed roof. Paired vertical board doors are on the east façade and two 2/2 wood windows are on the north elevation.
461. 705 Washington Street; Colonial Revival influence; circa 1900; Contributing
Situated on an elevated lot, this 2-story frame house has a high hip roof with intersecting front gable and deep eaves trimmed with a wide entablature. Interior end brick chimneys are on the east and rear slopes

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of the roof and 2 hipped dormers are on the east slope and 1 is on the west. Each dormer has a 1/1 window and walls clad with roofing shingles. The walls of the house are finished with narrow beaded weatherboard siding. The front gable is pedimented and the tympanum, which is finished with shingles that form a circular pattern, has a diamond-shaped, 9-light window. A 1-story porch originally extended across the façade, but it was removed sometime after 1947, likely at the same time the Colonial Revival style alterations were made to the first floor, which has a large multi-light bow window in the left bay and a 6-panel door flanked by full-height, 6-light sidelights in the right bay. The frontispiece is composed of fluted pilasters supporting a pediment and there is a half-glazed, 9-light storm door. The door opens onto a concrete stairway. The second floor has three 1/1 windows.

a. Garage; 1996; Noncontributing

The 1-story, side-gabled, frame 2-car garage was built in 1996. The walls have board-and-batten siding and 2 metal overhead doors are on the south façade. A greenhouse was added to the east side in 2010.

462. 710 Washington Street; Folk Victorian; 1901; Contributing (Photo 33)

Facing south, this 1½-story Folk Victorian brick house has a coursed rock-faced stone foundation and a high hip roof with intersecting cross gables. The roof is trimmed with a denticulated frieze of corbelled bricks and there is a brick straddle ridge chimney on the hip and an interior end brick chimney on the rear slope of the west gable. The gabled dormer on the right side slope has a 1/1 window framed by paneled pilasters and in the gable end is a triangular panel with incised ornamentation. The bricks on the façade are in a running bond the west wall is a 6-course common bond and the east wall is a 6-course Flemish stretcher bond. The 2-bay façade has a half-glazed, paneled wood door with a stained glass transom. It opens onto a 1-bay portico that has brick foundation piers, a wood deck, turned posts and engaged posts with chamfered bases and corner brackets, a ball-and-rod spindled frieze and shed roof with sunburst-pattern in the end walls. In the slightly projecting front-gabled section of the façade is a pair of 1/1 windows on the first floor and a single 1/1 window in the upper half story. The segmental-arched openings throughout the house are topped by radiating voussoirs and the wood panels above the windows and door are incised. A window is in the south wall of the east gabled wing.

a. Garage; 2010; Noncontributing

The 2-story, 2-car garage has board-and-batten walls and a side-gabled roof with intersecting cross gables. On the façade are 2 metal overhead doors, above which is a band of 4 single-light windows.

463. 712 Washington Street; Folk Victorian influence; circa 1904; Contributing (Photo 33)

Facing south, this 1½-story frame house has a cross-gabled roof. A brick chimney straddles the ridge of the eastern gable and a gabled dormer is on the eastern slope of the front gable. The foundation is coursed rock-faced stone and the walls are clad in Dutch lap vinyl siding. A half-glazed wood door is at the north end of the east elevation of the front projecting wing and it opens onto a small porch with wood deck, plain balustrade and turned posts supporting a steep hip roof. A 1/1 window on the south wall of the east wing is also protected by the porch. The south elevation of the front projecting wing has two 1/1 windows on the first floor and 1 in the upper half story and these appear to be wood. The south wall of the west gabled wing also has a 1/1 window.

a. Outbuilding; Noncontributing

The 1-story, gabled outbuilding is clad with sheets of wood imitating vertical boards and the corrugated metal roof has exposed rafter tails in the eaves. A wooden man door and a single-light window are on the east façade. The building appears to be less than 50 years old.

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464. 714 Washington Street; Colonial Revival; circa 1907; Contributing (Photo 33)

This 1½-story frame Colonial Revival style cottage has a coursed rock-faced stone foundation and a steep hip roof with wide overhanging eaves. The front slope has a hipped dormer with paired 1/1 windows and the side slopes have 2 hipped dormers, each with a single window opening. Between the 2 east dormers is a skylight and between the 2 west dormers is a very tall interior end brick chimney. The windows appear to be replacement 1/1 sash and the walls are clad with vinyl siding. The asymmetrical 3-bay façade has an entrance and a cameo window on the east half and a wide 1/1 window on the west. Surrounding the half-glazed paneled wood door is a frontispiece composed of fluted pilasters supporting a broken pediment. The windows are trimmed by plain trim with molded caps and the trim around the cameo window has 4 keystones. The full-width undercut gallery features stone piers in-filled with lattice panels, a wide wooden stair, a plain balustrade and Doric columns. Although vinyl siding has been added, the house retains sufficient integrity to be contributing.

465. 716 Washington Street; Queen Anne Free Classic influence; circa 1910; Contributing (Photo 33)

Facing south, this 1½-story, frame front-gabled house rests on a coursed rock-faced stone foundation. The steep gable roof is topped by a straddle ridge brick chimney and on each of the side slopes is a gabled wall dormer with two 1/1 windows. The front walls of the dormers are clad with scalloped shingles but the side walls are finished with asphalt roofing shingles, and each dormer has a jigsawn gable ornament. The walls of the house are finished with narrow weatherboard siding trimmed with corner boards and a wooden water table, but the front gable end is clad with scalloped shingles and there is a jigsawn gable ornament. In the west bay of the 2-bay façade is a 1/1 wood window and in the east bay is a glazed wood door topped by a single-light transom. The glass in the door has muntins along the perimeter and the door and windows have plain trim with molded caps. The ¾-width gallery has stone foundation piers, a wide wood stairway, a wooden deck, Doric columns supporting a hip roof and a plain wood balustrade.

a. Garage; circa 1923; Contributing

The 1-story, 1-car, front-gabled frame garage has board-and-batten siding. Each of the 4 folding doors on the north façade has a single panel above 3 tall panels.

466. 717 Washington Street; Gothic Revival influence; circa 1900; Contributing (Photo 34)

Built as a duplex, this 1½-story brick structure rests on a coursed rough-cut stone foundation and the bricks are in a running bond. The steep side-gabled roof has a central intersecting front gable with a segmental-arched opening holding a half-glazed wood door framed by louvered wood blinds. The door opens onto the roof of the portico, which is described below. The openings are segmental-arched and topped by radiating voussoirs, and in the upper portion of each opening is an incised wood panel. Flanking the front gable are gabled dormers with 1/1 windows. To each side of each window is a fluted pilaster with plinth blocks and a central bullseye panel and above is a triangular incised wood panel. The side walls of the dormers are clad with roofing shingles. An interior end brick chimney is on the right elevation, piercing the front slope of the roof. In the center 2 bays of the 4-bay façade are half-glazed wood doors topped by single-light transoms and they are protected by 8-light wood storm doors. In each of the outer bays is a pair of windows separated by a mullion composed of a fluted molding with a plinth block at the top and bottom and a central bullseye panel. The doors open onto a 2-bay portico with brick piers in-filled with lattice panels, a wooden stair and deck, turned posts and spindled frieze. The lower level of the portico has a balustrade with turned balusters, but the roof is enclosed by a plain balustrade.

a. Garage; circa 1923; Contributing

The 1-car, front-gabled garage is built of structural tile blocks but the front wall is clad with bricks. The pedimented gable ends are clad with roofing shingles. A metal overhead door is on the south façade.

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467. 721 Washington Street; Folk Victorian; circa 1900; Contributing (Photo 34)

Situated on an elevated lot, this 1½-story brick house rests on a coursed rock-faced limestone foundation and has walls finished with brick in a running bond. The high hip roof has intersecting gables on the front and side elevations, and the hip roof has a central straddle ridge chimney while the 2 side gables have straddle ridge chimneys at the gable ends. The brick chimneys have corbelled caps and the roof is trimmed with a corbelled brick entablature with denticulated frieze that has returns in the gable ends. A gabled dormer is on the right slope of the front gable and a hipped wall dormer is on the left slope of the hipped roof. The gabled dormer has a 1/1 window set in a segmental-arched opening and side walls clad with roofing shingles. The hipped wall dormer has a round-arched 1/1 window that appears to light a stairway. In the left bay of the 3-bay façade is a half-glazed paneled wood door and the glass is etched. Above the door is a segmental-arched, single-light transom and the jamb is paneled. The door opens onto a 1-bay portico that has brick foundation piers in-filled with wooden latticework, a wooden deck and stairway on the east side, turned posts and engaged posts topped with sandwich brackets, a balustrade with turned balusters, a fretwork frieze, and a hip roof. To the right of the entrance are two 1/1 wood windows. The segmental-arched openings throughout the house have wood sills and are topped by radiating voussoirs. In the upper half story is a 1/1 window that retains its wooden louvered blinds.

a. Garage; 2000; Noncontributing

The 1-story, front-gabled, 2-car garage has board-and-batten walls and a paneled metal overhead door.

468. 724 Washington Street; Folk Victorian; circa 1909; Contributing

This 1½-story, gable-front-and-wing form house has brick walls in a running bond. The coursed rock-faced stone foundation has single-light basement windows set in segmental-arched openings that are topped by radiating voussoirs. The gable roof has a central straddle ridge brick chimney and a total of 5 gabled dormers with 1/1 windows (2 on each of the side slopes of the north-south gable and 1 on the front slope of the east gabled wing). To each side of the dormers' windows is a plain "pilaster" that rests on a plinth block and is topped by a bullseye corner block. The side walls of the dormers are clad with scalloped shingles. The 3-bay façade has two 1/1 wood windows in the front-gabled section and another in the side-gabled section and windows throughout the house are set in segmental-arched openings topped by radiating voussoirs. In the east wall of the projecting front wing is a half-glazed wood door with 12-light storm door that opens onto a portico with wooden stairs and deck, turned post and engaged turned posts with corner brackets, and a shed roof with a sunburst panel on its end wall. The only opening protected by the porch is the entrance. In the front gable end is a 1/1 wood window.

a. Garage; Noncontributing

The 1-story, 1-car, front-gabled frame garage has a concrete foundation, aluminum-clad walls and a paneled metal overhead door. This garage appears to be less than 50 years old.

469. 731 Washington Street; Gabled L; 1905; Noncontributing (Photo 34)

Facing north, this 2-story frame house rests on a coursed rock-faced stone foundation that has been painted and the foundation is pierced by 2-light windows. The walls are clad with Dutch-lap vinyl siding and the windows are replacement 1/1 vinyl sash. A high gabled roof crowns the front 2-story section of the house, which is L-shaped. An angled wall adjoins the base and shaft of the L and above this wall the roof is pierced by a steeply-pitched gable roof with octagonal window. This angled wall holds a half-glazed paneled wood door topped by a single-light transom and the door opens onto a polygonal porch with concrete stair, wood deck, fluted replacement columns and balustrade with turned balusters. Above the entrance is a 1/1 window. To the west of the entrance (in the west elevation of the front-gabled wing) is a 1/1 window on each level while to the right (in the north elevation of the west wing) is a 1/1 window

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on the first floor. The north elevation of the front-gabled wing has 2 windows on each floor. The house is noncontributing due to the vinyl siding and replacement windows and porch columns.

- a. Shed; Noncontributing
The small, gabled, frame outbuilding is clad with Dutch lap vinyl siding and has paired doors on the east façade. It appears to be modern and, therefore, is noncontributing.
- b. Garage; 2012; Noncontributing
The 2-car, frame, gabled garage has Dutch-lap vinyl siding and a paneled metal overhead door.
470. 735 Washington Street; Folk Victorian; circa 1900; Contributing (Photos 34 and 35))
This 2-story frame house has a high cross-gabled roof, vinyl-clad walls, and a coursed rock-faced stone foundation. The structure has an irregular plan, with the front 2-story portion being T-shaped, although the eastern gabled wing is much shallower than the western, and there is a 1-story, gabled rear wing. An exterior end brick chimney is on the rear elevation of the 2-story portion of the house. A 1-story porch extends along the west wall of the front-projecting gabled wing, but the south end has been enclosed. The porch has turned posts with corner brackets, a spindled frieze and hip roof, and opening onto the porch from the north wall of the enclosure is a half-glazed wood door topped by a single-light transom. The north elevation of the front-gabled wing has a 1/1 cottage window on the first floor and a 1/1 wood window on the second. The west elevation of the front gabled wing has a 1/1 window on both floors and there is a diamond-shaped window in the porch enclosure.
- a. Garage; Contributing
The 1-car gabled garage is clad with narrow weatherboard siding. On the west façade is a fiberglass overhead door. The garage appears to be more than 50 years old.
471. 800 Washington Street; Craftsman; 1926; Contributing
Situated on a corner lot, this 1½-story frame bungalow rests on a scored concrete foundation pierced by 2-light windows and the walls are finished with narrow weatherboard siding. The steep side-gabled roof has exposed purlins in the gable ends and the rear slope is pierced by an interior brick chimney. On the front slope is a gabled dormer with a band of three 3/1 wood windows, above which is a diamond-shaped ventilator. The dormer's walls are clad with asphalt roofing shingles, purlins are in the gable end and exposed rafter tails are in the eaves. In the center bay of the 3-bay façade is a 2/3-glazed paneled wood door with 3 lights and a wood screen door. To the left is a wide 6/1 (lights arranged vertically) wood window and paired 3/1 wood windows to the right. The full-width undercut front gallery has a scored concrete foundation, concrete deck and a central concrete stairway flanked by brick knee walls with concrete copings and at the top of the stairs are brick pedestals. At each end of the porch is a brick pier that extends to the ground like the pedestals and the low brick balustrade is pierced and has a concrete coping. Like the soffits, the porch ceiling is finished with stained bead board.
- a. Garage; circa 1926; Contributing
The garage has narrow weatherboard siding and a front-gabled roof. The shallow addition on the east façade has a shed roof with exposed rafter tails, weatherboard siding and a paneled metal overhead door.
472. 801 Washington Street; Bungalow; circa 1926; Noncontributing (Photos 34 and 35)
This 1½-story, frame side-gabled house has a scored concrete foundation and cement asbestos shingled walls. The front and rear slopes of the roof have large gabled dormers with paired 1/1 windows and vinyl-clad walls. A central interior brick chimney pierces the rear slope. The 3-bay façade has a central half-glazed wood door (3 vertical lights over 3 horizontal panels). Flanking the door are 1/1 vinyl

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windows that are apparently smaller than the original windows, which may have been 3/1 sash since there is a 3/1 wood window in the west gable end. Spanning the façade is a gallery with concrete piers in-filled with framed wooden lattice panels, a wooden deck and stairs, modern metal railing, slightly battered box columns, and bead board ceiling. The house is noncontributing due to the installation of vinyl siding on the dormers and soffits, the replacement of the windows with shorter sash and the addition of an iron railing to the front gallery.

- a. Garage; circa 1926; Contributing
Built circa 1926, the 1-car, front-gabled garage is clad with cement asbestos shingles. Opening onto the alley is a wooden paneled overhead door and on the east elevation is a 2/2 window.
473. 804 Washington Street; Craftsman; circa 1929; Contributing
Situated on an elevated tree-shaded lot, this 1½-story frame bungalow rests on a scored concrete foundation. The walls are finished with narrow weatherboard siding trimmed with corner boards and a wooden water table. The front slope of the high side-gabled roof is pierced by a central interior brick chimney and on both slopes are gabled dormers with narrow weatherboard siding. The front dormer has a ribbon of three 3/1 wood windows while the rear dormer has paired windows and above the windows of both are semicircular ventilators with wood sills and plain trim with keystones. The front slope of the roof is double-pitched to accommodate the full-width gallery, which features a central concrete stairway, wood deck, a plain wood balustrade, brick pedestals and battered brick piers supporting the basket-handle arched frieze. The piers and pedestals have concrete caps. The asymmetrical 3-bay façade has a half-glazed wood paneled door flanked by wide 3/1 wood windows that appear to be replacements.
- a. Garage; circa 1929; Contributing
The front-gabled garage has a concrete foundation, narrow weatherboard siding and a paneled-and-glazed wood overhead door. The garage is contemporary with the house and is contributing.
474. 805 Washington Street; Colonial Revival influence; 1926; Contributing (Photo 35)
Built in 1926, this 1½-story, side-gabled bungalow has a scored concrete foundation and walls clad with cement asbestos shingles. The front slope of the roof is dual-pitched to accommodate the full-width gallery. The rear slope is pierced by an interior brick chimney with concrete cap and both slopes have a wide gabled dormer with paired 1/1 windows and diamond-shaped ventilators. The walls of the front dormer are clad with cement asbestos shingles, while those on the rear dormer are clad with roofing shingles, and in each of the side walls is a small 3-light window. The 3-bay façade has a central 2/3-glazed wood door (3 lights over a single panel) topped by a transom and the door is flanked by 1/1 windows. The trim is plain but has molded caps. The full-width gallery features a central concrete stairway, wood deck, battered and paneled box columns with molded capitals, a plain wood balustrade and bead board ceiling.
- a. Garage; circa 1926; Contributing
Contemporary with the house, the garage is a 1-story, 1-car, front-gabled building. Like the walls, the paired hinged garage doors are board-and-batten. The other elevations are obscured by the privacy fence.
475. 807 Washington Street; Craftsman; 1926; Contributing (Photo 35)
Facing north, this 1½-story frame bungalow has a scored concrete foundation and vinyl-clad walls. The high side-gabled roof has vinyl-wrapped knee braces in the gable ends and an interior brick chimney on the rear slope. The front slope, which is dual-pitched to accommodate the full-width gallery, has a gabled dormer with a band of three 1/1 windows and a diamond-shaped ventilator. The asymmetrical 3-bay façade has a wide 1/1 window in the left bay, a 2/3-glazed wood door (3 lights over a panel) topped

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by a single-light transom and a small art glass window. The full-width gallery has a scored concrete foundation and a concrete deck and stair. The stairway is flanked by brick knee walls with concrete copings. At the top of the stairway are brick pedestals and at each end of the porch is a brick pier that extends to the ground and supports the basket-handle arched frieze. The piers and pedestals have concrete caps and they and the knee walls along the stairway have small decorative blond brick panels. A plain wood balustrade encircles the porch.

- a. Garage; circa 1926; Contributing
The 1-car, front-gabled frame garage has weatherboard siding and a replacement metal overhead door.
476. 808 Washington Street; Craftsman; circa 1928; Contributing
Facing south, this 1½-story, side-gabled frame bungalow has a scored concrete foundation and vinyl-clad walls. The roof has wide overhanging eaves and vinyl-clad knee braces in the gable ends. Both slopes of the roof have gabled dormers, but the front dormer has a group of three 3/1 wood windows while the rear has 2. A brick chimney straddles the ridge of the rear gable. A 2/3-glazed wood door topped by a single-light transom is in the left bay of the 2-bay façade and a 6/1 window (lights arranged vertically) is in the right and the window is framed by wood batten shutters. The full-width gallery features a scored concrete foundation and a concrete deck and stair. The stairway is flanked by brick knee walls with concrete copings. At the top of the stairway are brick pedestals and at each end of the porch is a brick pier that extends to the ground and supports the basket-handle arched frieze. The piers and pedestals have concrete caps and they and the knee walls along the stairway have decorative blond brick panels directly under the concrete caps/coping. The low brick railing is pierced and has a concrete coping.
- a. Garage; circa 1928; Noncontributing
Although contemporary with the house, the 1-car, front-gabled garage is noncontributing because it has been clad with vinyl siding and the paneled metal overhead door is a replacement.
477. 809 Washington Street; Bungalow; circa 1926; Contributing (Photo 35)
This 1½-story, side-gabled bungalow has a concrete foundation and cement asbestos shingled walls. An interior end brick chimney is on the west end of the rear slope of the roof and the exterior end chimney on the west elevation has been clad with cement asbestos shingles and the chimney top has been removed. Purlins are in the gable ends and on the front slope is a shed dormer with 2 pairs of 4/1 wood replacement windows. The central glazed wood door has muntins near the perimeter of the glass, and it is flanked by paired 4/1 wood windows. The door and windows have plain trim with molded caps. The door opens onto the full-width gallery, which features a central wood stairway, wood deck, plain balustrade, brick piers and brick pedestals that extend to the ground, and framed lattice panels. The brick piers have concrete caps and the pedestals, which also have concrete caps, support Doric columns. The porch ceiling is stained bead board.
- a. Garage; Noncontributing
The front-gabled, 2-car garage is clad with wide aluminum siding and has a paneled metal overhead door, sliding 2-light windows and a shed roof porch on the north side. It appears to be less than 50 years old.
478. 814 Washington Street; Gable Front; circa 1950; Contributing
Built circa 1950, this 1-story brick house has a concrete foundation and a high front-gabled roof, and on the east slope is a tall interior end brick chimney with corbelled cap. The 3-bay façade has a central replacement door with oval light that has metal comes and a gabled hood supported by knee braces is above the concrete stoop. In the outer bays are paired 3/1 replacement windows and a short 3/1 window

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is in the front gable end. The windows have flat jack arches and brick sills that are painted white and the wall immediately around the front door has also been painted.

- a. Garage; Noncontributing
The 1-car, front-gabled garage is finished with imitation vertical board siding and has a paneled-and-glazed metal overhead door. It appears to be less than 50 years old and is noncontributing.
479. 816 Washington Street; Bungalow; 1927; Contributing
Facing south, this 1½-story, side-gabled bungalow has a scored concrete foundation pierced by 3-light windows and the walls are clad with cement asbestos shingles. The front slope of the roof has a gabled dormer with a band of three 1/1 windows, a diamond-shaped ventilator and vinyl-clad walls. On the rear slope is a shed dormer with two 1/1 windows and an interior painted brick chimney. The central entrance is flanked by 1/1 windows and the door and windows have plain trim with molded caps. The glazed wood door (with muntins arranged around the perimeter of the glass) opens onto the full-width gallery, which features a scored concrete foundation, central wood stairway, wood deck, slightly battered brick piers and brick pedestals that extend to the ground, a plain balustrade and stained bead board ceiling. The brick piers have concrete caps and support a basket-handle arched frieze and the pedestals, which also have concrete caps, support Doric columns.
- a. Garage; circa 1927; Contributing
The 1-car, front-gabled garage has vertical board walls and a paneled metal overhead door.
480. 821 Washington Street; Bungalow; circa 1926; Contributing (Photo 35)
Although the design of this 1½-story, side-gabled bungalow is similar to that of 805 Washington Street, this example has a ¾-width porch rather than a full-width gallery. This house has a scored concrete foundation and vinyl-clad walls. On both the front and rear slope of the roof is a wide gabled dormer with paired 3/1 wood windows and a diamond-shaped ventilator, and on each of the side walls is a small 2-light window. An interior brick chimney pierces the rear slope of the roof. The 3-bay façade has a central entrance flanked by 3/1 wood windows. The 2/3-glazed wood door has 3 vertical lights and is topped by a single-light transom and there is an 8-light paneled wood storm door. The ¾-width gallery features a central wood stairway, wood deck, plain balustrade, 4 brick pedestals that extend to the ground, and on the pedestals at each end of the porch are slightly battered box columns that support the shed roof. The porch ceiling is stained bead board and framed lattice panels are between the brick piers below the porch deck.
481. 826 Washington Street; Cape Cod; circa 1940; Contributing
This 1½-story Cape Cod house has a steep side-gabled roof and variegated brick walls in a running bond. Immediately above the scored concrete foundation is a soldier course of bricks. The rear slope of the roof is pierced by a tall interior brick chimney while the front slope has 2 gabled dormers with 6/1 windows and vinyl-clad walls. The façade is dominated by a central 1-bay portico that has a concrete deck and stairs and Doric columns supporting the pedimented gable roof. Opening onto the portico is a 1/3-glazed door that has 6 lights over 2 vertical panels and to each side of the door are paired 6/1 windows that were installed in 2011 to replace the original wood 6/1 windows. The window openings have brick sills and flat jack arches.
- a. Garage; circa 1940; Contributing
The 1-car, front-gabled frame garage has vertical board walls and gable ends with ornamental half-timbering. The 3 hinged doors on the front have 4 lights over 2 vertical panels.

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482. 829 Washington Street; Bungalow; 1927; Contributing (Photo 35)
Facing north, this 1½-story, side-gabled brick bungalow rests on a scored concrete foundation and directly above is a soldier course of bricks. In the gable ends are knee braces that have been clad with vinyl and there is a wide shed dormer on both the front and rear slopes. The dormers have bands of three 1/1 windows with brick sills and vinyl-clad walls and an interior brick chimney pierces the roof of the rear dormer. In the center bay of the 3-bay façade is a wood door with 3 stepped lights that appear to be art glass. To each side of the entrance is a 1/1 window that has a brick sill and flat jack arch. The undercut gallery has a scored concrete foundation, concrete stairs and deck, brick piers and pedestals with concrete caps, a pierced brick railing with concrete coping and a stained bead board ceiling. The piers and pedestals extend to the ground and the piers support a pointed-arch frieze.
- a. Garage; Noncontributing
The 1-story, 2-car, side-gabled garage has a shed-roof, lean-to wing on the north elevation. The foundation is concrete, the walls are clad with vinyl siding and there is a paneled metal overhead door. The garage is noncontributing due to the vinyl siding and metal overhead door.
483. 830 Washington Street; Craftsman; circa 1936; Contributing
Situated on a corner lot, this 1½-story, side-gabled brick bungalow rests on a scored concrete foundation pierced by 3-light basement windows and directly above the foundation is a soldier course of bricks. On the front slope of the roof, which is double-pitched to accommodate the full-width gallery, is a wide, vinyl-sided gabled dormer with a pair of sliding single-light windows. The gallery features a concrete stairway flanked by sloped brick knee walls, concrete deck, battered brick piers and brick pedestals with concrete caps and a pierced brick railing. The basket-handle arch frieze has been clad with lapped vinyl siding. The 3-bay façade has a glazed wood door that has muntins set near the perimeter of the glass, and protecting the door is a paneled wood storm door with 4 horizontal lights. To each side of the door is a pair of 3/1 wood windows and the 3/1 windows throughout the house have flat jack arches and blond brick sills.
- a. Garage; 2003; Noncontributing
The 1-car, front-gabled frame garage is accessed from Ninth Street. It has a concrete foundation and paneled metal overhead door. The garage was built in 2003 and is, therefore, noncontributing.
484. 833 Washington Street; Bungalow; 1928; Contributing (Photo 35)
Situated on a corner lot, this 1½-story, side-gabled bungalow rests on a scored concrete foundation that holds 3-light basement windows and the walls are clad with vinyl siding. On the front and rear slopes of the roof are gabled dormers that have paired 3/1 wood windows, a diamond-shaped ventilator and vinyl-clad walls. The gable ends have vinyl-clad knee braces and an interior brick chimney abuts the northwest corner of the rear dormer. The front slope of the roof is double-pitched to accommodate the full-width gallery, which features concrete steps flanked by brick knee walls with concrete coping, a wooden deck, brick piers and pedestals with concrete caps and a plain wood railing. The piers and pedestals extend to the ground, with the area between in-filled with framed wood lattice panels. The 3-bay façade has a half-glazed wood door with 3 vertical lights and to each side is a 4/1 wood window.
- a. Garage; Contributing
The front-gabled, 1-car garage has ceramic block walls but the façade is veneered with brick. The metal overhead door is on the west façade and a small 4-light window is on the east elevation.

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485. 916 Washington Street; Georgian Cottage; circa 1895; Contributing
Situated very close to Tenth Street on a corner lot, this 1-story brick house has a parged raised foundation and brick walls in a 7-course common bond. The medium-pitched, truncated hip roof has wide overhanging eaves and is trimmed with a plain frieze. The raised basement has 4-light, clad wood windows that have wooden lug sills and plain lintels, while other windows are 9/9 clad wood sash with peaked lintels. As shown in a 1996 photograph in the City's files, these windows replaced non-historic metal sash. The façade has 4 basement windows and on the first floor is a central recessed entrance that opens onto a concrete stoop, which has a flight of stairs on the east side and a plain wooden balustrade. The opening onto the recessed area has plain shouldered trim. To each side of the 6-panel door is a full-height, 5-light sidelight and a 6-light transom spans the opening. In the western bay is a pair of 9/9 windows while the opening in the eastern bay has been in-filled and a small sliding window has been installed. Although stylistically the house appears much older, it apparently was built circa 1895.
486. 921 Washington Street; Ranch; 1979; Noncontributing
Built in 1979, this 1-story Ranch house has a low-pitched, side-gabled roof with an intersecting front gable. The foundation is concrete and the walls are finished with asbestos cement shingles. The 4-bay façade has, from left to right, a short 1/1 window, a tripartite window (a single-light, sheet glass window flanked by narrow single-light windows that appear to slide), a 3-panel door, and another tripartite window. The door opens directly onto a sidewalk.
487. 1000 Washington Street; Contributing Site
Located at the northwest corner of Washington and Tenth Streets, this vacant, grassy lot is flat and there are no public sidewalks along either street frontage, but there is a curb along the front and an alley along the rear. There is no formal landscaping. The Sanborn maps show that this was historically a vacant lot; therefore, it is a contributing site.
488. 1005 Washington Street; Contributing Site
There is no public sidewalk along the front of this narrow vacant grassy lot but there is a curb with a curb cut. An alley spans the rear. The Sanborn maps show that this was historically a vacant lot; therefore, it is being counted as a contributing site.
489. 1010 Washington Street; Bungalow; circa 1928; Contributing
Facing south, this 1½-story, side-gabled bungalow rests on a concrete foundation that is pierced by 3-light basement windows and the walls are clad with vinyl siding. The front slope of the roof, which is dual-pitched to accommodate the full-width gallery, holds a gabled dormer with paired 3/1 wood windows and on the east end of the rear slope is an interior end brick chimney. The 3-bay façade has a central paneled wood door that has a fanlight in the upper portion and the door is flanked by paired 3/1 wood windows. The gallery has a concrete deck and stairs, plain posts, and half-wall railing.
- a. Garage; prior to 1929; Noncontributing
The large, front-gabled garage with concrete foundation and vinyl-clad walls may be the same one shown on the 1929 Sanborn maps. Although it is presently a 1-car garage, it appears that it may have originally been able to house 2 cars since the right half of the front wall is finished with Dryvit rather than vinyl. The façade has a paneled metal overhead door and a plain man door. The garage is noncontributing due to the vinyl siding and replacement overhead door.
490. 1015 Washington Street; Gable Front/Shotgun; circa 1900; Contributing (Photo 36)
This 1½-story frame house has a brick foundation, vinyl-clad walls and a medium-pitched, front-gabled roof that has a brick straddle ridge chimney. It has a shotgun form, although most shotguns are 1-story

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buildings. There are two 1-story gabled rear additions that were built between 1917 and 1929. The first addition has a low gable roof while the southern addition has a medium gable roof with a shed roof along the east elevation. It appears that the shed roof originally covered a porch, but it was already enclosed by the time the 1929 Sanborn map was prepared. There is an interior end chimney on the south end of the right slope of the roof of the southern addition. In the west bay of the 2-bay façade is a modern paneled-and-glazed door that opens onto a single-bay concrete stoop. To the left is a 1/1 window and another is in the front gable end. The windows appear to be replacements. Although the house has undergone alterations, including the application of vinyl siding and the replacement of the doors and windows, its shotgun form is significant as an example of the vernacular form often employed by African Americans in the South. This house form is not common in St. Charles.

- a. Garage; prior to 1929; Contributing
The front-gabled garage has concrete block walls and gable ends finished with wide, flush, horizontal wood planks. The south façade has a pair of hinged doors made of vertical boards, and the area to each side has been in-filled with plywood.
491. 1016 Washington Street; Bungalow; 2008; Noncontributing
Built in 2008, this 1-story frame structure rests on a concrete foundation and is crowned by a front-gabled roof. A 1-bay gabled wing projects from the east end of the façade. The walls are finished with lapped vinyl siding, while the gable ends are clad with board-and-batten siding. The 3-bay façade has paired 6/6 vinyl windows in the west bay, a half-glazed door and paired 6/6 windows in the east bay. A recessed porch with concrete deck and turned posts is in the western 2 bays, set within the "L".
492. 1020 Washington Street; Noncontributing Site
This extremely narrow vacant lot is flat and lower than the neighboring property at 1022 Washington. There is no public sidewalk along the front of the lot, although there is a curb. An alley spans the rear. The 2-story dwelling that had historically been on this property was demolished in 1979. Therefore, this vacant lot is noncontributing.
493. 1022 Washington Street; Gable-Front-and-Wing; circa 1888; Noncontributing
This 1½-story frame vernacular gable-front-and-wing form house was built in 2 sections, with the western section dating to circa 1888 and the eastern wing about 10 years later. The house has a stone foundation and the western section is frame with brick nogging. It is unknown if the eastern section also has brick nogging. The house is clad with a combination of vinyl siding and pressed board siding, but where the siding is missing, remnants of Bricktex asphalt siding can be seen partially covering the original painted vertical board siding. An exterior end concrete block chimney is on the west elevation. First floor windows and the windows in each of the gable ends are 1/1 vinyl replacement sash, while the other windows in the upper half story are short transom-type, single-light sash (also replacements). The door on the south elevation is a modern wood door with 3 stepped lights, while the door on the east side of the front projecting wing is a half-glazed wood door with 3 panels. The doors open onto a concrete deck, which replaced the original porch. Due to the numerous alterations, the house has lost its integrity.
494. 1023 Washington Street; Gable Front; circa 1907; Contributing (Photo 36)
Built circa 1907, this 1½-story, gable-front cottage has a coursed rock-faced stone foundation and vinyl-clad walls. The 3-bay façade has a plain unpaneled door in the right bay and 1/1 windows in the left 2 bays. The door and windows throughout the house are replacements. The door opens onto a ¾-width, 1-story gallery with wood foundation piers and deck, plain balustrade and box columns supporting a shed roof. Above the porch in the front gable is a pair of 6/6 windows.

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495. 1029 Washington Street; Gable Front; circa 1923; Contributing (Photo 36)
Built circa 1923 as a duplex (1027 and 1029 Washington), this 1½-story, front-gabled structure has stucco-finished walls and foundation. In the center 2 bays of the 4-bay façade are 6-panel doors and in the outer bays are replacement windows. The trim is plain but has molded caps. The doors open onto a ¾-width, 1-story gallery that has a wooden deck, central wood stairway, plain square posts supporting the shed roof and a plain balustrade. In the upper half story is a pair of 6/1 windows.
496. 1030 Washington Street; Bungalow; 2002; Noncontributing
Facing south, this 1-story, frame, front-gabled house rests on a concrete slab foundation and the walls are clad with Dutch-lap vinyl siding. The asymmetrical 3-bay façade features, from left to right, paired 1/1 windows, a single 1/1 window and a paneled metal door that opens onto a 2-bay portico with concrete deck and plain box columns supporting the gable roof. Built in 2002, the house is noncontributing.
- a. Shed; Noncontributing
The small metal shed has a low gable roof and metal walls. There are no openings on the north and west elevations, and the other elevations are obscured by the privacy fence. The shed is modern.
497. 1033 Washington Street; George and Alice Ellis House; Bungalow; George Ellis; circa 1923; Contributing (Photo 36)
This 1½-story stucco bungalow has a side-gabled roof with knee braces in the gable ends, a gabled dormer on the front slope and an interior brick chimney on the rear slope. The walls of the dormer are finished with asphalt roofing shingles. Like the other windows throughout the house, the paired windows of the dormer are wood and have upper sashes with muntins placed near the upper rail and stiles and single-light lower sashes. In the center bay of the 3-bay façade is a wood door with 3 stepped lights and a single-light transom. To the left is a small wood window and to the right is a wide window and the door and windows have plain, slightly shouldered trim with molded caps. The full-width gallery is supported by brick piers in-filled with framed wood lattice panels, a wooden deck, concrete stairs flanked by concrete knee walls, and fluted metal replacement columns supporting a shed roof.
- a. Garage; Noncontributing
The front-gabled, frame 1-car garage has fiberglass overhead doors on both the north and south façades. This garage is not the same structure shown on the 1947 Sanborn map and is noncontributing.
498. 1034 Washington Street; I-house/Center Gable; circa 1900; Contributing
This 2-story frame I-house is a Center Gable form structure. The walls are finished with Masonite siding that extends close to the ground and the foundation appears to be concrete. The ¾-width, 1-story hipped gallery has been enclosed. On its south elevation (from left to right) a 2/2 wood window, a pair of 2/2 windows, a paneled metal door and a 2/2 window, and the side elevations have paired 2/2 wood windows. The only opening in the upper half story of the façade is a pair of 1/1 wood windows in the center gable. Although the front porch has been enclosed and Masonite siding added, the house retains its center gabled I-house form and original windows and is still able to convey significance for its association with the African American community.
- a. Garage; Noncontributing
The 1-story, side-gabled, 2-car garage is constructed of concrete block, but the gable ends are finished with vertical board siding. The north façade has a paneled metal overhead door that faces the alley. The garage appears to be non-historic and is noncontributing.

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499. 1037 Washington Street; Dutch Colonial Revival; circa 1918; Contributing (Photo 36)
Built circa 1918, this 2-story frame Dutch Colonial Revival house rests on a painted, coursed rock-faced stone foundation pierced by 6-light basement windows. The front-gambrel roof has a straddle ridge brick chimney and on each side slope is a hipped dormer. The dormers' walls and the second floor of the house are clad in asbestos cement shingles while the remainder is finished with vinyl siding. The dormer on the west slope has two 1/1 windows while the one on the east has only 1. In the left bay of the 2-bay façade is a 1/1 wood window while the right bay has a paneled wood door that has a fanlight in the upper portion. The door, which is topped by a single-light transom, opens onto a ¾-width, 1-story gallery that has stone foundation piers, wide concrete stairway, a wooden deck, Doric columns supporting the hip roof and a plain balustrade. Above the porch is a pair of 1/1 wood windows.
- a. Garage; Noncontributing
The 1-story, front-gabled, 2-car garage has wide overhanging eaves and walls clad with sheets of vertical board siding. On the south façade is a paneled metal overhead door. The garage does not appear to be historic.
500. 1043 Washington Street; Queen Anne influence; circa 1900; Contributing
Facing north, this 2-story house is crowned by a high hip roof with intersecting cross gables on the front and side elevations. The wall at the peak of the front gable projects slightly and the house has been clad with vinyl siding. Located in the right bay of the 2-bay façade, the doorway is a half-glazed paneled door with 9 lights over 2 panels and there is a single-light transom. The door opens onto a 1-bay portico with wood stairs and deck and plain posts supporting a hip roof. The left bay is located in the slightly projecting gabled wing and it is a large, round-arched opening with band of three 1/1 wood windows topped by a 3-light transom. On the second floor, above this opening, is a pair of 1/1 wood windows. The north elevation of both the east and west projecting wings has a 1/1 window on each floor.

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Summary

The Midtown Neighborhood Historic District, located in St. Charles, St. Charles County, Missouri, is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places for local significance in the area of Architecture (Criterion C). Although primarily residential, the district also contains the county courthouse, a former fire department building, several churches and schools, and a few offices and commercial properties. The 125.4-acre district contains 527 contributing buildings (377 primary buildings, 150 outbuildings), 7 contributing sites, 3 contributing objects, 287 noncontributing buildings (105 primary buildings and 182 outbuildings), 9 noncontributing sites, and 2 noncontributing objects. The objects include four monuments located on the courthouse grounds and a circa 1950 pole sign at 419 North Fourth Street. In addition, two buildings were previously listed in the National Register: the African Church at 554 Madison Street (NR 11/21/80) and the Oliver L. and Catherine Link House at 1005 Jefferson Street (NR 8/6/13). The area was home to both white- and blue-collar residents, and a large number of the employees of the city's major industries—the American Car and Foundry Co. (ACF) and the International Shoe Company (ISC)—lived here, as did community leaders, business owners, professionals, tradesmen and laborers. The period of significance extends from 1838, the date of construction of the earliest extant building, to 1959, the year the latest contributing building was built. After 1959 construction in the neighborhood slowed considerably, and the buildings that were constructed after that date have either lost integrity or are out of character with the earlier structures.

The district boasts a significant collection of buildings of the various architectural styles and types popular during the 121-year period of significance. No other neighborhood in the city contains such a wide range of residential architectural styles. Representative examples of the Federal, Greek Revival, Gothic Revival, Italianate, Folk Victorian, Queen Anne, Romanesque Revival, Richardsonian Romanesque, Colonial Revival, Minimal Traditional, Craftsman and Tudor Revival styles can be found here. In addition, a couple of public buildings in the Neoclassical Revival style and a private school and car dealership in the mid-century Modern style are situated within the district. In fact, some of the city's best examples of many of these styles are located here. Although there are high style examples of the various architectural styles, many residential structures are vernacular designs that merely reflect the influence of these popular styles, with decorative features limited to detailing on the porches or along the cornice lines, but nearly half of the residential resources are vernacular designs that display little or no architectural detailing and can best be described by their plan shape or roof type. Nevertheless, these vernacular designs are important because they reflect the local building traditions of the community. Overall, the Midtown Neighborhood Historic District retains integrity, keeping its distinct sense of time and place.

The origin of the Midtown name for the neighborhood is not known; however, that name was being used at least by 1981 when the Midtown Community Association was incorporated as a not-for-profit corporation "dedicated to the historic preservation and improvement of community life in the Midtown area."⁴ Street signs with the name "Midtown Neighborhood" are located throughout the area.

⁴ Riddler, Sue, President of the Midtown Community Association. Letter to Robert A. Myers, St. Charles Department of City Development, April 16, 1996.

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HISTORIC CONTEXT

The Midtown Neighborhood, which was once part of the St. Charles Commons, is to the northwest of the original town founded in 1769 by French Canadian Louis Blanchette (see Figure 11, page 199). He and a small group of French and Creole hunters founded the settlement that would become St. Charles to serve as a base for their fur trade operations.⁵ The French Canadian settlers brought with them a system of slavery, building traditions, and a semi-communal common field system of agriculture. Originally known as *Les Petites Cotes*, or the little hills, St. Charles was the third community founded in present-day Missouri and the first permanent settlement on the Missouri River. Seven years prior to the founding of the town, France had ceded the area to Spain. Platted in the 1780s, the village was laid out in a regular grid following Spanish Colonial town designs, with two long streets of blocks paralleling the river. In 1791, when the town was renamed *San Carlos del Misury* (later anglicized to St. Charles), Third Street was the western city limits, beyond which were the Commons.⁶ The Commons of St. Charles was composed of several land grants made by the Spanish government from 1797 to 1801 to the inhabitants of the town, and these grants encompassed a total of 24,000 acres of land.⁷ The Common Field was a group of long, linear agricultural tracts. Holders of Common Field lots farmed their parcel, but after the harvest the Common Fields became a Commons on which all of the inhabitants were allowed to graze animals until the following spring.

In 1800, Spain returned the Louisiana Territory to France, who then sold it to the United States in 1803. In the early 19th century the majority of the town's growth was due to American settlers who came primarily from the Upland South. They mainly settled on South Main Street (St. Charles Historic District, NR 1970) and made it the center of commerce, industry, finance, worship and government. By the time the village was incorporated in 1809, its westernmost boundary was Fifth Street, although very few houses had been built west of Third Street.⁸

In 1811 the Missouri Territory was created out of the larger Louisiana Territory and the following year the St. Charles Territory was organized. St. Charles County was formed in 1812 as one of the original five Missouri counties and the town of St. Charles was designated as the county seat.⁹ Missouri was admitted as a state in 1821 and St. Charles served as the temporary capital until 1826. The town transformed from a frontier outpost to a civic and mercantile center. As the town grew westward, its grid plan was expanded up the steep hill and onto the plateau above. That new residential area, which was once part of the Commons, became the Midtown Neighborhood. There, space was sufficient to allow the houses to have yards and be set back from the street, unlike the lots on South Main Street, where the buildings were typically constructed up to the front lot line.¹⁰ The settlement pattern was influenced by the topography. The hilly terrain caused settlement to

⁵Ehlmann, Steve. *Crossroads: A History of Saint Charles County, Missouri*. St. Charles, MO: Lindenwood University Press, 2011, p. 21.

⁶Stiritz, Mary M. National Register of Historic Places Registration Form: *Frenchtown Historic District*. Washington, DC: US Department of the Interior/National Park Service, August 10, 1990, Section 8, pp. 1-2.

⁷Abstract of Title for 729 Adams, p. 3.

⁸Ehlmann, p. 43.

⁹Ibid., pp. 38 and 40.

¹⁰van Ravenswaay, Charles. *The Arts and Architecture of German Settlements in Missouri*. Columbia, MO: University of Missouri Press, 1977, p. 298.

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take place wherever land was most easily cleared. Because of the irregular terrain and use of property for farming, development was scattered and in the early years streets were seldom opened for more than a few blocks.

By the 1820s, the predominantly American residents of St. Charles preferred private ownership of land over the semi-communal system of commons and common fields. As a result, in 1824 the Missouri Legislature authorized and empowered the town to subdivide the Commons and rent or lease the lots for an annual rent.¹¹ In 1828 the St. Charles Commons was platted by George Redmond, Nathan Boone and others,¹² and in 1830 the town employed Boone to survey the lots between what is now Fifth Street and Kingshighway.¹³ City records from the late 1820s through 1831 show innumerable orders authorizing the execution of leases to Commons lots for the term of 999 years.¹⁴ However, on December 28, 1832, the General Assembly of the State of Missouri passed an act authorizing the Trustees of the town to sell the lots in fee simple.¹⁵ The 125.4-acre Midtown Neighborhood Historic District is composed of part of the original town and part of the Commons, portions of which were annexed in 1849, 1869 and 1894 (see Figure 1, page 167).¹⁶

Although the district's residents represent a wide range of ethnic backgrounds, the neighborhood was largely settled by German immigrants or their descendants. German settlers began to arrive in St. Charles County around 1830, influenced to move here by Gottfried Duden's book, *Report on a Journey to the Western States of North America*, published in 1829. The book was a best seller and its circulation was wide. It specifically referenced St. Charles and the fertility of the area, and as a result thousands of German settlers moved to St. Charles County in the 1830s to mid-1840s.¹⁷ America held the promise of cheaper land for the farmer and higher income for the artisans, such as carpenters, saddlers, masons, blacksmiths and weavers, whose crafts were in great demand.¹⁸ Only 10% of the total heads of households in St. Charles were German in 1840, but by 1850 it was 44%.¹⁹ The German settlers had a major influence on the town's architecture. Although brick making had begun in St. Charles in the early 1800s, it was not until their arrival that the material came to dominate construction, and it remained the preferred building material well into the twentieth century. The Germans built simple Federal style structures commonly referred to as the "Missouri-German vernacular style," a term coined by Charles van Ravenswaay, author of *The Arts and Architecture of German Settlements in Missouri*.²⁰ Thirty-two of the 36 buildings in the district that are Federal can be categorized as being in the Missouri-German vernacular style. Additional examples can be found in the district, but due to the later addition of porches with various architectural detailing, they represent other stylistic influences such as Folk Victorian or Colonial Revival.

¹¹ Abstract of Title for 1028 Madison Street, p. 1.

¹² Ehlmann, p. 70.

¹³ Abstract of Title for 1028 Madison Street, p. 2.

¹⁴ Abstract of Title for 729 Adams Street.

¹⁵ Abstract of Title for 1028 Madison Street, p. 1.

¹⁶ "Annexation Map of St. Charles, Missouri." Department of Community Development, City of St. Charles, St. Charles, MO.

¹⁷ Baxter, Karen Bode and Ruth Keenoy. "Architectural/Historical Survey of the Mid-Town & Commons Neighborhoods, Saint Charles, Missouri: Final Report," 31 August 2011, p. 47.

¹⁸ van Ravenswaay, p. 5.

¹⁹ Maureen Jones, "Survey Plan, City of Saint Charles, Missouri," July 1989, p. 9.

²⁰ van Ravenswaay, p. 221.

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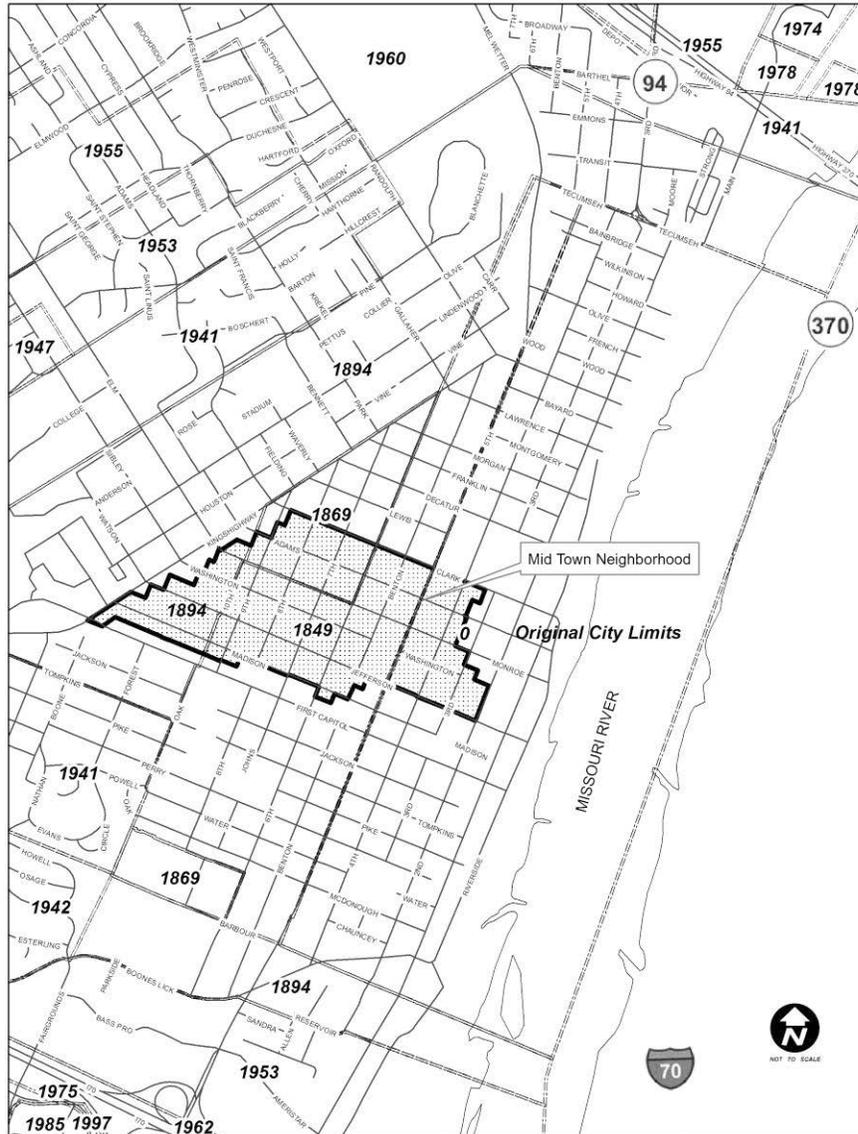


Figure 1: Portion of the Annexation Map of St. Charles, Missouri, showing the Midtown Neighborhood Historic District, prepared by Chuck W. Lovelace III, GISP/GIS Coordinator, City of St. Charles, MO, 2014.

St. Charles was incorporated as a city in 1849, and with the influx of settlers, additional areas were annexed into the city. A large area was annexed in 1849, and the portion that is in the Midtown Neighborhood is L-shaped, with Fifth Street on the east and Sixth and Tenth Street on the west (see Figure 1, above).²¹ Only five (1%) of the extant structures in the neighborhood were built before 1850. Two of these are examples of the

²¹ Annexation Map of St. Charles, Missouri.

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Federal style: 608 Jefferson Street (1838) and 571 Jefferson Street (1842). The Old St. Charles College at 117 North Third Street was built in 1838 in the Federal style but was remodeled and enlarged around 1925 in the Italian Renaissance Revival style. The house at 128 North Fourth Street was built in 1837 as a single-story structure but about 1880 the second floor was added and the house was remodeled in the Italianate style. The only house known to be constructed of logs in the district is the O’Rear House, located at 1067 Jefferson Street. Built circa 1846, it was either originally clad with weatherboard or it had been added by the last quarter of the 19th century.

A second heavy wave of German immigration to the area occurred in the 1850s as a result of the political unrest surrounding the Revolution of 1848 in Germany. The city’s population increased 116% between 1850 and 1860 and 72% between 1860 and 1870. In the district, only three (0.6%) extant primary buildings were built in the 1850s, but 25 (5.2%) were constructed in the 1860s (see Figure 2, below). Most of these were built in the Federal style, although some displayed no stylistic features and can be categorized by their roof shapes, including side-gabled and cross-gabled. St. Charles was the second largest town of German-settled Missouri, with only St. Louis being larger, and was part of the “German belt” that extended up both sides of the Missouri River. By 1860 the town’s architectural transition from a ramshackle French frontier settlement to a bustling town dominated by Americans and Germans was complete. It was the center of commerce for the county and had 2,315 residents.²² In 1870, when the city’s population reached 5,570, it was estimated that 75% of the community was either German-born or first generation German-American.²³

FIGURE 2		
CONSTRUCTION DATES OF PRIMARY BUILDINGS BY DECADE		
Decade	Number of Primary Buildings Constructed	Percentage
1830s	3	0.6%
1840s	2	0.4%
1850s	3	0.6%
1860s	25	5.2%
1870s	15	3.1%
1880s	27	5.6%
1890s	50	10.3%
1900s	122	25.3%
1910s	43	8.9%
1920s	96	19.9%
1930s	36	7.5%
1940s	16	3.3%
1950s	22	4.6%
1960 and after	23	4.7%

²² Baxter and Keenoy, p. 48.

²³ Stiritz, *Frenchtown Historic District*, Sec. 8, p. 11.

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The town's boundaries were expanded in 1869, and in the district this includes the area bounded by Fifth, Monroe, Tenth, Kingshighway and Clark Streets.²⁴ However, the 1869 Bird's Eye View shows very few buildings west of Eighth Street. In the district, 15 (3.1%) primary buildings were built in the 1870s, 27 (5.6%) in the 1880s, and 50 (10.3%) in the 1890s. Buildings were still being constructed in the Federal (or Missouri-German vernacular) style throughout this period, although other stylistic influences, including Greek Revival, Gothic Revival, Italianate, Queen Anne, Romanesque and Richardsonian Romanesque, and Folk Victorian styles, were also being employed.

Although the neighborhood primarily attracted residential development, it also supported a couple of manufacturing plants by the mid-1800s, including Nelson C. O'Rear's tobacco factory and the St. Charles Woolen Mills. No longer extant, they were located on Jefferson Street between what is now Ninth and Tenth Streets in an area still known locally as "Factory Hill" (see Figure 3, below). The final portion of the neighborhood to be annexed is the area west of Tenth Street, which became part of the city in 1894.

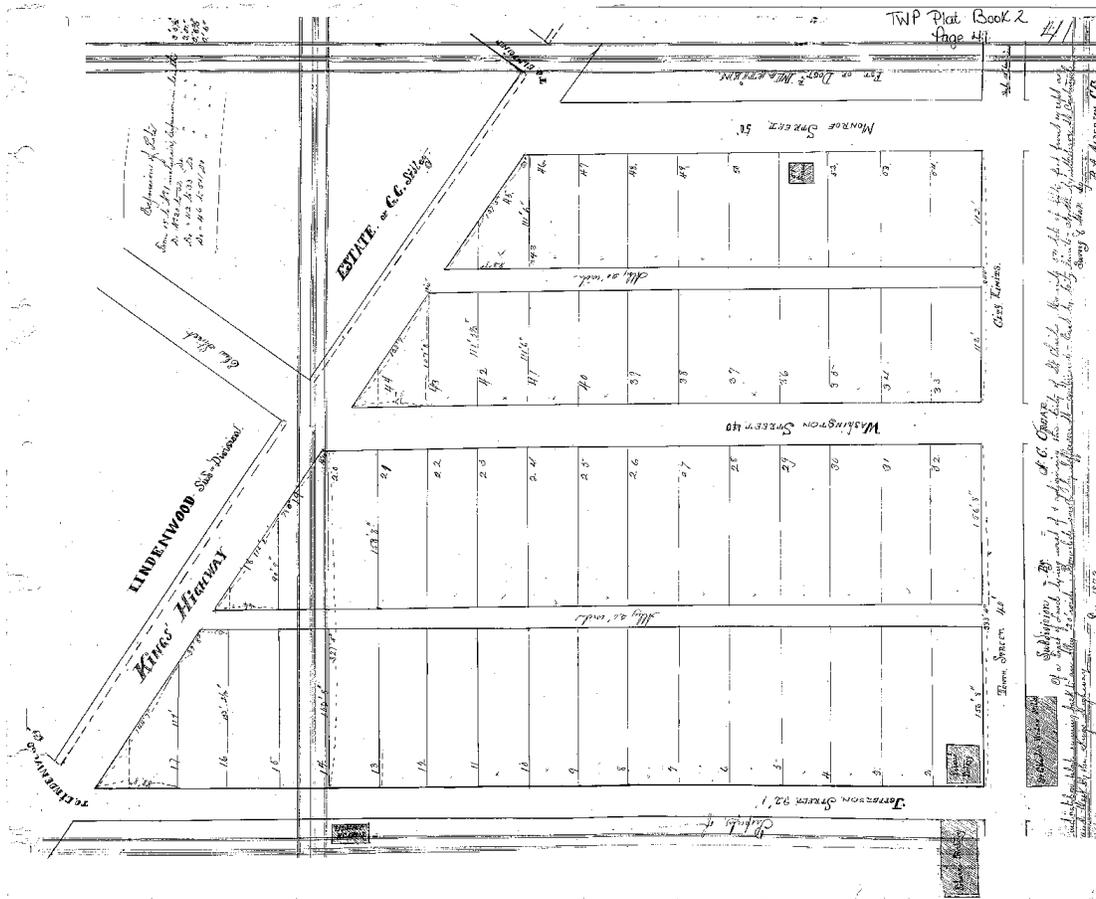


Figure 3: N.C. O'Rear Subdivision Plat, 1873, Department of Community Development, City of St. Charles, St. Charles, MO.

²⁴ Annexation Map of St. Charles, Missouri.

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By 1900 the population of St. Charles had grown to 7,892, and the decade between 1900 and 1909 is the period of greatest growth in the district, with 122 (25.3%) of the extant primary buildings having been constructed. During the first decade of the twentieth century, the Folk Victorian, Queen Anne, Queen Anne Free Classic and Colonial Revival styles were popular in the district. With the growth of the city, a number of upgrades were required to provide sufficient fire protection, safe drinking water, transportation improvements and utilities to attract industry and businesses.²⁵ The Saint Charles Electric Light and Power Company was established in 1901 and a modern waterworks plant was built on South Main Street in 1903. St. Charles remained an important hub for the county, with two major railroad lines, the Missouri, Kansas and Texas and the Wabash. An electric streetcar, the Saint Charles and Wellston Electric Railroad, was constructed in 1899 and in 1904 a new Missouri River bridge opened just in time for the St. Louis Centennial Exposition.²⁶

The county's prosperity at the turn-of-the-century is reflected in the new monumental Neoclassical Revival style courthouse (Photo 1), designed by noted St. Louis architect Jerome Bibb Legg and completed in 1905 on Third Street in the easternmost part of the district. The construction of the courthouse beyond the business district along Main Street and within a residential neighborhood makes this courthouse block unusual. The courthouse is an excellent example of the Neoclassical Revival style. It is the only building in the district to be completely constructed of stone. A volunteer fire department had existed in St. Charles prior to the Civil War, but by the turn of the twentieth century the city had a professional department,²⁷ and in 1926 the fire department building (a two-part vertical block) at 431 North Sixth Street was built. The first library in town was founded in 1913 in the hallway of Kathryn Linnemann's home, but was moved to the high school in 1914. In 1929, the city voted tax support for a library and Linnemann was hired as the first librarian. The St. Charles Public Library was established in 1931 in a circa 1880 Queen Anne style house at 572 Jefferson Street (Photo 19). The design utilizes detailing from both the patterned masonry and half-timbered subtypes of the style. The library operated in this building through 1982, after which the building was converted back into a residence. This was the city's only library from 1931 through 1982.²⁸

In 1910 the population of St. Charles was 9,487, but by 1920 it had declined to 8,503.²⁹ This decrease is most likely related to World War I and closed immigration. Nevertheless, the 1920s was a prosperous decade for St. Charles, and the many homes in the Midtown Neighborhood built during that period reflect this prosperity. In fact, the 1920s was the second greatest period of growth in the district. In the 1910s, 43 (8.9%) of the extant buildings in the neighborhood were constructed and in the following decade 96 (19.9%) were built. During this period, the Colonial Revival and Craftsman styles were popular, and as is true throughout the neighborhood's history, numerous vernacular structures were also constructed. A vernacular form that became popular in the early twentieth century was the American Foursquare. A number of frame examples can be found on Madison Street (Photo 27). The porches of some of the Foursquares had Colonial Revival or Craftsman style detailing.

In the early twentieth century, the automobile gained importance. The first automobile dealership in St. Charles was opened in 1908. Pressure to build better roads came from car owners as well as from auto-related businesses. The city's streets were first oiled in 1911, and by the end of the 1920s the City had paved 20 of its 35 miles of streets, and five automobile dealerships were in operation in the town.³⁰ In the district, the 1947 Sanborn map indicates that Seventh, Eighth, Washington, Adams and Monroe west of Sixth Street were

²⁵ Baxter and Keenoy, p. 55

²⁶ Ibid.

²⁷ Ehlmann, p. 370.

²⁸ Baxter, Karen Bode. Architectural/Historic Inventory Form for 572 Jefferson Street.

²⁹ Baxter & Keenoy, p. 57.

³⁰ Ehlmann., pp. 373-374.

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still unpaved. Tenth Street was more than likely unpaved as well since it was part of the African-American Goose Hill enclave and had no public sidewalks. Automobile-related businesses were developed by neighborhood residents. For example, Oscar Boenker (623 Monroe) became a co-owner of Boenker Bros. Garage with Edwin Boenker (810 Jefferson, Photo 22) around 1923. A mid-1930s gasoline station is located in the district at 401 Clark Street, but in the 1940s it was converted into a used automobile dealership. Schumpe Motors, another automobile dealership, was built circa 1949 at 415 North Fifth Street. This Mid-Century Modern building reflects the public's change in taste after World War II from traditional forms based on historic precedent in favor of new modern styles. It also represents the rising popularity of the automobile and the need for auto service for neighborhood residents.

Although immigration restrictions slowed population increases during the 1920s, by 1930 the city rebounded, recording a total of 10,491 citizens.³¹ Thirty-six (7.5%) of the extant primary resources in the district were built in the 1930s. The Colonial Revival and Craftsman styles remained popular during this period, as did the Tudor Revival style. The vernacular massed-plan/side-gabled form was built during this time, but especially popular was the bungalow type.

In 1940 the city's population reached 10,803,³² and during the 1940s only 16 (3.3%) primary buildings were constructed in the district, no doubt due to World War II. The city's most aggressive era of growth occurred after the war, when the population increased to 14,314 in 1950 and bounded to 21,189 by 1960.³³ However, construction slowed dramatically in the district because few vacant lots remained. During the 1950s only 22 (4.6%) of the extant buildings were constructed. Minimal Traditional style houses were popular, along with the vernacular ranch type house. Only 23 (4.7%) structures were built in the district after 1959, and although they are at least 50 years old those that were built between 1960 and 1964 have either lost integrity or are out of character with the other buildings in the district.

Local industries played a key role in the growth of the town. The St. Charles Manufacturing Company was established in 1873,³⁴ and in 1881 it reorganized, expanded its facilities and workforce, and changed its name to the St. Charles Car Company.³⁵ The Car Company became the city's greatest asset and gained a national and international market for its railroad cars in the 1890s when employment reached as high as 1,800 men. In 1899, the company became part of a national merger of 13 leading manufacturers of freight and passenger cars that formed the American Car and Foundry Company (ACF). From 1900 to 1959 ACF continued to be the largest industry in town and a major employer of residents of the Midtown Neighborhood Historic District. During the 1910s, the company employed from 1,500 to 2,000 men.³⁶ During World War II, the employees peaked at an all-time high of 3,000. After the war ended, the plant resumed commercial activity, but due to the decline of rail passenger traffic the St. Charles plant phased out car production in 1959.³⁷

A large number of residents in the Midtown Neighborhood were employed by ACF in a wide variety of jobs. For example, one of the founders of the company was Henry Denker, who served as the vice president and general manager of the company before becoming president in 1895. He built the palatial Romanesque

³¹ Baxter and Keenoy, p. 58.

³² Ibid., p. 59.

³³ Ibid., p. 59.

³⁴ Flynn, Cleta. "The Car Shop: The Evolution of St. Charles Riverfront from Early Settlers to the Railroads to ACF. Part Two: The Search for a Business." *Saint Charles County Heritage*, Vol. 31, No. 2, pp. 48-50.

³⁵ Ehlmann, p. 351.

³⁶ Ibid., p. 56.

³⁷ Stiritz, *Frenchtown Historic District*, Section 8, p. 19.

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Revival style house at 200 North Third Street in 1894. After retiring from the company in 1899, he served as county treasurer for three terms and mayor of St. Charles from 1907 to 1910.³⁸ (He also built the fine Queen Anne Free Classic style house at 302 Jefferson in 1895 for his daughter Annie and her husband, William Rechtern.) In 1893 John T. Kaemmerlen, the head bookkeeper at ACF, built the grand 1½-story, brick Queen Anne style house at 802 Monroe. The pyramidal slate roof has intersecting cross gables, and the front gable is adorned with bargeboard that is scalloped and decorated with spindlework and moldings. The house has leaded glass and stained glass windows, a polygonal bay, a terra cotta belt course and a gallery with chamfered posts, jigsawed spandrels, and lacy wrought iron railings. It is a good example of the Queen Anne style of architecture. Oliver Link, an executive with the company, built the 2½-story, yellow brick Richardsonian Romanesque mansion at 1005 Jefferson Street in 1895 (NR 8/6/2013).

The majority of the area's residents who worked at ACF were laborers in the factory, such as Albert Klein, a machinist (bungalow, 212 South Kingshighway); Elmer Sullentrop, an upholsterer (Colonial Revival influence, 909 Madison); Abundio Garza, a template maker (Colonial Revival influence, 908 Jefferson Street); Henry Moehlenkamp, a painter (Folk Victorian, 701 Washington); and William H. Barklage, a steel fitter (Craftsman, 804 Washington). Their homes were smaller and less grand than those built by the executives of ACF; however, they are an important part of the architectural development of the neighborhood and represent the types of structures being built by the city's blue-collar residents. ACF employed at least some African Americans, such as Charlie Clair and Jack Miller. Clair worked for ACF in 1906 and Miller in 1918-19, and both lived in the gable-front-and-wing form house at 124 North Tenth Street.

After ACF, the two other largest employers of residents of the neighborhood were the International Shoe Company and McDonnell Aircraft. ACF employed three times as many people as the Roberts, Johnson & Rand Shoe Company (later International Shoe Company), which began production in St. Charles in January 1906. The facility employed about 400 men and women.³⁹ In 1911 Roberts, Johnson & Rand consolidated with the Peters Shoe Company of St. Louis to form the International Shoe Company (ISC). During the Great Depression there was little private investment in St. Charles, but ISC constructed a heel plant after local businessmen collected enough money to buy 8.8 acres next to Blanchette Park and donated it as the site for the new plant.⁴⁰ By 1940 the company employed 1,000 at the main plant and 160 at the heel plant, but the plant closed in September 1953.⁴¹

Matthew Gauss, who was the superintendent of ISC, owned the 1916 Dutch Colonial Revival style house at 301 North Ninth Street from 1925 to 1941. Hurshel Ross lived in the Craftsman bungalow at 1066 Jefferson Street and worked as the assistant superintendent. The majority of the ISC employees in the neighborhood were shoe workers, such as Fred Meyer (Folk Victorian, 724 Washington), Wiley Pund (Minimal Italianate, 124 South Eighth), and Theodore Esselmann (bungalow, 1104 Madison). Single women often worked in factories until they were married, and by 1911 many of the production jobs in the shoe industry had become "women's jobs."⁴² For example, the 1929-30 city directory indicates that John Heisel and three of his daughters worked at ISC and lived in the American Foursquare at 1076 Madison Street.

³⁸ Flynn, Cleta. "The Car Shop. Part III. A.C.F. and a New Century." Saint Charles County Heritage, Vol. 31, No. 3, p. 91.

³⁹ Ehlmann, p. 362.

⁴⁰ Ibid., p. 437.

⁴¹ Ibid., p. 485.

⁴² Ibid., p. 353.

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During World War II, McDonnell Aircraft, located in St. Louis County, grew significantly and employed over 5,000 people, many of them from St. Charles County. By the end of the war the company had become the country's largest supplier of airplane parts.⁴³ Both ACF and ISC were gone by 1959, and although other factories opened in St. Charles County, a large number of workers were driving to jobs in St. Louis County. McDonnell Aircraft was a major contributor to the local economy and by 1955, 1,371 of its employees were living in St. Charles County and commuting to work.⁴⁴ A large number of homes and apartments in the district housed employees of McDonnell Aircraft. For example, the bungalow at 1068 Madison was owned by H. Marvin Lohrman from 1950 through 1961, and he was an aeronautical engineer for the company.

After World War II the city began to face a severe housing shortage as veterans returned and the population continued to rise. As a result, between 1945 and 1959 many homeowners in the district subdivided their homes to create apartments or created living space in outbuildings. Many of these apartments were occupied by employees of McDonnell Aircraft. For example, Joseph Everard, a contractor, rented out part of his bungalow at 116 North Tenth Street to Juris Brempeles, an engineer at McDonnell Aircraft, from 1952 through 1955. By 1955 the Queen Anne Free Classic house at 326 North Sixth Street had been subdivided to create two residential units that housed McDonnell Aircraft employees. Paul Steele lived in 326 and 326A was occupied by Lawrence Brown, and both were mechanics. In 1950 James A. and Evelyn Buehrle boarded at the Folk Victorian at 324 North Benton, and he was an accountant for McDonnell.

The district's residents were employed in a wide variety of professions and occupations other than those associated with the city's biggest industries. These included lawyers, judges, doctors, engineers, bankers, educators, salesmen, clerks, postal workers, laborers, and men involved in the building trades. Although many of the city's merchants originally lived on the upper floors of their commercial buildings on Main Street, as they became wealthier they were able to afford grander, more elaborate homes, many of which were built in the Midtown Neighborhood, away from the hubbub of the commercial area.

A few of the business owners who lived in the Midtown Neighborhood include Joseph Stoltz, (Italianate, 1025 Jefferson), owner of the Central House Hotel and Saloon; Stanley Wulff (gable-front-and-wing, 1044 Madison), president and manager of the Wulff Milling Corp.; Henry Middendorf (Folk Victorian, 714 Monroe Street), co-owner of Hackmann & Middendorf; Clemence Buerges (cross-gabled, 318 North Benton Avenue) co-owner of the Ideal Grocery; George H. Barklage (Federal, 724 Adams and later 815 Adams, Colonial Revival influence) and Louis Ringe, Sr. (Colonial Revival, 800 Jefferson), co-owners of Ringe-Barklage Hardware & Implement Co.; Carl Renken (bungalow, 115 N. Ninth), owner of Renken Brothers General Merchandise and Grocers; and Henry J. Rother (Folk Victorian, 710 Washington), president of the Hackmann Lumber Co. and director of the First National Bank and the St. Charles Mutual Fire Insurance Co. Many employees of these businesses, including clerks, managers, salespersons, grocers, meat cutters, bartenders, and drivers, also lived in the neighborhood. Community leaders and city, county and federal employees also resided here. For example, four mayors of the city owned homes on Jefferson Street: Dr. Ludwell Powell (Federal, 608 Jefferson, Photo No. 20), mayor in 1849, 1853, and 1859; Charles Kansteiner (Colonial Revival influence, 727 Jefferson), mayor from 1937 to 1939; Adolph Thro (Colonial Revival influence, 726 Jefferson), mayor from 1939 to 1945; and Louis Ringe, Sr. (Colonial Revival, 800 Jefferson Street), mayor from 1889 to 1896 and again in 1919.

⁴³ Ibid. p. 456.

⁴⁴ Ibid., p. 489.

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Subdivisions in Midtown

When St. Charles was incorporated in 1809, the westernmost boundary was Fifth Street, although very few houses had been built west of Third Street.⁴⁵ Although one would expect development to have gradually extended westward, with the oldest buildings in Midtown located closest to the original part of town, this was not the case. The settlement pattern was influenced by the topography. The hilly terrain caused settlement to take place wherever land was most easily cleared. Because of the irregular terrain and use of property for farming, development was scattered and in the early years streets were seldom opened for more than a few blocks. In addition, after the State authorized the town to sell commons lots in fee simple in 1832, some large plots of land in the neighborhood were purchased by wealthy individuals. Many built their homes on these large plots and they or their heirs subdivided their properties at different times; as a result, there is a mix of architectural styles and periods of construction throughout the entire neighborhood. For example, St. Charles College, built in 1838 within the original town boundaries, occupied the southern half of the block bounded by Third, Jefferson, Fourth and Washington Street. When the college moved to North Kingshighway in the early 1890s, the property was apparently subdivided.⁴⁶ In addition to the school building, which was remodeled in the 1920s in the Italianate Renaissance Revival style for use as apartments, the south half of the block contains an 1895 Queen Anne Free Classic style house, three circa 1903 Folk Victorian houses, a circa 1904 Late Victorian, and a circa 1923 Craftsman bungalow.

Some of the oldest houses in the neighborhood were built a moderate distance from downtown in the Eugene Gauss Addition, which was created prior to 1856 in the area bounded by Sixth, Adams, Ninth and Clark Streets.⁴⁷ Eleven of the existing houses in the subdivision were built by the time the Bird's Eye View of the City was prepared in 1869, and they are Federal style structures. However, the subdivision contains a significant mix of architectural styles, with buildings constructed from the mid-nineteenth century through the mid-twentieth century.

Numerous subdivisions were created in the Midtown Neighborhood from the mid-nineteenth century through 1925, and by 1929 the Sanborn Insurance Maps show that buildings had been constructed on the majority of the lots. The 1875 Map of St. Charles shows several other early subdivisions in addition to the Eugene Gauss Addition, including Johnston's Subdivision, Wilhelm Bloebaum's Subdivision, McKnight's Partition, and O'Rear's Subdivision.⁴⁸ Johnston's Subdivision is an L-shaped area roughly bounded by Jefferson, halfway between Eighth and Ninth, First Capitol Drive, Seventh between First Capitol and Madison, and halfway between Seventh and Eighth. (Unfortunately, plats for some of these subdivisions could not be found at City Hall or the County Courthouse, but they are identified on the Sanborn Maps, as shown in Figure 4 on the following page.)

Bloebaum's Subdivision includes the block bounded by Jefferson, Fourth, Washington and Fifth Streets, and ten of the twelve extant houses date from circa 1872 to circa 1893. These houses are a mix of Late Victorian, Folk Victorian, and Queen Anne style residences and there is also one each of the cross-gabled, side-gabled and centered gable vernacular folk form cottages. McKnight's Partition includes 7 lots in about 75% of the

⁴⁵ Ehlmann, p. 43.

⁴⁶ Baxter, Karen Bode. Architectural/Historic Inventory Form for 117 North Third Street.

⁴⁷ Abstract of Title for 729 Adams.

⁴⁸ Brink, W.R. *Illustrated Atlas Map of Saint Charles County, MO.* IL: W. R. Brink & Co., 1875.

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block bounded by Monroe, Sixth, Washington, and Benton. No buildings were shown in this location on the 1869 Bird's Eye View, and the earliest extant structure in this small subdivision dates to 1915.

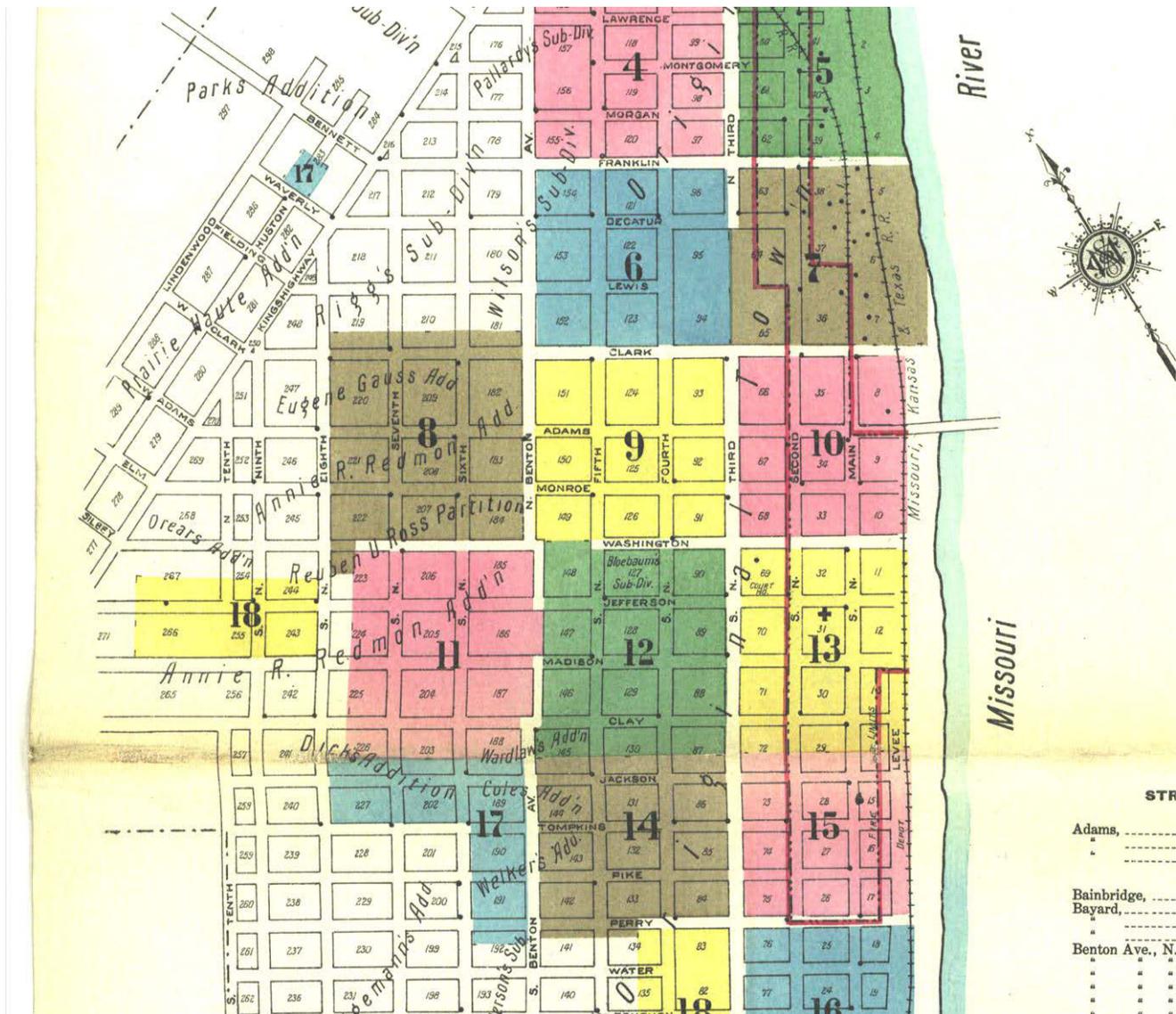


Figure 4: Portion of page 1 of the 1909 Sanborn Insurance Map, showing subdivisions and the original town, Fire Insurance Map of Saint Charles, MO. New York: Sanborn Map Company, 1909. <http://sanborn.umi.com.remote.sccld.lib.mo.us>, accessed Spring-Winter 2012.

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Nelson O'Rear's Subdivision was platted in 1873 in the area bounded by Tenth (the western city limits at the time), Monroe, Kingshighway and Jefferson Street (see Figure 3, page 169). The property, along with additional property to the south of the subdivision, had been inherited by O'Rear's wife Lucinda Redmond in 1843 from the estate of Thomas J. Redmon.⁴⁹ The development of the 54-lot subdivision was slow, with the first four houses not being constructed until the mid- to late-1880s. The subdivision was not annexed into the city until 1894. The O'Rear house at 1067 Jefferson Street, which is shown on the plat map, is located outside the subdivision, directly across the street from it. Believed to have been built around the time of the O'Rears' marriage in 1846, it is the only building in the neighborhood that is known to be constructed of logs, but it is sheathed with weatherboard siding (a photograph taken before about 1880 shows the house had already been clad with siding by that time).⁵⁰

John N. Mittleberger owned a large plot of land and built the Queen Anne-influenced house at 1077 Jefferson Street circa 1885. In 1892 he created Edgar's Addition by subdividing his property into 32 lots, with his house being situated on Lot No. 1 (see Figure 5 on the following page). The subdivision includes the area bounded by First Capitol Drive (Clay Street) on the south, Kingshighway on the west, Jefferson Street on the north, and an alley just south of 1103 and 1104 Madison to the east.⁵¹ The portion of the subdivision that fronts onto First Capitol Drive is outside the district's boundaries due to modern intrusions and parking lots. The subdivision's main period of development occurred between circa 1900 and circa 1936 and the houses include the Folk Victorian, Colonial Revival and Craftsman styles, as well as vernacular American Foursquare, gable front, side-gabled, and bungalow types. The subdivision was part of a large area incorporated into the city in 1894.

Dr. Ludwell Powell purchased a large tract in the early nineteenth century and in 1838 built his Federal style mansion at the northwest corner of Jefferson and Sixth Streets (Photo No. 20). Powell died in 1864 and at least part of his property was inherited by his daughter, Anne Ross and her husband Reuben. The 1875 atlas map shows that the area was still owned by the Powell heirs, but by the time the 1905 plat map was prepared the land had been subdivided into the Reuben G. Ross Partition, which extends from Jefferson Street to Monroe and is between Benton Avenue and Ninth Streets.⁵² This area was annexed into the city in 1849.

Five parcels in the Midtown Neighborhood were subdivided into subdivisions in the first quarter of the twentieth century. In 1907 Mrs. Mary Goddard created Goddard Place by subdividing the area bounded by Adams, Ninth, Monroe and Kingshighway (blocks 252 and 269). Goddard Place has 13 lots (see Figure 6 on page 178) and was largely developed by 1926. Eight houses were built in the 1910s, four in the 1920s and one in 1930 and they include five in the Colonial Revival style (one of which is Dutch Colonial Revival); two Craftsman style houses; and vernacular gable-front, pyramidal and bungalow cottages.

The Annie Redmond Addition is not shown on the 1905 plat map of the city but appears on the 1909 Sanborn map. It is an L-shaped area that is bounded on the south by Monroe Street, on the west by Ninth Street, on the east by the rear lot lines of the properties in the 300 and 400 blocks of North Benton Avenue, and on the north

⁴⁹ Abstract for 1067 Jefferson Street in Block 266 file at the St. Charles County Historical Society, St. Charles, MO.

⁵⁰ "O'Rear Tobacco Factory 9th & Jefferson," 05.1.198 Print, Photographic, St. Charles County Historical Society, St. Charles, MO.

⁵¹ "Map of Edgar's Addition in the City of St. Charles, Mo." Department of Community Development, City of St. Charles, MO. (Plat Book 2, p. 70), June 1892.

⁵² *Plat Book of St. Charles County, Missouri*. Des Moines, Iowa: Northwest Publishing Co., 1905.

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by Adams Street (600-800 blocks) and Clark Street (400-500 blocks). Seven of the existing houses in the subdivision are shown on the 1869 Bird's Eye View. Four structures were built between 1870 and 1889, but the period of greatest growth was between 1890 and 1909, when 32 structures were built. Eighteen houses were built between 1910 and 1959. A wide variety of architectural styles and types are represented in this subdivision.

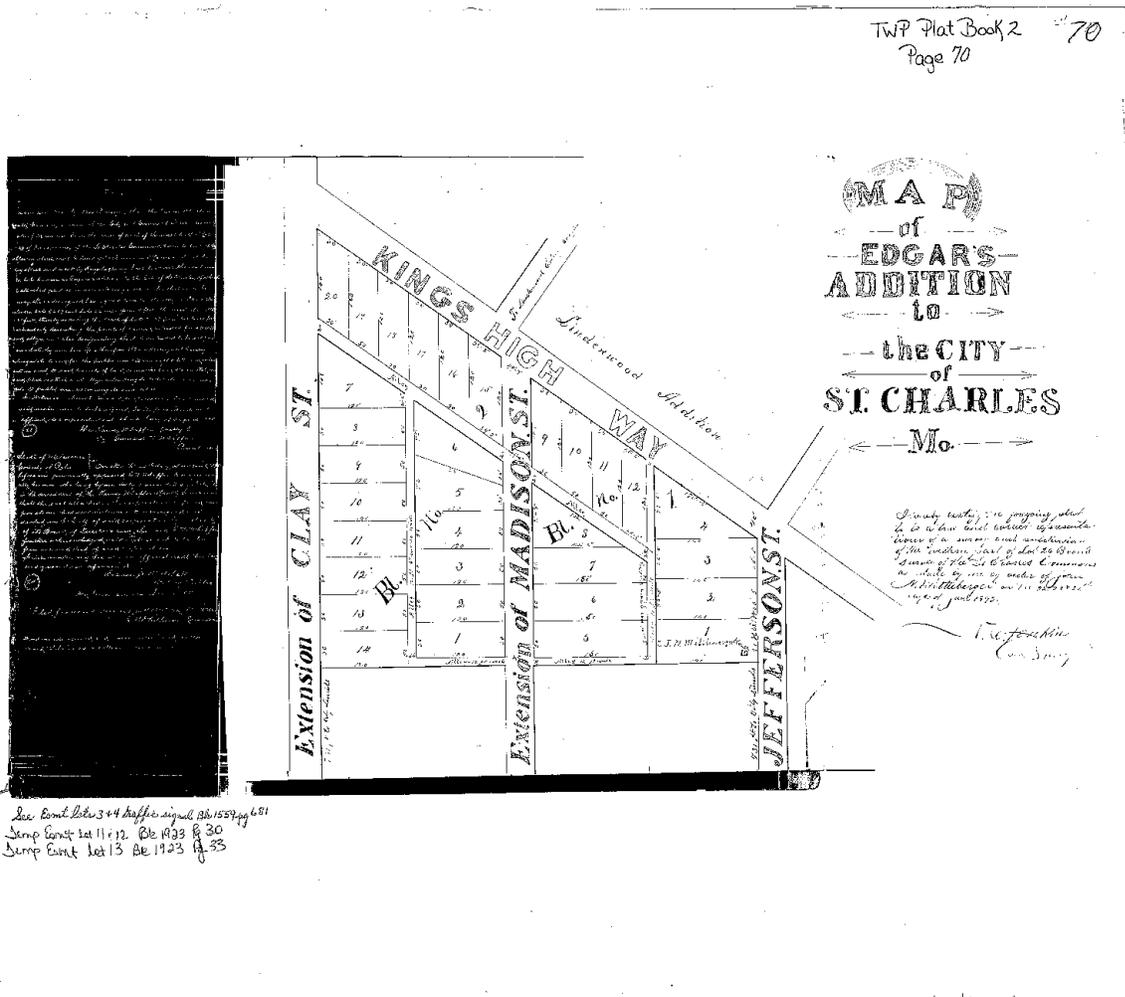


Figure 5: Map of Edgar's Addition to the City of St. Charles, MO, 1892. Department of Community Development, City of St. Charles, MO.

Park Addition was platted in 1913 and includes 12 lots, six of which are located in the district on the south side of Madison Street (see Figure 7 on page 179). Five houses (1017-1043 Madison Street) were built in the 1920s on these six lots and include an English Cotswold Cottage (1029 Madison Street, Photo 37), a Craftsman cottage, two bungalows, a Minimal Traditional style house and a cross-gabled house.

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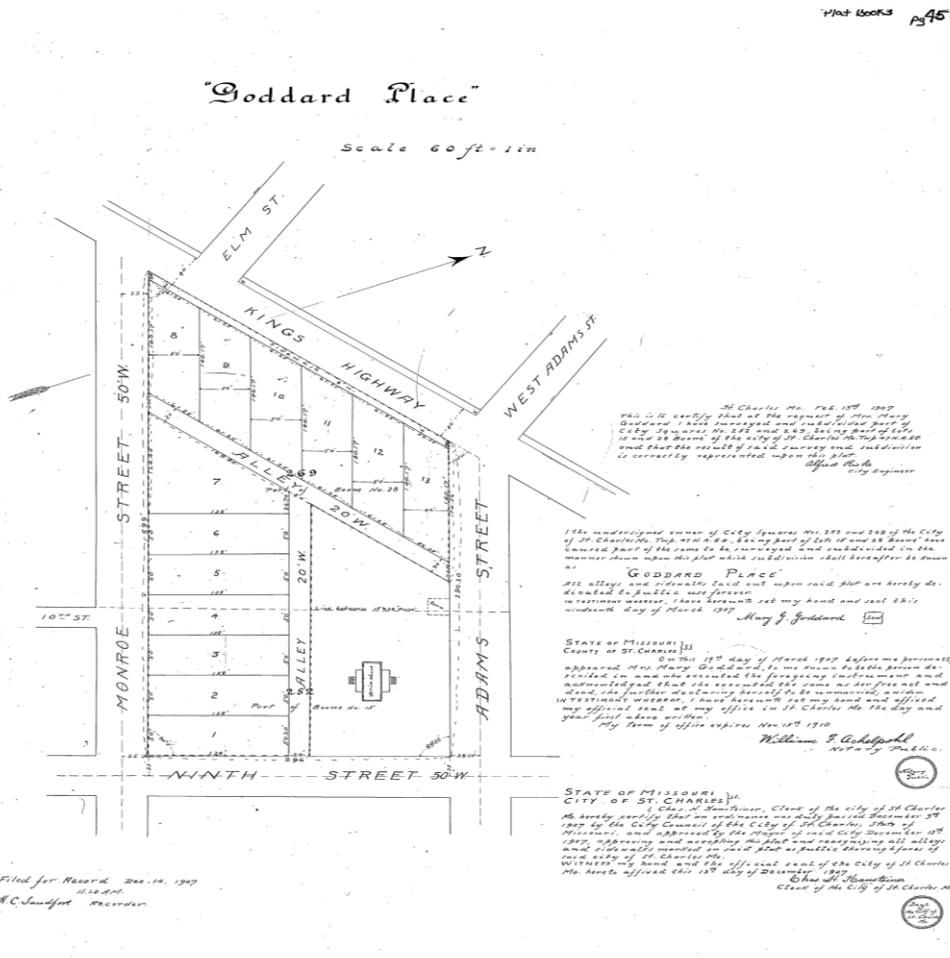


Figure 6: Goddard Place Plat Map, 1907. Department of Community Development, City of St. Charles, MO.

Between 1917 and 1929 the Edwin Denker Subdivision was established on the east side of the 300 block of North Fifth Street. By 1929 four buildings had been constructed on the subdivision's six lots, and these include two Colonial Revival, one Craftsman and one Tudor Revival style houses. Washington Street was not shown on the Sanborn maps until 1917, and by that time houses had been built in all but the 800 block, where an annual Chautauqua was held from 1913 to 1924.⁵³ The south side of the 800 block of Washington was subdivided in 1925 as the H.G. Rauch Subdivision, and by 1929 bungalows had been built on all seven lots in the subdivision (Photo 35).

⁵³ Ehlmann, p. 295.

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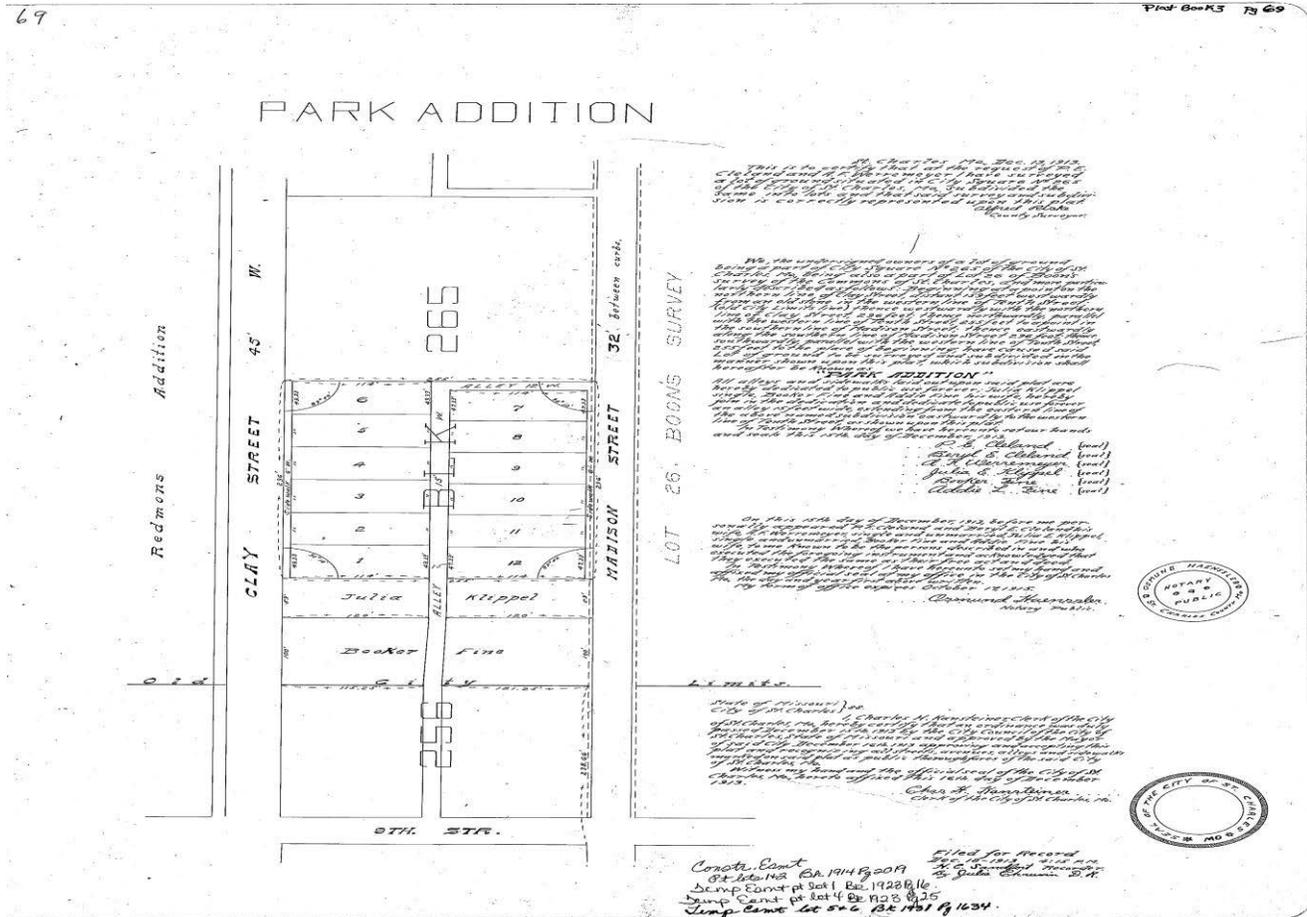


Figure 7: Plat Map of Park Addition, 1913. Department of Community Development, City of St. Charles, MO.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

The Midtown Neighborhood Historic District is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places for significance in the area of Architecture. It contains a diverse collection of buildings of the architectural styles and types popular nationally and locally during the period 1838-1959. No other residential neighborhood in the city contains such a large variety. Examples of the Federal, Greek Revival, Gothic Revival, Italianate, Folk Victorian, Queen Anne, Romanesque Revival, Richardsonian Romanesque, Second Empire, Colonial Revival, Neoclassical Revival, Italian Renaissance Revival, Tudor Revival, Craftsman, Minimal Traditional and Mid-Century Modern styles can be found here. However, many of the residences are vernacular designs that merely reflect the influence of these styles, generally in the detailing on the porches or along the cornice lines, and a large number are vernacular designs that display little or no architectural detailing and are best described by their plan shape or roof type. The high style, as well as the vernacular, designs are important because they reflect the local building traditions of the community.

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The district is primarily residential, although the county courthouse, a couple of schools and churches and a few businesses and offices are located within its boundaries. Many of the district's residents were employed by the American Car and Foundry Co., but a large number of business owners, executives, professionals and community leaders also lived here. The white collar residents were responsible for the construction of some of the most elaborate high style residences in St. Charles, and by the late nineteenth century Midtown had become the most fashionable neighborhood in the city.

The character of the Midtown Neighborhood differs from other areas of the city. The Frenchtown and St. Charles Historic Districts are already listed in the National Register and several other neighborhoods also appear to be eligible. While the Midtown Neighborhood is primarily residential, the St. Charles Historic District is the city's historic commercial core. Many of the buildings were constructed for mixed use, combining commercial storefronts with residential upper stories. The buildings date from the early nineteenth century to the mid-twentieth century and the majority abuts the public sidewalk, unlike the houses in Midtown, which generally have small to medium front yard setbacks. Many of the Main Street merchants lived above their stores until they were able to save sufficient funds to build freestanding homes in the Midtown Neighborhood, away from the bustle, noise and dust of Main Street. Although the St. Charles Historic District includes a wide variety of architectural styles, their commercial character differentiates them from the buildings of Midtown.

The Frenchtown Historic District contains a large collection of residential buildings, as well as a commercial strip along Second Street and the industrial buildings of the American Car and Foundry Co. The buildings are vernacular designs that were influenced by American national styles; however, the district is distinguished from other neighborhoods by a group of mid-nineteenth century houses that reflect the French Colonial influence. This influence is found in the gallery/raised basement/loft design traditions associated with the French in the New World. According to Mary Stiritz, the Germans who began purchasing land in Frenchtown in the late 1840s and 1850s adopted the prevailing house type there:

Perhaps because of Frenchtown's relative isolation from the major early thrust of American influence in the south part of town, together with the sustained clustering of French families in the north end, among other things, vernacular French Colonial house design flourished in Frenchtown as it did nowhere else in the city so late in time. More surprising is the fact that the majority of these houses were built for German immigrants who by 1850 already were outnumbering the French in Frenchtown.⁵⁴

Unlike the Missouri-German vernacular cottages built in Frenchtown, those in Midtown did not have raised basements and did not originally have galleries, although porticos or galleries were sometimes added later. The residents of Frenchtown were primarily blue collar and their homes "display an unusual homogeneity, achieved by a preponderance of small one-and-a-half story buildings of local brick or frame construction which exhibit similar scale, proportions and elements of design."⁵⁵ Although a large part of the population of Midtown were blue collar, many were white collar and built substantial high style residences.

The Commons Neighborhood contains a large collection of cottages similar to those in Midtown, but it does not have as many high style residences. However, unlike Midtown, it contains a small but significant

⁵⁴ Stiritz, Mary M. *Frenchtown Historic District*, page 4 of Section 8.

⁵⁵ Stiritz, *Frenchtown Historic District*, cover page for Section 8.

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collection of Second Empire style houses. The buildings in the area south of First Capitol Drive, which is an area known locally as Old Town St. Charles, date from the mid-nineteenth century to the present and are similar to those in Midtown, but there are more alterations and modern intrusions. In addition, this area does not have as many high style residences as Midtown. The area west of Kingshighway was developed shortly after the turn of the twentieth century and contains a significant collection of residential resources. The character of this neighborhood is much different from that of Midtown because of its later development. The houses are one-and-one-half and two-story structures that mainly display the Colonial Revival, Craftsman and Minimal Traditional influences, and the majority is frame.

By far the most popular style in the Midtown Neighborhood Historic District is the Colonial Revival, with 87 examples. Of these, 8 are Cape Cod, 5 are Dutch Colonial Revival and 1 is Georgian Revival. The other most popular styles in the neighborhood are the Folk Victorian, with 54 examples, followed by the Craftsman with 39 examples, the Federal with 36 and the Queen Anne/Queen Anne Free Classic with 20.

The oldest buildings in the district were built in the Federal style. Nationally, this style was popular from 1780 to 1820; however, in Midtown it was employed from the 1830s until about 1900. The 2½-story, three-bay, brick residence at 608 Jefferson Street (Photo 20) was reportedly designed by architect Stephen Hill, the architect of the old Missouri state capitol building, and constructed in 1838 for Dr. Ludwell Powell, the City's first mayor.⁵⁶ It is an excellent example of the Federal style, with a side-gabled roof, parapeted end walls with paired chimneys, dressed limestone foundation and window lintels, a projecting wooden cornice with gable returns, and 6/6 windows. Between 1917 and 1929 the house received some Neoclassical elaborations with the addition of the one-story, single-bay pedimented portico on the façade and replacement of the columns on each level of the rear wing's gallery with monumental Temple of the Winds columns.

Thirty-two of the 36 buildings that are categorized as Federal are also commonly referred to as being in the Missouri-German vernacular style, a term coined by Charles van Ravenswaay, author of *The Arts and Architecture of German Settlements in Missouri*. These buildings are constructed of brick and reflect the masonry craftsmanship of the German immigrants who settled in the community in the mid-nineteenth century. Prior to their arrival, builders relied on log, plaster and stone methods of construction, but German masons and brick makers soon began to influence the town's architecture. According to vanRavenswaay, although brick making had begun in St. Charles prior to 1820, it was not until the arrival of the Germans that the material came to dominate construction, and it remained the preferred building material well into the twentieth century.⁵⁷ Brick making was supported by the easy availability of suitable clays along the river. In 1850, seven brick masons lived in St. Charles and of these, six had been born in Germany. In 1860 there were eight, all German except a 16-year old native of Missouri, who was probably an apprentice.⁵⁸

The Missouri-German Federal houses are 1- to 2½-story, brick, side-gabled structures with decorative brick entablatures or denticulated cornices, typically with returns. According to vanRavenswaay, very few of the brick buildings in the German towns of Missouri have a self-conscious or designed look about them. This local building tradition had its origins in the various German states from which the builders and their clients had emigrated, but the designs were adapted to meet their needs in Missouri. "Gradually these new settlers

⁵⁶Olson, Edna McElhiney and Sperandio, Richard G. *McElhiney's Guidebook: Historic St. Charles, Missouri*. St. Charles, MO: McElhiney Publishing Company, 1992.

⁵⁷van Ravenswaay, p. 221.

⁵⁸Ibid., p. 225.

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almost unconsciously adopted ideas from American styles and building practices. This influence became more noticeable as the century progressed, for by that time many of the German-American builders had grown up in this country and had learned their trades here, often in the Eastern or Middle Western cities.”⁵⁹ The houses are rectangular or L-shaped in plan and some roofs are pierced by dormers and some have parapeted end walls with paired chimneys, such as 626 Adams (circa 1868) and 803 Jefferson Streets (circa 1873). Depending upon the size of the house, the façades contain from three to seven bays, and the wider façades often have two entrance doors (although many examples were built as single-family residences), such as the houses at 736 Adams Street (circa 1865) and 800 Adams Street (circa 1868), both shown in Photo 13. Many of the Federal-influenced houses were built close to the sidewalks (803 and 809 Jefferson, both circa 1873), and apparently most were built without porches, although porticos or galleries were added to many at a later date. Brick arches were used above doors and windows, and toward the close of the nineteenth century the segmental arch became rounder, and so commonly was this form used that it is one of the signatures of German construction in Missouri.⁶⁰

In the Midtown Neighborhood, the highest concentration of Missouri-German Federal style houses are located on Adams and Clark Streets. The 13 that are in the two blocks between 618-620 and 800-802 Adams Street (Photo 13) were built between about 1860 and 1895 (6 in the 1860s, 3 in the 1870s, 3 in the 1880s, and 1 circa 1895). Six Federal houses are located in the two blocks between 633-635 and 825 Clark Street (see Photo 17), and they were built between circa 1860 and circa 1892 (4 in the 1860s, 1 circa 1870, and 1 circa 1892). The Federal houses at 303, 315 and 317 North Sixth Street were built between 1858 and circa 1867. Christian Bode built both 803 and 809 Jefferson Street circa 1873, and the other Federal style house on Jefferson (1022) was not built until about 1900. Other examples of the Federal style are found individually scattered throughout the district. Despite the German influence, St. Charles never became as German in appearance and character as did the other Missouri towns of Hermann and Washington. According to van Ravenswaay, this is due to the American influence remaining too strong, the mixture of various nationalities too pronounced, and the town’s location too near St. Louis, which made it too accessible to influences from the changing world.⁶¹ As a result, it was difficult for the immigrants to retain much of their cultural heritage, which quickly blended with what survived of the earlier French and the dominant American traditions.

As the town became a prosperous and established industrial community, the building designs changed from modest and functional workingman’s cottages to larger buildings reflecting the stylistic influences of the era (see Figure 8 on the following page). Other than the Federal style, some of the early architectural influences that are represented in the district include the Greek Revival, Gothic Revival and Italianate styles. Many European-trained architects designed in the popular Greek Revival style, and the fashion spread throughout America by way of carpenter’s guides and pattern books. Identifying features include a low-pitched gable or hipped roof; gables with pediments; a cornice line emphasized by a wide band of trim; a portico or porch supported by prominent square or round columns and pilasters; an entrance with an elaborate frontispiece that incorporates the door, transom and sidelights; and 6/6 double-hung windows. Although the Greek Revival style dominated the country during the period 1825-1860, only three examples are found in the district, and one of these (1067 Jefferson Street) is classified as Greek Revival only because a classical portico was added in the 1950s. One of the best examples of the style in St. Charles is the Dr. Benjamin Rogers House at 820 Monroe Street (Photo 31), which is a two-story, painted brick house crowned by a truncated hip roof topped

⁵⁹Ibid., p. 225.

⁶⁰Ibid., p. 231.

⁶¹Ibid., p. 80.

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by an ornate cast iron railing and trimmed with a plain frieze. The one-bay portico has fluted Corinthian columns supporting a flat roof trimmed with an entablature with denticulated frieze, and the roof is enclosed with an ornate cast iron balustrade. The rear wing was reportedly built first circa 1856, with the two-story Greek Revival front added ten years later. Dr. Rogers moved to St. Charles from Virginia in 1856 to fill the position of house physician for Lindenwood College, which is located immediately southwest of the district.

FIGURE 8 NUMBER OF RESOURCES BY ARCHITECTURAL STYLE	
Style	Number of Buildings
Federal	36
Greek Revival	3
Gothic Revival	8
Italianate	8
Second Empire	2
Queen Anne	14
Queen Anne Free Classic	6
Richardsonian Romanesque	3
Romanesque	2
Folk Victorian	54
Colonial Revival	87
Tudor Revival	10
Craftsman	39
Minimal Traditional	12
Mid-Century Modern	3

St. Charles' builders and homeowners were influenced by the Picturesque movement popularized by the publication of pattern books such as Andrew Jackson Downing's *Cottage Residences*, published in 1842, and *Villas and Cottages*, published by Calvert Vaux in 1857. These pattern books offered several new fashions, including the Gothic Revival and Italianate styles, which were nationally popular from about 1840 to 1880. However, in the Midtown Neighborhood features from these two styles were still being used as late as about 1900. Although there are no high-style domestic examples of the Gothic Revival style in the district, four houses built between 1884 and circa 1893 display Gothic Revival influences. In three of the examples the Gothic Revival features are limited to bargeboard in the eaves, but the house at 623 Monroe Street is a centered gable folk form with a one-bay portico having turned posts with corner brackets, jigsaw balustrade, and high hip roof. The corner brackets have pointed arches, quatrafoils and trefoils, which display the Gothic Revival influence, like the centered front-gable roof form of the house.

Because of its historic roots in the religious architecture of the Middle Ages, the Gothic Revival style appears more often in ecclesiastical buildings than residential. The Gothic Revival, Romanesque Revival and Richardsonian Romanesque styles were the most popular styles chosen for churches built throughout St. Charles during the historic period. Two of the churches in the Midtown Neighborhood are good examples of

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the Gothic Revival style. Immanuel Lutheran Church at 115 South Sixth Street (Photo #9) was built in 1867 and the Jefferson Street Presbyterian Church (550 Jefferson Street) was built circa 1872 after the congregation split over the issue of slavery and the Civil War. Both buildings have steeply-pitched gabled roofs, crenellated cornices, buttresses, and Gothic-arched tracery stained glass windows.

In the Midtown Neighborhood, houses were not built in the Italianate style until after the Civil War. There are eight examples, all being brick, with the earliest built circa 1875 and the latest circa 1900. Four of these houses are on Jefferson Street (see Photo 21, center and far right), where some of the largest and most impressive houses in the district are located, and the others are on Fourth, Sixth, Eighth and Clark Streets. Italianate style houses in St. Charles often have elaborate crenellated brick cornices that simulate wooden brackets, and five such examples are located in the district while three have wooden brackets trimming the roof. Examples of the asymmetrical, front-gabled, hipped and townhouse subtypes are found in the neighborhood. The asymmetrical houses at 556 (Photo 19, far right) and 1025 Jefferson are nearly identical. Built in the mid-1880s, they have truncated hipped roofs that are topped by belvederes and trimmed with elaborate crenellated brick cornices, and they retain their elaborately-detailed small entry porches. Built circa 1875, the house located at 702 Jefferson Street (Photo 21, far right) is an example of the front-gabled subtype of the Italianate style. The clipped front gable of this house is trimmed with a wide wooden bracketed frieze. The one-bay portico has such Italianate features as paired, chamfered box columns with corner brackets; an ornate jigsaw balustrade; and a bracketed frieze.

Following the Civil War, dramatic changes in American house design and construction resulted from industrialization and the growth of the railroads. Balloon framing rapidly replaced heavy-timber framing as the standard building technique, which freed houses from their traditional box-like shapes by greatly simplifying the construction of corners, wall extensions, overhangs and irregular plans. In addition, growing industrialization allowed many complex house components to be mass-produced and shipped at relatively low cost on the expanding railway network. In the district, styles popular during the Victorian period include Queen Anne, Romanesque Revival, Richardsonian Romanesque and Folk Victorian. Twelve houses could only be identified by the broader category of Late Victorian, and most of these were built between 1889 and circa 1895, although three were built between circa 1900 and circa 1913. The houses are 1½- and 2-stories, and most are brick. One of the properties classified as Late Victorian is a combination business and residence that was built in 1889. The Waye Monument Company building at 409 Clark Street is a centered gable folk form, five-bay brick structure with brick dentil cornice and segmental- and round-arched openings. The residential and business portions of the building are side-by-side. The building is situated on a sloping lot, and the residence is located in the western two-thirds of the façade (from the central gable to the west end) and has a raised, rock faced, coursed limestone foundation, while the brick walls on the eastern shop portion extend nearly to grade. The paired half-glazed doors of the shop are at grade, while the residence's single-leaf entry opens onto a recessed one-bay porch that is accessed via a flight of five steps. This is a significant example of late nineteenth-century commercial development in St. Charles, especially with a building that is such a distinctive architectural design, combining a business storefront with a private residence without looking too commercial in design.⁶²

As the town became a prosperous and established industrial community, more buildings were constructed that reflect the stylistic influences of the era. In the district are 20 examples of the Queen Anne style, and they were built between about 1880 and 1910. The examples range from 1½- to 2½-stories and typically employ

⁶² Baxter, Karen Bode. Architectural/Historic Inventory Form for 409 Clark Street.

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an irregular floor plan and occasionally a tower. The later Queen Anne-style homes often incorporated Colonial Revival style elements, such as cornice returns, porch columns or Palladian-inspired windows, and these examples are referred to as Queen Anne Free Classic. There are six examples of this subtype in the district. Queen Anne style houses are scattered throughout the neighborhood, but six are located on Jefferson Street, where some of the district's most imposing homes are located, and four are on North Sixth Street. While brick houses of this style are rare in most communities, half of the Queen Anne style houses in St. Charles are brick. With the arrival of the Germans in the mid-19th century, this material dominated construction in St. Charles.

There are several excellent examples of the Queen Anne and Queen Anne Free Classic styles in the district, and probably the best example in the entire city is the grand 2½-story, brick Queen Anne style house at 128 North Sixth Street (Photo 6), which was built in 1892 and displays features of both the Spindework and Half-Timbered subtypes of the style. It is distinguished by its tall, polygonal corner tower that has an onion-shaped dome and a recessed first floor porch with spindework ornamentation, including turned posts, ball-and-rod spindled frieze, brackets and a stickwork balustrade. Decorative half-timbering is found in the south gable end. The house mirrors the success of its builder, Edward L. Meyer, who operated the Meyer jewelry store at 101 North Main Street and also established a mail order trade and began issuing catalogs in 1906.⁶³ Other significant examples of the spindework subtype of the Queen Anne style include 404 Jefferson Street, 572 Jefferson Street (Photo 19, far left), 1035 Jefferson Street (Photo 24, middle), and 802 Monroe Street, and all are brick.

Excellent examples of the Queen Anne Free Classic style include the Rechtern House at 302 Jefferson Street, the Freeman House at 205 North Sixth Street and the Huncker House at 326 North Sixth Street. The 1½-story, brick Rechtern House is noteworthy for its Palladian style windows as well as the large round arched windows that serve as focal points on the complex house design. The gallery has classical Doric columns, but the house also displays the influence of the half-timbered subtype as it has decorative half-timbering in one of the gable ends. Henry B. Denker built the house in 1895, the same year he became president of the American Car and Foundry Co., as a wedding gift for his daughter Annie and her husband, William Rechtern. Rechtern was the owner of W. H. Rechtern and Company. The Freeman House is a 1½-story, frame Queen Anne Free Classic house highlighted by a polygonal corner tower and a one-story wraparound porch with Doric columns. Dr. William Freeman had the house built in 1905 and he lived there until his death in 1953. The 1909 and 1917 Sanborn Insurance maps show that the northeast corner of the house was used as his doctor's office. Dr. Freeman served two terms as the City Physician in 1931-32 and was the County Coroner from 1932-1936. The 2-story, brick house at 326 North Sixth Street was built in 1905 by Carl Bull & son, architects, builders and contractors, for Edwin and Louisa Huncker. The house has a high hip roof with lower intersecting cross gables that are pedimented. The ¾-width gallery has Doric columns and balustrade with turned balusters. At the time the house was built, Mr. Huncker was an assistant cashier at the St. Charles Savings Bank, but by 1925 he was the president.

Nationally, the Romanesque Revival and Richardsonian Romanesque styles were applied principally to large public and ecclesiastical buildings. Domestic examples are not common and are generally limited to larger homes of the wealthy. Two Romanesque and three Richardsonian Romanesque residential examples were

⁶³Vinson, Richard L., ed. "The St. Charles, Missouri, Citizens Improvement Association, 1905-1907. St. Charles, MO: Frenchtown Museum Corp., reprinted 1993, p. 30.

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built in the district. All are brick structures, but the Richardsonian examples have stone accents. The architecturally significant Romanesque Revival house at 200 North Third Street is embellished with two 3-story round towers and an arcaded gallery on the second floor. It was built in 1894 for Henry B. Denker, one of the founders of the St. Charles Car Manufacturing Company, which later became the American Car and Foundry Co. (ACF).

The Richardsonian Romanesque house at 125 North Fifth Street (Photo 4) was built circa 1890 for Henry Pieper, a leading merchant. This excellent example of the style has a high rock-faced stone foundation and the steep hipped roof is nearly pyramidal and has cross-gabled bays. The walls are decorated with a terra cotta belt course and tiles, and the openings have rusticated stone sills and lintels. An arcaded gallery and a round 2-story tower with conical roof adorn the house. The Richardsonian Romanesque house at 1005 Jefferson Street (NR 8/6/13) was built in 1895 as the home of Oliver Link, who was an executive at ACF for 55 years, a city councilman for 19 years, and an inventor with numerous patents related to railroad cars. The walls are built of narrow yellow bricks with red mortar, and the foundation, water table, sills, and belt courses are stone. Dominating the façade is a round three-story tower with conical roof topped by a copper finial, and the one-story recessed porch is accessed through a round-arched opening. The 1885 house at 620 Jefferson Street (Photo 20), now Baue Funeral Home, is pictured in McAlester's *A Field Guide to American Houses* as a good example of the Richardsonian Romanesque style, but several additions have negatively impacted its integrity and it is a noncontributing element in the district.⁶⁴

The Folk Victorian style was very popular in the Midtown Neighborhood, with 54 brick and frame examples being located there. Although popular nationally from about 1870 to 1910, it was employed in the district from about 1880 to 1915. The style is defined by the presence of Victorian decorative detailing on simple folk house forms, such as the pyramidal, front-gabled, gable-front-and-wing, and centered gable folk forms. In the district, the Victorian detailing is inspired by the Queen Anne style, with the primary areas for the application being the porches, gable ends, and dormers. For example, the 1891 house at 215 North Fourth Street (Photo 2, far right) is a great example of a Folk Victorian residence, one that has had few alterations and retains its original detailing, with a spindlework porch, shaped shingles and a gable ornament in the gable end, and incised lintels. The original owners were Hugh and Mary Randolph, and he was the vice president and co-owner of Brucker Stove and Hardware Company. This was a pattern book house.⁶⁵ A good example of a brick Folk Victorian style house is the 1½-story, cross-gabled residence at 314 North Sixth Street (Photo 7, far right). The dormers are ornamented with wide paneled pilasters with plinth blocks, bullseye corner blocks, brackets, a scalloped frieze and a triangular panel with pierced foliated designs. The one-story gallery has turned posts with corner brackets and a high shed roof pierced by a gablet with sunburst ornament. Frank H. and Anna Ocks owned the house, and Mr. Ocks was a co-owner of Ocks-Rohlfing & Co. More typical of the Folk Victorian houses built for the neighborhood's blue collar residents is the simple 1½-story, frame, Gable Front example at 1028 Madison Street, which has two patterns of imbricated wooden shingles in the gable end and a wide raking cornice. The one-bay portico has turned wood posts and a plain balustrade. The house was built about 1906 for James and Adelia Elton, and he was employed by ACF.

The Eclectic movement began in the last decades of the nineteenth century and gained momentum with Chicago's Columbian Exposition of 1893. The movement drew inspiration from America's Colonial architecture as well as the architecture of Europe. Also, in the early twentieth century modern houses began

⁶⁴ McAlester, Virginia and Lee. *A Field Guide to American Houses*. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1984, page 304.

⁶⁵ Baxter, Karen Bode. Architectural/Historic Inventory Form for 215 North Fourth Street.

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to be constructed in the Prairie and Craftsman styles. Governmental and institutional buildings often employed the Neoclassical Revival style to symbolize authority and culture for their growing cities and towns. In the district, examples of the Eclectic movement include the Neoclassical Revival style St. Charles County Courthouse and Benton School and houses in the Colonial Revival, Tudor Revival and Craftsman styles.

The best example of the Neoclassical Revival style in St. Charles is the courthouse (100 North Third Street, Photo 1), which was designed by noted St. Louis architect Jerome Bibb Legg and built between 1900 and 1905.⁶⁶ Constructed of rusticated limestone blocks, the building's symmetry of design, with porticos on all four elevations, the use of an attic story, formal pediments above the entry bays, the colonnaded dome, and entablature-like cornice treatments are all characteristic of the Neoclassical Revival style. The situation of the courthouse, perched high on top of the bluff looking down upon the historic commercial district and riverfront, adds to its monumental appearance. Legg designed several Missouri courthouses: St. Genevieve (1885), St. Francois (1885, replaced 1925), Shelby (1893), Gasconade (1897-1898), and Mississippi (1901, destroyed by fire in 1997). He was also responsible for a major remodeling of the Missouri State Capitol in 1887 and for a number of major designs in St. Louis, including the Manual Training School for Washington University, St. Paul's Church, Mount Calvary Church, Cupples' paper bag factory, a building for D. Crawford and Company, the Anzeiger Building, Bofinger Memorial Chapel for the Christ Church Cathedral (1210 Locust) and numerous houses in Illinois and Missouri. He also designed several building on the campus of Southeast Missouri State University in Cape Girardeau. His practice extended into twelve states and he maintained four out-of-state branch offices. Legg was also the editor of the *Building Trades Journal*, which featured many of his designs.⁶⁷

Another significant Neoclassical Revival style building in the district is Benton School (400 North Sixth Street, Photo 8), which was built by John Hackmann in 1896. The 2½-story brick building has terra cotta and cast stone ornamentation. A shallow gabled wing with pedimented gable end projects from the center of the main façade while shallow hipped wings project from the center of the side elevations. The truncated hip roof, which is trimmed with a denticulated frieze, originally had a widow's walk and a central domed cupola, but they were destroyed during the tornado that struck the city in 1915.

By the late nineteenth and in the early twentieth century the Colonial Revival, Tudor Revival and Craftsman bungalows became popular with the working class neighborhood that had developed near the business district along Main Street and the factories along the nearby riverfront. By far the most popular style in the district is the Colonial Revival, with 87 Colonial Revival or Colonial Revival-influenced structures built in the district. The style enjoyed quite an extended period of popularity, with examples in the district built between about 1895 and 1965. Some examples faithfully replicate eighteenth-century antecedents while others exhibit only suggestions of the form, massing, and finishes of such buildings. Typically symmetrical in their massing, among the more prevalent references to earlier design motifs was the placement of keystones over windows, classically-derived door surrounds, fanlights and sidelights, and classical porticos or galleries. Palladian-inspired windows were occasionally used. McAlesters' *A Field Guide to American Houses* lists nine principal subtypes of the style, and examples of each can be found in the district: asymmetrical (for example, 1045 Jefferson Street, 1910, Photo 24); hipped roof with full-width porch; hipped roof without full-width porch

⁶⁶Baxter, Karen Bode. Architectural/Historic Inventory Form for 100 North Third Street.

⁶⁷Baxter, Karen Bode. Architectural/Historic Inventory Form for 100 North Third Street.

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(120 South Kingshighway, circa 1926, Photo 25); side-gabled; centered gable; second story overhang; gambrel roof/Dutch Colonial Revival; and Cape Cod.⁶⁸

Five examples of the Dutch Colonial Revival subtype are found in the district. The identifying feature of this subtype is the gambrel roof. From about 1895 to 1915 the most common form had a front-facing gambrel roof while side gambrels became the predominant form in the 1920s and 1930s. The front-gambrel frame example at 1037 Washington Street was built about 1918 by George H. Ellis, who was an African American. He was employed by the American Car and Foundry Co. at the time the house was built but later became a plasterer, carpenter, and building contractor. Built in 1916, the side-gambrel example at 301 North Ninth Street has stucco walls while the gambrel ends are clad with unpainted wood shingles. The wide overhanging eaves along the front and rear elevations are decorated with knee braces and in the gambrel ends are cornice returns. The recessed front porch is only two bays wide. The original owner of the house was Edward A. Schubert, the proprietor of the St. Charles Music House and Schubert School of Music. By 1925 the house had been purchased by Matthew J. Gauss, and he was the superintendent of the International Shoe Co.

In the Midtown Neighborhood Historic District are eight examples of the Cape Cod subtype of the Colonial Revival style, with half being finished with weatherboard and half with bricks. Cape Cod houses are 1- or 1½-story, side-gabled Colonial Revival structures loosely patterned after early wooden folk houses of eastern Massachusetts. Although built throughout the Colonial Revival era, Cape Cod houses were most common in the 1920s and 1940s. The examples in the district date from circa 1907 to circa 1956. Built circa 1936, the brick example at 123 North Ninth Street (Photo 11, second from right) has a symmetrical façade, with a central entrance flanked by paired 6/6 wood windows. The door, which is framed by sidelights, is protected by a gabled hood supported by console brackets. The house was apparently built as rental property, and the first known occupants were Raymond L. Garnett, a teacher at Lindenwood College, and his wife Lucy.

The Tudor Revival style referred back to English architecture of the Tudor period, and ten examples are scattered throughout the district, including one derivative of the style, an English Cotswold cottage. Although Tudor Revival style houses were built nationally from about 1890 to 1940, the style was particularly popular during the early 1920s and early 1930s as masonry veneering techniques allowed even modest examples to mimic the brick and stone exteriors seen on English prototypes. All of the examples of the style in the district are brick except two, which are stucco (200 North Fourth Street, 1927 and 1029 Madison, circa 1920). The roof of 200 North Fourth Street emulates a thatched roof, with a curved roofline above a wide opening on the façade. Decorative wall finishes were designed to evoke the Medieval precedents, usually with a mixture of materials, such as patterned brickwork, rock-faced stonework scattered on the façade (like in the house at 412 Adams, circa 1934), and stucco and false half-timbering. The notable romantic cottage at 1029 Madison Street (Photo 37) has some of the features of a storybook cottage or the English Cotswold style of architecture, with its steep roof; the shape of the eyebrow dormer, which mimics roof thatching; decorative half-timbering in the dormer; stucco walls with stone-lined entryway; arched doorways; and casement windows. The house was built circa 1926 for Claude and Martha Jacobs, and he owned the St. Charles Steam Laundry.

⁶⁸ McAlester, Virginia and Lee, pages 321-322.

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The Craftsman style was popularized on a national scale by the writings of Gustav Stickley and the California designs of Greene and Greene, and it was the most popular style for smaller houses built throughout the country from about 1905 through the 1920s. In the Midtown Neighborhood Historic District, there are 39 examples that were built during this period, except for two that were built in the 1930s. Most are 1½-stories, but there are also 1-story and 2½-story examples, and they are wood frame structures finished with weatherboards, shingles or bricks. Most have full-width galleries with brick or stone piers or battered box columns on brick pedestals. An excellent example of the Craftsman style—and the best in the district—is the house located at 223 North Third Street. Built circa 1913, the 1½-story, brick, side-gabled bungalow has wide overhanging eaves with exposed rafter tails and knee braces in the gable ends. The full-width front gallery extends well beyond the side elevation. The doorway, transom and sidelights, as well as the upper sashes of many windows, are leaded glass. The box bay on the side elevation is finished with stucco and decorative half-timbering, and each of its three windows has an art glass upper sash. Frank F. and Ernestine Ahmann owned the house, and he ran a news stand at 223 North Main Street that sold newspapers, stationary, books, Kodaks, cigars, tobacco, and seasonable sporting goods according to the 1916-1917 city directory.⁶⁹

An unusual example of a shingled bungalow is located at 309 North Ninth Street. This 1-story, side-gabled house has central recessed porches on both the front and rear elevations, creating an I-shaped plan. The walls are finished with wooden shingles, below which is a board-and-batten wainscot. There are exposed rafter tails in the wide overhanging eaves, knee braces in the gable ends, and oversized knee braces supporting the porch roofs. This house was built circa 1913 and served as the home of Austin S. Fox, a plumber and heating contractor. A locally significant example of a Craftsman style combination commercial and residential building is located at 301 North Fourth Street. Built in 1926, it originally housed the Fourth Street Market Grocery on the first floor and the home of the grocer, Frank Buegler, on the second. The 2-story stucco building has its original storefront protected by a shed-roofed awning supported by knee braces.

“Bungaloid style” is a term that is often used to describe vernacular bungalows that are 1- to 1½-stories and typically have front-gabled, side-gabled or cross-gabled roofs penetrated by a minimal number of dormers. They were built during the same period as the Craftsman style houses, although one example in the district was built circa 1956. Stylistic references are usually limited to the front porch columns and railing and reflect modest classical or Craftsman treatments. In the district are 53 houses that can be considered to be in the Bungaloid style. All have Craftsman treatments, but two have both Craftsman and classical treatments. The 1½-story, side-gabled frame bungalows at 809 and 816 Washington Street were built in the mid-1920s. They have full-width galleries that feature brick piers and brick pedestals, but Doric columns rest on the pedestals. The 809 bungalow was built about 1926 for Virgil E. and Clara Wolter, and he was the office manager at the International Shoe Co. Craftsman and Bungaloid style houses are scattered throughout the district, but concentrations of the two are found in the 1000 block of Madison Street, where there are 14, and in the 800 block of Washington, where there are 11. The south side of the 800 block of Washington was subdivided in 1925 as the H.G. Rauch Subdivision, and by 1929 bungalows had been built on all seven lots in the subdivision (Photo 35).

The latest residential style found in the district is the Minimal Traditional. With the Great Depression, the style was a compromise that reflects the Tudor Revival influence but lacks its decorative detailing. First

⁶⁹R.E. Hackman and Company's *St. Charles City Directory, 1916-17*. Quincy, IL: R.E. Hackman & Co., 1916-17.

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becoming popular in the late 1930s, the Minimal Traditional style dominated the post-World War II period of the 1940s and early 1950s. Only 12 examples are scattered throughout the district, with the greatest concentration found in the 1000 block of Madison Street, where there are three. These examples were built between circa 1931 and circa 1958, and they are 1- and 1½-story, gabled, frame buildings finished with weatherboard or brick. Typical features include a dominant front gable, but the roof pitches are typically lower than in the preceding Tudor Revival style; little eave overhang; a simple entry stoop; and an asymmetrical façade. Windows are usually 1/1 sashes and there is often a large picture window that is sometimes flanked by narrow sashes similar to the Chicago style window. The Tudor Revival influence can easily be seen in the 1½-story frame Minimal Traditional house located at 1063 Madison Street, which was built circa 1948 as a duplex. The steep front-gabled roof has intersecting cross gables, there is a projecting gabled entrance bay with one eave line much lower than the other (and it is flared), and the round-arched entrance opens onto a stoop. Rather than the decorative half timbering of Tudor style houses, the front gables of this house are finished with vertical board-and-batten siding with a scalloped lower edge. Like several other Minimal Traditional houses in the district, this duplex has a Chicago style window. Built circa 1931, the 1½-story brick house at 1011 Madison has a cross-gabled roof and the roof is bowed over the eastern bay of the façade to evoke a thatched roof, which reflects the Tudor Revival influence.

A large number of the homes scattered throughout the district are vernacular forms of domestic design, reflective of no particular architectural style but representing the local building traditions and preferences of builders active in the town (see Figure 9 on the following page). These vernacular forms were popular among the blue-collar residents because they were more affordable than houses that had decorative architectural detailing. Many of these vernacular forms are best described by their plan shape or roof type. The most common vernacular form found in the Midtown Neighborhood Historic District is the Gable Front, with 27 examples that display no stylistic detailing. Most are 1½-stories, but there are a couple of 1-story examples and a 2-story example, and the majority is frame. Although Gable Front houses are scattered throughout the district, there is a concentration of five in the 500 block of Monroe Street, three in the 100 block of North Benton, and three in the 1000 block of Washington. This vernacular form was built in the district over an extended period of time, with the dates of construction ranging from circa 1885 to circa 1958. The 1½-story frame example at 315 North Benton Avenue was built circa 1900 and has a clipped front-gabled roof. Herman H. and Johanna Moellenkamp lived here, and he was employed by ACF. The 4-bay wide stucco example at 1029 Washington Street was built circa 1923 as a duplex. This property is located in the area known as “Goose Hill,” an area historically associated with St. Charles’ African American community. Mrs. Edna Robinson, a cook, lived at 1027 until about 1934, when William E. and Gloria Clinton moved in. He was the principal of Franklin School, which was a school for African Americans. The unit at 1029 was occupied by Alphonso and Frankie Dryden in 1925-26, and he was a helper at the St. Charles Ice and Coal Co. However, in 1927-28 Adolphus and Willa Houston resided here, and he was the principal of Franklin School at that time.

Other common vernacular forms found in the district include gable-front-and-wing, cross-gabled, side-gabled, American Foursquare and ranch. There are ten examples of each of these five forms in the district. Less common were the massed-plan/side-gabled and pyramidal forms, with six examples of each; the centered gable (three examples); and the I-House and Hall-and-Parlor forms, with two examples of each. The Gable-Front-and-Wing house was created by adding a side-gabled wing perpendicular to the gable-front block, giving the house its distinctive L-shaped massing. A shed-roofed porch was typically placed within the L made by the two wings, and architectural ornament was minimal. Although the house was commonly built as

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a unit, some grew in stages, such as the house located at 1029 Jefferson Street. Originally built as a Gable Front house circa 1880, this structure acquired its present Gable-Front-and-Wing form in 1922 when an addition was made to the east elevation. All of the other examples in the district appear to have been built as a single unit.

FIGURE 9 NUMBER OF RESOURCES BY VERNACULAR HOUSE FORM OR TYPE	
Building Type or Form	Number
Gable Front	27
Gable-Front-and-Wing	10
Cross-Gabled	10
Side-Gabled	10
I-House	2
Hall-and-Parlor	2
Late Victorian	12
Centered Gable	3
Shotgun	3
Pyramidal	6
Massed-Plan/Side-Gabled	6
American Foursquare	10
Bungaloid	53
Ranch	10

Nationally, the American Foursquare house form became a popular choice for homes between 1900 and 1930. In the late nineteenth century, when public taste was turning away from the excessively ornate and asymmetrical Victorian style, the American Foursquare represented a renewed sense of simplicity and restraint. The cube shape yielded the most interior space for the money spent on the foundation, framing, and roof. Foursquare variants appeared in virtually every pattern book between 1900 and 1925, and some companies, such as Sears Roebuck and Co., sold prefabricated versions. The basic Foursquare has two stories (four rooms on each story), a pyramidal or hipped roof with broad overhanging eaves and a dormer on the front slope, a prominent front porch, and a boxy, nearly cubical shape. There are 10 American Foursquares in the district that display no stylistic features, and six of these are in the 900 and 1000 blocks of Madison Street. These six frame examples were built between circa 1900 and circa 1927 (two appear in Photo 27). The example at 913 Madison was built in 1910 by Herman Mutert, a contractor, carpenter, and builder; 921 was built in 1913 and owned by William F. Achelpohl, a lawyer; and 1002 was built circa 1900 and was occupied by Dr. Frank J. Tainter, a physician and surgeon.

Several California architects developed the ranch type house in the mid-1930s, and it gained popularity during the 1940s and became the dominant type throughout the country during the 1950s and 1960s. The ten examples in the district were built between 1950 and 1980, and all but two are noncontributing due to

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alterations or date of construction. This type house is typically an asymmetrical one-story structure crowned by a low-pitched roof with moderate to wide eaves, and the plan sometimes includes an integral garage. Built circa 1958, the ranch house at 201 North Ninth Street is finished with asbestos cement shingles, which became popular for wall cladding after World War II. This house also displays a tripartite window composed of a central single-light picture window flanked by 1/1 windows and a porch with wrought iron posts, features that are often found in Ranch type houses. The house was owned by Leonard F. and Regina Gutermuth, and he was employed by McDonnell Aircraft. The district's earliest ranch house was built in 1950, and it is the brick example at 823 Madison Street. The house was built for Robert A. and Cornelia Ell, and he worked at ACF (and later as a laborer at McDonnell Aircraft).

Two locally significant examples of the Mid-Century Modern style in the district include Immanuel Lutheran School at 120 South Seventh Street (Photo 26, far left) and Schumpe Motors at 415 North Fifth Street. Built between 1952 and 1956, the school is a great example of the architectural changes occurring after World War II. The school has rectilinear design features and horizontal banding created by the flat canopies at the second and third floor levels surrounding the classroom wing. Schumpe Motors was built about 1949 and has a flat roof that cantilevers out on both the façade and south elevation to form a deep canopy over the plate glass window walls. The display windows extend to a very low kickplate to better display automobiles. A Perma-stone clad bay at the north end of the façade projects above the roof line.

The historic buildings in the Midtown Neighborhood Historic District form a cohesive grouping of intact historic resources that reflect the local building traditions as well as the building styles that were prevalent nationally from 1838 to 1959. The district contains the most diverse collection of architectural styles and vernacular forms of any neighborhood in the city. Commercial and institutional buildings were always part of the development, but the proximity to the downtown meant that there were few service businesses in the neighborhood. The earliest commercial buildings were difficult to distinguish from residential designs, but institutional designs such as Gothic Revival churches and the Neoclassical Revival county courthouse were prominent features on the skyline. As the neighborhood developed, and with the growing dependence on the automobile in the early twentieth century, detached garages were added to the residential properties and businesses began to cater to the needs of the automobile. The evolution of building types and styles from the earliest Federal residences built in the 1830s to the Mid-Century Modern Immanuel Lutheran School and Schumpe Motors characterizes the neighborhood. The buildings represent a burgeoning industrial community in the late nineteenth to mid-twentieth century as well as a successful county seat.

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Midtown Neighborhood Historic District
Name of Property St. Charles County, Missouri
County and State N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

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Midtown Neighborhood Historic District
Name of Property
St. Charles County, Missouri
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary of the Midtown Neighborhood Historic District is shown as the heavy line on the accompanying map prepared by the City of St. Charles at a scale of 1 inch = 200 feet.

Boundary Justification

The boundaries of the district encompass an intact grouping of historic resources located in an area of the City that is known as the Midtown Neighborhood. (The origin of the Midtown name for the neighborhood is not known; however, that name was being used at least by 1981 when the Midtown Community Association was incorporated as a not-for-profit corporation “dedicated to the historic preservation and improvement of community life in the Midtown area.”⁷⁰ Street signs with the name “Midtown Neighborhood” are located throughout the area.) Although the Midtown Neighborhood extends south to First Capitol Drive and west to Kingshighway, most properties along these streets were excluded from the district’s boundaries due to numerous modern intrusions, alterations and parking lots. These two streets have become commercialized and are now busy four-lane arteries. The boundaries were drawn to include the most possible properties that retain integrity. Although adjacent areas to the north and west are also intact, they developed as separate neighborhoods.

⁷⁰ Riddler, Sue. Letter of April 6, 1996.

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Midtown Neighborhood Historic District
Name of Property
St. Charles County, Missouri
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)



**Figure 10: Regional Map, prepared by Chuck W. Lovelace III,
GISP/GIS Coordinator, City of St. Charles, MO, 2014**

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Midtown Neighborhood Historic District
Name of Property
St. Charles County, Missouri
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)



Figure 11: Map of the City of St. Charles with the Midtown Neighborhood Historic District highlighted, prepared by Chuck W. Lovelace III, GISP/GIS Coordinator, City of St. Charles, MO, 2014

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Midtown Neighborhood Historic District
Name of Property
St. Charles County, Missouri
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

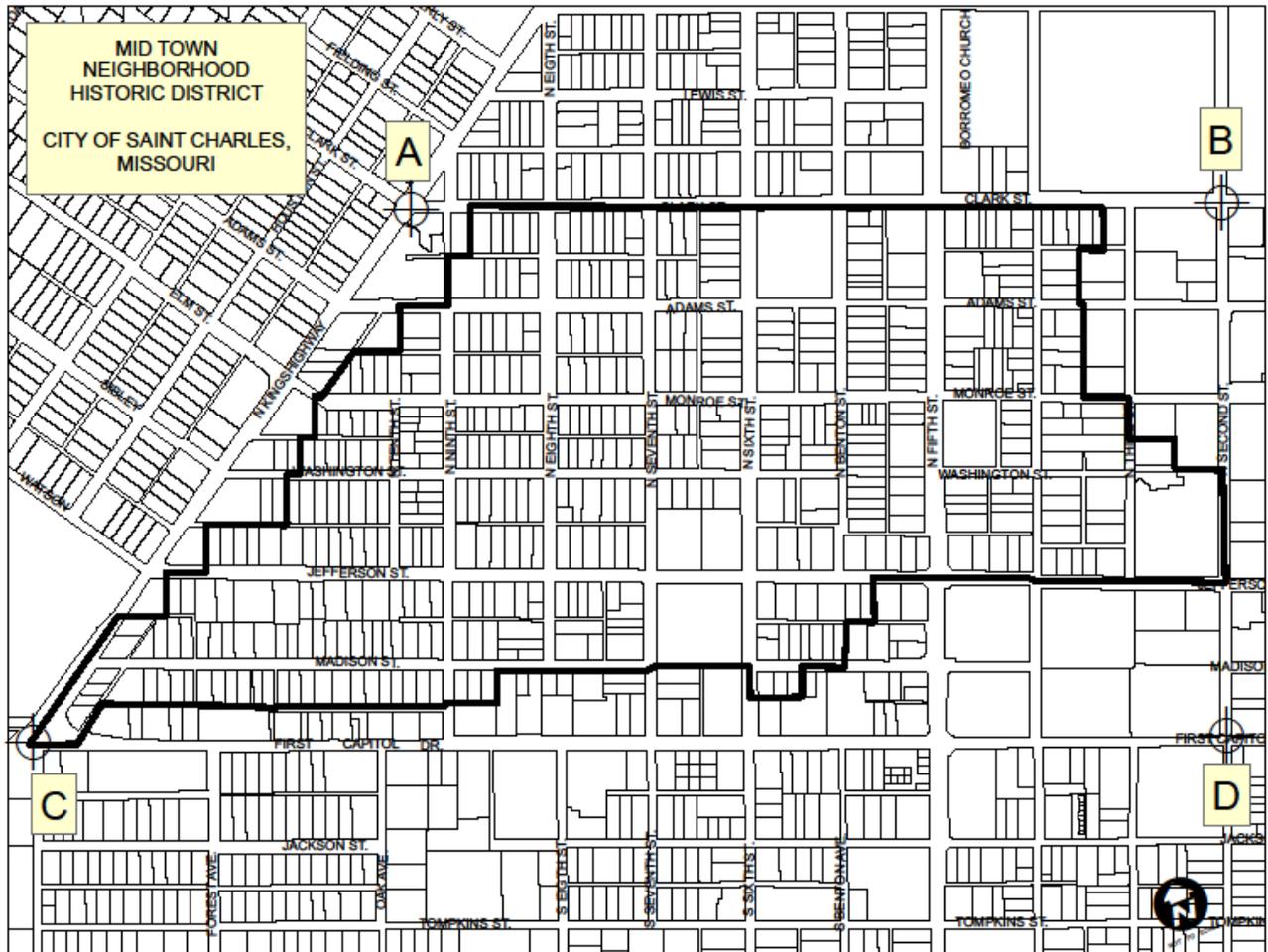


Figure 12: Longitude/Latitude Map of the Midtown Neighborhood Historic District, prepared by Chuck W. Lovelace III, GISP/GIS Coordinator, City of St. Charles, MO, 2014

	<u>Latitude/Longitude</u>
A	38.788394/90.490727
B	38.785199/90.480620
C	38.784798/90.497658
D	38.780014/90.483367











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BENTON SCHOOL

ADMINISTRATIVE CENTER
CITY OF ST. CHARLES, MISSOURI



NO PARKING
IN FRONT
OF THIS BUILDING





N. SIXTH

STOP

1867



W. 10th St



WINTH ST
W. 15th St

















S.





BAUE
408 Jefferson Street
COMMUNITY CENTER
ACCOUNTING OFFICE

JEFFERSON

BAUE









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838-427-8078





120
LIMBROOK
Alumni
&
Development





S. NINTH ST

S. NINTH ST

















Lohmar

Rory Riddler



