

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

Clemens House/Columbia

Continuation sheet Brewery District Amendment

Item number 4

Page 1

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date entered

CITY BLOCK 1099

1. 2005-15 Benton
Zion Lutheran Church
2500 N. 21 St.
St. Louis, MO 63106

CITY BLOCK 1100

1. 1947-53 N. Market
LRA
3805 Washington Ave.
St. Louis, MO 63108
2. 1945 N. Market
Nathan & Adele Lampert
12460 Olive
St. Louis, MO 63141
3. 1933-43 N. Market
LRA
3805 Washington Ave.
St. Louis, MO 63108
4. 1931 N. Market
Harry D. & Marcella Mader
815 Elias
St. Louis, MO 63147
5. 1925-29 N. Market
LRA
3805 Washington Ave.
St. Louis, MO 63108
6. 1911-23 N. Market
Melvin Clavin
1909 Benton
St. Louis, MO 63106
7. 1901-09 N. Market
Schagrín-Shifter Group Inc.
1833 N. 19th
St. Louis, MO 63106
8. 1900-08 Benton
2413-33 N. 19th
LRA
3805 Washington Ave.
St. Louis, MO 63108

CITY BLOCK 1100, cont.

9. 1912 Benton
Richard Cathey
2602 Black Lane
East St. Louis, IL 62201
10. 1916 Benton
Cologero Firenza
1916 Benton
St. Louis, MO 63106
11. 1918-24 Benton
Ray & Bernita Cox
1918 Benton
St. Louis, MO 63106
12. 1926-28 Benton
Margie Davis
1928 Benton
St. Louis, MO 63106
13. 1930-34 Benton
Emma A. & Marion F. Merkel
1930 Benton
St. Louis, MO 63106
14. 1936-38 Benton
LRA
3805 Washington Ave.
St. Louis, MO 63108
15. 1940 Benton
Agnes T. Vahren Horst
c/o Arthur Vahren Horst
3116 East Alpine
Springfield, MO 65804
16. 1942-46 Benton
LRA
3805 Washington Ave.
St. Louis, MO 63108
17. 1948 Benton
Agnes Rhodes & Melvin Halley
1948 Benton
St. Louis, MO 63106

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CITY BLOCK 1100, cont.

18. 1905 Benton
Harold A. & Bernice Horkman
1950 Benton
St. Louis, MO 63106

19. 1952 Benton
Arthur E. & Bessie Pender
1952 Benton
St. Louis, MO 63106

CITY BLOCK 1101

1. 1939-53 Benton
LRA
3805 Washington Ave.
St. Louis, MO 63108

2. 1933 Benton
Gary and Rachel Fish
1933 Benton
St. Louis, MO 63106

3. 1931 Benton
LRA
3805 Washington Ave.
St. Louis, MO 63108

4. 1929 Benton
Joseph Clifford
1929 Benton
St. Louis, MO 63106

5. 1925-27 Benton
Lloyd D. & Daisy M. Rogers
1913 Benton
St. Louis, MO 63106

6. 1917-23 Benton
Richard A. & Mary A. Bickers
1917 S. Benton
St. Louis, MO 63106

CITY BLOCK 1101, cont.

7. 1901-15 Benton
Lloyd D. & Daisy M. Rogears
1927 Benton
St. Louis, MO 63106

8. 1900-08 Warren
LRA
3805 Washington
St. Louis, MO 63108

9. 1910 Warren
Ella Mae Taylor
1528 Engelholm Ave.
St. Louis, MO 63133

10. 1912 Warren
Gilbert & Lydia F. Garcia
1912 Warren
St. Louis, MO 63106

11. 1916 Warren
Mildred M. Hooper
1916 Warren
St. Louis, MO 63106

12. 1918 Warren
Mary Catherine Miller
1918 Warren
St. Louis, MO 63106

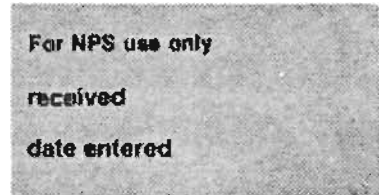
13. 1924 Warren
Lloyd D. & Daisy Rogers
1927 Benton
St. Louis, MO 63106

14. 1926-30 Warren
LRA
3805 Washington Ave.
St. Louis, MO 63108

15. 1932-38 Warren
Charles H. McCoy
1934 Warren
St. Louis, MO 63106

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CITY BLOCK 1101, cont.

- 16. 1942 Warren
James Olufemi & Sharon Folarin
10451 Castle
St. Louis, MO 63136
- 17. 1944-50 Warren
2512-16 N. 20th St.
Hattie H. Powell
1950 Warren
St. Louis, MO 63106

CITY BLOCK 1102

- 1. 1945-51 N. 20th
LRA
3805 Washington
St. Louis, MO 63108
- 2. 1933-41 Warren
James Olufemi & Sharon Folarin
10451 Castle
St. Louis, MO 63136
- 3. 1929-31 Warren
Charles H. McCoy
1934 Warren
St. Louis, MO 63106
- 4. 1923-27 Warren
LRA
3805 Washington
St. Louis, MO 63108
- 5. 1917-21 Warren
Wilford L. Mitchem
10510 Watson Rd., Lot 30
St. Louis, MO 63127
- 6. 1915 Warren
Jessie J. Garcia
1915 Warren
St. Louis, MO 63106

CITY BLOCK 1102, cont.

- 7. 1913 Warren
Charles H. & Patricia Ossenberg
1913 Warren
St. Louis, MO 63106
- 8. 2601 N. 19th
Willie J. Smith
60 N. Ewing, Apt. 1201
St. Louis, MO 63103
- 9. 2607 N. 19th St.
LRA
3805 Washington Ave.
St. Louis, MO 63108
- 10. 2609-11 N. 19th
Morris & Ann Collier
2021A Breman
St. Louis, MO 63107
- 11. 2619 N. 19th
Edna I. Fulcher
2619 N. 19th
St. Louis, MO 63106
- 12. 1900-02 Montgomery
Jim Westrich
9227 Guthrie
St. Louis, MO 63134
- 13. 1904 Montgomery
John Bernard Kelly
3455 S. Grand
St. Louis, MO 63118
- 14. 1906-08 Montgomery
Mark Lawber & Patricia Fay Fox
3918 Nebraska
St. Louis, MO 63118
- 15. 1910 Montgomery
Louis Ladda
1910 Montgomery
St. Louis, MO 63107

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16. 1912-16 Montgomery
Albert L. & Jennie C. Barnes
1916 Montgomery
St. Louis, MO 63106

17. 1918 Montgomery
Greg & Theresa Launhardt
3654 Arsenal
St. Louis, MO 63116

18. 1920-22 Montgomery
Wendell L. & Marybelle Bird
1920A Montgomery
St. Louis, MO 63106

19. 1926-28 Montgomery
LRA
3805 Washington
St. Louis, MO 63108

20. 1930-34 Montgomery
Matthew D. Webb
c/o Eula M. Howard
5706 Bond Avenue
East St. Louis, IL 62207

21. 1936-38 Montgomery
Jimmie Pampkin
5801 Page
St. Louis, MO 63112

22. 1942-52 Montgomery
LRA
3805 Washington
St. Louis, MO 63108

CITY BLOCK 1103

1. 1943-51 Montgomery
LRA
3805 Washington
St. Louis, MO 63108

CITY BLOCK 1103, cont.

2. 1939 Montgomery
Doris P. Dutton
c/o Clayton Investment Corp.
6611 Clayton Road
St. Louis, MO 63117

3. 1937 Montgomery
Clayton Investment Corp.
6611 Clayton Road
St. Louis, MO 63117

4. 1921-35 Montgomery
LRA
3805 Washington
St. Louis, MO 63108

5. 1917-19 Montgomery
Roy S. & Eva J. Brown
1919 Montgomery St.
St. Louis, MO 63106

6. 1915 Montgomery
James Westrich
9227 Guthrie
St. Louis, MO 63134

7. 1911 Montgomery
Donald J. Bellon
7031 Forsyth Blvd.
St. Louis, MO 63105

8. 2705-11 N. 19th
1901-05 Montgomery
LRA
3805 Washington
St. Louis, MO 63108

9. 1900-12 St. Louis Ave.
Sam Silverblatt
1908 St. Louis
St. Louis, MO 63106

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CITY BLOCK 1103, cont.

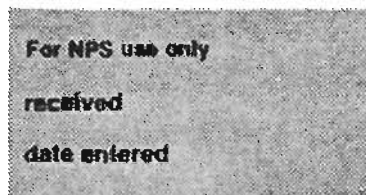
10. 1914 St. Louis Ave.
Mark L. Lawber & Patricia Fay Fox
3918 Nebraska
St. Louis, MO 63118
11. 1916 St. Louis
Walter E. Kasch
838 Tuxedo
St. Louis, MO 63119
12. 1918 St. Louis
Joane & Barbara J. Lattrace
1918 St. Louis Ave.
St. Louis, MO 63106
13. 1922 St. Louis
Danilo P. Daguison
1922 St. Louis Ave.
St. Louis, MO 63106
14. 1924 St. Louis Ave.
Frederick H. & Mary E. Henningsen
919 Wooden Dr.
Florissant, MO 63033
15. 1926-36 St. Louis Ave.
St. John Grand Lodge
3741 Sylvan
St. Louis, MO 63121
16. 1942 St. Louis Ave.
Rollie & Glennie Sparks
3526 Bamberger
St. Louis, MO 63116
17. 1944-48 St. Louis Ave.
Loni Properties Co.
7031 Forsyth
St. Louis, MO 63105

CITY BLOCK 1106

1. 1825 Montgomery
LRA
3805 Washington Ave.
St. Louis, MO 63108
2. 1821-23 Montgomery
Herbert W. Gudermuth
1821 Montgomery
St. Louis, MO 63106
3. 1819 Montgomery
James A. & Jimma McMinn
1819 Montgomery
St. Louis, MO 63106
4. 1817 Montgomery
Mark L. Lawber & Patricia Fay Fox
3918 Nebraska
St. Louis, MO 63118
5. 1811-15 Montgomery
Bank of St. Louis
720 Olive
St. Louis, MO 63101
6. 1500-06 St. Louis Ave.
1805-07 Montgomery
2711-23 N. Florissant
Northwestern National Bank of St. Louis
1500 St. Louis Ave.
St. Louis, MO 63106
7. 1508-10 St. Louis
Eddison R. & TheIma G. Crum
179 Shepley Dr.
St. Louis, MO 63137
8. 1512 St. Louis
Baltazar V. Abello
2019 Palm
St. Louis, MO 63107

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CITY BLOCK 1106, cont.

9. 1516 St. Louis
Earl A. & Virginia Marr
1516 St. Louis Ave.
St. Louis, MO 63106
10. 1518-20 St. Louis
Jayway Invest. Co.
9800 Halls Ferry Road
St. Louis, MO 63136

CITY BLOCK 1107

1. 1816 Montgomery
Marie Davis
3105 Meramec
St. Louis, MO 63118
2. 1828 Montgomery
2614-28 N. 19th
LRA
3805 Washington Ave.
St. Louis, MO 63108
3. 2610-12 N. 19th
Loni Properties Inc.
7031 Forsyth
St. Louis, MO 63105
4. 2600-08 N. 19th
Murphy Blair Associates III
MO Housing Development Comm.
4236 Lindell
St. Louis, MO 63108
5. 1819-23 Warren
Marie Davis & Vincent Bagdley
3105 Meramec
St. Louis, MO 63118
6. 1809-17½ Warren
Murphy Blair Associates III
MO Housing Development Comm.
4236 Lindell
St. Louis, MO 63108

CITY BLOCK 1107, cont.

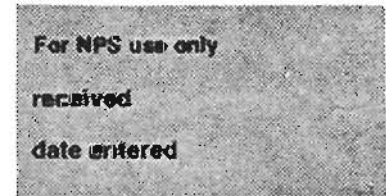
7. 1532-34 S. Montgomery
Marie Davis
3105 Meramec
St. Louis, MO 63118
8. 1530 S. Montgomery
Dorothy M. Boice
1429 Gano Ave.
St. Louis, MO 63107
9. 1528 S. Montgomery
Marie Davis
3105 Meramec
St. Louis, MO 63118
10. 1520-26 S. Montgomery
Francis M. Engle & John A. Marzucio
c/o Catherine DeBellis
7300 Whitehaven Dr.
St. Louis, MO 63123
11. 1514-18 S. Montgomery
Marie Davis
3105 Meramec
St. Louis, MO 63188
12. 1512 S. Montgomery
Mary M. Vanesler
1512 Montgomery
St. Louis, MO 63106

CITY BLOCK 1108

1. 1826 Warren
Willie A. Boykins
1826 Warren
St. Louis, MO 63106
2. 1822 Warren
Frances Oberle & James Busackino
1822 Warren
St. Louis, MO 63106

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District Amendment

CITY BLOCK 1108, cont.

3. 1820 Warren
Dewey & Betty Cory
2830 W. Harrison
Springfield, MO 65802
4. 1804-1803 Warren
LRA
3805 Washington Ave.
St. Louis, MO 63108
5. 1800-02 Warren
Willie & Mary Edwards
1802 Warren
St. Louis, MO 63106
6. 1532-34 Warren
Murphy Blair Assoc. III
MO Housing Development Comm.
4236 Lindell
St. Louis, MO 63108
7. 1833 Benton
LRA
3805 Washington Ave.
St. Louis, MO 63108
8. 1835 Benton
Lillian Reeves & Richard Powell
1950 Warren
St. Louis, MO 63106
9. 1837 Benton
Curtis D. & Hatte Powell
1950 Warren
St. Louis, MO 63106

CITY BLOCK 1109

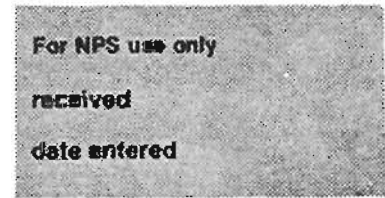
1. 1836-38 Benton
LRA
3805 Washington Ave.
St. Louis, MO 63108

CITY BLOCK 1109, cont.

2. 1837 N. Market
Stella M. & August M. Licznanski
1837 N. Market
St. Louis, MO 63106
3. 1839 N. Market
Arthur Charles & Mary Poeschl
1839 N. Market
St. Louis, MO 63106
4. 1841 N. Market
Walter & Veronica Brown
1841 N. Market
St. Louis, MO 63106
5. 1843 N. Market
Ben & Edna Greber
1843 N. Market
St. Louis, MO 63106
6. 1845 N. Market
Robert J. & Winzdla E. Taormina
1845 N. Market
St. Louis, MO 63106
7. 1847-49 N. Market
Floyd E. & Helen R. Wells
1847 N. Market
St. Louis, MO 63106
8. 1851-53 N. Market
LRA
3805 Washington Ave.
St. Louis, MO 63108
9. 1855 N. Market
Edward & Anette Schuman
1855 N. Market
St. Louis, MO 63106
10. 1857-59 N. Market
Anton & Apollonia Marcienkiewicz
1857 N. Market
St. Louis, MO 63106

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CITY BLOCK 1109, cont.

11. 1861 N. Market
John Dowling & Debra Davis
3802 Blair
St. Louis, MO 63107
12. 1863 N. Market
Mildred Weber & Dolores Murphy
1119 Hereford
St. Louis, MO 63100
13. 1865-69 N. Market
Arnold & Barbara Shipp
1009 Paula Drive
St. Louis, MO 63010

CITY BLOCK 2331

1. 1815-17 N. 20th
Lucille Canady
1817 N. 20th
St. Louis, MO 63106
2. 1819 N. 20th
Community Land Trust of St. Louis
1819 20th Street
St. Louis, MO 63106
3. 1821 N. 20th
Frank Bell, Jr.
1824 N. 20th
St. Louis, MO 63106
4. 1825 N. 20th
Jim & Maudie McNairy
1365 N. Union Blvd.
St. Louis, MO 63113
5. 1827 N. 20th
Rubiel & Christine L. Adams
1118 Mona Drive
St. Louis, MO 63130
6. 1829 N. 20th
Robert L. Peterson, Jr.
1635 Washington, 7th Floor
St. Louis, MO 63103

CITY BLOCK 2331, cont.

7. 1831-33 N. 20th
S-P Enterprises
c/o Thomas M. Holt
3138 California
St. Louis, MO 63118
8. 2000 N. Market
Ronald Harris & Mary Carter
2000 N. Market
St. Louis, MO 63106
9. 2002 N. Market
Eugene & Martha Johnson
2002 N. Market
St. Louis, MO 63106
10. 2004-06 N. Market
Lillie M. James
2004 N. Market
St. Louis, MO 63106
11. 2008 N. Market
Bernice M. & Albert S. Rogalski
2008 N. Market
St. Louis, MO 63106
12. 2010 N. Market
Mattie J. Ingram
5462 Claxton
St. Louis, MO 63120
13. 2012-16 N. Market
Eula Mae Hinton & Ulish Pratt
2016 N. Market
St. Louis, MO 63106
14. 1826-28 21 Street
Christine L. & Rubie L. Adams
1118 Mona Drive
St. Louis, MO 63130

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District Amendment

CITY BLOCK 2341

1. 1862-1870 N. Market
1833-39 N. 19
Bernard H. & Dellamae Maltz
1862 N. Market
St. Louis, MO 63106
2. 1858-60 N. Market
Vincent Randazzo
c/o Dorothy Danney
8440 Lowell St.
St. Louis, MO 63147
3. 1856 N. Market
Mona M. Shelton
3 Pebble Creek Road
St. Louis, MO 63124
4. 1854 N. Market
Dorothy Houston
1854 N. Market
St. Louis, MO 63106

CITY BLOCK 2342

1. 1900-22 N. Market
Stylecraft Trip
1900 N. Market
St. Louis, MO 63103
2. 1924 N. Market
Jimmie L. Rowry
1924 N. Market
St. Louis, MO 63106
3. 1926-34 N. Market
Howard W. Hinson
31 Hardith Hill Ct.
St. Louis, MO 63119
4. 1936-50 N. Market
LRA
3805 Washington
St. Louis, MO 63108

CITY BLOCK 2342, cont.

5. 1826 N. 20th
Christine L. Adams
1118 Mona Drive
St. Louis, MO 63130
6. 1947-51 Maiden Lane
Frank Bell, Jr.
1824 N. 20th
St. Louis, MO 63106
7. 1945 Maiden Lane
Stefania & Czesław Konsewicz
4936 Delor
St. Louis, MO 63109
8. 1837-43 Maiden Lane
LRA
3805 Washington Avenue
St. Louis, MO 63108
9. 1833 Maiden Lane
Goralnik Realty Co.
1825 N. 19th St.
St. Louis, MO 63106
10. 1931 Maiden Lane
Eugene C. Cooper
1931 Maiden Lane
St. Louis, MO 63106
11. 1901-29 Maiden
Goralnik Realty Co.
1825 N. 19th St.
St. Louis, MO 63106

CITY BLOCK 2343

1. 2013 N. Market
LRA
3805 Washington Ave.
St. Louis, MO 63108

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Brewery District Amendment

CITY BLOCK 2343, cont.

2. 2009-11 N. Market
Zolaika Ra
2011 N. Market
St. Louis, MO 63106

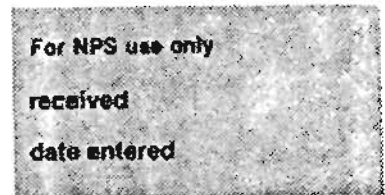
3. 2007 N. Market
Mitchell & Laura Jegliejewski
2007 N. Market
St. Louis, MO 63106
or,
c/o Laverne Mason
2001-03 N. Market
St. Louis, MO 63106

4. 2001-03 N. Market
Laverne M. Mason
2001-03 N. Market
St. Louis, MO 63106

5. 2000 Benton
2431 N. 20th
Zion Lutheran Church/Missouri Synod
2500 N. 21 Street
St. Louis, MO 63106

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ITEM ONE: NAME

No change.

ITEM TWO: LOCATION

No change.

ITEM THREE: CLASSIFICATION

Add to Present Use: Commercial, educational, industrial

ITEM FOUR: OWNER OF PROPERTY

See attached.

ITEM FIVE: LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

No change.

ITEM SIX: REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

No change.

ITEM SEVEN: DESCRIPTION

The Clemens House/Columbia Brewery District is a nineteenth and early twentieth century immigrant working-class neighborhood located on St. Louis' north side. All of the 226 contributing buildings (160 of which are in the amended area) are residential with the exception of an 1892-1901 red brick brewery complex, a 1906-20 box manufacturing complex, an 1890s tin can factory, an 1890s ethnic church with associated school and a 1909 neighborhood bank. The majority of the housing stock was constructed for multi-family use two stories high in red brick as attached, semi-detached and detached structures. The houses are unified by their planar facades, similar cornice lines, scale and materials; their detailing exhibits stylistic characteristics of vernacular traditions typical of St. Louis including Greek Revival, Italianate, Mansard, Revival styles and Craftsman/Bungalow. A few vernacular

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frame houses are included. A number of buildings, frequently sited on corners, combine first story commercial use with second story residential. An outstanding 1859, two-story mansion featuring a two-story cast iron Palladian portico is included on the District's southern boundary.

The majority of the buildings are in good condition and survive with minor alterations although no large scale rehabilitation has occurred and abandoned and boarded buildings are scattered throughout (Photos #28a, 30a). Typical of other inner-city neighborhoods, the most common problems are deteriorated wood features such as cornices, dormers, rear porches and stairs and roofs (Photos #23, 24 & 18a); in a few cases, rear walls are gone (Photo #21, right middle-ground). Original wood or brick cornices on a number of houses have been replaced with 1920s brick parapets most likely after a 1927 tornado caused extensive damage on the city's north side. While abandonment and Urban Renewal policies have considerably reduced the residential structural density in parts of the District, there remains a large proportion of strong cohesive street-scapes; the blocks with lower structural density survive with buildings which make substantial contributions to the overall significance of the District. More than half of the houses are occupied; the 1859 Clemens House has been in use since 1979 by the Catholic Workers and remains in good condition with some deterioration to areas of the cast iron portico. The brewery is structurally sound and the primary elevations survive with little alteration. Rehabilitation for housing is currently underway. The box company buildings are in manufacturing use. The church is still open; Zion Lutheran school buildings serve kindergarten through eighth grades.

The proposed amendment is the result of a more intensive level of survey of the area adjoining the listed Clemens House/Columbia Brewery National Register District. The survey revealed that significant industrial, institutional and commercial/residential buildings existed which enriched and enlarged the historical understanding of the original District. The amended boundaries, in effect, place the original District (comprising a small collection of houses and a brewery) into a more complete neighborhood context. Boundaries, thus, were drawn with the overall objective of including buildings which typify through use, design or type, major developmental characteristics of a St. Louis immigrant neighborhood. Building density and/or integrity and changes in street width were also considerations in boundary determination.

The southern boundary extends to Cass Avenue in order to include the 1859 Clemens mansion whose estate grounds were subdivided in the 1880s for residential building following a typical nineteenth century pattern of change of land use as St. Louis expanded. The western boundary is irregularly drawn to pick up the Columbia Brewery complex, Zion Lutheran Church and school buildings (important neighborhood places of work, worship and learning) and

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remaining residential context along North Twentieth Street (Photo #17a). The northern boundary is extended to a change in street width at St. Louis Avenue, a busy, multi-lane thoroughfare anchored at the corner of North Florissant Avenue by the Northwestern Bank (Photo #30a). The eastern boundary is drawn irregularly to exclude, wherever possible, non-contributing buildings and empty lots. On both Montgomery (Photo #27a) and Warren (Photo #25a), irregular street patterns give a sense of enclosure which helps to define the eastern boundary (see Architectural Survey).

Note: Photographs follow two numbering sequences: #1 - 29 refer to original nomination; #1a - 30a refer to Amendment.

Non-contributing Buildings

Non-contributing buildings are marked with an asterisk on the Architectural Survey Map. They include numerous one-story rear sheds (Photo #10, right middleground), buildings/additions less than fifty years old and three houses which have been radically altered.

Buildings in the original nomination:

1933 Madison Street (Photo #11, foreground)
1907 Madison Street (Photo #12, third from right)
1903 Madison Street (Photo #12, second from right)
2001 Howard (Photo #25, left foreground)
2026 Madison and other additions to the Brewery
1850 Mullanphy

Buildings in the amendment:

1500-10 South Montgomery
1807 Montgomery (an addition to the bank)
1946 St. Louis Avenue
1907 Benton Street (Photo #21a, right)
1518 St. Louis Avenue

Contributing Buildings in Amendment

City Block 2331

1815-17 North Twentieth Street (Photo #1a, far left)

Constructed in 1913 by Joseph Trenkle. Two stories; four-bay facade has rectangular openings. Bracketed, Craftsman style metal cornice beneath a parapeted roof line. Two front entrances reached by steps flanking a pro-

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jecting porch. Limestone foundation.

1819 North Twentieth Street (Photo #1a, second from left)

Constructed in 1891 by Edward Hagen. Two stories plus dormered polychrome slate mansard. Two bays wide with recessed entrance. Round-arched openings with the exception of a segmentally arched second-story north window. Corbeled brick cornice with pressed-brick frieze.

1821 North Twentieth Street (Photo #1a, third from left)

Constructed in 1892 for Mrs. Mary Froehly by builder J. W. McIntyre. Two-story, two-bay primary facade features segmentally arched openings, a corbeled brick cornice and a parapeted roof line.

1825 North Twentieth Street (Photo #1a, center)

Constructed in 1891 by architect T. F. Marley for John T. Stuart. Two stories and dormered slate mansard. Two bays wide with recessed, round-arched doorway; segmentally arched windows. Limestone foundation. Identical to 1827 North Twentieth Street.

1827 North Twentieth Street (Photo #1a, third from right)

Constructed for woodworker John Boehmer by architect T. F. Marley in 1891. Identical to 1825 North Twentieth Street except facade has been painted.

1829 Twentieth Street (Photo #1a, second from right)

Constructed in 1892 by carpenters Frank Wamhoff and John Kennel for tailor Lorenz Streich. Two stories; two bays wide. Corbeled brick cornice beneath a parapeted roof line ornamented with white glazed brick. Attached to 1831-33 North Twentieth Street.

1831-33 North Twentieth Street (Photo #1a, near right)

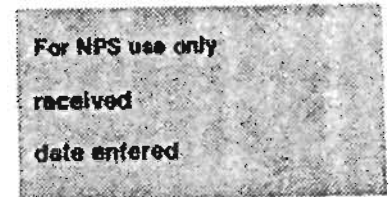
Constructed in 1892 by carpenter C. H. Sudhoelter, Jr. for presser Louis Wollbrinck. Two stories; four-bay facade with three entrance doors reached by steps flanking a porch; gauged brick openings. Corbeled brick cornice with pressed-brick frieze below a parapet featuring a pressed-tin sunburst motif. Attached to 1829 North Twentieth Street.

2000 North Market Street (Photo #2a, near left)

Designed in 1899 by architect Charles F. May and constructed by District residents J. P. Riechers & Son for George Dierkes. Two stories and mansard; three-bay facade features first story round-arched openings and second story segmentally arched openings. Pressed brick hood molding trims all openings. Front entrance is recessed behind a round arch. Dentilled brick cornice is surmounted by a dormered mansard. An original ornamental iron fence is

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intact.

2002 North Market Street (Photo #2a, second from left)

Constructed in 1894 by northside carpenter E. A. Erdbruegger for timekeeper Frederick W. Nolting. Two stories and mansard; three bays wide with first story round-arched openings and second story segmentally arched openings. Brick hood molding over all openings. Front entrance is recessed behind a round arch. Polychrome slate intact on dormered mansard; ornamental pressed brick in pediment over dormer. An original ornamental iron fence is intact.

2004 North Market Street (Photo #2a, third from left)

Constructed in 1894. Two stories and mansard. Three-bay primary facade has segmentally arched openings with pressed-brick hood molding. Dormered slate mansard above a corbeled brick cornice. Dressed limestone foundation. An original ornamental iron fence is intact.

2008 North Market Street (Photo #2a, third from right)

Constructed in 1894 by Thomas Lowery for engineer Thomas Tully. Two stories and mansard. Two bays wide with round-arched openings, including the recessed entrance. Dormered mansard above corbeled brick cornice. Dressed limestone foundation. An original ornamental iron fence is intact.

2010 North Market Street (Photo #2a, second from right)

Constructed in 1890 by owner William H. Hollman, a foreman. Two stories and mansard; primary facade is three bays wide with segmentally arched openings. Corbiestepped, dormered mansard above a corbeled brick cornice. Dressed limestone foundation. Original ornamental iron fence intact.

2012 North Market Street (Photo #2a, far right)

Constructed c. 1890. Two stories and mansard. Primary facade is three bays wide and features segmentally arched window openings and a round-arched, recessed entrance; west (side) elevation is five bays wide. Dormered slate mansard wraps around front and side elevations above a corbeled brick cornice. Dressed stone foundation. Original ornamental iron fence intact.

1826-28 North Twenty-First Street

Constructed in 1904 by owner-bricklayer Conrad Heilmann. Two stories with flat roof line featuring a simple terra cotta cornice. Four bays with rectangular openings; two center doors are reached by steps flanking a porch.

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City Block 2342

1826 North Twentieth Street (Photo #3a, left)

Constructed in 1885 by owner John Farrington. Two stories; the three-bay primary facade features segmentally arched openings with tympana inscribed with Eastlake scrollwork. Corbeled brick cornice beneath a flat roof line. Central recessed door; dressed stone foundation. North (side) elevation features a second-story porch reached by exterior wooden stairs.

1824 North Twentieth Street (Photo #3a, right)

Constructed in 1900 by G. H. Tranel and designed by architect O. J. Boehmer for Ben W. Kleine. Two stories high with flat roof line above a corbeled brick cornice. Primary facade is five bays wide with segmentally arched openings. Central doorway is recessed. South (side) elevation has a small second-story porch reached by exterior wooden stairs.

1945 Maiden Lane

Constructed c. 1875. One-story frame cottage with walk-in basement level and entrance in story above. Gable-end primary facade is three bays wide with rectangular openings. Limestone foundation. Asbestos siding.

1943 Maiden Lane

Constructed c. 1875. One-story frame shotgun house. Gable-end facade has two bays with rectangular openings. No basement; asbestos siding.

1931 Maiden Lane

Constructed for Timothy O'Brien in 1887. Two stories with flat roof line. Primary facade is five bays wide with segmentally arched openings. Corbeled brick cornice. Three front entrance doors.

1901 Maiden Lane/1817-19-29 North Nineteenth Street (Photo #4a)

Three-story brick factory constructed in 1916 by the Ratermann Building & Construction Company for the Columbia Box Company. Similar in design to its neighboring sister factory with a pier-and-spandrel system that features paired double-hung sash windows; third-story windows are capped with corbeled brickwork. Flat roof line features terra cotta coping and a corbeled cornice. Concrete foundation. Nine bays face Maiden Lane while the primary (North Nineteenth Street) elevation is seven bays wide. Painted. A 1917 one-story metal-faced brick addition adjoins the factory at the rear (west) elevation.

1839 North Nineteenth Street/1900-20 North Market Street (Photo #5a)

Two-story brick factory constructed in 1906 by Selden & Breck and designed by architect Isaac S. Taylor for the Columbia Box Company. Its pier-and-spandrel design rises from a limestone foundation. Tripartite, six-over-six

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windows are capped on the second floor with corbeled brick-work. Nine bays front on Nineteenth Street and fourteen bays face North Market Street. Painted. Flat roof line features terra cotta coping and a corbeled cornice. The foundation and piers are constructed in a stepped fashion on the North Market Street elevation to accommodate the ascending grade.

1924 North Market Street

Constructed in 1898 by contractor F. W. Hasselbrock and designed by architect E. F. Nolte for candymaker F. William Schlagman. Two story and dormered slate mansard. Four-bay primary facade features round-arched second-story windows and first-story doors; first-story windows are rectangular with soldier-course lintels. Pressed-brick hood molding. Fourth bay is an atypical small door set in the lower west portion of the primary elevation. Painted.

1926-28 North Market Street

Constructed c. 1890. Two stories and dormered, polychrome slate mansard. Primary facade is six bays wide with segmentally arched windows. Angled entrances are recessed behind round arches. Pressed-brick hood molding and corbeled brick cornice. Painted.

1930-32-34 North Market Street

Constructed in 1894 by carpenter F. William Klute and designed by architect Gerhard Becker for stone worker Anton Ellebracht. Two stories with dormered, polychrome slate mansard. Primary elevation is eight bays wide and side (west) elevation has three bays. Windows are segmentally arched; two angled doors are recessed behind each of two round arches. Corbeled brick cornice above a pressed-brick frieze. Painted.

1948 North Market Street

Constructed as a store and dwelling in 1894 by District residents J. P. Riechers & Son and designed by architects Kossuth & Farrar for butcher E. C. Poth. Two stories and dormered mansard. First-floor North Market Street elevation features a cast iron storefront with wreath and rose motifs. Second-floor windows are segmentally arched and feature art-glass insets. Side (west) elevation is five bays wide. Corbeled brick cornice. Painted.

City Block 2341

1854 North Market Street

Constructed c. 1880. Two stories high and two bays wide with segmentally arched openings. Corbeled brick cornice beneath a single-dormered hipped

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roof. Painted.

1856 North Market Street

Constructed c. 1880. Two stories; primary facade is three bays wide. Segmentally arched openings, including a recessed entrance. Stone foundation. Dentilled wooden cornice with Italianate brackets.

1858-60 North Market Street

Constructed c. 1895. Two stories; primary facade is four bays wide. Entrance doors are recessed behind two round arches; all other openings are segmentally arched with stone skewbacks. Stone foundation.

1862-70 North Market Street

Constructed in 1920. One-story reinforced concrete building was built by the Raterman Building Company and designed by the Emerson Dry Kiln Company of New York. The North Market Street facade is broken into six bays by thin piers; the North Nineteenth Street elevation has two garage bays. Originally used as a dry kiln for the Columbia Box Company.

City Block 1109

1836-38 Benton Street

Constructed c. 1890. Two stories plus slate mansard (in need of repair) with four gabled dormers. Six-bay facade with segmentally arched openings; cast iron storefront installed in the western bays; ornamental corbeled brick cornice. Segmentally arched six-bay west (North Nineteenth Street) elevation.

2406 North Nineteenth Street

Constructed in 1925; one-story brick commercial garage.

1865-69 North Market Street

One-story brick gas station built in 1924. Low hipped roof integral with porch supported by brick piers. Three-bay storefront; brick lintel course wraps around building.

1863 North Market Street (Photo #8a, near left)

Built c. 1875 by physician Edward Evers. Two stories with side-gabled roof; single gabled dormer with pilasters. Three-bay facade with round-arched openings; corbeled brick cornice.

1861 North Market Street (Photo #8a, second from left)

Abuts and is identical to 1863 North Market. Brick cornice is altered.

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1859 North Market Street (Photo #8a, third from left)

Built in 1877 by teacher Henry G. Stocksiek. Detached two-story, two-bay house with side-gabled roof with single gabled dormer. White stone segmentally arched openings and corbeled brick cornice.

1857 North Market Street (Photo #8a, fourth from left)

Built in 1877 by teacher Henry G. Stocksiek. Two stories with side-gabled roof; one gabled dormer. Four-bay facade with white stone segmentally arched openings; corbeled brick cornice.

1855 North Market Street (Photo #8a, fifth from left)

Constructed c. 1870. Semi-detached, two-story, two-bay house with side-gabled roof. Segmentally arched openings; brick denticulation.

1851-53 North Market Street (Photo #8a, sixth from left)

Built c. 1880. Two stories with side-gabled roof; four-bay facade with two center-bay doors with bracketed hoods. Segmentally arched openings with stone keystones; corbeled brick cornice.

1849 North Market Street (Photo #12a, far left)

Built c. 1870. Two stories, two bays, side-gabled roof; segmentally arched openings; double row of dentils.

1847 North Market Street (Photo #12a, second from left)

Built 1870 by porter Franz Kleinschmidt. Two stories, four bays; side-gabled roof with one gabled dormer. Segmentally arched openings; corbeled brick cornice.

1845 North Market Street (Photo #12a, third from left)

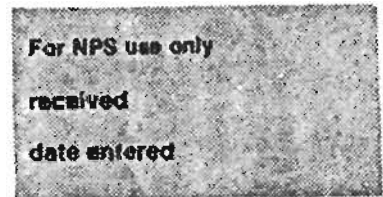
Built c. 1860 by Henry Wilke. Two stories, three bays with side-gabled roof; one gabled dormer. White stone linteled openings; brick denticulation.

1837-43 North Market Street (Photo #12a, right)

Four attached two-story, three-bay houses built in 1864 by the St. Louis Mutual House Building Co. Side-gabled roofs; cast iron segmentally arched window and door hoods on first stories; double row of brick dentils at cornices. Perma-stone facade but cast iron lintels exposed on 1837.

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City Block 1100

1931 North Market Street

One-story frame building constructed c. 1865-70. Hipped roof with integral overhanging porch on the east (side) elevation supported by wooden posts. Side (east) elevation is four bays wide with rectangular openings. In 1877 blacksmith Henry Wiehe attached a one-story brick shop at the rear (north) elevation. A c. 1905 two-bay, one-story brick addition is attached to the gable-end south elevation. It has a corbeled brick cornice and a porch supported by small brick pillars.

1911-19 North Market Street

Warehouse constructed in 1915 for James Davis. Two-story, twelve-bay facade has segmentally arched openings. Terra cotta coping. Painted.

1912 Benton Street

Constructed c. 1870. One-story frame gable-end cottage. Primary facade is three bays wide. Front porch is supported by wooden posts. Covered with asbestos siding. Building is located at the rear (southern edge) of its lot.

1916 Benton Street

Constructed in 1889 by owner John B. Steger, a clerk at drygoods firm H. T. Simon, Gregory & Co. Two stories and mansard. Two bays wide with segmentally arched openings; elaborately corbeled brick cornice.

1918 Benton Street

Constructed in 1890 by carpenter John Kennel. Two stories; two bays wide with segmentally arched openings and corbeled brick cornice. Recent alterations include a pediment at the roof line and a non-contributing one-story frame addition on the west side.

1928 Benton Street

Constructed in 1885 by carpenter-owner Bernard Aepken. Two stories; three bays wide with curved stone lintels and recessed doorway. Dentilled wooden cornice.

1930 Benton Street

Constructed in 1879 as a store and dwelling by drygoodsman Henry Brune. Two stories; three bays wide with stone segmental arches and recessed doorway. Dormered, side-gabled roof line. Wooden cornice features small, elaborately-carved brackets above a row of hemispheres. Original ornamental iron fence intact. Stone foundation.

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1934 Benton Street

Constructed in 1877 as a dwelling by Henry Brune. One-story, side-gabled brick; two bays wide with rectangular openings and straight stone lintels. Corbeled brick cornice. Limestone foundation.

1936-38 Benton Street (Photo #13a, far left)

Constructed in 1888 by carpenter-owner Bernard H. Hartmann. Two stories and polychrome, dormered slate mansard. Four bays wide with segmentally arched openings of stone (two east bays) and brick (two west bays). Corbeled brick cornice. Stone foundation.

1940 Benton Street (Photo #13a, second from left)

Constructed c. 1880 by owner August Kraemer. Two stories with dormered slate mansard. Two-bay facade features stone segmental arches and corbeled brick cornice. Stone foundation.

1942-52 Benton Street (Photo #13a, right)

Constructed c. 1880. Two-story, side-gabled, dormered attached row houses. Row features stone segmental arches throughout primary elevation. Two-bay side (west) elevation has brick segmentally arched openings. Primary facade of fourteen bays features three doors flanked by windows in the east section and doors paired with windows in the center and west sections. Paneled, dentilled and bracketed wooden cornice. Stone foundation. Two-story rear porches reached by wooden stairs. Passageway through to rear between 1948 and 1950-52 Benton Street.

City Block 2343

2011 North Market Street (Photo #14a, left)

Constructed in 1892 by butcher Martin Steitz. Two stories with dormered mansard. Primary facade of two bays features broad-arched tripartite windows on the east and a recessed rectangular entrance beneath a round-arched second-floor window. Pressed-brick hood molding over all windows. Dormer pediments feature pressed-tin sunburst motif. Elaborate pressed-brick frieze beneath a corbeled brick cornice. Dressed stone foundation.

2007 North Market Street (Photo #14a, center)

Constructed in 1892 for Frederick A. Koenig. Two stories and dormered, polychrome slate mansard. Primary facade is two bays wide, featuring second-floor segmentally arched openings beneath pressed-brick hood molding. Large, broad-arched parlor window centered in the first floor features two slender Corinthian columns used as mullions. Recessed entrance bay at the east side.

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Dressed stone foundation.

2001-03 North Market Street (Photo #14a, right)

Constructed in 1894 by B. Wussler and designed by architect Charles F. May for salesman Edward H. Dierker. Two stories and dormered, polychrome slate mansard. The six-bay primary facade has round-arched openings in the first story and segmentally arched windows in the second and mansard stories. Two round arches conceal recessed doors. Corbeled brick cornice. Dressed stone foundation.

2431 North Twentieth Street/2000 Benton Street

Constructed in 1895 by J. P. Riechers & Son and designed by architect Albert Knell as a parsonage for the Zion Lutheran Church. Two and one-half stories high and built of red brick on a dressed limestone foundation, the primary (Benton Street) elevation is faced with dressed limestone to match the neighboring church. The primary facade is three bays wide. A small tower with lancet windows and miniature spires on the dormer further echo the design of the church. Transomed first-floor openings are rectangular, while second-floor windows feature pointed arches. The side (North Twentieth Street) elevation is unadorned brick, seven bays wide. Windows are randomly pointed-arched and segmentally arched, all with stone keystones. Easy access to the church from the parsonage is gained via a rear door in the residence and a side door in the church, connected by an iron stairway. Original ornamental iron fence intact. A one-story brick garage constructed in 1919 is located at the rear of the parsonage.

North Twentieth and Benton Streets (Zion Lutheran Church) (Photo #15a)

Constructed in 1895. Designed by St. Louis architect Albert Knell. A Gothic Revival design, the church is constructed of red brick faced on the west and north elevations with light gray dressed limestone. The nave-and-transept design features large, pointed-arched stained-glass tracery windows in the north, west and south gabled ends of the cruciform plan and a rose window in the east end above the altar. A buttressed square tower anchors the northwest corner of the church; it features lancet windows, singly and in pairs. The main body of the tower is topped by numerous small spires; the large, octagonal main spire rises above, sheathed in copper shingles set in a herringbone pattern. Narrow stone piers topped with small spires appear at the corners of the church and at the sides of the largest windows; on the south and east elevations they are made of stone-capped brick without spires. These elevations have a row of small, pointed-arched stained-glass tracery windows above a row of segmentally arched, paired, double-hung sash windows. Entrances are pointed-arched, the main entrances being recessed. An original ornamental iron fence is intact. The interior is unaltered and features an extremely elaborate altar and pulpit hand-carved of Italian marble by the

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local firm of Schoeder & Conradi. A view of the pulpit from the auditorium is unobstructed by columns; the ceiling achieves a ribbed-vault effect.

City Block 1099

2005-11 Benton Street (Zion Lutheran School Complex) (Photo #16a; #17a, right)

The eastern part of the school complex was constructed in 1909 by local resident Jacob Voepel and designed by St. Louis architect Charles F. May. Two stories and raised basement. The primary (south) facade features a protruding central bay that has a raised brick and stone arch around the first-floor window. Two bays flank the central bay both on the east and west. All openings are rectangular. The side (east) elevation has a recessed entrance bay at the south; above the door are paired, double-hung sash windows with transoms. Fenestration of the east elevation is irregular due to the location of the gymnasium; on the first floor, five double-hung sash windows are topped with transoms while the smaller two windows to the north are paired, double-hung sash windows. Above, the three south windows repeat the pattern below, while the north three are large Palladian windows. Brick quoining at the corners; corbeled brick cornice with terra cotta trim. Attached to the western addition. The six-bay rear elevation (Photo #17a, right) features large Palladian windows above and rectangular windows at the first story. Limestone foundation. A bowling alley is located in the basement.

The western part of the school complex was constructed in 1929 and designed by Mauran, Russell & Crowell. The primary facade is two bays wide. Second-story openings are paired, double-hung sash windows topped with small, double-hung sash windows; first-floor double-hung sash windows with transoms are arranged in groups of four. Other details repeat the 1909 school's design. Attached to the 1909 school on the east side and to a c. 1880 former dwelling on the west side.

2015 Benton Street

Constructed c. 1880. Two-story, three bay former dwelling now attached on the east to the Zion Lutheran School and used since 1922 by the church as office space. The primary facade has rectangular windows with straight stone lintels. The recessed doorway features a curved-stone arch and repeated rows of rope molding. The wooden cornice also features rope molding as well as a panel-and-ball motif. The side (west) elevation has four segmentally arched windows in an irregular pattern. A 1925 one-story brick church office addition by architects Steinmeyer, Norrish & Sher is attached to the west side. It features a flat, parapeted roof line with terra cotta coping. Four-bay primary (west) facade has square windows with soldier arches and a doorway

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ornamented with terra cotta.

City Block 1101

1943-45 Benton Street (Photo #18a, left)

Constructed in 1887 by Frederick William Gansmann. Two stories and dormered, polychrome slate mansard. Primary facade is four bays wide with two center doors. Unusual segmental arches employ elaborately incised stone keystones and skewbacks. Deteriorating bracketed wooden cornice. Stone foundation.

1933 Benton Street (Photo #19a, left)

Constructed in 1904 by carpenter Peter Schneider and designed by architect Gerhard Becker for cabinetmaker John H. Brockschmidt. Two stories and dormered, polychrome slate mansard. Three-bay primary facade features segmentally arched windows on the first and second floors and a round arch over a recessed doorway. Stone foundation.

1931 Benton Street (Photo #19a, center)

Constructed c. 1870. One-story frame front-gable cottage. Two bays wide with rectangular openings. Covered with asbestos siding.

1929 Benton Street (Photo #19a, right)

Constructed c. 1875. Two-story, dormered, front-gable roof line. Three bays wide; windows feature straight stone lintels. Doorway recessed behind a slightly pedimented stone-linteled opening. Corbeled brick cornice.

1921-25 Benton Street (Photo #20a)

Constructed c. 1875. Two stories with flat roof line. Three bays wide. Rectangular windows have straight stone lintels. Unusual entrance features white-painted brick piers topped with corbels that support a wood pediment. Corbeled brick cornice. Stone foundation.

1917 Benton Street

Constructed c. 1880. Two stories; primary facade is three bays wide with pedimented stone lintels. Dentilled brick cornice. Raised stone foundation with stone steps.

1913-15 Benton Street

Constructed c. 1880. Two stories; four-bay facade with two center doors;

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segmental arches. Wood cornices embellished with a row of hemispheres.

1909 Benton Street (Photo #21a, left)

Constructed c. 1920. One story with a flat, parapeted roof line. Primary facade of three bays with rectangular openings and a raised brick sill course.

1912 Warren Street (Photo #22a, left)

Constructed in 1929 by August Winkel for Leo Pogano. Two story, front-gabled bungalow three bays wide. Craftsman-style brackets at the porch and roof eaves.

1916 Warren Street (Photo #22a, center)

Constructed in 1926 by Henry George Mueller for Joseph H. Brogan. One-story, front-gable bungalow. Small, Craftsman-style brackets at the eaves also top the porch columns.

1918 Warren Street (Photo #22a, right)

All information identical to 1918 Warren Street.

1924-26 Warren Street (Photo #6a, left)

Constructed in 1890 by William H. Niedringhaus. Two stories; four-bay facade has two center doors; segmental arches. Corbeled brick cornice. Stone foundation.

1932-34 Warren Street (Photo #6a, center)

Row of three attached houses constructed in 1894 by carpenter F. William Klute for Frederick Niedringhaus. Two stories and dormered, side-gabled roof. Left and center section each have one door and one window; right (west) section has one door and two windows. Rectangular openings with pressed-brick hood moldings throughout. Dentilled brick cornice. Raised stone foundation with stone steps.

1936-38 Warren Street (Photo #6a, third from left)

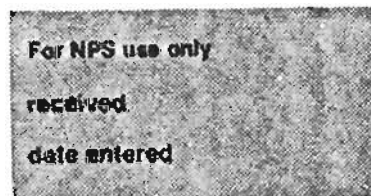
Constructed in 1887 by Frederick Niedringhaus. Two stories plus dormered, polychrome mansard. Four bays; second floor windows are segmentally arched. First floor features two center round arches with angled, recessed doorways; large, broad-arched, tripartite windows flank the entrances. Corbeled brick cornice.

1942-44 Warren Street (Photo #17a, far left)

Constructed in 1890 for Mary Darman. Two stories with single-dormered, side-gabled roof. Four bays with two center doors; segmentally arched openings with stone keystones incised with crosshatching.

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1946 Warren (Photo #17a, second from left)

Constructed c. 1890. Two story and dormered mansard dwelling attached to 1948-50 Warren Street. Five bays with segmental arches throughout; pressed-brick hood molding over the first-floor openings. Central recessed doors. Bracketed stone sills and stone foundation. Corbeled brick cornice.

1948-50 Warren Street (Photo #17a, left of center)

Constructed in 1890 by grocer William Osterman. Two stories and dormered, polychrome slate mansard. First-floor commercial use with second-floor residential. Warren Street (primary) elevation is three bays wide embellished with a cast iron cornice between the first and second stories. Cast iron corner storefront with corner column. Twentieth Street (side) elevation is six bays wide. Segmentally arched windows. Heavily corbeled brick cornice wraps around the corner.

City Block 1108

1837 Benton Street

Built c. 1880. Three-story commercial structure with flat roof. Three-bay principal facade features cast iron storefront with corner column. Principal elevation and four-bay North Nineteenth Street elevation employ segmentally arched openings; denticulated cornices. Stone foundation.

1833-35 Benton Street

Built c. 1880. Two stories with dormered mansard. Six-bay principal facade features two central recessed entrances with paneled reveals. Segmentally arched openings employed throughout. Partially intact wood cornice embellished with hemispheres. Stone foundation. Original ornamental iron fence intact.

1534 Warren Street (Photo #25a, left at center)

Built in 1887 by carpenter George F. Kohmueller. Two stories and dormered mansard. Three-bay principal facade features segmentally arched recessed entrance and segmentally arched windows with stone sills. Corbeled brick cornice. Two dormers embellished with wood pilasters; sunburst motif in gable ends. Stone foundation.

1800-02 Warren Street (Photo #25a, center at right)

Built in 1891 by baker C. W. Stempel. Two stories with polychrome slate mansard featuring two flat-roofed dormers. Six-bay principal facade employs two recessed entrances; segmentally arched openings throughout. Principal elevation further embellished with painted sandstone sill courses; corbeled brick cornice. Stone foundation.

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1820-22 Warren Street (Photo #25a, second from right)

Built in 1883 by Christian Niedringhaus, Superintendent of the St. Louis Stamping Company. Two stories with side-gabled roof. Six-bay principal facade features central recessed entrances and employs segmentally arched openings throughout. Paneled wood cornice embellished by large, paired brackets with sawtooth ends. Stone foundation. Original ornamental iron fence intact.

1826 Warren Street (Photo #25a, right)

Designed in 1892 by architects Beinke & Wees for Christian Niedringhaus. Two stories with dormered hipped roof. Four-bay principal elevation features large tripartite parlor window with pilastered mullions and art-glass transom. Parlor window and rectangular upper-story windows employ stone sills embellished with egg-and-dart molding. Front porch enframed in brick; shed roof supported by new wrought-iron posts. Granite steps. New decorative wrought-iron brackets employed beneath overhanging eave on principal elevation. Segmentally arched window openings employed on east and west elevations. Larger, paired windows with art-glass transom featured at stair landing on west elevation. Stone foundation.

City Block 1107

2600-08 North Nineteenth Street/1825-29 Warren Street (Photo #26a, second from right & Photo #25a, left)

Built in 1892 by William Busch. Two stories with mansard featuring five gabled dormers. Two round-arched recessed entrances, and segmentally arched window openings on five-bay principal facade embellished with ornamental brick molding. Ornamental brick sill courses and pressed-brick cornice also featured. Eight-bay west elevation employs segmentally arched openings. Stone foundation.

1809-17 Warren Street (Photo #26a, right)

Attached row of three two-story, four-bay buildings constructed c. 1870 by carpenter August Knickmeyer. Side-gabled roofs. Principal elevations articulated with rectangular windows employing stone lintels and sills. Six original entrances have been infilled with brick; entrances currently located at rear of structures. Denticulated brick cornices; stone foundation.

1512 Montgomery Street (Photo #27a, center, far left)

Built c. 1880. Two stories, side-gabled roof with one gabled dormer; two-bay facade with segmentally arched openings trimmed with white keystones; corbeled brick cornice.

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1514 Montgomery Street (Photo #27a, center, second from left)

Built c. 1865 by laborer Peter Henry Kleine. Two stories; side-gabled roof with single gabled dormer; four-bay facade with segmentally arched openings; brick denticulation.

1518 Montgomery Street (Photo #27a, center, second from right)

Built c. 1865 by rag dealer Charles Kehlenbrinck. Two stories; side-gabled roof with single gabled dormer; four-bay facade with segmentally arched openings; brick denticulation.

1520 South Montgomery Street (Photo #27a, center right)

Built c. 1875. Two stories; side-gabled roof with one-gabled dormer. Two-bay facade with stone segmentally arched openings; corbeled brick.

1530 South Montgomery Street (Photo #27a, right)

Built c. 1866 by Franz Becker. One story with side-gabled roof; three-bay facade with segmentally arched openings; brick denticulation.

1532 South Montgomery Street

Built c. 1865-70. One story with two-bay, gable-end facade fronting an alley; segmentally arched openings; porch overhang on the long side of the house.

City Block 1102

1941 Warren Street

Built c. 1880 by the Kinealy family, stone contractors. Two stories; side-gabled roof; three-bay facade with stone segmentally arched openings; transomed double front doors with paneled reveals; wood cornice featuring roping and hemispheres.

1929-31 Warren Street (Photo #7a, third from right)

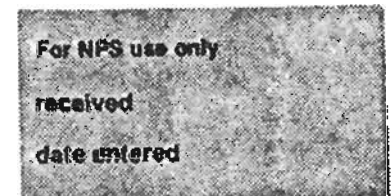
Built in 1899 by William J. Busch. Two stories, hipped roof with two gabled dormers; six-bay facade with two recessed center bays each giving access to three doors. Round-arched first story openings and linteled openings on second story; both are trimmed with pressed brick molding. Wood brackets under eaves on south, east and west elevations.

1921 Warren Street (Photo #7a, second from right)

Built in 1886 by Ernest Dehlendorf, traveling salesman. Two stories plus mansard; dormer heads missing. Three-bay facade with segmentally arched openings trimmed with incised keystones and skewbacks; recessed double front door; bracketed wood cornice with incised work.

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1913-15 Warren Street (Photo #7a, right)

Built in 1893 by Mrs. Christina Priesmeyer. Two stories plus mansard with large double-window gabled dormer. Four-bay facade features large central arched entrance trimmed with corbeled brick; first story windows are headed with rusticated gauged brick arches; second story round-arched windows are trimmed with rusticated brick banding; ornamental brick cornice.

2609-11 North Nineteenth Street

Built c. 1890. Two stories plus mansard with gabled dormers; four-bay facade with segmentally arched openings; two center doors; corbeled brick cornice.

2619 North Nineteenth Street

Built in 1909 by painter August W. Rulkoetter. Two stories; flat roof coped with terra cotta; grey brick basement level and red brick upper stories. Two-bay facade featuring a large segmentally arched, transomed parlor window trimmed with pressed brick molding; rectangular second story windows; gabled-roof projecting porch supported by simple brick piers.

1902-04 Montgomery Street (Photo #30a & 9a, left)

Built c. 1880. Two attached two-story, two-bay houses with stone segmentally arched openings; side-gabled roof; corbeled brick cornice.

1906-08 Montgomery Street (Photo #9a, second from left)

Two attached two-story, two-bay and four-bay houses built c. 1880 and 1888 by carpenter William Rulkoetter. Side-gabled roof with two gabled dormers; segmentally arched openings; double row of brick dentils at cornice.

1910 Montgomery Street (Photo #9a, third from left)

Built c. 1880. Two stories with side-gabled roof; two-bay facade with stone segmentally arched openings; brick denticulation.

Rear alley house built c. 1885; two stories plus mansard with one gabled dormer; three-bay facade with segmentally arched openings; corbeled brick cornice.

1916 Montgomery Street (Photo #9a, fourth from left)

Built c. 1880. One-story plus mansard frame house; two-bay facade; entrance on east elevation sheltered by hood supported by brackets; bracketed wood cornice.

1918 Montgomery Street (Photo #9a, fifth from left)

Built c. 1880 by laborer Fredeick Thiele. Two stories with side-gabled roof; two-bay facade with stone segmentally arched openings; brick denticulated cornice.

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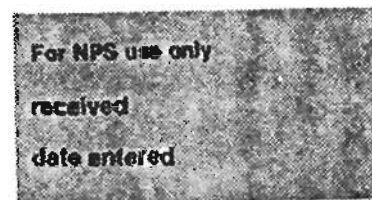
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Rear alley house built c. 1885 (Photo #29a, center). Two stories, side-gabled roof with one gabled dormer; four-bay facade with segmentally arched openings; corbeled brick cornice.

1920-22 Montgomery Street

Built c. 1873 by quarryman William Whelan. Two attached two-story, two-bay houses with side-gabled roof; stone segmentally arched openings; wood cornice trimmed with hemispheres.

1934 Montgomery Street

Built c. 1870. One-story, segmentally arched two-bay "flounder" house with single-slope roof; primary (north) elevation covered with 1920s brick and stone facing and parapet.

1936-38 Montgomery Street (Photo #10a - rear elevation)

Built c. 1860-65 by carpenter Henry Frecker. Two attached, two-story, two-bay "flounder" houses with single-slope roof; white stone linteled openings; two-story frame porches on east and west elevations.

City Block 1103

1943 Montgomery Street

Built c. 1920. One story, three-bay house with bungaloid porch featuring half-timbered gable.

1937-39 Montgomery Street (Photo #11a)

Built c. 1885. Two attached two-story plus mansard, four-bay houses with segmentally arched openings trimmed with white keystones. Passageways from front to rear of buildings located in first and eighth bays; corbeled brick cornice.

1919 Montgomery Street (Photo #30a, center right)

Built in 1885 by teamster William Hilmer. Two stories plus mansard with two gabled dormers; segmentally arched openings with white keystones; passageway from front to rear of building; corbeled brick cornice.

1917 Montgomery Street (Photo #30a, center right)

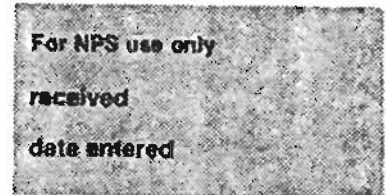
Built c. 1880. Two-stories plus mansard; two-bay segmentally arched facade; corbeled brick cornice.

1915 Montgomery Street (Photo #30a, center right)

Built c. 1880. Two stories with side-gabled roof and one gabled dormer; three-bay facade with segmentally arched windows and round-arched door;

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corbeled brick cornice.

1907-09 Montgomery Street

Built 1891-94 as Mound City Can Factory by proprietor Frederick Westerbeck. Three stories with flat roof; eight-bay facade with segmentally arched openings; simple corbeled brick cornice.

1901-05 Montgomery Street (Photo #30a, near right)

Built c. 1885. Two stories plus mansard with five gabled dormers; eight-bay facade; keystones accent round-arched openings on first story and segmentally arched second story windows; wood cornice with modillions and incised panels. First story corner storefront is altered.

2705-11 North Nineteenth Street

Four attached one-story commercial buildings built c. 1890-1900. 2705 features a four-bay segmentally arched facade with an ornamental brick cornice. 2707 is articulated with one wide entrance bay headed with a wood lintel; brick denticulated cornice. 2709 is articulated with one large center bay headed with a cast iron lintel supported by wood pilasters; brick denticulated cornice. 2711 is irregularly fenestrated; brick denticulation.

1900-02 St. Louis Avenue

Built c. 1885 for first story commercial use and second story residential. Two stories with flat roof coped with terra cotta; six-bay facade defined by two-story brick pilasters at the corners and center bay; large double window with ornamental mullion at first story east bay and second story center bay; segmentally arched openings with incised wood tympana employed in remaining bays. A two-story, side-gabled house with irregular fenestration fronts the alley and is attached to the rear (south) elevation of 1900-02.

1908 St. Louis Avenue (Photo #28a, far left)

Built c. 1880. Two stories plus mansard with reverse curve pointed-arch dormers trimmed with metal; three-bay facade with stone segmentally arched openings; bracketed wood cornice.

1912 St. Louis Avenue (Photo #28a, second from left)

Built c. 1880 attached to 1908 St. Louis. Two stories; side-gabled roof with one gabled dormer. Three-bay facade with stone segmentally arched openings; wood cornice partially missing.

1914-16 St. Louis Avenue (Photo #28a, center)

Built c. 1870. Two attached two-story, four-bay and three-bay buildings; side-gabled roof with two gabled dormers; brick denticulated cornice.

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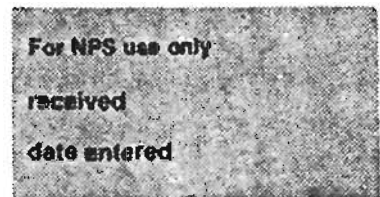
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1918 St. Louis Avenue (Photo #28a, third from right)

Built c. 1880. Two stories; side-gabled roof with one gabled dormer; three-bay facade with stone segmentally arched openings; wood cornice covered with sheathing.

1922 St. Louis Avenue (Photo #28a, second from right)

Built c. 1880. Two stories; steeply pitched side-gabled roof with large gabled center dormer flanked by small shed-roof dormers. Three-bay facade with segmentally arched openings; ornamental brick cornice.

1924 St. Louis Avenue (Photo #28a, near right)

Built c. 1880. Two stories; side-gabled roof; three-bay facade with round-arched first story and segmentally arched second story openings; bracketed wood cornice with incised detailing.

1930 St. Louis Avenue (Photo # 29a, left background)

Built in 1879 as a stable by Bernhard Winkelman. Two stories with flat roof; five-bay north and south elevations defined by second story brick pilasters carrying corbeled brick cornice.

1936 St. Louis Avenue (Photo #29a, right)

Built c. 1873 by wholesale grocer Bernhard Winkelman. Two stories plus mansard with large dormer featuring paired pointed-arch windows and a smaller dormer. Three-bay stone facade with segmentally arched windows framed with stone molding; pilasters define eastern bays; recessed entrance sheltered by stone hood with pierced-work parapet. Two-story bay window on east elevation probably a later addition; one story flat-roofed addition on the west elevation built in 1913.

1942 St. Louis Avenue

Built c. 1895. Two stories plus mansard with large gabled dormer; large first story transomed parlor window headed with segmental arch trimmed with brick molding; second story features gauged brick flat arches.

1948 St. Louis Avenue

Built c. 1880. Two stories plus abbreviated mansard; four-bay stone facade with round-arched east bay stepped-back; west bays feature segmentally arched windows edged with molding. First story storefront has been refaced with yellow brick.

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City Block 1106

1823 Montgomery Street (Photo #27a, far right)

Built c. 1880. Two stories; gabled-roof with one gabled dormer; four-bay facade with segmentally arched openings accented with white keystones; recessed round-arched doorway; corbeled brick cornice.

Rear alley house built c. 1875; two stories with side-gabled roof; two-bay primary facade features segmentally arched openings. Stone foundation.

1819 Montgomery Street (Photo #27a, second from right)

Built c. 1880. Two stories; gabled-roof; two-bay facade with stone segmentally arched openings; bracketed wood cornice.

1817 Montgomery Street

Built in 1887 by brickmaker Frank Roehr. Two stories plus mansard with one gabled dormer; two-bay facade with segmentally arched openings; ornamental brick cornice.

2711-23 North Florissant (Photo #30a, foreground)

Constructed in 1909 as the Northwestern Savings Bank; designed by architects Widman & Walsh; Ratermann Building & Construction Co., contractors. Two stories; flat roof coped with terra cotta; grey brick facade trimmed with white stone and terra cotta. 60 X 40 foot building extends seven bays on N. Florissant and four bays on St. Louis Avenue; principal entrance (angled at the corner) is given emphasis by two-story brick piers and columns. A 1923 one-story addition (2711-19 N. Florissant) joins the south wall of the original building; it employs patterned brick masonry.

1508 St. Louis Avenue (Photo #30a, center)

Built c. 1890. Two stories; side-gabled roof with bracketed gabled dormers; four-bay facade, segmentally arched second story windows, first story storefront; corbeled brick cornice.

1510-12 St. Louis Avenue (Photo #30a, far right)

Built in 1892 by Frederick Meisel. Two stories plus mansard with large gabled center dormer; two-bay facade with large segmentally arched parlor window trimmed with ornamental brick molding; round-arched recessed entrance with angled double doors.

Rear alley house c. 1875; two stories with side-gabled roof; two-bay by four-bay with segmentally arched windows; corbeled cornice. Stone foundation.

1516 St. Louis Avenue

Built in 1911 by Arthur Weidmeyer as a store and photo gallery. One story;

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gabled red tile roof with gabled half-timbered dormer. Storefront installed with cast iron lintel. Now boarded.

1520 St. Louis Avenue

Built in 1885 by vegetable merchant Henry Strodick. Two-story plus mansard with bracketed gabled dormers; first story storefront altered with black glass; segmentally arched second story windows; corbeled brick cornice.

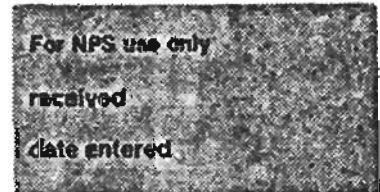
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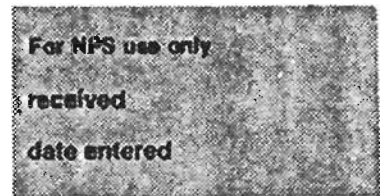
ITEM EIGHT: SIGNIFICANCE

Specific dates: Housing, 1859 - 1929

The Clemens House/Columbia Brewery District is eligible for listing in the National Register under Criteria A and C, and is significant in the following areas: ARCHITECTURE: The architectural history of the District illustrates the transformation of a 19th century suburban family tract into an immigrant working-class neighborhood complete with an ethnic church and school, industry, corner stores and bank. The 1859 Clemens house within the tract is one of St. Louis' few remaining ante-bellum mansions; its Italian Renaissance Revival design is distinguished by an extensive use of cast iron for the portico, quoining and window enframements which is unique in the city's domestic architecture. The 1896 chapel which adjoins the house carefully follows the design of the earlier building. The District's working-class houses, dating from c. 1860 to 1929, are good representative examples of a continuum of building traditions in the city which include vernacular (and a few architect-designed) expressions of Greek Revival, Italianate, Mansard, Revival styles and Craftsman/Bungalow. The majority of the houses are two-story, red brick and are unified by their color, materials, scale and simply articulated facades; many are distinguished by a variety of pressed brick or terra cotta ornament characteristic of the period. The German ethnic church is a distinguished Gothic Revival design; the associated parochial school and rectory are related in scale and materials to the residential fabric. The 1892-1901 Columbia Brewery complex is a significant Romanesque Revival design of E. Jungensfeld & Co., preeminent St. Louis brewery architects whose successor firm designed the District's 1909 Classical Revival bank. The simple pier-and-spandrel system of the 1906-1920 Columbia Box Co. complex illustrates the evolution of St. Louis industrial design in the 20th century. EDUCATION: Occupants of the Clemens house from 1885 to 1949, the Sisters of St. Joseph of Carondelet provided staff to several large parochial schools nearby and gave instruction to the deaf who boarded in the house. ETHNIC HERITAGE: add: The District's German Lutheran church was a major ethnic parish and is among St. Louis' small number of surviving buildings associated with German institutional history. INDUSTRY: A major employer of neighborhood residents, the Columbia Brewing Company contributed to the growth of a leading St. Louis industry and was one of about twenty-five large local breweries whose combined beer production made St. Louis the nation's largest brewing center before Prohibition. Reopened in 1933 and merged with Falstaff in 1948, the brewery continued production until the late 1960s. The company's plant is the only surviving example of at least five major breweries once located on the city's north side and one of perhaps as few as four city-wide.

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District boundary description is in Section 7; delete paragraph two.

Note: Photographs follow two numbering sequences; #1 - #29 refer to the original nomination; #1a - #30a refer to the Amendment.

Replace paragraph three, page 5 through page 6 with the following:

District buildings illustrate a near complete inventory of housing typical of fully developed St. Louis immigrant neighborhoods. Almost all were built by northside carpenters, contractors or architects of German descent. The District's earliest houses (c.1860-75), ranging from one-story single family to two-story double or multiple family structures, are by virtue of age and type among the city's fewest number of historic resources. Six of the one-story early houses are constructed of wood and are without ornamental detailing. While they are a small percentage of the total, they are significant examples of vernacular building traditions which were once far more numerous citywide. These buildings are represented by a Creole Cottage type featuring a sloped roof integral with a porch (illustrated in 1931 North Market) and by a type exhibiting a front-gabled roof as illustrated at 1931 Benton (Photo #19a, center). The District's brick one-story early houses employ either low-hipped or side-gabled roofs, and feature brick denticulation at the cornice. One example, 1949 Madison (Photo #10), is designed with a walk-in high stone basement.

Two-story brick houses of the early settlement period extend two to four bays, are usually side-gabled with one or two gabled dormers, employ brick denticulation and appear attached, detached and semi-detached. Facades are articulated with brick segmentally arched openings (Photos #13, far right; 28a, second and third from right), or with white stone linteled openings, the latter recalling Greek Revival forms (Photos #19a, 20a, 26a). Almost all of these buildings appear to have been built for two or more families with access to upper story units gained by rear wood exterior stairs. Sometimes attached houses provide streetfront entrances to passageways which tunnel through the building giving access to rear stairs. 1937-39 Montgomery (Photo #11a) and 1867 Madison (Photo #13, far right) are examples. The District's relatively large number of houses employing stone lintels may be explained by the presence of a neighborhood stone quarry once located in City Block 1102. An attached row of four three-bay houses built in 1864 at 1837-43 North Market (Photo #12a, right) are of special interest as one of only two known early examples of houses constructed by the St. Louis Mutual House Building Co., established in 1859 as the first building association in the city. The majority of the company's first Board of Directors were German-born St. Louisans engaged in the building trades; about half lived on the north side of

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the city. The use of cast iron lintels on the North Market Street row is a uncommon feature also found on the other St. Louis Mutual row located on the city's south side in the LaSalle Park Multiple Resource Area National Register district.

Beginning in the early 1870s and continuing into the 1890s, District houses reflect influence of the Italianate Style in the treatment of cornices, doorways and fenestration. White stone segmentally arched openings, brick segmentally arched openings with white stone skewbacks and keystones, round-arched openings and more elaborate bracketed wood or corbeled brick cornices appear on houses which otherwise remain unchanged from earlier structures (Photos #8a, left foreground; 13a; 27a). Although in the 1870s and 1880s stone facades frequently accompanied the Italianate Style in predominantly middle-class neighborhoods, they are encountered only occasionally in working-class areas. One of the District's two stonefronts, 1936 St. Louis Avenue (Photo #29a), is a particularly fine example, combining elements of Italianate, Second Empire and High Victorian Gothic. While slower to appear in working-class neighborhoods, the mansard roof eventually became an extremely popular roof treatment and often appeared on houses exhibiting Italianate features. Numerous examples of 1880s and 1890s Mansard Style houses can be found in the Clemens House/Columbia Brewery District (Photos # 16, 17, 19; 1a, 2a, 14a).

Over half of the District houses were built between 1885 and 1900 during which time there were introduced a variety of new elements from popular styles such as Romanesque Revival, Queen Anne and the classical revivals. Typically these stylistic details are mixed in such a manner that buildings defy classification based on a single style. Moreover, in almost every house exhibiting Revival-style detailing the popular mansard roof continues to be employed. A few changes in plan also appeared. One of the most significant advances in plan is the presence of interior stairs in some of the multi-family buildings and in numerous two-family flats. For example, 1607 and 1617-23 North Nineteenth Street (built 1888-89, Photo #17, left foreground and right background) and 2001-03 North Market of 1894 (Photo #14a, right) feature front door access to second story apartments which in earlier multi-family houses such as 1867 Madison (Photo #13, right) and 1942-52 Benton (Photo #13a, foreground) could be reached only by rear exterior stairs. The large number of two-family flats with interior stairs opening from one of a pair of front doors represents a comparatively new development in plan for working-class housing. Almost all of the houses on the east side of Helen Street and the south side of the 2000 block of North Market Street illustrate this arrangement (Photos #14; 2a).

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Fenestration was also undergoing modification and numerous late 19th century District houses were designed with broad arches heading windows divided by ornamental wood mullions and transom bars occasionally with art glass above (Photos #14; 17; 22; 14a, left). Expansive Romanesque arches are also found above doorways (Photos #14, 22, 2a). While most of the houses reflect the unbroken planar facades and horizontal roof lines characteristic of St. Louis working-class housing throughout the 19th and early 20th centuries, a few District houses venture stylish, picturesque Queen Anne effects by introducing slightly projecting facade bays, gabled parapets and/or exuberant dormers (Photos #14, third from left; 17, second from left; 22, first three houses on left; 14a, left; 28a, second from right).

Also highly visible in District houses of the late 1880s and 1890s is a marked increase in ornamentation around windows and doors, on dormers and particularly evident in the detailing of cornices. By the late 1880s, St. Louis' booming fire-clay industry was producing ornamental molded brick and terra cotta in a wide variety of sizes, patterns and shapes which District builders employed with remarkable inventiveness to satisfy late Victorian taste. While untrimmed segmentally arched openings found in earlier houses are still common, others are edged with pressed-brick molding (Photos #12, right; 2a; 14a); in some instances rusticated brick embellishes arches. The elaboration of the cornice and frieze zones from simple dentils or corbels (Photos #10; 13, right; 19a, right) to deep bands of richly varied patterns is widely illustrated. The projecting Italianate wood cornice brackets on 1628 Helen (Photo #14, third from left) are frequently imitated in brick (Photos #15; 18; 23, left). Ornamental pressed brick or terra cotta blocks are sometimes alternated with corbeled brick on cornices (Photos #13, left) or are prominently displayed in gables and center facade bays (Photos #17; 2a; 14a).

A row of six semi-detached flats on Twentieth Street (built in 1896 for rental by Cass Avenue brewer Louis Brinkwirth) are of interest for their restrained, classicizing facades which recall contemporary stylistic currents in St. Louis middle- and upper-middle-income neighborhoods. Designed by prominent architects, E. Jungenfeld & Co., the buildings display fine, gauged brick arched openings, a simple course of dentils, and dormers with crisp pediments supported by paneled brick pilasters (Photos #23, 24). The plan of the flats, however, reflects the older tradition of access to second story apartments by rear exterior stairs. 1826 Warren (Photo #25a, right), designed in 1892 by architects Beinke & Wees for Christian Niedringhaus, displays similar classical tendencies with its hipped roof and spare ornamentation.

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Insert on page 7 after first paragraph:

Another indicator of the strong German presence in the District was the construction in 1894-5 of a new church and rectory for the German Evangelical Zion Lutheran Church, established in 1860 in a small brick church at Fifteenth and Warren Streets in the Old North St. Louis National Register District. The growth of the congregation to over 1000 members prompted the decision in 1893 to purchase a new site at the southwest corner of Benton and North Twentieth Streets. The Gothic Revival design by architect Albert Knell features a heavily buttressed square tower with a soaring spire and a pointed-arch loggia on the north elevation (Photo #15a). District residents J. P. Riechers & Son were the contractors. The 1400 seat auditorium is installed with an Italian marble altar and pulpit richly carved by the northside firm of Schrader & Conradi; the Ascension is depicted on the altar and the four Evangelists are represented on the pulpit. In 1909, when membership peaked at 1,961 communicants, a new school was built across the street from the church on the northwest corner of Benton and North Twentieth Streets. Designed by architect Charles F. May, the red brick building is classically detailed with quoining and denticulation (Photo #16a). Until the advent of World War I, German continued to be the principal language for instruction in the school although in 1900 religious instruction in school was begun in English and church services were conducted in English in the school hall until 1913 when they were offered as part of the regular Sunday service.

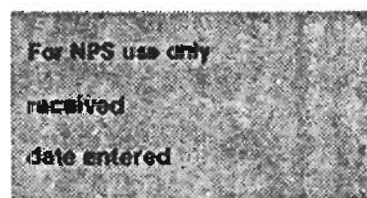
Replace first full paragraph of page 11 with the following::

By the last quarter of the 19th century, north St. Louis had developed into one of the city's major centers of industry and numerous German-owned manufacturing firms had located in the area in addition to the Columbia Brewery. Representative of smaller scale enterprises which collectively made significant contributions to the city's economy are the Mound City Can Company and the Columbia Box Company. Founded by German-born Frederick L. Westerbeck, the Mound City Can Co. began operations as a small manufacturer of tin cans in the mid-1880s at 1907 Montgomery Street. In 1891, the first story of the present three-story red brick factory was constructed at 1907-09 Montgomery and in 1894 the third story was completed. In 1902, the company was reorganized as the Columbia Can Co. with Westerbeck as President. Articulated with eight bays of segmentally arched windows and a simple corbeled brick cornice, the building is typical of late 19th century moderately-sized neighborhood factories. First established in the mid-1890s as the Mengel Box Co. at 1900 North Market Street, the Columbia Box Co. constructed a new factory on the same site, designed by architect Isaac Taylor in 1906 (Photo #5a). The straightforward pier and spandrel red brick design was repeated in

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the 1916 factory building constructed for the company by the Ratermann Building & Construction Co. at 1817-29 North Nineteenth Street (Photo #4a). The plant was expanded again in 1920 when a reinforced concrete building housing dry kilns was built by the Emerson Dry Kiln Co. of New York at 1862-70 North Market.

In 1909, architects Widmann & Walsh (two of the principals in the antecedent firm of E. Jungenfeld & Co.) prepared plans for a new building for the Northwestern Bank on a prominent corner at the intersection of North Florissant and St. Louis avenues. Established since 1873 on the corner of North Market and Nineteenth Streets in the Old North St. Louis National Register District, the bank had come to represent an important factor in trade and commerce for the growing industrial base of north St. Louis. Equally significant was its function as a neighborhood bank to the "thousands and thousands of thrifty mechanics, workmen and laborers living in that district, as it furnished them a safe place to deposit and accumulate their earnings and savings," according to E. D. Kargau, author of Mercantile, Industrial and Professional St. Louis (c.1902). Kargau also noted that "there is perhaps no other financial institution in the city in which week after week so many small deposits are made by men, women, and even boys and girls, who bring part of their wages to the window of the receiving teller." During the first decade of the 20th century, three District businessmen served as bank Directors: Frederick Westerbeck, President of the Mound City Can Co., Christian Oonk, proprietor of an undertaking establishment at 1900-02 St. Louis Avenue, and contractor Henry Ratermann. The new grey brick and white terra cotta Classical Revival bank constructed by the Ratermann Building & Construction Co. introduced a modern up-to-date banking image to north St. Louis (Photo #30a).

During the teens and twenties the last change in architectural styling appeared with the introduction of Craftsman elements on a few new buildings and as alterations to older structures. A primary identifying feature of Craftsman-styled flats is a geometric-shaped roof parapet usually coped with terra cotta and sometimes inlaid with contrasting color brick patterning which is also typically found as embellishment on projecting brick porches (Photo #1a, far left and third, sixth and seventh from left). The District's three 1920s bungalows display Craftsman porches as well as bungaloid broad horizontal front-gabled roofs (Photo #22a).

As the second decade of the 20th century approached the neighborhood remained stable and prosperous but certain demographic shifts were noticeable. In 1916, when the nearby St. Liborius parish invested \$20,000 to renovate and fireproof its 1886 school (Photo #9a), the pastor noted that quite a few families had begun to move westward and the new members were not of the old

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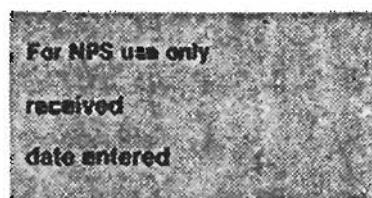
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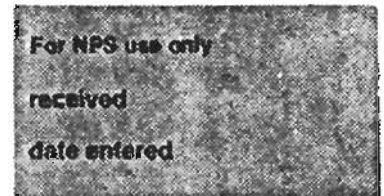
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St. Liborius stock. In 1929, the Zion Lutheran congregation constructed a substantial addition with gymnasium and bowling alley to its parochial school (Photo #16a, left). While boasting a healthy membership of 1,650 in 1930, Zion's congregation consisted largely of persons of Italian and Polish extraction. Yet a sufficient number of old German members remained to offer one service in German each Sunday. City Directories confirm the same ethnic changes for the entire District: by the mid-1920s, Italian and Eastern European names represented nearly 50 percent of the total. However, the occupations of District residents had changed little from the turn-of-the-century except for the absence of brewery workers.

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ITEM NINE: Major Bibliographical References

add:

Kargau, E. D. Mercantile, Industrial and Professional Saint Louis. St. Louis: Nixon-Jones Printing Co., c. 1902.

Stiritz, Mary M. "St. Liborius Parish District National Register of Historic Places Nomination." 1979.

Zion Lutheran Church. 100th Anniversary: 1860 - 1960. St. Louis: Zion Lutheran Church, 1960.

ITEM TEN: Boundary Description and Justification

Acreage of nominated property: approximately 32

Quadrangle name: Granite City IL/MO

UTM References:

- A: 15/743370/4281620
- B: 15/743060/4280980
- C: 15/743600/4280510
- D: 15/743880/4281050
- E: 15/743670/4281530

Verbal boundary description and justification:

The Clemens House/Columbia Brewery District is composed of portions of the following City Blocks: 2310, 2322E, 2323, 2332, 2333, 2334 and 2335; the Amendment is composed of portions of the following City Blocks: 1099, 1100, 1101, 1102, 1103, 1106, 1107, 1108, 1109, 2331, 2341, 2342, and 2343. The amended boundary is as follows: Beginning at the northeast corner of North Twentieth and Howard Streets; continue eastwardly along the north line of Howard to its point of intersection with the west side of Knapp; thence northwardly along said side of Knapp to its point of intersection with the western projection of the southern property line of 1606 Knapp; thence eastwardly across Knapp and along said property line, across the north/south alley of CB 2322E, along the south property line of 1607 North Nineteenth Street, across North Nineteenth Street, and along the southern property line of 1610 North Nineteenth Street to its point of intersection with the west side of the north/south alley of CB 2334; thence northwardly approximately 35 feet along said alley to its intersection with the western projection of the southern property line of 1615-17 Helen; thence eastwardly across said alley and along said property line to its point of intersection with the west line of Helen; thence southwardly along said line of Helen to its point of inter-

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section with the south line of Mullanphy; thence northwardly along said line of Mullanphy to its point of intersection with the western property line of 1849 Cass; thence southwardly along said property line to its point of intersection with the north line of Cass Avenue; thence eastwardly along said line of Cass Avenue to its point of intersection with the eastern property line of 1849 Cass Avenue (a distance of approximately 180 feet); thence northwardly along said property line to its point of intersection with the southern line of Mullanphy; thence eastwardly along said line of Mullanphy approximately 55 feet to its point of intersection with the southern projection of the west line of the north/south alley of CB 2335; thence northwardly along said projection and said alley to its point of intersection with the northern property line of 1632 Helen; thence westwardly along said property line and its western projection to its point of intersection with the west line of Helen; thence northwardly along said line of Helen to its point of intersection with the south side of Madison; thence westwardly along said line of Madison to its point of intersection with the southern projection of the eastern property line of 1867 Madison; thence northwardly along said projection and said property line to its point of intersection with the south line of Maiden Lane; thence westwardly along said line of Maiden Lane to its point of intersection with the west line of North Nineteenth Street; thence northwardly along said line to its point of intersection with the south line of the north/south alley of CB 2342; thence eastwardly along the projection of said alley, crossing North Nineteenth Street and continuing eastwardly along the south line of the north/south alley of CB 2347 to its point of intersection with the extension of the east property line of 1854 North Market Street; thence northwardly along along said property line and its extension, crossing North Market Street, to its point of intersection with the north line of North Market Street; thence eastwardly along said line to its point of intersection with the eastern property line of 1837-43 North Market Street; thence northwardly along said property line to its point of intersection with the south line of the east-west alley of CB 1109; thence westwardly along said line to its point of intersection with the extension of the east property line of 1836-38 Benton Street; thence northwardly along said line and its extension, crossing the alley and Benton Street, to its point of intersection with the east property line of 1833-35 Benton Street; thence northwardly along said property line, crossing the east-west alley of CB 1108, to its point of intersection with the north line of said alley; thence eastwardly along said line to its point of intersection with the east property line of 1532-34 Warren Street; thence northwardly along said property line to its point of intersection with the south line of Warren Street; thence westwardly along said line to its point of intersection with the west property line of 1800-02 Warren Street; thence northwardly along the extension of said line, crossing Warren Street, to its point of intersection with the west property line of 1801-03 Warren Street; thence northwardly along said property line to its point of intersection with

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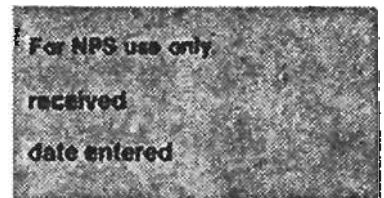
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the south line of the east-west alley of CB 1107; thence eastwardly along said alley line to its point of intersection with the west line of North Florissant Avenue; thence northwestwardly along said line, crossing all intervening streets and alleys, to its point of intersection with the south line of St. Louis Avenue; thence westwardly along said line, crossing all intervening streets and alleys, to its point of intersection with the east line of North Twentieth Street; thence southwardly along said line, crossing all intervening streets and alleys, to its point of intersection with the projection of the north property line of 2005-15 Benton Street; thence westwardly, crossing North Twentieth Street, along said projection and said property line to its point of intersection with the east line of North Twenty-first Street; thence southwardly along said line, crossing all intervening streets and alleys, to its point of intersection with the south property line of 1826-28 North Twenty-first Street; thence eastwardly along said line to its point of intersection with the east line of the north/south alley of CB 2331; thence southwardly along said line to its point of intersection with the south property line of 1815-17 North Twentieth Street; thence eastwardly along said line and its projection, crossing North Twentieth Street to its point of intersection with the east line of North Twentieth; thence southwardly along said line of North Twentieth Street to its point of intersection with the south line of Madison; thence westwardly along said line of Madison to its point of intersection with the western property line of 2034 Madison (a distance of approximately 500 feet); thence southwardly along said line approximately 125 feet; thence eastwardly approximately 115 feet; thence southwardly approximately 140 feet to the north line of Howard Street; thence eastwardly along said line of North Twentieth Street; thence southwardly along said line of North Twentieth Street to the point of origin.

For justification of boundaries, see Item #7.

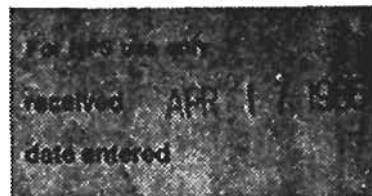
ITEM ELEVEN : Form Prepared By

Add: Cynthia H. Longwisch, Researcher
Carolyn H. Toft, Executive Director

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The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

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

Frederick A. Brunner

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

Frederick A. Brunner, Ph.D., P.E., Director, Department of Natural Resources, and State Historic Preservation Officer

Date *April 7, 1986*











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