

**NORTHSIDE UNIVERSITY CITY**

**Inventory of Historic Buildings**

**1993**

**Prepared by Esley Hamilton and Chun-Hsi Wong**

**with the assistance of Barbara Bernsen and Marilyn Merritt  
for the St. Louis County Department of Parks and Recreation  
under a grant from the Missouri Department of Natural Resources**

## RESEARCH METHODS

The properties in this inventory were identified by the Historic Preservation Commission of University City shortly after that body was established in 1981. These properties were part of a citywide list of potentially significant ones throughout the community that the Commission agreed to monitor and to further research and protect as needed. Over the subsequent decade, many other properties on the list had been the subjects of historic inventories and National Register nominations, but nearly all of those except the Sutter-Meyer House had been located in the south half of the city. The present study attempts to rectify the balance by focusing on the resources of the north half of the city.

In researching these previously identified properties, an effort was made to go back to primary documents wherever possible, including deeds and building permits. University City's building permits no longer exist, but a microfilm of them is available in the public library, and the permit numbers are indexed by street number in a card file located in the city's building department. Renumbering and renaming of streets has created some inaccuracies in this index. The permits in many cases do not include the name of the architect. That can usually be found by looking in the Daily Record, a legal newspaper that reported building permits. The Daily Record is available on microfilm at the St. Louis Public Library. It has some limitations, however; it began to report University City permits separately only after 1920, and in the 1930s, its reporters seem to have missed many permits. Another problem in the record of permits is that much of the north half of University City was not annexed to the municipality until after the earliest buildings were erected. A map of annexations, included here, illustrates the problem. Prior to annexation, building permits would have been issued by St. Louis County, but no permits or indexes exist for those records, only the unindexed daily listings in the Daily Record.

Usually it is possible to create a chain of title for any property in St. Louis County, given enough time in the office of the Recorder of Deeds in the county government center. Near the conclusion of this inventory, however, a problem was uncovered which may have affected the dating of a number of houses in the Bartmer-Chamberlain District. The microfilm reel identified as the indirect index for 1928, that is, the index of buyers, turned out to be a second copy of the direct index of sellers for that year. New photographs of the 1928 indirect index (kept in a distant storage building) were not created until after this inventory was completed, and it may be some time before the full effect of this problem can be assessed.

Secondary documentation for University City centers on the 75th anniversary history by NiNi Harris, Legacy of Lions, published by the Historical Society of University City in 1981. Several of the institutional buildings and cemeteries surveyed had good histories of their own; one unusual feature of this survey was that two of them were translated from the original Hebrew.

In some cases, the stylistic appearance of the building contributed to the estimate of its construction date. Such estimates should be taken with caution, as styles originating on the East Coast of this country moved slowly to the Midwest and even more slowly from city to county.

The following inventory forms have been arranged according to the street addresses of the properties, alphabetically and numerically. Maps for most of these properties are taken from the records of the St. Louis County Department of Revenue. These show property lines and subdivision outlines as well as building outlines and often have other data about dimensions and ownership. Where non-taxable institutions were omitted from these records, aerial photographs have been substituted for maps.

Inventory forms have been numbered according to St. Louis County's locator system. This nine-digit system is based on a coordinated grid that covers the entire county and gives each parcel of land a unique identification. Most county records are keyed to this system, and it is hoped that inclusion of it on these inventory forms will facilitate further research. All photographic negatives are in the files of the St. Louis County Department of Parks and Recreation. Roll and frame numbers have been included on the inventory forms under item three. The roll numbers are assigned by the photo processing companies. Roll and frame numbers have also been marked on the backs of the inventory photos.

Copies of inventory forms have been included for several properties that were originally surveyed as part of earlier studies:

6501 Bartmer Avenue	Sutter Avenue Presbyterian Church	Church Survey
6605-07 Bartmer Avenue	Bartmer Temporary School	School Survey
6761 Bartmer Avenue	Pershing School	School Survey
6826 Chamberlain Court	Sutter-Meyer House	National Register
7315 Olive	Gable Tea Room	NR nomination
7700 Olive	Former A & P Grocery	Art Deco Survey
7740 Olive	Fine Arts Theater	Art Deco Survey

These properties have also been included in the analysis of significance and recommendations for preservation included in the last section of this report.

## PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

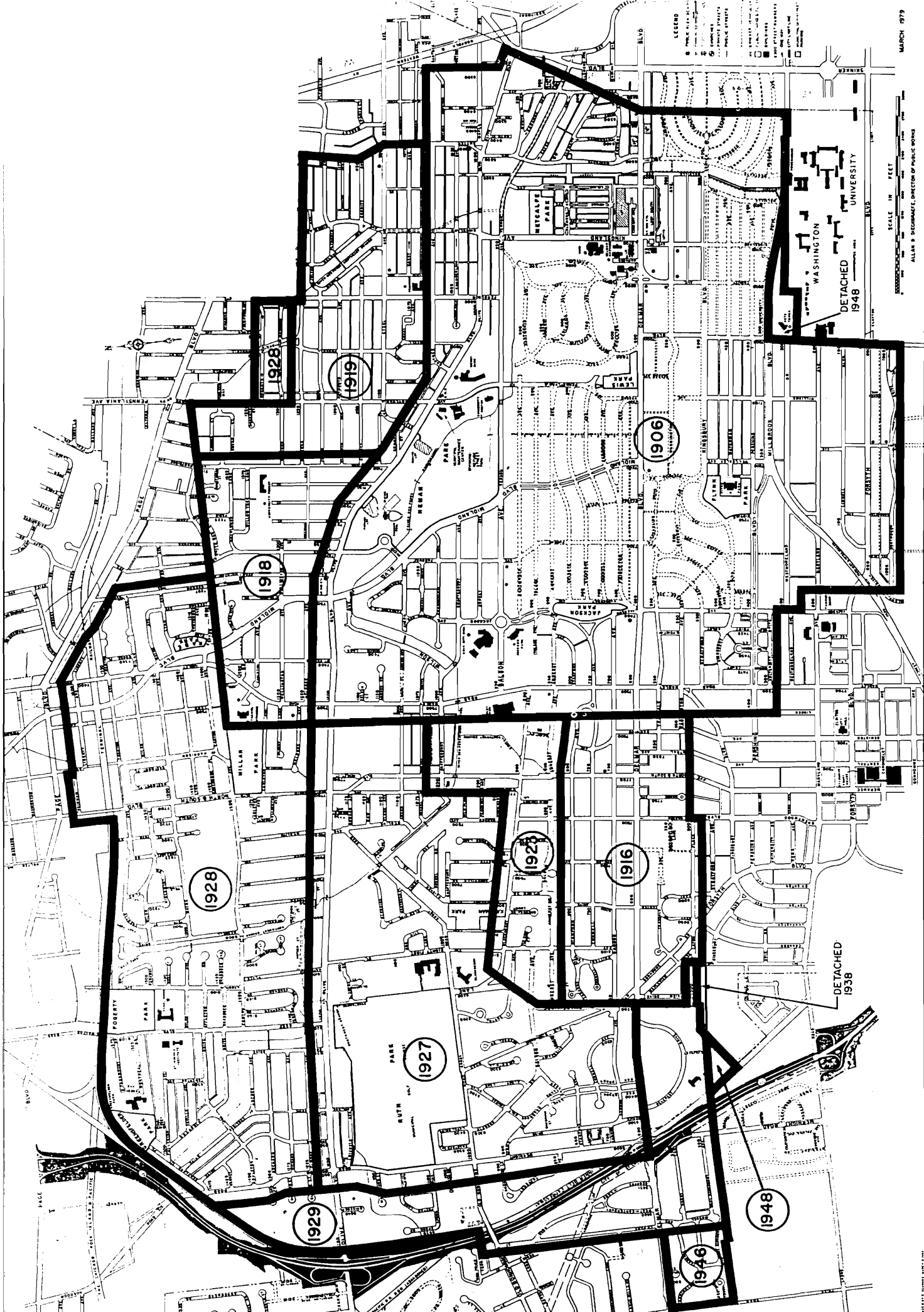
The planners of University City are fond of saying that it is a completely developed community, meaning that its potential for new development that can produce additional tax revenue is limited. From the point of view of the resident or the casual visitor, however, University City still has an open and spacious appearance because of the well-placed parks, parkways, pedestrian walkways, cemeteries and other open spaces. This appearance has been enhanced in recent years by many flowerbeds planted by a civic organization entitled "U. City in Bloom."

University City's green is particularly notable in the north half of the city. The two largest parks are here: Heman Park straddles the River Des Peres, and Ruth Park marks the western highlands. Three parks are adjacent to public schools: Millar Park at Nathaniel Hawthorne School, Fogerty Park at Daniel Boone School, and Greensfelder Park at the former Greensfelder School. The grounds of Pershing School also form a parklike setting. Tiny Kingsland Park marks the west end of the Bartmer-Chamberlain District. Rabe Park expands the already spacious greenway of Midland Boulevard. The westernmost block of Blackberry Lane also forms a parkway, and Kaufman Park, formerly a private estate, forms a second length of green in that neighborhood. The last private estate in the area, the former Theodore Salorgne property at 1340 Partridge, also forms a green oasis in its neighborhood and is currently being studied as a potential park. The cemeteries of University City form a complimentary chain of green stretching generally along North and South Road. All are Jewish in affiliation and date back as far as 1855, a half century earlier than the city itself.

The River Des Peres, best known as a treacherous channel emptying into the Mississippi at Lemay, has its origins in this part of University City, whence it wends its largely underground way through Forest Park to its broad lower reaches, which mark the boundary between St. Louis City and County. In University City, the river has several channels. The easternmost one runs north paralleling and partly beneath Kingsland Avenue. The main channel runs through the foot of the high school grounds, then parallels Wilson Avenue and follows the diagonal shape of Heman Park to parallel Vernon Avenue. The waters of this branch come from several directions, one running north past the eastern edge of B'nai Amoona Cemetery, another starting north of Olive, and a third starting south of Olive along the foot of Ruth Park, to join west of the intersection of Shaftesbury Avenue and North and South Road. These waterways have been known to create problems of flooding, but they also add to the greenery of the neighborhoods and to the general sense of definition that characterizes the residential neighborhoods of University City.

The topographical map included here, a segment of the U.S.G.S. Clayton Quadrangle, shows that the northern part of University City has a complex topography of rolling hills, with the lowest portions being along the River Des Peres and its tributaries, and the highest generally to the west. The map also shows that Olive Street Road generally follows low ground, in contrast to Old Bonhomme Road, its historic predecessor leading toward the west, which was on high ground farther south. Midland Boulevard, too, follows the easiest grade to the north.

The map showing the sequence of annexations in University City suggests the general growth of the city from southeast to northwest, but the actual development was more protracted than the dates on the map indicate. The easternmost neighborhoods north of Olive are the oldest, but except for the handful of buildings indicated in this survey, all are after 1900. These first developments were aimed the lowest, with houses small enough for a semiskilled worker to afford. As development progressed west, houses were generally more spacious, with the finest being on the highest ground, the Musick Subdivision located north of Olive and just west of Midland. The west half of the area, generally west of Hanley Road, was scarcely built up until after World War II, and the post-war development there reflects the popularity of the Cape Cod and the Ranch House. With the exception of a few scattered neighborhood commercial properties along Ferguson Avenue, retail activities are entirely concentrated along Olive Boulevard. Some industrial activities are along the line of the Terminal Railroad, which forms part of the northern and western boundary of the city.





## HISTORY

Since University City already has a good general history in NiNi Harris's Legacy of Lions (Historical Society of University City, 1981), this section of the report will be limited to highlighting areas of the city's history that impinge directly on the properties studied in this inventory.

Strictly speaking, the history of University City begins with its incorporation in 1906, and, indeed, little that meets the eye in the community dates much before that. Earlier attempts to attract development in the area had been made, however, particularly along Olive Street Road, which was one of the most important thoroughfares in the county, stretching from downtown St. Louis to the old Bonhomme settlement on the banks of the Missouri. Martin F. Hanley, the Southern-sympathizing farmer whose house in Clayton is now a museum, laid out Mount Olive Subdivision on May 10, 1854. It staddled Olive (called on the plat map "Central or Olive Street Plank Road") from Hanley to a point west of North and South Road. The coincidence in date of this subdivision with the Hanley House suggests that Hanley may have used the income from sale of lots to help pay for his residence. Mount Olive had grown enough by the 1870's for the newly formed county court to meet there for a time after the county of St. Louis was separated from the city in 1976. Its heyday, however, was after the turn of the century, when David Remley (1853-1934) began to buy land there. Reminiscent of University City's founder, E. G. Lewis, Remley was an entrepreneur who was willing to try a little bit of everything, and did. He opened his first grocery store in St. Louis in 1904 and came to the county in about 1917. In addition to grocery stores in several parts of the county, he started a meatpacking company, an automobile dealership, and the Pearl Real Estate Company, named for his wife. The building housing Arcade Lanes, now much altered, was originally built as his market, and the house at 7745 Olive was Remley's home in his later years. After North and South Road was relocated to align the portion south of Olive with the portion to the north, the part that had been bypassed was renamed Remley Court.

Just north of Mount Olive, a second subdivision was laid out on both sides of North and South Road a month after Hanley's. Promoted by John Maunder, it was called Bellemont Place. That section of North and South was called Maunder Avenue in the plat, but for a longer period it was called Spring Avenue. Canton Avenue, the southern boundary, was originally called Walton Road, and then Vinewood. Lot 21 was acquired by the United Hebrew Congregation for its new cemetery in 1855. Lots 19 and 20 were acquired by Francis or Franz Teutenberg in 1865, and his son Charles or Carl later acquired them from him and built the house at 1445 North and South Road in 1898. He probably also built the adjacent house now numbered 1446 Lyndale a short time later. Franz, who had emigrated to St. Louis from Germany in 1863, was a baker, and the Teutenberg Bakeries, for many years a fixture of the St. Louis scene, were later erroneously claimed to be the oldest continuously operated business in the city. On the east side of the road, Lot 5 was the nursery of A. & H. Werner, but the house now at 1524 North and South, part of that site, may be a later construction.

Several roads in the area were once called Walton Road after the family who before the Civil War owned an extensive farm centering on Olive and what is now called 82nd Street. James Walton, the father, died in 1851, and his sons William M. Walton and James T. Walton gradually sold off the property over the next two decades. Their sister, Cyrene Walton, became the wife of Martin Hanley. The one surviving building relating to that era is 8200 Olive Boulevard, which may have been built as early as 1870 as a small store or tavern.



South and east of Mount Olive was a large L-shaped piece of land in U. S. Survey 2033, originally granted to James M. Daniel. It was subdivided in 1866 (with an amendment in 1868) by Robert M. Remick, acting a guardian for Charles S. Rannells. The Rannells family also owned large tracts south of here in what is now Maplewood. Central Suburb, as the subdivision was called (this was part of Central Township), was divided into 55 large lots, ranging in size from ten to thirty acres. Central Suburbs stretched west from Kingsland Avenue north of Olive, while south of Olive it began at Jackson and ran south to what is now Kingsbury. The northwest boundary was Groby Road, still one of the few diagonals in University City. The pattern of large lots meant that development of this area was scattered. One notable survivor of this pattern is the Anselm House at 7915 Blackberry Lane, probably built by Theobald Anselm about 1886 on Lot 49 of Central Suburb. This lot had formerly been owned by Charles H. Groby himself.

The Anselms were apparently small farmers, but other lots of Central Suburb were eventually purchased by families whose businesses lay in the city and who viewed the area as a suburban retreat. Theodore Salorgne, Jr., purchased Lot 6 in 1891 and built the house at 1340 Partridge Avenue there. The son of an immigrant from France, he had sold the family's carriage-building business a few years before. Across the street, John Calvin Roberts purchased land for a country estate in 1905. He had founded the Roberts, Johnson and Rand Shoe Company in 1897 and was to see it rise to become the nation's largest after 1911 as the International Shoe Company. His son Elzey M. Roberts, Senior, became president of the St. Louis Star-Times, while his grandson Elzey, Junior, became president of KXOK television. The only portion of the Roberts estate that has survived is the former carriage house, now a residence at 1415 Nixon Avenue.

After 1900, as E. G. Lewis began his developments along Delmar Boulevard, the farms and small estates along Olive began to be subdivided, too. Some of the earliest subdivisions were later erased by the Cunningham Park urban renewal project of the 1960s, but a substantial section survives along Chamberlain and Bartmer Avenues between Sutter and Kingsland. These houses, along with a church and a former school, represent three separate but related developments. The earliest of these was Balson's Olive Street Addition, laid out in 1900 by William L. Balson (for whom Balson Avenue is named) and a group of fellow investors, all resident in St. Louis: Adolph Pfeiffer, Julius Rothschild, and Louis B. Singer, with L. H. Lohmeyer as agent. The plat also includes an extra signature by H. W. Kriege. These were fifty-foot lots, standard for middle-class neighborhoods, but there was no requirement to build in brick, unlike most fashionable St. Louis neighborhoods. West Chamberlain Park, actually located east of Balson's Chamberlain Avenue, was platted in 1904 by the Edna Realty Company, Louis B. Singer, President. Singer's lots were only 25 feet wide, which made them cheaper, but also meant that the houses would be narrower and darker. Singer required that all houses erected before January 1, 1925 be two stories tall.

Sutter Heights, extending from the north side of Bartmer through Crest Avenue to the south side of Etzel, was platted in 1906 by the Sutter Real Estate Company, H. W. Kriege, President, and Edward Sutter, Secretary. In the nineteenth century, this had all been part of the John Sutter's dairy farm, whose main house had been on the west side of Sutter Avenue north of here. The Sutter-Meyer House was built about 1873 by William Sutter, born 1846, one of John's sons. Edward Sutter was one of John's younger children. Laid out by Julius Pitzman, Sutter Heights had thirty-foot lots.

All three of these subdivisions began to be developed immediately. At least half of the lots were occupied by 1920, and virtually all the lots were developed by 1930. While these houses have been much modified over the years, they still give some idea of the kind of surroundings laborers and semiskilled workers could aspire to in those days.

Further west, a subdivision aimed at more affluent homebuilders was platted in 1910. The W. L. Musick Subdivision begins two blocks east of Midland Avenue (the right-of-way of the Creve Coeur electric trolley, called Spencer Drive and Augusta Avenue in the plat) and extends west to the high ground along Hanley. The Musick family was distinguished in the early history of the Bridgeton, Hazelwood, and Maryland Heights areas, where Rev. Thomas Musick established the first Baptist church in the Missouri Territory. The relationship of William L. Musick to this pioneer family, however, has not been determined. Through much of the period of development of his subdivision, he was living in Chicago. Musick Subdivision attracted several real estate speculators, who bought large groups of the 50-by-150 lots in hopes that values would rise. One such was Clarence P. Wilkerson, who bought all of Block 7 and resubdivided it in 1913, only to see his investment foreclosed. The houses built in this area, while definitely aimed at the middle class, were smaller than in some other parts of University City and included a good number of bungalows, the functional and unpretentious house type that attracted many suburbanites in those years.

Sadler Place Subdivision, laid out in 1921, displays a contrasting type of suburban housing. Norman J. Sadler subdivided property between Bartmer and Etzel west of Kingsland that he had owned for more than a decade. The majority of the lots were purchased by one builder, William O. Schuermann. In 1923, he built thirty matching two-family flats along Crest Avenue, the center street of the subdivision, and seven similar buildings facing Bartmer. Although one of these buildings has been torn down and many have been more or less altered, they still present an unusual cohesive panorama, especially as seen from Kingsland. Apparently Schuermann had his own staff architects.

Schuermann and his sons, Norman R. and Frederick A., later became better known as developers of single-family neighborhoods for homeowners of modest means. One of their developments, Schuermann Heights, was incorporated as a municipality in 1940 (but it was annexed by Woodson Terrace in 1977). University City has a prime example of their post-war work in the 8200 blocks of Montreal and Paramount, at the northwest corner of the city. This development, called by the ungainly title of the Subdivision of Lots 10, 11, and 12 of Waltondale (a subdivision originally laid out between 1862 and 1870), was platted in 1947. Situated between a city park on the east and a public school on the west, Waltondale presents an almost perfect picture of the post-war suburban ideal which was rapidly filling up the western half of University City, except for the unusual construction technique used here. Of the 65 houses here, 11 are brick, but all the rest are "slabrock," a masonry technique in which stones are placed on edge between wooden forms, which are then filled with concrete to create a solid wall. This technique is better known from studies of it done in south central Missouri, but the Schuermanns had used it before the war in Velda Village and Velda Village Hills.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

The usual recommendation which begins such studies, that the locality needs to have an effective historic preservation ordinance, can be omitted here, because University City has a model historic preservation ordinance, recently strengthened to conform to Missouri's 1991 enabling law, and an active historic preservation commission that has been in existence for more than a dozen years. So far, however, only one local landmark has been designated in the area under review here, the Sutter-Meyer House at 6826 Chamberlain Court, which is also listed in the National Register of Historic Places. This survey should help to identify other properties that qualify for both types of protection.

Efforts are currently underway to designate two properties as local landmarks, the Theodore Salorgne House, at 1340 Partridge, and the Fine Arts Theater, at 7740 Olive. The findings of this survey support the designation of the Salorgne House as the only "suburban villa" surviving from the late nineteenth century in University City, or indeed in any of the adjacent municipalities. The Fine Arts Theater was identified in an earlier study of Art Deco and the International Style in St. Louis and St. Louis County as the best surviving Art Deco theater facade in the county and one of very few in the state as a whole.

As a group, the five Jewish cemeteries surveyed here stand out both for the architecture of their gates, chapels, and mausoleums, and for their significance as a reflection of the diversity of the Jewish community in St. Louis. The oldest cemetery, United Hebrew, founded in 1855, contrasts with the newest, Ohave Shalom, created by survivors of this century's Jewish holocaust. While the visual effect of these cemeteries depends to a large extent on the excellent maintenance they receive, some of their architectural features may benefit from local designation, particularly the monumental gates. The Ohave Shalom Cemetery also deserves special attention because it is situated back from the road on a site that is currently under pressure for commercial redevelopment. If ever there were a site that deserved respectful treatment, it is this one, yet the protections accorded it through the zoning ordinance are very limited. These cemeteries should also be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places for the same reasons. A multiple resource nomination could also include the two other historic Jewish cemeteries in the St. Louis area, the modest Beth Hamedrosh Hagodol at 9125 Ladue Road in Ladue, and New Mount Sinai at 8430 Gravois Road in Affton, the largest and most monumental of the group.

Nineteenth-century and early-twentieth-century houses have great significance in University City because of the relatively late founding of the city in 1906. This survey identified several. By date they are these:

- Brown-Englert House, 8200 Olive, c. 1870
- William Anselm House, 7915 Blackberry Lane, c. 1886
- Frances Gansey House, 7745 Olive, c. 1890
- Theodore Salorgne Mansion, 1340 Partridge Avenue, c. 1891-93
- Teutenberg House, 1445 North & South opp. Lynn, 1898
- house, 1446 Lyndale, c. 1900
- Werner House, 1524 North & South opp. Milan, c. 1900
- Elzey Roberts Carriage House, 1415 Nixon, c. 1905
- Edward and Caroline Rekart House, 1156 Remley Court, c. 1905

The Salorgne House has already been mentioned. The Brown-Englert house seems to rival the Sutter-Meyer House in significance, but it has been so altered over the years that even its early use for commercial purposes is in doubt. Most of the other houses in this list similarly suffer from alterations, particularly the application of siding. The Teutenberg House is perhaps the least altered of these, and it has the added interest of being associated with a family important in the business history of St. Louis. For the older generation of St. Louisans, "Teutenberg's Bakery" is a household name.

Several buildings in this survey proved to be little-known early works by distinguished St. Louis architects. St. Andrew's Lutheran Church was designed in 1932 by Hoener, Baum & Froese, a firm whose Neighborhood Gardens housing project in St. Louis is one of the most distinguished of the era in a national context. Other works by the firm are similarly admired, including the old Eden Publishing Company building on Chouteau at Dolman, and St. Paul Evangelical Church at Giles and Potomac. In terms of design quality, St. Andrew's is a worthy addition to that group. Both St. Patrick's Catholic Church and Firehouse Number 3 proved to be works by Murphy & Wischmeyer, the same partnership that produced the loggia of the Muny Opera in Forest Park. Working separately after World War II, both Joseph Murphy and Kenneth Wischmeyer produced a large body of distinguished work, and Murphy may be regarded along with Gyo Obata as the defining architect of the 1950s and 1960s in St. Louis.

The largest portion of this survey was devoted to the Bartmer-Chamberlain District, three subdivisions dating from the beginning of the century and built up with houses for working people. The research on the residents of these houses was enlightening as to their occupations and their places of origin, but the buildings themselves have all been more or less altered, and the neighborhood does not seem like a good candidate for rehabilitation. Perhaps the least altered house in this district is 6500 Chamberlain, which is an excellent example of a shingled bungalow, comparable to the best in the Musick Subdivision.

Only a sample of the houses in the Musick Subdivision were included in this survey. They suggest, however, that the whole neighborhood would benefit from an inventory. It is hoped that neighborhood residents can be enlisted in such an effort, perhaps under the auspices of the Historical Society of University City.

University City is fortunate to have an active and effective historical society and a safe place to store archival documents and artifacts in the University City Public Library. A good follow-up effort to this inventory would be the collection of the institutional histories and related documents that were used here.

NORTHSIDE UNIVERSITY CITY SURVEY  
 PROPERTIES BY ADDRESS  
 KEY TO LOCATOR MAP

1	6501 Bartmer Avenue*	Sutter Avenue Presbyterian Church
2	6505-6658 Bartmer Avenue	DISTRICT
3	6605-07 Bartmer Avenue*	Bartmer Temporary School
4	6707-6727 Bartmer Avenue	
5	6761 Bartmer Avenue*	Pershing School
6	7815 Blackberry Lane	Sylvester Nifong House
7	7915 Blackberry Lane	William Anselm House
8	8025 Blackberry Lane	A. J. Green House
9	7701-7855 Canton at North & South	United Hebrew (Mt. Olive) Cemetery
10	7315 Carleton	
11	7370 Carleton	
12	7400 Carleton	
13	7404 Carleton	
14	7405 Carleton	
15	7428 Carleton	
16	7438 Carleton	
17	6500-6652 Chamberlain Avenue	DISTRICT
18	6826 Chamberlain Court*	Sutter-Meyer House
	National Register site	
19	6700-6750 Crest Avenue	DISTRICT
20	6745 Crest Avenue	
21	6748 Crest Avenue	
22	1245 Eastover Avenue	
23	1246 Eastover Avenue	
24	1483 82nd Blvd.	St. Joseph's Institute
	1537-1559 82nd Blvd.	See Walton Dale DISTRICT
25	6750 Etzel	St. Andrew's Lutheran Church
26	1351 North Hanley	Nathaniel Hawthorne School
27	1401 North Hanley at Anna	St. James Lutheran Church
28	1446 Lyndale	house
29	7368 Melrose	
30	1339 Midland Drive	
31	1347 Midland Drive	
	8210-8266 Montreal	See Walton Dale DISTRICT
32	1221 Mount Olive Avenue	
33	1227 Mount Olive Avenue	
34	1407 Mount Vernon	
35	1411 Mount Vernon	
36	1415 Nixon	Elzey Roberts Carriage House
37	848 & 930 North & South at Blackberry	Sheerith Israel (B'nai Amoona) Cemetery
38	1041 North & South at Shaftesbury	Firehouse Number 3
39	1445 North & South opp. Lynn	Teutenberg House
40	1524 North & South opp. Milan	Werner House
41	1601 North & South	Chevrah Kadisha Cemetery

42	6655 Olive near Kingsland	Al Price Building
43	6733 Olive	Rockel Sheet Metal Building
44	6970 Olive at Pennsylvania	Firehouse Number 2
45	7210 Olive	Heman Park Pool House
46	7211 Olive	Eagan Gang hangout
47	7315 Olive*	Gable Tea Room
48	7410 Olive	Ohave Shalom Cemetery
49	7570 Olive at Hanley	Chesed Shel Emeth Cemetery
50	7579 Olive near North & South	Arcade Lanes
51	7700 Olive*	Former A & P Grocery
52	7740 Olive*	Fine Arts Theater
53	7745 Olive	Frances Gansey House
54	8200 Olive	Brown-Englert House
55	8665 Olive	St. Patrick's Catholic Church
	8207-8259 Paramount	See Walton Dale DISTRICT
56	1340 Partridge	Theodore Salorgne House
57	1156 Remley Court	Edward & Caroline Rekart House
58	Walton Dale Subdivision	DISTRICT
59	7325 Wellington	
60	7338 Wellington	
61	7350 Wellington	
62	7351 Wellington	
63	7355 Wellington	
64	7360 Wellington	
65	7361 Wellington	
66	7375 Wellington	

\* = Included in previous survey (Churches, Schools, Art Deco)  
or nominated to National Register

6329G/12 & 13  
Revised 9-15-93

## NORTHSIDE UNIVERSITY CITY SURVEY PROPERTIES BY TYPE

### Residences

Sylvester Nifong House, 7815 Blackberry Lane, c. 1942  
William Anselm House, 7915 Blackberry Lane, c. 1886  
A. J. Green House, 8025 Blackberry Lane, 1932  
house, 1446 Lyndale, c. 1900  
Elzey Roberts Carriage House, 1415 Nixon, c. 1905  
Teutenberg House, 1445 North & South opp. Lynn, 1898  
Werner House, 1524 North & South opp. Milan, c. 1900  
Brown-Englert House, 8200 Olive Street Road, c. 1870  
Theodore Salorgne Mansion, 1340 Partridge Avenue, c. 1891-93  
Edward and Caroline Rekart House, 1156 Remley Court, c. 1905

### Institutions

St. Joseph's Institute, 1483 82nd Blvd., 1933-34  
St. Andrew's Lutheran Church, 6750 Etzel, 1932  
Nathaniel Hawthorne School, 1351 North Hanley, 1930-31  
St. James Lutheran Church, 1401 North Hanley at Anna, 1937  
Firehouse Number 3, 1041 North & South at Shaftesbury, 1939  
Firehouse Number 2, 6970 Olive at Pennsylvania, 1927  
Heman Park Pool House, 7210 Olive, 1933  
St. Patrick's Catholic Church, 8665 Olive Blvd., 1940

### Commercial Buildings

Al Price Building, 6655 Olive near Kingsland, 1945  
Rockel Sheet Metal Building, 6733 Olive, 1941 & 1945  
Eagan Gang hangout, 7211 Olive Street Road, c. 1909  
Arcade Lanes, 7579 Olive near North & South, c. 1925

### Cemeteries

United Hebrew (Mount Olive) Cemetery, founded 1855  
7701-7855 Canton at North & South, gate c. 1930  
Sheerith Israel (B'nai Amoona) Cemetery, founded 1871  
848 & 930 North & South at Blackberry, gate 1925  
Chevrah Kadisha Adas B'nai Israel V'yeshurun Cemetery, founded 1922  
1601 North & South, chapel 1923  
Ohave Shalom Cemetery, founded 1949  
7410 Olive in front of former St. Louis Rabbinical College  
Chesed Shel Emeth Cemetery, founded 1893  
7570 Olive at Hanley, gate 1929

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PROPERTIES BY TYPE  
PAGE TWO

Subdivisions and Districts

Bartmer–Chamberlain District (concentration of c. 1900 subdivisions)

Mount Olive Subdivision and related early settlement

Frances Gansey House, 7745 Olive Boulevard, c. 1890

1245 Eastover Avenue 1926

1246 Eastover Avenue 1928

1221 Mount Olive Avenue c. 1930

1227 Mount Olive Avenue c. 1925

W. L. Musick Subdivision (high quality bungalows)

7315 Carleton 1915

7370 Carleton 1923

7400 Carleton 1923

7404 Carleton c. 1920

7405 Carleton c. 1915

7428 Carleton c. 1920

7438 Carleton c. 1918

7368 Melrose 1930

1339 Midland Drive 1916

1347 Midland Drive c. 1919

1407 Mount Vernon c. 1918

1411 Mount Vernon c. 1912

7325 Wellington 1926

7338 Wellington c. 1913

7350 Wellington 1924

7351 Wellington 1922

7355 Wellington 1922

7360 Wellington 1925

7361 Wellington c. 1916

7375 Wellington 1914

Sadler Place Subdivision

6700–6750 Crest Avenue (34 matching buildings)

6707–6727 Bartmer (7 matching buildings)

Subdivision of Lots 10, 11 & 12, Walton Dale, 1947

(65 matching houses)

8210–8266 Montreal

8207–8259 Paramount

1537–1559 82nd Blvd.

NORTHSIDE UNIVERSITY CITY SURVEY  
 PROPERTIES BY ADDRESS  
 KEY TO LOCATOR MAP

1	6501 Bartmer Avenue*	Sutter Avenue Presbyterian Church
2	6505-6658 Bartmer Avenue	DISTRICT
3	6605-07 Bartmer Avenue*	Bartmer Temporary School
4	6707-6727 Bartmer Avenue	
5	6761 Bartmer Avenue*	Pershing School
6	7815 Blackberry Lane	Sylvester Nifong House
7	7915 Blackberry Lane	William Anselm House
8	8025 Blackberry Lane	A. J. Green House
9	7701-7855 Canton at North & South	United Hebrew (Mt. Olive) Cemetery
10	7315 Carleton	
11	7370 Carleton	
12	7400 Carleton	
13	7404 Carleton	
14	7405 Carleton	
15	7428 Carleton	
16	7438 Carleton	
17	6500-6652 Chamberlain Avenue	DISTRICT
18	6826 Chamberlain Court*	Sutter-Meyer House
	National Register site	
19	6700-6750 Crest Avenue	DISTRICT
20	6745 Crest Avenue	
21	6748 Crest Avenue	
22	1245 Eastover Avenue	
23	1246 Eastover Avenue	
24	1483 82nd Blvd.	St. Joseph's Institute
	1537-1559 82nd Blvd.	See Walton Dale DISTRICT
25	6750 Etzel	St. Andrew's Lutheran Church
26	1351 North Hanley	Nathaniel Hawthorne School
27	1401 North Hanley at Anna	St. James Lutheran Church
28	1446 Lyndale	house
29	7368 Melrose	
30	1339 Midland Drive	
31	1347 Midland Drive	
	8210-8266 Montreal	See Walton Dale DISTRICT
32	1221 Mount Olive Avenue	
33	1227 Mount Olive Avenue	
34	1407 Mount Vernon	
35	1411 Mount Vernon	
36	1415 Nixon	Elzey Roberts Carriage House
37	848 & 930 North & South at Blackberry	Sheerith Israel (B'nai Amoona) Cemetery
38	1041 North & South at Shaftesbury	Firehouse Number 3
39	1445 North & South opp. Lynn	Teutenberg House
40	1524 North & South opp. Milan	Werner House
41	1601 North & South	Chevrah Kadisha Cemetery

42	6655 Olive near Kingsland	Al Price Building
43	6733 Olive	Rockel Sheet Metal Building
44	6970 Olive at Pennsylvania	Firehouse Number 2
45	7210 Olive	Heman Park Pool House
46	7211 Olive	Eagan Gang hangout
47	7315 Olive*	Gable Tea Room
48	7410 Olive	Ohave Shalom Cemetery
49	7570 Olive at Hanley	Chesed Shel Emeth Cemetery
50	7579 Olive near North & South	Arcade Lanes
51	7700 Olive*	Former A & P Grocery
52	7740 Olive*	Fine Arts Theater
53	7745 Olive	Frances Gansey House
54	8200 Olive	
55	8665 Olive	St. Patrick's Catholic Church
	8207-8259 Paramount	See Walton Dale DISTRICT
56	1340 Partridge	Theodore Salorgne House
57	1156 Remley Court	Edward & Caroline Rekart House
58	Walton Dale Subdivision	DISTRICT
59	7325 Wellington	
60	7338 Wellington	
61	7350 Wellington	
62	7351 Wellington	
63	7355 Wellington	
64	7360 Wellington	
65	7361 Wellington	
66	7375 Wellington	

\* = Included in previous survey (Churches, Schools, Art Deco)  
or nominated to National Register

6329G/12 & 13

BALSON'S OLIVE STREET ADDITION, WEST CHAMBERLAIN PARK, AND SUTTER HEIGHTS  
As shown in 1909 Atlas of St. Louis County

