

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 of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name St. Charles Historic District (Boundary Increase #2)
other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 100 Block of S. Main St. not for publication
city, town St. Charles vicinity
state Missouri code MO county St. Charles code MO 183 zip code 63301

3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property	
		Contributing	Noncontributing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<u>13</u>	<u>1</u> buildings
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	_____	_____ sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	_____	_____ structures
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	_____	_____ objects
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	<u>13</u>	<u>1</u> Total

Name of related multiple property listing:
N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 2

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, 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. See continuation sheet.

Signature of certifying official G. Tracy Mehan III, Director, Date 5/21/91
Department of Natural Resources and State Historic Preservation Officer
 State or Federal agency and bureau _____

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

Signature of commenting or other official _____ Date _____
 State or Federal agency and bureau _____

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register.
 See continuation sheet.

determined eligible for the National Register. See continuation sheet.

determined not eligible for the National Register.

removed from the National Register.

other, (explain:) _____

 Signature of the Keeper

 Date of Action

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Social/meeting hall
Commerce/specialty store
Government/post office
Domestic/multiple dwelling

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Commerce/specialty store
Commerce/business
Commerce/restaurant
Domestic/multiple dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(enter categories from instructions)

Late Victorian
Late 19th & 20th Century Revivals
Greek Revival

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation stone
walls Brick
roof Asphalt
other Terra Cotta
Cast iron

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

The St. Charles Historic District Boundary Increase #2 consists of 15 contributing and one noncontributing buildings situated in two city blocks (# 12 and # 31) which are contiguous to the northern boundary of the original District (listed in the National Register in 1970). Constructed circa 1850 to circa 1935, the buildings are one-, two- and three-story brick structures articulated in a variety of national styles which were popular in Missouri during the period of their construction. The styles include Federal/Greek Revival, Italianate, Second Empire, Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, Classical Revival, Craftsman, and Spanish Revival. The historic functions of the buildings represent a mix of institutional, residential, and commercial uses.

The proposed boundary increase is the result of a 1987-88 Survey of the St. Charles Downtown Area funded by the Missouri Department of Natural Resources which covered an area of over 140 city blocks bounded on the north by Olive Street, on the south by Thomas Street, on the west by Fifth Street, and on the east by the Missouri River. The 1988 Survey Report recommended amending the St. Charles Historic District to include buildings in adjacent City Blocks 12 and 31 since they were an integral part of the historic commercial and institutional development associated with buildings in the St. Charles Historic District, and because their architectural styles, scale, size, and materials were consistent with those represented in the original District. Although St. Charles' primary 19th/early 20th century commercial strip extended from Boonslick Road north to Adams Street, Jefferson Street is justified as the north boundary of the proposed amendment due to the high percentage of noncontributing buildings in the 100 block of North Main Street (the first block north of Jefferson and the beginning of a four-block mall area closed to vehicular traffic).

The buildings within the Boundary Increase have been well-maintained and are occupied as offices, restaurants, antique shops, residential apartments, and a history museum; (the fraternal and governmental properties have been converted to commercial uses). Except for a few altered first-story storefronts, the buildings exhibit a high degree of integrity with original ornamental cornices, window lintels and hoods, and cast iron storefronts.

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St. Charles Historic District
Boundary Increase #2 (St. Charles, MO)

Block 12 (Photos #1, #2, #6)

134 S. Main (Photo #1, foreground) ca. 1890; Italianate; commercial first story/ residential second story; 6-bay primary and rear elevations; 6-bay side (south) elevation; one-story concrete block rear addition; Italianate bracketed sheet metal cornice and window hoods on primary elevation; corbeled brick cornice on south elevation; cast iron storefront on southern three bays of primary facade, north three bays are partially sheathed.

130 South Main (Photo #1, 2nd from right). ca. 1910 three-bay Craftsman brick facade on a ca. 1860 hipped roof brick building; three-bay rear (east) elevation with windows headed with jack arches and six-over-six lights of double-hung sash; four-bay north (side) elevation features dentilled cornice, and windows with stone lintels; Craftsman primary facade exhibits decorative brickwork, gauged brick arches over windows, a shaped parapet, and cast iron entablature on storefront.

124-26 South Main (Photo #1, 3rd from right). ca. 1935 four-bay white stucco Spanish Revival primary facade on ca. 1870 brick building with gabled roof; red clay tile featured as coping on front gable and as vent in gable; elongated second story rectangular windows (bricked-in) display ornamental metal railings and curved brick sills; first story openings feature surrounds of red brick quoining; polychrome glazed tiles form a frieze below first story window; cast stone corbelled stringcourse divides first and second stories.

122 South Main (Photo # 6). ca. 1920 three-bay primary facade on 1849 three-story brick building constructed as a Masonic Lodge; facade articulated with glazed cream-colored fluted terra cotta piers and ornamental metal spandrels; elaborated cornice/parapet features glazed polychrome terra cotta ornamental detailing and Elk head logo with lettering "B.P.O.E. NO 690".

116 South Main (Photo #2, 4th from left). 1850 Federal/Greek Revival three-bay red brick building with facade painted white; side-gabled roof; brick dentil cornice; first story storefront altered.

112 South Main (Photo #2, 3rd from left). ca. 1850 Federal/Greek Revival three-bay red brick building with facade painted white; side-gabled roof; cast iron pedimented lintels on second story windows; brick dentil cornice; storefront altered.

108 South Main (Photo #2, 2nd from left). ca. 1875 Italianate

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commercial/residential four-bay red brick building; flat roof; bracketed wood cornice; ornamental cast iron vents below cornice; storefront altered.

104 South Main (Photo #2, left foreground). 1890 Italianate three-story, four-bay red brick building; bracketed sheet metal cornice; stone window hoods and sills; ornamental pressed brick banding; cast iron storefront with St. Louis Architectural Iron foundry mark; leaded glass transom above storefront.

100 South Main (Photo #2, partially shown, far left). ca. 1960 noncontributing one-story brick office building.

City Block 31 (Photos #3, #4, #5)

119 South Main (Photo #3, left foreground). 1908 Classical Revival former post office of speckled buff brick trimmed with terra cotta; hipped roof; one story 1950 brick addition at rear.

117 South Main (Photo #3, 2nd from left). Listed in the National Register 1987. 1878 Second Empire former Odd Fellows Hall designed by architect William D. Parsons as a mixed use structure with banking space in first floor cast iron front, a Concert Hall on second floor, and Odd Fellows on third; red brick with mansard roof trimmed with iron cresting; bracketed wood cornice; ornamental stone window hoods on primary elevation.

101 South Main (Photo #3, 3rd from left). Listed in the National Register 1980. Former City Hall with cornerstone "1886 - H.C. Bode, Builder"; possibly portions of an older Market building are incorporated into present structure which is occupied by the St. Charles County Historical Society; two stories, red brick (painted); modified mansard roof; two-story piers on three-bay primary facade and eight-bay side elevations; corbelled brick cornice.

117 Jefferson (Photo #4, left foreground). 1889 Queen Anne red brick house built by Dr. James P. McIlhiney; modified mansard roof and corbelled brick cornice on all four elevations; polygonal corner turret; ornamental pressed brick inset panels below second story windows.

131 Jefferson (Photo #4, 2nd from left). At this address are two attached contributing brick buildings; the eastern two-story one is connected to a noncontributing addition. The two-story, three-bay

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Italianate house was built circa 1875 by German-born photographer Rudolph Goebel who operated a photography studio in the circa 1850 one-story building attached on the west. The Italianate house features a dentilled cornice and a polygonal one-story bay trimmed with brick dentils. The studio extends four bays; the eastern window and door bays are headed with jack arches (the door is now sheltered by a polygonal bay of recent construction); the western bays consist of a 12-light horizontally-oriented, rectangular store window installed by 1910, and a small bay window on the corner, which had been added by the time of the 1929 Sanborn map.

120 S. Second (Photo #5). 1911 Colonial Revival former Sheriff's House and County Jail; 2 1/2 story red brick house with hipped roof; white terra cotta window lintels and porch pier capitals (porch partially enclosed); two-story, 7 X 2 bay, red brick jail attached to the east rests on a stone foundation and features a flat roof, reinforced concrete floors and ceilings, soldier course brick window lintels.

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria A B C D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) A B C D E F G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Period of Significance

ca. 1850 - ca. 1935

Significant Dates

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

N/A

Architect/Builder

Parsons, William D.
Bode, H. C.

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

The St. Charles Historic District Boundary Increase #2 is the result of a 1987-88 Survey of the St. Charles Downtown Area which recommended amending the St. Charles Historic District to include adjacent City Blocks 12 and 31. Buildings in Boundary Increase #2 are eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion C and are significant in the following area: ARCHITECTURE: Constructed between ca. 1850 and ca. 1935, the buildings are good representative examples of the major national styles popular in Missouri during the 19th and early 20th centuries including Federal/Greek Revival, Italianate, Second Empire, Queen Anne, Craftsman and 19th/20th Century Revival Styles. They are unified by similar set-backs, scale and proportion, and are distinguished by the quality of their local brick masonry construction, and fine craftsmanship exhibited in detailing in ornamental brick, stone, terra cotta, cast iron, sheet metal and wood. Two buildings, the former Odd Fellows Hall and Elks Lodge feature (respectively) outstanding cast iron and terra cotta designs - the most significant examples of their period and design in St. Charles, and comparable to the best examples of their type in Missouri. The buildings within the Boundary Increase make strong contributions to the tout ensemble of the St. Charles Historic District, and are worthy complements to many contemporary buildings in that District.

BACKGROUND: South Main Street early developed as St. Charles' primary commercial and institutional center, beginning with an 18th century French trading post and Catholic church. It was here that Americans who flooded into St. Charles during the first two decades of the 19th century mainly settled and made their strongest commercial imprint on the old French village. Between 1821 and 1826, Missouri's first state capitol was located in the building at 208 South Main; by the mid-19th century, a county courthouse had been erected on the site of the present-day Post Office Building at 119 S. Main, along with a Masonic Lodge at 122 S. Main, and a City Market at 101 S. Main. In 1878, the Odd Fellows built the mixed-use structure at 117 S. Main which also served

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as their meeting hall. Concurrent with institutional development was commercial growth. By the mid-19th century, Germans were overtaking Americans on South Main where the majority of the commercial/residential structures standing today represent their industrious and enterprising efforts.

ARCHITECTURE: Similar to numerous buildings in the St. Charles Historic District, two in the Boundary Increase, 112 and 116 S. Main (Photo #2, center), are typical of Missouri vernacular Greek Revival, featuring dormered side-gabled roofs, paired end chimneys, denticulated brick cornices, and segmentally arched or pedimented windows. (The pedimented lintels of 112 S. Main are a variant in cast iron). The one-story side-gabled brick building on the corner of Second and Jefferson exhibits jack arches in its openings, more common to vernacular Federal buildings in Missouri. Several buildings within the Boundary Increase exhibit the hallmark Italianate bracketed cornice very typical of commercial buildings statewide in the last quarter of the 19th century and frequently executed in wood (108 S. Main) or corbelled brick (101 S. Main). Two buildings, however, feature boldly projecting, elaborated sheet metal cornices reflecting their 1890 date of construction (Photo #1, foreground - 104 S. Main; Photo #2, foreground, 136 S. Main). Both of the latter examples are also enriched with ornamental window hoods and cast iron storefronts. By far the most distinguished cast iron work is featured on the 1878 Second Empire Odd Fellow's Hall (listed in the National Register) at 117 S. Main (Photo #3, 2nd from left). The fine craftsmanship and design of the storefront and roof cresting, manufactured by McMurray, Smith & Judge of St. Louis, place them among the most significant examples of 1870s ironwork surviving in Missouri.

During the late 1880s, St. Charles' domestic architecture began to show strong influence of Queen Anne style with characteristic asymmetrical plans or facades, prominent front-gables, turrets, and enriched surfaces. Several modest frame or brick Queen Anne houses are included in the St. Charles Historic District. 117 Jefferson (in Boundary Increase Block 31) achieves its picturesque effects within the constraints of a narrow city lot, exhibiting a front gable with ornamental detailing, an angled corner, a polygonal turret, and inset panels of patterned brickwork (Photo #4, foreground).

The most popular locally of the early 20th century Revival styles, Colonial Revival is often found trimming up foursquares. A couple of examples stand within the St. Charles Historic District which are similar to but somewhat smaller than the 1911 Sheriff's residence of

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red brick accented with white terra cotta keystoneed lintels (Photo #5). The two-story, red brick former County Jail attached on the rear (east) elevation of the Sheriff's house replaced a mid-19th century stone jail on the same site. In the same city block but fronting on South Main is a dignified, restrained buff brick Classical Revival Post Office built by the Federal government in 1908 (Photo #3, foreground).

The last institution to take its place on South Main was the Elks Lodge whose circa 1920 facade addition to the old Masonic lodge building brought an unexpected high art sophistication to a streetscape of largely vernacular designs. Its distinctive, singular design created a public image which clearly established the fraternal club's presence in St. Charles. The facade (Photo #6) is remarkable both for its refined design, and for its exceptionally high quality of craftsmanship in terra cotta. A well-conceived chromatic scheme achieves dramatic impact through the use of a dark green marbled base which supports a system of light cream-colored terra cotta piers and dark ornamental metal spandrels, culminating in a polychrome terra cotta cornice/parapet whose armorial motifs and color palette of cerulean blue, black, pale yellow and coral derive from heraldry. The centerpiece of the parapet is an elk head, its fine modeling indicative of a highly competent sculptor.

Although the terra cotta manufacturer has not been identified the facade most likely was the work of one of two major companies whose offices and plants were located in St. Louis: the Winkle Terra Cotta Co. and the St. Louis Terra Cotta Co. During the 1920s, both companies were part of a nationwide trend in the industry which was engaged in developing and promoting polychrome glazes. The period trade and professional literature on the topic indicates that polychromatic architectural terra cotta was far more demanding than monochromatic since it required skilled ceramic chemists to formulate glazes, more custom work and hand-finishing, as well as judicious artistic considerations in the selection and placement of color - all of which are exhibited in the Elks Lodge facade.

Perhaps influenced by the stylish ornamentation of the Elks Lodge, the building next door to the south (124 S. Main) was given a new facade circa 1935 which employed Spanish Revival white stucco as a foil for decorative accents of red tile and brick, black metal, and glazed polychrome tiles (Photo #2, 3rd from right).

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St. Charles Historic District
Boundary Increase #2 (St. Charles, MO)

Steven E. Mitchell
National Register Coordinator
and State Contact Person
Department of Natural Resources
DPRHP/Historic Preservation Program
P. O. Box 176
Jefferson City, Missouri 65102
Date: March 11, 1991
Telephone: 314/751-5368

9. Major Bibliographical References

History of St. Charles, Montgomery, & Warren Counties, Missouri.
St. Louis: National Historical Co., 1885.

Holmes, M. Patricia. "St. Charles Historic District".
National Register of Historic Places nomination, 1970.

St. Charles County Historical Society, St. Charles, MO
Tax Assessment records; City Directories; newspaper clippings.

Stiritz, Mary M., and Wafer, Deborah. "Final Report: Survey of
St. Charles Downtown Area", 1988.

See continuation sheet

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State historic preservation office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Specify repository:

City Hall, St. Charles, MO

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property 3.1

UTM References

A

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Zone Easting Northing

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Zone Easting Northing

C

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D

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See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

See Accompanying Map entitled "St. Charles Historic District".

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

Boundaries were determined on the north and west by a decline in contributing buildings; on the south by the boundary of the St. Charles Historic District; and on the east by vacant land.

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Mary M. Stiritz

organization _____

date 7 December 1990

street & number 12 Wydown Terrace

telephone 314-721-6289

city or town St. Louis

state MO

zip code 63105

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The following information is the same for all photographs:

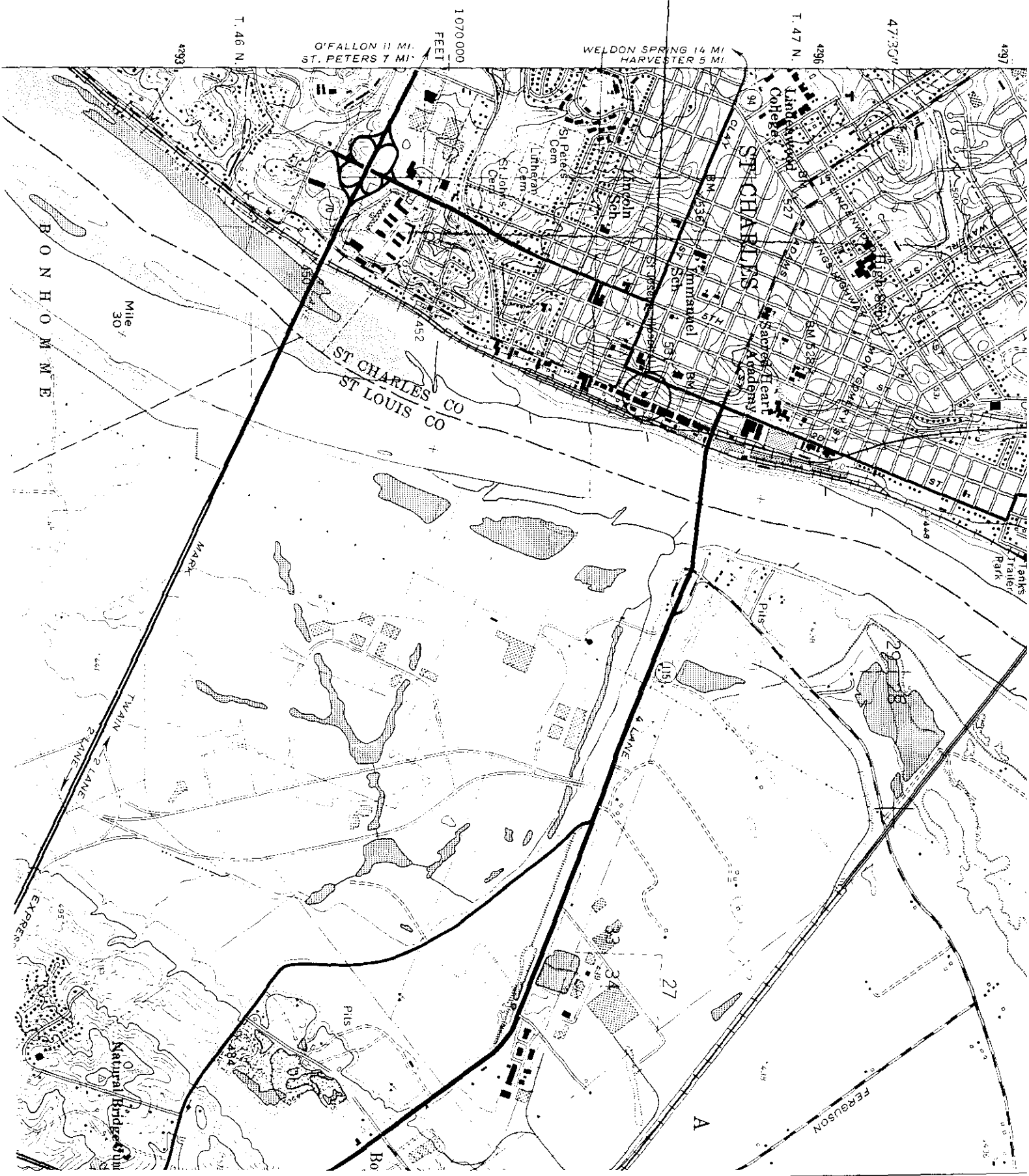
Photographer: Mary M. Stiritz

Location of neg.: Penny L. Pitman
117 S. Main St.
St. Charles, MO 63301

Date of Photo: August 1990

(Z) 15 (E) 718760 (N) 4295250

ST. CHARLES HISTORIC DISTRICT (BOUNDARY INCREASE #2)
ST. CHARLES, MO





I

EAST SIDE, 100 BLOCK SOUTH MAIN
134-6, NIGHT
CAMERA FACING NORTHEAST

ST. CHARLES HISTORIC DISTRICT
ST. CHARLES, MO

6

122 S. MAIN (ELK LODGE)
CAMERA FACING NORTH EAST

ST. CHARLES HISTORIC DISTRICT
ST. CHARLES, MO

