

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

For NPS use only

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

received

date entered

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic

and or common Oakherst Place Concrete Block District

2. Location

street & number

not for publication

city, town St. Louis

vicinity of

state Missouri

code 29

county City of St. Louis

code 510

3. Classification

Category

- district
- building(s)
- structure
- site
- object

Ownership

- public
- private
- both

Public Acquisition

- in process
- being considered
- n/a

Status

- occupied
- unoccupied
- work in progress

Accessible

- yes: restricted
- yes: unrestricted
- no

Present Use

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

4. Owner of Property

name see attached

street & number

city, town

vicinity of

state

5. Location of Legal Description

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

street & number Market Street at Tucker Boulevard

city, town St. Louis

state MO 63103

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

Survey of Existing St. Louis Concrete
title Block Houses Built Before 1920 has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date October 1986 federal state county local

depository for survey records Landmarks Association of St. Louis, Inc.

city, town 917 Locust 7th Floor St. Louis state MO 63101

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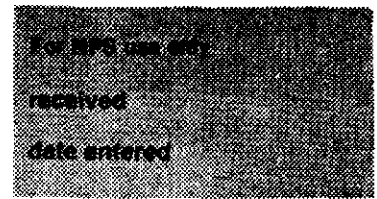
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Continuation sheet Oakherst Place Concrete
Block District

Item number 4

Page 1

CITY BLOCK 2987:

- 1) 5946 Julian Avenue
Robert L. Sr. & Jamesetta Noble
7053 Arcadia
University City, MO 63130
- 2) 5940 Julian Avenue
Alyce O. & Vada J. Gist
5940 Julian Avenue
St. Louis, MO 63112
- 3) 5936 Julian Avenue
Chrispin B. & Luana C. Kiandoli
9800 Woodland Avenue
Seabrook, MD 20706
- 4) 5932 Julian Avenue
Martin L. & Lottie B. Johnson
5932 Julian Avenue
St. Louis, MO 63112
- 5) 5928 Julian Avenue
Doris House
5928 Julian Avenue
St. Louis, MO 63112
- 6) 5920 Julian Avenue
Ernest & Cea Ella Ingram
5884 Cates
St. Louis, MO 63112
- 7) 1243 Oakley Place
Elizabeth Phillips
1243 Oakley Place
St. Louis, MO 63112
- 8) 1231 Oakley Place
Edwin E. & Granville L. Barrett
1231 Oakley Place
St. Louis, MO 63112

CITY BLOCK 2987 continued:

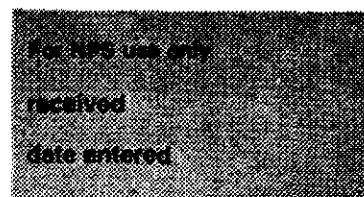
- 9) 5929 Oakherst Place
Robert T. & Vertrilla T. Givens
5207 Abington Road
Florissant, MO 63033
- 10) 5933 Oakherst Place
Nettie M. McGee
5933 Oakherst Place
St. Louis, MO 63112
- 11) 5939 Oakherst Place
DeLous & Mary Ingram
5939 Oakherst Place
St. Louis, MO 63112
- 12) 5943 Oakherst Place
St. Paul's Chapel African Methodist
Episcopal Church
1260 Hamilton
St. Louis, MO 63112
- 13) 5949 Oakherst Place
Isabelle & Josephine McGrath
5949 Oakherst Place
St. Louis, MO 63112

CITY BLOCK 3832C:

- 1) 5936 Oakherst Place
Clyde H. & Lorelle C. Faulkner
1292A Goodfellow
St. Louis, MO 63112
- 2) 5922 Oakherst Place/1221 Oakley Place
Roberta Buckner
5922 Oakherst Place/1221 Oakley Place
St. Louis, MO 63112

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Oakherst Place Concrete

Continuation sheet Block District

Item number 4

Page 2

CITY BLOCK 3832C continued:

3) 1215 Oakley Place
William H. & Evelyn B. Goble
1215 Oakley Place
St. Louis, MO 63112

4) 1205 Oakley Place
Porter L. Shell
1205 Oakley Place
St. Louis, MO 63112

5) 5939 Plymouth Avenue
Debra Sanders & James Smith
5035 Wells
St. Louis, MO 63113

CITY BLOCK 3832A:

1) 1212 Oakley Place
Wardell & Mary Watkins
1212 Oakley Place
St. Louis, MO 63112

2) 1210 Oakley Place
Samella Moore
P.O. Box 45001L
St. Louis, MO 63145

3) 1206 Oakley Place
Vivian Ross-Mayo
1206 Oakley Place
St. Louis, MO 63112

4) 1200 Oakley Place
Charles Lancaster
1200 Oakley Place
St. Louis, MO 63112

7. Description

Condition

excellent
 good
 fair

deteriorated
 ruins
 unexposed

Check one

unaltered
 altered

Check one

original site
 moved date _____

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Oakherst Place Concrete Block District is part of a subdivision containing twenty concrete block houses constructed in 1906 in northwest St. Louis. Designed in Craftsman/Prairie School style, the houses are uniformly set-back and front on four streets one of which, Oakley Place, was laid out in a curvilinear design. The buildings survive with only minor alterations. In addition to the twenty contributing concrete houses, District boundaries include two 1924-25 brick houses, 5929 Oakherst and 5928 Julian, which have been designated non-contributing since the material and period of construction do not conform to the primary significance of the District. They are represented by Photo #1 - foreground. Construction date, architect and material (color-coded) for each house may be found on the Survey Map. In addition, seven design variants of the concrete houses have been labeled on the map by a letter-code; descriptions and illustrations of these follow.

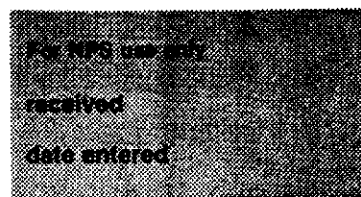
District boundaries were drawn to encompass all concrete block houses in Oakherst Place and to exclude non-contributing buildings of recent construction on the east in City Block 3832 A, and 1920s brick flats and houses to the west in City block 3832 C and City Block 2987.

Design A (Photos # 2; # 5 - 2nd from left; #7 - 2nd from left). Represented by seven houses, this design is two stories high and two bays wide with an asymmetrically placed front door. Standard-size block is used on most houses although surface finish varies: Three employ all smooth-face block; three use rock-face and one employs rock-face on the lower part and smooth-face on the upper part of the second story. Smooth-face concrete is used for porch trim and for lintels on side elevations. A pyramidal hipped roof with wide overhang is featured on house and porch (some roofs retain original red tile while others are sheathed with asphalt); eaves are supported by elongated wood brackets which rest on a concrete sill course. Second story fenestration employs large double-hung windows with diamond-paned upper sash flanking two small windows. A full-width porch is approached by a concrete sidewalk and steps. Design A is represented by 5939 Plymouth; 1206, 1212, 1215 Oakley; 5936, 5943 Oakherst; 5936 Julian.

Design B (Photos # 3; # 7 - 3rd from left). The primary distinguishing features of these two-story, two-bay houses are the two-story projecting facade bay and the handling of the porch as a low, full-width terrace with hipped-roof canopy covering the front door. One house is constructed with smooth block (on a rock-face foundation) and the other is laid in rock-face block with the frieze area of the second story marked by smooth block. Both houses employ a pyramidal hipped roof with wide overhanging eaves. Double bands of smooth block give strong definition to the top half of the second story. The front door (with sidelights) is framed by bands of simple molding. The shallow, projecting bay is pierced with large, square windows flanked by

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Oakherst Place

Continuation sheet Concrete Block District Item number 7

Page I

smaller windows; the front plane of the bay is accented with courses of square block. The watertable and coping on the terrace parapet feature concrete with exposed aggregate. Design B is represented by 1210 Oakley and 5939 Oakherst.

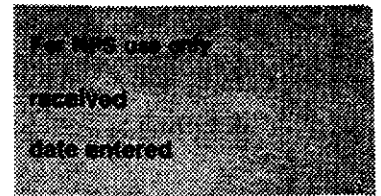
Design C (Photo # 4). These two-story, three-bay houses are identified by the absence of roofed porch or canopy and by the use of deep concrete moldings to give emphasis to first story openings. Walls of two houses are laid in rock-face block alternating courses of very narrow and wider block; one house employs rock-face block on the first story and smooth block on the second story. Two feature pyramidal hipped roofs and one is covered with a side-gable roof; eaves of all three widely overhang and have exposed rafters. A center, recessed door with sidelights features deep reveals; it is approached by concrete steps and a small, one-bay parapeted open porch. Fenestration is symmetrical with paired, double-hung windows on end-bays and a small, Chicago Style second story, center window. Double bands of smooth block mark upper and lower story divisions. Design C is represented by 5933 Oakherst; 1243 Oakley; 5940 Julian.

Design D (Photos # 5 - foreground; # 1 - 2nd from left). This two-story, three-bay variant features a full-width, shed roof porch supported by untrimmed piers. The facade composition otherwise is identical to Design C, articulated with a center door flanked by paired, double-hung windows. One Design D house is constructed with smooth-face block (on a rough-block foundation) and the other uses rock-face block on the first story (and foundation) and smooth block on the second story. A side-gable roof with exposed rafters on overhanging eaves is employed on both examples. (A small, two-story addition projects on the south elevation of 1205 Oakley (Photo # 5). The other example of Design D is 5932 Julian.

Design E (Photo # 6). These two-story, three-bay houses are set apart by their distinctive gable roofs in which the gable-end is detailed in stucco and timber and displays wood brackets under widely overhanging eaves. Two examples are constructed with smooth, standard-size block (with rock-face foundations) and one alternates courses of very narrow and wider rock-face block. All sited on corner lots, the three Design E houses feature two, formally articulated facades. The half-timbered gable-end elevation is without street entrance but exhibits a first story, shallow center bay with French doors opening to a full-width, shed roof porch enclosed by a low, decorative concrete parapet. The other street-front elevation is designed with a center doorway (with sidelights) sheltered by a hipped-roof canopy supported by large brackets. On the first story flanking the doorway, large windows are enriched by leaded, diamond-paned transoms under concrete lintels. Second story fenestration follows that of the gable-end facade: Double-hung windows with multi-paned, upper sash flank smaller windows in the center bay.

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Oakherst Place

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Design E is represented in 1200 Oakley; 1221 Oakley; 1231 Oakley.

Design F (Photo #7 - foreground). A cross-gable roof with exposed rafters, geometric parapet, and deeply recessed entrance covered by a sun porch are among the distinctive features of this variant. Both examples are laid in smooth-face block with aggregate partially exposed; the second story of 5946 Julian, however, is finished with a rough stucco surface. On both houses, exposed aggregate highlights the double-banded stringcourse dividing first and second stories, sills, porch steps and flanking parapets. A brick quoining effect trims first story windows on 5949 Oakherst. Double-hung windows with wood muntin upper sash are employed under flat concrete lintels except in the second story sun porch where tall, slender casements appear. The front door is multi-paned and displays sidelights.

Design G (Photo # 8). 5920 Julian is a singular example achieving picturesque effects by an "L" plan with an inset tower rising above the roof line, and a polygonal wraparound porch. The design, however, utilizes elements familiar in other variants such as elongated brackets resting on a double-band stringcourse, hipped roof, fenestration forms, porch balustrade and wall construction of alternating narrow and wide courses of rock-face block. The large, principal windows have concrete lintels embellished with keystones; windows in the upper stage of the tower display geometric patterned transoms. Entrance to the house is gained through a door with sidelights on the north side of the tower.

8. Significance

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

Specific dates 1906

Builder/Architect Edward F. Nolte, A.B. Ridington, Eames & Young

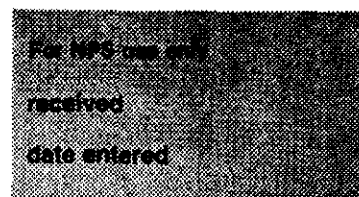
Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Oakherst Place Concrete Block District is eligible for listing in the National Register according to Criterion C and is significant in the following area: ARCHITECTURE: The twenty District houses are the largest single concentration of pre-World War I concrete block houses in St. Louis. All designed in 1906 in Craftsman/Prairie School style with Italian Renaissance influence, they are among the earliest concrete buildings in the city and represent experimentation with a new building material which exploited its artistic possibilities.

Background:

In 1899, plans were announced for construction of Missouri's first Portland cement plant, the St. Louis Portland Cement Co., which opened in 1902 at a site in St. Louis County about one mile north of the St. Louis City Limits. The raw materials, consisting of high grade Des Moines shale and Mississippian limestone, were available for quarry nearby from the bluffs of the Missouri River at Ft. Bellefontaine, and on a hillside just east of the plant.(1) The establishment of the St. Louis plant was an indicator of a national growth trend in domestic production of Portland cement. In 1891, the United States produced only 13 per cent of the Portland cement consumed in the country. In 1905, domestic production for the first time equaled consumption. This rapid growth pattern was mirrored locally where, in 1906 alone, the St. Louis Portland Cement Co. doubled its capacity.(2)

The most important use of cement was in the manufacture of concrete, used extensively for construction purposes in sidewalks, curbs, gutters, street pavement, sewers, tunnels, bridges and foundations of buildings. As the material became readily available at reasonable cost and in small quantities, new applications of concrete appeared. Although concrete pillars, sills, caps, steps and floors had been manufactured for several years, the introduction of a concrete building block greatly advanced the use of concrete in ordinary buildings.(3) Among other things, the block offered solution to the threat of depletion of midwestern timber resources at the turn of the century which was arousing concern for finding new building materials. Block construction was also promoted for its low cost and maintenance, resistance to fire and earthquake, economy in heating, strength and durability, and resistance to vibration and cracking. Moreover, as one local trade journal propounded, "Concrete is healthful. It leaves no fissure for dust or for insects which spread disease. It is cool in summer and warm in winter, and

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National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
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Concrete Block District Item number 8Page T

with a minimum of exertion it can be kept sweet and clean." (4)

Various patents for concrete block construction had been issued throughout the 19th century both in England and America. However, the first commercially successful block process in the United States was patented in 1900 by Harmon S. Palmer after a ten-year development period. Numerous other block machines entered the market soon after, accompanied by keen competition between machine manufacturers for exclusive licensing of trade territories.(5) In 1902, it was announced that the first concrete block house in Missouri would be built in St. Louis by the Schumacher Building Stone Co. which owned a patented process for the block.(6) A few other block houses followed at scattered sites in St. Louis during the next couple of years, but it was only after the close of the 1904 World's Fair in St. Louis that block construction showed promise of gaining a foothold in the traditional brick city.

Exhibitions at the Fair, in fact, provided valuable exposure for the new structural material. Several block machine manufacturers exhibited concrete wall sections in the Palace of Liberal Arts, demonstrating various methods of manufacturing and finishing block. During the summer of 1904, one company daily made concrete blocks on the Fair grounds which were used to erect a building showcasing the firm's product.(7) Articles from 1904 to 1907 in the St. Louis Realty Record and Builder, a local trade journal, frequently covered concrete construction news and carried information promoting the advantages of the new material. During the same period, the majority of the city's 102 extant pre-World War I block houses were erected, located principally in new subdivisions outlying the inner city.

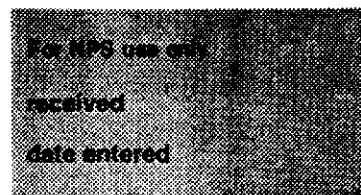
Architecture:

The Oakherst Place subdivision, originally platted as Woodland Place, was opened in June, 1906, by the Pendleton Investment Co. which also acted as developer for the tract. Located in northwest St. Louis a few blocks east of the City Limits, Oakherst Place encompassed land formerly owned by physician David C. Gamble whose 1880s brick home, 5691 Plymouth (demolished), stood on a 200 front foot lot of the subdivision. Announcements for the opening of Oakherst Place reported that plans were being prepared for a "park subdivision with winding roads", and that construction had already begun on several houses. Surprisingly, there was no mention of the innovative block construction; instead, the buildings were described as "modern dwellings most of which will be of stone".(8)

Oakherst Place nonetheless was clearly planned as a model subdivision of concrete block construction. Since Pendleton owned the land and erected all of the houses, overall design control was possible to a degree rarely found in St. Louis residential development. Seven house design variants were judiciously sited so that houses with different roof forms, porch treatment, block finish, etc. were juxtaposed to create the most visually interesting streetscapes (Photos # 1, #5, #7). Three well-established St. Louis

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Concrete Block District Item number 8

Page 2

architectural firms were commissioned by Pendleton to design the houses: Edward F. Nolte, A. Blair Ridington, and Eames & Young. Nolte, who prepared plans for thirteen of the twenty houses, was responsible for the largest number and greatest diversity, supplying six of the seven design variants. The five houses designed by Ridington all followed a single variant as did Eames & Young's two houses (See Architectural Survey Map).

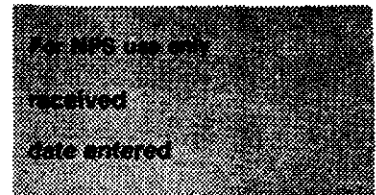
With one exception, all of the houses exhibited the basic house form of the foursquare, a compact, squarish box with restrained ornamentation which was gaining popularity in new American suburbs at the turn of the century.(9) In St. Louis, the foursquare more typically was overlaid with Georgian Colonial detailing, the prevailing fashion in domestic architecture at the time. However, within the pluralistic currents of local style a design tradition was emerging which sought new aesthetic solutions purged of historical references. The formal austerity and ahistorical Craftsman/Prairie School characteristics championed by the Oakherst Place houses represented an advanced stage of this trend, one which was peculiarly well-suited to exploit the artistic potential of concrete block. Craftsman/Prairie School emphasis on simplicity, and reliance on unornamented structural materials for artistic effect offered the Oakherst Place architects opportunity for creative experiment with concrete block. The compatibility of the Arts and Crafts aesthetic with block construction is underscored by its use outside St. Louis in a house built in Denver, Colorado (Fig. 1) which closely resembles house design "A" in Oakherst Place (Photo # 2).(10)

The level of achievement in Oakherst Place can be more fully understood against the background of contemporary architectural criticism of block construction. Reservations and reluctance to design in the new material were not uncommon in the architectural community nationwide. Objections ranged from technical to artistic considerations. Architects complained of the unsatisfactory surface finish of blocks which tended to be uniform, monotonous imitations of rock-face stone, and of the design limitations imposed by standardized block size. Block machine manufacturers, on the other hand, maintained there was abundant flexibility in the machines which could be adjusted to vary block size and surface texture; thus, they blamed architects' unwillingness to experiment. Both groups admitted to a general lack of knowledge among contractors of technical aspects of concrete block manufacture such as correct proportions of cement and sand and aggregate, and curing, all of which contributed to the product's unstable reputation among professional groups.(11)

In contrast to the other block houses identified through a citywide survey of St. Louis, the Oakherst Place buildings demonstrate a conscious attempt to realize the full potential of block construction. They reveal the material's intrinsic merits and versatility, while most houses outside the District are constructed entirely of either smooth or rock-faced, standard-size block articulated with historic detailing. In Oakherst Place, variations

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Concrete Block District Item number 8

Page 3

of block size, shape, finish and color value are artistically integrated as design elements, and employed in diverse ways to impart individuality to houses of the same design variant.

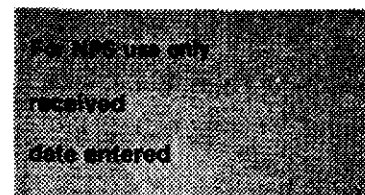
Some block design elements were consistently employed on all of the houses. For example, smooth block of a lighter color value appears as lintels, sills, window and door moldings, and stringcourses. Block with exposed aggregate is usually found on front steps, sidewalks and as coping on porch parapets. Within each design variant group, however, care was taken to vary block type so that each house displayed a distinctive feature. Design A houses, for example, are sometimes all smooth-face, all rock-face, mix the two in different stories or alternate block size and shape (Photos #2, #5, #7). The two Design F houses are singular examples exhibiting block walls with exposed aggregate (Photo #7 -foreground). One of the F houses, 5946 Julian (not illustrated), features a concrete stucco finish on the gabled, second story which is also found in Design E houses but in combination with half-timbering (Photo #6). Subtle effects are achieved in Design B houses where square blocks are used to accent the mid-section of the projecting bay (Photo #3). While towered, picturesque 5920 Julian (Photo #8) uses block types found on other District houses, it introduces a keystone detail on lintels of principal windows which is not found elsewhere.

For reasons which remain unclear, Pendleton sold some of the houses upon completion but held others as rental property for a decade or more. Early residents, most of whom worked in downtown St. Louis, included doctors, lawyers, teachers, salesmen, engineers, merchants, corporate officers and persons holding middle and upper management positions. During the next few years, Pendleton continued to develop the subdivision with concrete construction, although block was replaced with reinforced concrete. Two and three story apartment buildings filled in the west end of City Block 2987 in 1908 and 1909, and the north half of City Block 3832 A between 1910 and 1913. Unfortunately, all of the apartment buildings have been demolished, along with a 1906 single family house at 1224 Oakley (See Survey Map).

Despite the structural soundness, quality of materials and artistic success of the Oakherst Place houses, block construction never made significant inroads into early 20th century domestic architecture in the city. By 1910, threats of lumber shortage had abated, and prices of both brick and lumber had become competitively unfavorable to block.

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Continuation sheet Oakherst Place Item number 8 Page 4
Concrete Block District

FOOTNOTES

- 1) Cement and Engineering News, August 1901, p. 19.
- 2) Henry A. Buehler, The Lime and Cement Resources of Missouri, Missouri Bureau of Geology and Mines, Vol.6, Series 2, 1907, pp. xiv-xv; 198.
- 3) Buehler, p. 25.
- 4) Buehler, p. 1; St. Louis Realty Record and Builder, June 1902; January 1907.
- 5) Joseph Bell, From the Carriage....To the Space Age....The Birth and Growth of the Concrete Masonry Industry, (n. p.: National Concrete Masonry Association, 1969) pp. 1-5.
- 6) St. Louis Realty Record and Builder, June 1902. The house is located at 4247 Flad in the Shaw Certified Local District.
- 7) St. Louis Realty Record and Builder, June 1904; August 1904.
- 8) St. Louis Republic 7 June 1906.
- 9) Alan Gowans, The Comfortable House: North American Suburban Architecture 1890-1930 (Cambridge: MIT Press, 1986), pp.86-87.
- 10) The house in Colorado was built by the American Hydraulic Stone Co., a Denver-based firm whose block machines were licensed to St. Louis contractors Fruin-Bambrick. However, no documentation could be found linking the Denver block machine to the Oakherst Place houses.
- 11) Engineering News 17 January 1907, pp.66-67; 8 August 1907, p.150.

9. Major Bibliographical References

see attached

10. Geographical Data

Acreege of nominated property approximately 3.4 acres

Quadrangle name Clayton, MO

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

UTM References

A

1	5	7	3	5	8	8	0	4	2	8	3	2	6	0
Zone	Easting			Northing										

B

1	5	7	3	6	0	6	0	4	2	8	3	1	7	0
Zone	Easting			Northing										

C

1	5	7	3	5	9	0	0	4	2	8	2	9	6	0
Zone	Easting			Northing										

D

1	5	7	3	5	7	8	0	4	2	8	3	0	6	0
Zone	Easting			Northing										

E

Zone	Easting			Northing										

F

Zone	Easting			Northing										

G

Zone	Easting			Northing										

H

Zone	Easting			Northing										

Verbal boundary description and justification Beginning at the intersection of the south line of Julian Avenue and the west property line of 5946 Julian Avenue; thence eastwardly along said street line to its point of intersection with the west line of Oakley Place; thence southwardly along said line, crossing the intervening street, to its point of (continued on attached)

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

state _____ code _____ county _____ code _____

state _____ code _____ county _____ code _____

11. Form Prepared By [©] Landmarks Association of St. Louis, Inc.

1.
name/title ^{1.} Mary M. Stiritz, Research Director

organization Landmarks Association of St. Louis, Inc. date December , 1986

street & number 917 Locust 7th Floor telephone (314) 421-6474

city or town St. Louis state MO 63101

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

___ national ___ state X local

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

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

Frederick A. Brunner, Ph.D., P.E., Director, Department of Natural Resources, and
title State Historic Preservation Officer date 3/12/87

For NPS use only

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

date _____

Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

date _____

Chief of Registration

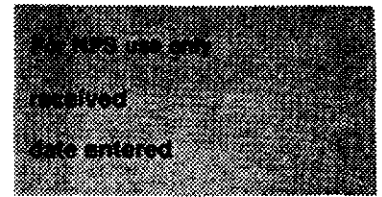
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

Oakherst Place

Continuation sheet Concrete Block District Item number 9

Page I



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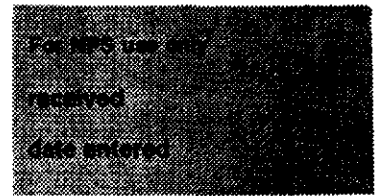
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**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

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



Oakherst Place Concrete
Continuation sheet Block District

Item number 10

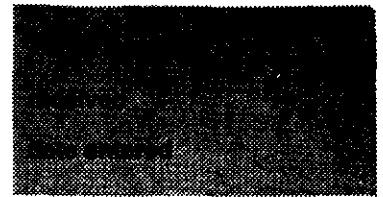
Page 1

intersection with the projection of the north property line of 1212 Oakley Place; thence eastwardly along said projection and property line, crossing the intervening street, to its point of intersection with the east property line of 1212 Oakley Place; thence southwardly along said property line and the adjoining east property lines of 1210, 1206 and 1200 Oakley to its point of intersection with the north line of Plymouth Avenue; thence westwardly along said line, crossing the intervening street, to its point of intersection with the west property line of 5939 Plymouth Avenue; thence northwardly along said property line and the adjoining west property line of 5936 Oakherst Place and its projection, crossing the intervening street, to its point of intersection with the north line of Oakherst Place; thence westwardly along said line to its point of intersection with the west property line of 5949 Oakherst Place; thence northwardly along said property line and the adjoining west property line of 5946 Julian Avenue to its point of beginning.

District boundaries were drawn to encompass all concrete block houses in Oakherst Place and to exclude non-contributing buildings of recent construction on the east in City Block 3832 A, and 1920s brick flats and houses to the west in City Block 3832 C and City Block 2987.

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

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



Oakherst Place Concrete

Continuation sheet Block District

Item number 11

Page 1

2. Joetta K. Davis
Preservation Planner and
State Contact Person
Department of Natural Resources
Division of Parks, Recreation,
and Historic Preservation
Historic Preservation Program
P. O. Box 176
Jefferson City, Missouri 65102
Date: March 11, 1987
Telephone: 314/751-5368



OAKHERST PLACE CONCRETE BLOCK
DISTRICT
 St. Louis, Missouri

UTM REFERENCE POINTS:

- A: 15/735880/4283260
- B: 15/736060/4283170
- C: 15/735900/4282960
- D: 15/735780/4283060

Clayton, MO Quadrangle
 1:24,000 scale

JULIAN

HODIAMONT

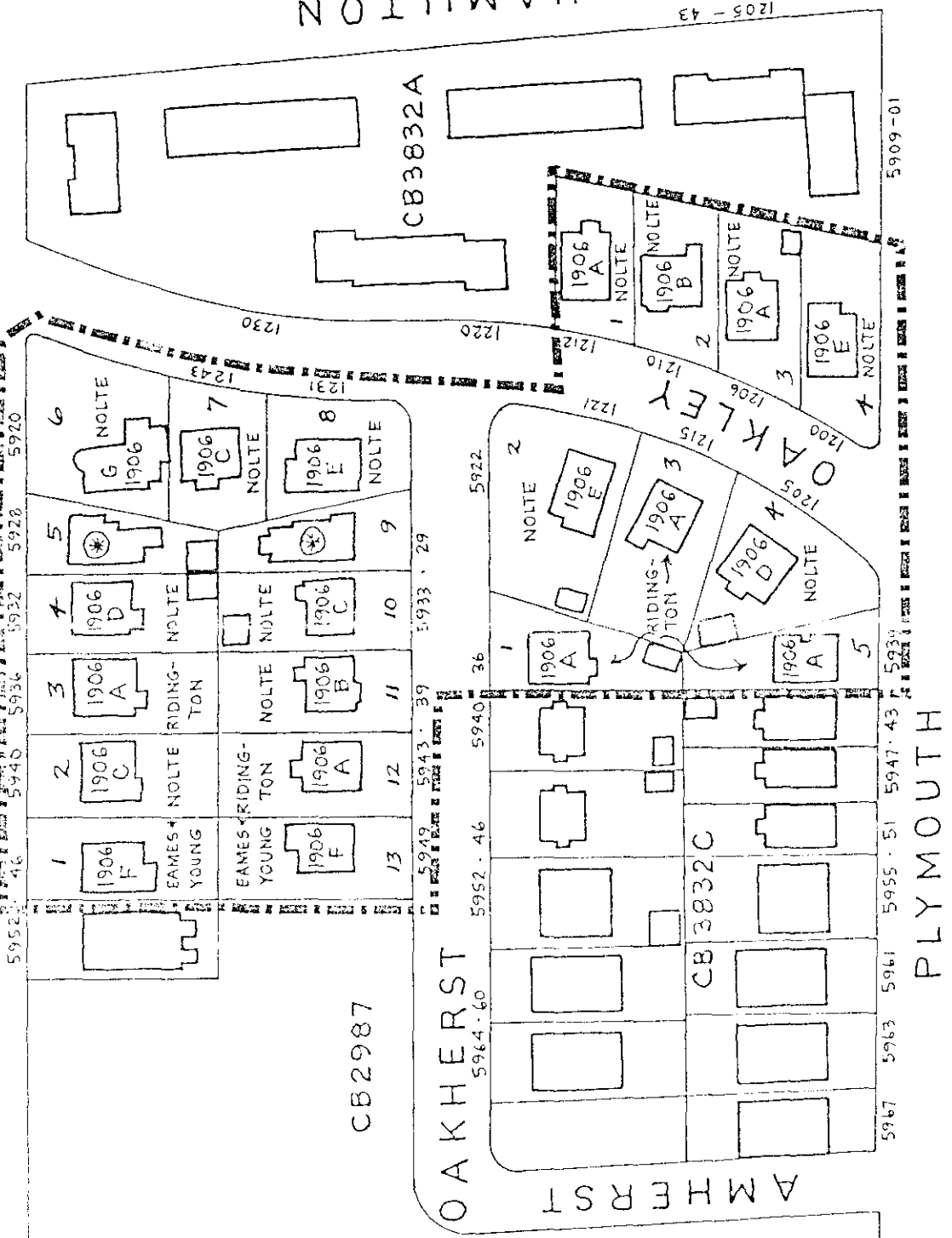
HAMILTON

LEGEND:

- A-G STYLE VARIANTS
- CONCRETE BLOCK
- BRICK
- NON-CONTRIBUTING - OUTSIDE AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE

--- NOMINATED TO THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

2 - KEY TO OWNER OF RECORD



ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY OF OAKHERST PLACE CONCRETE BLOCK DISTRICT

ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI · DECEMBER 1986 · LANDMARKS ASSOCIATION OF ST. LOUIS, INC. FOR THE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AGENCY

PREPARATION OF THIS MAP WAS FINANCED WHOLLY THROUGH A GRANT FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND THE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AGENCY OF ST. LOUIS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF TITLE 1 OF THE HOUSING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT ACT OF 1980 (PL96-399).

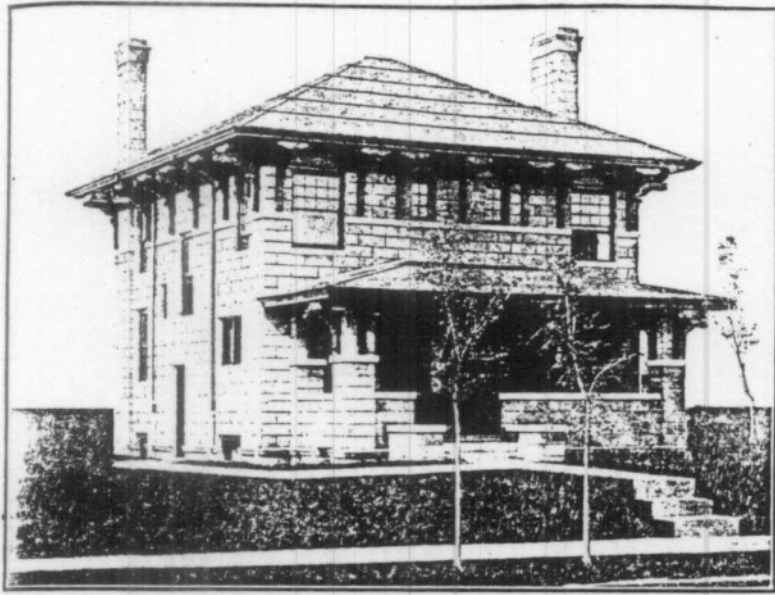
OAKHERST PLACE CONCRETE BLOCK DISTRICT

St. Louis, Missouri

Figure # 1 of 1

Unidentified house in Denver, Colorado.

H.H. Rice, Concrete-Block Manufacture. New
York: John Wiley & Sons, 1906.



OAKHERST PLACE CONCRETE BLOCK DISTRICT

St. Louis, Missouri

Photo #1 of 8

South side, 5900 block of Julian; 5928, foreground

Photographer: Cynthia Longwisch

Date: April 1986

Negative: Landmarks Association of St. Louis,
Inc.

Camera facing southwest



OAKHERST PLACE CONCRETE BLOCK DISTRICT

St. Louis, Missouri

Photo #2 of 8

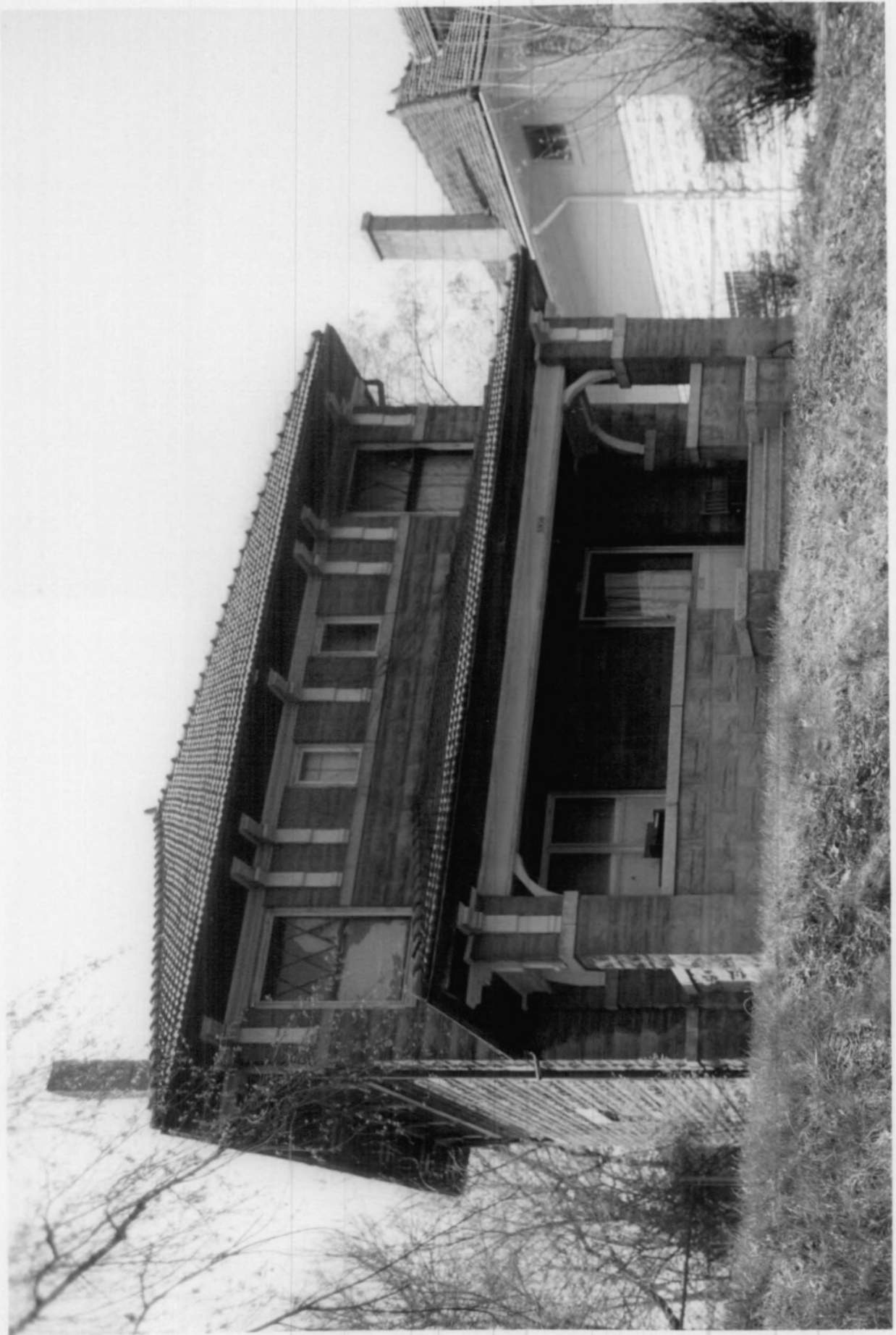
5936 Julian

Photographer: Cynthia Longwisch

Date: April 1986

Negative: Landmarks Assn. of St. Louis, Inc.

Camera facing southwest



OAKHERST PLACE CONCRETE BLOCK DISTRICT

St. Louis, Missouri

Photo #3 of 8

1210 Oakley

Photographer: Cynthia Longwisch

Date: May 1985

Negative: Landmarks Assn. of St. Louis, Inc.

Camera facing northeast



OAKHERST PLACE CONCRETE BLOCK DISTRICT

St. Louis, Missouri

Photo #4 of 8

5933 Oakherst

Photographer: Cynthia Longwisch

Date: April 1986

Negative: Landmarks Assn. of St. Louis, Inc.

Camera facing north



OAKHERST PLACE CONCRETE BLOCK DISTRICT

St. Louis, Missouri

Photo #5 of 8

1205 Oakley, left foreground

Photographer: Cynthia Longwisch

Date: April 1986

Negative: Landmarks Assn. of St. Louis, Inc.

Camera facing northwest



OAKHERST PLACE CONCRETE BLOCK DISTRICT
St. Louis, Missouri

Photo #6 of 8

1221 Oakley

Photographer: Cynthia Longwisch

Date: April 1986

Negative: Landmarks Assn. of St. Louis, Inc.

Camera facing west



OAKHERST PLACE CONCRETE BLOCK DISTRICT
St. Louis, Missouri

Photo #7 of 8

5949 Oakherst, left foreground

Photographer: Cynthia Longwisch

Date: April 1986

Negative: Landmarks Assn. of St. Louis, Inc.

Camera facing northeast



OAKHERST PLACE CONCRETE BLOCK I

St. Louis, Missouri

Photo #8 of 8

5920 Julian

Photographer: Cynthia Longwisch

Date: April 1986

Negative: Landmarks Assn. of St. Louis

Camera facing southwest

