



National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

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

1. Name of Property

Historic name Commons Neighborhood Historic District

Other names/site number N/A

Name of related Multiple Property Listing N/A

2. Location

Street & number Roughly bounded by Clark on the S, Fifth on the E, Randolph on the N & Kingshighway, Seventh, & Sixth Streets & Benton Avenue on the W N/A not for publication

City or town St. Charles N/A vicinity

State Missouri Code MO County St. Charles Code 183 Zip code 63301

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

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

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

national statewide local

Applicable National Register Criteria: A B C D

Toni M. Prawl

FEB 21 2017

Signature of certifying official/Title Toni M. Prawl, Ph.D., Deputy SHPO

Date

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

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

Signature of commenting official

Date

Title

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register

determined eligible for the National Register

determined not eligible for the National Register

removed from the National Register

other (explain:)

Joc Edson H. Beall

4.10.17

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

Commons Neighborhood Historic District
Name of Property

St. Charles County, Missouri
County and State

5. Classification

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

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

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

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

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

<u>Contributing</u>	<u>Noncontributing</u>	
243	83	buildings
0	0	sites
0	8	structures
0	0	objects
243	91	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

DOMESTIC/multiple dwelling

DOMESTIC/secondary structure

COMMERCE/TRADE/specialty store

RELIGION/religious facility

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

DOMESTIC/multiple dwelling

DOMESTIC/secondary structure

COMMERCE/TRADE/specialty store

RELIGION/religious facility

SOCIAL/meeting hall

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Federal

Colonial Revival

Folk Victorian

Second Empire

Craftsman/Bungalow

Other: Minimal Traditional

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: Limestone

walls: Brick

Weatherboard

roof: Asphalt

other: _____

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION ON CONTINUATION PAGES

Commons Neighborhood Historic District
Name of Property

St. Charles County, Missouri
County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Areas of Significance

Architecture

Period of Significance

circa 1850-circa 1963

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Bremerkamp, John H.

Sebacher, Joseph C.

Etling, Joseph H.

Wetter, John P.

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

- A Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE ON CONTINUATION PAGES

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

Commons Neighborhood Historic District
Name of Property

St. Charles County, Missouri
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 48.0 acres

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

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

1 38.788399 -90.490726 3 38.792664 -90.481006
Latitude: Longitude: Latitude: Longitude:

2 38.786373 -90.484230 4 _____
Latitude: Longitude: Latitude: Longitude:

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

_____ NAD 1927 or _____ NAD 1983

1 _____
Zone Easting Northing

3 _____
Zone Easting Northing

2 _____
Zone Easting Northing

4 _____
Zone Easting Northing

Verbal Boundary Description (On continuation sheet)

Boundary Justification (On continuation sheet)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Brenda Rubach Thurmer

organization City of St. Charles date September 2016

street & number 200 North Second Street, Suite 303 telephone 636-949-3228

city or town St. Charles state MO zip code 63301

e-mail Brenda.rubach@stcharlescitemo.gov

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:**
 - A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
 - A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Continuation Sheets**
- **Photographs**
- **Owner Name and Contact Information**
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

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

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

Commons Neighborhood Historic District

St. Charles County, Missouri

Name of Property

County and State

Photographs

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

Photo Log:

Name of Property: Commons Neighborhood Historic District

City or Vicinity: St. Charles

County: St. Charles State: Missouri

Photographer: Brenda Rubach Thurner

Date

Photographed: Various, see below

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

Photo No.

- 1 of 32: 539 North Fifth Street, 4/1/2014 (field checked 5/2016), view to Northwest
- 2 of 32: 607 North Fifth Street, 4/1/2014 (field checked 5/2016), view to Southwest
- 3 of 32: 631-619 North Fifth Street, 3/11/2016, view to Southwest
- 4 of 32: 711-731 North Fifth Street, 3/11/2016, view to Northwest
- 5 of 32: 811-821 North Fifth Street, 3/11/2016, view to Northwest
- 6 of 32: 1001-1023 North Fifth Street, 3/11/2016, view to Northwest
- 7 of 32: 1105-1223 North Fifth Street, 3/11/2016, view to Northwest
- 8 of 32: 522-612 North Sixth Street, 3/11/2016, view to Northeast
- 9 of 32: 603-617 North Sixth Street, 3/11/2016, view to Northwest
- 10 of 32: 624-706 North Sixth Street, 3/11/2016, view to Northeast
- 11 of 32: 701-717 North Sixth Street, 3/15/2016, view to Northwest
- 12 of 32: 800-820 North Sixth Street, 3/11/2016, view to Northeast
- 13 of 32: 529-523 North Seventh Street and 706 Clark Street, 3/11/2016, view to Southwest
- 14 of 32: 810-818 North Seventh Street, 3/11/2016, view to Northeast
- 15 of 32: 535-515 North Benton Avenue, 3/11/2016, view to Southwest
- 16 of 32: Old Trinity Episcopal Church 520 North Benton Avenue, 4/12/2014 (field checked 5/2016), view to Southeast
- 17 of 32: 602-618 North Benton Avenue, 3/11/2016, view to Northeast
- 18 of 32: 723-631 North Benton Avenue, 3/11/2016, view to Southwest
- 19 of 32: 720-734 North Benton Avenue, 3/11/2016, view to Northeast
- 20 of 32: 800-818 North Benton Avenue, 3/11/2016, view to Northeast
- 21 of 32: 823-807 North Benton Avenue, 3/11/2016, view to Northwest
- 22 of 32: 916-1002 North Benton Avenue, 3/15/2016, view to Northeast
- 23 of 32: 1102-1118 North Benton Avenue, 3/11/2016, view to Northeast
- 24 of 32: 604-552 Clark Street, 4/12/2016, view to Northeast
- 25 of 32: 714-706 Clark Street, 3/11/2016, view to Northeast
- 26 of 32: 635-629 Decatur Street, 3/11/2016, view to Southeast
- 27 of 32: 711-721 Decatur Street, 3/11/2016, view to Southwest
- 28 of 32: 816 North Kingshighway and 800 North Seventh Street, 3/11/2016, view to Southeast
- 29 of 32: 553-559 Lewis Street and 522 North Sixth Street, 3/11/2016, view to Southwest
- 30 of 32: 803-815 Lewis Street, 3/11/2016, view to Southwest
- 31 of 32: 514-534 Morgan Street, 3/15/2016, view to Northwest
- 32 of 32: 546-560 Morgan Street, 3/11/2016, view to Northwest

Commons Neighborhood Historic District
Name of Property

St. Charles County, Missouri
County and State

Figure Log:

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

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7. DESCRIPTION (CONTINUED)

Architectural Classification

Italianate
Gothic Revival
LATE VICTORIAN
 Other: Gable Front
 Other: Side Gabled
 Other: Cross Gabled
 Other: Pyramidal
MODERN MOVEMENT
 Other: Ranch

Materials

Foundation: CONCRETE
Foundation: BRICK
Foundation: STUCCO
Walls: VINYL
Walls: ASBESTOS
Walls: STUCCO
Walls: ASPHALT
Walls: CONCRETE
Roof: Slate

8. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (CONTINUED)

Architect/Builder

Bottani, Joseph
Preip, Frank
Meiser, Henry
Heckman, Adam
Kister, Henry
Platte, John

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 1

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

DESCRIPTION

Summary:

The Commons Neighborhood Historic District is located in St. Charles, Missouri, which was founded in 1769 and today boasts more than 68,000 residents. Situated on the west bank of the Missouri River near its confluence with the Mississippi River, the city is approximately 20 miles northwest of downtown St. Louis (see Figure 13, page 112). The district is located about one-third of a mile west of the Missouri River and about 4½-blocks northwest of the St. Charles Historic District (NR 9/22/70, with boundary increases 6/4/87, 5/1/91 and 10/10/96), which is the city's historic downtown commercial area concentrated on Main Street. The commercial and residential Frenchtown Historic District (NR 3/14/91) is adjacent to the district's eastern boundary and the Midtown Neighborhood Historic District (NR 10/29/2014) is adjacent to its southern boundary (see Figure 14, page 113).

Primarily a blue-collar residential neighborhood, the 48.0-acre district contains 243 contributing buildings (167 primary buildings, 76 outbuildings), 83 noncontributing buildings (40 primary buildings and 43 outbuildings) and 8 noncontributing structures. Eighty-one percent (81%) of the primary buildings are contributing and 19% are noncontributing. Of the total number of noncontributing buildings, 54 percent are modern or altered garages and sheds that are located at the rear of the properties where they are minimally visible from the street. These resources are located within portions of 18 blocks that are roughly bounded by Clark Street on the south, Fifth Street on the east, Randolph Street on the north and Kingshighway, Seventh and Sixth Streets and Benton Avenue on the west. Although the Commons Neighborhood extends west to Kingshighway, all but two of the buildings facing this street were excluded from the district's boundaries because the majority has undergone extensive alterations. Other concentrations of noncontributing buildings immediately east of Kingshighway were also excluded from the boundaries.

Although the district is predominantly residential, two churches and a few commercial buildings are also located within its boundaries. The buildings in the district represent the architectural trends that were popular nationally from the mid-nineteenth century through the mid-twentieth century. Residences range from small vernacular cottages to large, high style houses. Contributing buildings date from circa 1850-1963, which is the period of significance for the district, and include examples of the Federal, Second Empire, Queen Anne and Queen Anne Free Classic, Folk Victorian, Colonial Revival, Craftsman, and Minimal Traditional styles; however, many residential buildings are vernacular designs that either display no architectural influences or minimal detailing typical of architectural styles that were popular during the period they were built. The following folk forms or building types are common in the district: Gable Front, Gable-Front-and-Wing, Pyramidal (including American Foursquare), Bungalow and Ranch. Although most streets within the district contain a mixture, a few areas have concentrations of a particular architectural style or form, such as the Second Empire style buildings in the 500 and 600 blocks of North Fifth Street (Photos 1-3) and the five Federal style residences located at 546 through 560-62 Morgan Street (Photo 32).

National Register of Historic Places
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Commons Neighborhood Historic District

Name of Property

St. Charles County, Missouri

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Elaboration:

Founded in 1769, St. Charles is the oldest permanent European settlement on the Missouri River. Like all Missouri-French villages founded during Spanish rule, the town was laid out in a grid following Spanish Colonial town designs. Two long streets of blocks paralleled the river and in 1791 Third Street was the western city limits. By the time the town was incorporated in 1809 its westernmost boundary was Fifth Street, and west of Fifth Street were the “common fields” and “commons.” The common field was a group of long, linear agricultural tracts. Holders of common field lots farmed their parcel, but after the harvest the common fields became a commons on which all of the inhabitants were allowed to graze animals until the following spring. The 48.0-acre Commons Neighborhood Historic District, which is composed of part of the original common fields, is located one-third of a mile west of the Missouri River, significantly elevated above the waterfront. The portion of the district between Fifth and Sixth Streets was annexed into the city in 1849, and the remainder was annexed in 1869. The district is roughly bounded by Clark Street on the south, Fifth Street on the east, Randolph Street on the north and on the west it is stepped along Kingshighway, Seventh, Sixth and Benton.

Most of the streets in the neighborhood had been constructed by the time the 1869 Bird’s Eye View of the city (see Figure No. 2, page 84) was drawn, but North Benton Avenue (originally 5½ Street) had not been built north of Lawrence Street and Seventh and Eighth Streets had not been constructed north of Lewis Street. By the time Brink’s *Illustrated Atlas Map of Saint Charles County* (see Figure No. 4, page 90) was published in 1875, Seventh Street had been extended northward from Lewis Street to Kingshighway, but North Benton Avenue still had not been built north of Lawrence Street. The Sanborn Insurance maps indicate that construction of North Benton Avenue was completed between 1886 and 1893, and in 1929 Franklin and North Seventh Streets were still unpaved.

The 1869 Bird’s Eye View shows that the neighborhood was sparsely settled at that time. There were a few houses along Fifth, Sixth and Clark Streets, but most were situated along the north side of Morgan Street and on North Benton Avenue north of Morgan. It appears that only ten of the houses shown on the map are extant, including the side-gabled, brick Federal style houses at 915, 923 and 1003 North Benton Avenue; 800 North Seventh Street (Photo 28); 622 and 706 Clark Street (Photo 25, 3rd house from left); and 554 Morgan Street (Photo 32, center). Built circa 1864 as a Federal cottage, 626 Clark Street was enlarged circa 1920 when a front-gabled wing and a Colonial Revival gallery were added, creating a gable-front-and-wing form house. The side-gabled, vinyl-clad log house at 912 North Benton Avenue and the grand 3-story, brick Second Empire style mansion at 535 North Benton Avenue are also shown on the Bird’s Eye View. According to Brink’s 1875 plat map, four subdivisions had been created in the neighborhood by that date: Rigg’s Subdivision, Wilson’s Subdivision, Pallardie’s Subdivision, and McKnight’s Partition. Unfortunately, plats could not be located for any of these subdivisions at City Hall or the County Courthouse.

The district is laid out in a grid pattern, with the numbered streets and Benton Avenue (formerly 5½ Street) running north-south and the named streets east-west, except for Kingshighway, which runs diagonally northeast-southwest. Although most of the streets in the district are fairly quiet residential streets, Fifth Street is busier because it serves as an artery connecting to Interstate 70 on the south and the Little Hills Expressway, near Highway 94 and Highway 370, on the north. Public sidewalks of both concrete and brick span the front boundary of most, but not all, of the properties. For example, Benton

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

Avenue north of Morgan Street is narrow and does not have public sidewalks and in some instances there are no curbs (see Photo 22). Lots range from flat to significantly elevated, some have masonry or wood retaining walls along their front property lines and many have mature trees and plantings. The lot sizes are not uniform, but most are small. Setbacks are not uniform and range from shallow to deep, but most of the houses have only moderately sized front yards and are built close together with small side yards. There are only two vacant lots, which are not contributing because they historically held buildings. Outbuildings such as garages are located near the rear lot line of slightly more than half of the properties, and most are accessed from the alleys although some have driveways that provide access from the street.

Most (96%) of the buildings in the district were constructed for residential use. Residential buildings range from 1- to 3-stories and are, for the most part, brick or frame, although there are a few finished with stucco. Of these residential buildings, 178 (89%) were built as single-family dwellings and 22 (11%) were built as multi-family dwellings. In addition, the 3-story, brick Second Empire style building at 631 North Fifth Street (Photo 3, right) was built as a combination commercial/residential building. Constructed circa 1895, it had a grocery on the north half of the first floor while the remainder was in rental residential use. The two other buildings that were constructed for commercial purposes were built as gasoline stations: 512 Clark Street (1963) and 816 North Kingshighway (circa 1936, Photo 28, right). Two originally served as secondary buildings or garages but were later converted to other uses. The former garage at 518 North Eighth Street has been converted into a residence, while the building behind 528 North Benton Avenue has served as a warehouse since 1955 for products ranging from beer and frozen meat to furniture. Two church buildings are located in the district: the Old Assembly of God Gospel Mission (now the St. Charles Pentecostal Church of God) at 801 North Sixth Street (1929) and the Old Trinity Episcopal Church (now First Capitol Lions Club) at 520 North Benton Avenue (1900, Photo 16).

The district was home to the lower-middle and middle classes. The residents built houses in the Federal, Second Empire, Queen Anne, Queen Anne Free Classic, Folk Victorian, Colonial Revival, Craftsman and Minimal Traditional styles; however, a large number of residential buildings are vernacular designs that either display no stylistic detailing or minimal detailing typical of architectural styles that were popular during the period they were built. The following folk forms or types are common in the survey area: Gable Front, Gable-Front-and-Wing, Pyramidal, American Foursquare, Bungalow and Ranch.

Integrity

The Commons Neighborhood Historic District looks much as it did during its period of significance, circa 1850 to circa 1963. The buildings form a cohesive grouping of intact resources, with only 4 (2%) of the 207 primary buildings having been constructed within the last 50 years. For the most part, the buildings appear to be well maintained and in good condition. Modifications have not greatly affected the historic character of individual buildings or the district as a whole. The most common alterations are the application of vinyl siding or replacement of windows. In a few instances, porches have been altered or additions have been made. Contributing resources retain their original form, shape and plan and if they have replacement materials, they imitate the original in design (for example, lapped vinyl siding covers lapped weatherboard siding). Noncontributing resources are those that were constructed after 1963 (the end of the period of significance) and those that have been so extensively altered that they no

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

longer exhibit an appearance compatible with the original building design. The resources in the district include 243 contributing buildings, 83 noncontributing buildings and 8 noncontributing structures. Of the primary buildings, 167 (81%) are contributing and 40 (19%) are noncontributing. Fifty-one percent (51%) of the noncontributing buildings are outbuildings that are located at the rear of the properties where they are minimally visible from the street. Likewise, the 8 noncontributing structures are carports at the rear of the lots.

Inventory:

Each property is described individually below. The descriptions are based on the final phase of a four-phased survey of the Midtown and Commons Neighborhoods conducted in 2014. The survey was partially funded by a Historic Preservation Fund grant from the Missouri Department of Natural Resources, State Historic Preservation Office and the National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. St. Charles City preservation planner Brenda Rubach Thurmer conducted this phase of the survey. The descriptions were taken from the Architectural/Historic Inventory Forms that were prepared for each property, although many were condensed. Descriptions were updated as needed to reflect any alterations that occurred after the 2014 survey was completed and accurately represent the current appearance of the properties.

The properties are numbered 1 through 209 and are listed alphabetically and numerically by address, with the numbered streets listed first. After the address of each property, the builder/contractor, if known; architectural style or building type/form; date of construction;¹ rank as contributing or noncontributing; and photographic reference (where applicable) are provided, along with a description. Secondary buildings are described separately under each address, but the date of construction is given only when it has been verified by the Sanborn maps or building records in the City's address files.

Fifth Street, North

1. 525 North Fifth Street; Queen Anne Free Classic; circa 1900; Contributing
Built circa 1900, this 2½-story Queen Anne Free Classic style house has a coursed rock-faced stone foundation and brick walls in a running bond. The hip roof is nearly pyramidal, and intersecting gables are on the front and north slopes while a 2½-story polygonal bay with polygonal roof is on the south. The pedimented gable ends are finished with shingles and have paired 9-light wood windows. On the south slope is a tall interior end brick chimney with 2 belt courses, and it is tied to the roof with an ornate iron tie rod. In the northern bay of the 2-bay facade is a ½-glazed, multi-light, leaded glass door topped by a flat jack arch. It opens onto a 1-story, 1-bay portico with concrete deck and stairway, fluted box columns and pilasters, and a flat roof trimmed with an entablature. Above is a 1/1 double-hung wood window in a segmental-arched opening topped by radiating voussoirs. To the

¹ The dates of construction for many of the properties were determined using the city directories, Sanborn Fire Insurance maps, yard plaques and the St. Charles County Map Service. All of these sources are listed in the Bibliography. The City's address files were also used to determine more recent construction dates, particularly for outbuildings. When construction dates could not be determined using any of these resources, the age of the property was estimated by considering building materials, stylistic features, etc.

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Commons Neighborhood Historic District

Name of Property

St. Charles County, Missouri

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

south, in the projecting gabled bay, is a pair of 1/1 double-hung wood windows on both floors. The flat-arched openings are topped by jack arches and openings throughout have cast stone lug sills. In the easternmost bay of the north elevation is a stained glass stair window and transom.

a. Garage; circa 1900; Contributing

This 2-car garage has a concrete foundation and board-and-batten walls. The west half is 2-stories while the east half is a single story. The peak of the front-gabled roof is centered on the 2-story portion and continues downward over the 1-story section in a saltbox form. Opening onto the alley on the south side of the lot, the paneled metal overhead doors have four 4-light glazed openings, and in the upper half story of the façade is a 1/1 vinyl window.

2. 539 North Fifth Street; Second Empire; circa 1880; Contributing (Photo 1)

This 2-story brick Second Empire style house has a coursed rock-faced stone foundation and an ashlar water table is on the façade. The slate-clad gabled mansard roof is trimmed with a modillioned and denticulated entablature and on the front slope are 3 gabled dormers with 2/2 round-arched windows. On the south elevation is an interior end chimney and interior and exterior end chimneys are on the north. A polygonal bay and a Colonial Revival style gallery highlight the façade. The polygonal bay has three 1/1 double-hung wood windows set in segmental-arched openings with cast stone sills, and the roof is trimmed with a denticulated cornice. To the north is a 1/2-glazed, 2-panel door with decorative scalloping along the top, and above is a single-light fanlight. The door opens onto a gallery that projects beyond the north elevation and has brick foundation piers in-filled with wooden lattice panels, a wood deck and stairway, Ionic columns and half columns resting on paneled pedestals, a balustrade with turned balusters and a pyramidal roof trimmed with a denticulated frieze. On the south elevation are three 2/2 wood windows on the first floor and 2 on the second, and the windows are within segmental-arched openings. A 1-story polygonal bay with three 1/1 windows is on the first floor of the north elevation. To the west is a 2/2 window and in the second floor are 4.

a. Garage; circa 1900; Contributing

The 1 1/2-story, front-gabled, 2-car garage has vertical board walls and on the north façade are 2 metal overhead doors, each with 4 horizontal sections. The east slope of the roof extends further down than the west slope, creating a saltbox form. In the upper half story is a shuttered opening.

3. 603 North Fifth Street; Second Empire; circa 1880; Contributing

Situated on a corner lot, this 2-story brick Second Empire style house has a plain mansard roof clad with hexagonal slate shingles. It is trimmed with a brick entablature that has dentils and a sawtooth course, and the front slope is pierced by 3 segmental-arched dormers having 1/1 wood double-hung windows topped by label moldings. Two interior end chimneys with corbelled caps and 3 segmental-arched dormers are on the south slope. In the northern bay of the 3-bay façade is a 1/2-glazed, single-panel wood door with sidelights and segmental-arched transom. The glazing in the door, transom and sidelights is leaded glass in a diamond pattern. A single-bay concrete stoop with steps framed by knee walls is at the entrance. To the south of the door are 2 segmental-arched 1/1 wood double-hung windows. Four segmental-arched 1/1 double-hung wood windows are on the south elevation.

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- a. Garage; circa 1900; Contributing
The 2-car, board-and-batten sided garage appears to have been built in sections, with the western portion being the oldest. The west section has a shed roof that slopes to the south and the circa 1915 addition on the east has a shed roof that slopes to the east. The garage has 2 openings on its south elevation, each with 3 hinged wood doors with 6 lights over 3 tall vertical panels.
4. 607 North Fifth Street; Second Empire; circa 1870; Contributing (Photo 2)
Built circa 1870, the 2-story, painted brick Second Empire style house has a raised, coursed rubble limestone foundation, and on its front wall are two 2/2 double-hung wood windows with louvered wood blinds. The front-mansard roof is finished with light gray hexagonal and dark gray square slate shingles. The light gray shingles are along the top and bottom of the roof and are also arranged to form 2 large diamonds to each side of the central wall dormer, which has a pedimented gable roof and two 2/2 double-hung wood windows with wooden louvered blinds. On the south elevation is an exterior end brick chimney. The 3-bay façade has a central 4-panel wood door topped by a 4-light transom, and the segmental-arched opening is topped by radiating voussoirs. To each side of the door is a 2/2 wood window in a segmental-arched opening with a cast stone lug sill and louvered wood blinds. The 1-story, full-width gallery has wood box columns supporting the wood deck, turned posts supporting a flat roof, segmental-arched paneled spandrels, and a balustrade with robust turned balusters. The gallery is fully enclosed by the balustrade and there is no stairway.
 - a. Garage; circa 1900; Contributing
At the rear of the lot is a 2-car garage with board-and-batten siding and a shed roof. Two overhead doors open onto the alley behind the property, and the 4 vertical sections of the doors are finished with board-and-batten siding. At the southern end of the building is a 9-light wood window with louvered wooden blinds. This building is shown on the 1909 Sanborn map.
5. 619 North Fifth Street; Second Empire; circa 1900; Contributing (Photo 3, left)
This 2-story brick Second Empire building has an asphalt front-mansard roof trimmed with a denticulated brick frieze, and 3 shed dormers with 1/1 double-hung vinyl windows pierce the front slope. The foundation is coursed rock-faced stone and the brick walls are in a running bond. The central 4-panel door with a single-light transom is flanked by 1/1 double-hung vinyl windows set within a segmental-arched opening with radiating voussoirs. In 2012 a non-historic portico was replaced with a simplified version of one shown in a historic photograph. The 1-bay portico has 4 turned posts supporting a low hip roof, a plain balustrade and stairway on the south side. (The original portico had a spindled frieze, corner brackets and a stickwork type railing.)
6. 621 North Fifth Street; Minimal Traditional; 1946; Contributing (Photo 3, center)
Situated on an elevated lot, this 1½-story frame Minimal Traditional house has a concrete foundation and cement asbestos shingled walls. The side-gabled asphalt roof has a wide projecting cross gable on the façade and an interior brick chimney is on the rear slope. In the northernmost bay of the façade is an 8/8 double-hung wood window, and to the south, in the front-gabled wing, is a paneled wood door with 4-light fanlight in the upper portion and paired 6/6 double-hung wood windows. The door opens onto a 1-bay concrete stoop with metal handrails. In the upper half story is a 6/6 double-hung wood window. Projecting from the south elevation is a 1-story, flat-roofed sun room.

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- a. Garage; Contributing
The side-gabled, frame 2-car garage opens onto the alley. The medium-pitched gabled roof has wide overhanging eaves, and the walls are finished with board-and-batten siding. On the west façade is a multi-paneled metal overhead door. The garage appears to be 50 years old.
7. 631 North Fifth Street; Second Empire; circa 1895; Contributing (Photo 3, right)
Built as a combination grocery and apartment building, this 3-story, painted brick Second Empire building has an asphalt mansard roof trimmed with a wooden bracketed cornice. Three interior end chimneys are on the north and south slopes, and on each of the 4 slopes are 3 gabled dormers with 1/1 double-hung vinyl windows trimmed with fluted moldings with plinth blocks and bullseye corner blocks. The area above each window is incised. The outer bays of the 3-bay façade project slightly; likewise, the roof steps outward at each end of the front slope. In the center bay of the first floor is a recessed porch with round-arched opening. The walls within the porch are bead board with bead board wainscoting, and on the east wall is a 1/2-glazed door with 2 incised panels. The door has a single-light transom and is trimmed with molded surrounds with plinth blocks and bullseye corner blocks. The northern and southern openings have metal replacement doors but the trim is intact. The northern transom is intact, but the southern one has been in-filled. Above the recessed porch is a 1/1 vinyl window topped by a single-light, round-arched transom. The windows in the outer bays of the first and second floors have paired 1/1 windows topped by single-light, semi-elliptical arched transoms. These openings originally held large 2/2 wood windows topped by transoms.
8. 701 North Fifth Street; Italianate; circa 1870; Contributing
Situated on a corner lot, this 2-story brick Italianate house has a rock-faced stone foundation and brick walls in a 5-course common bond. The asphalt hip roof has wide overhanging eaves trimmed with elaborate crenellated brick detailing. Two interior end chimneys with corbelled caps and dentils are on the south slope and a plain brick chimney straddles the ridge of the gabled rear wing. In the northern bay of the 3-bay façade is a 1/2-glazed, 2-panel wood door with 3-light sidelights set above paneled skirts and above is a 2-light transom topped by a plain lintel. To the left are 2 segmental-arched 2/2 double-hung wood windows with lug sills, and 3 matching windows are on the second floor. There was originally a 1-story, single-bay portico, but it has been replaced with a nearly full-width 1-story Craftsman-influenced gallery with a concrete stairway flanked by concrete knee walls, a concrete deck, low wood balustrade with plain balusters, box columns resting on brick pedestals and a nearly flat roof. A 1988 photograph shows that there had been a balustrade on the roof of the gallery, and the opening on the north end of the second floor apparently extended to the floor at one time. Spanning the south elevation of the rear wing is a 2-tiered gallery.
 - a. Shed; 2013; Noncontributing
In the rear yard is a front-gabled, frame shed that was built in 2013. It has concrete foundation piers, vertical board siding and a corrugated metal roof.
9. 711 North Fifth Street; Folk Victorian; circa 1904; Contributing (Photo 4, left)
Resting on a coursed rock-faced limestone foundation, this 1 1/2-story, cruciform-shaped brick Folk Victorian house has a high cross-gabled asphalt roof trimmed with a brick denticulated and modillioned entablature with returns. On both slopes of the front-gabled wing are hipped dormers with 1/1 double-hung vinyl windows and walls finished with asphalt roofing shingles. Half-glazed,

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3-panel wood doors with single-light transoms are in the 2 center bays of the 4-bay façade and in the outer bays are 1/1 double-hung vinyl windows with plain lug sills. The doors and first floor windows are set within segmental-arched openings topped by radiating voussoirs. The doors open onto a 2-bay portico that has a wide wooden stairway, wood deck, balustrade with turned balusters, and paired turned posts and single half-posts supporting the flat roof, which is enclosed by a balustrade. Two paneled-and-glazed doors topped by round-arched, single-light transoms open onto the roof. In the east wall of both the north and south wings is a 1/1 window and with plain lug sills.

a. Garage; Contributing

At the rear of the lot is a front-gabled, 1-car garage with vinyl-clad walls. The multi-panel wood overhead door opens onto the alley. The garage appears to be more than 50 years old.

10. 719 North Fifth Street; Hip with Cross Gables; circa 1885; Contributing (Photo 4, 2nd from left)

This 1½-story brick house rests on a coursed rock-faced stone foundation pierced by 2-light windows topped by brick radiating voussoirs. The steeply-pitched asphalt hip roof has intersecting cross gables and on the south slope of the front-gabled wing is a tall interior end brick chimney. The northern bay of the 3-bay façade is slightly recessed, with a paneled reveal, and it holds a 4-panel wood door with an art glass transom. The openings throughout are segmental arched with radiating voussoirs. The door opens onto a 1-bay concrete stoop with plain metal balustrade. Above the door is a gabled hood supported by knee braces, and it has an arched ceiling. The hood appears to be a historic addition. To the south are two 1/1 double-hung vinyl windows and in the upper half story is another. The south elevation has three matching windows on the first floor and one in the upper half story.

a. Carport; 1992; Noncontributing Structure

Built in 1992, the 2-car carport has plain wood posts supporting a front-gabled asphalt roof.

11. 725 North Fifth Street; Federal; 1893; Contributing (Photo 4, 3rd from left)

Built in 1893, this 1½-story, side-gabled Federal cottage has a brick foundation and walls in a 7-course common bond. A denticulated brick frieze trims the asphalt roof and the segmental-arched openings are capped by radiating voussoirs. Interior end brick chimneys with corbelled caps are at each end of the front slope of the roof, and also on the front slope are 2 gabled dormers with segmental-arched 2/2 double-hung wood windows. The center 2 bays of the 4-bay façade have 4-panel wood doors topped by 4-light transoms, and the doors are framed by louvered wooden blinds. In the outer bays are 6/6 double-hung wood windows with plain lug sills, and they have louvered wood shutters. There are two 6/6 double-hung wood windows on the first floor of each of the side elevations and one in the upper half story, and they have louvered wooden shutters.

a. Garage; 1996; Noncontributing

The 1½-story, 3-car, side-gabled frame garage opens onto the alley. Each of the 2 overhead doors has 4 horizontal flat sections. On the south elevation is a 6/6 window on each level.

12. 731 North Fifth Street; Folk Victorian; circa 1899; Contributing (Photo 4, far right)

Resting on a coursed rock-faced stone foundation, this 2-story painted brick Folk Victorian house has a truncated asphalt hip roof with intersecting cross gables, and the roof is trimmed with a narrow scalloped molding. The façade is L-shaped, and within the ell the wall is canted. A brick chimney straddles the ridge of each of the side-gabled wings, an interior end chimney is on the south slope of

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the front-gabled wing and another is on the north slope of the rear wing. The first floor of the façade has two 1/1 double-hung wood windows in the front-gabled wing, a 1/2-glazed wood door with single-light transom in the canted bay, and another window in the side-gabled wing. All openings are segmental-arched and have radiating voussoirs and cast stone lug sills. The area under the voussoirs is incised with a foliated design. A 1-story gallery extends along both walls within the L, and it has a concrete stairway, wooden deck, balustrade with turned balusters, turned posts and half posts, corner brackets, a ball-and-rod spindled frieze that is further decorated with wood panels with circular openings, and a shed roof with a gablet in the canted corner. The tympanum of the gablet and the ends of the shed roof are decorated with numerous square raised panels. The second story has two 1/1 double-hung wood windows in the front-gabled wing, a window in the canted corner, and another in the side-gabled wing. A window is on each level of the north wall of the front-gabled wing.

a. Garage; Contributing

The front-gabled, 1-car garage that faces Franklin Street is built of concrete blocks that have been painted. On the north façade is a paneled metal overhead door. There are no openings on the west elevation. This garage appears to be more than 50 years old.

b. Garage; 2000; Noncontributing

Built in 2000, this front-gabled, 1-car garage opens onto the rear alley. It has a concrete foundation and vinyl-clad walls. On the west façade is a multi-paneled metal overhead door.

13. 803 North Fifth Street; Federal; circa 1880; Contributing

This 1½-story brick Federal style duplex has a concrete foundation and a side-gabled asphalt roof trimmed with a denticulated brick entablature with returns. The nearly full-width shed dormer on the front slope has vinyl siding, 2 pairs of 1/1 double-hung vinyl windows on the front and a small 1/1 vinyl window on each side. An exterior end brick chimney is on the north elevation. The entrance is on the northern end of the 3-bay façade, and the wall around it is stepped, making the doorway slightly recessed. Protected by a fiberglass awning, the Craftsman style wood door (4 vertical lights above 2 vertical panels) opens onto a 2-bay concrete stoop with metal railing and concrete stairway. To the south are two 1/1 double-hung vinyl windows with cast stone lintels and lug sills. The south elevation has two 1/1 double-hung vinyl windows on the first floor and 1 in the upper half story.

a. Garage; Contributing

The front-gabled, frame 2-car garage faces Franklin Street and the façade is finished with Masonite siding while the other walls are stucco. A multi-paneled wood overhead door is on the front and a plain man door is on the east elevation. The garage is more than 50 years old.

14. 805 North Fifth Street; Bungalow; circa 1947; Contributing

Resting on a scored concrete foundation, this 1½-story, front-gabled bungalow has variegated brick walls in a running bond. The nearly full-width gallery has a concrete deck, brick piers and pedestals, brick railing with cross-shaped openings, and hip roof finished with fish scale asphalt shingles. The 3-bay façade has an off-center entrance with paneled replacement door with a small vertical light. To the north is a tripartite window composed of a single-light picture window flanked by narrow 8-light windows. To the south of the door is a pair of 6/6 double-hung vinyl windows and in the upper half

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story is another pair, and they have brick lug sills. An exterior end brick chimney with corbelled cap is at the east end of the north elevation and to each side is a small art glass window.

a. Garage; circa 1947; Contributing

Opening onto the alley is a front-gabled, 2-car garage with variegated brick walls matching those of the house. Two multi-paneled wood overhead doors are on the west façade.

15. 811 North Fifth Street; Folk Victorian; 1888; Contributing (Photo 5, left)

This T-shaped, 1½-story brick Folk Victorian house has a steeply-pitched, side-gabled roof trimmed with a denticulated brick entablature with returns. On the front slope are 2 gabled dormers with lapped siding and 1/1 double-hung wood windows trimmed with fluted moldings having plinth blocks and bullseye corner blocks. Above each window is a row of raised circular ornaments. The dormers are embellished with corner brackets, a triangular ornament in the gable end, and scalloped molding. A matching dormer is on each slope of the rear wing. In the center 2 bays of the 4-bay façade are ½-glazed paneled wood doors topped by 2-light transoms. The 2-bay gallery has a wood deck, chamfered posts, a balustrade with jigsaw balusters, and a hip roof. In the outer bays are 1/1 double-hung wood windows, and the openings throughout are segmental arched with radiating voussoirs and cast stone lug sills. On the south elevation are 2 window openings on each level.

a. Garage; 1989; Noncontributing

At the rear of the lot is a 2-car garage with medium-pitched, side-gabled roof. The foundation is concrete and the walls are clad with vinyl siding. The 2 multi-paneled metal overhead doors on the west façade open onto the alley. The garage was built in 1989 and is noncontributing.

16. 815 North Fifth Street; Colonial Revival; 1911; Contributing (Photo 5, 2nd from left)

This 1½-story frame Colonial Revival house has vinyl-clad walls and a rock-faced concrete block foundation pierced by 2-light wood windows. The bellcast hip roof has very wide overhanging eaves and a brick chimney straddles the ridge. A hipped dormer with wide overhanging eaves, paired 1/1 windows and vinyl-clad walls is on each side slope. In the center bay of the 3-bay façade is a ¾-glazed wood door and a single-light transom. To the north is a wide 1/1 double-hung vinyl window and to the south is a polygonal bay with three. The ¾-width gallery has rusticated concrete block piers in-filled with framed vertical-board panels, a wooden deck and stair, plain balustrade and Doric columns supporting the bellcast gable-on-hip roof. The north elevation has a 1/1 window and a shallow box bay with 3 windows. The hipped box bay is supported by 7 decorative knee braces.

a. Garage; 1992; Noncontributing

The 2-car garage has a concrete foundation, vertical board walls, and a medium-pitched, front-gabled roof. The multi-panel metal overhead door on the west façade opens onto the alley.

17. 819 North Fifth Street; Colonial Revival; circa 1913; Contributing (Photo 5, 2nd from right)

Resting on a rock-faced concrete block foundation, this 1½-story frame house has been clad with vinyl siding. The asphalt hip roof has wide overhanging eaves and the hipped dormers on the front and side slopes have 1/1 double-hung vinyl windows. In the northern bay of the 2-bay façade is a recessed 8-light wood storm door, which obscures the main door, and above is a single-light transom. The house's most distinguishing feature is its 1-bay porch recessed under the main roof. It has

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rusticated concrete block foundation piers, wooden deck and stairway, balustrade with turned balusters, and a column resting on a rusticated concrete block pedestal. The column has rusticated concrete belt courses, giving the appearance of stacked spools. In the façade's southern bay is a wide 1/1 window. The north elevation is highlighted by a polygonal bay.

a. Garage; 1995; Noncontributing

Built in 1995, the 2-car garage has a concrete foundation, vinyl-clad walls and low-pitched, side-gabled roof. The multi-paneled metal overhead door opens onto the alley.

18. 821 North Fifth Street; Dutch Colonial Revival; circa 1917; Contributing (Photo 5, far right)

Located on a corner lot, this Dutch Colonial Revival style house has a scored concrete foundation, weatherboard walls trimmed with a wooden water table, a front-gambrel asphalt roof with wide overhanging eaves and wood-shingled gambrel ends. A brick chimney straddles the roof ridge and on each side slope is a hipped dormer with a 1/1 double-hung vinyl window and walls clad with asphalt roofing shingles. In the southern bay of the 2-bay façade is a 6-panel steel door and the upper 2 panels are glazed. Above is a single-light transom and to the north is a pair of 1/1 double-hung vinyl windows. A 1-story, ¾-width gallery highlights the façade and features scored concrete foundation piers, wooden deck and stairway, plain wood balustrade and Doric columns supporting a hip roof. In the upper story are two 1/1 vinyl windows trimmed with slightly shouldered trim and in the gambrel end is a round ventilator with a plain molding with keystones. The north elevation has two 1/1 windows and at the west end is a hanging box bay with paired windows and a hip roof.

a. Garage; Noncontributing

The 1-story, frame 2-car garage has a high concrete foundation, vinyl-clad walls and a pyramidal asphalt roof. The multi-paneled vinyl overhead door, which has decorative hinges, opens onto Morgan Street. The garage originally had 4 wood doors, each with 6 lights over 3 vertical panels. It is noncontributing due to the vinyl siding and replacement door.

19. 903 North Fifth Street; Vacant Lot

This flat, L-shaped corner lot is vacant. Public sidewalks extend down both street frontages and a gravel driveway is along the rear of the lot. There are no buildings or plantings. The Sanborn maps show that a house was historically on this lot, so the property is not contributing.

20. 917 North Fifth Street; Gable Front; circa 1917; Noncontributing

Built circa 1917, this 1½-story, front-gabled frame house is distinguished by its recessed 1-bay porch at the southeast corner. The foundation is brick and the walls are clad with vinyl siding. A brick chimney straddles the roof ridge and on each side slope is a pedimented gabled dormer with 1/1 double-hung vinyl window and vinyl-clad walls. The 2-bay façade has two 1/1 double-hung vinyl windows, and a metal replacement door is in the south wall within the recessed porch area. The porch has been altered and has a concrete deck and stairway, wrought iron post and iron railing. In the upper half story is a pair of 1/1 vinyl windows and the gable end is pedimented. The south elevation has a 1/1 window, a polygonal bay supported by braces, and a door. The house is noncontributing due to the vinyl siding, replacement windows and door, and alterations to the porch.

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21. 919 North Fifth Street; Side-gabled with Craftsman-influenced porch; circa 1895; Contributing
This 1½-story, painted brick, side-gabled house has a parged stone foundation. On the front slope of the asphalt roof are 2 pedimented gabled dormers with sawtooth shingles in the tympanum, and the windows are 1/1 double-hung vinyl replacements. In the center bay of the 5-bay façade is a ½-glazed, 3-panel wood door topped by a 7-light transom and flanked by 5-light sidelights, each topped by a single-light transom. The transoms have colored glass panes. In the outer bays are 6/6 double-hung vinyl windows that have plain lintels and lug sills. The door opens onto a 3-bay gallery with wooden stairway, deck and plain balustrade. Stuccoed pedestals extend to the ground to form foundation piers, which are in-filled with plastic lattice panels, and the outer 2 pedestals support battered box columns that in turn support the low shed roof. The 1917 Sanborn map shows that the house had a central 1-bay portico, but prior to 1929 it was replaced with the present gallery. The side elevations have two 6/6 double-hung vinyl windows on the first floor and one in the upper half story.
22. 923 North Fifth Street; Bungalow; circa 1920; Contributing
Built circa 1920, this 1½-story, side-gabled frame bungalow has a scored concrete foundation and vinyl-clad walls. The steeply-pitched asphalt roof has wide overhanging eaves and knee braces are in the gable ends. Shed dormers with vinyl-clad walls are on both slopes of the roof, and each has a band of three 3/1 double-hung wood windows. Centered on the rear slope is an interior brick chimney with concrete cap. A glazed wood door with 3 vertical lights is in the center bay of the 3-bay façade. To the north is a pair of 3/1 double-hung wood windows and to the south is a single one. The nearly full-width gallery has a scored concrete foundation, concrete deck, plain wood balustrade, brick piers and pedestals that extend to the ground, and a Tudor-arched frieze. Brick knee walls frame the concrete stairway. The south elevation has four 3/1 double-hung wood windows on the first floor and one in the upper half story. The first floor of the north elevation has a Craftsman-style door with 2 lights over 2 vertical panels, and above is a gabled hood supported by knee braces. To each side of this entrance is a 3/1 double-hung wood window and another is in the upper half story.
23. 927 North Fifth Street; Craftsman; circa 1933; Contributing
This 1½-story brick bungalow has a scored concrete foundation and a hip roof with cross gables, wide overhanging eaves and knee braces in the gable ends. An exterior end shouldered chimney is on the north elevation, but the top has been removed. On the façade, in the second bay from the north, is a glazed wood door with muntins along the perimeter of the glazing. The sidelights have diamond-patterned comes and there is a multi-light transom. To each side of the door is a vinyl double-hung window with muntins near the perimeter of both the upper and lower sashes, and in the southernmost bay is a pair of narrow glazed wood doors (2 small lights over 2 tall vertical lights) topped by a 3-light transom and flanked by windows. The 3-bay gabled portico at the north end of the façade has a brick foundation, concrete deck, stairway flanked by brick knee walls, brick piers and pedestals that extend to the ground, and pierced brick knee wall railing with cast stone coping. In the wood-shingled gable end, which is decorated with knee braces, is a tripartite window composed of a 12-light sash flanked by single-light windows. The porch floor extends southward to the end of the façade as a terrace that is enclosed with a matching brick railing. On the north elevation, small single-light windows are to each side of the chimney and to the west is a polygonal bay.

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- a. Garage; Noncontributing
The 1-story, front-gabled frame 2-car garage is clad with vinyl siding. On the east elevation is a paneled-and-glazed wood door while on the west elevation is a paneled metal door. The garage is noncontributing due to the vinyl siding and replacement overhead door on the alley elevation.
24. 1001 North Fifth Street; Federal with Italianate influence; circa 1873; Contributing (Photo 6, left)
Situated on an elevated lot, this 1½-story, side-gabled painted brick house has a brick foundation and a water table that is along the façade only. At each end of the roof, on both slopes, are interior end painted brick chimneys, and on the front slope is a large gabled dormer with a band of three 1/1 double-hung wood windows and vinyl-clad walls. The entrance is in the northern bay of the 3-bay façade, and it is slightly recessed and has paneled reveals. The ½-glazed, 2-panel wood door has a 3-light transom and single-light sidelights set above paneled skirts. The 1-bay portico has a concrete stairway and deck, turned posts with corner brackets, a balustrade with turned balusters, and a metal mansard roof. The central part of the frieze along the front is peaked and the original Italianate style chamfered pilasters with brackets remain on the wall. In the southern 2 bays are 1/1 double-hung wood windows with peaked lintels and molded wooden lug sills, and there are louvered wooden blinds. On the south elevation are two 1/1 double-hung wood windows on the first floor and one 6/6 double-hung wood window in the upper half story.
- a. Garage; circa 1923; Contributing
Opening onto the alley is a 2-car garage that has a concrete foundation, aluminum-clad walls and a pyramidal roof. On the west façade are 2 sliding vertical-board doors and on the south elevation is a pair of 3-light wood casement windows topped by a peaked lintel. The garage appears to be the one shown on the 1929 Sanborn Insurance map and is contributing.
25. 1009 North Fifth Street; Gable Front; 1890; Contributing (Photo 6, 2nd from left)
This 1½-story, front-gabled painted brick house rests on a coursed rock-faced stone foundation. A large shed dormer with 2 pairs of 1/1 double-hung vinyl windows and vinyl-clad walls is on each side slope of the steeply-pitched asphalt roof, and an interior chimney pierces the roof of the southern dormer. On the façade a central 6-panel wood door opens onto a 1-bay portico with concrete deck and stair, vinyl balustrade and posts, and a gable roof. To each side of the entrance is a segmental-arched opening with brick hood mold, cast stone lug sill and 9/9 double-hung vinyl window. In the upper half story are two 1/1 double-hung vinyl windows. The north elevation has two segmental-arched openings that hold 1/1 double-hung vinyl windows.
- a. Carport; Noncontributing Structure
The carport has 6 wood posts supporting a low shed roof. It appears to be modern.
- b. Garage; Noncontributing
The 1-story, front-gabled, frame 2-car garage has Dutch-lap vinyl siding and a metal paneled overhead door on the west façade. It appears to be modern.
26. 1015 North Fifth Street; Centered Gable; circa 1899; Contributing (Photo 6, 3rd from left)
This 1½-story Centered Gable house has a coursed rock-faced stone foundation and brick walls in a running bond on the façade and a common bond on the other elevations. An interior end brick

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chimney is on the north end of the front slope of the steeply-pitched asphalt roof and to each side of the centered gable is a pedimented gabled dormer with paired 3-light casement windows and walls finished with asphalt roofing shingles. The 5-bay façade has a central ½-glazed wood door that opens onto a single-bay portico with concrete foundation and deck, wrought iron railing and posts, and hip roof. Above the porch, in the centered gable, is a shuttered doorway. Ghost marks indicate that the portico roof was originally flat with a deck enclosed by a balustrade. In the outer bays of the first floor are 1/1 double-hung vinyl windows. The openings are segmental arched, with radiating voussoirs and plain lug sills. The side elevations have a 1/1 double-hung vinyl window on each level.

a. Garage; Contributing

The 1-story, front-gabled, frame garage is clad with Bricktex asphalt siding. A pair of hinged board-and-batten doors opens onto the alley and on the north elevation is a ½-glazed, 3-panel wood door and a 4-light wood window. The garage appears to be more than 50 years old.

27. 1023 North Fifth Street; Cross Gabled; circa 1893; Contributing (Photo 6, right)

Irregular in plan, this 1½-story house has a coursed rock-faced stone foundation and brick walls in a running bond on the façade and a 5-course common bond on the sides. The steeply pitched, cross-gabled asphalt roof has a brick straddle ridge chimney on the front-gabled wing and dormers with steeply-pitched gable roofs and 6/6 double-hung wood windows on the east slope of each side-gabled wing. In the northern bay of the 2-bay façade is a 4-panel wood door with 3-light transom and 3-light sidelights set above paneled skirts. The door opens onto a 1-bay portico that has a wooden deck, plain posts, balustrade with turned balusters and a pyramidal roof. The 1909-1929 Sanborn maps show the house without a portico. The door and windows are set in segmental-arched openings with radiating voussoirs and the windows have plain cast stone lug sills. In the southern bay of the façade is a projecting polygonal bay with three 6/6 double-hung wood windows, and the roof of this bay is polygonal. In the upper half story is another 6/6 double-hung wood window, above which is a small circular ventilator. In the eastern walls of each side-gabled wing is a 6/6 double-hung wood window.

a. Garage; 2011; Noncontributing

This 1-story, frame, front-gabled, 2-car garage has a concrete foundation, brick wainscot, and Dutch-lap vinyl walls. On the west façade is a paneled metal overhead door.

28. 1027 North Fifth Street; Folk Victorian; circa 1892; Contributing

Located on a corner lot, this 1½-story brick Folk Victorian house has a hip roof that is intersected by cross gables, and the roof is trimmed with a denticulated brick entablature with returns. A brick chimney straddles the ridge of the hip and a gabled dormer with a round-arched 1/1 double-hung wood window is on the northern slope. The foundation is coursed rock-faced stone and the brick walls are in a running bond. In the northern bay of the 2-bay façade is a ½-glazed, 2-panel door topped by a single-light transom, and the door opens onto a 1-bay portico with concrete stairway, wooden deck, balustrade with turned balusters, turned posts with corner brackets, a frieze with plain rectangular spindles and a pyramidal roof. To the south is a box bay with a large segmental-arched opening on its east wall that is filled with a pair of 1/1 double-hung, aluminum-clad wood windows separated by a fluted mullion and in each side wall is a single 1/1 window. The box bay has a mansard roof topped by iron roof cresting. The openings throughout the house are segmental-arched and are topped by radiating voussoirs. Above the windows and door are panels decorated with

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foliated incised designs. Directly above the box bay, in the upper half story, is a 1/1 double-hung clad wood window and on the eastern wall of each side-gabled wing is a 1/1 window.

a. Garage; circa 1923; Contributing

At the rear of the lot is a 1-story, side-gabled, 1-car garage. The walls are finished with board-and-batten siding and at the south end of the west façade is a paneled metal overhead door.

29. 1101 North Fifth Street; Craftsman; circa 1920; Contributing

This 1½-story, side-gabled brick Craftsman bungalow rests on a scored concrete foundation and a soldier course of bricks forms a water table. The roof has wide overhanging eaves finished with stained bead board and gabled dormers are on both the front and rear slopes. The dormers have paired 3/1 double-hung wood windows and diamond-shaped ventilators, and their walls are finished with asphalt roofing shingles. An interior brick chimney with concrete cap pierces the south slope of the rear dormer's roof and an exterior end chimney is on the south elevation, near the east end. This chimney is shouldered and above the cast stone shoulders it is brick while below it is coursed rock-faced stone. The 3-bay façade has a central glazed wood door with muntins along the perimeter, and the door is flanked by paired 4/1 double-hung wood windows with cast stone lug sills and flat jack arches. The full-width gallery has a concrete deck and coursed rock-faced stone battered piers and knee wall railings that extend to the ground. The central stairway is flanked by matching knee walls with cast stone copings, and the piers have concrete caps and support a Tudor arched frieze. The porch ceiling is stained bead board. On the east end of the south elevation is a small art glass window to each side of the chimney, a box bay with three 4/1 double-hung wood windows and shed roof, and a pair of short 3/1 wood windows. In the upper half story is a 3/1 wood window.

a. Garage; circa 1920; Contributing

Facing south onto Lawrence Street, the 1-story, 2-car garage has board-and-batten siding and a clipped front-gabled roof. The 2 metal overhead doors have 7 horizontal sections. On each side elevation are 2 small windows. Three are 6-light wood windows and 1 is a single-light window. The garage appears to be the one shown on the 1929 Sanborn Insurance map and is contributing.

30. 1105 North Fifth Street; Queen Anne Free Classic; 1904; Contributing (Photo 7, left)

Situated on an elevated lot, this 2½-story, brick Queen Anne Free Classic house is T-shaped in plan. The foundation is coursed rock-faced stone and the brick walls are in a running bond. The wood-shingled hip roof has wide overhanging boxed eaves and on the front slope is a hipped dormer with 1/1 double-hung wood window and unpainted weatherboard walls. A tall interior end chimney is on the south slope of the roof and an interior chimney is on the rear slope. In the northern bay of the 2-bay façade is a ½-glazed door topped by a single-light transom. To the south is a 1/1 wood window and 2 windows are on the second floor. The door and windows are set within segmental-arched openings with radiating voussoirs and cast stone lug sills. One of the most prominent features of the house is its 1-story wraparound gallery, which has brick foundation piers, wood deck, balustrade with turned balusters, and Doric columns supporting a hip roof. A gablet is on the roof, aligned with the entrance. The gallery wraps around the north elevation, terminating at the projecting hipped bay.

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31. 1123 North Fifth Street; Bungalow; 1926; Contributing (Photo 7, 2nd from left)

This 1½-story, side-gabled frame bungalow has a scored concrete foundation and vinyl-clad walls. Knee braces are in the wide overhanging eaves and gabled dormers are on each slope. The dormer on the front has a band of three 3/1 double-hung wood windows while the dormer on the rear has a pair, and brick chimneys straddle the ridges of both dormers. An exterior end brick chimney with coursed stone foundation is on the east end of the north elevation. Added in 2007, it has a single cast stone shoulder, a small area of decorative stonework, chamfered corners above the roof, a corbelled cap and cast stone belt course. The central glazed wood door is flanked by paired 3/1 double-hung wood windows. The full-width undercut gallery was reworked in 2005. It originally had 2 brick piers, 2 pedestals and a brick knee wall railing that extended to the ground. As rebuilt, it has 4 brick piers supporting the roof, and those on each end have stone bases and stone ornamentation at the top. The brick knee wall railing, which extends to the ground, has cast stone copings and stone accents. Half-round openings provide for drainage, and they are edged with stone and have keystones. The porch deck is wood and the central stairway is a combination of concrete and brick. The brick railings to each side of the stairway were added in 2005. On the north elevation is a pair of 3/1 wood windows and a small single window, and in the upper half story is another pair. Prior to the alterations, the house was nearly identical to the house next door at 1125 North Fifth.

32. 1125 North Fifth Street; Bungalow; 1926; Contributing (Photo 7, 3rd from left)

Built in 1926, this 1½-story, side-gabled frame bungalow has a scored concrete foundation and vinyl-clad walls. The roof has wide overhanging eaves with knee braces that have been wrapped in vinyl, and gabled dormers and interior chimneys are on each slope. The dormer on the front slope has a band of three 3/1 double-hung wood windows protected by a metal awning. The façade has a central glazed wood door flanked by paired 3/1 double-hung wood windows. The door opens onto a full-width undercut gallery with concrete deck and central stairway with metal handrails, brick knee wall railing that extends to the ground and has a cast stone coping, 2 brick piers with concrete caps, and a basket handle arched frieze. The south elevation has three 3/1 double-hung wood windows on the first floor (the center one is small) and a pair in the upper half story.

a. Garage; circa 1926; Contributing

The 1-story frame garage is finished with shiplap wood siding. The south end is front-gabled and has a paneled metal overhead door on its east façade, while the north end has a low shed roof and sliding vertical board doors. The garage is shown on the 1929 Sanborn Insurance map.

33. 1201 North Fifth Street; Side Gabled; circa 1880; Contributing (Photo 7, 2nd from right)

Situated high above the street, this 1½-story, 4-bay wide, painted brick house has a side-gabled roof intersected by a gable centered over the gallery along the 3 southern bays. The northern bay of the house is a later addition. The southern 2 bays of the façade have 1/1 double-hung wood windows in segmental-arched openings, and they have segmental-arched louvered wood blinds. To the north is an ornate glazed-and-paneled Queen Anne wood door with muntins around the perimeter of the glazing and incising in the panels. Above is a 3-light transom and the door surround is plain and has a molded cap. In the northern bay is a wide 1/1 double-hung wood window set within a flat-topped opening and in the gable end is a 1/1 window in a segmental-arched opening. A gallery spans the 3 southern bays and has a wood deck and box columns supporting a nearly flat shed roof. On the east end of the south elevation is a 1/1 double-hung wood window and to the west is a polygonal bay

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topped by a mansard roof, and this bay has three 1/1 double-hung wood windows. To the west is a 6/6 double-hung wood window and a 1/1 wood window. Windows have plain lug sills. A painted brick chimney straddles the ridge of the side-gabled roof and another is on the ridge of the rear ell.

a. Garage; 2010; Noncontributing

At the rear of the lot is a 1½-story, side-gabled, 2-car frame garage. A shed dormer with three 1/1 double-hung vinyl windows is on the front slope of the roof and a paneled metal door is on the façade. An exterior stairway extends to an entrance in the upper half story of the west elevation and an open breezeway connects the garage to the rear of the house.

34. 1223 North Fifth Street; Side Gabled; 1883; Contributing (Photo 7, far right)

Perched high on a hill, this house is difficult to see from any of the 3 streets lining the property. The 1½-story, side-gabled frame house has weatherboard sided walls and an asphalt shingled roof. The 3-bay façade is dominated by a nearly full-width gallery with a low wooden deck, box columns with molded capitals, and a hip roof trimmed with a full entablature. Opening onto the gallery is a paneled wood door topped by a 2-light transom, and there is a 9-light wood storm door. To each side of the door is a 1/1 double-hung wood window topped by a peaked lintel. The north elevation has a 1/1 double-hung wood window on each floor, and the lintels are peaked.

a. Garage; Contributing

This 1-story, frame side-gabled garage has a concrete foundation, vertical board walls, and a corrugated metal roof. Two pairs of vertical board hinged doors are on the west half of the north façade, while on the east end is a metal paneled overhead door and a man door. The west elevation has 2 small 6-light wood windows. The garage appears to be more than 50 years old.

Sixth Street, North

35. 519 North Sixth Street; Colonial Revival influence; 1915; Contributing

This 1½-story frame Colonial Revival-influenced cottage has a scored concrete foundation and asbestos cement shingled walls. The steeply-pitched hipped roof, which is nearly pyramidal, has wide overhanging boxed eaves and an interior brick chimney on the south slope. A vinyl-clad hipped dormer is on each of the slopes. The front dormer has paired 1/1 double-hung wood windows while each of the other dormers has a single window. The façade has a central multi-light door flanked by 1/1 double-hung wood windows, and the door opens onto a 1-bay portico that has scored concrete foundation piers, a wooden stairway and deck, and box columns supporting a flat roof. On the east end of the south elevation is a box bay that has two 1/1 double-hung wood windows and a shed roof with exposed rafter tails. To the west is a 1/1 double-hung wood window and in the western bay is a pair of short wood casement windows, each with 6 lights (the upper 3 are small).

a. Garage; Contributing

The 1-story, front-gabled, frame 1-car garage is clad with vinyl siding. On the alley façade is a paneled wood overhead door. The garage appears to be more than 50 years old.

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36. 520 North Sixth Street; John H. Bremerkamp; Colonial Revival influence; 1910; Contributing

This 1½-story frame house has a rock-faced concrete block foundation and walls clad with narrow weatherboard siding trimmed with corner boards and a water table. The steeply-pitched hip roof has wide overhanging boxed eaves, and it is trimmed with a plain entablature. Large gabled wall dormers pierce the north and south slopes of the roof, while a hipped dormer is on the front slope. The hipped dormer has paired 1/1 double-hung wood windows and walls finished with asphalt roofing shingles. The northern wall dormer has two 1/1 double-hung wood windows while the south wall dormer has paired windows, and the gable ends are finished with wood shingles. An interior end brick chimney is on the north end of the front slope of the roof and to its east is an exterior end brick chimney. In the center bay of the 3-bay façade is a glazed door with single-light sidelights and the door opens onto a 1-bay portico with rock-faced concrete block foundation, wooden deck and stairway, wrought iron balustrade, colonnettes resting on pedestals and a hip roof. The portico was added after 1929. There apparently was originally a stoop and a hood over the doorway since there are large ornate brackets to each side of the door. In the outer bays are 1/1 double-hung wood windows.

a. Carport; 2009; Noncontributing Structure

The carport opens onto the alley that extends along the south of the lot. It has a front-gabled roof supported by plain wood posts with braces. The west elevation has a weatherboard half wall, and above are lattice panels and louvered shutters.

37. 522 North Sixth Street; Colonial Revival influence (I-House); 1902; Contributing (Photos 8, right & 29, right)

Situated on an elevated lot, this 2-story frame I-house has a foundation veneered with painted Perma-stone and the walls are clad with cement asbestos shingles. A stucco chimney straddles the ridge of the low-pitched, side-gabled asphalt roof, which is trimmed with a wooden raking board. A 1-story portico highlights the 3-bay façade, and it has a concrete deck and stair, Doric columns supporting a low shed roof, and a balustrade with turned balusters. The upper 2 panels of the 4-panel door are glazed and it appears that there may have been sidelights and a transom at one time, as there are vertical boards to each side of the door and 3 panels above. In the outer bays are 6/6 double-hung vinyl windows and there are 3 in the upper story. The north and south elevations have a window opening on each floor. The 1-story wing spanning the rear elevation has a steeply-pitched gabled roof. On its north elevation is a central 4-panel door (upper 2 panels glazed) topped by a 5-light transom and to each side of the door is a 6/6 double-hung vinyl window. The door opens onto an undercut gallery with concrete deck and wrought iron posts and railing.

38. 523 North Sixth Street; Dutch Colonial Revival; circa 1917; Contributing

This 2-story, front-gambrel Dutch Colonial Revival style house has a scored concrete foundation, wooden water table, narrow weatherboard siding, and wood fish scale shingles in the gambrel end. The roof has wide overhanging boxed eaves and an interior brick chimney is on the northern upper slope. On each side of the roof is a hipped dormer with 1/1 double-hung composite window and asphalt-shingled walls. On the façade is a ½-glazed, paneled wood door with a single-light transom, and to the left is a 1/1 double-hung composite window. In the upper story are two 1/1 double-hung composite windows, and the door and windows have plain trim with molded caps. The 1-story, 1-bay portico has a full-width wooden stairway, wooden deck, rock-faced concrete block pedestals that extend to the ground to form foundation piers that are in-filled with wooden lattice panels, and on the

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pedestals are box columns supporting a pyramidal roof. On the south elevation are a 1/1 double-hung composite window and a hanging box bay with hip roof and paired windows.

39. 529 North Sixth Street; Colonial Revival influence; 1919; Noncontributing

Resting on a rock-faced concrete block foundation, this 1½-story, frame front-gabled house is clad with vinyl siding. A brick chimney straddles the ridge of the asphalt roof and on each slope are 2 shed dormers with walls clad with asphalt roofing shingles. The east dormers have two 1/1 double-hung vinyl windows while the west dormers have 1. The entrance is a ½-glazed door with molded shelf and 3 panels under the glass and a panel above. To the north is a replacement 1/1 double-hung vinyl window. The ¾-width gallery has rock-faced concrete block foundation piers, a wooden deck, vinyl columns and balustrade, and a high hip roof. In the upper half story is a 1/1 double-hung vinyl window. On the south elevation is a door at ground level that matches the one on the façade. Above is a shed roof supported by knee braces, and to each side is a 1/1 double-hung vinyl window. At the southwest corner of the house is a porch recessed under the main roof. The house is noncontributing due to the vinyl siding and replacement of the windows, porch columns and balustrade.

40. 533 North Sixth Street; Cross Gabled; circa 1873; Contributing

Situated on a corner lot, this 1½-story frame house has a brick foundation, vinyl-clad walls and an asphalt cross-gabled roof. A brick chimney straddles the ridge of the front-gabled wing's roof. In the southern bay of the 3-bay façade is a paneled door topped by a transom, and the door opens onto a 1-bay portico with wood deck, pierced wood columns, and a pyramidal asphalt roof trimmed with a flat-arched frieze. To the north are two 1/1 double-hung vinyl windows and in the upper half story is a smaller one. On the north elevation are two 1/1 double-hung vinyl windows on the first floor and one in the upper half story, and there is another window opening in the 1-story rear wing.

41. 602 North Sixth Street; Queen Anne; 1899; Contributing (Photo 8, center)

This 2½-story brick Queen Anne house has a coursed rock-faced stone foundation and a hip roof with intersecting cross gables on the front and south slopes and a projecting hipped wing on the north. An interior brick chimney is on the east slope of both the north and south wings' roofs. The front-gabled wing projects only slightly and the gable end is pedimented. The tympanum is clad with imbricated shingles and has a pair of single-light windows with a continuous lintel with molded cap. The brick walls are in a running bond and the openings are topped by tall radiating voussoirs. The openings are segmental arched except for those in the front-gabled wing, which are flat arched, and they have cast stone lug sills. The first floor of the façade has a small 1/1 double-hung wood window in the northern bay and to the south is a ½-glazed wood door with a single-light transom and a wide 1/1 double-hung wood window. The 2-bay portico has a coursed rock-faced stone foundation, concrete stair and deck, balustrade with turned balusters, turned posts and a flat roof enclosed by a balustrade. On the second floor are two 1/1 double-hung wood windows. The south elevation is highlighted by a 2-story, cutaway gabled bay with ornate knee braces and 3 window openings on each floor. This gable has paired single-light windows and is finished like that of the front gable. To the west is one 1/1 wood window on the first floor and 2 on the second.

a. Garage; Contributing

At the southeast corner of the lot is a 1-story, front-gabled, 1-car garage with board-and-batten siding. On the façade are paired hinged doors, each with 6-light wood windows with molded

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sills. On the west elevation are 2 board-and-batten man doors and a 6/6 double-hung wood window. This garage is shown on the 1917 Sanborn Insurance map.

b. Garage; Contributing

At the northeast corner of the lot is a 1-story, 2-car, frame garage with low shed roof. It has what appears to be wide aluminum siding, and the overhead doors are continuously up and not visible. There are no openings on the side elevations. The garage appears to be more than 50 years.

42. 603 North Sixth Street; Folk Victorian; 1889; Contributing (Photo 9, left)

Resting on a coursed rock-faced stone foundation, this 1½-story, painted brick Folk Victorian house has a cruciform plan. The steeply-pitched hip roof has intersecting cross gables on each slope, and it is trimmed with a full denticulated and modillioned brick entablature with returns. A painted brick chimney with corbelled cap straddles the ridge of the hip and a plain interior end chimney is on the west end of the rear ell. A pedimented gabled dormer is on the south slope of the hip roof and on the west slope of the southern gabled wing. The walls of the dormers are finished with roofing shingles and the 1/1 double-hung wood windows are framed by fluted pilasters with plinth blocks and bracketed capitals. Each dormer has a richly molded entablature and in the tympanum is a jigsaw ornament. In the northern bay of the 2-bay façade is a ½-glazed, 2-panel Queen Anne wood door with colored glass along the perimeter of the glazing, and there is a single-light transom. The door and window openings throughout the house are segmental arched and have radiating voussoirs and lug sills, and above the windows and transom are panels with incised foliated patterns. The 1-bay portico has a wooden deck and stairway, balustrade with turned balusters, turned posts and pilasters resting on paneled pedestals, corner brackets supporting a frieze with plain square spindles, and a steep hip roof trimmed with scroll brackets. To the south of the door is a 1-story box bay with a bell-cast truncated hip roof trimmed with a plain entablature, and there are paired 1/1 double-hung wood windows on the east façade and single windows on the side elevations. Between the paired windows is a molded mullion with plinth blocks. In the upper half story is a 1/1 double-hung wood window. The east elevation of each side-gabled wing holds a 1/1 double-hung wood window. The eastern end of the south elevation has a 1/1 double-hung wood window and in the southern wall of the gabled bay is a 1-story polygonal bay with 3 windows and a bell-cast, truncated, polygonal roof.

43. 609 North Sixth Street; Minimal Traditional; circa 1936; Contributing (Photo 9, center)

This 1½-story Minimal Traditional house has variegated brick walls with a soldier course water table and scored concrete foundation. Its most prominent feature is the 2-bay, gabled brick arcade at the south end of the façade. It has a concrete deck, brick walls with round-arched openings, plain metal railing, and in the gable end is a small opening that has been in-filled with a wood panel. In the center bay of the 3-bay façade is a wood door that has a small segmental-arched opening with 4 lights, and below is a large panel of vertical boards. To the left is a 1/1 double-hung vinyl window and to the right is a pair. The openings are topped by flat jack arches and have cast stone lug sills. On the south elevation is a brick exterior end chimney with cast stone shoulders, and to each side is a small stained glass window. To the west, in the rear gabled wing, is a pair of 1/1 double-hung vinyl windows and a single window, and on the roof is a shed dormer with paired 1/1 vinyl windows and vinyl-sided walls. The north elevation has a pair of 1/1 double-hung vinyl windows, a partially infilled opening with a small 1/1 vinyl window, a door and paired windows. The 1-bay, shed-roof screened porch has a concrete foundation and deck, plain wood posts and a plain balustrade.

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a. Garage; circa 1936; Contributing

The front-gabled, variegated brick, 1-car garage at the northwest corner of the lot has a concrete foundation and soldier course water table. The door(s) on the façade may have been replaced, but it is difficult to see due to the privacy fence. There are no openings on the alley (N) elevation.

44. 612 North Sixth Street; Colonial Revival; circa 1900; Contributing (Photo 8, left)

This 2½-story, frame Colonial Revival house has a coursed rock-faced stone foundation, a wooden water table and walls clad with weatherboard siding. The hip roof, which has wide overhanging eaves, is trimmed with an entablature and a brick chimney straddles the ridge. On the front slope is a hipped dormer with a 1/1 double-hung wood window flanked by paneled pilasters, and the walls are clad with fish scale shingles. A gable intersects the north slope of the hip roof. The first floor of the façade has an art glass cameo window in the northern bay, and to the south is a ½-glazed paneled door topped by a transom and a wide cottage window having an art glass transom. The full-width, 1-story gallery has a wooden stair and deck, framed lattice panels under the deck, a balustrade with turned balusters, and Doric columns supporting a shed roof that has a sunburst panel at each end. A single 1/1 double-hung wood window is in the northern bay of the second floor of the façade, while a pair of 1/1 windows is in the southern bay. The openings have plain trim and slip sills, and the lintels on the first floor openings have molded caps. The south elevation is highlighted by a 2-story polygonal bay having three 1/1 double-hung wood windows on each level and the windows have a continuous sill. On the first floor is a pair of windows to the west of the polygonal bay and 2 windows to the east, while on the second floor is a single window to each side of the polygonal bay.

a. Garage; circa 1923; Contributing

The 1-story, frame, 2-car garage has a concrete foundation and hip roof with wide overhanging eaves. The walls are finished with narrow weatherboard siding. On the east façade is a paneled metal overhead door and a 1/1 vinyl window. On the south elevation is a ½-glazed, 4-panel wood man door and a 1/1 vinyl window. The garage was built between 1917 and 1929.

45. 617 North Sixth Street; Bungalow; 1920; Contributing (Photo 9, right)

Built in 1920, this 1½-story brick bungalow has a side-gabled asphalt roof with wide overhanging boxed eaves and a wide shed dormer on the front slope. The dormer has vinyl-clad walls and paired 6/1 double-hung wood windows topped by a metal awning, and the gable ends of the main roof are also finished with vinyl siding. The exterior end brick chimney on the south elevation has had its top removed above the roof. The foundation is a combination of concrete and brick, and the walls are in a running bond on the façade and a 7-course common bond on the side elevations. The 3-bay façade has a central entrance with paired French doors, and to each side is a 6/1 double-hung wood window. The door opens onto a full-width gallery that has a concrete foundation, concrete stairway flanked by stepped brick knee walls, wooden deck, brick piers and pedestals, plain wood balustrade, and shed roof. The south elevation has a 6/1 double-hung wood window to the east of the chimney and a box bay with paired windows and shed roof is to the west. In the upper half story is another window, and all of the openings on this elevation are topped by metal awnings.

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a. Garage; Contributing

The 2-car, side-gabled garage, which appears to be more than 50 years old, has a brick foundation and concrete block walls. The façade faces east onto an asphalt driveway that extends southward to the alley.

46. 620 North Sixth Street; Folk Victorian; 1896; Contributing

This 1½-story frame Folk Victorian house has a coursed rock-faced stone foundation and vinyl-clad walls. The steeply-pitched asphalt hip roof has intersecting cross gables on the front and side slopes. The entrance is in the northern bay of the 3-bay façade (on the west wall of the side-gabled wing), while in the front-gabled wing are two 1/1 double-hung vinyl windows on the first floor and another in the upper half story. The glazed wood door has muntins around the perimeter of the glazing, and there is a single-light transom. Under the main hip roof is a 1-bay gallery that has brick foundation piers in-filled with framed wood lattice panels, a wooden stairway and deck, balustrade with ornate turned balusters, turned posts and a ball-and-rod spindled frieze. Four 1/1 double-hung vinyl windows are on the first floor of the south elevation and one is in the upper half story. A gabled dormer with 1/1 window is on the south slope of the front-gabled wing. On the north elevation are two 1/1 vinyl windows on the first floor and one in the upper half story.

a. Garage; 1995; Noncontributing

The 1-story, front-gabled, frame, 2-car garage was built in 1995. It has a concrete foundation, vinyl-clad walls and a paneled metal overhead door that opens onto the alley.

b. Shed; circa 1923; Contributing

North of the garage is a shed that has a brick foundation, vinyl-clad walls, and a hip roof. On the east façade is a pair of vertical board doors. The garage was built between 1917 and 1929.

47. 623 North Sixth Street; Side Gabled; circa 1925; Noncontributing

Built on a narrow lot, this 2-story, frame side-gabled building faces south rather than east toward the street. The walls are finished with vinyl siding and the roof is clad with asphalt shingles. Although this building has the appearance of a duplex, it is actually a single-family dwelling. The first floor of the façade has 5 openings: in the outer bays are paneled metal doors and between the doors are two 6/6 double-hung vinyl windows and one 1/1 double-hung vinyl window. The doors open onto 1-story, 1-bay porticos with concrete decks and turned posts supporting shed roofs. The second floor has two 1/1 double-hung vinyl windows. Facing the street, the east elevation has a band of three 1/1 double-hung vinyl windows on the first floor and paired 1/1 vinyl windows on the second. The house is noncontributing due to the vinyl siding and replacement of the doors, windows, and porches.

48. 624 North Sixth Street; Bungalow; 1927; Noncontributing (Photo 10, right)

This 1½-story frame bungalow has a steeply-pitched, side-gabled roof with pedimented gable ends. An interior brick chimney pierces the rear slope of the roof. The foundation is brick, the walls are clad with vinyl siding and the gable ends are finished with vinyl shakes and fish scale shingles. The northern 2 bays of the 3-bay façade are slightly recessed, and spanning these 2 bays is a portico with brick foundation, wooden stairway and deck, plain wood balustrade, brick pedestals that extend to the ground, short battered box columns with molded capitals on 2 of the 3 pedestals, and a hip roof. The center bay holds a wooden door with fanlight in the upper portion and the outer bays have 4/1

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double-hung vinyl windows. The south elevation has a 4/1 double-hung vinyl window; a paneled door at ground level, above which is a shed roof supported by knee braces; and a small 4/1 vinyl window. In the upper half story is a pair of 4/1 vinyl windows. The house is noncontributing due to the installation of vinyl siding, shakes and shingles and the replacement of the door and windows.

49. 627 North Sixth Street; Joseph C. Sebacher; Bungalow; circa 1929; Contributing

Situated on a corner lot, this 1½-story, side-gabled brick bungalow has a concrete foundation that is pierced by 2-light wood windows. A shed dormer with three 1/1 double-hung vinyl windows is on the roof's front slope and its walls and the gable ends are clad with vinyl siding. A gabled wing spans the rear elevation and on the north slope of its roof is an interior brick chimney. In the center bay of the 3-bay façade is a glazed wood door with 3 vertical lights and it is flanked by paired 3/1 double-hung wood windows. The openings have flat jack arches and cast stone lug sills. The full-width undercut gallery has a brick foundation, concrete deck and stair, vinyl balustrade, brick pedestals at the top of the stairway, and at each corner is a brick pier that extends to the ground. A basket-handle arched frieze is along the front and on each end the frieze has a pointed arch. On the first floor of the north elevation are two 3/1 double-hung wood windows, a pair of short 3/1 wood windows, and a single 3/1 wood window, while in the upper half story is a pair of 1/1 double-hung vinyl windows.

a. Garage; Contributing

At the rear of the lot is a 1-story, front-gabled, 1-car, frame garage clad with cement asbestos shingles. On the north façade is a pair of hinged bead board doors and on each side elevation is a 2-light wood window. The garage appears to be more than 50 years old.

50. 630 North Sixth Street; Joseph C. Sebacher; Bungalow; circa 1928; Contributing (Photo 10, 2nd from right)

Located on a corner lot, this 1½-story, side-gabled bungalow rests on a brick foundation pierced by 2-light wood windows and the walls are finished with cement asbestos shingles. On the rear slope is an interior corbelled brick chimney and on the front slope is a gabled dormer with vinyl-clad walls and paired 1/1 double-hung vinyl windows. In the center bay of the 3-bay façade is a glazed wood door with 3 vertical lights, and the door has architrave trim. To each side is a 1/1 double-hung wood window with plain trim. The ¾-width gallery has a pierced brick foundation, wooden deck and stairway, 4 brick pedestals with concrete caps, and on the outer pedestals are battered box columns supporting the shed roof. The plain wood balustrade appears to be an addition. The north elevation has four 1/1 double-hung wood windows on the first floor and paired 1/1 windows in the upper half story, and a wide wooden molding between the floors gives the gable ends a pedimented appearance.

51. 700 North Sixth Street; Hip with Cross Gables; circa 1907; Contributing (Photo 10, 2nd from left)

This 1½-story frame house has a coursed rock-faced stone foundation, cement asbestos shingled walls, and a high asphalt hip roof with intersecting cross gables. In the front gable end is an ornate jigsawed gable ornament. The southern bay of the 2-bay façade is slightly recessed and holds a ½-glazed wood door with oval light and above the door is a single-light transom. In the northern bay is a wide 1/1 double-hung wood window with a 4-light storm window, and the windows and door have plain eared trim and slip sills. The door opens onto a ¾-width gallery that has a concrete deck and stairway, brick piers with concrete caps, a brick pedestal, metal railing, and a hip roof. The house apparently originally had a Colonial Revival porch since Doric half columns are still intact on the

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wall, but the brick piers were likely added more than 50 years ago, along with the cement asbestos shingles on the walls. In the upper half story is a 1/1 double-hung wood window.

a. Outbuilding with Carport; Contributing

The small 1-story, front-gabled outbuilding has a concrete foundation and cement asbestos shingled walls. The south façade has a central paneled door that opens onto a concrete stoop, and above is a gabled hood supported by knee braces. To each side of the door is a 3/1 double-hung wood window, and the west elevation has two 3/1 windows. A carport was added to the rear in 1983. The outbuilding appears to be more than 50 years old.

52. 701 North Sixth Street; Second Empire; circa 1895; Contributing (Photo 11, left)

This 1½-story, brick Second Empire style house has a front and rear mansard asphalt roof trimmed with a brick cornice having corbelled dentils. The 4 gabled dormers on the front have vinyl-clad walls and 2/2 double-hung vinyl windows. Interior end chimneys are on the south side of the house and on the west end of the rear brick wing, and an exterior end chimney is on the north elevation. It appears that the house was built in 2 sections because there is a seam down the center of the front wall. The façade is in a running bond while the other elevations are in a 5-course common bond, and the foundation is coursed rock-faced stone. Openings throughout are segmental arched with radiating voussoirs, including the 2-light wood basement windows. In the first and third bays (from south to north) of the 4-bay façade is a ½-glazed, paneled wood door topped by a 2-light transom, and in the other 2 bays are 2/2 double-hung vinyl windows. The doors open onto a ¾-width gallery with concrete deck, turned wood posts with corner brackets, a hip roof, and a plain vinyl balustrade.

a. Garage; Contributing

The 1-story, front-gabled, 2-car painted concrete block garage has asbestos cement shingles in the gable ends. On the south façade are 2 paneled metal overhead doors, and on each side elevation is a small, short window opening. The garage appears to be more than 50 years old.

53. 706 North Sixth Street; Bungalow; circa 1924; Contributing (Photo 10, far left)

Built circa 1924, this 1½-story, frame front-gabled bungalow has a scored concrete foundation and vinyl-clad walls. The asphalt gable roof has wide overhanging eaves and in the gable end are knee braces and paired 3-light wood windows. An interior end chimney is at the northeast corner. In the center 2 bays of the 4-bay façade are entrances and in the outer bays are 4/1 double-hung vinyl windows. The northern entrance appears to be a multi-light wood French door and the southern entrance is a paneled steel door, and both are topped by single-light transoms. The ¾-width gallery has a wooden deck and stairway, framed wood lattice panels under the deck, a balustrade with wide rectangular balusters, and battered box columns supporting a low hip roof. There are two 4/1 double-hung vinyl windows on the north elevation and four on the south.

54. 709 North Sixth Street; Gable Front; circa 1900; Noncontributing (Photo 11, 2nd from left)

This 1½-story, vinyl-clad frame house has a tall, coursed rock-faced stone foundation pierced by 2 segmental-arched window openings on the south wall, and the 1/1 double-hung vinyl windows are topped by brick radiating voussoirs. The house is distinguished by its pedimented front-gabled asphalt roof and its recessed porch at the southeast corner. There are 2 intersecting cross gables and an exterior end brick chimney is on the north elevation. A 6-panel steel door topped by a single-light

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transom is in the southern bay and opens onto the recessed porch, which has a wooden deck, plain metal railing, and wrought iron posts and frieze. A second doorway is on the north side of the porch. In the northern bay of the façade is a tripartite window composed of a 1/1 double-hung vinyl window flanked by narrower 1/1 vinyl windows, and the windows are separated by reeded mullions with plinth blocks and plain caps. A matching tripartite window is in the upper half story. The house is noncontributing due to the vinyl siding and replacement windows and porch details.

55. 710 North Sixth Street; Cross Gabled; 1894; Contributing

Resting on a concrete foundation, this 1-story, cross-gabled frame house has asbestos cement shingled walls. A small 1-bay portico was originally along the west wall of the south gabled wing, but the porch was enclosed and expanded westward to the front wall of the front-gabled wing and a 2-bay portico was added. This addition was likely built more than 50 years ago since it is also finished with cement asbestos shingles. In the southern 2 bays of the 3-bay façade are a steel paneled door with small rectangular light and a 1/1 double-hung wood window, while in the northern gabled bay is a pair of 1/1 double-hung wood windows. A metal awning is above the paired windows. The door opens onto a 2-bay portico that has a wooden deck and stairway, vinyl lattice panels under the deck and a plain vinyl balustrade, box columns and a low shed roof. On the west wall of the north gabled wing is a 1/1 double-hung wood window with metal awning.

a. Garage; 2002; Noncontributing

At the rear of the lot is a 1-story, front-gabled, 1-car frame garage that was built in 2002. It has a concrete foundation, vinyl-clad walls and a low-pitched gable roof.

56. 713 North Sixth Street; Gable Front; circa 1900; Noncontributing (Photo 11, 3rd from left)

This 1½-story, vinyl-clad frame house has a tall, coursed rock-faced stone foundation. On the south elevation of the foundation are two 1/1 double-hung vinyl windows set in segmental-arched openings topped by brick radiating voussoirs. The house has a pedimented front-gabled roof and a recessed porch at the southeast corner. There are 2 intersecting cross gables and a brick chimney straddles the ridge of the asphalt roof and an interior end chimney is on the north elevation. The 2-bay façade has two 1/1 double-hung vinyl windows in the front-gabled wing. The entrance, which is located on the south wall of the front-gabled wing, opens onto a recessed gallery that has a wooden deck, plain wood posts and a deck-type railing, and these features are unpainted. In the upper half story is a tripartite window composed of a 1/1 double-hung vinyl window flanked by narrower 1/1 windows. The house is noncontributing due to the vinyl siding and replacement windows and porch details.

a. Garage; Noncontributing

Opening onto the alley is a 1-story, front-gabled, frame 2-car garage clad with vinyl siding. A paneled wood overhead door and a metal overhead door are on the façade. The garage is noncontributing due to the vinyl siding and metal overhead door.

57. 714 North Sixth Street; Cross Gabled; 1894; Contributing

Situated on an elevated lot, this 1-story, frame cross-gabled house has a concrete foundation and cement asbestos shingled walls. A brick chimney straddles the roof ridge of the front-gabled wing. The house is T-shaped, with a 4-panel wood door (upper 2 panels are glazed) on the west façade of the south gabled wing. The door opens onto a 1-bay portico with wooden stairway and deck, plain

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wood posts with spindled corner brackets and a shed roof. In the center bay of the 3-bay façade is a pair of 1/1 double-hung wood windows topped by a metal awning. The northernmost bay of the façade, which is in the northern gabled wing, is a 1/1 double-hung wood window with metal awning. The south elevation has a 1/1 double-hung wood window and a door that opens onto the portico, and in the south gabled wing is another window.

a. Garage; Contributing

At the rear of the lot is a 1-story, front-gabled, concrete block 2-car garage. The gable ends are finished with asphalt shingles. A metal paneled overhead door opens onto the alley and on the north elevation are two 2-light wood windows. The garage appears to be more than 50 years old.

58. 716 North Sixth Street; Bungalow; circa 1928; Contributing

Situated high above the street, this 1½-story, front-gabled, frame bungalow has a concrete foundation and vinyl-clad walls. An interior brick chimney is on the north slope of the roof. In the center bay of the 3-bay façade is a wood door with four diamond-shaped lights arranged in a diamond pattern and to each side is a 1/1 double-hung wood window. The ¾-width gallery has a concrete deck, concrete stairway flanked by concrete knee walls, large wood box columns and pedestals, plain metal railing, and low gable roof. In the upper half story is a pair of 1/1 double-hung wood windows.

59. 717 North Sixth Street; Gable Front; circa 1900; Noncontributing (Photo 11, far right)

This 1½-story, vinyl-clad house is built close to the street on a lot that slopes down significantly from front to rear. On the south elevation, the tall painted brick foundation has 2 segmental-arched openings filled with 1/1 double-hung wood sashes. The house is distinguished by its pedimented front-gabled roof and recessed porch at the southeast corner. There are 2 intersecting cross gables at the rear and a brick chimney straddles the roof ridge. In the southern bay of the façade is a ½-glazed, 9-light door that opens onto the recessed porch, which has a wooden deck, plain metal railing, and wrought iron posts and frieze. In the northern 2 bays are 1/1 double-hung wood windows and in the upper half story is a tripartite window (1/1 wood window flanked by slightly narrower 1/1 wood windows). The house is noncontributing due to the vinyl siding and replacement porch details.

60. 720-722 North Sixth Street; Colonial Revival influence; circa 1948; Noncontributing

Resting on a scored concrete foundation with 3-light wood windows, this 1½-story, front-gabled frame duplex has vinyl-clad walls and the windows and doors have been replaced. There are cornice returns in the gable ends and on each side slope of the roof is a large shed dormer with three 1/1 double-hung vinyl windows, and the dormers' walls are clad with asphalt roofing shingles. In the center 2 bays of the 4-bay façade are steel 6-panel doors and in the outer bays are paired 1/1 double-hung vinyl windows. The doors open onto a 2-bay portico with brick foundation piers, wooden stairway and deck, plain wood balustrade, box columns with molded capitals and a gable roof with cornice returns. The openings on the south elevation include a single 1/1 double-hung vinyl window, paired 1/1 vinyl windows, a short 6/1 double-hung wood window, and a pair of short 1/1 vinyl windows. The house is noncontributing due to the vinyl siding and replacement windows and doors.

61. 730 North Sixth Street; Bungalow; circa 1924; Contributing

Situated on a corner lot, this 1½-story, frame side-gabled bungalow has a scored concrete foundation and vinyl-clad walls. The asphalt roof has wide overhanging eaves and knee braces in the gable ends.

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An exterior end brick chimney is on the north elevation and one side of the chimney has 4 cast stone steps. On the front slope of the roof is a gabled dormer with wide overhanging eaves, knee braces, and a band of 3 single-light windows. The 2-bay façade has paired 15-light wood French doors in the southern bay, which is recessed, and in the northern bay is a tripartite window composed of a wide 1/1 double-hung vinyl window flanked by narrower 1/1 vinyl windows. The doors open onto a single-bay portico with a wooden deck and stairway flanked by sloped stucco knee walls. At the top of the stairway are wooden pedestals, and a half-wall railing encircles the portico. At each front corner is a stucco pedestal supporting a battered wood box column that in turn supports the gabled roof. At the north end of the portico is a paneled wood door with fanlight.

62. 733 North Sixth Street; Colonial Revival influence; circa 1900; Contributing

Built circa 1900, this 1-story, side-gabled frame house has 2 shed-roof additions along the rear, giving the house an L-shaped plan. The walls are clad with wood shakes and the foundation of the original portion of the house is brick while those of the additions are concrete block. A brick chimney straddles the roof ridge. In the center bay of the 3-bay façade is a single-panel wood door with a 2-light transom, and it opens onto a 1-bay portico with brick deck, wrought iron railing, and Doric columns and pilasters supporting a gable roof. In the outer bays are 1/1 double-hung wood windows with plain trim and peaked lintels with molded caps. At the east end of the south elevation is a 1/1 double-hung wood window with peaked lintel and in the addition is a 3/1 double-hung wood window with plain trim. The north elevation has a 1/1 double-hung wood window with peaked lintel, and in the additions are a pair of short 3/1 double-hung wood windows and a 1/1 wood window.

63. 800 North Sixth Street; Folk Victorian; 1900; Contributing (Photo 12, right)

This 1½-story, frame front-gabled Folk Victorian house is clad with vinyl siding. On each side slope of the roof is a gablet with paired 1/1 double-hung wood windows and a concrete block interior chimney is on the south slope. In the recessed southern bay of the 2-bay façade is an unpaneled door with small rectangular art glass light, and to the north is a 1/1 double-hung vinyl window. The 1-bay portico has a wooden stair and deck, turned posts with corner brackets, a stickwork frieze and a high hip roof. The turned posts rest on a half-wall railing, which is on the north and south ends of the portico, and along the front is a plain deck-style railing. In the upper half story is a pair of 1/1 double-hung wood windows and on each side elevation are two 1/1 double-hung vinyl windows.

a. Garage; Contributing

The 1-story, frame, 2-car garage has a low hip roof. The south façade has a paneled metal overhead door and a 5-panel wood man door. The garage appears to be more than 50 years old.

64. 801 North Sixth Street; Old Assembly of God Gospel Mission; Gable Front; 1929; Noncontributing

This 1-story, front-gabled church has a concrete block foundation and concrete block walls that have been covered with vinyl siding. The parapeted front wall is divided into 5 sections, with the center 3 projecting slightly. The first, third and fifth sections have horizontal siding while the siding in the other 2 sections is placed diagonally. Centered on the façade is a pair of paneled doors with oval lights with metal comes and above is a gabled hood that covers the small concrete stoop. Above the hood is a large cruciform-shaped opening filled with glass blocks. The south elevation has (from front to rear) a 1/1 double-hung wood window, a paneled door and a 1/1 wood window, 2 pairs of 1/1 wood windows, and a single 1/1 window. A handicap ramp is at the east end of the south elevation,

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leading to the side entrance. The basement windows are 3/1 double-hung wood sashes. An exterior end brick chimney is on the rear elevation. The building is noncontributing due to the installation of vinyl siding over the concrete block walls and the replacement of the doors.

65. 806 North Sixth Street; Joseph H. Etling; Folk Victorian; 1902; Contributing (Photo 12, 2nd from right)

Situated on an elevated lot, this 2-story, frame gable-front-and-wing form Folk Victorian house rests on a coursed rock-faced stone foundation and the walls are clad with vinyl siding. A brick chimney straddles the ridge of the side-gabled section of the asphalt roof. The first floor of the façade has paired 1/1 double-hung wood windows in the front-gabled wing and in the side-gabled wing are a 1/2-glazed paneled wood door and a 1/1 double-hung wood window. The 1-story, 2-bay gallery has stone foundation piers in-filled with wooden lattice panels, a wooden stairway and deck, vinyl balustrade with “turned” balusters, turned wood posts with foliated corner brackets, a ball-and-rod spindled frieze and a shed roof. A second entrance is in the south wall of the front-gabled wing, and it has a multi-light wood storm door. On the second floor are paired 1/1 double-hung wood windows in the front-gabled wing and a single window in the side-gabled wing.

a. Garage; Noncontributing

At the rear of the lot is a 1-story, front-gabled, frame 1-car garage clad in vinyl siding. On the south façade is a paneled metal overhead door. There are no openings on the east/alley elevation. The garage is noncontributing due to the vinyl siding and metal overhead door.

b. Carport; Noncontributing Structure

To the southwest of the garage is a 2-car carport that has a shed roof supported by plain posts. The carport, which is just a few inches from the garage, appears to be modern.

66. 807 North Sixth Street; Minimal Traditional; circa 1943; Contributing

Situated on a tree-shaded lot, this 1-story, frame, side-gabled Minimal Traditional house rests on a concrete block foundation and has vinyl-clad walls. An interior brick chimney is on the rear slope of the roof and a small gablet is centered on the front slope, above the entrance. The 3-bay façade has a paneled wood door that has a fanlight in the upper portion and to each side are pilasters, but a metal awning obscures the top of the frontispiece. The door opens onto a stoop and the metal awning is supported by iron posts, which according to a plaque in the yard were added in the 1950s. To each side of the entrance is a 6/6 double-hung wood window, also protected by a metal awning. The north elevation has three 6/6 double-hung wood windows while the south elevation has 2.

67. 811 North Sixth Street; Colonial Revival; circa 1943; Contributing

Situated on a lot that slopes significantly downward from front to rear, this 1-story, frame Colonial Revival house has a concrete block foundation and walls clad with asbestos cement shingles. An interior brick chimney pierces the rear slope of the hip roof, near the ridge. In the southern bay of the 3-bay façade is a 6-panel wood door (the upper 2 panels are glazed) and to each side is a pilaster. The door opens onto a 1-bay portico with concrete deck and Doric columns supporting a shed roof. To the north are two 6/6 double-hung wood windows, and they have fixed vinyl louvered shutters. On the south elevation are two 6/6 double-hung wood windows and on the north are 3.

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68. 812 North Sixth Street; Folk Victorian; circa 1900; Contributing (Photo 12, 2nd from left)

T-shaped in plan, this 1½-story brick Folk Victorian house rests on a coursed rock-faced stone foundation and is crowned by a cross-gabled roof clad with asphalt fish scale shingles. A brick chimney straddles the ridge of the front-gabled wing and the gable ends are trimmed with raking boards. The brick walls are in a running bond and the openings are segmental-arched. In the southern bay of the 2-bay façade is a ½-glazed wood door topped by a 2-light transom. The door opens onto a 1-bay portico that has a wooden stairway and deck, balustrade with turned balusters, paired turned posts and single turned pilasters, and a hip roof that is intersected by a gablet with decorative molding in a trefoil pattern. To the north is a wide segmental-arched opening with cast stone lug sill and radiating voussoirs formed by 3 courses of headers. The opening holds paired 1/1 double-hung wood windows separated by a pilastered mullion with plinth block and capital. A matching opening is in the upper half story, and above is a small rectangular cast iron ventilator. On the west elevation of each of the side-gabled wings is a 1/1 double-hung wood window.

a. Outbuilding; circa 1900; Contributing

Along the rear alley is a long board-and-batten outbuilding that has a corrugated metal shed roof. On the south end of the east façade is a sliding board and batten door, and to the north are 2 window openings covered with board-and-batten shutters. The original use is not known.

69. 820 North Sixth Street; Folk Victorian; 1900; Contributing (Photo 12, far left)

Shaded by mature trees, this diminutive, 1½-story, frame side-gabled Folk Victorian house has a brick foundation and walls finished with vinyl siding. Large gabled dormers pierce the front and rear slopes of the asphalt roof, and each has two 1/1 double-hung vinyl windows and walls finished with vinyl siding. An interior end brick chimney is on the south end of both the front and rear slopes of the roof. In the southern bay of the 2-bay façade is a glazed door with oval-shaped etched glass and above is a single-light transom. The door opens onto a 1-bay portico that has a wooden deck and stairway, turned wood posts and pilasters with corner brackets, and a pyramidal asphalt roof. In the northern bay is a 1/1 double-hung vinyl window with plain trim with molded cap. The only opening on the north elevation is a 1/1 double-hung vinyl window in the upper half story.

70. 824 North Sixth Street; Folk Victorian; circa 1900; Contributing

Built as a duplex, this 1½-story, brick side-gabled Folk Victorian house has a coursed rock-faced limestone foundation and brick walls in a running bond on the façade and a 5-course common bond on the other elevations. The asphalt roof is trimmed with an entablature that has a dogtooth frieze and denticulated cornice, and the entablature has returns. Two vinyl-clad gabled dormers are on the front and rear slopes of the roof and have 1/1 double-hung vinyl windows trimmed with reeded surrounds with plinth blocks and bullseye corner blocks, and the gable ends are trimmed with scalloped and sawtooth moldings. In the center bay of the 5-bay façade is a ½-glazed leaded glass door, leaded glass sidelights over paneled aprons, and a single-light transom. The 1-bay portico has a wooden deck and stairway, plain balustrade, turned wood posts and pilasters with corner brackets, ball-and-rod spindlework frieze, drop pendants and shed roof. Each end of the shed roof is decorated with a sunburst ornament. To each side of the entrance are two 1/1 double-hung vinyl windows set in segmental arched openings. The windows have lug sills and radiating voussoirs.

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a. Garage; 1981; Noncontributing

Opening onto the alley, the side-gabled, 1-story, frame 3-car garage has a concrete foundation and vinyl-clad walls. On the east façade are 2 paneled metal overhead doors, and the roof on this elevation has a deep overhang to protect the doors.

Seventh Street, North

71. 516 North Seventh Street; Ranch; circa 1947; Noncontributing

This 1-story Ranch house has a stucco foundation and walls in a combination of stucco, vertical board and horizontal board siding. The side-gabled roof is telescoping. The house is built in 3 stepped sections, with the southernmost section being wood frame, the center section being concrete block and the northern section being wood frame. A brick chimney straddles the ridge of the roof of the central section. The southernmost section originally had a 20-light wood picture window, a paneled wood door and two 8/8 wood windows; however, the house is currently being renovated and this section now has 3 bays: a 6-panel steel door with 3-light sidelights and the two 8/8 wood windows. The northern bay is slightly recessed and here the walls are clad with vertical board siding and there is a 1-bay concrete stoop. In the 2-bay center section of the house is a pair of 8/8 wood windows and a single smaller 8/8 window, and there had been a door between but it has been infilled. The northernmost section of the house is finished with horizontal flush board siding and has a single 8/8 window. A 1-car garage is attached to the southeastern corner of the house. The house is noncontributing due to the changes described above. Also, the owner has received approval from the Landmarks Board to add vinyl siding and replace the windows.

72. 523 North Seventh Street; Minimal Traditional; circa 1940; Contributing (Photo 13, 3rd from right)

This 1½-story Minimal Traditional style house has a concrete foundation pierced by 2-light wood windows, variegated brick walls, and a side-gabled asphalt roof intersected by a low central gable. The gable ends are clad in vinyl siding. A gabled wing extends from the rear elevation and on its south wall is an exterior end chimney that has been clad in vinyl siding above the roofline and large vinyl-clad shed dormers are on each slope of the roof. The southern dormer has two 1/1 double-hung vinyl windows while the northern one has a small octagonal window. In the center bay of the 3-bay façade is a replacement metal paneled door with fanlight, and it opens onto a concrete stoop with a low metal picket fence serving as a railing. To the left of the door is a pair of 9/1 double-hung wood windows and to the right is one, and they have brick lug sills. Above the door is a multi-light wood casement window and scattered cast stone blocks are in the gable end. On the south elevation are two 4-light wood casement windows, a pair of 9/1 double-hung wood sash, and a pair of small 3/1 double-hung wood windows. In the gable end is a 6-light wood casement window.

a. Garage; Noncontributing

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

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73. 525 North Seventh Street; Gable Front; circa 1940; Contributing (Photo 13, 2nd from right)

Situated on a small lot, this 1½-story, brick Gable Front house has a concrete foundation and a water table formed by a soldier course of bricks. The walls are in a running bond and the openings have brick lug sills and jack arches. An interior brick chimney is on the north slope of the steeply-pitched roof. In the center bay of the 3-bay façade is a paneled-and-glazed wood door with 6 small lights. It opens onto a concrete stoop protected by a pedimented gabled hood supported by brackets. To the left is a pair of 6/1 double-hung vinyl windows and to the right is a single window, and in the upper half story is a pair. The south elevation has 2 small 4-light windows at the east end and a pair of 1/1 double-hung vinyl windows to the west, while the north elevation has two single windows and a pair.

a. Garage; Noncontributing

The 1-story, front-gabled, frame 1-car garage is clad with vinyl siding and has a replacement paneled-and-glazed metal overhead door. It is noncontributing due to the siding and door.

74. 529 North Seventh Street; Cape Cod; 1941; Contributing (Photo 13, right)

Built in 1941, this 1½-story, brick side-gabled Cape Cod house rests on a rock-faced concrete block foundation with glass block windows. The variegated brick walls are in a 6-course Flemish common bond. A brick chimney straddles the ridge of the asphalt roof and on the front slope are 2 gabled dormers that have vinyl-clad walls and 1/1 double-hung vinyl windows. In the center bay of the 3-bay façade is an 8-panel door that opens onto a concrete stoop that has a rock-faced concrete block foundation and plain vinyl balustrade. The stoop is protected by a gabled hood supported by large brackets and having an arched ceiling. To the left of the door is a pair of 1/1 double-hung wood windows and to the right is one, and they have brick lug sills. On the first floor of the south elevation are 2 small single-light casement windows and a pair of short 1/1 double-hung wood windows, and in the upper half story is a 1/1 wood window.

a. Garage; Noncontributing

The 1-story, 1-car frame garage is clad with vinyl siding. On the façade is a paneled metal overhead door. The garage is noncontributing due to the vinyl siding and replacement door.

75. 532 North Seventh Street; Ranch; circa 1948; Noncontributing

Situated on a corner lot, this 1-story frame ranch house has a low side-gabled asphalt roof and vinyl-clad walls. An exterior end brick chimney is on the rear elevation. The center bay of the 3-bay façade projects slightly, and the shed roof of this bay extends to the south to cover the paneled wood door that opens onto a concrete stoop. The center bay holds a multi-light vinyl picture window and in the northern bay is a small 6/6 double-hung vinyl window. Vinyl louvered shutters are at each window. On the south elevation are two 6/6 double-hung vinyl windows and at the east end is a small side-gabled wing that connects the house to the 1-car, front-gabled concrete block garage. A ½-glazed man door is in the side-gabled wing and in the 1-car garage is a paneled metal overhead door. The house is noncontributing due to the vinyl siding and replacement windows.

76. 533 North Seventh Street; Gable Front; 1941; Contributing

Situated on a corner lot, this 1½-story Gable Front house has variegated brick walls in a running bond, a poured concrete foundation pierced by single-light windows, and a water table formed by a soldier course. A brick chimney straddles the ridge of the asphalt roof. The center bay of the 3-bay

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façade has a paneled metal door with fanlight and above the door is a gabled hood supported by brackets. The door opens onto a 1-bay concrete stoop. To each side of the door is a 1/1 double-hung vinyl window with brick lug sill and in the gable end, which has been clad with vinyl siding, is a pair of 1/1 double-hung vinyl windows. The north elevation has three 1/1 double-hung vinyl windows.

a. Garage; Noncontributing

At the rear of the lot, opening onto Lewis Street, is a 1-story, frame, front-gabled, 1-car garage that is clad with vinyl siding. On the façade (north) is a paneled metal overhead door. The garage is noncontributing due to the vinyl siding and replacement overhead door.

77. 702 North Seventh Street; Duplex Ranch; circa 1958; Contributing

Located on a corner lot, this 1-story frame duplex has entrances on both Seventh and Decatur Streets. The building rests on a concrete foundation, has walls clad with vinyl siding, and is crowned by a low-pitched hip roof with wide overhanging eaves. The center bay of the 3-bay west façade has a 3-panel wood door, and in each panel is a bullseye molding. The door opens onto a concrete stoop with wrought iron railing. To the right of the door is a pair of 2/2 double-hung wood windows and to the left is a single 2/2 wood window (lights arranged horizontally). The 6-bay south elevation, which faces Decatur Street, has 2/2 double-hung wood windows in the 4 western bays, a door matching that of the façade, and a pair of 2/2 wood windows. This door also opens onto a concrete stoop.

78. 710 North Seventh Street; Gable Front; 1926; Contributing

Built close to the public sidewalk, this 1½-story, front-gabled house has a scored concrete foundation and vinyl-clad walls. A brick chimney straddles the roof ridge and on each side slope is a shed dormer with paired 4/1 double-hung wood windows and cement asbestos shingled walls. Built as a duplex, this is now a single-family residence. The 4-bay façade has, from left to right, two 1/1 double-hung wood windows, a door and a single 1/1 wood window. The 4-panel wood door has a single-light sidelight set above a molded skirt, and above the door and sidelight is a blind fanlight. The full-width gallery has a wooden deck, plain balustrade, battered box columns with molded capitals, and a high hip roof. In the upper half story is a pair of 4/1 double-hung wood windows, above which is a small diamond-shaped, single-light window. On the south elevation is a pair of 1/1 double-hung wood windows flanked by single 1/1 wood windows and on the north elevation is a central pair of 4/1 double-hung wood windows flanked by single 4/1 wood windows.

a. Garage; Contributing

The 2½-story, side-gabled outbuilding appears to have been built as a combination garage and apartment. The first floor is concrete block while the second floor is finished with corrugated metal and the gable ends are clad with asphalt shingles. A brick chimney straddles the ridge of the roof and in each gable end is a long 4-light wood window. On the first floor of the east (alley) façade are 2 sectional metal overhead doors and a wood man door, while the second floor has 3 pairs of 3-light wood casement windows. The garage appears to be more than 50 years old.

79. 720 North Seventh Street; Cape Cod; circa 1923; Noncontributing

Situated on a lot that slopes downward from front to rear, this 1½-story, side-gabled, frame Cape Cod style house has walls finished with vinyl siding that extends to the ground, obscuring the foundation. A brick chimney straddles the ridge of the asphalt roof. In the center bay of the 3-bay façade is a 6-

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panel door sheltered by a shed roof supported by braces. The door opens directly onto the sidewalk and to each side is a 1/1 double-hung vinyl window with in-fill above. The house is noncontributing due to the vinyl siding and undersized replacement windows.

80. 722 North Seventh Street; Massed Plan/Side Gabled; 1920; Noncontributing

This 1½-story, frame, massed-plan/side-gabled house rests on a brick foundation and has vinyl-clad walls. A brick chimney straddles the ridge of the asphalt roof and on the front slope is a hipped dormer with vinyl-clad walls and 1/1 double-hung vinyl window. In the center bay of the 3-bay façade is a ½-glazed, 9-light steel door and to each side is a 6/6 double-hung vinyl window. The door opens onto a 1-bay portico with a concrete deck, concrete stairway at the south end, plain wood balustrade, and wood posts supporting a low shed roof. The house is noncontributing due to the vinyl siding and replacement windows, door and porch railing.

a. Garage; Contributing

The 1-car, front-gabled frame garage is finished with cement asbestos shingles, except for the gable end, which is clad with asphalt shingles. On the west façade is a paneled-and-glazed wood overhead door. A shed-roof addition has been built on the north elevation, but it is set back from the façade. The garage appears to be more than 50 years old.

81. 724 North Seventh Street; John P. Wetter; Folk Victorian; 1892; Contributing

Built in 1892, this 1½-story, side-gabled, brick Folk Victorian cottage has a coursed rock-faced stone foundation. The walls of the façade are in a running bond while those of the side elevations are in a 5-course common bond. The steeply-pitched roof is trimmed with a denticulated entablature and on the front slope is a gabled dormer with walls clad with roofing shingles. To each side of the dormer's 2/2 double-hung wood window is an incised pilaster with plinth block and a central bullseye molding and above the window is a triangular incised panel with bullseye and reeded moldings. In the northern bay of the 3-bay façade is a ½-glazed wood door embellished with decorative moldings, and above is a multi-light transom. In the southern 2 bays are 2/2 double-hung wood windows, and the openings are segmental arched and the wood panels above the windows and transom are incised with foliated designs. The ¾-width gallery has a concrete deck, stickwork wood railing, slender box columns on wood pedestals, corner brackets and a low hip roof. The rear wing was added in 1910.

82. 728 North Seventh Street; Gable Front; 1952; Noncontributing

Shaded by mature trees, this 1-story, frame front-gabled cottage rests on a concrete foundation and has walls clad with vinyl siding. An interior brick chimney is on the south slope of the asphalt roof. In the center bay of the 3-bay façade is a wood door with 3 circular raised ornaments, and to each side is a 2-light vinyl sliding window. The door opens onto a concrete stoop protected by a metal awning. A rectangular ventilator is in the gable end. On the north elevation are two 1/1 double-hung vinyl windows and a pair of 1/1 double-hung vinyl windows is in the north side of the rear sunroom. The house is noncontributing due to the vinyl siding and replacement windows.

83. 800 North Seventh Street; Federal/Colonial Revival gallery; circa 1850; Contributing (Photo 28, left)

Situated on a corner lot, this 2-story, brick, side-gabled Federal style house has a brick foundation. The medium-pitched asphalt roof is trimmed with a brick denticulated entablature and the southern gable end is clad with weatherboard siding, while the northern gable end is brick. An exterior end

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brick chimney is on the east wall of the rear gabled wing. In the northern bay of the 3-bay façade is a 4-panel wood door with transom and to the south are two 1/1 double-hung vinyl windows. The door and windows throughout the house have flat jack arches. The full-width, 1-story, Colonial Revival style gallery has wooden stairs and deck, Doric columns resting on wood pedestals, a plain wood balustrade, and a steep shed roof. On the second floor are three 2/2 double-hung wood windows. The south elevation originally had 3 openings on each floor, but the western bay of each level has been enclosed with bricks that are recessed. On the first floor is a 1/1 double-hung vinyl window and a door that opens onto a wooden stoop and on the second floor are two 2/2 double-hung wood windows. The 1-story rear wing projects slightly beyond the south wall of the house, and in its south elevation are two 2/2 double-hung wood windows.

84. 810 North Seventh Street; Bungalow; circa 1923; Contributing (Photo 14, right)

Built circa 1923, this 1½-story frame bungalow has a scored concrete foundation pierced by 2-light wood windows. The walls are finished with narrow weatherboard siding trimmed with corner boards and a wide wooden water table. The asphalt hip roof, which has wide overhanging eaves, is trimmed with a plain cornice. A brick chimney straddles the roof ridge and on the front slope is a hipped dormer with paired 1/1 double-hung wood windows and walls clad with asphalt roofing shingles. In the northern bay of the 2-bay façade is a ½-glazed wood door topped by a 2-light transom and in the southern bay is a 1/1 double-hung wood window. The doors and windows throughout the house have plain trim with molded caps. The door opens onto a full-width undercut gallery that has a wooden stairway and deck, framed wood lattice panels under the deck, a plain vinyl balustrade, and battered box columns (with molded bases and capitals) resting on 3 of the 4 scored concrete pedestals.

a. Garage; Noncontributing

The 1 story, frame 2-car garage has a concrete foundation, vinyl clad walls and an asphalt hip roof. On the east (alley) façade is a paneled metal overhead door. There are no openings on the north elevation and on the south elevation are two 4-light vinyl windows and a paneled steel man door. The garage appears to be modern.

85. 814 North Seventh Street; Folk Victorian; circa 1907; Contributing (Photo 14, center)

This 1½-story, frame, front-gabled Folk Victorian cottage rests on a coursed rock-faced stone foundation. The walls are finished with weatherboard siding trimmed with corner boards and a wooden water table, and the gable end is clad with scalloped wood shingles. A brick chimney straddles the ridge of the asphalt roof and an interior end chimney is on the north side of the rear shed-roofed wing. Two gabled dormers are on the south slope and one is on the north, and they have 6/6 double-hung vinyl windows and walls clad with asphalt shingles. In the south bay of the 2-bay façade is a ½-glazed paneled wood door topped by a single-light transom. The door opens onto a ¾-width portico with wooden deck, balustrade with turned balusters, turned posts with corner brackets, and a pyramidal roof. In the north bay is a 9/9 double-hung vinyl window and in the upper half story is a 6/6 double-hung vinyl window. The south elevation has three 9/9 double-hung vinyl windows and on the north elevation are 2, and a small window is in the shed-roofed rear wing.

86. 818 North Seventh Street; Bungalow; 1928; Contributing (Photo 14, left)

Resting on a poured concrete foundation, this 1½-story bungalow has variegated brick walls and a side-gabled asphalt roof with wide overhanging eaves. On the front slope of the roof is a gabled

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dormer with shingled walls and a band of three 3-light wood windows. In the center bay of the 3-bay façade is a wood door with 6 small lights over a large panel, and to each side is a pair of 3/1 double-hung wood windows. The openings have flat jack arches and cast stone lug sills. The full-width gallery has a concrete stairway flanked by brick knee walls with concrete copings, a concrete deck, brick piers and pedestals that extend to the ground, brick knee wall railing, and a shed roof with basket-handle arched frieze. The first floor of the north elevation has 2 small art glass windows and 2 pairs of 3/1 double-hung wood windows, while the upper half story has a pair.

a. Garage; Contributing

The 1-story, frame front-gabled garage opens onto the rear alley. It has a concrete foundation, cement asbestos shingled walls, and an asphalt roof. On the east façade is a pair of hinged doors made of sheets of vertical board siding and a metal awning is above the doors. On each side elevation is a 3-light wood window. The garage is more than 50 years old.

Eighth Street, North

87. 515 North Eighth Street; Trailer, 1962; Noncontributing

This ribbed aluminum trailer faces south rather than facing east toward the street. At its southwest corner is a frame addition that has a concrete foundation, Masonite siding, and a nearly flat gabled roof. To its east is a shed-roofed addition that has a screened porch at the east end and is enclosed with Masonite siding on the west end. The trailer was placed on the property in 1962 and the 2 additions were made in 1962-63. The 4-bay façade has paired 1/1 vinyl windows in the shed-roofed addition and on the trailer is a ½-glazed door flanked by paired single-light aluminum windows. On the west elevation is a pair of short single-light aluminum windows. The trailer is out of character with other buildings in the neighborhood and is, therefore, noncontributing.

a. Carport; Noncontributing Structure

The carport on the south side of the lot has a shed roof supported by paired wood posts, and the west end is enclosed. The carport is modern and noncontributing.

88. 518 North Eighth Street; Gable Front; circa 1940; Contributing

Situated on a small lot, this 1-story building with raised basement originally served as the garage for 730 Clark Street. It has a high concrete block foundation and cement asbestos shingled walls. The gable end of the low asphalt roof is finished with Masonite siding. The entrance is on the south façade, which is difficult to see due to the elevation of the lot and foliage. A porch enclosed with paired jalousie windows is at the entrance, and to the east is a 1/1 double-hung wood window. The west elevation has a paneled-and-glazed wood overhead door on the south end of the basement level, and to the north is a glass block window. On the first floor are two 1/1 double-hung wood windows.

89. 520 North Eighth Street; Bungalow; circa 1924; Contributing

Overlooking a deep front yard, this 1½-story, front-gabled frame bungalow rests on a rock-faced concrete block foundation and the walls are clad with weatherboard. An interior brick chimney is on the northern slope of the asphalt roof. A ½-glazed (3 vertical lights over 3 horizontal panels) wood Craftsman door is in the center bay of the 3-bay façade, and to each side is a 3/1 double-hung wood

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window. The door opens onto a ¾-width gallery that has 3 brick pedestals that extend to the ground to create foundation piers, and the areas between the piers are in-filled by lattice panels. The gallery has a wooden stairway and deck, battered box columns resting on the 2 outer pedestals, a balustrade with wide flat balusters, and a hip roof. In the upper half story is a pair of 4-light wood windows. The north elevation has 2 pairs of 3/1 double-hung wood windows and at the eastern end is a pair of short multi-light wood casements. The south elevation has three 3/1 double-hung wood windows.

a. Garage; Contributing

The 1-story, front-gabled, 2-car frame garage has a concrete foundation, walls finished with shiplap wood siding, and an asphalt roof. Two vertical board garage doors are on the south façade, opening onto the alley. The garage appears to be more than 50 years old.

90. 524 North Eighth Street; Ranch; circa 1938; Contributing

This house is difficult to see since it is situated at the rear of a deep lot, which has numerous trees and shrubs, and there is no rear alley. The foundation appears to be coursed stone and the walls are finished with cement asbestos shingles, except the north gable end, which is clad with vertical boards of random lengths. The low side-gabled roof has an intersecting front gable, where a concrete block exterior end chimney is located. The roof is clad with roll roofing and has wide overhanging eaves. The north end of the façade has a glass block window that curves around the north elevation, and to each side is a large jalousie window. To the south is an octagonal single-light window, a single-light window and a 2-light sliding window. To the south is a plain door. A recessed porch spans the 2 windows to the north of the door, and another door is at the south end of the porch.

91. 530 North Eighth Street; Gable Front; 1947; Contributing

Situated on a tree-shaded corner lot, this 1½-story, frame Gable Front cottage has a concrete block foundation and cement asbestos shingled walls. In the center bay of the 3-bay façade is a ½-glazed door with 4 horizontal lights and an 8-light paneled wood storm door. The concrete stoop has a metal railing and a pedimented gabled hood supported by knee braces. In the outer bays are 2/2 double-hung wood windows with the lights arranged horizontally. In the upper half story is another window, and like the other windows throughout the house they have metal awnings. On the north elevation are 2 pairs of 2/2 double-hung wood windows and three are on the south elevation.

a. Garage; circa 1947; Contributing

Facing Lewis Street, the 1-story, front-gabled, frame 1-car garage has a concrete foundation and asbestos cement shingled walls. On the façade is a glazed-and-paneled wood overhead door. On the east side is a 6-light wood window and on the west is a man door and 6-light wood window.

Benton Avenue, North

92. 505 North Benton Avenue; No Style; 1970; Noncontributing

Built in 1970, this 2-story, brick apartment building has a concrete foundation and a low-pitched, truncated hip asphalt roof. The 5-bay façade has a central ½-glazed door flanked by 5-light sidelights, and the door opens onto a 3-bay stoop enclosed by a brick half-wall railing. To each side of the door is a pair of 1/1 double-hung aluminum windows and in the outer bays are single 1/1 windows. On

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the second floor, a pair of 1/1 double-hung aluminum windows is above the entrance and to each side is a pair of glazed doors that open onto 1-bay balconies with deck-style railing. The balconies are supported by plain posts. In the outer bays are 1/1 double-hung aluminum windows.

93. 515 North Benton Avenue; Craftsman; 1909; Contributing (Photo 15, left)

This 1½-story, brick Craftsman bungalow has a coursed rock-faced stone foundation with 2-light wood windows and a soldier course of bricks forms a water table. The side-gabled slate roof has wide overhanging eaves and on the front slope is a low shed dormer with 3 short 8/1 double-hung wood windows, wood-shingled walls and exposed rafter tails in the eaves. On the rear slope is an interior chimney and on the rear ell is a tall interior end chimney. Each of the façade's 3 bays is delineated by pilasters. In the center bay is an ornate ½-glazed wood door topped by a transom and to each side is a window that forms a sidelight. The glazing in the door, transom and windows is divided into multiple rectangular lights by lead comes. In the outer bays are tripartite windows composed of a central window flanked by narrower windows, and the upper sashes have muntins in a hexagonal pattern. The full-width undercut gallery features a coursed rock-faced stone foundation, wide concrete stair flanked by stone knee walls with cast stone copings, brick piers and brick half-wall railing. The cast stone coping on the railing bisects the piers. On the north elevation are two 12/1 double-hung wood windows; a box bay supported by brackets and having a band of 3 windows (patterned leaded glass over a single light) and shed roof with shaped rafter tails; and two 12/1 double-hung wood windows. In the upper half story is an 8/1 double-hung wood window flanked by narrower 6/1 wood windows, and they share a sill. Decorative knee braces are in the gable ends.

a. Garage; circa 1909; Contributing

At the rear of the lot, opening onto the alley, is a 1-story, frame, 1-car garage that appears to have been built in 2 sections. It has a pedimented front-gabled roof and a side-gabled wing, and the front-gabled section has a concrete foundation while the side-gabled wing has a brick foundation. The walls appear to be clad in Masonite, and a paneled metal overhead door and a 6-light wood window are on the façade. On the west elevation is a 2/2 double-hung wood window.

94. 520 North Benton Avenue; Old Trinity Episcopal Church; Gothic Revival; circa 1900; Contributing (Photo 16)

Built circa 1900, this Gothic Revival style church has stucco walls and a steep front-gabled asphalt roof trimmed with bargeboard. On the west end of the roof is a small belfry with hip roof, on which is a cross, and a stucco interior end chimney is on the south slope. Stucco buttresses delineate each of the bays on the façade and side elevations. In the façade's center bay is a gabled entry vestibule, which is an addition. In the west wall of the vestibule are paired 2-panel doors, with the upper panels having pointed arches. The Colonial Revival style frontispiece has fluted Corinthian pilasters supporting an entablature with denticulated frieze. Above the entry vestibule is a round opening that holds a quatrafoil-shaped stained glass window. In the façade's outer bays and on the side elevations are pointed-arched Gothic windows topped by stucco label moldings. The lower portion of each window contains 4 lights of clear glass but the arched upper portion, which is divided into pointed arches, is filled with art glass. A 1-bay gabled wing with entrance extends from the east end of the south elevation, and a 3-bay concrete block addition has been constructed on its south elevation.

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95. 525 North Benton Avenue; Ranch; 1951; Contributing (Photo 15, center)

Built in 1951, this 1-story, 5-bay frame ranch house has a side-gabled roof with cornice returns. An interior brick chimney with 2 clay chimney pots pierces the rear slope of the roof. The walls are finished with lapped vinyl siding, except for the wall within the porch and in the gable ends, which are clad with vertical siding. The southern 3 bays are set back slightly from the remainder of the façade, and the southernmost bay has a lower roof line. The central entrance is a ½-glazed door and to the south is a small 1/1 double-hung wood window. Spanning these 2 bays is a gallery with concrete deck, plain posts, segmental-arched spandrels and shed roof. To the north of the entrance are 2 large 1/1 double-hung wood windows and in the southernmost bay is a smaller 1/1 wood window. A garage is attached to the southwest corner of the house and is accessed from the alley.

96. 528 North Benton Avenue; Federal; 1875; Contributing

This 1½-story, brick Federal style house has a side-gabled asphalt roof trimmed with a denticulated brick entablature that has returns. The walls are in a 7-course common bond and the foundation is parged. An interior end chimney is at the south end of the front and rear slopes. In the north end of the 3-bay façade is a wood Craftsman style replacement door having 8 lights over 2 vertical panels, and there are full-height, 6-light sidelights and a 4-light transom. The frontispiece is composed of pilasters supporting an entablature. The door opens onto a concrete stairway and to the south are two 2/2 double-hung wood windows with plain lintels and lug sills. The north elevation has three 6/6 double-hung wood windows on the first floor and one in the upper half story, while the south elevation has two 1/1 double-hung wood windows on the first floor and another in the upper half story. The 1-story brick rear wing has an exterior end chimney on the north elevation.

a. Garage; Contributing

At the southeast corner of the lot, built into the hillside, is a front-gabled, 1-car garage with rock-faced concrete block foundation and vertical board walls. On the south façade is a paneled metal overhead door and there are no openings on the side elevations. This building is shown on the 1909 Sanborn Insurance map, which is the earliest Sanborn map of this area.

b. Outbuilding; Contributing

Behind the house, near the north lot line, is a 1-story, front-gabled outbuilding with board-and-batten walls and a brick straddle ridge chimney. On the façade (south) is a vertical board door and a small window is on the west elevation. This building is shown on the 1909 Sanborn map.

97. 528A North Benton Avenue; Side Gabled; 1927; Contributing

Originally a garage, this 1-story, side-gabled, frame building is now a warehouse. It has a concrete foundation, walls finished with Bricktex asphalt shingles and vertical board, and a roof clad with roll roofing. Two interior end brick chimneys are on the south slope of the roof. The west 2/3 of the façade is finished with vertical board siding and there is a vertical board man door near the west end. The walls within the L of the façade and on the east elevation are finished with Bricktex asphalt siding. Within the L of the east elevation is an 8-panel wood overhead door that opens onto a shallow wood loading dock. The main roof extends several feet to the east to protect the doorway and the roof is supported by a large knee brace. There are no other openings on the east elevation.

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Name of Property St. Charles County, Missouri
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98. 532 North Benton Avenue; Joseph Bottani; Colonial Revival; 1927; Contributing

Situated on a corner lot, this 2½-story, brick, T-shaped Colonial Revival house has a coursed rock-faced stone foundation pierced by 3-light wood windows. A soldier course of bricks forms a water table and the walls are in a running bond. The side-gabled roof has wide overhanging eaves and an entablature with returns. On the north elevation is an exterior end shouldered brick chimney with cast stone shoulders. The central 6-panel wood door, which has 3-light sidelights and a multi-light elliptical fanlight, opens onto a 1-story, 1-bay portico with concrete deck and Doric columns and pilasters supporting a gable roof trimmed with a full entablature with cornice returns. The portico's ceiling is arched and its concrete steps are framed by stone knee walls with cast stone copings. To each side of the door is a band of three 6/1 double-hung wood windows with continuous stone lug sills. Centered on the second floor are 3 small 6/1 double-hung wood windows and in the outer bays are paired 6/1 wood windows. The windows have fixed vinyl louvered shutters. Belt courses of soldier bricks extend above the tops of the windows on each floor, creating jack arches.

99. 535 North Benton Avenue; Second Empire, 1869; Contributing (Photo 15, right)

This 3-story brick Second Empire style house has a bellcast mansard roof clad with various colored hexagonal and diamond-shaped slate shingles. The wide eaves are trimmed with a bracketed frieze and along the top of the roof is a richly molded entablature. At the southwest corner is a 3-story tower with mansard roof that extends above the main roof, and a 3-story ell with rounded rear wall extends from the rear. Two large interior end chimneys are on the north slope of the mansard, and pedimented dormers with round-arched 1/1 windows are on each slope. The entrance is in the southern bay of the 3-bay façade and 1/1 double-hung vinyl windows (they were originally 6/6 wood sash) are in the northern bays. The windows on the façade have stone lintels and lug sills. The glazed Craftsman wood door has muntins along the perimeter of the glazing, and there are single-light sidelights, a single-light transom and a frontispiece composed of pilasters supporting a full entablature. The door opens onto a full-width, 1-story gallery with concrete deck and Doric columns with stepped capitals supporting a flat roof trimmed with a full entablature. The porch is a later addition. Paired ½-glazed wood doors are in the southern bay of the second floor and 1/1 windows are in the northern bays. On the north elevation of the rear ell is a 2-tiered gallery with Doric columns and a plain balustrade on the upper level. A 2-story, brick shed-roofed addition is at the southeast corner of the house and a 3-story, brick shed-roofed addition is at the southwest corner.

a. Outbuilding; circa 1869; Contributing

This 1-story, side-gabled brick outbuilding has walls in a 7-course common bond. On the east façade is a replacement ½-glazed metal door and frame. Above the frame is a brick jack arch.

100. 601 North Benton Avenue; Mission influence; 1976; Noncontributing

Built in 1976, this 1-story brick house has a low front-gabled roof with purlins in the gable end. The façade is dominated by an arcaded gallery that extends along the northern 3 bays of the 4-bay elevation, and it has stucco walls and a ceramic tile hip roof. A paneled door is in the second bay from the south, and to its right is a small window opening. In the outer bays are paired 1/1 double-hung aluminum windows, and each of the bays is delineated by narrow brick piers. An exterior end stucco chimney is on the east end of the south elevation.

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Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

101. 602 North Benton Avenue; Folk Victorian; 1892; Contributing (Photo 17, right)

This 1½-story, brick Folk Victorian house has a coursed rock-faced stone foundation and a steeply pitched hip roof with intersecting cross gables. An interior brick chimney with recessed panels and corbelled cap is on the rear slope of the hip. Gabled dormers are on the west slope of the north gabled wing, the south slope of the front-gabled wing, and the east slope of the south gabled wing, and each has a 1/1 double-hung wood window. The west dormer has a ventilator in the gable end, but the others have an applied triangular panel with incised foliated designs. In the northern bay of the 2-bay façade is a ½-glazed, 4-panel wood door with a single-light transom, and the door opens onto a 1-bay portico with a wood deck, turned posts with corner brackets, a balustrade having 2 tiers of plain balusters, and a steep shed roof, the ends of which are decorated with sunburst panels. The frieze is spindled except in the area that is aligned with the doorway; there the frieze is an arched wood panel pierced with foliated designs. To the south of the door is a semi-elliptical arched opening holding a 1/1 double-hung wood window flanked by narrow 1/1 wood windows, and above each is an art glass transom. The mullions are fluted and have plinth blocks, and the opening has stone lug sills and is topped by radiating voussoirs with a projecting cap. In the upper half story is a pair of 1/1 double-hung wood windows topped by art glass transoms, and this opening also has radiating voussoirs with a projecting cap. In the west wall of the north gabled wing is a 1/1 double-hung wood window set in a segmental-arched opening with radiating voussoirs, and the area above the window is incised with a foliated design. The 1-story, 2-bay, gabled brick rear wing with full-width undercut gallery appears to be an early addition, but the frame garage at the northeast corner of the house is a modern addition.

102. 612 North Benton Avenue; Federal/Folk Victorian gallery; 1872; Contributing (Photo 17, center)

Built in the Federal style, this 1½-story, side-gabled brick house has a full-width Folk Victorian gallery that was likely added in the early 20th century. The high foundation has been parged and the brick walls are in a 5-course common bond. The 3-light wood windows in the foundation are topped by radiating voussoirs. A brick denticulated entablature trims the roof, and a gabled dormer with a 6/6 double-hung vinyl window is centered on the front slope while an interior end chimney is at the north end. The central 4-panel wood door (upper 2 panels are etched glass) is set in a deep un-paneled reveal and there is a single-light transom. To each side is a 9/9 double-hung vinyl window, and openings throughout are segmental arched. The gallery has a wooden deck and stairway, turned posts with corner brackets, balustrade with turned balusters, ornate frieze, and a shed roof with central gablet. The ends of the shed roof have a sunburst ornament. The frieze in the center bay is arched and has a drop pendant and the south end has a plain rounded arch. In the other bays the frieze has applied bullseye corner blocks, ball-and-rod spindles, and pierced wood panels. The gallery is high off the ground, with the area under the deck finished with vinyl lattice. A 1995 brick-and-vinyl-clad addition extends from the rear.

a. Garage; Noncontributing

The 1-story, frame, front-gabled, 1-car garage is clad in vinyl siding and has a metal paneled overhead door. A partial-height wooden storage container with shed roof spans the north side. The garage appears to be modern.

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Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

103. 613 North Benton Avenue; Colonial Revival; 2011; Noncontributing

Built in 2011, this 1½-story, front-gabled brick Colonial Revival house has a concrete foundation that is partially veneered with stone. The main front gable end is finished with Hardie Board shingles. A lower gabled bay projects from the north end of the façade, and within the L created by this projection is a 2-bay gallery with Doric columns, concrete deck and hip roof. In the center bay is a ½-glazed steel door and to each side is a pair of 1/1 double-hung vinyl windows with cast concrete sills. These openings are segmental-arched. In the upper half story is another 1/1 double-hung vinyl window and in the gable ends are circular ventilators. On the south slope of the roof is a gabled dormer with a small single-light window and Hardie Board shingled walls.

104. 617 North Benton Avenue; Folk Victorian; circa 1885; Contributing

This 1½-story brick Folk Victorian house has a coursed rock-faced stone foundation and a high hip roof intersected by cross gables. The pedimented front gable's tympanum is finished with wood shingles and the wooden entablature has returns and is adorned with brackets and roundels. An exterior end brick chimney was added to the south elevation in 1995, and an interior chimney is on the west slope of the south gabled wing. Openings are segmental arched, with radiating voussoirs and cast stone lug sills. In the northern bay of the 3-bay façade is a ½-glazed, 3-panel Queen Anne wood door with small colored lights along the perimeter of the glass, and the door and 2-light transom have a paneled reveal. The single-bay portico has a brick deck and turned posts supporting a copper standing seam mansard roof. The windows in the southern 2 bays are 1/1 double-hung wood sash and in the upper half story is a 1/1 wood window topped by a round-arched ventilator. In the east wall of the northern wing is a 2/2 double-hung wood window.

a. Garage; Noncontributing

The large 1-story, frame, 2-car, side-gabled garage has a concrete block foundation that has been partially clad with stone and the walls are finished with vinyl siding. Two paneled overhead doors are on the west façade. The garage is modern.

105. 618 North Benton Avenue; Folk Victorian; circa 1900; Contributing (Photo 17, far left)

Prominently situated on an elevated lot, this 1½-story, frame, cross-gabled Folk Victorian house has a brick foundation, weatherboard walls and front gable end finished with fish scale shingles, below which is a denticulated molding. The roof is trimmed with a bracketed frieze with returns and a brick chimney straddles the ridge of the front-gabled wing. Shed dormers, each with two 1/1 double-hung wood windows, are on each slope of the front gable. The façade of the front-gabled wing has a pair of 1/1 wood windows with slightly shouldered plain trim having a molded cap, and to the north is an enclosed porch. The main entrance is visible through the porch door and it is a ½-glazed paneled wood door topped by a 2-light transom. A matching door is on the north wall of the front-gabled wing and opens onto the porch, which has brick foundation piers, a wooden stairway and deck, plain posts, low hip roof and a glazed door and window on the west façade and a band of four 1/1 double-hung wood windows on the north. The windows are set above a vertical-board skirt. In the upper half story of the façade is a 1/1 double-hung wood window topped by a molded lintel that spans the width of the upper gable, and above is a triangular opening. The windows on the side elevations are 2/2 double-hung wood sash.

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Name of Property

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County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

a. Garage; Contributing

This 1-story, frame, front-gabled, 2-car garage has a concrete foundation, asphalt roof and walls finished with narrow weatherboard siding. A paneled metal overhead door is on the east façade and opens onto the alley. The windows on the side elevations are covered with boards. The garage appears to be more than 50 years old and is contributing.

106. 622 North Benton Avenue; Frank Preip (attributed); Bungalow; circa 1923; Contributing

Situated on an elevated lot, this 1½-story, side-gabled frame bungalow rests on a scored concrete foundation and has walls finished with weatherboard siding and a wooden water table. The roof has wide overhanging eaves and on the front slope is a large gabled dormer with a band of three 3/1 double-hung wood windows. The dormer's walls are clad with roofing shingles and the window lintel, which has a molded cap, extends across the front of the dormer, creating a belt course. In the gable end is a diamond-shaped ventilator. The central Craftsman style wood door has 3 vertical lights over 2 tall vertical panels, and to the left is a single 3/1 double-hung wood window and to the right is a pair. The full-width gallery has a wooden deck, concrete stairway flanked by brick knee walls with concrete copings, brick piers supporting a Tudor-arched frieze and shed roof. At the top of the stairs are brick pedestals, and they and the piers extend to the ground and the area in between is filled with latticework. On the south elevation is an entrance at ground level, and it is protected by a gabled hood supported by knee braces. To each side of the entrance is a pair of 3/1 double-hung wood windows. In the upper half story is a full-size 3/1 double-hung wood window flanked by small 3/1 wood windows.

a. Garage; Contributing

The 2-car frame garage has a concrete foundation, shiplap wood siding and a low gable roof. On the façade are 2 wood paneled overhead doors. The garage appears to be more than 50 years old.

107. 625 North Benton Avenue; Henry Meiser; Colonial Revival; 1900; Contributing

This 1½-story, brick Colonial Revival cottage has a cross-gabled roof trimmed with a bracketed wooden entablature with returns. An interior brick chimney with corbelled cap is on the rear slope of the south gabled wing. The foundation is coursed rock-faced stone and the brick walls are in a running bond on the façade and a 5-course common bond on the other elevations. A terra cotta belt course is between the first floor and upper half story of the front-gabled wing, and it is composed of reeded panels, bullseye corner blocks and panels with raised asterisk designs. The openings throughout the house are segmental arched and topped by voussoirs formed by double rows of headers, and the openings have plain lug sills. In the northern bay of the 3-bay façade is a ½-glazed paneled wood door topped by a single-light transom. The door opens onto a gallery that wraps around the north elevation, extending to the northern gabled wing where there is a doorway that is covered with louvered blinds and the transom is boarded. The gallery has brick foundation piers infilled with panels having vertical pickets, a wooden deck and stair, Corinthian columns and pilasters supporting the roof, and a stained bead board ceiling. In the southern 2 bays of the façade are 1/1 double-hung wood windows and in the upper half story is another.

a. Garage; Noncontributing

The 1-story, front-gabled frame 2-car garage has walls finished with what appears to be Masonite siding and there is a paneled metal overhead door. The garage does not appear to be historic.

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108. 630 North Benton Avenue; Side Gabled; 1886, remodeled 1954; Contributing

Built in 1886, this house underwent a major remodeling in 1954.² The 1½-story, painted brick, side-gabled house was built in the Federal style and the returns of the denticulated entablature are intact at the east end of the side elevations. A shed dormer with vinyl siding and band of three 2/2 double-hung wood windows was added to the front slope of the roof, which has been extended substantially to create a deep overhang. A large exterior end chimney clad with Perma-stone and having 3 clay chimney pots is on the south elevation and a brick exterior end chimney is on the north. The 2-bay façade has a French door in the northern bay and in the southern bay is a Chicago style window consisting of a plate glass window flanked by 2/2 double-hung wood windows (horizontal panes). The door is framed by Perma-stone in which 3 glass blocks are arranged vertically, forming sidelights. The door opens onto a 1-bay balcony with concrete deck and wrought iron railing along the front and capped brick knee walls along each end. The balcony rests on top of Perma-stone clad walls that extend from the basement level, which was apparently excavated at this end of the façade in 1954, and between these walls is a ½-glazed wood door (3 horizontal lights over 3 panels) that provides access into the basement level. The windows on the side elevations are 2/2 (horizontal lights) sash. The house retains integrity from its 1954 remodeling.

a. Outbuilding; Contributing

The painted brick 1-story outbuilding has a gable-on-hip roof. It appears to be more than 50 years old. On the east façade is a ½-glazed, paneled door (3 horizontal lights over 3 horizontal panels) that opens onto a stoop with a coursed stone foundation and concrete deck.

109. 631 North Benton Avenue; Colonial Revival influence; circa 1910; Contributing (Photo 18, far left)

This 2½-story, brick Colonial Revival house has a steeply-pitched, steel-shingled hip roof with wide overhanging eaves and on the northern slope is an intersecting pedimented cross gable. The tympanum is clad with wooden fish scale shingles and has a basket-handle arched opening filled with a wooden panel flanked by single-light windows. Two interior end chimneys are on the south slope and a chimney straddles the ridge of the north gable. On the front slope is a hipped dormer with a 1/1 double-hung vinyl window and steel-shingled walls. The foundation, which is coursed rock-faced stone, is pierced by 2-light windows topped by tall radiating brick voussoirs. The walls are in a running bond and openings are segmental-arched with radiating voussoirs and cast stone lug sills. The first floor of the 3-bay façade has a wide 1/1 double-hung vinyl window, a wood door with oval light and single-light transom, and a small 1/1 vinyl window. The windows were originally 2/2 wood sash. The 1-story, ¾-width gallery has coursed stone foundation piers infilled with latticework, a wood deck and stairway, balustrade with turned balusters, and Doric columns and pilasters supporting a high hip roof. On the second floor are 2 wide 1/1 double-hung vinyl windows. Projecting from the north end of the rear elevation is a 1-story brick wing with flat parapeted roof trimmed with a denticulated entablature, and the porch that originally spanned the ell's south elevation has been enclosed with lapped siding.

110. 701 North Benton Avenue; Second Empire; circa 1888; Contributing (Photo 18, 2nd from left)

² Woodson, Greg. Interviewed by Brenda Rubach, Preservation Planner, City of St. Charles, MO, on 9/8/2014.

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Name of Property

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Built circa 1888, this 2-story, brick Second Empire style house has a coursed rock-faced stone foundation, walls in a 5-course common bond and a plain mansard roof. The roof's hexagonal slate shingles are in several shades and are placed to form patterns, and there is a modillioned and denticulated entablature. Each slope has gabled dormers with 1/1 segmental-arched, double-hung wood windows trimmed with pilasters with plinth blocks and sandwich brackets and the lintels are ornamented with keystones. On both the north and south slopes are 2 interior end brick chimneys with corbelled caps and a plain interior end chimney is on the 1-story rear ell. At the northern end of the 3-bay façade is a pair of 4-panel wood doors and a segmental-arched, single-light transom, and they are set within a paneled reveal. The house's segmental-arched openings have plain lug sills. The 1-bay portico has a concrete deck and stairway, wrought iron posts and railing, and a low hip roof. South of the entrance are two 1/1 double-hung wood windows.

a. Outbuilding/garage; Contributing

In the rear yard is an outbuilding that appears to have been built in several sections. The 1½-story gabled eastern section has a pair of French doors on the south end of the east elevation and in the upper half story is a band of 5 single-light windows with 1 single-light window centered above. The east and north walls are finished with vertical board siding while the south elevation, which has a band of 4 single-light windows, has shiplap siding. A paneled metal overhead door is on the north elevation and opens onto a gravel driveway that leads to the alley at the rear of the lot. The middle section of the building has a gabled roof, vertical board siding and paired 6-light wood windows on the north and a single 4-light wood window on the west. A shed-roof wing with vertical board walls and paired plain wooden hinged doors on the west façade is the westernmost section. The building appears to be more than 50 years old and is contributing.

111. 705 North Benton Avenue; Federal; circa 1885; Contributing (Photo 18, 3rd from left)

Situated on an elevated lot, this 1½-story, L-shaped, side-gabled, painted brick Federal house rests on a coursed rock-faced, painted stone foundation. The side-gabled asphalt roof is trimmed with a denticulated brick entablature with returns, and 2 gabled dormers pierce the front slope. The dormers have pedimented gable ends, plain trim, vinyl siding and 1/1 double-hung vinyl windows. The 5-bay façade has a central entrance flanked by 1/1 double-hung wood windows, and all openings are segmental arched. The 4-panel wood door is topped by a single-light transom, and the panels above the door and each window are incised. The door opens onto a 1-bay portico with brick foundation piers, wooden deck and stairway, slender box columns and pilasters with molded capitals, corner brackets and a low hip roof. Latticework panels have been added as a balustrade. The north elevation has a single 1/1 double-hung wood window on the first floor and 2 in the upper half story, while the south elevation has 3 on the first floor (2 of which are in the rear ell) and 2 in the upper half story. A carport addition is on the rear.

a. Garage; pre-1917; Contributing

In the rear yard is a 1-story, front-gabled, 1-car frame garage. The garage appears to be finished with cement asbestos siding. On the north façade is a paneled metal overhead door and a ½-glazed, 3-panel wood man door. This appears to be the same building shown on the 1917 Sanborn Insurance map, but additions have been made to the south end of the east elevation.

112. 708-710 North Benton Avenue; Side Gabled; circa 1960; Noncontributing

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Built circa 1960, this 1-story duplex has a low gable roof with ridge perpendicular to the street. The entrances, which are in the second and fifth bay of the 6-bay façade, are on the south, facing the neighboring property, and 1/1 double-hung wood windows topped by metal awnings are in the other bays. The doors open onto 1-bay porticos with concrete decks, wrought iron railings and posts, and gabled roofs. The south wall is finished with board-and-batten siding while the western wall facing the street is clad with bricks. The gable end is finished with vinyl siding and there is a rectangular ventilator. The western elevation has two large openings that hold 1/1 windows set over board-and-batten panels, and within the openings are louvered blinds. Metal awnings are above the windows and the gable end is finished with vinyl siding. This duplex is noncontributing because it is out of character with the other buildings in the district.

a. Carport; 1980; Noncontributing Structure

Opening onto the alley is a 3-car carport with wood posts supporting a side-gabled roof, and the gable ends are finished with board-and-batten siding. The carport was built in 1980.

113. 714 North Benton Avenue; Federal; 1871; Contributing

This 1½-story, side-gabled, painted brick Federal cottage has a brick foundation, and the asphalt roof is trimmed with a denticulated entablature with returns. Two interior end corbelled brick chimneys are on the south end of the roof, an interior chimney is on the front slope and another is on the rear. The 6-bay façade has 4-panel wood doors in the second and fifth bays, and their transoms have been infilled with wooden panels. Openings throughout the house are segmental arched and topped by radiating voussoirs, and windows have plain lug sills. The openings in the north half of the house have a single row of stretchers forming the voussoirs while the southern openings have voussoirs formed by a double row of headers. The windows are replacement 6/6 double-hung vinyl sash. The gallery spanning the façade is a later addition and has a concrete deck and plain box columns supporting a shed roof. The gallery is not shown on the 1929 Sanborn Insurance map, which is the last available Sanborn map. The map shows that there had been an open L-shaped rear gallery that connected the house to a brick outbuilding, but it has been enclosed, so this outbuilding, which is very difficult to see, is not being listed separately.

a. Garage; Contributing

The 1-story, 1-car, front-gabled garage is built of concrete blocks. A paneled wood overhead door opens onto the alley. The garage appears to be more than 50 years old.

114. 719 North Benton Avenue; Federal/Folk Victorian portico; circa 1891; Contributing (Photo 18, 2nd from right)

This 1½-story, side-gabled, brick Federal style house displays a Folk Victorian portico. The coursed rock-faced stone foundation is pierced by 2-light basement windows topped by brick radiating voussoirs. The walls are in a 7-course common bond and the roof is trimmed with a denticulated brick entablature. A wide shed dormer with 2 pairs of 2/2 double-hung wood windows and asphalt-shingled walls has been added to the front slope of the roof and a brick chimney straddles the ridge. At the north end of the 3-bay façade is a ½-glazed paneled wood door with a single-light transom and a 4-light, paneled wood storm door. The door opens onto a 1-bay portico with painted brick foundation piers, wooden stairway and deck, plain balustrade and turned posts supporting a mansard roof. To the south are two 2/2 double-hung wood windows set in segmental-

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arched openings topped by voussoirs formed by a double row of headers and the openings have plain lug sills. The south elevation has two 2/2 double-hung wood windows on the first floor and another in the upper half story, while the north elevation has one on each level. A 1-story brick wing extends from the north end of the rear elevation.

a. Garage; Contributing

The 1-story, 1-car, front-gabled frame garage is finished with cement asbestos shingles. Opening onto the alley is a paneled wood overhead door on the west façade, and on the south elevation is a 4-light wood window. The garage appears to be more than 50 years old.

115. 720 North Benton Avenue; Federal; circa 1870; Contributing (Photo 19, right)

The north half of this 1½-story, brick, side-gabled Federal house was built before the south half. The building is shown as a duplex on the 1909-1929 Sanborn Insurance maps, but it now serves as a single-family residence. The brick walls are in a 7-course common bond and the roof is trimmed with a denticulated brick entablature with returns. Two interior end brick chimneys are at the south end of the roof, and a large shed dormer with four 2/2 double-hung vinyl windows and asbestos cement-shingled walls is on the front slope. Six-panel metal doors are in the second and fifth bays of the 6-bay façade, and the doors are topped by 4-light transoms and framed by paneled and louvered wooden blinds. The other bays have 2/2 double-hung vinyl windows with plain lug sills. The radiating voussoirs over the segmental-arched openings are a single row of stretchers on the north half of the building and a double row of headers on the south.

a. Outbuilding; circa 1870; Contributing

To the northeast of the house, connected by an open breezeway, is a 1-story, brick smokehouse or summer kitchen. The walls are in a 5-course common bond and the roof is gabled. In the southern wall is a segmental arched opening filled with iron bars, and there are no openings on the east elevation. This outbuilding appears to be contemporary with the house.

116. 723 North Benton Avenue; Folk Victorian; circa 1891; Contributing (Photo 18, right)

Built circa 1891, this 1½-story, brick Folk Victorian cottage has a steeply pitched hip roof with cross gables. A chimney straddles the ridge and an interior chimney and gabled dormer are on the east slope of the south gabled wing. The tympanum of the pedimented dormer has a central bullseye molding flanked by incised foliated designs. The 1/1 double-hung wood window has fluted pilasters with plinth blocks and sandwich brackets, and above the window are applied globular ornaments. The coursed, rock-faced stone foundation is pierced by 2-light windows set in segmental-arched openings with radiating voussoirs. Openings throughout are segmental arched and have radiating voussoirs formed by a double row of headers. The brick walls are in a running bond on the façade and a 5-course common bond on the other elevations. In the southern bay of the 2-bay façade is a ½-glazed paneled Queen Anne door with small colored lights along the perimeter of the glazing and there is a single-light transom. The 1-bay portico has a concrete deck and stairway, turned wood posts, corner brackets with quatrafoil and trefoil piercings, and a mansard roof. A pair of 1/1 double-hung wood windows with louvered wooden blinds is in the northern bay, and in the upper half story is a single 1/1 double-hung wood window. On the east elevation of the south gabled wing is a 1/1 double-hung wood window.

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117. 728 North Benton Avenue; Federal; circa 1901; Contributing (Photo 19, center)

This 1½-story, L-shaped Federal house has a brick foundation and walls in a 7-course common bond, a brick water table and a side-gabled asphalt roof trimmed with a denticulated entablature with returns. Two shed dormers with paired 6/6 double-hung vinyl windows are on the front slope of the roof, and at each end is a chimney straddling the ridge. In the center 2 bays of the 4-bay façade are Italianate style doors with 4 raised panels (the upper 2 panels are round-arched), above which are 2-light transoms. Openings throughout are segmental arched and topped by radiating voussoirs formed by a double row of headers, and each has a plain lug sill. The 2-bay portico has a concrete stair and deck, wrought iron railing and posts, and a hip roof. In the outer bays of the façade are 9/9 double-hung vinyl windows. On the north elevation are two 9/9 double-hung vinyl windows on the first floor and 2 small 6/6 double-hung vinyl windows in the upper half story. A brick ell extends from the south half of the rear elevation.

118. 729 North Benton Avenue; Folk Victorian; 1890; Noncontributing

Situated on a corner lot, this 1-story, Folk Victorian house was originally cruciform-shaped, but an addition has been built across the façade and east end of the south elevation. The yard plaque states that a porch originally wrapped around the front and both side elevations and has been enclosed; however, the 1917 and 1929 Sanborn Insurance maps show that the porch during that period was only at the northeast corner. It is unknown when the addition was built. The east and north gable ends are clad with vinyl shingles and the northern gable end is pedimented. A tall chimney pierces the rear slope of the asphalt roof. The foundation is poured concrete, except that of the addition is concrete block, and the walls are finished with vinyl siding. The façade features an ornate ½-glazed (etched glass with anthemion) wood door on the east wall of the north gabled wing and on the front-gabled wing is a bay window with three 1/1 double-hung vinyl windows and a single window is in a canted corner at the southeast corner. The 1917 Sanborn map shows that the front wall of the house originally had a bay window, and it was apparently replicated when the addition was built. The gallery, which extends from the doorway to the northeast corner of the addition, has a wood deck, turned posts and balustrade with turned balusters and a nearly flat roof. The house is noncontributing due to the addition on the façade.

a. Garage; 2003; Noncontributing

Built in 2003, this 1½-story, 3-car frame garage has a concrete foundation, vinyl-clad walls, and a steeply-pitched, front-gabled roof. On the north façade are 2 glazed and paneled metal overhead doors and in the upper half story are 2 pairs of 4/4 vinyl windows.

119. 734 North Benton Ave.; Federal/Colonial Revival gallery; circa 1871; Contributing (Photo 19, left)

Built circa 1871, this 1½-story, brick, side-gabled Federal cottage has a coursed rock-faced stone foundation and the walls on the façade are in a running bond while those on the side elevations are in a 7-course common bond. The roof is trimmed with a denticulated entablature with returns and on the front slope is a shed dormer with vinyl-clad walls and two 1/1 double-hung vinyl windows. An exterior end chimney is on the north elevation and an interior end chimney is on the east end of the rear ell. Openings are segmental arched and have radiating voussoirs. In the center bay of the 3-bay façade is a paneled metal door topped by a transom and in the outer bays are 1/1 double-hung vinyl windows. The full-width gallery has a concrete deck, Doric columns and a hip roof. The

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1909, 1917, and 1929 Sanborn Insurance maps show the house during that period had a central 1-bay portico; it is unknown when the current gallery was added, but it may be historic.

120. 800 North Benton Avenue; Adam Heckman; Folk Victorian; 1892; Contributing (Photo 20, right)

This 1½-story, brick, cruciform-shaped Folk Victorian house has a coursed rock-faced stone foundation, brick walls in a running bond and a high cross-gabled roof that is trimmed with a brick entablature with denticulated cornice, dogtooth architrave and returns. A brick chimney straddles the ridge of the front-gabled roof and there are several gabled dormers with lapped siding and 2/2 double-hung wood windows trimmed with plain trim having plain corner blocks. In the north end of the 3-bay façade is a ½-glazed paneled wood door with transom and in the other bays are 1/1 double-hung wood windows. Openings are segmental arched, with radiating voussoirs formed by double rows of headers, and they have plain lug sills. The ¾-width gallery has brick foundation piers in-filled with framed lattice panels, a wooden deck and stairway, plain balustrade, turned posts with corner brackets, a spindled frieze and shed roof. A gablet is on the north end of the porch's roof, aligned with the door, and it is adorned with a sunburst ornament. In the porch's entrance bay, the frieze is an arched wood panel with drop pendant and sunburst ornamentation. In the upper half story is a pair of 1/1 double-hung wood windows separated by a mullion with plinth blocks, and the upper block has a globular ornament. On the west walls of the north and south gabled wings is a 1/1 wood window.

a. Garage; 1987; Noncontributing

At the southeast corner of the lot is a 1-story, 2-car frame garage that opens onto Franklin Street. It has vinyl-clad walls, a low front-gabled roof, and 2 paneled metal overhead doors.

121. 801 North Benton Avenue; Colonial Revival; circa 1900; Contributing

Located on a corner lot, this 2½-story frame Colonial Revival house has a concrete foundation, narrow beaded weatherboard siding and a hip roof with wide overhanging eaves. The walls are trimmed with a wide wooden water table, corner boards and a raking cornice. On the roof's front slope is a hipped dormer with 1/1 double-hung wood window and asphalt-shingled walls. In the northern bay of the 2-bay façade is a pair of metal 6-panel doors topped by blind transoms with raised panels, and to the south is an 8/8 double-hung wood window topped by a raised panel. On the second floor are two 1/1 double-hung wood windows. The 1/1 windows appear to be original, while the multi-light sash are replacements. Spanning the façade is a 1-story gallery with wood deck and stairway, plain wood balustrade, Doric columns and a hip roof. On the east end of the first floor of the south elevation is a box bay with hip roof and paired 6/6 double-hung wood windows. To the west is a 6/6 wood window and in the second floor are two 1/1 double-hung wood windows. The house is T-shaped, with a 1-story ell centered on the rear elevation.

122. 807 North Benton Avenue; Federal/Folk Victorian porch; circa 1900; Noncontributing (Photo 21, far left)

Resting on a coursed, rock-faced stone foundation, this 1½-story, brick house has a side-gabled asphalt roof trimmed with a brick denticulated entablature with returns. There are 2 interior end chimneys at each end of the roof and on the front slope is a nearly full-width shed dormer with vinyl-clad walls and a central 1/1 double-hung vinyl window flanked by paired 1/1 windows. The 5-bay façade has a central segmental-arched opening filled with paired replacement doors having

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leaded glass fanlights in the upper portion, and the sidelights are also leaded glass. Above each door and sidelight is a single-light transom. The openings are segmental arched and have plain lug sills and radiating voussoirs formed by a double row of headers, and the area above each window and transom is incised with a foliated pattern. In the outer bays are 1/1 double-hung vinyl windows. The doors open onto a 3-bay gallery with concrete foundation and stairway, wooden deck, balustrade with turned balusters, turned wood posts and a shed roof. The house is noncontributing due to the huge shed dormer on the front slope; the replacement doors, sidelights and windows; and the porch posts and balustrade, which appear to be replacements.

a. Garage; 2011; Noncontributing

Built in 2011, the 1-story, 2-car frame garage has a scored concrete foundation, vinyl-clad walls and a hip roof. A paneled-and-glazed overhead door is on the south façade.

123. 810 N. Benton Avenue; Adam Heckman; Colonial Revival; 1892; Contributing (Photo 20, center)

Built in 1892, this 1½-story, T-shaped brick Colonial Revival house has a high cross-gabled roof and a coursed rock-faced stone foundation. The front wall is in a running bond, but the other walls are in a 5-course common bond. The eaves are trimmed with a brick entablature with a dog tooth architrave, denticulated cornice, and returns. A brick chimney with corbelled cap straddles the ridge of the front gable and a shouldered exterior end chimney is on the west end of the south elevation. A hipped dormer with vinyl-clad walls and 4/4 double-hung vinyl window is on the north slope of the front-gabled wing and a skylight is on the south. The north end of the 3-bay façade has a ½-glazed, single-panel wood door topped by a segmental-arched, single-light transom. The door has 4 small leaded glass lights over 2 large leaded glass lights. To the right are two 2/2 double-hung, segmental-arched wood windows with lug sills. In the upper half story is a segmental-arched 2/2 double-hung wood window, and like the other openings it is topped by radiating voussoirs. A 1-story gallery spans the façade and has a scored concrete foundation, concrete deck, plain wood balustrade, and Doric columns supporting a hip roof. The gallery was added between 1909 and 1917 (previously a 1-bay portico was at the entrance). On the west wall of the north wing is a 2/2 double-hung wood window.

a. Garage; 1984; Noncontributing

The 1-story, frame front-gabled garage has a concrete foundation and vinyl-clad walls. On the north façade is a paneled metal overhead door and a metal man door protected by a gabled hood.

124. 815 North Benton Avenue; Folk Victorian; circa 1900; Contributing (Photo 21, 3rd from right)

This 1½-story, brick, gable-front-and-wing form Folk Victorian house rests on a coursed rock-faced stone foundation. The brick walls are in a running bond on the façade and a 5-course common bond on the other elevations. The roof is trimmed with a denticulated brick cornice with returns and there are two chimneys. An interior end brick chimney and an interior chimney are on the west slope of the side-gabled wing. The front slope has a pedimented, gabled dormer with a 1/1 double-hung wood window and walls clad with asphalt roofing shingles. The tympanum is decorated with a triangular panel with incised foliated design. Two matching dormers are on the south slope of the front-gabled wing. The 4-bay façade has two 1/1 double-hung wood windows in the front-gabled wing and an entrance and another window in the side-gabled wing. The ½-glazed paneled wood door is topped by a single-light transom, and a matching door is in the north wall of the front-

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gabled wing. These doors open onto a 1-bay portico that has a wooden deck and stairway, balustrade with turned balusters, turned post and half post with corner brackets, a ball-and-rod spindled frieze, and a mansard roof. In the upper half story is a 1/1 double-hung wood window, and openings are segmental arched with radiating voussoirs and lug sills.

a. Garage; Contributing

At the rear of the lot is a 1-story, frame 1-car garage with low side-gabled roof. The walls are finished with lapped weatherboard siding. On the north end of the west façade is a paneled-and-glazed wood overhead door. The garage appears to be more than 50 years old.

125. 818 North Benton Avenue; Folk Victorian; circa 1898; Contributing (Photo 20, left)

Situated on a small lot, this 1½-story, cross-gabled frame cottage's walls are clad in vinyl siding, which obscures the foundation. The house was originally T-shaped, but a garage was attached to it between 1909 and 1917, giving it an irregular plan. Brick chimneys straddle the ridges of the front and rear gabled wings. The façade has a central front-gabled wing with paired 1/1 double-hung wood windows, and the gable end is finished with fish scale shingles and decorated with a jigsawn gable ornament. In each of the side-gabled wings is a ½-glazed wood door with 2 raised panels and 2-light transoms, and there are 8-light, paneled wood storm doors. The doors open onto 1-bay porticos, each with a concrete deck, plain post, vinyl balustrade and shed roof. The southern portico also has corner brackets. The front-gabled wing's north wall has another door that opens onto the portico and to its west is a 2/2 double-hung wood window, while the south wall has a single 2/2 wood window. The south wall of the south gabled wing has a 2/2 wood window on the first floor and a single-light window on the second. Extending from the southeast corner of the house is a 1-story, 1-car garage with shed roof and hinged wood doors.

126. 819 North Benton Avenue; Bungalow; 1935; Contributing (Photo 21, 2nd from right)

This 1½-story, front-gabled brick bungalow rests on a scored concrete foundation. A soldier course of bricks forms a water table and the brick walls are in a running bond. An interior brick chimney is on the north slope of the roof. The façade is dominated by a nearly full-width, 1-story gallery that has a wooden stairway and deck, plain wood balustrade, brick piers and pedestals that extend to the ground to form foundation piers that are in-filled with framed wood lattice panels, and a hip roof. In the center bay of the 3-bay façade is a Craftsman-style wood door with 6 lights over 2 vertical panels, and to each side is a 6/1 double-hung wood window. In the upper half story is a pair of 6/1 double-hung wood windows, and all openings have flat jack arches and cast stone lug sills. The south elevation has three 6/1 double-hung wood windows (the central one is smaller than the other 2). On the north elevation is a single window at the east end and 2 pairs of windows, with the pair at the western end smaller than the others.

a. Garage; Contributing

The 2-story, side-gabled garage has an interior end brick chimney centrally located on the west slope of the roof. The north half of the first floor is clad in asphalt Bricktex siding while the south half is brick, and the second floor is finished with asbestos cement shingles. On the west façade is a bead board garage door and a fiberglass garage door, and on the second floor are two 1/1 windows. On the first floor of the north elevation is a 2/2 wood window and on the second

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floor are two 1/1 windows. A shed-roof carport has been added to the north elevation. The garage is more than 50 years old.

127. 823 North Benton Avenue; Queen Anne; circa 1898; Contributing (Photo 21, right)

Prominently situated on a tree-shaded corner lot, this grand 2½-story brick Queen Anne house has a pyramidal asphalt roof with intersecting cross gables that have cornice returns and the gable ends are clad with wood shingles. The stack of an interior end brick chimney is partially exposed in the northern gable end and on the rear slope is another interior end chimney. The house has a high coursed rock-faced stone foundation and the brick walls are in a running bond. In the north bay of the 2-bay façade is a round-arched opening topped by radiating voussoirs with a projecting cap, and the opening has a raised-panel reveal and a wide 4-panel wood door with a round-arched, single-light transom and single-light sidelights with paneled skirts. The door and sidelights are framed by narrow fluted pilasters and the door opens onto a stone closed-string stairway. To the south is a basket-handle arched opening with paired round-arched 1/1 double-hung wood windows separated by a turned mullion, and the opening is topped by radiating voussoirs with a projecting molded cap. On the second floor is a matching window opening in the southern bay, and to the north is a round-arched 1/1 double-hung wood window. A pair of 1/1 wood windows is in the gable end. On the east wall of the northern projecting wing is a 1/1 double-hung wood window on each floor, and they are set within segmental-arched openings. The north elevation faces onto Morgan Street and has 2 stepped stained glass windows at the eastern end. A 1/1 double-hung wood window and stained glass window are on the first floor of the north elevation of the north gabled wing and on the second floor is a glazed wood door with 8-light wood storm door and stained glass transom, and a 1/1 window. The door opens onto a 1-bay balcony with wooden deck supported by iron brackets and there is a decorative metal railing. In the upper half story are two 1/1 double-hung wood windows separated by the chimney stack. In the westernmost bay of the north elevation is a 2/2 double-hung wood window on each level.

a. Shed; 2011; Noncontributing

The front-gabled, board-and-batten shed was built in 2011. The gable end is clad with shingles, and there are paired sliding glazed doors. On the north elevation is a 6-light wood window.

128. 910 North Benton Avenue; Cross Gabled; circa 1907; Noncontributing

This 1½-story, frame, cross-gabled, cruciform-shaped house has a coursed rock-faced stone foundation and vinyl-clad walls. A ½-glazed door with covered transom is in the west wall of the southern gabled wing and the porch has a concrete block foundation, wood deck, plain wood posts, vinyl lattice railing and shed roof. The eastern half of the porch has been extended to the south. To the north, in the front gabled wing, is a pair of 1/1 double-hung vinyl windows, and in the northern bay is a window opening that is covered with vinyl shutters. In the upper half story is a 1/1 double-hung vinyl window. The house is noncontributing due to the alterations.

a. Garage; Contributing

At the rear of the lot is a 1-story, 2-car, front-gabled garage built of concrete blocks. The gable end is clad with asphalt shingles and the eaves have exposed rafter tails. On the east façade are 2 paneled wood overhead doors. The garage appears to be more than 50 years old.

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129. 912 North Benton Avenue; Side Gabled; circa 1865; Noncontributing

According to a neighbor, the original portion of this house is log, but a second story and vinyl siding have been added. The foundation appears to be brick and the low-pitched, side-gabled roof is asphalt. The 3-bay façade has a central paneled wood door that has a fanlight near the top, and to each side is a vinyl 1/1 double-hung window. The door opens onto a 1-story, full-width gallery with wood deck, plain balustrade, plain posts resting on pedestals, and a steep shed roof. In the upper story is a single 1/1 window. The house is noncontributing due to alterations.

130. 915 North Benton Avenue; Federal; circa 1855; Contributing

This 1-story, side-gabled Federal cottage has a low rock-faced stone foundation that has been painted and the brick walls are in a 5-course common bond. The low side-gabled asphalt roof is trimmed with a denticulated brick entablature with returns. Originally L-shaped, the house is now rectangular due to an addition at the south end of the rear elevation. The openings are segmental-arched and have radiating voussoirs and plain lug sills. The 4-bay façade has a ½-glazed, 3-panel wood door in the second bay from the north. Topped by a single-light transom, the door opens onto a 1-bay stoop with concrete deck and metal handrail. The other bays have replacement 1/1 double-hung vinyl windows. There are two 1/1 double-hung vinyl windows on the north elevation and one on the south.

131. 916 North Benton Avenue; Folk Victorian; circa 1885; Contributing (Photo 22, right)

Originally a duplex, this 1½-story, side-gabled Folk Victorian building has been converted into a single-family dwelling. It has a coursed, rock-faced stone foundation and brick walls in a 5-course common bond. The medium-pitched, side-gabled roof is trimmed with a denticulated brick entablature with returns and 2 interior end chimneys are at each end. On the front slope are 2 ornate pedimented gabled dormers, and the tympanum of each is incised and has a circular applied molding. The 2/2 segmental-arched, double-hung wood windows are framed by fluted pilasters with plinth blocks, a bullseye block in the center, and capital with pyramidal ornament. In the center 2 bays of the 6-bay façade are 4-panel wood doors with 2-light transoms, and the openings throughout are segmental-arched and topped by radiating voussoirs formed by a double row of headers. The area above the transom is incised with a foliated design and has an applied circular molding in the center. The 2-bay portico has brick foundation piers in-filled with framed lattice panels, a wood stairway and deck, balustrade with turned balusters, turned posts with large brackets along the top, a frieze with plain spindles and corner brackets pierced with trefoils and quatrafoils, and a low hip roof. In the outer bays are 2/2 double-hung wood windows with plain lug sills, and the area above the windows is incised. The north and south elevations each have three 2/2 double-hung wood windows on the first floor and one in the upper level.

a. Garage; 1993; Noncontributing

At the rear of the lot is a 1-story, front-gabled, frame, 2-car garage that was built in 1993. It has vinyl-clad walls and a fiberglass overhead door that opens onto the alley.

132. 918-920 North Benton Avenue; Side Gabled; 1978; Noncontributing (Photo 22, 2nd from right)

Built in 1978, this 2-story, side-gabled frame duplex rests on a concrete foundation and has walls clad with Masonite siding. In the center 2 bays of the 4-bay façade are steel paneled doors that open onto a 1-story, 2-bay portico with concrete deck and wrought iron posts supporting a gable

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roof. In the outer bays are wide 1/1 double-hung aluminum windows and on the second floor are 2 matching windows. There are no openings on the side elevations.

133. 921 North Benton Avenue; Side Gabled; circa 1885; Noncontributing

This 1½-story, side-gabled house's 3-bay open porch was enclosed in 1997, giving the house a T-shaped plan. The foundation is not visible, the façade and south elevation are clad in vinyl siding, and the north elevation has asphalt Bricktex siding. A brick chimney with corbelled cap straddles the ridge of the asphalt roof and an interior end chimney is on the rear ell. The 5-bay façade has 2/2 double-hung wood windows in the outer bays and in the center bays, which are located in the shed-roof porch enclosure, is a recessed door and 2 short 1/1 double-hung vinyl windows. A 1-bay recessed porch is under the enclosure's roof and has a concrete deck and plain wood posts. The house is noncontributing due to the enclosure of the porch.

a. Garage; Contributing

A 1-story, 1-car, front-gabled garage clad with board-and-batten siding is situated at the southwest corner of the lot. The gable roof has exposed rafter tails in the eaves. On the west façade is a pair of vertical board doors that open onto the alley. There are no openings on the south elevation. The garage appears to be more than 50 years old and is contributing.

b. Outbuilding; prior to 1929; Contributing

To the north of the garage is an outbuilding that is clad with wooden shingles and crowned by a gable roof. Only the west wall is visible from the alley, and it has no openings. It appears to be the same outbuilding shown on the 1929 Sanborn Insurance map and is contributing.

134. 923 North Benton Avenue; Federal; 1862; Contributing

Situated on the south end of a large, tree-shaded lot, this 1½-story, side-gabled, painted brick Federal style cottage has a full-width undercut gallery that has a replacement wood deck and posts. The foundation has been parged. Two interior end brick chimneys are located at the south end of the asphalt roof. In the center bay of the 3-bay façade is a replacement 4-panel wood door with a 4-light fanlight in the upper portion, and to each side is a 6/6 double-hung wood window with lug sill. On the south elevation is a single 6/6 double-hung wood window on the first floor and 1 in the upper half story, and on the north elevation are 2 windows on the first floor and 1 in the upper half story. A gabled frame addition spans the rear elevation.

a. Outbuilding; Contributing

Behind the house is a small, 1-story, side-gabled, painted concrete block outbuilding. On the west slope of the roof is an interior brick chimney. Two window openings are on the west elevation and one is on the north, but plain un-paneled shutters obscure the windows. The outbuilding appears to be more than 50 years old.

135. 924 North Benton Avenue; Gable Front; circa 1948; Noncontributing (Photo 22, 3rd from right)

This 1½-story, front-gabled frame house has a concrete foundation that is clad with PermaStone on the front and the walls are finished with vinyl siding. An interior brick chimney is on the northern slope of the roof. The central paneled metal door with a fanlight in the top is flanked by 1/1 double-hung vinyl windows. A ¾-width gallery spans the 3 openings, but the concrete deck is at

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ground level and the door opens directly onto a concrete stairway. The porch has a flat metal roof supported by wrought iron posts. In the upper half story is a 1/1 double-hung vinyl window. This house is noncontributing due to the vinyl siding, replacement windows and altered porch.

136. 1000 North Benton Avenue; Federal/Folk Victorian gallery; circa 1885; Contributing (Photo 22, 4th from right)

Set close to the street, this 1½-story frame cottage has a parged foundation, vinyl-clad walls, and a steeply-pitched, side-gabled roof. On the south end of the rear slope is an interior end brick chimney. The 3-bay façade's central entrance, which is obscured by a wooden screen door with spindlework ornamentation, has a single-light transom. To each side is a 1/1 double-hung wood window and an undercut gallery spans the façade and has brick foundation piers, wood deck and stairway, turned posts and a plain balustrade. On the first floor of the south elevation are two 1/1 double-hung wood windows, a 2-light window and a band of three 1/1 double-hung wood windows. In the upper half story is a 1/1 double-hung wood window. On the north elevation are 2 small windows in the rear wing and a 1/1 double-hung wood window in the upper half story.

a. Garage; Contributing

The 1-story, front-gabled, frame 1-car garage has a concrete foundation and vertical board walls, and on the east façade is a paneled and glazed metal overhead door. Two 6/6 wood windows are on the south elevation and a 1-car carport was added to this elevation in 2013. The garage appears to be more than 50 years old.

137. 1002 North Benton Avenue; Side Gabled; circa 1900; Noncontributing (Photo 22, far left)

This 2½-story, side-gabled frame house is clad with vinyl siding. The first floor of the façade has the entrance in the northern bay and 2/2 double-hung vinyl windows in the southern 2 bays. A decorative lintel with keystone has been added above the door. The 2-bay portico has a concrete deck, vinyl posts and balustrade, and a gable roof. The gable's south slope is much longer than its north slope. The 1909 and 1917 Sanborn Insurance maps show a 1-story, full-width gallery but by 1929 it had been replaced with a 1-bay portico. It is unknown when the porch was enlarged into a 2-bay portico, but the roof has a modern appearance. Two 2/2 double-hung vinyl windows are on the second floor. The house is noncontributing due to the alterations.

a. Carport; Noncontributing Structure

In the rear yard is a 2-car, front-gabled carport supported by plain wood posts. It is not historic.

138. 1003 North Benton Avenue; Federal; circa 1865; Contributing

Set close to the street, this 1½-story, side-gabled, painted brick cottage has a parged foundation. The frame rear 1-story gabled ell, which appears to be a historic addition, gives the house an L-shape. There are 2 interior end brick chimneys on the north end of the steeply-pitched roof and on the front slope is a gabled dormer with 1/1 double-hung vinyl window. The 3-bay façade has a central 4-panel wood door with 4-light wood storm door, and to each side is a 1/1 double-hung vinyl window. The door opens onto a full-width undercut gallery with wood deck, plain wood posts and a plain balustrade. A window opening is on both levels of the south elevation.

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a. Outbuilding; Contributing

Directly behind the house is a 1-story, front-gabled outbuilding that has a concrete foundation and board-and-batten walls. A 4-panel wood door is on the south end of the east façade, but the remainder of the elevation was not visible from the street. There are no openings on the north elevation and the window opening on the west elevation is boarded. The outbuilding is shown on the 1929 Sanborn Insurance map.

139. 1006 North Benton Avenue; Cross Gabled; circa 1905; Noncontributing

This 2-story, frame, cross-gabled, T-shaped house has a low coursed rock-faced stone foundation and vinyl-clad walls. A corbelled brick chimney straddles the ridge of the front gable. The façade has 3 bays, with 1 opening in each of the 3 gabled wings. In the west wall of the north gabled wing is a ½-glazed, 3-panel wood door topped by a single-light transom and a 1-story portico that has a concrete deck, plain wood posts with cross braces, deck-style railing, and hip roof. In the center bay is a pair of 1/1 double-hung vinyl windows and in the southern bay is 1. On the second floor is a 1/1 double-hung vinyl window in both the front- and south-gabled wings. On the north side of the front gabled wing is a second doorway that matches the one that was previously described, and to its west is a window. There are no openings on the second floor of this wall, but on the north wall of the north wing is a window on each level. A carport is attached to the rear of the house, which is noncontributing due to the alterations.

a. Outbuilding; Contributing

The 1-story, side-gabled frame outbuilding appears to be the one shown on the 1929 Sanborn Insurance map. The openings are obscured from view by the privacy fence.

140. 1009 North Benton Avenue; No style; circa 1890; Noncontributing

This 1½-story, side-gabled brick house has a T-shaped plan, with the base of the T being the northern wing. The 1929 Sanborn Insurance map shows that a 1-story gallery originally spanned the east façade of the southern half of the house, but the porch has been moved to the northern wing. It appears that the roof was raised since the upper wall is clad with vinyl siding. A side-gabled addition with vinyl-clad walls and a 1/1 double-hung vinyl window has been made to the south end of the roof, and a gabled wall dormer with 1/1 double-hung vinyl window is on the north end. The 3-bay façade has two 1/1 double-hung vinyl windows in the south half and a pair of 1/1 double-hung vinyl windows in the north. A paneled metal door is on the north wall of the south half of the house. The door opens onto the gallery, which has a concrete deck and plain wood post supporting a shed roof. The house is noncontributing due to the extensive alterations.

141. 1013 North Benton Avenue; Federal; circa 1900; Contributing

Situated close to the street, this 1-story, painted brick, side-gabled Federal dwelling is L-shaped. A brick ell extends from the north half of the rear elevation and a frame extension that is shown on the 1929 Sanborn map, wraps around its west and south elevations. The low foundation is parged and the medium-pitched, side-gabled roof is trimmed with a denticulated entablature with returns. An interior brick chimney is on the rear slope and another chimney straddles the roof ridge of the frame portion of the rear ell. The openings are segmental arched, with radiating voussoirs formed by a double row of headers. In the center 2 bays of the façade are 4-panel wood doors with 12-light wood storm doors and single-light transoms, but the southern one is boarded. The 2-bay portico

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has a concrete deck, plain wood posts, deck-style railing and hip roof. In the outer bays are 2/2 double-hung wood windows. On the south elevation is a single 2/2 double-hung wood window while on the north elevation there are 3.

a. Garage; Contributing

The 1½-story garage has a concrete foundation, corrugated metal walls, and a gambrel roof. An interior end brick chimney with concrete cap is at the north end of the roof. On the west façade is a pair of vertical board sliding doors. The south elevation has three 6/6 wood windows while in the upper half story is a 4/4 wood window. The only opening on the north elevation is a 4/4 wood window in the upper half story. This building appears to be more than 50 years old.

142. 1014 North Benton Avenue; Gable Front; 1941; Noncontributing

This 1-story, frame Gable Front house has a rock-faced concrete block foundation and vinyl clad walls. The central Craftsman style wood door has 6 small lights over 2 tall vertical panels, and it opens onto a 1-bay portico with concrete deck, reeded columns and a balustrade with turned balusters. The original 4/1 double-hung wood windows have been replaced with 1/1 double-hung vinyl sash. The house is noncontributing due to the vinyl siding and replacement windows.

a. Garage; Noncontributing

At the rear of the lot is a 1-story, front-gabled, frame, 1-car garage. A fiberglass overhead door and a plain unpaneled wood man door are on the south façade. The garage is noncontributing because it has vinyl siding and modern doors.

143. 1022 North Benton Avenue; Federal with Colonial Revival gallery; circa 1895; Contributing

Situated on a large corner lot, this 1½-story, brick Federal house has a 3-bay Colonial Revival gallery. A 1-story brick ell projects from the south end of the rear elevation, giving the house an L-shaped plan. The steeply-pitched, side-gabled roof is trimmed with a denticulated brick entablature with returns and chimneys straddle each end of the ridge. There is another straddle ridge chimney on the rear ell. On the front slope is a large shed dormer with vinyl-clad walls and three 2/2 double-hung wood windows. The foundation is stone and the brick walls are in a 7-course common bond. The 5-bay façade has a central entrance flanked by two 2/2 double-hung wood windows, and the door and windows are set within segmental-arched openings topped by voussoirs formed by a double row of headers. The main transomed door is obscured by a screen door. The 3-bay gallery has a wood deck, Doric columns supporting a low hip roof and a plain balustrade. A handicap ramp with plain balustrade was added to the north end in 2014. The south elevation has two 2/2 double-hung wood windows on the first floor and two 1/1 double-hung wood windows on the upper half story. The first floor openings are segmental arched while the second floor openings are flat topped and have jack arches.

a. Shed; Contributing

At the rear of the lot, near the alley, is a 1-story shed with board-and-batten walls and a low shed roof. The only openings are on the south façade, and they are paired bead board doors. The building appears to be more than 50 years old.

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144. 1102 North Benton Avenue; Colonial Revival; 1902; Contributing (Photo 23, right)

This 2½-story frame Colonial Revival house has a stone foundation, cement asbestos shingled walls, and a hip roof with wide overhanging eaves. The house is L-shaped, with a 2-story hipped wing that extends from the eastern end of the north elevation (this wing is shown on the 1917 Sanborn Insurance map). An interior chimney is on both the south slope of the main roof and on the west slope of the wing. On the front slope of the main roof is a hipped dormer with a 6/6 double-hung wood window and battered walls clad with vinyl siding. In the north end of the 3-bay façade is a 4-panel wood door, with the upper 2 panels being glazed, and the door has full-height, single-light sidelights and a Colonial Revival frontispiece with fluted pilasters and a denticulated entablature. The ¾-width gallery has a concrete deck, box columns and pilasters with molded capitals, and a high hip roof trimmed with a basket-handle arched frieze. In the southern 2 bays are 6/6 double-hung wood windows and in the second floor are 3. The south elevation has four 6/6 double-hung wood windows on each level.

a. Garage; Contributing

At the rear of the lot is a 1-story, side-gabled, 1-car garage. The walls and roof are finished with corrugated metal and on the east façade are a paneled wood overhead door and a 2/2 wood window. The garage appears to more than 50 years old.

145. 1110 North Benton Avenue; Folk Victorian; circa 1900; Contributing (Photo 23, 2nd from right)

Built circa 1900, this gable-front-and-wing form Folk Victorian house has a coursed rock-faced stone foundation and cement asbestos shingle siding. A brick chimney straddles the ridge of the side-gabled wing, and a gabled dormer is on the west slope. The dormer's 1/1 double-hung vinyl window is trimmed with symmetrically molded trim with plinth blocks, bullseye corner blocks and brackets, and in the gable end is an applied bullseye molding flanked by incised foliated designs. Two matching dormers are on the northern slope of the front-gabled wing. In the side-gabled wing of the 3-bay, L-shaped façade is a replacement door with a leaded glass oval opening and a pair of 1/1 double-hung vinyl windows and in the front-gabled wing is another pair. The northern windows are separated by a molded mullion with plinth blocks and a bullseye corner block as the capital, and the peaked lintel has a molded cap and incised foliated design. Above, in the upper half story, is a 1/1 double-hung vinyl window with matching lintel. The entrance and paired windows at the southern end of the façade have plain peaked lintels. A 2-bay gallery spans the side-gabled wing and has a wooden stairway and deck, turned posts with jigsaw corner brackets, and a high hip roof. The walls protected by the gallery are finished with vertical board siding. On the south elevation is a window opening on each level.

146. 1116 North Benton Avenue; Folk Victorian; circa 1900; Contributing (Photo 23, 3rd from right)

This 1½-story, frame, gable-front-and-wing form Folk Victorian house has a partially parged brick foundation and a wide wooden water table. The walls are clad with vinyl siding but the front gable end is finished with wooden shingles and there is an incised horseshoe-shaped gable ornament with scalloped molding and drop pendant. A brick chimney straddles the end of the ridge of the side-gabled roof and hipped dormers with 1/1 windows are on each slope. The 2-bay façade has a 2/2 double-hung wood window and a ½-glazed paneled wood door topped by a single-light transom. Openings throughout have plain trim with molded caps. The door opens onto a 1-bay portico with concrete deck, Stick style railing, turned posts with corner brackets, frieze with turned spindles, and

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a high hip roof. A matching door opens onto the portico from the south wall of the front-gabled wing. In the upper half story of the façade is a Queen Anne style window that has an upper sash with colored lights around the perimeter and the lower sash is a single light. The north elevation has two 2/2 double-hung wood windows on the first floor and in the cross gable end is another Queen Anne style window.

a. Garage; circa 1925; Contributing

Built before 1929, the 1-story, front-gabled, single-car garage is clad with board-and-batten siding. The garage doors on the west façade appear to be hinged board-and-batten doors.

147. 1118 North Benton Avenue; Folk Victorian; circa 1900; Contributing (Photo 23, left)

Situated on an elevated tree-shaded lot, this 1½-story, frame, front-gabled Folk Victorian house has a rock-faced concrete block foundation, walls clad with vinyl siding and a front gable end finished with scalloped wood shingles. A brick chimney straddles the roof ridge and 2 hipped dormers pierce the south slope. The 2-bay façade has a plain, unpaneled wood door and a Chicago style window consisting of a picture window flanked by 1/1 double-hung wood windows. The 1-story, ¾-width gallery has brick foundation piers, wood stairway and deck, balustrade with turned balusters, turned posts and a high hip roof. In the upper half story is a pair of 1/1 double-hung wood windows. On the south elevation is another Chicago style window. The Chicago style windows are likely not original, but were probably added over 50 years ago.

a. Outbuilding; Noncontributing

This 1-story, frame front-gabled outbuilding has wide overhanging eaves and walls clad in vinyl siding. The only openings are on the west façade, which is obscured from view by a privacy fence. Since the building has vinyl-clad walls it is being counted as noncontributing.

148. 1120 North Benton Avenue; Colonial Revival; 1928; Contributing

Situated on an elevated lot, this 1-story, side-gabled, frame Colonial Revival cottage has a concrete foundation, vinyl-clad walls and gable ends finished with hexagonal asphalt shingles. In the center bay of the 3-bay façade is a 12-light storm door, but the main door was not visible. The door opens onto a 1-bay portico with closed string concrete stairway, concrete deck with brick edging, plain wood balustrade, box columns with molded capitals and bases, and a gable roof. In the outer bays are paired 1/1 double-hung wood windows.

a. Garage; circa 1928; Contributing

The 1-story, frame, front-gabled, 1-car garage has a concrete foundation and weatherboard walls. It opens onto the northern alley, but the garage door was open and not visible. A man door is on the west end of the façade. The garage is shown on the 1929 Sanborn Insurance map.

149. 1200 North Benton Avenue; Gable-Front-and-Wing; 1924; Noncontributing

Apparently this 1½-story, frame cross-gabled house was originally a gable-front-and-wing form with a shed-roof gallery, but the gallery has been enclosed. The foundation is brick except under the enclosed porch, where it is concrete block, and the walls are finished with cement asbestos shingles. A brick chimney straddles the ridge of the side-gabled wing. The entrance is in the front-gabled wing, but the door is obscured by a screen door. The 1-bay stoop has a brick stairway,

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foundation clad with Perma-stone, a concrete deck and wrought iron railing. A metal awning covers the stoop. A 2/2 double-hung wood window is in the northernmost bay and a shorter 1/1 double-hung wood window is to its right. In the upper half story, above the entrance, is a small vinyl 4-light window. The house is noncontributing due to the enclosure of the porch.

a. Carport; 1997; Noncontributing Structure

Built in 1997, the 2-car carport has a gable roof supported by plain wood posts.

Clark Street

150. 512 Clark Street; Adams Motor Service; One-Part Commercial Block; 1963; Contributing

Built in 1963, this 1-story concrete block commercial building has a poured concrete foundation. The concrete blocks on the upper wall of the façade are ornamented with a diamond pattern, and the sloped roof is obscured by a parapet. The 4-bay façade features, from left to right, a large metal overhead door with 9 lights; a 4-light display window that appears to be a replacement; a replacement 6-panel steel man door; and a 12-light steel industrial window. Fixed vinyl shutters have been attached to each side of the windows of the façade. Three multi-light industrial steel windows are on the west elevation, while there are 7 on the east.

151. 552 Clark Street; Henry Kister; Colonial Revival; 1909; Contributing (Photo 24, far right)

This 2½-story brick Colonial Revival style house has a coursed rock-faced stone foundation and a hipped roof with wide overhanging boxed eaves. Two interior end brick chimneys with corbelled caps are on the west slope of the roof and one is on the east, and on the front slope is a small hipped dormer with vinyl-clad walls and a 2-light sliding window. In 1996 a 2-story addition was made to the northwest corner of the house, giving it an L-shaped plan. Openings throughout the house are segmental-arched and have radiating voussoirs and cast stone lug sills. A ½-glazed paneled wood door with a single-light transom is in the second bay from the west on the first floor of the façade. In the other 3 bays are 1/1 double-hung wood windows, and on the second floor are 4. The ¾-width, 1-story gallery has a wooden stairway and deck, plain wood balustrade and Doric columns supporting a high hip roof. On the first floor of the west elevation are three 1/1 double-hung wood windows in the historic portion of the house and in the addition is a polygonal bay with paired glazed doors topped by a single-light transom and flanked by 1/1 windows. The door opens onto a deck that extends onto 562 Clark Street. Between the floors is a large 1/1 double-hung wood stair window, on the second floor are two 1/1 wood windows and in the polygonal bay of the addition is a pair of 1/1 windows flanked by single 1/1 windows.

a. Garage; Noncontributing

The 1-story, frame, 3-car, side-gabled garage straddles the lot lines of 552 and 562 Clark Street. It has a concrete foundation, vinyl-clad walls, and asphalt roof. On the north façade are 2 paneled and glazed overhead doors. The garage is modern.

152. 562 Clark Street; Vacant Lot

This 50'x174' elevated lot is associated with the neighboring property at 552 Clark Street. A deck extends from the west elevation of the house at 552 Clark Street onto this lot and wraps around an

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above-ground pool, which is hidden from view by a tall hedge on its south side and a painted wood privacy fence along the west and rear lot lines. A row of what appear to be mature red bud trees is along the south side of the hedges. A 1½-story, frame house with wraparound gallery was historically on this lot but has been demolished, so the site is not contributing.

153. 564 Clark Street; Queen Anne Free Classic; circa 1900; Contributing (Photo 24, center)

Built circa 1900, this 1½-story, brick Queen Anne Free Classic house has a coursed rock-faced stone foundation, brick walls in a running bond on the façade and a 5-course common bond on the other elevations, and a high wood-shingled hip roof with intersecting cross gables. A brick chimney straddles the ridge and a pedimented gabled dormer is on the south slope of the west gabled wing. The dormer has wood shingled walls and a 2/2 double-hung wood window flanked by pilasters resting on plinth blocks and topped by brackets. Below the pediment are roundels and in the tympanum is a bullseye molding flanked by foliated incising. In the east bay of the façade is a polygonal bay with mansard roof and three 1/1 double-hung vinyl windows topped by radiating voussoirs. Above is another window, and it and the ones in the polygonal bay are set within segmental-arched openings while the other openings are flat arched. In the west bay is a ½-glazed, paneled wood door that opens onto a wraparound gallery with stone foundation piers in-filled with wood lattice panels, wooden deck, Doric columns and shed roof. The lower half of the balustrade has a wide wooden band topped by a molding that in turn is topped by plain square balusters. A second doorway opens onto the gallery from the south wall of the west gabled wing.

a. Garage; Contributing

At the northwest corner of the lot is a 1-story, frame outbuilding resting on a high scored concrete foundation and crowned by a wood-shingled, clipped gable roof. It is shown on the 1917 Sanborn map. It has been clad with vinyl siding and on its east elevation is a board-and-batten man door. On the side elevations are two 1/1 double-hung vinyl windows and another is on its west façade. The scored concrete garage with shed roof was added to the south elevation prior to 1929. On its west façade is a pair of hinged wood doors with vertical board panels.

154. 604 Clark Street; 2-story hipped apartment building; circa 1965; Noncontributing (Photo 24, left)

Located on a corner lot, this 2-story apartment building has a low crimped metal roof with wide overhanging eaves and variegated brick walls. In the center bay of the 5-bay façade is a 2-story, round-arched opening with a plain unpaneled door with single-light sidelights, and the area above is glazed. A concrete deck spans the facade and it is edged with a low brick railing. To each side of the door is a pair of 6/6 double-hung vinyl windows and in each outer bay is a small 6/6 double-hung vinyl window on the first floor. On the second floor, to each side of the central 2-story entrance bay is a pair of sliding glass doors that open onto single-bay balconies that have metal railings. In the outer bays of this level are 6/6 double-hung vinyl windows.

155. 610 Clark Street; Italianate influence; circa 1875; Contributing

Originally a single-family dwelling, this 2-story brick house now holds 5 apartments. The walls are in a 7-course common bond and the hipped roof has an interior chimney on the rear slope. The 4-bay façade is L-shaped, with the eastern bay projecting. In the western 3 bays of the first floor are two 1/1 double-hung wood windows and a replacement paneled metal door with a fanlight. Above is a segmental-arched, 3-light transom, and the sidelights have been covered. The openings have

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what appear to be wood lug sills and radiating voussoirs. In the easternmost bay is a 1-story polygonal bay with flat roof trimmed with a paneled frieze and brackets with drop pendants, and three 1/1 double-hung wood windows are in this bay. On the second floor are two 1/1 double-hung wood windows, a short 1/1 wood window and in the projecting bay is a pair of short 1/1 wood windows. The 3 western windows are in segmental-arched openings but the eastern pair is in a flat-topped opening. It appears that the opening above the entrance likely held a door, as the window is shorter and has a brick sill rather than a wood sill like the other windows (except the western pair). Although the 1-bay portico at the entrance is presently 2 stories, physical evidence indicates that it was originally 2-tiered. It has a single 2-story wood post and concrete deck at ground level.

156. 618 Clark Street; Colonial Revival; 1907; Contributing

This 2½-story, frame Colonial Revival style American Foursquare rests on a coursed rock-faced stone foundation and the walls are finished with narrow beaded weatherboard siding trimmed with a wooden water table and corner boards. The medium-pitched asphalt hip roof has wide overhanging eaves trimmed with an entablature, and a brick chimney straddles the roof ridge. On the front slope is a hipped dormer with weatherboard walls and a 1/1 double-hung wood window. In the western bay of the 2-bay façade is a replacement door with oval light having metal comes and a single-light transom. In the eastern bay is a 1/1 double-hung wood window, and the openings have plain trim with molded caps. The 1-story, ¾-width gallery has stone foundation piers, a concrete stairway and deck, metal balustrade, Doric columns and a hip roof. In the upper story are two 1/1 wood windows, and the windows on the façade have fixed louvered vinyl shutters. On the east elevation are four 1/1 double-hung wood windows on each floor.

157. 622 Clark Street; Federal; circa 1866; Contributing

Built circa 1866, this 1½-story, side-gabled Federal cottage rests on a parged foundation and its brick walls are in a 7-course common bond. The 1909 and 1917 Sanborn Insurance maps show that an L-shaped porch across the rear elevation had connected the house to a brick outbuilding; however, by 1929 the brick outbuilding had been removed and the porch had been enclosed and extended slightly to the west, giving the house its L-shaped plan. A shed dormer has been added to the front slope of the roof, and it has two 1/1 double-hung vinyl windows and vinyl-clad walls. The 3-bay façade has a central ½-glazed wood door topped by a 2-light transom, and to each side is a 1/1 double-hung wood window. Openings throughout the house are segmental arched, with radiating voussoirs and stone lug sills. The full-width gallery has a wood deck, box columns and pilasters with molded capitals and tall bases, and a shed roof. Each side elevation has two 1/1 double-hung wood windows on the first floor and another in the upper half story. The frame addition is clad with vinyl siding, and on its south elevation is a 1/1 double-hung vinyl window.

158. 626 Clark Street; Colonial Revival influence; circa 1864; Contributing

This house was originally a Federal 3-bay, side-gabled cottage, but between 1917 and 1929 a 2-bay, front-gabled wing and gallery were added, creating the gable-front-and-wing form. The original section has a parged foundation and brick walls in a 5-course common bond, and the denticulated entablature returns are visible on the east elevation. The addition has a coursed rock-faced stone foundation and brick walls in a running bond. An interior end chimney is on the east end of the rear slope and on the west slope are an interior end chimney and a wall dormer with a shed roof and two 1/1 double-hung wood windows with operable louvered wood shutters. On the front slope of

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the roof is a hipped dormer with paired 1/1 double-hung wood windows while on the east slope of the front-gabled wing is a hipped dormer with a single window. In the center bay of the 5-bay façade is a ½-glazed paneled wood door topped by a transom and in the outer bays are 1/1 double-hung wood windows. Openings throughout are segmental-arched, with radiating voussoirs and stone lug sills. The 3-bay Colonial Revival gallery has a wood deck, Doric columns and shed roof. In the upper half story of the façade is a tripartite window with a 1/1 double-hung wood window flanked by narrow 1/1 windows, and the mullions are reeded and have plinth blocks and capitals of bullseye corner blocks. On the east elevation is a single 1/1 window on each level while on the west elevation there are 2 on the first floor.

a. Garage; Contributing

The 1-story, frame, 2-car garage has a concrete foundation, narrow weatherboard siding and an asphalt hip roof. On the north façade are 2 pairs of hinged bead board garage doors and on the west elevation is a bead board man door and a window opening that has been covered with vinyl louvered shutters. There are no openings on the east elevation. The garage appears to be the same one shown on the 1929 Sanborn Insurance map.

159. 630 Clark Street; Folk Victorian; circa 1890; Contributing

This 1½-story, painted brick Folk Victorian house has a coursed rock-faced stone foundation and a steeply-pitched asphalt hip roof that has intersecting cross gables on the front and both sides. A brick chimney straddles the ridge of the hip and the front gable is trimmed with a raking board and a gable ornament. On the south slope of the west side-gabled wing is a pedimented gabled dormer that has a 2/2 double-hung wood window topped by a keystone with bullseye molding. To each side of the window is an incised pilaster with plinth block, central bullseye molding, and brackets, and in the tympanum is a triangular ornament with incised foliated design. In the center bay of the 3-bay façade is a 4-panel wood door topped by an art glass transom. The 1-bay portico has a wood deck, balustrade with turned balusters, turned posts, a short spindled frieze and a hip roof (the posts, balustrade and frieze appear to be replacements). To the west of the door is a small 1/1 double-hung wood window set above wood in-fill, and all openings are segmental arched, with radiating voussoirs and cast stone lug sills. To the east of the entrance is a polygonal bay with hip roof and three 2/2 double-hung wood windows. In the upper half story is a 2/2 double-hung wood window. On each level of the west elevation is a 2/2 double-hung wood window, while on the east elevation there are 2 on the first floor and 1 in the upper half story.

160. 706 Clark Street; Federal; circa 1868; Contributing (Photos 13, far left & 25, 3rd from left)

This 2½-story, painted brick Federal house has a brick foundation and water table and a side-gabled roof trimmed with a denticulated brick entablature with returns. Two interior end corbelled brick chimneys are at each end of the roof and on the 1-story rear ell are a straddle ridge and an interior end chimney. In the western bay of the 3-bay façade is a ½-glazed paneled wood door with a single-light transom. It opens onto a 1-bay brick stoop protected by a gabled hood supported by brackets, and its ceiling is round-arched. To the east and in the 3 second floor openings are 1/1 double-hung aluminum windows. The windows have jack arches and stone lug sills. The first floor of the east elevation has doors in the center 2 bays that open onto a 1-story, 2-bay portico with turned posts with corner brackets and a shed roof. In the outer bays are 1/1 double-hung aluminum windows. In the center bay of the second floor is a ½-glazed wood door that opens onto the roof of

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the gallery, and the door is flanked by 1/1 double-hung aluminum windows. A 1-story ell with gallery along its east elevation extends from the rear elevation. A 1-story, gabled frame addition projects from the west elevation of the rear ell and a 1-story, gabled, frame 2-car garage has been added to its north end.

161. 710 Clark Street; Queen Anne Free Classic; circa 1900; Contributing (Photo 25, 2nd from left)

This 2½-story brick Queen Anne Free Classic house has a coursed, rock-faced stone foundation and a pyramidal roof with intersecting cross gables and wide overhanging boxed eaves. On the east slope is a tall interior end brick chimney and 2 more are on the rear slope. The pedimented gable ends are clad with imbricated wood shingles creating circular patterns and in each are paired 6/6 double-hung vinyl windows topped by plain lintels with molded caps that create a belt course. The brick walls are in a running bond and the openings on the façade are flat arched with tall jack arches, while those on the side elevations are segmental arched with tall radiating voussoirs. All have cast stone lug sills. In the center bay of the first floor of the 3-bay façade is a ½-glazed paneled wood door with a single-light transom. To the left is a small etched glass window and to the right, in the front-gabled wing, is a wide 2/2 double-hung wood window. Spanning the western 2 bays is a 1-story portico with stone foundation, wooden stairway and deck, plain balustrade and Doric columns supporting a shed roof trimmed with a full entablature. The second floor has a 1/1 double-hung wood window above the portico and a wide 2/2 double-hung wood window in the front-gabled wing, which projects slightly. The side-gabled wings project and have a 1/1 double-hung wood window on each floor of their south elevations. On the west elevation is a large stained glass stair window and in the west side-gabled wing is a 1/1 double-hung wood window on each floor.

a. Garage; 1998; Noncontributing

Built in 1998, the 1-car frame garage has a front-gabled roof topped by a cupola with pyramidal roof and weathervane, and bargeboard trims the gable ends. A paneled metal overhead door is on the east façade and the walls are finished with vertical board siding with scalloped corner boards. Scalloped trim is also around the overhead door and jigsawed floral ornaments are to each side of the door, giving the garage a Tyrolean appearance.

162. 714 Clark Street; Queen Anne Free Classic; circa 1906; Contributing (Photo 25, left)

Resting on a coursed, rock-faced stone foundation, this 2½-story, frame Queen Anne Free Classic house has a hip roof with intersecting cross gables on the front and east side and wide overhanging boxed eaves. The pedimented gable ends are clad with vinyl fish scale shingles and have 2-light sliding windows, and the house's walls are finished with vinyl siding. The upper 2 panels of the 4-panel door are glazed and have metal comes, and the frontispiece is composed of fluted pilasters with molded capitals supporting a denticulated entablature. To the right of the entrance, in the slightly projecting gabled wing, is a wide 1/1 double-hung vinyl window. The door opens onto a 1-story, ¾-width gallery with stone foundation piers in-filled with framed lattice panels, a wooden stairway and deck, balustrade with turned balusters and Doric columns supporting a high hip roof. On the second floor are two 1/1 double-hung vinyl windows. The eastern elevation is highlighted by a 2½-story cutaway gabled bay that has three 1/1 double-hung vinyl windows on each floor and a 2-light sliding window in the upper half story. In the southern bay of both floors of this elevation

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is a 1/1 vinyl window. A 2-tiered gallery is at the northeast corner of the house and it has robust turned posts and balustrades with turned balusters.

a. Garage; Noncontributing

At the back of the lot is a 1-story, 4-car frame garage with hip roof and vinyl-clad walls. The 3 paneled metal overhead doors open onto the rear alley. The 1917 and 1929 Sanborn maps show a large outbuilding in this location spanning the full width of the lot, but it is shown as a 2-story building. It is unknown if this is the same building with the upper floor removed or a different building, but it is noncontributing due to the vinyl siding and replacement overhead doors.

163. 718 Clark Street; Colonial Revival influence; 1910; Noncontributing

Resting on a rock-faced concrete block foundation, this 2-story frame house has vinyl-clad walls and a high hip roof with brick straddle ridge chimney. The 2-bay façade has a ½-glazed, 2-panel wood door in the western bay of both stories and a wide 1/1 double-hung vinyl window in the eastern bay of each level. The 1-story, 1-bay portico has a balcony serving as the roof. It has concrete foundation piers in-filled with framed lattice panels; a wooden stairway and decks; plain wood posts and pilasters; and a plain wood balustrade on each level. Due to the vinyl siding and replacement of the windows and porch details, the house is noncontributing.

a. Garage; Contributing

Opening onto the alley is a 1-story, frame, 1-car, front-gabled garage that is clad with vinyl siding and has a paneled wood overhead door. The garage appears to be more than 50 years old.

164. 730 Clark Street; Dutch Colonial Revival; 1900; Noncontributing

Resting on a parged rock-faced stone foundation, this 1½-story, frame Dutch Colonial Revival house has an unusual design that is apparently original, based on the Sanborn Insurance maps. It has vinyl clad walls and a front-gambrel roof with a 1-story gabled wing extending from the west elevation. A low chimney straddles the ridge of the gable roof at the juncture with the gambrel. The 4-bay façade has an entrance in both the side-gabled wing and in the gambrel-front section. The western door has 4 panels, with the upper 2 panels being glazed, and it is topped by an art glass transom. The door opens onto a 1-bay portico with wood deck and stairway, a box column with molded capital resting on a pedestal and a shed roof. Remnants of the portico's pilasters are attached to the frieze. In the gambrel-front section is a polygonal bay with a flat roof and three 1/1 double-hung vinyl windows, a ½-glazed wood door and a 1/1 vinyl window. The recessed porch at the 2 eastern bays has a wood deck, plain balustrade and box columns resting on pedestals. It is completely enclosed by the railing and is only accessible from the interior of the house. In the upper half story is a pair of 1/1 double-hung vinyl windows. The house is noncontributing due to the vinyl siding and replacement of the windows and porch details.

165. 800 Clark Street; Federal; circa 1890; Noncontributing

This 1½-story, painted brick building has a side-gabled roof. The façade's L-shape, with the western bay set back significantly, gives the western-gabled wing a nearly 2-story height. The roof is trimmed with a denticulated entablature with returns and an interior chimney is on the front slope at the juncture of the 2 wings. On the front slope of the east wing is a gabled dormer with vinyl-clad walls and a 1/1 double-hung vinyl window, and on the western wing is a gabled wall dormer with a

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round-arched opening holding a short 1/1 double-hung vinyl window with the area above in-filled. The entrance on the west wall of the east half of the façade has been enclosed with bricks and the porch shown on the 1917 and 1929 Sanborn Insurance maps has been removed. The openings on the first floor are segmental arched and have cast stone lug sills and radiating voussoirs. In the west wing is a pair of 1/1 double-hung vinyl windows and to the east are two 1/1 vinyl windows. The first floor of the east elevation has a 1/1 vinyl window, a polygonal bay with three 1/1 vinyl windows and a mansard roof, and in the upper half story is a 1/1 vinyl window. In the historic rear ell is a 6/6 double-hung wood window and the ell's gallery has a brick knee wall railing, plain wood posts and a shed roof. An addition extends from the north end of the rear ell. The building is noncontributing due to the alterations.

166. 806-808 Clark Street; Colonial Revival; 1913; Contributing

Built in 1913, this 1½-story, frame front-gabled Colonial Revival style duplex has a rock-faced concrete block foundation and narrow weatherboard walls trimmed with beaded corner boards and a wooden water table. The gable end is clad with scalloped wood shingles and the asphalt roof, which has wide overhanging eaves, is trimmed with a cornice that has returns. On each side slope is a hipped dormer with 1/1 double-hung wood window and walls clad with scalloped wood shingles. In the center 2 bays of the 4-bay façade are 3-panel, ½-glazed wood doors topped by single-light transoms. (The doors have a single light over a horizontal panel that is set above 2 vertical panels.) The wall between the doors is paneled and in the outer bays are wide 1/1 double-hung wood windows. The ¾-width gallery has rock-faced concrete block foundation piers, a wood stairway and deck, plain balustrade, and Doric columns supporting a high hip roof trimmed with a full entablature. In the upper half story is a band of four 1/1 double-hung wood windows. Each side elevation has four 1/1 double-hung wood windows.

a. Carport/Garage; Contributing

The 2-car, frame carport/garage is enclosed on all sides but the north. It has a low shed roof clad with asphalt shingles, weatherboard walls and a concrete foundation. This appears to be the same carport shown on the 1929 Sanborn Insurance map.

167. 810 Clark Street; Colonial Revival; circa 1913; Contributing

Resting on a rock-faced concrete block foundation, this 1½-story, frame front-gabled Colonial Revival house is clad in vinyl siding. A brick chimney straddles the ridge of the roof, which has cornice returns, and on each side slope is a hipped dormer with vinyl-clad walls and a 1/1 window. In the center bay of the 3-bay façade is a paneled wood door and in the outer bays are 1/1 double-hung vinyl windows. The ¾-width gallery has rock-faced concrete block foundation piers in-filled with lattice panels, a wood stairway and deck, plain balustrade, and Doric columns supporting a high hip roof trimmed with a full entablature. In the upper half story is a Palladian-influenced window with a central 1/1 vinyl window flanked by shorter 1/1 windows, and the windows have plain trim with the lintel extending beyond the opening to create a belt course. The west elevation has three 1/1 double-hung vinyl windows while the east elevation has 4.

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Decatur Street

168. 524 Decatur Street; Colonial Revival; 1909; Contributing

Built in 1909, this 1½-story, frame side-gabled Colonial Revival house has a concrete foundation and weatherboard walls trimmed with corner boards and a wooden water table. An entablature embellished with roundels trims the asphalt roof. A large gabled dormer was added to the front slope of the roof in 1995 and it has paired 1/1 double-hung vinyl windows and in its gable end is a single-light fanlight. In the center bay of the 3-bay façade is a glazed door with single-light sidelights and a transom, and the door is trimmed with moldings having bullseye corner blocks. The 1-bay portico has concrete foundation piers, a wooden deck and stairways at each end, a plain wood balustrade, tapered box columns with molded capitals and bases, and a shed roof that has a sunburst pattern in each end. In the outer bays are 1/1 double-hung vinyl windows.

169. 553 Decatur Street; Colonial Revival; circa 1890; Contributing

This 1½-story, frame, cross-gabled Colonial Revival cottage has a coursed, rock-faced stone foundation and weatherboard walls. The centered front gable is pedimented and a brick chimney straddles its ridge. In the center 2 bays of the 4-bay façade are 4-panel wood doors topped by 2-light transoms, and the 2-bay portico has a wood deck and stairway, a deck-style wood railing, Doric columns and a high hip roof. In each of the outer bays is a 2/2 double-hung vinyl window and 2 more are in the front gable end. A 2/2 double-hung vinyl window is on each level of both side elevations, and the porches spanning each side of the rear wing have been enclosed.

a. Garage; Contributing

The 1½-story, frame, front-gabled, 1-car garage has board-and-batten siding. On the east façade is a paneled metal overhead door and in the gable end is a 1/1 double-hung window. The building is shown on the 1917 Sanborn map, which is the earliest Sanborn map of the block.

170. 625 Decatur Street; Side-Gabled; circa 1947; Noncontributing

Resting on a concrete foundation, this 1-story frame cottage is clad with vinyl siding. The asphalt side-gabled roof has an interior end brick chimney on the west slope of the gabled rear wing. In the center bay of the 3-bay façade is a paneled door and to each side is a 1/1 double-hung aluminum window. The window on the east side is shorter than the one on the west, and both have louvered vinyl shutters. The full-width gallery has a concrete deck, wrought iron railing and plain wood posts supporting a shed roof. The house is noncontributing due to the vinyl siding, replacement windows and metal porch railing.

171. 629 Decatur Street; Gable Front; circa 1924; Contributing (Photo 26, left)

This 1-story, front-gabled, frame house has a concrete foundation and cement asbestos shingled walls. Spanning ¾ of the façade is a wing with a front-gabled roof lower than the main roof. A brick chimney straddles the ridge of the main roof. In the center bay of the 3-bay façade is a wood door with 3 stepped lights and above the door is a metal awning that protects the 1-bay concrete stoop, which has a plain metal balustrade. To the east of the door is a single 1/1 double-hung vinyl window while to the west is a pair. On the east elevation, from front to rear, are the following: a pair of 1/1 double-hung vinyl windows; a small 1/1 vinyl window; a ½-glazed wood door at ground level and above the door is a shed awning supported by knee braces; and a 1/1 vinyl window. A

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shed-roof addition has been built at the south end of the east elevation, giving the house an L-shaped plan.

172. 631 Decatur Street; Side-Gabled; 1925; Contributing (Photo 26, 2nd from left)

This 1-story, side-gabled frame house has a concrete foundation and vinyl-clad walls. A brick chimney straddles the roof ridge. In the center bay of the 3-bay façade is a paneled-and-glazed metal door with a storm door shorter than the opening, and the area above the storm door has been in-filled. To the left is a pair of 4/1 double-hung Craftsman wood windows and to the right is a single 4/1 double-hung wood window, and these windows have fixed vinyl louvered shutters. The door opens onto a concrete stoop that spans the eastern 2 bays, and the wrought iron railing has been partially removed. On the east elevation is a doorway at ground level, and it has a multi-light wood storm door. To the south are two 4/1 double-hung wood windows.

173. 633 Decatur Street; Gable Front; circa 1916; Contributing (Photo 26, 2nd from right)

This 2-story Gable Front house has a rock-faced concrete block foundation. The stucco walls are trimmed with a wooden belt course between the first and second floors and decorative false half-timbering in the gable end. A brick chimney straddles the roof ridge. In the west bay of the 2-bay façade is a replacement steel door with fanlight, and the transom has been enclosed. To the left is a 1/1 double-hung wood window. The door opens onto a 1-story, ¾-width gallery that has a concrete deck, balustrade with turned balusters (appears to be modern), stucco box columns with molded capitals, and a shed roof. There are two 1/1 windows on the second floor of the façade. A 1-story, shed-roof addition with vinyl-clad walls spans the rear elevation.

174. 635 Decatur Street; John Platte; Dutch Colonial Revival; circa 1917; Contributing (Photo 26, right)

Situated on a flat corner lot, this 2-story Dutch Colonial Revival house has a front-gambrel roof and stucco walls. The gambrel end and lower side slopes are finished with wooden shingles while the upper slopes are clad with asphalt roofing shingles. A brick chimney straddles the ridge and hipped dormers are on each side slope. The western dormer has two 1/1 double-hung vinyl windows while the eastern dormer has 1. The western bay of the 2-bay façade has a ½-glazed paneled wood door with 3-light transom and an 8-light wood storm door, and to the left is a 1/1 vinyl window. The door opens onto a 1-story, ¾-width gallery with concrete deck, fluted concrete columns resting on rusticated concrete block pedestals, and a hip roof. The columns have belt courses, giving the appearance of stacked spools. In the upper half story are two 1/1 vinyl windows, and the windows and door have plain trim with molded caps. On the west elevation are two 1/1 windows. A 1-story, side-gabled addition has been built at the south end of the west elevation. On its north façade is a ½-glazed, 4-light wood door and a 1/1 window, and an undercut gallery with plain post and balustrade span the addition's façade.

175. 701 Decatur Street; Craftsman; circa 1923; Contributing

Located on a corner lot, this 1½-story, front-gabled frame Craftsman bungalow has a concrete foundation and vinyl-clad walls. The roof has wide overhanging eaves and in the gable end are knee braces. On the east slope is a shed dormer with vinyl walls and paired 1/1 double-hung wood windows, and immediately south is a straddle ridge chimney. A shouldered exterior end chimney is on the east elevation. In the center bay of the 3-bay façade is a plain wood door with reeded pilasters supporting a lintel with molded cap, and to each side is a wide 1/1 double-hung wood

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window with vinyl louvered shutters. The full-width undercut gallery has a half-wall railing clad in vinyl siding, but the coping is wood. On top of the railing are slender box columns with molded capitals and bases, and the columns are paired to each side of the stairway but in groups of 3 at the corners of the gallery. A central wood stairway with plain wood balustrade provides access to the gallery. In the upper half story is a tripartite window (a wide central 1/1 double-hung wood window flanked by narrower 3-light wood windows). Above is a shed-roofed hood supported by knee braces, and there are exposed rafter tails in the eaves.

176. 711 Decatur Street; Bungalow; circa 1923; Contributing (Photo 27, left)

Resting on a rock-faced concrete block foundation, this 1½-story brick bungalow has a side-gabled roof with wide overhanging eaves and knee braces in the gable ends. A large shed dormer has been added to the front slope and it has cement asbestos shingled walls and 2 pairs of 1/1 double-hung vinyl windows on the front wall and a small 1/1 window on each side. The brick walls of the house are in a running bond and a soldier course forms a water table. At the east end of the 2-bay façade is a plain wood door with small circular opening, and there are full-length glass block sidelights. To the right is a tripartite window composed of a wide 1/1 double-hung vinyl window flanked by narrower 1/1 windows. The full-width gallery has a brick foundation, concrete deck, concrete stairway flanked by brick knee walls, brick pedestals at the top of the stairway and brick piers at each end. The frieze of the shed roof is a basket-handle arch on the front and Tudor-arched at each end. The knee walls, pedestals and piers have concrete caps, while the half-wall brick balustrade on the porch has a brick coping. The bricks on all of the porch details except the soldier course along the top of the foundation and the walls of the railing are darker than those of the house's walls. The windows have brick slip sills and flat jack arches.

a. Garage; Noncontributing

The 1-story, 2-car, frame side-gabled garage is built into the hillside and has a concrete block foundation and vinyl-clad walls. The basement level has a metal 5-panel overhead door and a pair of vertical board hinged doors that open onto the alley. On the first level, in the center 2 bays of the 4-bay façade, are small 1/1 double-hung vinyl windows and in the outer bays are upside down T-shaped glass block windows. The garage is noncontributing due to the alterations.

177. 715 Decatur Street; Colonial Revival influence; circa 1917; Contributing (Photo 27, 2nd from left)

This 1½-story, brick Colonial Revival-influenced house has a concrete foundation and a water table formed by a soldier course of bricks. The house's most distinguishing feature is its recessed wraparound porch at the northeast corner. The hip roof has wide overhanging eaves, and a brick chimney straddles the ridge and shed dormers are on each slope except the rear. The front dormer has a band of three 1/1 double-hung vinyl windows while the other 2 have paired windows, and all have vinyl-clad walls. The 3-bay façade is stepped, and in the center bay is a glazed wood door with large oval light, above which is a single-light transom. In the outer bays are 1/1 double-hung vinyl cottage windows. The door opens onto the recessed, 2-bay porch that has a concrete foundation, wooden stairway and deck, plain wood balustrade and Doric columns. On the east wall of the stepped central entry bay is a pair of 3-light wood casement windows. Windows throughout have brick slip sills and jack arches.

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a. Garage; Noncontributing

The 1-story, frame, 1-car, front-gabled garage has a high concrete foundation and vinyl-clad walls. On the alley façade is a paneled metal overhead door in the basement level and above is a small 1/1 double-hung vinyl window. The garage appears to be modern.

178. 717-719 Decatur Street; Federal; 1898; Contributing (Photo 27, 2nd from right)

Built as a duplex, this 1½-story, painted brick, side-gabled Federal building has a coursed rock-faced stone foundation. Two interior end chimneys are on the west end of the roof and on the front slope is a shed dormer that has three 1/1 double-hung vinyl windows and walls clad with asphalt roofing shingles. The roof is trimmed with a denticulated brick entablature with returns. The 6-bay façade has 6/6 double-hung wood windows in the center 2 bays and the outer bays, while the other 2 bays have ½-glazed wood doors (3 vertical lights over 2 vertical panels) topped by 6-light transoms. All of the openings are segmental arched with radiating voussoirs and cast stone lug sills, and windows on the façade have operable louvered wooden blinds. The gallery spanning the façade features a wooden deck and a stairway aligned with each of the doors, plain replacement balustrade, box columns with moldings set below the top of the columns, and shed roof. The east elevation has two 6/6 double-hung wood windows on the first floor and one in the upper half story, and a window opening is on the east elevation of the enclosed rear gallery (it was enclosed prior to 1917).

179. 721 Decatur Street; Colonial Revival; 1910; Contributing (Photo 27, far right)

This 2-story, frame Colonial Revival house has a coursed rock-faced stone foundation and vinyl-clad walls. The steep hipped roof has intersecting cross gables and wide overhanging eaves and it is trimmed with an entablature. On the rear slope is an interior end brick chimney. The intersecting front gable is pedimented and has a circular ventilator in the tympanum. In the eastern bay of the 2-bay façade is a ½-glazed wood door with oval light set above a molded sill, and below are 2 small panels over a large horizontal panel. Applied ribbon ornaments are around the glass. West of the door is a wide 1/1 double-hung wood window and spanning the 2 bays is a 1-story, ¾-width gallery with concrete deck, wood balustrade with turned balusters, box columns and a steeply-pitched hip roof. On the second floor of are two 1/1 double-hung wood windows.

Kingshighway

180. 816 North Kingshighway; Box Type Station; circa 1936; Contributing (Photo 28, right)

Built about 1936 as the Wetter Service Station, this 1-story, box-type station has a concrete foundation, porcelain enamel steel paneled walls and a shed roof finished with mineral-surfaced roll roofing. The roof has wide overhanging eaves. The 4-bay façade has service bays in the eastern end and the office area in the western end. The western bay has a storefront with floor-length aluminum display windows that wrap around the west elevation (3 windows on the façade and 2 on the west elevation). A glazed wood door with boarded transom is at the eastern end of the façade's storefront. The service bays are separated from the office bay by a modernistic pier that slopes inward from top to bottom, reminiscent of a tail fin from a rocket or automobile. The 3 overhead doors to the east of the storefront are fully glazed and are separated by piers that have 3 lights each. In the upper wall of the façade and west elevation are sign panels of white porcelain

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enamel steel, which contrasts with the beige color of the walls. On the east elevation is a large 30-light wood window.

181. 1046 North Kingshighway; Ranch; circa 1962; Contributing

Situated on an elevated tree-shaded lot, this 1-story ranch house has a concrete foundation, variegated brick walls in a running bond, and an asphalt hip roof with wide overhanging eaves. The soffits are wood and an interior end brick chimney with concrete cap is on the southern slope. In the center bay of the 3-bay façade is a plain wood door with 3 lights (the center light is taller than the other 2). To the right is a pair of sliding single-light windows and to the left is a band of 4. These openings have flat jack arches and brick sills. Spanning the façade is an undercut gallery with concrete deck and cast iron columns supporting the roof. Three pairs of single-light sliding windows are on the north elevation, and one of the pairs is located in what appears to be a recessed porch that has been enclosed with lapped siding. This enclosed porch is at the northeast corner of the house.

a. Garage; Noncontributing

The 1-story, front-gabled, 1-car garage has walls of what appear to be corrugated metal. On the west façade is a paneled metal overhead door. There are no openings on the north elevation. The age of the garage is unknown and it is considered noncontributing.

Lewis Street

182. 553 Lewis Street; American Foursquare; circa 1927; Contributing (Photo 29, left)

Prominently situated on a steep hill, this 2½-story, frame American Foursquare has a poured concrete foundation pierced by 2-light wood windows, walls clad with narrow vinyl siding and a medium-pitched hip roof with wide overhanging eaves. An interior brick chimney is on the east slope and a hipped dormer with paired single-light windows and asphalt-clad walls is on the front slope. In the eastern bay of the 2-bay façade is a 16-light paneled wood French door with a single-light transom, and in the western bay is a 1/1 double-hung wood window. The door opens onto a ¾-width gallery with 2 brick piers and a brick pedestal that extend to the ground to form foundation piers. The piers and pedestal have concrete caps. The gallery has a wooden stairway and deck, plain wood balustrade and a hip roof trimmed with a plain entablature. On the second floor are two 1/1 double-hung wood windows. On the first floor of the east elevation, from front to rear, are a 1/1 double-hung wood window, a door protected by a gabled hood supported by knee braces, 2 pairs of windows and a single window. On the second floor are five windows.

183. 559 Lewis Street; Colonial Revival influence; 1912; Contributing (Photo 29, center)

Perched on a steep hill, this 2½-story frame American Foursquare has a rock-faced concrete block foundation and cement asbestos shingled walls. The medium-pitched, bellcast hip roof has wide overhanging eaves and a brick chimney straddles the ridge. On the front slope is a hipped dormer with paired single-light windows and asphalt-clad walls. In the eastern bay of the 2-bay façade is a ½-glazed wood door with an oval light set above 2 raised panels, and there is a single-light transom. In the western bay is a 1/1 double-hung vinyl window. The ¾-width gallery has a rock-faced concrete block foundation and pedestals, and on the 3 pedestals are fluted concrete columns with

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belt courses that give the columns the appearance of stacked spools. The plain balustrade, deck and stairway are wood, and the stairway is flanked by rusticated concrete block knee walls with concrete copings. The roof is hipped and at each end are sandwich brackets against the wall. On the second floor are two 1/1 double-hung vinyl windows. On the first floor of the east elevation, from front to rear, are an art glass window and two 1/1 double-hung vinyl windows. To the south of the art glass window is a 1/1 vinyl window that is between the 2 floors, and in the second story are two more windows.

a. Garage; Contributing

The 1-story, frame, 2-car garage has a concrete foundation, vertical board walls, and a high hip roof. On the roof is a cupola with vented walls and a hip roof topped by a weathervane. On the south façade is a paneled metal overhead door. The garage appears to be more than 50 years old.

184. 614 Lewis Street; Gable Front; circa 1945; Noncontributing

Set back significantly from the street, this 1-story, front-gabled, concrete block commercial building has undergone extensive alterations. A large opening on the façade was in-filled with stained lapped siding pierced by a glazed wood door (3 horizontal lights over 3 horizontal panels) and a single-light fixed window, and a pent roof is above these 2 openings. A shed-roofed frame addition that served as a garage extends from the west elevation. The front wall, which is flush with the façade of the concrete block building, has been covered with particle board and there is a particle board man door at the east end. The building is noncontributing due to the alterations.

185. 617 Lewis Street; 2-story hipped; circa 1930; Contributing

This 2-story frame house has a T-shaped plan, with the base of the T being the eastern wing. The low hip asphalt roof has wide overhanging eaves. The rusticated concrete block foundation is pierced by single-light basement windows and the walls of the house are finished with vinyl siding. The 2-bay façade has a 1/1 double-hung wood window in the front wing and another in the east wing. Two 1/1 wood windows are also on the second floor. A ½-glazed door with a single-light transom is located on the east elevation of the front wing, and it opens onto a 1-story, single-bay portico with a concrete foundation pier, wooden stairway and deck, framed lattice panel under the deck, turned post supporting a low hip roof, and a deck type wood railing. To the right of the door is a 1/1 double-hung wood window and in the east wall of the eastern wing is a single 1/1 wood window and a pair. On the second floor of the east elevation is a 1/1 wood window in the front wing and two in the east wing.

a. Garage; Contributing

The 1-story, front-gabled, frame 1-car garage has a concrete foundation and cement asbestos shingled walls. A fiberglass overhead door is on the south façade and opens onto the alley. The garage appears to be more than 50 years old and is contributing.

186. 618 Lewis Street; Bungalow; 1928; Contributing

Resting on a scored concrete foundation, this 1½-story bungalow has narrow weatherboard siding and a side-gabled roof with wide overhanging eaves. The walls are trimmed with a wide wooden water table and corner boards and the gable ends are trimmed with a raking board. On the front slope of the roof is a gabled dormer with vinyl-clad walls and paired 1/1 double-hung vinyl

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windows, and on the east end of the rear slope is an interior end brick chimney. The $\frac{3}{4}$ -glazed wood door has 3 vertical lights over a single panel, and the door is flanked by paired $\frac{3}{1}$ double-hung wood windows. The openings have plain trim with molded caps. The full-width gallery has 4 brick pedestals that extend to the ground to form foundation piers, and the area between is infilled with framed lattice panels. The stairway, deck and plain balustrade are wood, and on 3 of the 4 pedestals are short Doric columns that support the shed roof. On the east elevation are 2 short art glass windows, a pair of $\frac{3}{1}$ double-hung wood windows and a single short $\frac{3}{1}$ wood window, and in the upper half story is a pair of $\frac{1}{1}$ double-hung vinyl windows.

187. 621 Lewis Street; Cross-gabled; 1900; Contributing

Situated on a narrow raised lot, this $\frac{1}{2}$ -story, frame, cross-gabled cottage has a brick foundation and walls finished with vinyl siding. A brick chimney straddles the ridge of the front-gabled section of the asphalt roof. The façade is a 2-bay elevation, with the entrance in the north wall of the side-gabled wing and paired $\frac{1}{1}$ double-hung wood windows in the front-gabled wing. The $\frac{1}{2}$ -glazed wood door is protected by a wood storm door with 3 horizontal lights over a single panel. The door opens onto a 1-bay portico with wood stairway and deck, balustrade with turned balusters and a turned post supporting a shed roof. In the upper half story is another $\frac{1}{1}$ double-hung wood window. On the east elevation are two $\frac{1}{1}$ double-hung wood windows on the first floor and another in the upper half story. A gabled 1-story wing extends from the rear elevation.

188. 623 Lewis Street; Cross-gabled; circa 1900; Noncontributing

This $\frac{1}{2}$ -story, frame cross-gabled cottage has a concrete foundation and vinyl-clad walls. A brick chimney straddles the ridge of the front-gabled wing and a gabled dormer with $\frac{2}{2}$ double-hung vinyl window is on the west slope. In the eastern bay of the 2-bay façade is a 4-panel wood door with a single-light transom, and the frontispiece is composed of fluted pilasters with molded capitals supporting an entablature. Built in 2005, the 1-bay portico has a concrete foundation, deck and stairway; wrought iron railing; turned posts; a gable roof with round-arched ceiling; and ornate console brackets. The porch originally had paired turned posts, balustrade with turned balustrade and a pedimented gable roof. In the western bay of the façade is a pair of $\frac{2}{2}$ double-hung vinyl windows and a single one is in the upper half story. The house is noncontributing due to the vinyl siding, replacement windows and replacement of the portico.

a. Garage; 1996; Noncontributing

The 1-story, front-gabled, frame 1-car garage was built in 1996. The walls are clad with vinyl siding and the foundation is not visible. On the south façade is a paneled metal overhead door.

189. 626 Lewis Street; Gable Front; circa 1928; Noncontributing

Resting on a poured concrete foundation, this $\frac{1}{2}$ -story, front-gabled, frame house has vinyl-clad walls, replacement windows and a modern porch and is, therefore, noncontributing. The 1929 Sanborn map shows that the house originally had a recessed porch at the southwest corner. On each side slope of the roof is a shed dormer with vinyl-clad walls and two $\frac{1}{1}$ double-hung vinyl windows, and an interior brick chimney pierces the roof of the west dormer. In the center bay of the 3-bay façade is a 4-panel wood door with 4-light fanlight, and the door opens onto a 1-bay portico with concrete foundation and deck, vinyl balustrade and replacement fluted columns supporting a gable roof. To each side of the entrance is a pair of $\frac{9}{9}$ double-hung vinyl windows,

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and in the upper half story is a pair of 4/4 double-hung vinyl windows. A small shed roof addition extends from the north end of the west elevation, giving the house an L-shaped plan.

a. Garage; Contributing

The 1-story, front-gabled, frame 1-car garage has narrow weatherboard siding and on the façade is a paneled metal overhead door. The garage appears to be more than 50 years old.

190. 630 Lewis Street; Colonial Revival influence; 1928; Contributing

This 1½-story, frame front-gabled house is distinguished by its recessed porch on the western half of the façade. The house has a concrete foundation with single-light basement windows and the walls are clad with vinyl. The roof has wide overhanging eaves and on each side slope is a shed dormer with vinyl walls and 3/1 double-hung wood windows. An interior brick chimney pierces the roof of the western dormer. The 2-bay façade has 2 pairs of 1/1 double-hung vinyl windows, and the entrance is in the west wall of the recessed porch area, but the door is obscured by a screen door. The porch has a concrete foundation, stair and deck, and the stairway is flanked by concrete knee walls. A Doric column supports the roof and a half-column serves as a newel post for the plain wood balustrade. In the upper half story is a pair of 3/1 double-hung wood windows, and the windows on the façade and west elevation have louvered vinyl shutters.

191. 709 Lewis Street; Ranch; 1949; Contributing

Resting on a concrete foundation, this 1-story ranch house has brick walls in a running bond and a low side-gabled asphalt roof. An exterior end brick chimney with single shoulder is on the east elevation. The 4-bay façade features a tripartite Chicago style window (a central picture window flanked by 1/1 double-hung wood windows), a 6-panel wood door and two 1/1 double-hung wood windows. The windows have brick lug sills and flat jack arches. The door opens onto a concrete stairway that extends down to a 1-bay portico with plain wood posts supporting a shed roof. On the east elevation is a 1/1 wood window and in 1991 a front-gabled, frame 2-car garage was added to the southeast corner of the house. It is set back substantially from the façade and gives the house an L-shaped plan. The garage has stained weatherboard siding and on the north elevation is a paneled metal overhead door and a 1/1 double-hung vinyl window.

192. 803 Lewis Street; Gable Front; circa 1928; Contributing (Photo 30, left)

This 1½-story, front-gabled house has a concrete foundation and brick walls in a running bond. The asphalt roof has exposed rafter tails in the eaves and the gable ends are finished with weatherboard siding. A brick chimney straddles the roof ridge and on the eastern slope is a shed dormer with paired 9-light wood casement windows and asphalt-shingled walls. In the center bay of the 3-bay façade is a paneled wood door with 4-light fanlight and above the door is a gabled hood with round-arched soffit. Brackets support the hood, which partially covers the 1-bay concrete stoop. To the right of the door is a 3/1 double-hung wood window and to the left is a pair, and the windows have brick lug sills. In the upper half story is a pair of 3/1 double-hung wood windows. Both side elevations have two 3/1 double-hung wood windows.

193. 807-809 Lewis Street; Gable Front; circa 1928; Contributing (Photo 30, 2nd from left)

Built circa 1928, this 1½-story, front-gabled brick duplex has a concrete foundation, brick soldier course water table and walls in a running bond. The roof has exposed rafter tails in the eaves and

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the gable ends are clad with weatherboard siding. Tall interior chimneys pierce each slope of the roof ridge and on the western slope is a shed dormer with band of three 1/1 double-hung wood windows and asphalt-shingled walls. In the center 2 bays of the 4-bay façade are multi-light wood French doors that open onto a 2-bay concrete stoop protected by a large metal awning that is supported by wrought iron posts. In the outer bays are paired 1/1 double-hung wood windows with brick lug sills and another pair is in the upper half story. The first floor windows have metal awnings while those in the upper half story have fixed louvered vinyl shutters. Each side elevation has a pair of 1/1 double-hung wood windows flanked by single 1/1 wood windows, and at the southeast and southwest corners of the house is an inset porch with a Doric column and plain wood balustrade.

a. Garage; Contributing

The 1-story, front-gabled, 2-car frame garage has a concrete foundation and lapped weatherboard siding. There are exposed rafter tails in the eaves. Two pairs of vertical board hinged doors are on the south façade and open onto the alley. The garage appears to be more than 50 years old.

194. 811 Lewis Street; Gable Front; 1928; Contributing (Photo 30, 2nd from right)

Resting on a concrete foundation, this 1½-story brick house has a front-gabled roof with wide overhanging eaves with exposed rafter tails. A brick chimney straddles the roof ridge and a shed dormer with a 1/1 double-hung aluminum window is on the west slope. The brick walls are in a running bond and the front gable end is finished with asbestos cement shingles. The center bay of the 3-bay façade has a Craftsman style glazed wood door with muntins along the perimeter of the glazing, and above the door is a round-arched hood supported by knee braces. The door opens onto a 1-bay concrete stoop. To the left is a 1/1 double-hung aluminum window and to the right is a pair, and the windows have brick lug sills. In the upper half story is a pair of 1/1 double-hung aluminum windows. There are two 1/1 aluminum windows on both side elevations.

a. Garage; 1992; Noncontributing

The 1-story, frame, front-gabled, 2-car garage was built in 1992. It has a concrete foundation and walls of vertical board paneling. On the south façade is a paneled metal overhead door.

195. 815-817 Lewis Street; Gable Front; circa 1928; Contributing (Photo 30, right)

This 1½-story, front-gabled brick duplex rests on a concrete foundation and the walls are in a running bond. The asphalt roof has exposed rafter tails in the eaves and the gable ends are finished with cement asbestos shingles. Tall interior brick chimneys pierce each slope of the roof ridge and on the western slope is a shed dormer with band of three 3/1 double-hung wood windows. In the center 2 bays of the 4-bay façade are multi-light wood French doors that open onto a 2-bay concrete stoop protected by a large metal awning that is supported by wrought iron posts. In the outer bays are paired 3/1 double-hung wood windows with brick lug sills and another pair is in the upper half story. Each side elevation has a pair of 3/1 double-hung wood windows flanked by single 3/1 wood windows and at the southeast and southwest corners of the duplex are inset porches with Doric columns and plain wood balustrades.

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196. 823 Lewis Street; Side Gabled; circa 1913; Contributing

Built circa 1913, this 1½-story frame house has a concrete foundation, cement asbestos shingled walls and a steeply-pitched, side-gabled roof with straddle ridge brick chimney. The central replacement metal door has an oval light with leaded comes, and there is a single-light transom. The 1-bay portico has a concrete deck, plain wood posts supporting a shed roof, and a deck-style railing. To each side of the door is a 2/2 double-hung wood window. The west elevation has two 2/2 double-hung wood windows on the first floor and another in the upper half story.

Morgan Street

197. 512-514 Morgan Street; Federal/Folk Victorian portico; circa 1885; Contributing (Photo 31, right)

This 1½-story, L-shaped brick Federal duplex has a Folk Victorian portico and dormers. The side-gabled roof is trimmed with a denticulated entablature with returns and there is a brick chimney straddling the ridge. On the front slope are 2 pedimented gabled dormers that have vinyl-clad walls and 1/1 double-hung vinyl windows, and in the tympanum of each is a triangular panel with incised ornamentation. The foundation is coursed rock-faced stone and the brick walls are in a running bond on the façade and a 5-course common bond on the other elevations. The 6-bay façade has 6-panel steel doors in the center 2 bays, and the transoms have been covered. In the other bays are 1/1 double-hung vinyl windows, and the openings throughout have radiating voussoirs and lug sills. The doors open onto a 2-bay portico with brick foundation piers, a wooden stairway and deck, balustrade with turned balusters, turned posts with corner brackets, a frieze with square pickets and a pyramidal roof. The east elevation has a 1/1 double-hung vinyl window on each level. A gallery extends along the east wall of the rear ell.

a. Garage; 2002; Noncontributing

The 1-story, frame 2-car garage has a high front-gabled roof, concrete foundation, vinyl-clad walls and on the west façade is a paneled metal overhead door. It was built in 2002.

198. 519 Morgan Street; Cross Gabled; circa 1900; Contributing

Clad in cement asbestos shingles, this 1-story frame house has a brick foundation and cross-gabled roof. A brick chimney with corbelled cap straddles the ridge of the front-gabled roof. The 2-bay façade has a glazed storm door in the northern wall of the side-gabled wing, and the door opens onto a 1-bay concrete stoop with concrete stairway. In the western bay is a pair of 1/1 double-hung wood windows and above, in the gable end, is a circular ventilator with molded cap. On the east elevation is a 2/2 double-hung wood window on the northern end, and a pair of 1/1 double-hung wood windows and a single 1/1 window are to the south.

a. Garage; Contributing

At the southeast corner of the lot is a 1-story, 2-car frame garage with low shed roof. The siding appears to be Masonite, and on the east elevation are 2 fiberglass overhead doors and a plain, unpaneled man door. The garage appears to be more than 50 years old.

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199. 528 Morgan Street; Minimal Traditional; 1942; Contributing (Photo 31, 2nd from right)

Built in 1942, this 1½-story, front-gabled Minimal Traditional house has a concrete foundation pierced by 2-light wood windows, variegated brick walls, and a water table formed by bricks laid in a basket weave pattern. A brick chimney with corbelled cap is on the eastern slope of the roof. On the west half of the façade is a 1-story, front-gabled wing that projects slightly, and in this wing is a 6/6 double-hung vinyl window and a round-arched, multi-paneled wood door with a small arched glazed opening. The entrance also has a round-arched, multi-light wood storm door, and the opening has a stepped or telescoping brick surround. The door opens onto a 1-bay stoop with concrete deck and stairway, and pierced brick railing with a concrete coping. In the easternmost bay is a pair of 6/6 double-hung vinyl windows and in the upper half story is a single window. The openings have brick lug sills, and above all of the windows the bricks are in a basket weave pattern. The windows on the façade have fixed vinyl louvered shutters. The west elevation has 2 small art glass windows and 2 pairs of 1/1 double-hung vinyl windows.

200. 529 Morgan Street; Cross Gabled; circa 1900; Noncontributing

Situated on a corner lot, this 1-story, frame cross-gabled house has a T-shaped plan. The foundation is brick and the walls are clad with aluminum siding. A brick chimney straddles the ridge of the front-gabled wing's roof, and a shed dormer has been added to the south slope. The façade has a 1/1 double-hung vinyl window in the east side-gabled wing, paired 6/6 double-hung vinyl windows in the front-gabled wing, and a ½-glazed wood door topped by a 2-light transom in the west side-gabled wing. The door opens onto a portico that has a concrete deck and stairway, a plain post supporting a low hip roof, and a replacement balustrade with beaded balusters. On the west elevation is a 9/9 double-hung vinyl window in the front-gabled wing, paired 6/6 double-hung vinyl windows in the side-gabled wing and a 1/1 double-hung vinyl window in the shed-roofed addition. The house is noncontributing due to the alterations.

a. Garage; 1988; Noncontributing

The 1-story, front-gabled, frame 1-car garage was built in 1988. Its walls are clad with sheets that mimic vertical board siding and on the west façade is a paneled metal overhead door.

201. 530 Morgan Street; Bungalow; circa 1923; Contributing (Photo 31, 3rd from right)

This 1½-story, frame front-gabled bungalow has a scored concrete foundation and vinyl-clad walls. On the east slope of the roof is an interior brick chimney and on the west is a shed dormer with vinyl-clad walls and a pair of 3/1 double-hung vinyl windows. The central multi-light French door is flanked by an 8/1 double-hung vinyl window. The door opens onto a ¾-width gallery that has stucco piers and pedestals that extend to the ground and the area between is in-filled with framed wood lattice panels. The deck, stairway and balustrade are wood, and on top of each of the tall corner piers is a group of 4 wood posts supporting the tall hip roof. In the upper half story is a pair of 3/1 double-hung vinyl windows. The west elevation has three 6/1 double-hung vinyl windows and the east elevation has 2. A recessed porch is at the northeast corner. Although this house has vinyl siding and replacement windows, it retains its historic character. The pane configuration of the new windows matches those of the original windows.

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202. 534 Morgan Street; Cape Cod; circa 1940; Contributing (Photo 31, far left)

Situated on a corner lot, this 1½-story, brick Cape Cod cottage has a rock-faced concrete block foundation and a side-gabled roof. An interior brick chimney is on the rear slope and the gable ends are finished with cement asbestos shingles. The 3-bay façade has a central ½-glazed door with an ornate frontispiece composed of fluted pilasters supporting an entablature with triglyphs in the frieze. The door opens onto a 1-bay portico with concrete stairway and deck, plain metal railing and wood posts supporting a gable roof trimmed with a frieze of plain rectangular spindles. The house originally did not have a portico, and it is unknown when it was added. To each side of the door is an 8/8 double-hung vinyl window with a flat jack arch and brick lug sill. The windows on the façade have fixed louvered vinyl shutters. Each of the side elevations has an 8/8 double-hung vinyl window on the south end and a 6/6 double-hung vinyl window on the north. In the upper half story of each side elevation is another 6/6 double-hung vinyl window.

a. Garage; Noncontributing

At the rear of the lot, opening onto Benton Avenue, is a 1-car garage with corrugated metal shed roof and walls of sheet paneling. The garage appears to be less than 50 years old and is noncontributing.

203. 538 Morgan Street; Cape Cod; circa 1940; Contributing

This 1½-story, brick Cape Cod cottage has a rock-faced concrete block foundation. The side-gabled roof has an interior brick chimney on the rear slope and the gable ends are finished with weatherboard. The 3-bay façade has a central ½-glazed (9 lights) door and an ornate frontispiece composed of fluted pilasters supporting an entablature with triglyphs in the frieze. The 1-bay portico has a concrete deck and stairway, plain wood posts and balustrade, and a low-pitched gable roof. The portico was added in 2005. To each side of the entrance is an 8/8 double-hung vinyl window topped by a flat jack arch and having a brick lug sill. Each side elevation has an 8/8 double-hung vinyl window on the south end and a 6/6 double-hung vinyl window in the north. In the upper half story of each side elevation is a 6/6 double-hung vinyl window.

204. 542 Morgan Street; Bungalow; circa 1923; Contributing

Resting on a poured concrete foundation, this 1½-story frame bungalow is crowned by a hip roof. A brick chimney straddles the roof ridge and on the east and west slopes are gabled dormers with vinyl-clad walls and paired 6/6 double-hung vinyl windows. The façade appears to be finished with Masonite siding while the side elevations have asbestos cement shingles. In the center bay of the 3-bay façade is a 6-panel steel door. To its right is a 5/1 double-hung wood window and to its left is a tripartite window composed of a 1/1 double-hung wood window flanked by narrow 1/1 double-hung wood windows. The windows have plain trim with molded caps and lug sills. The 2-bay gallery has a wooden deck and stairway, deck-type railing, and battered box columns supporting the gable roof. The gable end is finished with asbestos cement shingles and there is a rectangular ventilator with plain trim with a molded cap and lug sill. On the east elevation is a pair of 4/1 double-hung wood windows and a small 1/1 double-hung wood window.

a. Garage; Contributing

The 1-story, frame 1-car garage has a shed roof and vertical board walls. On the south façade is a paneled metal overhead door. The garage appears to be more than 50 years old.

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205. 546 Morgan Street; Federal; circa 1893; Contributing (Photo 32, right)

Situated close to the street, this 1½-story, side-gabled, painted brick Federal cottage has a high parged foundation. A denticulated brick entablature trims the roof and a large shed dormer, which has vinyl-clad walls and 2 double-hung 1/1 vinyl windows, has been added to the front slope. An interior end chimney is on the western end of the rear slope. In the center bay of the 3-bay façade is a multi-light French door, and its transom has been covered. To each side is a 1/1 double-hung vinyl window, and the openings throughout the house are segmental arched with radiating voussoirs and lug sills. The full-width gallery has stuccoed foundation piers in-filled with framed wood lattice panels, a wooden stairway and deck, balustrade with turned balusters, and turned posts supporting a shed roof. The gallery does not appear to be original, but according to the Sanborn Insurance maps a gallery had been built prior to 1917. On the east elevation is a 1/1 double-hung vinyl window on the first floor and historic paired 6-light wood casement windows in the upper half story. On the west elevation are two 1/1 double-hung vinyl windows on the first floor and paired 6-light wood casements in the upper level. An addition is along the rear and projects slightly beyond the east elevation. It is clad with cement asbestos shingles and on its east elevation is a band of three 2/2 double-hung wood windows.

a. Garage; Contributing

The 1-story, front-gabled, frame 1-car garage has a concrete foundation and cement asbestos shingled walls. A paneled wood overhead door is on the façade and there are no openings on the north elevation. The garage appears to be the one shown on the 1929 Sanborn Insurance map.

206. 550 Morgan Street; Federal; circa 1893; Contributing (Photo 32, 2nd from right)

This 1½-story, side-gabled Federal cottage rests on a coursed rock-faced stone foundation and the brick walls are in a running bond on the façade and a 6-course common bond on the side elevations. The roof is trimmed with a denticulated brick entablature with returns and on the front slope is a gabled dormer with paired 1/1 double-hung vinyl windows in a segmental-arched opening. Above the windows is a triangular wood panel with incised foliated design, and the roof is trimmed with brackets. In the west bay of the 2-bay façade is a Craftsman style door with 3 lights over a large panel, and there is a single-light transom. In the eastern bay is a segmental-arched opening with paired 1/1 double-hung arched wood windows separated by a fluted mullion with plinth block and capital with 3 applied beads. The opening has a lug sill and is topped by radiating voussoirs. Spanning the façade is a gallery with a concrete deck and stairway and stucco pedestals with box columns supporting the shed roof. The house likely did not originally have a porch, but the 1917 Sanborn Insurance map shows a porch that extended across all but the east end of the façade while the 1929 map shows a small portico at the entrance.

a. Garage; Contributing

At the rear of the lot, opening onto the alley, is a 1-story, front-gabled, frame 2-car garage. The walls are finished with asphalt Bricktex and the roof is standing seam metal. On the north façade are folding bead board doors, while on the west elevation are a 6-light wood window and a paneled wood man door. The garage appears to be more than 50 years old.

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207. 554 Morgan Street; Federal; circa 1855; Contributing (Photo 32, 3rd from right)

Resting on a parged foundation, this 1½-story brick Federal style house has a side-gabled roof with parapeted end walls topped by ceramic tile copings. The roof is trimmed with a brick denticulated frieze and the walls are in a 7-course common bond. On the front slope is a gabled dormer with side walls clad with asphalt roofing shingles. The dormer had a segmental-arched opening, but the upper portion has been in-filled and a small 1/1 double-hung vinyl window has been installed. The window is flanked by pilasters and the gable end is trimmed with a jigsawn panel and a scalloped frieze. On the west end of the 3-bay façade is a 6-panel steel door with single-light sidelights set above 2-panel skirts, and there is a tripartite transom. In the eastern 2 bays are 1/1 double-hung wood windows and spanning the façade is a gallery with a concrete stairway and deck, wrought iron handrail and posts, and a low hip roof. The house likely did not originally have a gallery, but the 1917 Sanborn map shows that one had been added by then. The west elevation has a 1/1 double-hung wood window on each level, while the east elevation has 2 on the lower level and 1 in the upper half story. These windows have stone lintels and lug sills.

a. Outbuilding; Contributing

At the northwest corner of the lot is a front-gabled frame outbuilding. Its alley (north) wall is clad with vinyl siding and has no openings, while the other walls are finished with asphalt Bricktex siding. The east wall has a ½-glazed wood man door and a 6-light wood window. The building appears to be more than 50 years old.

b. Garage; Contributing

A 1-car, front-gabled frame garage is at the northeast corner of the lot and its front wall is clad with vinyl siding while the other walls are finished with asphalt Bricktex siding. The façade has a paneled wood overhead door and on the west elevation is a wood man door. The garage appears to be more than 50 years old.

208. 556 Morgan Street; Federal; circa 1875; Contributing (Photo 32, 2nd from left)

This cottage has the common Missouri-German vernacular Federal form, being a 1½-story, brick side-gabled house with denticulated brick entablature with returns. However, the large round-arched openings filled with paired windows are unusual for this type house. A small 1½-story, gabled brick wing extends from the north end of the east elevation and its gable end and the east gable end of the house are finished with scalloped shingles. The foundation is coursed rock-faced stone and the brick walls are in a running bond on the façade, a 5-course common bond on the east elevation, and a 6-course Flemish common bond on the west. The side-gabled roof is steeply pitched and a brick chimney straddles the ridge. On the front slope is a gabled dormer with large round-arched opening filled with a pair of 1/1 double-hung vinyl windows separated by a paneled mullion and having architrave trim, above which are applied bullseye moldings, a jigsawn ornament and scalloped trim. In the eastern end of the 3-bay façade is a 4-panel wood door topped by a 2-light transom, and to the west are 2 round-arched openings filled with a pair of 1/1 vinyl windows that are separated by a fluted mullion with plinth blocks at the top and bottom. The openings have radiating voussoirs. The door opens onto a full-width gallery with concrete deck, paneled box columns resting on 3 of the 4 wood pedestals, and a shed roof. The house likely only had a stoop originally, but the 1917 and 1929 Sanborn Insurance maps show a full-width porch that wrapped around the east elevation and extended to the small wing.

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a. Garage; Contributing

At the rear of the lot is a 1-story, front-gabled, frame 1-car garage that is finished with vinyl siding on the façade and Bricketex asphalt siding on the side elevations. On the façade is a paneled wood overhead door. The garage appears to be more than 50 years old.

209. 560-562 Morgan Street; Federal; circa 1900; Contributing (Photo 32, left)

Situated close to the street, this 1½-story, side-gabled Federal duplex rests on a coursed rock-faced stone foundation and has brick walls in a 5-course common bond. The steeply-pitched roof is trimmed with an entablature that has dentils and a dogtooth course, and the entablature has returns. On the front slope is a large shed dormer with 2 pairs of 1/1 double-hung vinyl windows, side walls clad with asphalt roofing shingles and front wall finished with vinyl siding. In the 2 center bays of the 4-bay façade are paneled doors topped by single-light transoms and in the outer bays are 1/1 double-hung vinyl windows. A ¾-width gallery spans the 4 openings and has a scored concrete foundation, concrete deck, a plain metal handrail and wrought iron posts supporting a shed roof. Although the house likely did not originally have a gallery, one had been added by 1917, based on the Sanborn Insurance map. On the west elevation are 2 segmental-arched openings on the first floor and one in the upper half story. Each holds a pair of 1/1 double-hung vinyl windows and has a lug sill and radiating voussoirs. At the northeast and southeast corner of the house were open porches, but these have been enclosed.

a. Garage; Contributing

At the northwest corner of the lot is a 1-story, side-gabled concrete block garage. On the north façade, opening onto the alley, are 2 paneled-and-glazed wood overhead doors. There are no openings on the west elevation and on the south elevation are a 4-panel wood man door and 3 sets of 3-light casement windows. The garage appears to be more than 50 years old.

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Summary

The Commons Neighborhood Historic District, located in St. Charles, St. Charles County, Missouri, is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places for local significance in the area of Architecture (Criterion C). The district is known locally as the Commons Neighborhood because it was once part of the St. Charles Common Field. Although the neighborhood extends westward to Kingshighway, the district's boundaries were drawn to exclude most of the properties along that street and some areas immediately to its east due to the large number of noncontributing buildings. The period of significance extends from circa 1850, the date of construction of the earliest extant building, to circa 1963, the year the latest contributing resource was built. Only 11 buildings were built in 1950 and after, but the period of significance extends to 1963 to include buildings that were built in the ranch form, a significant form that dominated American domestic building through the 1960s. The ranch houses in the district, although few in number, represent a local shift in building preferences after World War II. Few were built in the district because only a few empty lots were available. Only four buildings were constructed in the district after 1970.

The area was mainly a blue-collar neighborhood, and a large number of the employees of the city's major industries—the American Car and Foundry Co. (ACF) and the International Shoe Company (ISC)—lived here, as did business owners, grocers, clerks, laborers and men involved in the building trades. Although established as a residential neighborhood, the district also contains two churches, two gasoline stations, two small warehouses and a building that was originally a combination grocery store and apartment building. There are 243 contributing buildings (167 primary buildings, 76 outbuildings), 83 noncontributing buildings (40 primary buildings and 43 outbuildings) and 8 noncontributing structures. Eighty-one percent (81%) of the primary buildings are contributing and 19% are noncontributing. No properties were previously listed in the National Register.

Composed of part of four subdivisions that were created prior to 1875, the 48.0-acre district boasts a significant collection of buildings of the various architectural styles and types popular during its 113-year period of significance. Representative examples of the Federal, Second Empire, Folk Victorian, Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, Craftsman and Minimal Traditional styles can be found here. Second Empire style houses appear in other neighborhoods throughout the city, but the Commons Neighborhood contains one of the largest concentrations and some of the best examples of the style. Although there are examples of various architectural styles, many residential structures are vernacular designs that merely reflect the influence of these popular styles, with decorative features limited to detailing on the porches or along the cornice lines. However, 40% of the residential resources are folk forms that display little or no architectural detailing and can best be described by their plan shape or roof type. Nevertheless, these vernacular designs are important because they reflect the local building traditions of the community. Overall, the Commons Neighborhood Historic District retains integrity, keeping its distinct sense of time and place.

HISTORIC CONTEXT

The proposed Commons Neighborhood Historic District, which was once part of the St. Charles Common Field, is located northwest of the original town founded in 1769 by French Canadian Louis

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Blanchette and a small group of French and Creole hunters to serve as a base for their fur trade operations.³ Although France had ceded the area to Spain seven years before the town was founded, Spanish officials continued to encourage French Canadians and Creoles to settle here. These settlers brought with them a system of slavery, building traditions and a semi-communal system of agriculture. The town, originally named *Les Petites Cotes* (The Little Hills), was the third community founded in present-day Missouri and the first permanent settlement on the Missouri River. In the 1780s the village was laid out in a regular grid following Spanish Colonial town designs, with two long streets of blocks paralleling the river. The town was renamed *San Carlos del Misury* (later anglicized to St. Charles) in 1791, and at that time Third Street was the western city limits, beyond which were the Commons.⁴

In 1800 Spain returned the Louisiana Territory to France, who in turn sold it to the United States in 1803. In 1804 the St. Charles Commons, which was composed of 24,000 acres that were granted by the Spanish government to the inhabitants of the town over the period 1797 to 1800, was surveyed by Antoine Soulard, Surveyor of Upper Louisiana.⁵ The Common Field was divided into long, linear agricultural tracts that were granted to individual residents. Holders of Common Field lots farmed their parcel, but after the harvest the Common Field became a Commons on which all of the inhabitants were allowed to graze animals until the following spring. Once a person was granted a Common Field tract, he could then sell it or it would become part of his estate upon his death. However, the owner could not exclude others from his land for roughly half of the year or use the property for purposes other than farming.

By the time the village was incorporated in 1809, its westernmost boundary was Fifth Street, but very few houses had been built west of Third Street.⁶ Just three years after its incorporation, St. Charles became the St. Charles County seat, and that same year, by an Act of Congress, the rights, titles and claims to town lots, out lots, common field lots and commons in and adjoining St. Charles were confirmed to be the property of the inhabitants of the town.⁷ By the 1820s, the predominantly American residents preferred private ownership of land over the semi-communal system of commons and common fields, and as a result, in 1824 the Missouri Legislature authorized the town to lease, sell and dispose of its lands. In 1828, George Redmon, Nathan Boone and others platted the commons,⁸ and in 1830 the town employed Boone to survey the lots between what is now Fifth Street and Kingshighway.⁹ The area where the district is located was afterwards known as "Boone's Survey" (see Figure No. 1, page 83).¹⁰ City records from 1825 through 1832 show innumerable orders authorizing the execution of leases to commons lots for the term of 999 years.¹¹ Over time the residents of St. Charles came to prefer private

³Steve Ehlmann. *Crossroads: A History of Saint Charles County, Missouri*. St. Charles, MO: Lindenwood University Press, 2011, 21.

⁴Mary M. Stiritz. National Register of Historic Places Registration Form: *Frenchtown Historic District*. Washington, DC: US Department of the Interior/National Park Service, August 10, 1990, Section 8, 1-2.

⁵Abstract of Title for 729 Adams Street, St. Charles, MO, 3. (Copy provided by Linda Prenger, on file at City of St. Charles, Department of Community Development, St. Charles, MO.)

⁶Ehlmann, 43.

⁷Abstract of Title for 729 Adams Street.

⁸Ehlmann, 70.

⁹Abstract of Title for 1028 Madison Street, St. Charles, Missouri. St. Charles County Title and Abstract Company, 1955, 2.

¹⁰Ehlman, 70.

¹¹Abstract of Title for 729 Adams Street.

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ownership of land, and as a result, in 1832 the Missouri General Assembly passed an act authorizing the Trustees of the town to sell the lots in fee simple.¹²

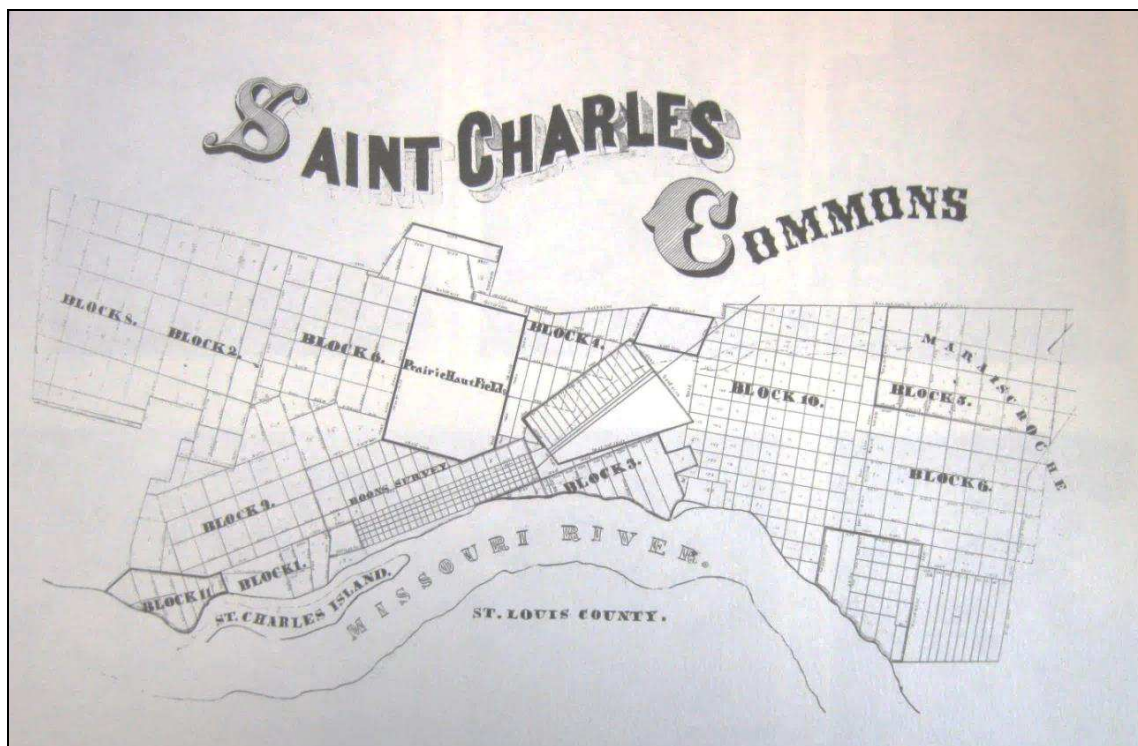


FIGURE NO. 1: SAINT CHARLES COMMONS

From "Historical Program Book," St. Charles, Missouri Bicentennial 1769-1969", No publisher, page 28.

In the early nineteenth century the majority of the town's growth was due to Americans who came primarily from the Upland South (Kentucky, Tennessee, Virginia and the Carolinas) and settled mainly on South Main Street (St. Charles Historic District, NR 1970). However, in the 1830s German settlers began to arrive in St. Charles County, influenced to move here by Gottfried Duden's book, *Report on a Journey to the Western States of North America*, which was published in 1829. The book, which was a best seller, specifically referenced St. Charles and the fertility of the area, and as a result thousands of German settlers moved to St. Charles County in the 1830s to mid-1840s.¹³ America held the promise of cheaper land for the farmer and higher income for the artisans, such as carpenters, masons and blacksmiths, whose crafts were in great demand.¹⁴ In 1840, 10% of the total heads of households in St. Charles were German, but by 1850 that number was 44%.¹⁵

¹² Abstract of Title for 1028 Madison Street, 1.

¹³ Karen Bode Baxter and Ruth Keenoy, "Architectural/Historical Survey of the Mid-Town & Commons Neighborhoods, Saint Charles, Missouri: Final Report," 31 August 2011, 47.

¹⁴ Charles van Ravenswaay. *The Arts and Architecture of German Settlements in Missouri*. Columbia, MO: University of Missouri Press, 1977, 5.

¹⁵ Maureen Jones, "Survey Plan, City of Saint Charles, Missouri," July 1989, 9.

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In 1849 St. Charles was incorporated as a city and, with the influx of settlers, a large area was annexed.¹⁶ Part of this annexation area is in the Commons Neighborhood Historic District between Fifth and Sixth Streets and includes Benton Avenue, which was originally named 5½ Street. In the 1850s a second heavy wave of German immigration to the area occurred as a result of the political unrest surrounding the Revolution of 1848 in Germany. The city's population increased 116% between 1850 and 1860 and 72% between 1860 and 1870. St. Charles was the second largest town of German-settled Missouri, with only St. Louis being larger, and was part of the "German belt" that extended up both sides of the Missouri River. In 1870, when the city's population reached 5,570, it was estimated that 75% of the community was either German-born or first generation German-American.¹⁷

The portion of the district that is west of Sixth Street was annexed in 1869. The 1869 Bird's Eye View of Saint Charles (see Figure No. 2) shows that the neighborhood was sparsely populated at that time, and it appears that only 10 of the houses shown are extant. These include 800 North Seventh Street (Photo 28, left); 535 (Photo 15, right), 912, 915, 923 and 1003 North Benton Avenue; 622, 626 and 706 Clark Street (Photo 25, right); and 554 Morgan Street (Photo 32, center). The house at 535 North Benton is in the Second Empire style and the house at 912 North Benton is a side-gabled structure that is reportedly built of logs, but it is now clad with vinyl. The remainder is in the Federal style. Because of the irregular terrain and use of property for farming, development was scattered. In the Commons neighborhood space was sufficient to allow the houses to have yards and be set back from the street, unlike the lots on South Main Street, where the buildings were typically constructed up to the front lot line.

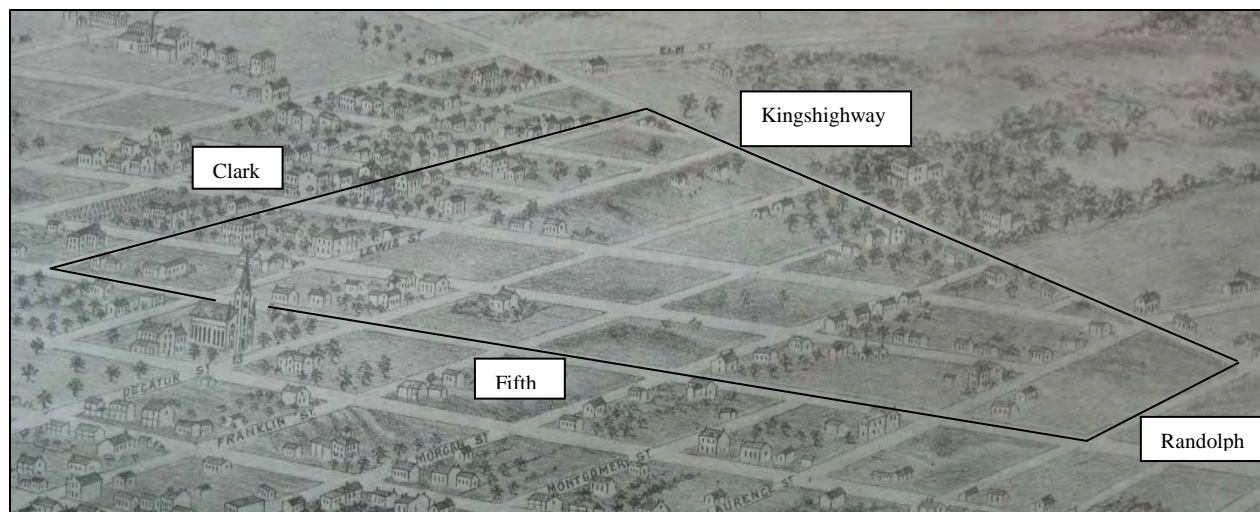


FIGURE NO. 2: Portion of the *Bird's Eye View of the City of Saint Charles, St. Charles County, Missouri, 1869*. The boundaries of the Commons Neighborhood are indicated on the map.

The German settlers, who were typically educated and politically active, influenced the architectural, economic and social development of the town. Although brick making had begun in St. Charles in the early 1800s, it was not until the arrival of the German settlers that the material came to dominate construction, and it remained the preferred building material well into the twentieth century. In the

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

¹⁷ Stirtz, Frenchtown, Section 8, 8.

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district, 51% of the buildings are constructed of brick. Some of the Commons' residents were brick masons or associated with the brick industry. For example, Joseph Platte owned a brick yard in Frenchtown and in 1870 purchased the lot at 714 North Benton Avenue in the Commons Neighborhood, where he built a brick Federal style cottage for his family.¹⁸ Victor D. Dierker was president of the St. Charles Brick Co. and resided in the fine brick Craftsman bungalow at 515 North Benton (Photo 15, left), which was built in 1909. The Heckman family included brick masons and contractors, and circa 1892 Adam Heckman, Sr. built a Folk Victorian House for his son Adam, Jr. at 800 North Benton (Photo 20, right) and a cross-gabled house (with a circa 1913 Colonial Revival gallery) for his son Leonard at 810 North Benton (Photo 20, center). John P. Wetter was a German-trained architect/builder and a brick mason who built his Federal style house (with Folk Victorian gallery) at 724 North Seventh Street in 1892. Two of his four sons, John J. and Albert, were also brick masons.

The Germans built simple Federal style houses commonly referred to as the "Missouri-German vernacular style," a term coined by Charles van Ravenswaay, author of *The Arts and Architecture of German Settlements in Missouri*.¹⁹ Twenty-five of the 29 Federal houses in the district can be categorized as being in the Missouri-German vernacular style; however, galleries or porticos with Folk Victorian or Colonial Revival architectural detailing have been added to many.

The settlement of Americans and Germans in the area resulted in replacement of the French commons and common fields system with larger homesteads farmed by yeomen farmers who sold their crops in regional and national markets. St. Louis provided a nearby urban market for agricultural products, accessed first by river, then by road and later by rail. The rail lines that ran through St. Charles included the North Missouri Railroad (reorganized as the St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern Railroad Company); the Wabash Railway Company (later Wabash Railroad Company); and the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad. In addition to providing farmers access to markets, the railroad enabled St. Charles to become an industrial center. Local industries, including the St. Charles Manufacturing Company (later the St. Charles Car Company and then the American Car & Foundry Co.) and the Roberts, Johnson & Rand Shoe Company (later the International Shoe Company) played a key role in the growth of the town. The St. Charles Manufacturing Company was established in 1873,²⁰ and the Roberts, Johnson & Rand Shoe Company began production in St. Charles in January 1906.²¹

In the district, 11 houses were built in the 1870s, 16 in the 1880s and 30 in the 1890s (see Figure 3). Buildings were still being constructed in the Federal (or Missouri-German vernacular) style throughout this period, although other stylistic influences, including the Second Empire, Queen Anne and Folk Victorian styles, were also popular. By 1900 the population of St. Charles had grown to 7,892. The decade between 1900 and 1909 is the period of greatest growth in the district, with 45 (21.8%) of the extant primary buildings having been constructed, and during this period the Folk Victorian, Queen Anne and Colonial Revival styles were popular in the district. The population of St. Charles was 9,487 in 1910, but by 1920 it had declined to 8,503, most likely related to World War I and closed immigration. Nevertheless, the 1920s was a prosperous decade for St. Charles and this is reflected by the number of

¹⁸ Yard Plaque, 714 North Benton Avenue, St. Charles, MO.

¹⁹ van Ravenswaay, 221.

²⁰ Cleta Flynn. "The Car Shop: The Evolution of St. Charles Riverfront from Early Settlers to the Railroads to ACF. Part Two: The Search for a Business." *Saint Charles County Heritage*, Vol. 31, No. 2, 48-50.

²¹ Ehlmann, 362.

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homes built in the district during that period. In fact, the 1920s was the second greatest period of growth. In the 1910s, 18 (8.7%) of the extant buildings were constructed, while in the 1920s 38 (18.4%) were built. During this period the Colonial Revival and Craftsman styles were popular, and as is true throughout the neighborhood's history, numerous vernacular structures were also built.

FIGURE NO. 3		
CONSTRUCTION DATES OF PRIMARY BUILDINGS BY DECADE		
Decade	Number of Primary Buildings Constructed	Percentage
1850s	3	1.5%
1860s	7	3.4%
1870s	11	5.3%
1880s	16	7.8%
1890s	30	14.6%
1900s	45	21.9%
1910s	18	8.7%
1920s	38	18.4%
1930s	6	2.9%
1940s	21	10.2%
1950s	3	1.5%
1960s	4	1.9%
1970 and after	4	1.9%

In the early twentieth century, the automobile gained importance. The city's streets were first oiled in 1911 and by the end of the 1920s the City had paved 20 of its 35 miles of streets. However, in the Commons neighborhood Franklin and Seventh Streets were still unpaved in 1929. Five automobile dealerships were in operation in St. Charles by the end of the 1920s and the number of automobiles in the city jumped from 200 in 1916 to 2,108 by 1921.²² As the automobile gained importance, some of the neighborhood residents developed related businesses. For example, Charles and Florence Gatsweiler, who lived at 815 North Fifth Street (Photo 5, 2nd from left), owned automobile dealerships on Main Street and Clay Street (renamed First Capitol Drive) and Oscar McGee, who resided at 624 North Sixth Street (Photo 10, right), was the owner of the Main Street Motor Co. in the 1920s. Two former service stations are located in the district: Wetter's Service Station at 500 North Kingshighway (Photo 28, right), built circa 1936, and Adams Motor Service auto repair shop at 512 Clark Street, built in 1963.

Although immigration restrictions slowed population increases during the 1920s, by 1930 the city rebounded, recording a total of 10,491 citizens. However, only six (2.9%) of the extant buildings were built in that decade, undoubtedly due to the Great Depression. In 1940 the city's population reached 10,803, and during that decade construction in the district also increased, with 21 (10.2%) of the extant

²² Ehlmann, 373-374.

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buildings constructed. This is likely due to the building boom that occurred after World War II. The city's most aggressive era of growth occurred after the war, when the population increased to 14,314 in 1950 and jumped to 21,189 by 1960. However, after 1949 construction slowed dramatically in the district, most likely because few vacant lots remained. In the 1950s only three (1.5%) buildings were constructed, while in the 1960s four (1.9%) were built. Only four were built in 1970 or after. Minimal Traditional style houses, bungalows and ranch type houses became popular in the period during the 1930s through the 1950s.

As stated above, local industries played a key role in the growth of the town. The St. Charles Manufacturing Company was established in 1873²³ along Second Street in Frenchtown, and in 1881 it reorganized, expanded its facilities and workforce, and changed its name to the St. Charles Car Company.²⁴ The Car Company became the city's greatest asset and gained a national and international market for its railroad cars in the 1890s when employment reached as high as 1,800. In 1899, the company became part of a national merger of 13 leading manufacturers of freight and passenger cars that formed the American Car and Foundry Company (ACF). From 1900 to 1959 ACF continued to be the largest industry in town and a major employer of residents of the nearby Commons Neighborhood Historic District. During the 1910s, the company employed from 1,500 to 2,000.²⁵ During both World Wars, ACF made substantial contributions to the war effort, adapting its production to the manufacture of military equipment. During World War II, the employees peaked at an all-time high of 3,000 and after the war the plant resumed commercial activity. In 1951 ACF formed an Aircraft Division, which produced the U.S. Air Force B-47 bomber. Due to the decline of rail passenger traffic, the St. Charles plant phased out car production in 1959.²⁶

A large number of residents in the Commons Neighborhood were employed by ACF in a wide variety of jobs. For example, John Kelley, the superintendent of ACF, lived in the Second Empire style house at 701 North Benton Avenue (Photo 18, 2nd from left) with his wife Mary from 1906 to 1926, when he sold the house to John Ruckman, a foreman at the company. Edward Lawler, who resided at the frame Dutch Colonial Revival style house at 523 North Sixth Street, was an assistant general foreman. Leo Baumann (Gable Front, 530 North Eighth) was an engineer and Sigvald Udstad (Queen Anne Free Classic, 710 Clark; Photo 25, 2nd from left) was a designer/draftsman. Frank Billing (Colonial Revival, 618 Clark) was a clerk and Alfred Gruer (Bungalow, 622 North Benton) was a timekeeper.

Most of the area's residents who worked at ACF were laborers in the factory and held a wide variety of positions. For example, a few of the carpenters included Peter Billing (Folk Victorian, 811 North Fifth; Photo 5, left), Edward Duckworth (Hip with Cross Gables, 700 North Sixth; Photo 10, 3rd from right) and Martin Blanken (Bungalow, 706 North Sixth; Photo 10, right). Fred Bauers (Bungalow, 617 North Sixth; Photo 9, right) was a riveter; Fred Litteken (Folk Victorian, 1110 North Benton; Photo 23, 2nd from right) was a blacksmith; Ervin Ohlemeyer (Colonial Revival influence, 718 Clark) was a steel worker; Gerhard Wecker (Minimal Traditional, 629 Decatur; Photo 26, 4th from right) was a tinner; Louis Heitgerd (Bungalow, 810 North Seventh; Photo 14, right) was a trimmer; John Poertner (Cross-Gabled, 623 Lewis) was a molder, and Walter Heitmann (Gable Front, 1014 North Benton) and George Kuehler

²³ Cleta Flynn. "Part Two: The Search for a Business," 48-50.

²⁴ Ehlmann, 351.

²⁵ Ehlmann, 56.

²⁶ Stiritz, Frenchtown, Section 8, 19.

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(Bungalow, 530 Morgan; Photo 31, 3rd from right) were steamfitters. Julius Schappe (Folk Victorian, 1116 North Benton; Photo 23, 3rd from right) was a machine operator, Frank McCloskey (Colonial Revival, 801 North Benton) was a painter, and Henry Krechel (Side-Gabled, 631 Decatur; Photo 26, 3rd from right) was an electrician. Many of the laborers' homes are simple vernacular buildings, but they are an important part of the architectural development of the neighborhood and represent the types of houses being built by the city's blue-collar residents.

After ACF, the two other largest employers of residents of the neighborhood were the International Shoe Company and McDonnell Aircraft. The Roberts, Johnson & Rand Shoe Company began production in St. Charles in January 1906 and employed about 400 men and women.²⁷ In 1911 the company consolidated with the Peters Shoe Company of St. Louis to form the International Shoe Company (ISC). By the mid-1920s, ISC was the country's largest manufacturer of shoes with 43 specialty shoe factories and 32 subsidiary plants.²⁸ During the Great Depression there was little private investment in St. Charles, but ISC constructed a heel plant after local businessmen collected enough money to buy 8.8 acres next to Blanchette Park and donated it as the site for the new plant.²⁹ By 1940 the company employed 1,000 at the main plant and 160 at the heel plant, but the plants closed in September 1953.³⁰ A few of the neighborhood's residents who worked for ISC included Elmer Weber (Gable Front duplex, 807 Lewis; Photo 30, 2nd from left) and Hubert Hoelscher (Bungalow, 542 Morgan), who were both shoe workers, and William Schuettenberg (Federal, 706 Clark; Photo 25, 3rd from left), a trimmer.

McDonnell Aircraft, located in St. Louis County, was founded in 1939 and grew significantly during World War II, when it employed over 5,000 people, many of them from St. Charles County. By the end of the war the company had become the country's largest supplier of airplane parts.³¹ Both ACF and ISC were gone by 1959, and although other factories opened in St. Charles County, a large number of workers were driving to jobs in St. Louis County. McDonnell Aircraft was a big contributor to the local economy and by 1955, 1,371 of its employees were living in St. Charles County and commuting to work. A couple of the neighborhood's residents who worked there included inspector Leo Jones (Minimal Traditional, 621 North Fifth; Photo 3, middle) and Kenneth Boewer (Ranch, 702 North Seventh). Wilbert Schmidt was a clerk who lived in the side-gabled house at 630 North Benton. By 1955 he had created apartments at the property and a couple of other employees of McDonnell Aircraft lived there: Marion Dissens, a draftsman, and Jake Nixon, a machinist.

The district's residents were employed in a wide variety of professions and occupations other than those associated with the city's biggest industries. These included business owners, salesmen, grocers and meat cutters, barbers, clerks, postal workers, laborers, and men involved in the building trades. Some prominent businessmen lived in the neighborhood. For example, Victor Dierker was president of the St. Charles Brick Co. and built the fine brick Craftsman bungalow at 515 North Benton (Photo 15, left) in 1909. By 1916 he had sold the house to Henry Rauch, who was the president and manager of the St. Charles Electric Express Co. and owner of H.G. Rauch & Son Grocers, H.G. Rauch Lumber Co. and H.G. Rauch Wholesale Grocery Co. Antone Stoltz owned the circa 1880 Second Empire style house at

²⁷ Ehlmann, 362.

²⁸ Stiritz, Roberts, Johnson & Rand, Section 8, 2.

²⁹ Ehlmann, 437.

³⁰ Ehlmann, 485.

³¹ Ehlmann, 456.

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539 North Fifth (Photo 1), as well as a saloon—said to be the largest saloon in the city—and a hotel and was a prominent stockholder in the tobacco factory of St. Charles.³² Edward Kister's 1909 Colonial Revival style house at 552 Clark (Photo 24, far right) was built by his father, Henry Kister, a builder who also founded the Home Milling Co. in the 1890s with J.B. Thro. Edward was a bookkeeper for the company in 1910 but by 1916 he was president. Henry Platte resided in the 2½-story, brick Queen Anne Free Classic house at 1105 North Fifth (Photo 7, left) and owned a business selling dry goods and groceries. Arthur Schaefer and his son Percy owned Schaefer & Son meats and they lived in the two bungalows at 1123 and 1125 North Fifth (Photo 7, center).

Quite a few men associated with the building trades also lived in the neighborhood. John P. Wetter was a German-trained architect/builder and a brick mason who built his house at 724 North Seventh in 1892. His four sons were also tradesmen: John J. and Albert, bricklayers; Oscar, a carpenter and employee of ACF; and Ralph, a plumber. (About 1936 John J. opened Wetter's Service Station at 816 North Kingshighway, which is also located in the district.) Some of the other men involved in the building trades include Edward Benskin, a carpenter (528 Morgan; Photo 31, 2nd from right); Joseph Bottani, a building contractor (532 North Benton); August Schone (617 and 631 North Benton; 631 in Photo 18, far left), a carpenter and contractor; Henry Meiser (625 North Benton), a carpenter, contractor and builder; Ernest Bowles, electrician (538 Morgan; Photo 31, far left); Louis Roth, a plasterer (711 Decatur; Photo 27, left); and painters Virgil Holt (712 Decatur) and Theodore Schone (714 Decatur).

A couple of community leaders resided in the Commons Neighborhood. Joseph Lackland served as the mayor of St. Charles from 1923 to 1926. He was also the editor of the *Cosmos Monitor* but later became a timekeeper at ACF. He had the Folk Victorian house at 729 North Benton built in 1890 and his family retained ownership until 1970. Frank Borgmeyer served on the St. Charles City Council and was a carpenter and employee of ACF. He purchased the house at 612 North Benton (Photo 17, center) in 1892.

Subdivisions in the Commons Neighborhood

By 1875, four subdivisions had been created in the Commons Neighborhood, as shown on Brink's plat map of the city (see Figure No. 4, page 90).³³ Unfortunately, plats could not be located for any of these subdivisions at City Hall or the County Courthouse, so the exact dates they were created could not be determined. The four include Rigg's Subdivision, Wilson's Subdivision, Pallardie's Subdivision and McKnight's Partition.

Rigg's Subdivision is a triangular area bounded by Clark Street on the south, Kingshighway on the west and Sixth Street on the east. Although the subdivision contains 118 properties, only 77 are within the district's boundaries due to alterations and new construction. The earliest extant house in the subdivision and district appears to be 800 North Seventh (Photo 28, far left), which was built circa 1850. Three other existing houses were built by the time the Bird's Eye View of the City was prepared in 1869: 622, 626 and 706 Clark Street (Photo 25, 3rd from left). All four are side-gabled brick Federal style buildings. By

³³ W. R. Brink. *Illustrated Atlas Map of Saint Charles County, MO*. IL: W. R. Brink & Co., 1875.

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the time the 1917 Sanborn Insurance Map (see Figure No. 5, page 91) was published, many houses in Rigg's Subdivision had been built, but there were still large areas that were vacant: there were only three buildings in the block bounded by Sixth, Morgan, Seventh and Franklin Streets; no buildings had been built on the north side of the 600 block of Lewis Street; and only one (823 Lewis) had been built on the south side of the 700 and 800 blocks of Lewis Street. Franklin and Seventh Streets were still unpaved in 1929.



FIGURE NO. 4: The Commons Neighborhood, as shown in Brink's 1875 *Illustrated Atlas Map of Saint Charles County, MO.* IL: W.R. Brink & Co., 1875.

In addition to owner-occupied dwellings, some of the homes in the subdivision were built as rental housing. For example, the houses at 633 and 635 Decatur Street (Photo 26, right two houses) were built around 1917 for rental residential use. The builder of the Gable Front house at 633 Decatur is unknown, but the builder of the Dutch Colonial Revival style house at 635 Decatur was John Platte, a local builder and architect. Platte was one of the first builders in town to make his own decorative concrete blocks, and he likely made the house's decorative concrete porch columns and the rusticated concrete block piers on which they rest. In 1918 the occupants of 635 Decatur were Fred and Margaret Schlemmer and he was a machinist for ACF. Platte sold the property in 1921 to Frank Bizzelli, another ACF employee, who used it as his own residence.³⁴

³⁴ Yard Plaque, 635 Decatur Street, St. Charles, MO.

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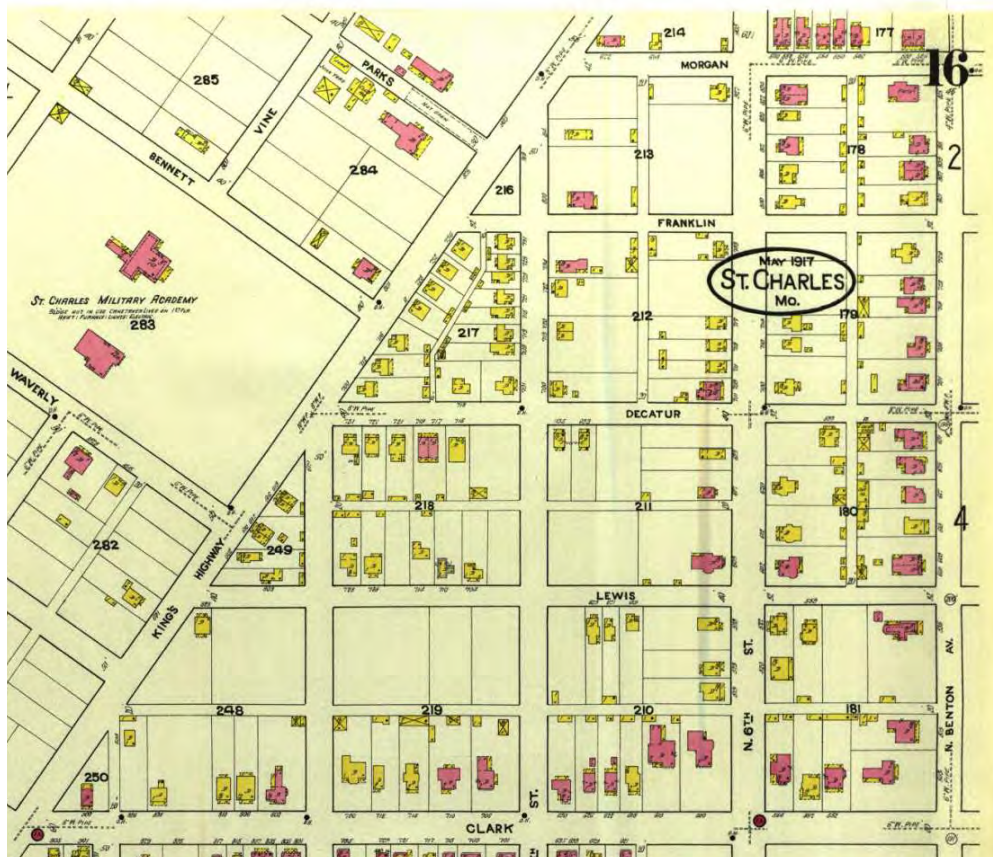


FIGURE NO. 5: A portion of page 16 of the 1917 Sanborn Insurance map.

Wilson's Subdivision, which has 83 properties, is bounded by Clark Street on the south, Sixth Street on the west, Morgan Street on the north and Fifth Street on the east. Only one of the 83 properties is vacant (562 Clark) and only one building appears to have been built before 1870. It is the grand three-story brick Second Empire style mansion at 535 North Benton (Photo 15, right), which was constructed in 1869. The 1917 Sanborn Insurance maps show that the subdivision was well developed by that time (see Figure Nos. 5-7, pages 91-92). In addition to owner-occupied dwellings, some of the homes in the subdivision were built as rental housing. For example, the cross-gabled frame houses at 710 and 714 North Sixth were built in 1894 to house employees of the St. Charles Car Company (later ACF). These two houses were built by Charles Wilson, a prominent attorney, and his wife Julia Fraysier, who inherited the property from her father, Robert.³⁵ The circa 1895 3-story Second Empire style building at 631 North Fifth (Photo 3, right) was built to serve as a grocery and apartments. The north half of the first floor was the grocery while the remainder of the building was residential, and the occupants were John F. (a grocer) and Josephine O'Grady; Walter (a machinist at ACF) and Alice Boschert; James (employed by Star, which later became ISC) and Lizzie Pate; Fred (a painter at Hildebrand's) and Elizabeth Teckemeyer; and David (employed by ACF) and Mary Allen.

³⁵ Yard Plaque, 714 North Sixth Street, St. Charles, MO.

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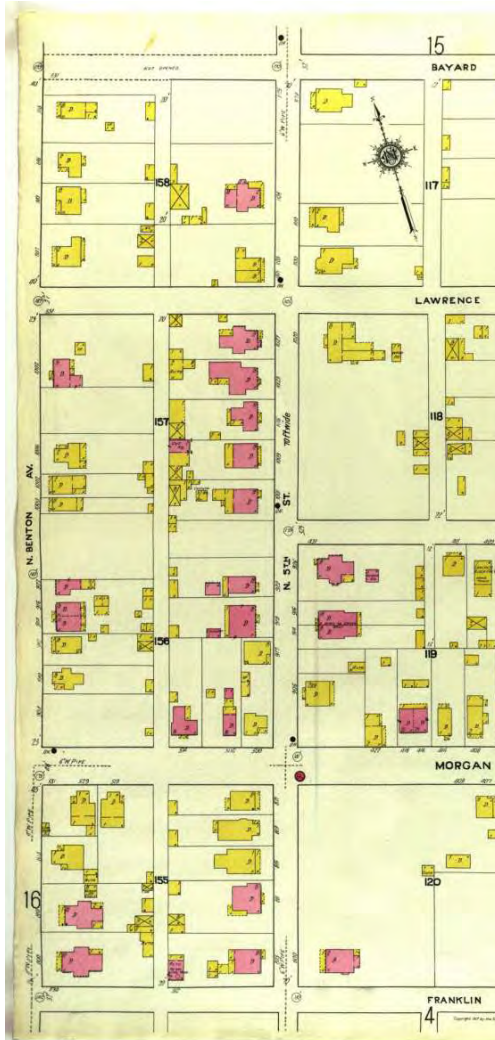


FIGURE NO. 6: Portion of page 2 of the 1917 Sanborn Insurance Map

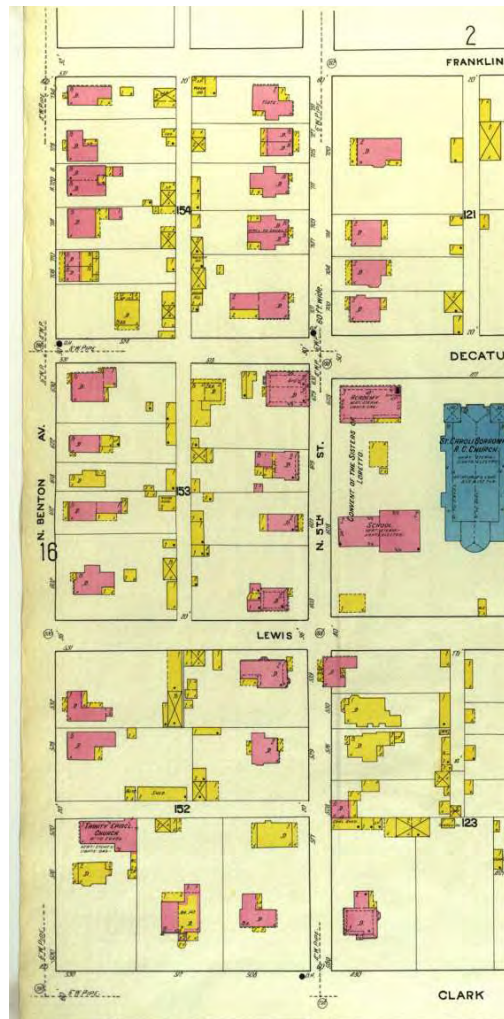


FIGURE NO. 7: Portion of page 4 of the 1917 Sanborn Insurance Map

Pallardie's Subdivision includes 47 lots bounded by Morgan Street on the south, Sixth Street on the west, Lawrence Street on the north and Fifth Street on the east (see Figure Nos. 5-6, pages 91-92); however, only 37 properties are included within the district's boundaries due to loss of integrity. Only one lot (903 North Fifth) is vacant. Two of the existing houses were built in the 1850s (554 Morgan; Photo 32, center and 915 North Benton) and three in the 1860s (912, 923 and 1003 North Benton). A portion of the side-gabled house at 912 North Benton is reportedly a log structure, but it has been clad with vinyl siding. The other four houses are brick Federal style buildings.

McKnight's Partition is bounded by Lawrence Street on the south, Kingshighway on the west, Randolph Street on the north and Fifth Street on the east (see Figure Nos. 6 and 8, pages 92-93). There are 21 properties in this subdivision, but only 13 are within the district's boundaries. The oldest houses, which

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were built in the 1880s, include 1201 and 1223 North Fifth Street (Photo 7, far right). Both are side-gabled buildings, but one is brick and the other is frame.

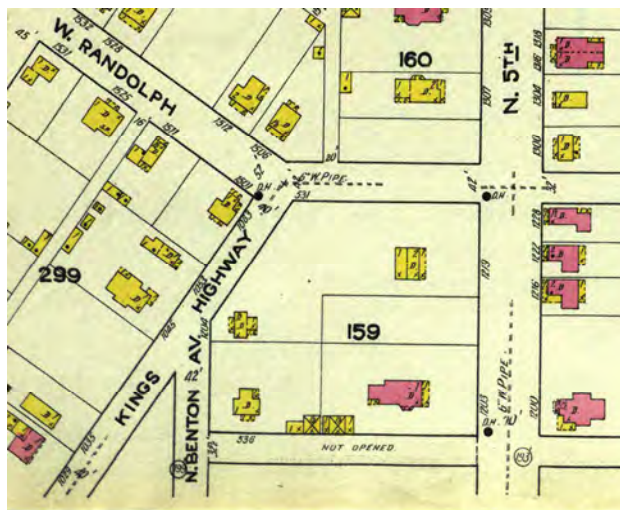


FIGURE NO. 8: Portion of page 15 of the 1917 Sanborn Insurance Map

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

The Commons Neighborhood Historic District is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places for local significance in the area of Architecture. It contains a significant concentration of buildings of the various architectural styles and types that were popular during the period circa 1850 to circa 1963. There are examples of the Federal, Second Empire, Folk Victorian, Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, Craftsman and Minimal Traditional styles, but many residential buildings are vernacular designs that merely reflect the influence of these popular styles, with decorative features limited to detailing on the porches or along the cornice lines. However, about 40% of the residential resources are vernacular designs that display little or no architectural detailing and can best be described by their plan shape or roof type. Since this was a blue-collar neighborhood, with local industries providing employment to a large number of the residents, it is not surprising that many of the houses are simple vernacular forms. Nevertheless, these vernacular designs are important because they reflect the local building traditions of the community. Overall, the Commons Neighborhood Historic District retains integrity, keeping its distinct sense of time and place.

Although most of the primary buildings in the district are residential, there are also two church buildings, two auto-related businesses and two small warehouses. The houses range from 1- to 3-stories, but the majority of the buildings are 1½-stories and have a similar size and scale. About 51% are constructed of brick, reflecting the influence that the German settlers had on the town's architecture. The character of the Commons Neighborhood differs from other historic areas of the city, including the St. Charles, Frenchtown, Midtown Neighborhood and Lindenwood Neighborhood Historic Districts (see Figure No. 14 on page 113), which are listed in the National Register, and several other neighborhoods that appear to be eligible.

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While the Commons Neighborhood is primarily residential, the St. Charles Historic District is the city's historic commercial core, with only a small number of single-family residences. Many of the buildings were constructed for mixed use, combining commercial storefronts with residential upper stories. The buildings date from the early nineteenth century to the mid-twentieth century and the majority abuts the public sidewalk, unlike the houses in the Commons, which generally have small to medium front yard setbacks. Although the St. Charles Historic District includes a wide variety of architectural styles, their commercial character differentiates them from the buildings of the Commons Neighborhood.

The Frenchtown Historic District, which abuts the Commons at Fifth Street, contains a large collection of residential buildings, as well as a commercial strip along Second Street, the industrial buildings of the American Car and Foundry Co. and the large 4-block Academy of the Sacred Heart complex. The buildings are vernacular designs that were influenced by American national styles; however, the district is distinguished from other neighborhoods by a group of mid-nineteenth century houses that reflect the French Colonial influence. This influence is found in the gallery/raised basement/loft design traditions associated with the French in the New World (see Figures 9 & 10, page 95). According to Mary Stiritz, the Germans who began purchasing land in Frenchtown in the late 1840s and 1850s adopted the prevailing house type there:

Perhaps because of Frenchtown's relative isolation from the major early thrust of American influence in the south part of town, together with the sustained clustering of French families in the north end, among other things, vernacular French Colonial house design flourished in Frenchtown as it did nowhere else in the city so late in time. More surprising is the fact that the majority of these houses were built for German immigrants who by 1850 already were outnumbering the French in Frenchtown.³⁶

Unlike the Missouri-German vernacular cottages built in Frenchtown, those in the Commons did not have raised basements and did not originally have galleries, although galleries were often added later. However, like the residents of the Commons, those of Frenchtown were primarily blue collar and the homes in both neighborhoods "display an unusual homogeneity, achieved by a preponderance of small one-and-a-half story buildings of local brick or frame construction which exhibit similar scale, proportions and elements of design."³⁷

The Midtown Neighborhood Historic District, which abuts the Commons along Clark Street, contains the largest variety of architectural styles and types of any neighborhood in the city. The historic resources here were built between 1838 and 1959. Like the Commons, Midtown is primarily residential, although the county courthouse, a couple of schools and churches and a few businesses and offices are located

³⁶ Stiritz, Frenchtown, Section 8, 4.

³⁷ Stiritz, Frenchtown, Section 8 cover page.

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FIGURE NO. 9: 1017-1001 North Third Street in the Frenchtown Historic District.



FIGURE NO. 10: 233 Montgomery Street in the Frenchtown Historic District

within its boundaries. Although many of Midtown's residents were employed by the local industries, a large number of business owners, executives, professionals and community leaders also lived here. The white collar residents were responsible for the construction of some of the most elaborate high style residences in St. Charles, and by the late nineteenth century Midtown had become the most fashionable neighborhood in the city. The Commons Neighborhood contains a large collection of cottages similar to those in Midtown, but it does not have as many high style residences. However, unlike Midtown, it contains a small but significant collection of Second Empire style residential buildings. There is only

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one example in Midtown. Second Empire style houses appear in other neighborhoods throughout the city, but the Commons contains some of the best residential examples.³⁸

The Lindenwood Neighborhood Historic District is strictly residential and developed much later than the other National Register-listed districts and older areas of town. It is composed of three subdivisions that were developed in 1902 and 1905, and all but one of the primary buildings were built between 1902 and 1956. As a result, this neighborhood does not have as large a variety of architectural styles and types as the Commons district and the other older residential neighborhoods. In addition, less than 10% of the buildings in the Lindenwood district are constructed of brick, while in the Commons 51% are brick. The Lindenwood district also differs from the Commons in that it contains the largest concentration of rusticated concrete block houses, with 3 of the city's 11 examples located there. There are none in the Commons.³⁹

The buildings in the area south of First Capitol Drive, which is an area known locally as Old Town St. Charles, date from the mid-nineteenth century to the present and are similar to those in the Commons, but there are more alterations and modern intrusions. The area west of Kingshighway was developed shortly after the turn of the twentieth century and contains a significant collection of residential resources. The character of this neighborhood is different from that of the Commons because of its later development. The houses are 1½- and 2-story buildings that mainly display the Colonial Revival, Craftsman/Bungalow and Minimal Traditional influences, and the majority is frame.

The most popular architectural style in the Commons Neighborhood Historic District is the Colonial Revival, with 37 examples, of which 4 are Dutch Colonial Revival and 4 are Cape Cod. The other most popular styles are the Federal, with 29 examples, and Folk Victorian, with 27. Figure 11 (page 97) lists the number of residential resources by architectural style. The oldest buildings in the district were built in the Federal style. Nationally, this style was popular from 1780 to 1820; however, in the Commons it was employed from circa 1850 until circa 1900. Twenty-five of the 29 buildings that are categorized as Federal are also considered to be in the Missouri-German vernacular style, a term coined by Charles van Ravenswaay, author of *The Arts and Architecture of German Settlements in Missouri*. These buildings are constructed of brick and reflect the masonry craftsmanship of the German immigrants who settled in the community in the mid-nineteenth century. Prior to their arrival, builders relied on log, plaster and stone methods of construction, but German masons and brick makers soon began to influence the town's architecture. According to van Ravenswaay, although brick making had begun in St. Charles prior to 1820, it was not until the arrival of the Germans that the material came to dominate construction, and it remained the preferred building material well into the twentieth century.⁴⁰ Brick making was supported by the easy availability of suitable clays along the river. In 1850, seven brick masons lived in St. Charles and of these, six had been born in Germany. In 1860 there were eight, all German except a 16-year old native of Missouri, who was probably an apprentice.⁴¹

³⁸ Rubach, Brenda. *National Register of Historical Places Inventory-Nomination Form: Midtown Neighborhood Historic District*, Washington, DC: US Department of the Interior/National Park Service, April 2014.

³⁹ Thurmer, Brenda Rubach. *National Register of Historical Places Inventory-Nomination Form: Lindenwood Neighborhood Historic District*, Washington, DC: US Department of the Interior/National Park Service, April 2016.

⁴⁰ van Ravenswaay, 221.

⁴¹ van Ravenswaay, 225.

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FIGURE 11 NUMBER OF RESIDENTIAL RESOURCES BY ARCHITECTURAL STYLE	
Style	Number of Buildings
Federal	29
Second Empire	8
Italianate	2
Queen Anne (7 total)	
Spindlework mode	1
Queen Anne Free Classic	5
Patterned Masonry mode	1
Folk Victorian	27
Colonial Revival	29
Dutch Colonial Revival	4
Cape Cod	4
Craftsman	4
Minimal Traditional	5

The Missouri-German Federal houses are 1- to 2½-story, brick, side-gabled structures, and most have denticulated brick entablatures or cornices, typically with returns. In the Commons neighborhood, two of the Federal houses are 1-story, 25 are 1½-stories, one is 2-stories and one is 2½-stories, and all are brick except one, which is the circa 1885 1½-story frame house at 1000 North Benton Avenue (Photo 22, 4th building from right). According to van Ravenswaay, very few of the brick buildings in the German towns of Missouri have a self-conscious or designed look about them. This local building tradition had its origins in the various German states from which the builders and their clients had emigrated, but the designs were adapted to meet their needs in Missouri: “Gradually these new settlers almost unconsciously adopted ideas from American styles and building practices. This influence became more noticeable as the century progressed, for by that time many of the German-American builders had grown up in this country and had learned their trades here, often in the Eastern or Middle Western cities.”⁴²

The houses are rectangular or L-shaped in plan and some roofs are pierced by dormers. Only one has parapeted end walls with paired chimneys, and that is the circa 1855 house at 554 Morgan (Photo 32, center). Depending upon the size of the house, the façades contain from three to six bays, and the wider façades often have two entrance doors even though many were built as single-family residences. This reflects the French influence, where the houses had no hallways and each room was entered from the gallery. An example of a single-family house with two front doors is 1013 North Benton, which was built circa 1900. Many of the Federal-influenced houses were built close to the sidewalk, such as at 546-562 Morgan (Photo 32), or street, such as 915 North Benton (circa 1855), and most were built without porches, although porticos or galleries were added to many at a later date. Brick arches were used above doors and windows, and toward the close of the nineteenth century the segmental arch became rounder,

⁴² van Ravenswaay, 225.

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and so commonly was this form used that it is one of the signatures of German construction in Missouri.⁴³

In the Commons Neighborhood, the highest concentration of Missouri-German Federal style houses are located on North Benton Avenue and Morgan Street. The 15 on North Benton were built between circa 1855 and circa 1900 (one in the 1850s, two in the 1860s, five in the 1870s, two in the 1880s, two in the 1890s and three circa 1900). Six Federal houses are located in the 500 block of Morgan and they were also built between circa 1855 and circa 1900 (one in the 1850s, one circa 1870, one in the 1880s, two in the 1890s and one circa 1900). Other examples of the Federal style are found individually scattered throughout the district. Despite the German influence, St. Charles never became as German in appearance and character as did the other Missouri towns of Hermann and Washington. According to van Ravenswaay, this is due to the American influence remaining too strong, the mixture of various nationalities too pronounced, and the town's location too near St. Louis, which made it too accessible to influences from the changing world.⁴⁴ As a result, it was difficult for the immigrants to retain much of their cultural heritage, which quickly blended with what survived of the earlier French and the dominant American traditions.

Other than the Federal style, some of the early architectural influences that are represented in the district include the Italianate, Gothic Revival and Second Empire. St. Charles' builders and homeowners were influenced by the Picturesque movement popularized by the publication of pattern books such as Andrew Jackson Downing's *Cottage Residences*, published in 1842, and *Villas and Cottages*, published by Calvert Vaux in 1857. These pattern books offered several new fashions, including the Gothic Revival and Italianate styles, which were nationally popular from about 1840 to 1880. Although the Italianate style dominated American residential architecture from about 1850 through the 1880s, there are only two houses in the district that display the Italianate influence, and they are simpler than the Italianate houses found in the Midtown Neighborhood. Built circa 1870, 701 North Fifth Street is a 2-story brick house with a low hip roof with wide overhanging eaves trimmed with elaborate crenellated brick detailing that references the brackets seen on many Italianate residences. The portico was replaced with a Craftsman-influenced gallery prior to 1917. The house at 610 Clark Street is a 2-story brick building with hip roof, and the 1-story polygonal bay on the façade is trimmed with a paneled frieze and brackets with drop pendants. Its portico has been altered.

There is only one example of the Gothic Revival style in the district, and it is the Old Trinity Episcopal Church located at 520 North Benton Avenue (Photo 16). Built circa 1900, the building has stucco walls, a steep front-gabled roof trimmed with bargeboard, buttresses, a quatrafoil-shaped stained glass window, and pointed-arched Gothic windows with label moldings. This Gothic Revival style church building is much smaller and simpler than others in town, such as the Immanuel Lutheran Church (1867) at 115 South Sixth Street and the Jefferson Street Presbyterian Church (circa 1872) at 550 Jefferson Street, which are both located in the Midtown Neighborhood Historic District.

Following the Civil War, dramatic changes in American house design and construction resulted from industrialization and the growth of the railroads. Balloon framing rapidly replaced heavy-timber framing as the standard building technique, which freed houses from their traditional box-like shapes by greatly

⁴³ van Ravenswaay, 231.

⁴⁴ van Ravenswaay, 80.

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simplifying the construction of corners, wall extensions, overhangs and irregular plans. In addition, growing industrialization allowed many complex house components to be mass-produced and shipped at relatively low cost on the expanding railway network. In the district, styles popular during the Victorian period include Second Empire, Queen Anne and Folk Victorian.

The Commons Neighborhood has a small but significant collection of Second Empire style residential buildings. Five of the district's eight examples are located in the 500 and 600 blocks of North Fifth Street. This style was popular nationally from 1860 to 1885, but the examples in the Commons date from 1869 to circa 1895. The most distinctive feature of the style is the mansard roof, which is often trimmed with decorative brackets, and various types of mansard roofs can be found in the district, including plain, gabled, bellcast and front mansards. The roofs are often clad with slate shingles of various colors and patterns. All of the examples are brick, and they range from 1½-stories (one example) to 3-stories (two examples), but most (five) are 2-stories. One was built as a duplex and another as a combination grocery and multi-unit apartment building, but the other six were originally single-family dwellings. The combination grocery and apartment building is located at 631 North Fifth (Photo 3, right) and is a 3-story structure with plain mansard roof. The grocery occupied half of the first floor.

Built in 1880, the 2-story house at 539 North Fifth (Photo 1) has a slate-clad gabled mansard roof trimmed with a modillioned and denticulated entablature and on the front slope are three gabled dormers with round-arched windows. The house at 607 North Fifth (Photo 2) was built circa 1870 and has a front mansard roof finished with light gray hexagonal and dark gray square slate shingles. The light gray shingles are along the top and bottom of the roof and are also arranged to form two large diamonds to each side of the central pedimented wall dormer. This is the only house in the district that has a raised basement. The district's oldest and grandest Second Empire style house is located at 535 North Benton (Photo 15, right) and was built about 1869 by Dr. John Shore. This 3-story house has a bellcast mansard roof clad with various colored hexagonal and diamond-shaped slate shingles. The wide overhanging eaves are trimmed with a bracketed frieze and at the southwest corner is a tower with mansard roof. Additions and alterations were made to the house when it was converted into apartments, but it retains sufficient integrity to contribute to the district.

As the town became a prosperous and established industrial community, more buildings were constructed that reflect the stylistic influences of the era. There are 7 examples of the Queen Anne style in the district and they represent three of the four decorative detailing subtypes identified by Virginia and Lee McAlester in *A Field Guide to American Houses: Spindlework, Free Classic and Patterned Masonry*.⁴⁵ This style dominated residential architecture in America during the period from about 1880 to 1900, but in the Commons district, Queen Anne houses were built between circa 1898 and circa 1906. Of the seven examples, one is 1½-stories while the other six are 2½-stories, and they employ an irregular floor plan. All but one—714 Clark Street (Photo 25, left)—are constructed of brick, which reflects the influence of the German settlers on construction in St. Charles.

The Spindlework subtype features delicate turned porch supports and spindlework ornamentation. There is only one example of this subtype in the district, and it is the house at 602 North Sixth Street (Photo 8, center). Built in 1899 for Herman Hackman, Jr., a dry goods merchant with Kuhlman-Hackman, this 2½-story brick house has a hip roof with intersecting cross gables and the gable ends are clad with imbricated

⁴⁵ Virginia and Lee McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses*. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1984, 264.

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shingles. The 2-story, cutaway gabled bay on the side elevation is decorated with ornate knee braces, and the façade's 2-bay portico has a balustrade with turned balusters, turned posts and a flat roof enclosed by a balustrade.

The later Queen Anne-style homes often incorporated Colonial Revival style elements, such as cornice returns, classical porch columns or Palladian-inspired windows, and these examples are referred to as Queen Anne Free Classic. There are five examples of this subtype in the district. The 2½-story brick house at 1105 North Fifth Street (Photo 7, left) has a 1-story wraparound gallery with classical columns, as does the 1½-story brick Free Classic house at 564 Clark Street (Photo 24, center). The house on Fifth Street was owned by Henry Platte, who sold dry goods and groceries in Frenchtown, and the house on Clark Street was owned by Henry Lohrmann, a painter. Another good example of the Queen Anne Free Classic style is the house at 710 Clark (Photo 25, 2nd from left). This 2½-story brick house has a pyramidal roof with intersecting cross gables and the pedimented gable ends are clad with imbricated wood shingles that create a circular pattern. Rather than a wraparound porch, this house has a 2-bay, 1-story portico with Doric columns and a shed roof trimmed with a full entablature. The lot was purchased in 1898 by Sigvald and Mathilda Udstad, and the house was built circa 1900. Mr. Udstad was a draftsman/designer for ACF for 50 years. A similar house is located next door at 714 Clark Street (Photo 25, left), but it is frame and has a nearly full-width gallery rather than a portico.

Houses built in the Patterned Masonry subtype have masonry walls with patterned brickwork or stonework and relatively little wood detailing. The house located at 823 North Benton (Photo 21, right) is a relatively simple example of this mode, with round-arched and basket-handle arched openings topped by radiating voussoirs with projecting caps. Unlike the Spindlework and Free Classic subtypes, the Patterned Masonry subtype often has only a one-bay portico or no porch at all, as in the case of 823 North Benton. This house is labelled as "Flats" on the Sanborn Insurance maps, but it has been converted into a single-family dwelling.

The Folk Victorian style was very popular in the Commons Neighborhood, with 27 brick and frame examples being located there. Although popular nationally from about 1870 to 1910, it was employed in the district from about 1885 to circa 1904. The style is defined by the presence of Victorian decorative detailing on simple folk house forms, such as the pyramidal, gable front, and gable-front-and-wing. This style is generally much less elaborate than the Victorian styles—typically Queen Anne and Italianate—it attempts to mimic. The main areas for the application of decorative detailing are the porches, gable ends and dormers.

In the Commons, 1 of the 27 Folk Victorian houses is 1-story, 24 are 1½-stories and 2 are 2-stories. Sixteen are brick construction, while 11 are frame. One of the Folk Victorian houses with the most ornate spindlework detailing is the 1½-story, brick, cross-gabled house at 800 North Benton Avenue. The gallery's details include turned posts with corner brackets, a ball-and-rod spindled frieze, and a shed roof with sunburst ornament at each end and a gablet with sunburst ornament. The house was built in 1892 by the Heckmans, builders and contractors, for Adam Heckman, Jr. More typical of the Folk Victorian houses built for the neighborhood's blue collar residents is the simple circa 1907, 1½-story, frame, gable front Folk Victorian cottage at 814 North Seventh Street. It imitates the Queen Anne style with its gable end clad with scalloped wood shingles and its portico that has a balustrade with turned balusters and turned posts with corner brackets. It was the home of Fred Heller, an employee of the

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Miller Thro Milling Co. Another frame example is the gable-front-and-wing form house at 1116 North Benton (Photo 23, 3rd from right), which was built circa 1900. It was the home of Julius Schappe, a machinist at ACF. Its gable ends are also shingled, but it has an incised horseshoe-shaped ornament with scalloped molding and drop pendant in the front gable end. Other Queen Anne details include the spindlework porch and the window with colored glass border in the upper sash.

One of the Folk Victorian houses that displays the Italianate influence is 811 North Fifth Street (Photo 5, left), which was built in 1888 for Peter Billing, who was a carpenter and foreman at ACF. The gallery of the 1½-story, side-gabled brick house has chamfered posts and a jigsaw balustrade, and each of the gabled dormers is ornamented with corner brackets and a row of raised circular ornaments above the window. Several Folk Victorian houses display both the Italianate and Queen Anne influences. For example, the roof of the 1½-story, brick Folk Victorian house at 617 North Benton Avenue is trimmed with a frieze ornamented with brackets and roundels, mimicking the Italianate style, and the gable end is finished with shingles and the portico has turned posts, as is common in the Queen Anne style. The house appears to have been built circa 1885 for August Schone, who was a carpenter.

The Eclectic movement began in the last decades of the nineteenth century and gained momentum with Chicago's Columbian Exposition of 1893. The movement drew inspiration from America's Colonial architecture as well as the architecture of Europe. In the district, examples of the Eclectic movement include houses in the Colonial Revival and Craftsman styles. The Colonial Revival style is by far the most popular style in the district with 37 examples and was built between about 1890 and 1943, except for the house located at 613 North Benton, which was built in 2011 to mimic the historic house formerly on the lot that was destroyed by fire. However, the majority were built in the first two decades of the twentieth century. They range from 1- to 2½-stories and are both brick and frame. In the blue-collar Commons Neighborhood, none of the Colonial Revival houses are faithful replicas of eighteenth-century antecedents. They exhibit only suggestions of the form, massing, and finishes of such buildings.

McAlesters' *A Field Guide to American Houses* lists nine principal subtypes, but only five of these subtypes are found in the district: asymmetrical, hipped roof with full-width porch, side-gabled, gambrel roof (Dutch Colonial Revival) and 1-story (Cape Cod). Asymmetrical façades were rarely seen on colonial prototypes, but prior to 1900 about one-third of the Colonial Revival houses built throughout the country were asymmetrical. After 1910 few examples were constructed until the 1930s, when irregular façades reappeared with less elaborate detailing. An example of the asymmetrical subtype is 721 Decatur (Photo 27, far right), which is a 2-story, frame house with a steeply pitched hipped roof with intersecting cross gables. One of these cross gables is on the western 2/3 of the front slope of the roof, giving the façade an asymmetrical appearance. The house, which was built in 1910, has a 1-story, ¾-width gallery.

Approximately one-third of Colonial Revival style houses built before 1915 are the hipped roof with full-width porch subtype; however, in St. Charles many of the examples actually have ¾-width galleries. The 2½-story houses at 631 North Benton and 552 Clark are brick examples of this subtype, while those at 612 North Sixth Street, 801 North Benton Avenue and 618 Clark Street are frame. Of these five, two have full-width galleries while the other three have ¾-width galleries. The house at 631 North Benton was built circa 1910 by August Schone, who was a carpenter and contractor. Henry Kister, a builder and co-founder of the Home Milling Co., built the house at 552 Clark (Photo 24, far right) in 1909 for his son Edward. Henry Kister assisted John Henry Stumburg with the construction of the following churches in

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St. Charles: St. Peters, Immanuel Lutheran, St. John United Church of Christ, and Borromeo Church (destroyed in 1915). In 1910 Edward Kister was a bookkeeper for the Home Milling Co., but by 1916 he had become president. The frame house at 612 North Sixth Street (Photo 8, left) is a good local example of the Colonial Revival style, with a full-width gallery with Doric columns and balustrade with turned balusters, an art glass cameo window and a cottage window with an art glass transom. The house was built circa 1900 for John and Margaret Hendry, and he was employed by ACF. The frame American Foursquare form house at 801 North Benton, which was built circa 1900, has served as flats and as a single-family dwelling. Built in 1907, the American Foursquare house at 618 Clark Street has walls of narrow beaded weatherboard siding, a hip roof trimmed with an entablature and a ¾-width gallery with Doric columns.

In McAlesters' *A Field Guide to American Houses*, front-gabled examples are included in the hipped roof with full-width porch subcategory with the statement that "on narrow urban lots a front-gabled roof occasionally replaces the more common hipped roof."⁴⁶ There are several front-gabled examples in the district. For example, the 1½-story, frame Gable Front folk form duplex at 806-808 Clark Street has a ¾-width Colonial Revival style gallery, like its neighbor at 810 Clark, which also has a Palladian-influenced, tripartite window in the gable end.

About one-fourth of Colonial Revival style houses throughout the country are simple 2-story, rectangular blocks crowned by side-gabled roofs. A good example is 532 North Benton Avenue, which was the home of Joseph and Josephine Bottani. He was a building contractor and likely built this house in 1927. The side-gabled roof of the brick house has cornice returns, and the 6-panel wood door has sidelights and a multi-light elliptical fanlight. At the entrance is a 1-story portico with Doric columns and pilasters supporting a gable roof. Like many Colonial Revival style houses, the windows have multi-pane upper sashes but lower sashes with only a single large pane, a pattern never seen in colonial originals. Also, unlike the colonial originals, the windows are arranged in pairs and trios.

According to the McAlesters, about 10% of Colonial Revival style houses are the Dutch Colonial Revival subtype, with the identifying feature being a gambrel roof. From about 1895 to 1915 the most common form had a front-facing gambrel roof while side gambrels became the predominant form in the 1920s and 1930s. There are four examples of the Dutch Colonial Revival subtype in the district, and all have front-facing gambrels. They were built between 1900 and 1917, and three are frame while the fourth is finished with stucco. The stucco example is located at 635 Decatur Street (Photo 26, right) and was built by John Platte as rental property for employees of ACF. Platte was a local builder and architect and was one of the first in town to make decorative concrete blocks. The ¾-width gallery has fluted "spooled" concrete columns resting on rusticated concrete block piers, and it is likely that Platte made them himself. The Dutch Colonial Revival house at 523 North Sixth Street is finished with narrow weatherboard siding, except for the gambrel end, which is clad with fish scale shingles. Built circa 1917, it has a 1-bay portico with box columns resting on pedestals. This was the home of Edward and Ruthann Lawler and he was the assistant general foreman at ACF. Around 1919 it was purchased by Fred T. and Irene Robbins. Mr. Robbins was a salesman/owner of F.T. Robbins Feed Store on Main Street. The Dutch Colonial Revival house at 821 North Fifth (Photo 5, far right) has weatherboard walls and above the second floor windows the gambrel end is clad with wood shingles and there is a round ventilator

⁴⁶ McAlester, 328.

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trimmed with a plain molding and keystones. This house, which has a $\frac{3}{4}$ -width gallery with Doric columns, was built circa 1917 for August and Lucy Vossiek, and he was employed as a carpenter at ACF.

Cape Cod houses are 1- or $1\frac{1}{2}$ -story Colonial Revival structures loosely patterned after early wooden folk houses of eastern Massachusetts. This style house has a side-gabled roof that often has dormers on the front slope, and it is typically symmetrical. Four Cape Cod houses are located in the district, and all are $1\frac{1}{2}$ -stories. Three are brick and one is frame. Although built throughout the Colonial Revival era, Cape Cod houses were most common in the 1920s and 1940s, and in the district the frame example at 720 North Seventh Street was built circa 1923, while the brick examples (529 North Seventh and 530 and 534 Morgan) were built circa 1940. The Cape Cod house at 529 North Seventh (Photo 13, right) has variegated brick walls in a 6-course Flemish common bond. The façade is not symmetrical, having a pair of windows on one side of the entrance and a single window on the other side. This example has a gabled hood over the entrance. The homeowners were Carl and Regina Anderson, and he was a laborer.

As stated above, in the Commons Neighborhood examples of the Eclectic movement include houses in the Colonial Revival and Craftsman styles. The Craftsman style was popularized on a national scale by the writings of Gustav Stickley and the California designs of Greene and Greene, and it was the most popular style for smaller houses built throughout the country from about 1905 through the 1920s. In the Commons, there are only four examples and they were built between 1909 and circa 1933. All four are $1\frac{1}{2}$ -stories, and three are brick and one is frame. Two are side-gabled, one is front-gabled, and one has a hip roof with cross gables.

The district's best and earliest Craftsman house is 515 North Benton Avenue (Photo 15, far left). It was built in 1909 by Victor Dierker, president of the St. Charles Brick Co., undoubtedly with brick produced by his company. A variety of materials was employed, including brick for the walls, stone for the foundation and the stairway's knee walls, and wood shingles for the walls of the dormer. The side-gabled slate roof has wide overhanging eaves, and there are sawn rafter tails in the eaves and decorative knee braces in the gable ends. Each of the façade's three bays is delineated by brick pilasters, and the central ornate half-glazed wood door, transom and sidelights have glazing divided into multiple rectangular lights by lead comes. In the outer bays are tripartite cottage windows with the upper sashes having muntins arranged in a hexagonal pattern. The full-width gallery is set under the main roof and features brick piers and a brick half-wall railing. The frame, front-gabled Craftsman house located at 701 Decatur Street was built circa 1923 and has the characteristic wide overhanging eaves and triangular knee braces in the gable end. Its undercut gallery has half-wall railings and on top of the railings are slender box columns arranged in pairs, except on the corners, where there are groups of three. The earliest known occupants of the house were Harry and Adelle Tucker, and he was a barber.

"Bungaloid style" is a term that is often used to describe vernacular bungalows that are 1- to $1\frac{1}{2}$ -stories and typically have front-gabled, side-gabled or cross-gabled roofs penetrated by a minimal number of dormers. Stylistic references are usually limited to the front porch columns and railing and reflect modest classical or Craftsman treatments. In the district all 20 examples are $1\frac{1}{2}$ -stories, and 6 are brick while 14 are frame. There are 6 front-gabled examples, 12 side-gabled and 2 with hip roofs. Nationally, bungalows were built during the same period as Craftsman style houses, and in the district all but two were built in the 1920s. The two exceptions are 819 North Benton Avenue (Photo 21, center), which was built in 1935, and 805 North Fifth Street, built circa 1947. These two later examples are front-gabled brick buildings with galleries having brick piers and pedestals. The house on Benton has a plain wood

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balustrade while the bungalow on Fifth has a brick railing with cross-shaped openings. The Benton bungalow was owned by Charles and Edna Sly, and he was the yard foreman for C.J. Harris Lumber Co. The house on Fifth was owned by Leo and Virginia Boschert, and he sold agricultural implements.

The hipped frame bungalow at 810 North Seventh Street (Photo 14, right) was built circa 1923 for Louise and August Heitgerd, and he was employed as a trimmer at ACF. It has an undercut gallery with battered box columns resting on scored concrete pedestals, a typical Craftsman feature. The only other hipped example in the district is 542 Morgan Street, which was also built circa 1923. This house, which has a 2-bay portico with full-height battered box columns, was owned by Hubert and Maude Hoelscher, and he was a shoe worker at ISC. Side-gabled bungalows are the most common in the district, and a few examples include the brick houses at 818 North Seventh (1928; Photo 14, far left) and 711 Decatur (circa 1923; Photo 27, far left) and the frame bungalows at 622 North Benton (circa 1923) and 618 Lewis (1928). The bungalow at 618 Lewis has a full-width gallery that has classical Doric columns resting on brick pedestals. It was owned by Walter and Louise Horst, and he was a shoe worker at ISC.

The latest residential style found in the district is the Minimal Traditional. With the Great Depression, the style was a compromise that reflects the Tudor Revival influence but lacks its decorative detailing. First becoming popular in the late 1930s, the Minimal Traditional style dominated the post-World War II period of the 1940s and early 1950s. Only five examples are located in the district and they were built between 1936 and 1946. One is a single story while the remainder is 1½-stories. Three are brick and the other two are frame. Typical features include a dominant front gable with roof pitches typically lower than in the preceding Tudor Revival style; little eave overhang; a simple entry stoop; and an asymmetrical façade. The Tudor Revival influence can be seen in the brick Minimal Traditional house at 523 North Seventh Street (Photo 13, 3rd from right), which has a very steep side-gabled roof and a small central cross gable, and there is little eave overhang. In the front gable end is a multi-light wood casement window and scattered cast stone blocks, which is a typical Tudor Revival decorative feature. The home was owned by Orville and Ruth Towers and he was a physician. It has a simple entry stoop, unlike the Minimal Traditional style house at 609 North Sixth Street, which has a 2-bay, gabled brick arcade at the south end of the façade. The Sixth Street house was built circa 1936 and was the home of Emil and Helen Lehenbauer. Mr. Lehenbauer was a teacher at the Lutheran School.

A large number (40%) of the homes scattered throughout the district are vernacular forms of domestic design, reflective of no particular architectural style but representing the local building traditions and preferences of builders active in the community (see Figure 12, page 105). These vernacular forms were popular among the blue-collar residents because they were more affordable than houses that had decorative architectural detailing. Many of these forms are best described by their plan shape or roof type. The most common vernacular form in the district is the Gable Front, with 23 examples that display no stylistic detailing. Most are 1½-stories, but there are four 1-story examples and a 2-story example. Fifteen are frame, seven are brick and one is finished with stucco. Although Gable Front houses are scattered throughout the district, there is a concentration of four in the 800 block of Lewis Street and a group of three in the 700 block of North Sixth Street. This vernacular form was built in the district over an extended period of time, with the dates of construction ranging from 1890 to 1952.

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FIGURE 12	
NUMBER OF RESOURCES BY VERNACULAR HOUSE FORM OR TYPE	
Building Type or Form	Number
Gable Front	23
Gable-Front-and-Wing	2
Cross-Gabled	10
Side-Gabled	13
I-House	1
Hip with cross gable	2
Centered Gable	1
Massed-Plan/Side-Gabled	1
Pyramidal	4
Bungaloid	20
Ranch	6

The 1½-story brick example at 1009 North Fifth Street was built in 1890 and is the district’s oldest example of the Gable Front form that displays no stylistic detailing. The openings of this house are segmental-arched, which is a common feature of German construction in Missouri. The first known occupant was Joseph Kettelhake, who was employed by the St. Charles Car Company. The 2-story, stucco Gable Front house located at 633 Decatur Street was built circa 1916 and has decorative false half-timbering in the gable end, mimicking the Tudor Revival influence. Henry and Josephine Kampmann were the tenants and he was employed by ACF. The four 1½-story brick Gable Front cottages in the 800 block of Lewis Street were built circa 1928. Two were built as single-family dwellings and two as duplexes (803, 807-809, 811 and 815-817 Lewis, Photo 30). The duplex unit at 815 was owned and occupied by Louis and Annie Roth, and he was a plasterer. It is possible that the Roths had all four buildings constructed since the other original occupants were renters. The tenants included a chauffeur, meat cutter and shoe worker.

Four of the frame 1½-story Gable Front houses are distinguished by their pedimented front-gabled roofs and recessed corner porches. These include 917 North Fifth and 709, 713 and 717 North Sixth Street (Photo 11); unfortunately all have lost integrity and are noncontributing. A recessed corner porch is a popular design feature in St. Charles and is found on other types of vernacular buildings, including the pyramidal form, such as the 1½-story frame Colonial Revival-influenced house at 819 North Fifth Street (Photo 5, 2nd from right) and the 1½-story, brick Colonial Revival-influenced house at 715 Decatur Street (Photo 27, 2nd from left). The Decatur house’s recessed porch wraps around the corner.

Massed-plan folk houses that are nearly square in shape are typically built with pyramidal roofs, which require more complex roof framing but need fewer long-spanning rafters, making construction less expensive. From about 1900 to 1930, the 2-story examples became a popular urban house form known as the American Foursquare. In the late nineteenth century, when public taste was turning away from the excessively ornate and asymmetrical Victorian style, the American Foursquare represented a renewed sense of simplicity and restraint. The cube shape yielded the most interior space for the money spent on

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the foundation, framing, and roof. Foursquare variants appeared in virtually every pattern book between 1900 and 1925, and some companies, such as Sears Roebuck and Co., sold prefabricated versions. The basic Foursquare has two stories (four rooms on each story), a pyramidal or hipped roof with broad overhanging eaves and a dormer on the front slope, a prominent front porch, and a boxy, nearly cubical shape. Most of the pyramidal and American Foursquare type houses in the district display Colonial Revival detailing, such as the houses at 801 North Benton Avenue and 559 Lewis Street (Photo 29, right). The Lewis Street house's $\frac{3}{4}$ -width gallery has rusticated concrete block pedestals topped by fluted concrete columns with belt courses that give the columns the appearance of stacked spools. The house was built in 1912 for Samuel and Laura Mills, and he was a foreman at ACF. The Foursquare next door at 553 Lewis (Photo 29, left) has a gallery with plain brick piers. It was built circa 1927 for Hubert and Mary Kister, and he was employed by the Miller Home Milling Co.

Only six ranch houses are found in the district, with the gable-front-and-wing, I-house, centered gable and massed-plan/side-gabled forms limited to one or two each. Several California architects developed the ranch type house in the mid-1930s, and it gained popularity during the 1940s and became the dominant type throughout the country during the 1950s and 1960s. The six examples in the district were built between circa 1938 and circa 1958. Five are frame and one is brick, and one has a hip roof while the others are side-gabled. This type house is typically an asymmetrical 1-story structure crowned by a low-pitched roof with moderate to wide eaves, and the plan sometimes includes an integral garage, such as the frame house at 525 North Benton (Photo 15, center), which was built in 1951. The homeowners were Vincent and Helen Debrecht, and he was a meter tester for Union Electric. A brick example of a ranch house is 709 Lewis Street. It displays a common ranch house feature, the tripartite Chicago style window, which is composed of a central picture window flanked by 1/1 double-hung wood windows. Built circa 1949, the homeowners were Charles and Stella Bauers, and he was the manager of the General Grocery Company.

Houses that could not be categorized by a folk form or stylistic influence are grouped into types based on roof shape, such as cross-gabled and side-gabled. There are 10 cross-gabled and 13 side-gabled houses that display no stylistic detailing. A cross-gabled example is the 1½-story brick house at 1023 North Fifth Street (Photo 6, right). Built circa 1893, it has segmental-arched openings and the façade is highlighted by a projecting polygonal bay. The portico was added sometime after 1929. The houses at 1201 and 1223 North Fifth Street are side-gabled and have no stylistic detailing. One is frame and the other is brick, and both are 1½-stories. They date to the early 1880s. This was largely a working-class neighborhood, so it is not surprising that many simple houses were built without stylistic detailing.

Although most of the buildings in the district are residential, there are also two church buildings, two gasoline stations and two small warehouses, one of which was originally a garage associated with a residence. As discussed above, the former Trinity Episcopal Church at 520 North Benton Avenue is the district's only example of the Gothic Revival style. Although the Assembly of God Gospel Mission church at 801 North Sixth Street was built in 1929, it has undergone extensive alterations that render it noncontributing. The warehouse at 528A North Benton Avenue faces onto an alley and was built in 1927 as a garage for the house at 528 North Benton. The utilitarian building's walls are finished with Bricktex asphalt shingles and vertical board. Built circa 1945, the small warehouse at 614 Lewis is a front-gabled, concrete block building, but it has undergone extensive alterations and is noncontributing.

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The two gasoline stations include the former Wetter Service Station at 816 North Kingshighway and the former Adams Motor Service Station at 512 Clark Street. The Kingshighway building (Photo 28, right) was constructed about 1936 and is a 1-story, box-type station that has a shed roof and walls clad with porcelain enamel steel panels. The 4-bay façade features service bays in the eastern end and the office area in the western end. The office area has floor-length aluminum display windows that wrap around the west elevation, and the service bays are separated from the office bay by a modernistic pier that slopes inward from top to bottom, reminiscent of a tail fin from a rocket or automobile. This building is a good local example of the box-type service stations that were being built in the 1930s using modern materials such as porcelain enamel steel and large metal display windows. The other service station was built in 1963 and is a 1-story concrete block commercial building with sloped roof obscured by a parapet, and the concrete blocks on the upper wall are ornamented with a diamond pattern.

Conclusion

In summary, the buildings in the Commons Neighborhood Historic District form a cohesive grouping of intact historic residential resources that reflect the local building traditions as well as the building styles that were popular from circa 1850 to circa 1963. The district was mainly a blue-collar neighborhood with a large number of residents employed by the city's major industries. As a result, the buildings here are simpler than those in the adjacent Midtown Neighborhood Historic District, which was the most fashionable neighborhood in the city during the same period and contains some of the most elaborate high style residences in the city. Nevertheless, the buildings in the Commons are important representations of the type of houses being built by the working class residents of this prosperous industrial community from the mid-nineteenth through the mid-twentieth centuries. Furthermore, while there is only one Second Empire style house in Midtown, the Commons district contains a small but significant collection. The evolution of building types and styles from the earliest Federal residences built in the 1850s to the Minimal Traditional style houses built in the mid-twentieth century characterizes the neighborhood. Half of the primary buildings are constructed of brick, reflecting the influence of the German settlers. The district retains integrity, keeping its distinct sense of time and place.

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Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary of the Commons Neighborhood Historic District is shown as the heavy line on the accompanying map prepared by the City of St. Charles at a scale of 1 inch = 200 feet.

Boundary Justification

The boundaries of the district encompass an intact grouping of historic resources located in an area of the City that is known locally as the Commons Neighborhood. (The origin of the Commons name for the neighborhood comes from the fact that the area was once part of the St. Charles Commons.) Although the Commons Neighborhood extends west to Kingshighway, most properties along this street, and many immediately to the east, were excluded from the district's boundaries due to numerous alterations and modern construction. The boundaries were drawn to include the most possible properties that retain integrity. Although an adjacent area to the north is also intact, it developed as a separate neighborhood and was, therefore, not included in this nomination.

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FIGURE 13: REGIONAL MAP

Prepared by Chuck W. Lovelace III, GISP/GIS Coordinator, City of St. Charles, MO, 2014

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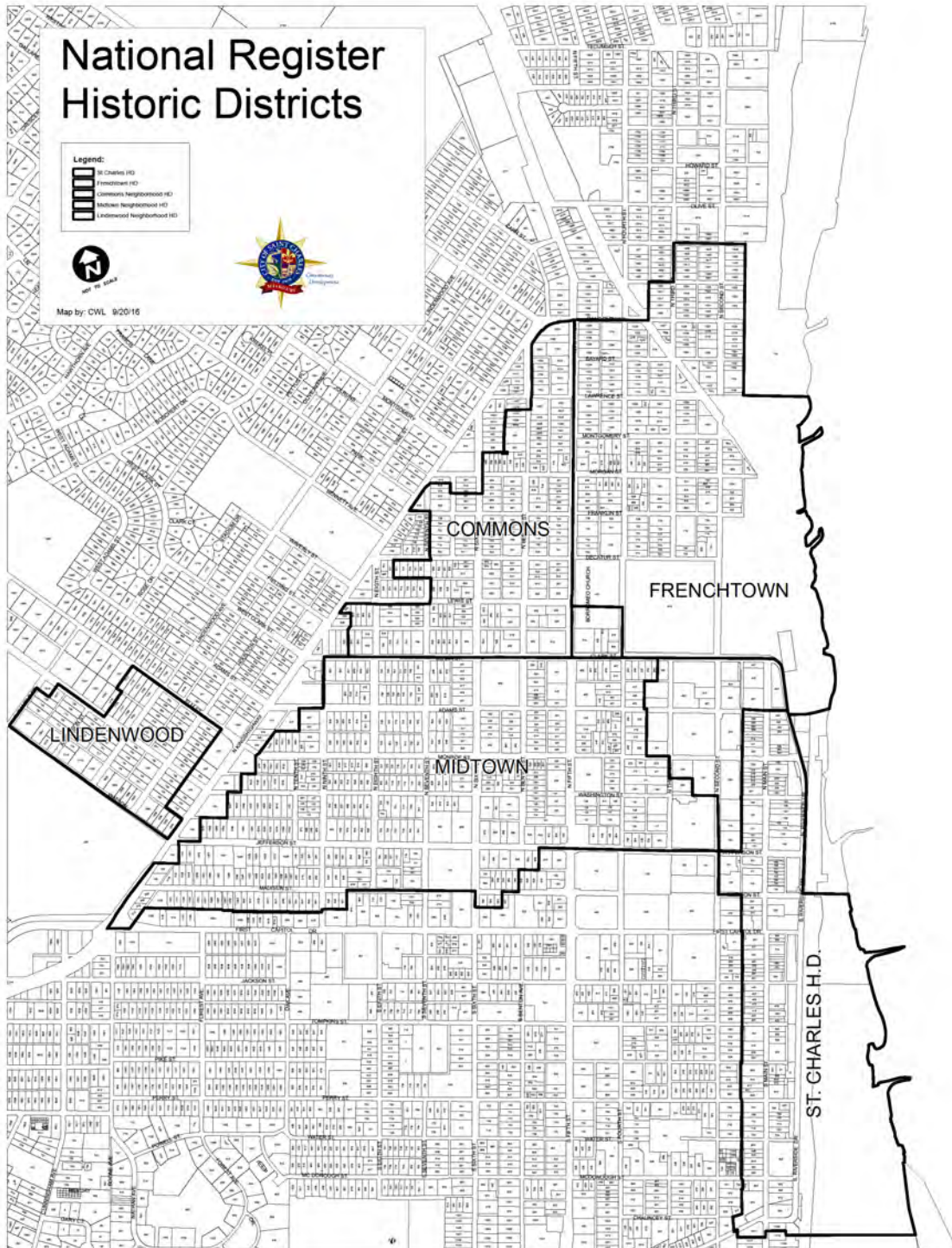


FIGURE 14
Map of National Register Historic Districts in St. Charles, Missouri
Prepared by Chuck W. Lovelace III, GISP/GIS Coordinator, City of St. Charles, MO, 2016

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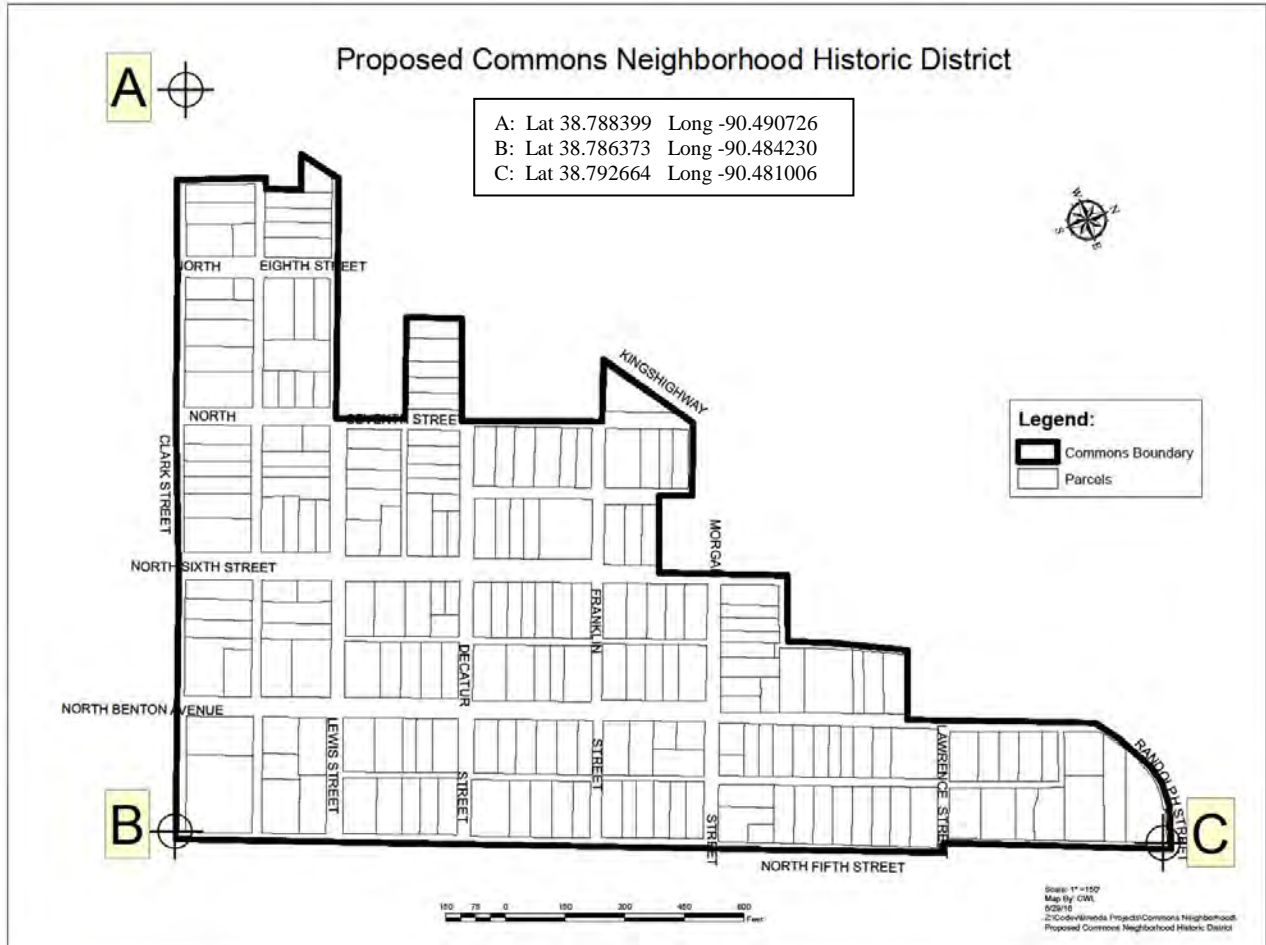
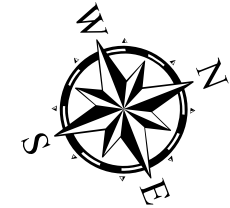


FIGURE 15
Longitude/Latitude Map of the Commons Neighborhood Historic District
Prepared by Chuck W. Lovelace III, GISP/GIS Coordinator, City of St. Charles, MO, 2016

Proposed Commons Neighborhood Historic District



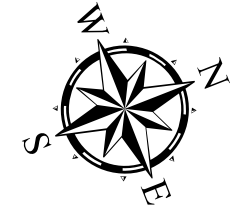
Legend:

- * Non-Contributing
- Building Footprints
- ▭ Parcels
- V Vacant Lot



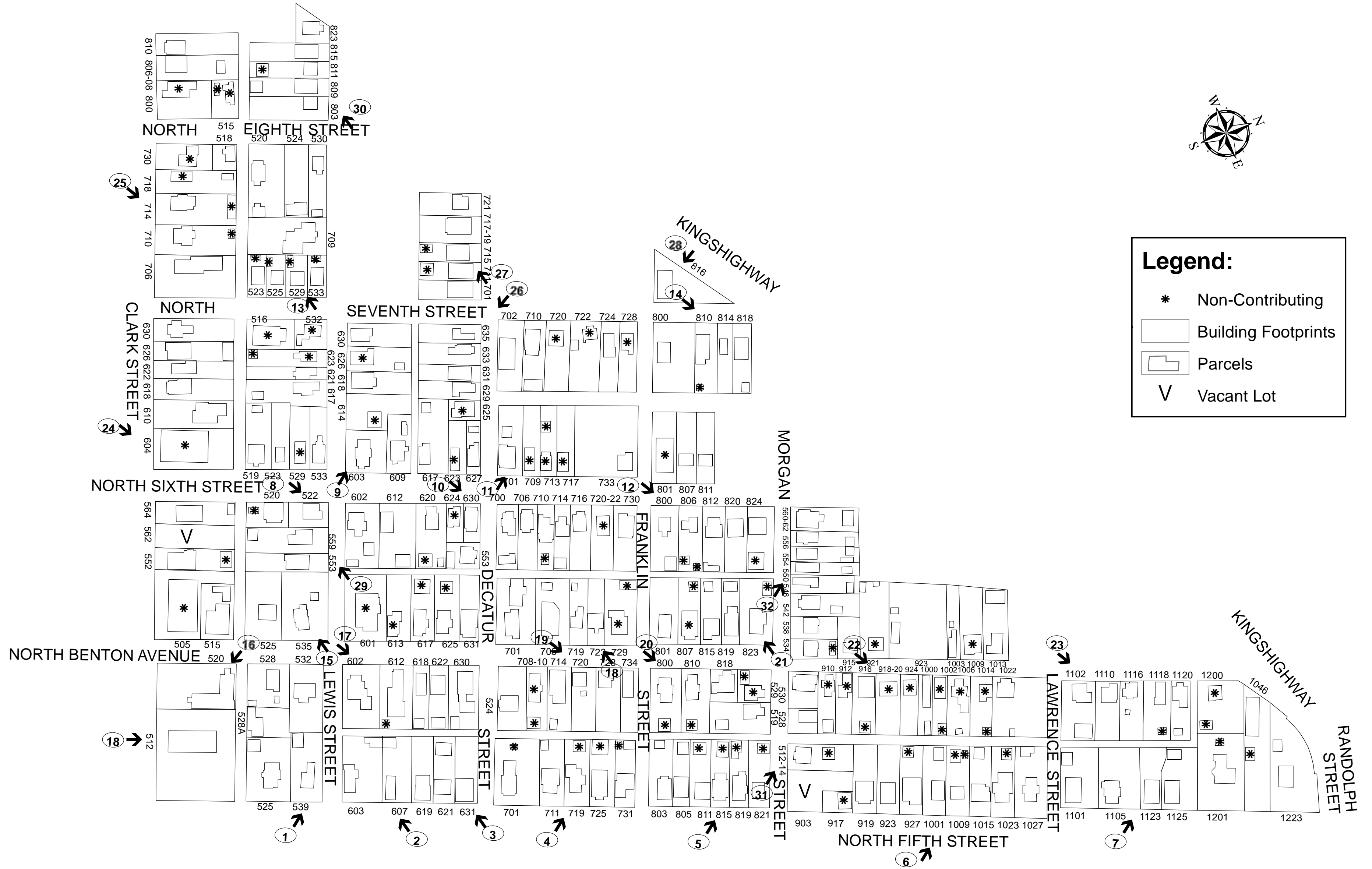
Scale: 1" = 150'
 Map By: CWL
 12/1/16
 Z:\Code\Brenda Projects\Commons Neighborhood\
 Proposed Commons Neighborhood Historic District
 Photo Key-A

Proposed Commons Neighborhood Historic District



Legend:

- * Non-Contributing
- Building Footprints
- ▭ Parcels
- V Vacant Lot



Scale: 1" = 150'
 Map By: CWL
 12/1/16
 Z:\Code\Brenda Projects\Commons Neighborhood\
 Proposed Commons Neighborhood Historic District
 Photo Key







DO NOT ENTER















ONE WAY

624



ONE WAY

DO NOT
ENTER







810

























ONE WAY





BRAKE SHOP

816 N

946 9977

BRAKE SHOP

BRAKES

SHOCKS

WE SPECIALIZE IN
PARTS FROM
ADVANTAGE

STATE
LUBES









UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action:

Property Name:

Multiple Name:

State & County:

Date Received: Date of Pending List: Date of 16th Day: Date of 45th Day: Date of Weekly List:

Reference number:

Nominator:

Reason For Review:

Accept Return Reject Date

Abstract/Summary Comments:

Recommendation/ Criteria

Reviewer Edson Beall Discipline Historian

Telephone _____ Date _____

DOCUMENTATION: see attached comments : No see attached SLR : No

If a nomination is returned to the nomination authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the National Park Service.



Discover.

January 5, 20107



Dr. Toni M. Prawl, Director and Deputy
State Historic Preservation Officer
Department of Natural Resources
P.O. Box 176
Jefferson City, MO 65101

RE: Commons Neighborhood Historic District National Register Nomination

Dear Dr. Prawl:

Enclosed is the Missouri CLG National Register of Historic Places—Nomination Review Report Form for the Commons Neighborhood Historic District in St. Charles. At its December 12, 2016, meeting, the Landmarks Board voted unanimously that the district is architecturally significant, retains integrity and is eligible for listing in the National Register. Mayor Sally A. Faith also recommends that the district is eligible for listing.

The Landmarks Board is hosting a public meeting after its regular meeting on January 23 to inform the public about the nomination.

Please let me know if any additional information is needed.

Sincerely,

Brenda Rubach Thurmer
Preservation Planner

enclosure

Community Development

City of Saint Charles
200 North Second Street
Saint Charles, MO 63301
636.949.3222
Fax 636.949.3557
www.stcharlescitymo.gov

Missouri CLG National Register of Historic Places - Nomination Review Report Form

Property Name: Commons Neighborhood Historic District, roughly bounded by Clark, Fifth, Randolph, Seventh & Sixths Sts., Benton and Kingshighway Aves., St. Charles, St. Charles County

Certified Local Government: Landmarks Board of St. Charles

Date of public meeting at which nomination was reviewed: 12-12-2016

Criteria of Significance

Please check below the responses appropriate to the nomination review.

NOTE: For more information on the criteria, see *National Register Bulletin: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*.

- Criterion A. Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to our history.
- Criterion B. Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- Criterion C. Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period or method of construction, or represents a work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction (a district).
- Criterion D. Property has yielded or may be likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.
- None of the Above

Integrity

Please check below the responses appropriate to the nomination review.

NOTE: For more information on integrity, see *National Register Bulletin: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*.

- The property retains authentic historic character from its period of significance.
- The property has been significantly altered and no longer retains authentic historic character from its period of significance.



Review Comments

Please check below the responses appropriate to the nomination review.

Commission/Board

- The commission/board recommends that the property is significant, retains integrity and is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.
- The commission/board recommends that the property does not meet the criteria of significance and/or no longer retains integrity and is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.
- The commission/board chooses not to make a recommendation on the nomination. An explanation of the lack of a recommendation is attached.

Chief Elected Official

- The chief elected official recommends that the property is significant, retains integrity and is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.
- The chief elected official recommends that the property does not meet the criteria of significance and/or no longer retains integrity and is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.
- The chief elected official chooses not to make a recommendation on the nomination. An explanation of the lack of a recommendation is attached.

Attach additional sheets for further comments.

CLG Commission/Board Chair or Representative

Print Name: Steve Martin, Chairman

Signature and Date: Steve Martin 12/12/2017

Chief Elected Official or Designee

Print Name: SALLY A. FAITH, MAYOR

Signature and Date: Sally A Faith 1/4/2017



Memorandum

Date: February 15, 2017
To: Dr. Stephanie Toothman, Keeper of the National Register of Historic Places
From: Toni M. Prawl, Ph.D., Deputy SHPO and Director, Missouri SHPO *JMP*
Subject: Commons Neighborhood Historic District, St. Charles, St. Charles County, MO, National Register Nomination

Our state review board, the Missouri Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, approved the above nomination on **February 3, 2017**. All owners and appropriate elected public officials were notified and provided at least thirty (30) days to comment on the above proposed nomination in accordance with Section 36CFR60.6, interim regulations, using the exact notification format recommended by the National Register. **The enclosed disc contains the true and correct copy of the nomination to the National Register of Historic Places.**

Please find enclosed the following documentation:

- 1 CD with original National Register of Historic Places registration form and correspondence
- Multiple Property Documentation Form
- Photographs
- 1 CD with electronic images
- Original USGS map(s)
- 2 Piece(s) of correspondence (cover letter and signature page)
- Other: _____

Comments:

- Please ensure that this nomination is reviewed
- The enclosed owner objection(s) do _____ do not _____ constitute a majority of property owners.
- Other: _____