United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

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

1. Name of Property

Historic name Lindenwood Neighborhood Historic District

Other names/site number N/A

Name of related Multiple Property Listing N/A

2. Location

Street & number Roughly bounded by Watson, Gamble, Sibley and Elm Streets, and the alley between Houston and North Kingshighway | N/A | not for publication

City or town St. Charles | N/A | vicinity

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

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

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

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

___ national ___ statewide ___local

Applicable National Register Criteria: ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D

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

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

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

Signature of commenting official Date

Title State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

_____ entered in the National Register _____ determined eligible for the National Register

_____ determined not eligible for the National Register _____ removed from the National Register

_____ other (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

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Lindenwood Neighborhood Historic District
Name of Property

St. Charles County, Missouri
County and State

5. Classification

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

X	private
	public - Local
	public - State
	public - Federal

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

	building(s)
X	district
	site
	structure
	object

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
108	41	buildings
1	0	sites
0	3	structures
0	0	objects
109	44	**Total**

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling
DOMESTIC/multiple dwelling
DOMESTIC/secondary structure

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling
DOMESTIC/multiple dwelling
DOMESTIC/secondary structure

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Queen Anne
Folk Victorian
Colonial Revival
Tudor Revival
Mediterranean Revival
Bungalow/Craftsman

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: Limestone
walls: Weatherboard
Vinyl
roof: Asphalt
other:

X **NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION ON CONTINUTATION PAGES**

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Lindenwood Neighborhood Historic District
Name of Property

St. Charles County, Missouri
County and State

8. Statement of Significance

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

[ ] A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

[ ] B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

[X] C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.

[ ] D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

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

Property is:

[ ] A Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.

[ ] B removed from its original location.

[ ] C a birthplace or grave.

[ ] D a cemetery.

[ ] E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.

[ ] F a commemorative property.

[ ] G less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance
ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance
1902-1956

Significant Dates
1902; 1905

Significant Person
(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)
N/A

Cultural Affiliation
N/A

Architect/Builder
Lehmann, Arthur E., architect
Owen, Virgil A., contractor & builder
Yust, William G. (attributed builder)
Hindersman

[X] **STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE ON CONTINUTATION PAGES**

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

____preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67 has been requested)
____previously listed in the National Register
____previously determined eligible by the National Register
____designated a National Historic Landmark
____recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #_____
____recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____
____recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

_X_State Historic Preservation Office
____Other State agency
____Federal agency
_X_Local government
____University
____Other
Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____N/A_____

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10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 22.0 acres

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates
Datum if other than WGS84:_____
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

	Latitude:	Longitude:		Latitude:	Longitude:
A	38.789980	-90.497171	C	38.789566	-90.494990
B	38.788926	-90.496310	D	38.787229	-90.493048

UTM References
(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)
_____ NAD 1927 or _____ NAD 1983

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
1				3			
2				4			

Verbal Boundary Description (On continuation sheet)

Boundary Justification (On continuation sheet)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Brenda Rubach Thurmer, Preservation Planner
organization City of St. Charles date April 2016
street & number 200 North Second Street, Suite 303 telephone 636-949-3228
city or town St. Charles state MO zip code 63301
e-mail Brenda.rubach@stcharlescitymo.gov

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

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

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).
Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management. U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

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Photographs

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

Photo Log:

Name of Property: **Lindenwood Neighborhood Historic District**

City or Vicinity: **St. Charles**

County: **St. Charles** State: **Missouri**

Photographer: **Brenda Rubach Thurmer**

Date Photographed: **Various (see below)**

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

1 of 17: 111-131 Anderson Street, view to northwest, February 19, 2016
2 of 17: 120-132 Anderson Street, view to east, December 10, 2015
3 of 17: 1701-1717 Elm Street, view to west, December 10, 2015
4 of 17: 120-130 Gamble Street, view to east, December 10, 2015
5 of 17: 138-122 Houston Street, view to south, December 10, 2015
6 of 17: 139-121 Houston Street, view to west, December 10, 2015
7 of 17: 201-225 Houston Street, view to north, December 10, 2015
8 of 17: 226-238 Houston Street, view to east, February 19, 2016
9 of 17: 122-144 Lindenwood Avenue, view to east, December 10, 2015
10 of 17: 123-141 Lindenwood Avenue, view to north, December 10, 2015
11 of 17: 220-230 Lindenwood Avenue, view to east, December 10, 2015
12 of 17: 1708-1700 Sibley Street and 204-210 Lindenwood Avenue, view to east, December 10, 2015
13 of 17: 1500-1506 Watson Street, view to northwest, December 10, 2015
14 of 17: 1508 Watson Street, view to east, December 10, 2015
15 of 17: 1608-1600 Watson Street, view to east, December 10, 2015
16 of 17: 1712 Watson Street, view to northeast, June 12, 2015
17 of 17: 1818-1824 Watson Street, view to north, February 19, 2016

Figure Log:

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

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Figure No. 1:	Map of the Saint Charles Commons from "Historical Program Book," St. Charles, Missouri, Bicentennial 1769-1969", page 28	46
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Figure No. 3:	Excerpt from W.R. Brink. *Illustrated Atlas Map of Saint Charles County, MO*, 1875	49
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Figure No. 9:	Number of Resources by Vernacular House Form or Type	66

Figure Log (Continued):

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Figure No. 10: Regional Map, prepared by Chuck W. Lovelace III, GISP/GIS Coordinator, City of St. Charles, MO, 2014 73

Figure No. 11: Map of the City of St. Charles with the Lindenwood Neighborhood Historic District highlighted, prepared by Chuck W. Lovelace III, GISP/GIS Coordinator, City of St. Charles, MO, 2016 74

Figure No. 12: Longitude/Latitude Map of the Lindenwood Neighborhood Historic District, prepared by Chuck W. Lovelace III, GISP/GIS Coordinator, City of St. Charles, MO, 2016 75

7. DESCRIPTION (CONTINUED)

Architectural Classification

LATE VICTORIAN
- Other: Gable Front
- Other: Gable Front-and-Wing
- Other: Pyramidal
- Other: Cross Gable

LATE 19TH & 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS
- Other: American Foursquare

MODERN MOVEMENT
- Other: Minimal Traditional
- Other: Ranch

Materials

Foundation: CONCRETE
Foundation: BRICK
Foundation: STUCCO
Walls: BRICK
Walls: CONCRETE
Walls: ASBESTOS
Walls: STUCCO

8. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (CONTINUED)

Architect/Builder

Richardson, Irving A. (attributed builder)
Zerr, Frank A. (attributed builder)

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA (CONTINUED)

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

	Latitude:	Longitude:		Latitude:	Longitude:
E	38.785891	-90.495730	F	38.789299	-90.498517

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Summary:

The Lindenwood Neighborhood Historic District is located in St. Charles, Missouri, which was founded in 1769, incorporated in 1809 and became the St. Charles County seat in 1812. The city of more than 68,000 residents is situated on the west bank of the Missouri River, near its confluence with the Mississippi River, approximately 20 miles northwest of downtown St. Louis (see Figure 10). The district is located 0.8 mile northwest of the Missouri River and the St. Charles Historic District (NR 9/22/70, with boundary increases 6/4/87, 5/1/91 and 10/10/96), which is the city's historic downtown commercial area concentrated on Main Street. It is immediately east of Lindenwood University and adjacent to the Midtown Neighborhood Historic District (NR 10/29/2014), which is to the southeast.

Containing 22.0 acres, the Lindenwood district is composed of portions of seven blocks bounded by Gamble Street on the north, Elm Street on the east, the alley between Kingshighway and Houston Streets on the south, and Watson Street on the west. Annexed into the city in 1894, this area is composed of three residential subdivisions that were established during the first five years of the twentieth century: Glosier's Subdivision (1902), Glosier's Subdivision #2 (1905) and Lindenwood Heights (1905). Although the Lindenwood Neighborhood extends southward to North Kingshighway, the properties along this street were excluded from the district's boundaries because the street has lost its historic residential character. The properties facing Kingshighway have been rezoned to General Business District and the street is now a busy four-lane artery. Several historic houses were demolished to make way for a Quik Trip gasoline station/convenience store and another house and a commercial building have been extensively altered.

The district contains only residential buildings and their outbuildings. None of the buildings pre-date the establishment of the subdivisions, and only one of the primary buildings was built after 1956. The white- and blue-collar residential neighborhood contains 108 contributing buildings (69 primary buildings, 39 outbuildings), 1 contributing site, 41 noncontributing buildings (14 primary buildings, 27 outbuildings) and 3 noncontributing structures. Of the primary buildings, 83% are contributing and 17% are noncontributing, and of the total number of noncontributing buildings, 70% are modern or altered garages and sheds that are located at the rear of the properties where they are minimally visible from the street. None of the buildings were previously listed in the National Register.

The houses date from the turn of the twentieth century to the mid-twentieth century and reflect influences of the popular styles and forms of their era, including Queen Anne and Queen Anne Free Classic, Folk Victorian, Colonial Revival, Tudor Revival, Mediterranean Revival, Craftsman and Minimal Traditional. There are also vernacular forms, including the Gable Front, Gable-Front-and-Wing, Pyramidal, Bungaloid and Ranch types. Many of these vernacular forms display at least some detailing typical of the architectural styles that were popular during the period they were built. Unlike the city's other older residential areas, this neighborhood has a small percentage (12%) of brick buildings and is noteworthy because it contains three houses (1504, 1508 and 1606 Watson Street) and one garage (120 Anderson Street) constructed of rusticated concrete blocks.

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Elaboration:

Founded in 1769, St. Charles is the oldest permanent settlement on the Missouri River. Like all Missouri-French villages founded during Spanish rule, the town was laid out in a grid following Spanish Colonial town designs. Two long streets of blocks paralleled the river and in 1791 Third Street was the western city limits. By the time the town was incorporated in 1809 its westernmost boundary was Fifth Street, and west

of Fifth Street were the "common fields" and "commons."[1] The 22.0-acre Lindenwood Neighborhood Historic District is composed of part of the *Prairie Haute Common Field* (see Figure 1). The common field was a group of long, linear agricultural tracts. Holders of common field lots farmed their parcel, but after the harvest the common fields became a commons on which all of the inhabitants were allowed to graze animals until the following spring.

According to Brink's plat map of the city, by 1875 the area where the district is located was part of the Lindenwood Subdivision, which included land where Lindenwood University is located. At that time, Elm and Watson Streets were the only northwest/southeast streets in what would become the district, but the existing northeast/southwest streets had already been built, although Houston Street was then named Sibley Street. By 1902 Sibley Street had been renamed Houston Street and a new street had been built between Elm and Watson Streets and it was named Sibley. In 1894 a large area that includes the district was annexed into the city. Located approximately 0.8 miles northwest of the river and significantly elevated above the waterfront, the district is roughly bounded by Watson Street on the west, Gamble Street on the north, Sibley and Elm Streets on the east and the alley between Houston and Kingshighway on the south.

The neighborhood's streets are laid out in a regular grid running northeast/southwest and southeast/ northwest and public concrete sidewalks span the front boundary of each property. Public alleys extend down the rear of most of the lots and many of the properties have mature trees and plantings. Some of the lots are flat, while others are elevated, and a few of the elevated lots have retaining walls. Setbacks are fairly uniform, but there are exceptions. Most houses have small front yards, such as those in the 100 block of Lindenwood Avenue (see Photo No. 9), but a few have deep front yards, such as 1826 Watson Street. The majority appear to have been built as the homes of middle- and upper-middle class residents of the city, with the largest and most impressive houses and the largest lots being located on Watson Street. The properties vary in size due to the consolidation of some of the lots, and several houses were built on two or even three lots, while others are composed of a portion of a lot. For example, 1826 Watson Street is a 150'x155' parcel composed of Lot Nos. 5-7 in Block 4 of Lindenwood Heights, while 1818 Watson Street (see Photo No. 17) is a 70'x85' parcel that is only part of Lot No. 1 in Block 4. The one 50'x150' vacant lot at 1612 Watson Street is contributing because it was historically vacant and apparently was associated with the neighboring property at 1606 Watson Street (Photo No. 15). Outbuildings such as garages are located near the rear lot line of about half of the properties, and most are accessed from the alleys although some have driveways that provide access from the street.

All but two of the buildings in the district were built as single-family dwellings. The duplex at 1606 Watson Street (Photo No. 15) was built in 1906 and the duplex at 1700 Watson was built in 1973; however, nine single-family dwellings were converted to multi-family use within the period of significance. The buildings range from 1-story to 2½-stories and most (77%) are finished with weatherboard or vinyl siding. Ten houses have brick walls, three have rusticated concrete block walls, three are finished with cement asbestos shingles, and three are finished with stucco.

[1]Ehlmann, Steve. *Crossroads: A History of Saint Charles County, Missouri*. St. Charles, MO: Lindenwood University Press, 2011, p. 43.

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Integrity

The Lindenwood Neighborhood Historic District looks much as it did during its period of significance, 1902-circa 1956. The buildings form a cohesive grouping of intact resources, with only one of the 83 primary buildings having been constructed within the last 60 years. For the most part, the buildings appear to be well maintained and in good condition. Modifications have not greatly affected the historic character of individual buildings or the district as a whole. The most common alterations are the application of vinyl siding or replacement of windows. In a few instances, porches have been altered or additions have been made. Contributing resources retain their original form, shape and plan and if they have replacement materials, they imitate the original in design (for example, lapped vinyl siding covers lapped weatherboard siding). Noncontributing resources are those that were constructed after 1956 (the end of the period of significance) and those that have been so extensively altered that they no longer exhibit an appearance compatible with the original building design. The resources in the district include 109 contributing buildings, 1 contributing site, 43 noncontributing buildings and 3 noncontributing structures. Of the primary buildings, 69 (83%) are contributing and 14 (17%) are noncontributing. Seventy percent (70%) of the noncontributing buildings and structures are outbuildings that are located at the rear of the properties where they are minimally visible from the street.

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Inventory:

Each property is described individually below. The descriptions are based on the survey of the Lindenwood Neighborhood conducted in 2015 by St. Charles City preservation planner Brenda Rubach Thurmer. The descriptions were taken from the Architectural/Historic Inventory Forms that were prepared for each property, although most were edited or shortened.

The properties are numbered 1 through 84 and are listed alphabetically and numerically by address. After the address of each property the architect/builder (if known), architectural style or building type/form, date of construction, rank as contributing or noncontributing, and photographic reference (where applicable) are provided, along with a description. Secondary buildings and objects are described separately under each address, but the date of construction is given only when it has been verified by the Sanborn maps or building records in the City's address files.

Anderson Street

1. 111 Anderson Street; Minimal Traditional; circa 1952; Contributing (Photo 1)
   Situated on an elevated L-shaped lot, this 1-story, side-gabled frame house has a poured concrete foundation that is pierced by 3-light wood basement windows. The walls are clad with vinyl siding and the roof is finished with asphalt shingles. An interior brick chimney pierces the rear slope. In the south bay of the 3-bay façade is a paneled wood door with a 4-light fanlight near the top. It opens onto a concrete stoop that is protected by a shed roof that is a continuation of the main roof, and it is supported by plain posts. The roof spans 2 bays, but the deck is only in front of the door, while to the north is a concrete planter bed. To the north of the entrance is a Chicago style window composed of a picture window flanked by 2/2 double-hung wood windows (panes arranged horizontally) and a pair of 1/1

double-hung vinyl windows. The south elevation has a half-glazed wood door with 3 horizontal lights over 3 horizontal panels, and to the right of the door is a pair of 2/2 double-hung wood windows (horizontal panes). The door opens onto a 1-bay concrete stoop, and above the door and the paired windows is a shed roof. On the north elevation are two 2/2 double-hung wood windows. Although the house has vinyl siding, it retains most of its historic wood windows and its historic character and is, therefore, contributing.

a. Garage; Contributing
Behind the house is a 1-story, side-gabled, 4-car garage that has a concrete block foundation and walls, except for the gable end, which is finished with weatherboard siding. Leading onto the alley to the north, the two overhead doors on the west façade have 4 plain panels and small rectangular glass panels. At the south end of the facade is a half- glazed man door. There are no openings on the north elevation and on the east elevation are three 6-light wood windows. The garage appears to be more than 60 years old and is contributing.

2. 116 Anderson Street; Minimal Traditional; circa 1953; Contributing (Photo 2)
This 1-story, frame Minimal Traditional house has an irregular plan. The front portion of the house is L-shaped and has a side-gabled asphalt roof with intersecting front-gabled wing and a front-gabled garage that faces north onto the alley is connected to the rear by a hyphen. The poured concrete foundation has 3-light wood basement windows and the walls have been clad with vinyl siding. The entrance is in the center bay of the 3-bay façade and to the south is a Chicago style window with a single-light picture window flanked by 2/2 double-hung wood sash (panes arranged horizontally). The northern opening is in the front-gabled wing, and it contains a 2/2 wood window with louvered vinyl shutters, and a small rectangular ventilator is in the gable end. Tucked within the L of the facade is a 2-bay gallery that has a concrete deck, plain balustrade and box columns supporting a low shed roof. The north elevation has, from front to rear, three 2/2 double-hung wood windows with vinyl shutters; a glazed door and 2 windows in the hyphen; and 2 paneled-and-glazed metal overhead doors in the front-gabled garage.

3. 117 Anderson Street; Queen Anne Free Classic; circa 1907; Contributing (Photo 1)
Resting on a coursed rock-faced limestone foundation trimmed with a wooden water table, this 2½-story, frame Queen Anne Free Classic house is finished with weatherboard siding, except for the pedimented gable ends, which are clad with alternating rows of patterned wood shingles. The side-gabled asphalt roof has an intersecting cross gable on the front, and the roof has wide overhanging eaves and is trimmed by a cornice. In the southern bay of the L-shaped, 2-bay façade is a glazed wood door with oval light, and it opens onto a 1-story, 1-bay portico with concrete deck and stair, balustrade with turned balusters, and Doric columns supporting a pyramidal roof. In the northern bay is a tripartite window with central 6/1 double-hung vinyl sash flanked by narrow 4/1 vinyl sash. Above the portico is a short 6/1 double-hung vinyl window, while in the northern bay of the second floor is a pair of 6/1 vinyl windows. Six-light vinyl windows are in the gable ends of the front and side elevations. On the east end of the south elevation is a 2½-story polygonal bay with three 6/1 double-hung vinyl windows on both the first and second floors. To the west, in a 1½-story wing, is a diamond- shaped, 4-light wood window and a 6/1 double-hung vinyl window, and a 6/1 vinyl window is in the gable end. A 1999 1-story rear addition has a multi-light door and three 9/1 double-hung vinyl windows on the south side. A

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small addition was built on the east side of the 1999 addition in 2013. Although the windows have been replaced, the house retains its historic character and is contributing.

a. Garage; Contributing
Opening onto the south alley, the 1-story, front-gabled frame garage has an asphalt roof, weatherboard siding and concrete foundation. The gable ends and the east elevation are clad with shiplap siding, while the other walls are finished with narrow weatherboard siding. The medium-pitched roof has exposed rafter tails in the eaves. On the south façade is a paneled metal overhead door and on the east elevation are a 4-light wood window and a plain man door. There are no openings on the west elevation and on the north are a 4-light wood window and a pergola. The garage is more than 60 years old and is contributing.

4. 120 Anderson Street; Bungalow with Colonial Revival gallery; 1928; Contributing (Photo 2)
This 1½-story, side-gabled, frame bungalow rests on a poured concrete foundation that has 3-light wood basement windows and the walls have been clad with vinyl siding. An interior brick chimney pierces the rear slope of the steeply-pitched, side-gabled asphalt roof, which has wide overhanging eaves. On the front slope is a large shed dormer with asphalt-shingled walls and four 6/1 double-hung vinyl windows. In the center bay of the 3-bay façade is a Craftsman-style wood door with 8 small lights over a single panel, and under the lights is a sill supported by 3 brackets. Paired 6/1 double-hung wood windows are in the outer bays and spanning the facade is a gallery that has concrete foundation piers infilled with framed lattice panels, a wooden stairway and deck, plain balustrade and Doric columns supporting the shed roof. On the first floor of the south elevation is a 6/1 double-hung wood window and a pair of 4/1 vinyl windows, and in the upper half story are two 6/1 double-hung vinyl windows. On the north elevation is a doorway at ground level, and above the door is a metal awning. To each side of the entrance is a window, but it is unknown if they are vinyl or wood. Above the doorway is a stair window and in the upper half story are 2 windows. Although vinyl siding has been added and some of the windows have been replaced, the house retains its historic character and is contributing.

a. Garage; Contributing
The 1½-story, 2-car garage has a poured concrete foundation, rock-faced concrete block walls and a steeply-pitched, front-gabled asphalt roof. Both gable ends are clad with octagonal asphalt shingles and have a 4-light wood window. There are 2 paneled-and-glazed wood overhead doors on the south façade and no openings on the east alley elevation. A 5-panel wood man door and a 4-light wood window are on the west elevation, and two 6-light wood windows are on the north (rear) elevation. The garage is more than 60 years old.

5. 122 Anderson Street; Bungalow; 1928; Contributing (Photo 2)
Resting on a scored concrete foundation, this 1½-story frame bungalow has vinyl-clad walls and a side-gabled asphalt roof with wide overhanging eaves. On the front slope of the roof is a gabled dormer with a band of three 3/1 double-hung wood windows and vinyl-clad walls, and on the rear slope is an interior brick chimney. The asymmetrical 3-bay façade has a glazed wood door that is obscured by a 12-light storm door, and to the north is a 3/1 double-hung wood window and to the south is a pair. The door opens onto a full-width gallery that has a concrete stairway flanked by brick knee walls, brick piers and pedestals that extend to the ground to create foundation piers, and underneath the wood deck are framed lattice panels. The shed roof has a Tudor-arched frieze and there is a plain wood balustrade. On the

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south elevation is a door at ground level, above which is a gabled hood supported by knee braces. To the left is a pair of 5/1 double-hung wood windows and to the right is a pair of small 4/1 wood windows. A 5/1 double-hung wood window flanked by a shorter 4/1 windows are in the upper half story. The north elevation has three 5/1 double-hung wood windows and in a small 1986 addition is a small window. In the upper half story is a 5/1 window. Although the house has vinyl siding, it is contributing because it retains its historic wood windows, Craftsman-influenced gallery, and layout.

a. Garage; Noncontributing
At the rear of the lot is a 1-story, 2-car, frame, front-gabled garage with concrete foundation, aluminum-clad walls and an asphalt roof. Opening onto the alley is a paneled metal overhead door. There are no openings on the south elevation. The garage appears to be modern.

6. 125 Anderson Street; Colonial Revival; circa 1907; Contributing (Photo 1)
Resting on a rock-faced coursed limestone foundation, this 1½-story frame house has vinyl-clad walls and a front-gabled roof with cross-gabled wings that give the house a T-shaped plan. A brick chimney straddles the ridge of the front-gabled wing and a gabled dormer is on the northern slope, but it is difficult to see due to the foliage. The south bay of the 2-bay façade has a 4-panel metal door, with the upper 2 panels being glazed and the glazing has metal cames. In the northern bay is a cottage window that is composed of an art glass transom over a large single-light window, and this opening has vinyl louvered shutters. The 1929 Sanborn Insurance map shows the house without a front porch, but it appears that the ¾-width gallery may have been added more than 50 years ago. It has a concrete deck and stairway and Doric columns supporting a high hip roof, and a metal railing has been added. In the upper half story is a 1/1 double-hung wood window with vinyl shutters. On the south elevation is a small art glass window, a pair of 1/1 double-hung wood windows, and two single 1/1 windows, and in the upper half story is another 1/1 window. On the north elevation is a cottage window with art glass transom and to the west is a modern bow window, and in the upper half story is a 1/1 window. Although the porch is not original, it likely was added more than 50 years ago. The house is sided in vinyl but retains its historic character and is contributing.

a. Garage; Noncontributing
Opening onto the alley is a 1-story, 2-car, front-gabled frame garage. It has a concrete foundation, vinyl-clad walls and an asphalt roof. On the west façade is a paneled metal overhead door and a single-light wood window and on the south elevation is a 2-light wood window. The garage is noncontributing due to the vinyl siding and metal overhead door.

7. 131 Anderson Street; Colonial Revival influence; circa 1906; Noncontributing (Photo 1)
This 1½-story, frame cross-gabled house has a coursed, rock-faced stone foundation, except for the 1983 rear addition, which has a concrete foundation. The walls are clad with vinyl siding and the gable ends of the steeply-pitched, cross-gabled asphalt roof have cornice returns. In the north bay of the 2-bay façade is a replacement ½-glazed door, which has a leaded glass oval opening above 2 panels. The 1-bay portico, which is not shown on the 1929 Sanborn Insurance map, has a concrete deck and stairway, vinyl balustrade with "turned" balusters, and fluted columns supporting a low gable roof. The gable end is trimmed with a dentil molding. To the south is a pair of 8/8 double-hung replacement windows that appear to be wood and in the upper half story is a pair of 6/6 double-hung replacement windows. They have vinyl louvered shutters. A pair of 6/6 windows with vinyl shutters is on each level of the south

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elevation. The house is noncontributing due to the vinyl siding, replacement windows and addition of the portico.

a. Garage; Noncontributing
At the rear of the lot is a 1-story, 3-car, side-gabled frame garage. It has a concrete foundation, vinyl clad walls and an asphalt roof. On the west façade are 2 paneled metal overhead doors. The garage appears to be modern and is noncontributing.

8. 132 Anderson Street; Bungalow; circa 1930; Contributing
Built circa 1930, this 1½-story, front-gabled, frame bungalow has a poured concrete foundation and vinyl-clad walls. The steeply-pitched asphalt roof has wide overhanging eaves with exposed rafter tails, and there are purlins in the gable ends. An interior brick chimney is on the southern slope of the roof and there is an exterior end brick chimney on the south elevation. On the northern slope is a shed dormer that has a band of three 3/1 double-hung wood windows, vinyl-clad walls and exposed rafter tails in the eaves. In the northern bay of the 2-bay façade is a Craftsman style 3-light glazed wood door that opens onto a 1-bay portico having 2 brick piers that extend to the ground to create foundation piers, and below the wood deck is a latticework skirt. A concrete stairway with brick knee wall is on the south end of the portico, which has a plain wood balustrade with wide balusters and a gabled roof with exposed rafter tails in the eaves and purlins in the gable end. To the south is a pair of 3/1 double-hung vinyl windows and another pair is in the gable end. It appears that only the windows on the façade have been replaced. On the north elevation is a small 3/1 double-hung wood window flanked by paired 3/1 wood windows. At the west end of the south elevation is the exterior end chimney and to the east is a gabled box bay with paired 3/1 wood windows. In the eastern bay is a pair of short 3/1 wood windows.

a. Garage; circa 1930; Contributing
Two concrete strips lead from the street to the 1-story, 1-car frame garage at the southeast corner of the lot. The garage has a concrete foundation, shiplap wood siding and a medium-pitched, front-gabled asphalt roof with wide overhanging eaves with exposed rafter tails. On the west façade is a pair of 8-panel wood garage doors, and 1 panel of each holds a 4-light window. A 3/1 double-hung wood window is on both the east and south elevations.

9. 134 Anderson Street; Colonial Revival influence; circa 1907; Noncontributing
Resting on a coursed, rock-faced limestone foundation, this 1½-story frame house has been clad with vinyl siding and the window surrounds have either been removed or covered by the vinyl siding. The asphalt hip roof has intersecting cross gables on each slope and the gable ends have cornice returns, and an interior brick chimney is on the northern slope. In the center bay of the L-shaped, 3-bay façade is a paneled wood door with 4 small rectangular lights, and a single-light transom is above. There is also a 4-light wood storm door and to the right is a pair of 6/6 double-hung vinyl windows. The gallery spanning the southern 2 bays has a wooden deck and stairway, a balustrade with turned balusters and Doric columns supporting a hip roof. At the north end of the porch, in the south wall of the front-gabled wing, is a 6/6 double-hung vinyl window. In the northern bay of the facade is a 6/6 vinyl window on each level, and both have vinyl louvered shutters. On the north elevation are two 6/6 double-hung vinyl windows on the first level and one in the upper half story, and there are on the south elevation. The house is noncontributing due to the vinyl siding, replacement of the windows and the removal or covering of the window trim.

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a. Garage; 2002; Noncontributing
Built in 2002, this 1½-story, 2-car frame garage has a steeply-pitched, front-gabled asphalt roof, vinyl-clad walls and a concrete foundation. On the east façade is a 9-light paneled man door and a paneled metal overhead door, and in the upper half story is what appears to be a 2-light sliding window with louvered vinyl shutters.

10. 135 Anderson Street; William G. Yust (attributed builder); Bungalow; circa 1926; Contributing
This 1½-story frame bungalow rests on a poured concrete foundation trimmed with a wooden water table and has narrow weatherboard-sided walls. The steeply-pitched, side-gabled asphalt roof has wide overhanging eaves finished with stained bead board. Gabled dormers are on both slopes, and they have asphalt-clad walls and bands of three 4/1 double-hung wood sash with louvered vinyl shutters. In the center bay of the 3-bay façade is a multi-light wood French door and a paneled wood screen door, and to each side are Craftsman light fixtures. In the southern bay is a small art glass window while in the northern bay is a pair of 4/1 double-hung wood windows. The doors open onto a ¾-width gallery that has brick piers and pedestals that extend to the ground, framed lattice panels below the wood deck, a plain balustrade, a stained bead board ceiling, and a shed roof. The corner piers are battered, and the piers and pedestals have concrete caps. On the south elevation, from front to rear, is an art glass window, a band of three 4/1 double-hung wood windows, and a pair of short 4/1 wood windows. In the upper half story are two 4/1 wood windows, above which is a diamond-shaped ventilator. An exterior end brick chimney is on the east end of the north elevation, and to the west are the following: a 4/1 wood window, an entrance at ground level that is protected by a gablet supported by large knee braces, and a 4/1 wood window. In the upper half story is a pair of 4/1 wood windows.

a. Garage; Contributing
The 1-story, frame, 3-car garage has a concrete foundation, wide weatherboard siding and a hip roof. Three paneled metal overhead doors are on the south façade, opening onto a driveway that leads to the alley to the west. There are no openings on the west elevation, but on the north are three 6-light wood windows. The garage appears to be more than 60 years old.

11. 139 Anderson Street; Bungalow; circa 1926; Contributing
Situated on an elevated corner lot, this 1-story, frame front-gabled bungalow rests on a poured concrete foundation that is pierced by 2-light wood basement windows and the walls have been clad with vinyl siding. A brick chimney straddles the ridge of the medium-pitched, front-gabled asphalt roof. In the center bay of the 3-bay façade is a glazed wood door with 3 tall vertical lights, and to the right is a 3/1 double-hung vinyl window and to the left is a pair. In the gable end is a rectangular ventilator. The door opens onto a 2-bay gabled portico with brick piers and a brick pedestal that extend to the ground to form foundation piers. The deck and stairway are wood, as is the plain balustrade, and the pedestal and piers have concrete caps. The north elevation has, from front to rear, two pairs of 3/1 double-hung vinyl windows; a 4-light, 3-panel wood door at ground level, and it is protected by a gabled hood supported by knee braces; and a single 3/1 window. On the south elevation are 2 pairs of 3/1 double-hung vinyl windows and a single 3/1 window. Although the house has been clad in vinyl siding and the windows have been replaced, the house retains its overall historic character and is contributing.

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a. Garage; 2009; Noncontributing
At the northwest corner of the lot is a 1½-story, frame 2-car garage that opens onto Sibley Street. It has a concrete foundation, vinyl-clad walls and steeply-pitched, front-gabled asphalt roof. On the north façade is a paneled metal overhead door and in the upper half story is a 1/1 double-hung vinyl window. There are no openings along the west alley elevation.

12. 140 Anderson Street; Bungalow; 1928; Contributing
This 1-story, frame front-gabled bungalow has vinyl-clad walls and a scored concrete foundation that is pierced by 3-light wood basement windows. The medium-pitched, front-gabled asphalt roof has knee braces in the gable ends and there is an interior brick chimney on the north slope. A shed dormer is also on the northern slope, but it is obscured by a tree and is difficult to see from the street. On the façade, the portico has been enclosed, but this may have been done more than 50 years ago. The portico's brick pedestals extend to the ground and battered box columns with molded capitals and bases rest on the outer pedestals. The concrete stairway, which leads to an 8-light paneled wood storm door, is framed by brick knee walls. To the left of the door is a band of four 1/1 double-hung wood windows set above a half wall. There are knee braces in the gable end of the portico. In the southern bay of the façade is a pair of 3/1 double-hung wood windows and in the gable end is a rectangular ventilator. On the south elevation are three 3/1 double-hung wood windows and on the north elevation there are, from front to rear, a pair of 1/1 double-hung wood windows in the enclosed porch, two 3/1 double-hung wood windows, and an atrium window. The house is contributing because it retains its historic character. Although the front porch has been enclosed, it still reads as a porch, retaining its brick pedestals and battered box columns. Furthermore, it may have been enclosed 60 years ago.

a. Garage; circa 1928; Contributing
Behind the house is a 1-story, 1-car frame detached garage. It has a concrete foundation, board-and-batten walls, and a front-gabled asphalt roof. On the north façade is a paneled metal overhead door that opens onto Sibley Street.

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Elm Street

13. 1701 Elm Street; Dutch Colonial Revival; circa 1913; Contributing (Photo 3)
Built in the Dutch Colonial Revival style, this 1½-story, frame house has a front gambrel roof and a recessed full-width, 1-story gallery. The eastern slope of the asphalt-clad gambrel is pierced by the roof of a 1½-story polygonal cutaway gabled bay, while the western slope is pierced by a gablet with cornice returns. The house rests on a painted rock-faced concrete block foundation that is pierced by 2-light basement windows and the walls are finished with Dutch-lap vinyl siding. An interior brick chimney is on the west slope of the roof. In the center 2 bays of the 4-bay façade are half- glazed, 3-panel wood doors and in the outer bays are 1/1 double-hung vinyl windows. The doors open onto the gallery, which has rock-faced concrete block foundation piers infilled with lattice work, a wooden stairway and deck, box columns with molded capitals and a plain wood balustrade with wide rectangular balusters. In the upper half story are two 1/1 double-hung vinyl windows and in the gambrel end is a small rectangular ventilator. At the north end of the east elevation is a cutaway gabled bay with arched corner brackets with drop pendants, three 1/1 double-hung vinyl windows on the first floor and a single-light window in the upper half story, and the roof has cornice returns. To the south is a pair of 1/1 windows. The east

elevation has a 1/1 double-hung vinyl window and a pair of shorter 1/1 vinyl windows, and in the gablet is what appears to be a single-light window. Despite the vinyl siding and replacement windows, the house has retained its overall character and is contributing.

a. Garage; 2007; Noncontributing
Built in 2007, the 1½-story, front-gabled frame garage has a poured concrete foundation, vinyl-clad walls and an asphalt roof. Two paneled metal overhead doors are on the south façade. On the north elevation are a ½-glazed man door and a 1/1 double-hung vinyl window, and in the upper half story is another window. The garage is modern.

14. 1709 Elm Street; Colonial Revival influence; circa 1913; Contributing (Photo 3)
This 1½-story frame house rests on a rusticated concrete block foundation with beaded joints and is crowned by a front-gabled asphalt roof that has wide overhanging eaves. On the east slope is an intersecting cross gable and a shed dormer with weatherboard siding and a1/1 double-hung wood window. The shed dormer on the west slope has paired 1/1 wood windows. The walls of the house are finished with narrow weatherboard siding, except for the gable ends, which are clad with fish scale shingles. The walls are trimmed with a wide wooden water table and corner boards, wide raking boards trim the gable ends, and a frieze is under the eaves. In the center 2 bays of the 4 bay façade are half-glazed, paneled wood doors topped by single-light transoms and multi-light wood storm doors are at each entrance. The doors open onto a 2-bay portico with rusticated concrete block foundation piers in-filled with framed latticework, a wooden stairway and deck, Tuscan columns supporting a steeply-pitched hip roof and a plain balustrade. In the outer bays are 1/1 double-hung wood windows with plain trim having molded caps and in the upper half story, immediately above the portico roof, is a pair of matching windows. The east elevation has three 1/1 double-hung wood windows, with the center one being small, and in the upper half story is a pair of matching windows. On the west elevation are two 1/1 double-hung wood windows, and in the rear addition (built in 2004) is a pair of windows.

a. Garage; Noncontributing
The front-gabled frame 2-car garage appears to have originally been built as a carport. The south façade is completely open and has round columns on each side, and the gable end is clad with vertical boards and there is a shuttered opening. The sides are clad with vinyl siding and there are two 6-light windows on each side elevation. An overhead door is on the north elevation. The carport/garage appears to be modern and is noncontributing.

15. 1711 Elm Street; Queen Anne Free Classic; 1917; Contributing (Photo 3)
Built in 1917, this 2-story frame Queen Anne Free Classic style house has a scored concrete foundation, wood water table, walls in a combination of beaded weatherboard and scalloped shingles, and a cross-gabled asphalt roof trimmed with a frieze. The gable ends have raking cornices with returns. Above each second floor window is a pent roof and the wall above is clad with scalloped shingles. A brick chimney straddles the ridge of the rear ell. Within the L of the façade is a 2-story tower with pyramidal roof and its second floor is clad with shingles. The 2-bay façade has a glazed wood door in the tower and to the west is a 1-story cutaway gabled bay. Each corner is decorated with large fan-shaped ornaments, under which are triangular brackets with pierced foliated design and scalloped trim. The center window in the bay is a cottage window with a large single light topped by a leaded glass transom, and the other windows are 1/1 double-hung wood sash. The door opens onto a wraparound gallery with

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wood deck and plain balustrade, Doric columns and hip roof. The second floor has a 1/1 double-hung wood window in the tower and a pair in the front-gabled wing. The east elevation has a 1/1 double-hung wood window, a bay window with fixed light flanked by 1/1 windows, and a half-glazed door with transom that opens onto a second wraparound gallery with a wooden deck and stairway, lattice under the deck, a balustrade with turned balusters, turned posts, and an arched latticework frieze. The second floor has a 1/1 wood window in the tower and a pair in the gable end.

16. 1715 Elm Street; Colonial Revival influence; circa 1907; Contributing (Photo 3)
Resting on a rusticated concrete block foundation, this 1½-story, frame, front-gabled house has vinyl-clad walls. The steeply-pitched, front-gabled asphalt roof has boxed eaves and cornice returns. In the western bay of the 2-bay façade is a half-glazed wood door topped by a single-light transom. The ornate door has an oval light set above multiple panels, and to the east is a wide 1/1 double-hung wood window. Vinyl louvered shutters are on both first floor openings. The door opens onto a 1-story, ¾-width portico that has concrete foundation piers in-filled with lattice panels, a wooden stairway and deck, Tuscan columns supporting a high hip roof, and a balustrade with turned balusters. In the upper half story, immediately above the roof of the portico, are two 1/1 double-hung wood windows, and above them is a pent roof. A rectangular ventilator is in the gable end. Each side elevation has two 1/1 double-hung wood windows.

17. 1717 Elm Street; Queen Anne Free Classic; circa 1909; Contributing (Photo 3)
This 1½-story, frame Queen Anne Free Classic style house is crowned by a steep asphalt hip roof with intersecting cross gables on the side slopes. The roof is trimmed with a frieze and the west gable end has cornice returns. On the front slope is a hipped dormer with vinyl-clad walls and two 1/1 double-hung wood windows. The foundation is rusticated concrete block and the walls of the façade are finished with beaded weatherboard but the other elevations are vinyl. In the center bay of the 3-bay façade is a half-glazed paneled wood door with oval light topped by a single-light transom. To the west is a 1/1 double-hung wood window and to the east is a polygonal bay with four. A historic photo shows that the polygonal bay had originally projected through the roof, creating a 2-story tower with polygonal roof. A gallery spans the façade and wraps around the east elevation, terminating at a polygonal gabled bay. Tapered box columns rest on rusticated concrete block pedestals that extend to the ground to form foundation piers, which are infilled with framed lattice panels. The deck and stairs are wood and the balustrade has plain balusters. On the east elevation, from front to rear, is the polygonal bay described earlier; a polygonal gabled bay with a half- glazed wood door and single-light transom and two 1/1 double-hung wood windows; and two more windows are to the south. In the upper half story, in the cross gable, are two 1/1 double- hung wood windows and they are protected by a pent roof. On the first floor of the west elevation are four 1/1 double-hung wood windows and in the upper half story are two.

a. Gazebo; Noncontributing Structure
The octagonal wood gazebo has plain posts with corner brackets, a plain spindled frieze, and bargeboard trimming the 2-tiered roof. It appears to be modern and is noncontributing.

b. Garage; Contributing
The 2-car, front-gabled, frame garage has a concrete foundation, cement asbestos shingled walls and asphalt roof. The paneled metal overhead door on the south façade opens onto the alley, which

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dead-ends behind the house. There are no window openings on either side elevation. The garage appears to be more than 60 years old and is contributing.

Gamble Street

18. 120 Gamble Street; Minimal Traditional; circa 1939; Contributing (Photo 4)
Resting on a concrete foundation pierced by 3-light wood basement windows, this 1-story Minimal Traditional house has weatherboard siding and a high side-gabled asphalt roof with 2 intersecting cross gables on the front slope. An exterior end brick chimney with cast stone shoulder is on the main façade, partially behind the central projecting entrance bay, which holds a paneled wood door with rectangular 9-light leaded glass opening. The door opens onto a concrete stoop with metal handrails and above the door is a gablet supported by knee braces and adorned with bargeboard, brackets and decorative half-timbering. Paired 6/6 double-hung wood windows are in the façade's outer bays and they are framed by wood shutters. In the southern front gable end is a pointed arched ventilator. On the south elevation, from front to rear, are paired 6/6 double-hung wood windows, a single 6/6 window, a pair, and a single window, and all have wood shutters. In the gable end is a pointed arched ventilator. On the north elevation is a band of three 6/6 double-hung windows with shutters, and above is a pointed arched ventilator. In the 1989 shed-roofed addition at the northeast corner of the house is a pair of 1/1 double-hung windows with shutters, and a single-1/1 window with very narrow shutters is on the west wall of the addition. A small shed roof addition was built on the rear elevation in 2014.

a. Garage; Noncontributing
At the northeast corner of the lot is a 1-story, front-gabled, 2-car garage. It has a concrete foundation, vinyl-clad walls and asphalt roof. A fiberglass overhead door is on the south façade, opening onto a concrete driveway that leads to the south alley. There are no openings on the east or north elevations. The garage appears to be modern and is noncontributing.

19. 122 Gamble Street; Minimal Traditional; circa 1951; Contributing (Photo 4)
Situated on a terraced lot, this house is a 1-story, side-gabled, painted brick, Minimal Traditional residence. A large interior painted brick chimney with corbelled cap is on the front slope of the asphalt roof. The façade is a 4-bay elevation, with the entrance being in the second bay from the south. It is a half-glazed 9-light wood door with modern storm door and full-length vinyl louvered shutters, and the door opens onto a concrete and brick stoop. In the other three bays are paired 6/1 double-hung wood windows with brick lug sills, but the pair in the northern bay is shorter than the others. The south elevation has a 6/1 double-hung wood window at the west end and at the east end is a pair, and a rectangular ventilator is in the gable end. The north elevation has a 6/1 double-hung wood window and in the gable end is another rectangular ventilator.

a. Garage; circa 1951; Contributing
The 1-story, front-gabled, 1-car garage has a concrete foundation, cement asbestos siding and an asphalt roof. On the north façade is a paneled metal overhead door, and there are no openings on the east elevation. A 6-light wood window is on the south elevation and an undercut gallery with plain wood posts spans the west elevation. The garage appears to be contemporary with the house.

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20. 130 Gamble Street; Mediterranean Revival; circa 1930; Contributing (Photo 4)
Built circa 1930 in the Mediterranean Revival style, this 2-story brick house has a scored concrete foundation pierced by 2-light wood basement windows, and a soldier course of bricks forms a water table. The low pyramidal asphalt roof has wide overhanging eaves, and an exterior end brick chimney is on the south elevation of the 2-story block. A 1-story wing extends from the south elevation and is only slightly recessed from the remainder of the façade. In the center bay of the 2-story block is a 15-light wood French door that opens onto a 1-bay portico that has a concrete deck and stairway and Doric columns and brackets supporting a high hip asphalt roof. To each side of the entrance is a band of three 9/1 double-hung vinyl windows with cast stone sills and brick jack arches, and in the 1-story wing is a pair of matching windows. On the second floor of the facade is a bay window directly above the portico's roof, and it has four 9/1 double-hung vinyl windows. In the outer bays are paired 9/1 vinyl windows. The side elevations were not visible due to the foliage.

Houston Street

21. 118 Houston Street; Colonial Revival; circa 1909; Contributing
Based on the 1929 Sanborn Insurance map, this 2-story Colonial Revival house had a 1-story wraparound porch at its southwest corner; however, at an unknown date it was removed and a 2-story addition was built in its place. The house has a scored concrete foundation trimmed with a wood water table, weatherboard walls and a wood-shingled roof that is bellcast over the addition. The southern eaves extend lower than the northern eaves. The south slope is intersected by a clipped gable-on-hip roof, and the gable end is clad with diamond-shaped shingles and has a single-light wood window. The eaves are trimmed with a denticulated entablature, except the addition's eaves are trimmed with a plain frieze. A shouldered exterior end brick chimney is on the north elevation. The first floor of the 2-bay façade has a paneled wood door with oval light, and to each side is a single-light sidelight. The door, which is topped by a blind fanlight, opens onto a 1-bay portico with brick deck and Doric columns supporting the gabled roof with round-arched soffit. To the north of the entrance is a pair of 1/1 wood windows and in the second story are two pairs of 1/1 windows. The first floor of the south elevation has two small single-light windows (in the addition), and to the east is a 2½-story projecting gabled bay. The first floor is a cutaway bay with central cottage window flanked by 1/1 double-hung wood windows, and in the easternmost bay is a 1/1 window. The mullion of the cottage window has scalloped trim. The second floor has a 1/1 wood window and in the gabled wing is a box bay supported by plain brackets and holding a 1/1 window.

a. Garage; Contributing
At the rear of the lot, opening onto the south alley, is a 1-story, 2-car frame garage with concrete foundation, board-and-batten walls, and a nearly pyramidal hipped roof finished with wood shingles. The overhead door is divided into 4 sections, with each section having 3 lights over 3 tall vertical panels. There are no openings on the east alley elevation. This appears to be the same garage shown on the 1929 Sanborn map and is contributing.

22. 121 Houston Street; Bungalow; circa 1924; Contributing (Photo 6)
This 1½-story frame bungalow has a scored concrete foundation pierced by 3-light awning windows and the walls have been clad with vinyl siding. The front slope of the steep hip roof is bellcast, and the roof

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has wide overhanging eaves. On the front slope is a hipped dormer with vinyl-clad walls and a pair of 1/1 double-hung wood windows, and each side slope has a shed dormer with paired 1/1 windows. The 3-bay façade has a central entrance, which appears to be a wood French door, but it is partially obscured by a metal storm door. Above the door is an art glass transom. In the outer bays are paired 3/1 double-hung wood windows, and the openings throughout the house have plain surrounds with molded caps. The door opens onto a full-width undercut gallery with 4 brick pedestals that extend to the ground to form foundation piers, and the area between the piers is in-filled with framed wood lattice panels. The pedestals have concrete caps and support battered wood box columns. The porch deck and stairway are wood, as is the plain balustrade. On the north elevation is a small 1/1 double- hung wood window flanked by 4/1 double-hung wood windows. The south elevation has, from front to rear, a pair of 3/1 double-hung wood windows, a polygonal bay with a pair of short 3/1 windows flanked by full-size 3/1 windows, a 6-panel door, and a pair of 3/1 double-hung wood windows. The door opens onto a stoop with plain wood balustrade.

a. Garage; circa 1924; Contributing
The 1-car, front-gabled frame garage has board-and-batten walls and an asphalt roof. On the west façade is a pair of board-and-batten doors and on the south elevation is a small 6-light wood window. The garage appears to be the same one shown on the 1929 Sanborn map.

23. 122 Houston Street; Colonial Revival influence; circa 1909; Contributing (Photo 5)
Built circa 1909, this 2½-story house has a rock-faced concrete block foundation pierced by 2-light basement windows. The pyramidal roof is bellcast and has wide overhanging eaves and an intersecting bellcast, pedimented gable with 9-light vinyl window and an interior brick chimney are on the front slope. It appears that the walls have been clad with vinyl siding, but the water table, soffits and full entablature trimming the roof are wood. The first floor of the 4-bay façade has (from left to right) a 12/1 double-hung vinyl window; a half-glazed, multi-panel wood door topped by a single-light transom; and two 9/1 double-hung vinyl windows (the southern window is in a canted corner). The windows and door have plain wood trim. The 3 southern bays of the first floor are slightly recessed from the remainder of the front wall, and a 1-story gallery spans these bays. It has a concrete stairway and deck, plain wood balustrade, Doric columns and a hip roof. On the second floor are two 9/1 double-hung vinyl windows, and they and the northern first floor window have vinyl louvered shutters. On the south elevation is a half-glazed, paneled wood door at ground level. To its west is a 9/1 double-hung vinyl window and to the east are two. A stair window is above the door and on the second floor is another 9/1 vinyl window. The north elevation has three 9/1 double-hung vinyl windows on the first floor and on the second floor is a small central single-light window flanked by 9/1 vinyl windows. Despite the vinyl siding and replacement windows, the house has retained its overall character and is contributing.

a. Garage; Contributing
This 1-story garage has a concrete foundation, hip roof and Bricktex walls that have been painted. The east elevation has no openings but there is a 6-light wood window on the north elevation. This may be the garage shown on the 1929 Sanborn Insurance map, accessible using the gravel driveway that extends down the south side of the house, but the fence obscures the west façade.

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24. 123 Houston Street; Gable-Front-and-Wing; circa 1909; Contributing (Photo 6)
From the front this house appears to be 1½-stories, but it is actually 2-stories. It has a coursed rock-faced stone foundation, vinyl-clad walls and an asphalt roof. The roof is hipped but a large clipped gable projects from the north half of the front slope. A hipped dormer with battered vinyl walls and a 6/6 double-hung vinyl window is to the south of the clipped gable, and an interior end brick chimney with corbelled cap projects through the northern slope. An undercut gallery is at the southeast corner of the house and the entrance is in the south wall. The gallery has brick foundation piers infilled with framed lattice panels, a wooden stairway on the south side, a wooden deck, plain balustrade and a box column. The 2-bay façade has a 9/9 double-hung vinyl window overlooking the gallery and in the northern bay is a pair. In the pedimented gable end is a pair of 6/6 double-hung vinyl windows, and the windows of the façade have vinyl louvered shutters. The first floor of the south elevation has a 9/9 double-hung vinyl window with vinyl shutters and in the second story is a 6/6 double-hung vinyl window. On the first floor of the north elevation is a 9/9 double-hung vinyl window and a short 6/6 vinyl window, while the second floor has two 6/6 vinyl windows. A shed roof addition is at the northwest corner of the house, and it has paired 6/6 windows in the north wall. Despite the vinyl siding and replacement windows, the house has retained its overall character and is contributing.

a. Garage; Noncontributing
At the rear of the lot is a 1-story, front-gabled, 2-car garage that has a concrete foundation, vinyl clad walls, and asphalt roof. A paneled metal overhead door opens onto the alley, and on the north elevation is a paneled metal man door and a small 4/4 double-hung vinyl window with vinyl louvered shutters. The garage appears to be modern.

25. 125 Houston Street; Queen Anne Free Classic; circa 1905; Contributing (Photo 6)
Situated on a spacious lawn, this 2½-story, frame Queen Anne Free Classic style house has a coursed rock-faced limestone foundation with 2-light basement windows, vinyl-clad walls, and a complex asphalt roof. The front half of the roof is a gable-front form, but the rear half is hipped and has an intersecting gable on the south slope. A brick chimney straddles the ridge of the front gable and an interior chimney is on the west slope of the south gable. A hipped dormer with 1/1 double-hung wood window and asphalt-clad walls is on the north slope of the hip. The roof has wide overhanging eaves and both gable ends are pedimented. The first floor of the 3-bay façade has a central bay paneled wood door with oval light and single-light transom. To the left is an art glass cameo window and to the right is a 1/1 double-hung wood window. The door opens onto a 1-story wraparound porch that has painted brick foundation piers infilled with framed lattice panels, a wooden deck and stairway, balustrade with turned balusters, Doric columns and a hip roof. The gallery extends to the projecting 2-story cutaway gabled bay on the south elevation, where there is a door on its east wall. The second floor of the façade has two 1/1 double-hung wood windows and in the gable end, which is clad with fish scale shingles, is a Palladian window with central round-arched 1/1 double-hung wood window flanked by 9-light wood windows. All openings have plain trim with molded caps. On each floor of the north elevation (from front to rear) are two 1/1 double-hung wood windows, a pair, and a short single 1/1 window. The second bay from the east is canted and the wall to the west projects slightly from the remainder of the wall. At the northwest corner of the house is a 2-tiered porch. The first floor of the south elevation has, from front to rear, a 1/1 double-hung wood window, the polygonal bay with 3 windows, and what appears to be a small sliding window. The second floor has the same except the westernmost window is

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a 1/1 double-hung wood window. Above the entrance on the east wall of the projecting southern bay is another 1/1 double-hung wood window.

a. Garage; 2014; Noncontributing
At the rear of the lot, along the alley, is a 1½-story, 3-car frame garage with side-gabled roof. Built in 2014, the garage has a concrete foundation, vinyl-clad walls and an asphalt roof. Two paneled-and-glazed overhead doors are on the west façade and two 1/1 double-hung vinyl windows are on the east elevation. On the south elevation is a 1/1 vinyl window and a man door and in the upper half story is a small 1/1 vinyl window.

26. 128 Houston Street; Colonial Revival; circa 1913; Contributing (Photo 5)
Resting on a rock-faced concrete block foundation, this 2-story, frame Colonial Revival house has vinyl-clad walls and a pyramidal asphalt roof. The roof has wide overhanging eaves and a brick chimney straddles the ridge. The first floor of the façade has, from left to right, a small square single-light window, a glazed wood door with single-light transom, and a large 1/1 double-hung wood window. The door opens onto a 1-story, full-width gallery with rock-faced concrete block foundation piers in-filled with framed lattice panels, a wide wooden stairway, wooden deck, plain balustrade and Doric columns supporting a hip roof. The second floor has two 1/1 double-hung wood windows, and these two and the wide 1/1 window on the first floor have louvered vinyl shutters. The south elevation has a 2-story polygonal bay at the east end, and it has three 1/1 double-hung wood windows on each floor. To the west is a 1/1 window on each floor. On the north elevation is a door at ground level and a 1/1 double-hung wood window, and on the second floor are three 1/1 double-hung wood windows.

27. 132 Houston Street; American Foursquare; circa 1926; Contributing (Photo 5)
This 2-story, frame American Foursquare rests on a scored concrete foundation pierced by 3-light awning windows, and the walls are clad with vinyl siding. The pyramidal asphalt roof has wide overhanging eaves and a brick chimney straddles the ridge. On the front slope is a hipped dormer with paired louvered ventilators. The northern bay of the 2-bay façade holds a half-glazed paneled wood door topped by a single-light transom. A wood storm door with 4 horizontal lights is also at the entrance, and to the right is a wide 1/1 double-hung wood window. The door opens onto a 1-story, full-width gallery with painted brick pedestals that extend to the ground to form foundation piers, and the area between the foundation piers is infilled with framed lattice panels. The gallery has a wide wooden stairway aligned with the entrance; a wooden deck; plain balustrade; paneled and battered box columns with molded bases and capitals, and columns resting on the brick pedestals and supporting the hipped roof. On the second floor are two 1/1 double-hung wood windows, and the windows of the façade have paneled vinyl shutters. On the first floor of the south elevation are a 1/1 double-hung wood window and a pair, while on the second floor are two. The north elevation has, from front to rear, a double-hung leaded glass window, a half- glazed wood door at ground level and a pair of 1/1 double-hung wood windows. The door is protected by a shed roof supported by knee braces. The second floor has two 1/1 windows, and between the floors, above the door, is another 1/1 window.

a. Garage; Noncontributing
The 1-story, front-gabled, 2-car garage at the rear of the lot has concrete block foundation and walls are concrete block, except for the gable end, which is finished with vinyl siding, and the high front-gabled roof is asphalt shingles. On the east façade is a paneled metal overhead door. An addition

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was made to the garage in 1992. It is noncontributing due to the replacement overhead door, vinyl siding in the gable end and addition.

28. 138 Houston Street; Colonial Revival; 1926; Contributing (Photo 5)
This 2-story, frame Colonial Revival style house has a concrete foundation, weatherboard walls and a medium-pitched, side-gabled roof with wide overhanging eaves and cornice returns. A shouldered exterior end brick chimney with two clay chimney pots is on the north elevation. In the center bay of the 3-bay façade is a 6-panel door with a 5-light fanlight and the frontispiece is composed of pilasters supporting a pediment. The door opens onto a small, single-bay, semi-circular brick stoop. To each side of the door is a band of three 8-light wood casement windows with plain trim and molded caps. On the second floor of the façade are three 6/6 double-hung wood sash framed by louvered vinyl shutters. On both the first and second floors of the north elevation is a 6/6 double-hung wood window to each side of the exterior end chimney, and in the gable end is a quarter circle ventilator to each side of the chimney. Only the second floor windows have vinyl louvered shutters. Spanning the rear elevation is a 1-story, shed-roof wing and in its basement level is a 1-car garage accessed from the north via Sibley Street. The garage is original but in 1984 a 1-story addition was made to its south. The garage retains its original paired doors, each of which has 4-lights over a large vertical bead board panel. On the first floor of the south elevation is a 6/6 double-hung wood window and a pair of 6-light wood casements. Two 6/6 windows are on the second floor and in the gable end is a demi-lune ventilator.

29. 139 Houston Street; Queen Anne Free Classic; circa 1909; Contributing (Photo 6)
Built circa 1909, this 2½-story, frame Queen Anne Free Classic style house has a coursed rock-faced limestone foundation with wood water table and beaded weatherboard walls. The steeply pitched gable-on-hip asphalt roof has wide overhanging eaves and is trimmed with a full entablature. An interior brick chimney is on the south slope and a chimney straddles the ridge. The gable end is clad with scalloped shingles and has a 6-light demi-lune window, and on the front slope is a hipped dormer with 1-light window and asphalt shingled walls. The northern slope is pierced by a pedimented gable roof that covers a cutaway gabled bay. On the first floor of the façade is a central half-glazed paneled wood door with single-light transom and to the right is a double-hung art glass window. These two bays are slightly recessed from the remainder of the wall. In the southern bay is a 1/1 double-hung wood window and on the second floor are two, and all have louvered vinyl shutters. The façade's 1-story, ¾-width gallery has stone foundation piers infilled with framed lattice panels, a wooden stairway and deck, plain balustrade, Doric columns and a hip roof. On the north elevation, from front to rear, is a stair window between floors. It, like the other windows on this elevation, is a 1/1 double-hung wood sash. To the west is the cutaway gabled bay with 3 windows on each floor. There are no other openings on the first floor but to the west is a second floor window. The gable end is finished with scalloped shingles and has a pair of single-light windows. Openings have plain trim with molded caps.

a. Garage; Contributing
The 1-story frame garage has an asphalt front-gabled roof and a shed roof wing down the east elevation. It has a concrete foundation and board-and-batten walls. Two pairs of vertical board doors are on the north façade, opening onto Sibley Street. A 1/1 double-hung wood window is on the west elevation and two board-and- batten man doors are on the south elevation. The garage appears to be the same one shown on the 1929 Sanborn Insurance map.

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30. 200 Houston Street, Gable-Front-and-Wing; circa 1905; Contributing
Situated on a corner lot, this 1½-story, frame, gable-front-and-wing form cottage has a poured concrete foundation, aluminum-sided walls, and an asphalt roof. In the southern bay of the 2-bay façade, set within the L, is a replacement door with oval leaded glass light. The door opens onto a small 1-bay portico with wood deck, plain balustrade and a wood post supporting the hip roof. The 1929 Sanborn Insurance map shows that the porch originally extended to the south end of the façade, but it is unknown when its size was reduced. In the northern bay of the façade is a 2/2 double-hung wood window and above it, in the gable end, is a rectangular ventilator. On the south elevation is a 2/2 double-hung wood window and a small 1/1 wood window and in the upper half story is another 2/2 window. A sunroom has been added to the rear elevation, and on its south elevation is a pair of 6/6 double-hung vinyl windows. On the north elevation are two 2/2 double-hung wood windows and what appears to be a 1/1 window is in the sunroom addition.

a. Garage; Contributing
The 1-story, frame 1-car garage has a concrete foundation, shiplap walls and an asphalt front-gabled roof. A sliding vertical board door is on the east façade, facing the alley. On the south elevation are a paneled metal overhead door and a vertical board man door. On the west elevation is a vertical board man door flanked by 2/2 double-hung wood windows. The garage is shown on the 1929 Sanborn Insurance map.

31. 201 Houston Street; Colonial Revival; circa 1909; Contributing (Photo 7)
Situated on a corner lot, this 2-story frame Colonial Revival style house has a coursed rock-faced limestone foundation pierced by 2-light basement windows, walls clad with weatherboard siding and an asphalt hip roof with wide overhanging eaves. An interior brick chimney is on the south slope of the roof. The house has a T-shaped plan, with the façade being the base of the T. In the south bay of the 2-bay façade is a half-glazed wood door with oval light above multiple panels, and the door is topped by a single-light transom. An 8-light paneled wood storm door is also at the entrance, which opens onto a ¾-width, 1-story gallery with brick foundation piers in-filled with lattice panels, a wooden stairway and deck, plain balustrade and Doric columns supporting a hip roof. To the right of the door is a wide 1/1 double-hung wood window with louvered vinyl shutters. On the second floor is a 1/1 double-hung wood window in the south bay and a pair in the northern bay, and they also have vinyl shutters. In the south wall of the two projecting wings (the crosspiece of the T) is a 1/1 double-hung window on the first floor, and on the second floor of the south wing is another window. The north elevation has two 1/1 double-hung wood windows on each floor. The south elevation has a 1/1 double-hung window on each floor of the projecting southern wing. The original1-story porch along the southern 2/3 of the rear elevation has been enclosed and a second story has been added, and on the first floor of its south elevation are two 1/1 windows and on the second floor is a band of four 8-light casement windows.

a. Garage; Noncontributing
The 1½-story, frame, 2-car garage has a concrete foundation, weatherboard walls and steeply pitched side-gabled roof. In 2006 the historic garage was repaired and the pitch of the roof was changed from 5/12 to 10/12, creating an upper half story. On the west façade is a replacement paneled-and-glazed metal overhead door and on the south elevation is a 1/1 double-hung wood window on the first floor and a 1/1 double-hung vinyl window in the upper half story. The garage is

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noncontributing due to the change in the roof pitch, which added an upper half story, and the replacement of the overhead door.

32. 207 Houston Street; Colonial Revival; circa 1909; Contributing (Photo 7)
This 2-story frame house has a coursed rock-faced limestone foundation, vinyl-clad walls and a medium-pitched asphalt hip roof with wide overhanging eaves. A brick chimney straddles the ridge. In the center 2 bays of the first floor of the 4-bay façade are half-glazed wood doors topped by single-light transoms, and both have 8-light paneled wood storm doors. The doors open onto a 1-story, 2-bay portico with stone foundation piers in-filled with lattice panels, wooden stairway and deck, a balustrade with turned balusters, Doric columns and a hip roof. In the outer bays are 1/1 double-hung vinyl windows, and the windows and doors have plain wood surrounds. The second story of the façade has only two openings, and they are 1/1 double-hung vinyl windows aligned with the windows of the first floor. The windows on the façade have vinyl shutters. The house originally had a T-shaped plan, but in 2001 an addition was made to the southwest corner, creating an L-shaped plan. The north elevation has a 1/1 double-hung wood window on both floors, and a 2-tiered gallery is to the west, set within the L. A 1-story porch has been added to the rear, and it has a wide frieze of panels pierced with foliated patterns. Although vinyl siding has been installed and the windows have been replaced, the house retains its historic form and character-defining features, including the Colonial Revival portico.

a. Garage; Contributing
The 1-story, painted concrete block, side-gabled garage has 2 paneled metal overhead doors on the west façade that open onto the alley. There are no openings on the side elevations and in the gable ends are fish scale shingles. The garage appears to be more than 60 years old and is contributing.

33. 208 Houston Street; Queen Anne Free Classic; circa 1909; Contributing
This house appears to retain its original irregular plan, but an upper half story has been added to the rear 2/3. The front gable end of the addition has weatherboard siding and a wood Palladian window (a round-arched 1/1 sash flanked by 4-light windows). The foundation is coursed rock-faced limestone and the walls are weatherboard, except for the front gable, which is finished with scalloped shingles and has a circular ornament with a painted daisy. The walls are trimmed with a wood water table and corner boards, and the plain window and door surrounds are slightly eared and have molded caps and lug sills. On the south slope of the front-gabled wing are 2 skylights and an interior brick chimney. The façade is T-shaped, with the entrance and a window being in the south-gabled wing. The half-glazed wood door is topped by a single-light transom, and to the south is a 1/1 double- hung wood window. The door opens onto a 2-bay gallery that extends to the west wall of the front-gabled wing. It has a latticed skirt, wood deck, plain balustrade, and box columns supporting a shed roof. A matching doorway is on the south wall of the front-gabled wing and opens onto the gallery, which is not shown on the 1929 Sanborn map, but it is unknown when it was added. The front-gabled wing has a pair of 1/1 double-hung wood windows and the north wing has a small single-light window. The house retains its character-defining features and materials, including the wood siding, windows and porch, and the upper half-story addition is set back from the front of the house.

a. Garage; Contributing
The 1-story, single-car frame garage has a concrete foundation, weatherboard walls and an asphalt shed roof with wide overhanging eaves. On the east façade is a paneled metal overhead door and on

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the west end of the south elevation is a pair of 4-light wood casement windows. There is a man door on the west end of the north elevation, but it is obscured from view by a fence. The garage appears to be the same one shown on the 1929 Sanborn map.

34. 211 Houston Street; Colonial Revival; circa 1909; Contributing (Photo 7)
Resting on a rock-faced concrete block foundation with beaded joints, this 1½-story frame house has vinyl-clad walls and an asphalt cross-gabled roof. Pent roofs are above the upper half story windows in the front and south gable ends, and the front pent roof is decorated with bargeboard and there is also a jigsawn gable ornament in the front gable end. In the northern bay of the 2-bay façade is a glazed wood door with etched glass and a single-light transom. To the south is a wide 1/1 double-hung wood window. The door opens onto a ¾-width gallery with brick foundation piers infilled with framed wood lattice panels, a wide wooden stairway, wood deck, balustrade with turned balusters, Doric columns and a hip roof. In the upper half story is a pair of 1/1 double-hung wood windows, and the façade's windows have vinyl shutters. A small rectangular ventilator is in the gable end. On the east wall of the south wing is a 1/1 double-hung wood window and on the south elevation are two 1/1 double-hung wood windows on the first floor and one in the upper half story. There are two 1/1 double-hung wood windows on the north elevation, and the one closest to the front appears to overlook a stairway. A room addition was built at the northwest corner of the house in 1995, creating an irregular plan.

a. Garage; Contributing
The 1-story frame garage has a concrete foundation, walls that appear to be Masonite and a front-gabled asphalt roof. On the west façade is a paneled metal overhead door and a shed-roof carport was added to the north elevation at an unknown date. There are no openings on the side elevations. The garage appears to be more than 60 years old and is contributing.

35. 218 Houston Street; Mr. Hindersman, builder; Minimal Traditional; 1947; Contributing
Built in 1947, this 1½-story Minimal Traditional house has a concrete foundation pierced by 3-light basement windows, and the water table is formed by a course of soldier bricks set above a single row of stretchers. The walls are variegated brick and the openings have brick lug sills and flat jack arches. The steeply-pitched, side-gabled asphalt roof has a lower intersecting cross gable on the front slope, and an interior brick chimney pierces the roof at the juncture of the two gables. Like the central projecting bay of the façade, the tall chimney is decorated with a few irregularly-shaped stones. The north eaves of the projecting gabled wing are much lower than the south eaves and the northern slope is flared. The entrance is round-arched but the door could not be seen through the round-arched wood paneled screen door, which opens onto a concrete stoop with 4 steps. Above the door is a metal awning. To the south of the entrance bay is a pair of 6/6 double-hung wood windows and to the north is a single 6/6 window, and they have vertical-board shutters. The first floor of each side elevation has a pair of 6/6 double-hung wood windows at the west end and a single 6/6 window, while the upper half story has a pair.

a. Garage; circa 1947; Contributing
The 1-story, 1-car garage has a front-gabled asphalt roof and a concrete block foundation and walls, except for the gable end, which is clad with cement asbestos shingles. A vertical board garage door opens onto the alley. The garage appears to be contemporary with the house.

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36. 221 Houston Street; Colonial Revival; circa 1909; Noncontributing (Photo 7)
This 2-story frame house has a gable-on-hip asphalt roof and vinyl-sided walls. Built in 1981, a 1-story addition extends from the south elevation and is flush with the façade, and a 2-story addition built in 2008 is further west. The house originally had a T-shaped plan, but with the additions it is now L-shaped. In the northern bay is a replacement half-glazed metal door (9 lights over 2 panels) topped by a single-light transom and to the south is a 1/1 double-hung vinyl window. In the addition is a pair of 1/1 vinyl windows, and the window s have vinyl louvered shutters. The door opens onto a 1-story, 2-bay gallery that has brick foundation piers infilled with lattice, a wooden stairway and deck, balustrade with turned balusters, Doric columns and a hip roof. A 2008 Google Earth photograph shows the gallery had box columns at that time. On the second floor are two 1/1 double-hung vinyl windows with vinyl louvered shutters. The house is noncontributing due to the 1-story addition that is flush with the facade, the installation of vinyl siding, and the replacement of the windows, door and box columns.

a. Garage; Contributing
The 1-story, 2-car frame garage has a concrete foundation, wide lapped siding that may be Masonite, and an asphalt front-gabled roof. Spanning the north elevation is a shed-roof addition with narrow vinyl siding. The west façade has two paneled metal overhead doors, and in the addition is a pair of 2-panel wood doors. The garage appears to be more than 60 years old and retains sufficient integrity to be counted as contributing.

37. 222 Houston Street; Minimal Traditional; 1947; Contributing
Built in 1947, this 1½-story Minimal Traditional style house has a concrete foundation trimmed with a wooden water table and pierced by 2-light basement windows. The walls are weatherboard and the steep side-gabled roof with low intersecting cross gable on the front slope is clad with asphalt shingles. The southern eave line of the cross gable is much lower than the northern eave line. The entrance is in the center bay of the 3-bay façade and is located in the projecting cross-gabled wing. It is a paneled wood door with a row of 3 vertical lights, each with a trefoil-shaped arch at the top. The frontispiece is composed of fluted pilasters supporting an entablature, which is decorated with 3 diamond-shaped panels. The door, which is topped by a metal awning, opens onto a 1-bay concrete stoop with concrete stairway and metal handrail. In the outer bays of the façade are 5/1 double-hung wood windows with vinyl louvered shutters. The north elevation has two 4/1 double-hung wood windows on the first floor and a pair in the upper half story.

a. Garage; Contributing
At the rear of the lot is a 1-story, 2-car frame garage. It has a concrete foundation, aluminum-clad walls—except for the gable ends, which are finished with vertical board—and a low front-gabled asphalt roof with wide overhanging eaves. On the east façade is a paneled metal overhead door and on the south elevation are two small single-light wood windows. The building appears to be more than 60 years old and is contributing.

38. 225 Houston Street; Colonial Revival; circa 1909; Noncontributing (Photo 7)
Situated on an elevated lot, this 2-story frame house rests on a coursed rock-faced limestone foundation and the walls are clad with vinyl siding. The medium-pitched asphalt hip roof has wide overhanging eaves and there is an interior brick chimney on the south slope and an exterior end chimney on the south elevation. The lower portion of the exterior end chimney is clad with vinyl siding. A 1-story addition

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extends from the south elevation and is flush with the façade. It has a concrete foundation, vinyl-clad walls and a shed roof. The house originally was 2-bays wide, but with the addition it is now 3 bays wide. In the center bay is a replacement metal paneled door with fanlight. To the right is a 1/1 double-hung vinyl window and to the left, in the addition, is a pair of 1/1 vinyl windows. The door opens onto a 2-bay, 1-story gallery with concrete foundation and deck, balustrade with turned balusters, Doric columns and a hip roof. Google Earth shows that prior to 2008 the porch had box columns. On the second floor of the façade is a 1/1 double-hung vinyl window, and the surrounds have been clad with aluminum. On the north elevation are three 1/1 double-hung vinyl windows on the first floor and two on the second. The house is noncontributing due to the alterations and addition.

a. Garage; Noncontributing
The 1-story, 1-car frame garage has a concrete foundation, aluminum-sided walls and a low pitched, front-gabled asphalt roof. On the west façade is a paneled metal overhead door. There are no openings on the south elevation. The garage may be more than 60 years old, but the aluminum siding and replacement overhead door have caused it to be noncontributing.

39. 226 Houston Street; Folk Victorian; circa 1909; Noncontributing (Photo 8)
Resting on a coursed rock-faced limestone foundation, this gable-front-and-wing form house has vinyl-clad walls and an asphalt roof. Shed dormers, which appear to be additions, are on the west and south slopes. The dormer on the west slope has two 1/1 double-hung vinyl windows while the one on the south slope has two pairs of 1/1 windows. The 3-bay façade has a 1/1 double-hung vinyl window and a half-glazed wood door in the northern two bays and a 1/1 window in the southern bay. Another 1/1 window is in the upper half story, and it and the window directly below have louvered vinyl shutters. Tucked within the L of the facade is a 2-bay gallery with wood deck, turned posts with corner brackets, a balustrade with turned balusters and a hip roof. The north elevation has a 1/1 double-hung vinyl window on the first floor and upper half story and the south elevation has two 1/1 windows, and all four have vinyl louvered shutters. The house is noncontributing due to the vinyl siding, replacement windows and dormers.

a. Garage; Noncontributing
The 1-story, 1-car frame garage has a concrete foundation, vinyl-clad walls and a front-gabled asphalt roof. On the east façade is a paneled metal overhead door. There are no openings on the north elevation and the south elevation is obscured by a wood privacy fence. The garage is noncontributing due to the vinyl siding and replacement overhead door.

40. 228 Houston Street; L-shaped with hip; circa 1909; Noncontributing (Photo 8)
L-shaped in plan, this 1-story frame house rests on a concrete foundation and has vinyl-clad walls. The medium-pitched hip roof is finished with asphalt shingles. The 3-bay façade has a half-glazed paneled wood door in the center bay and to each side is a 1/1 double-hung vinyl window. It appears that the window openings have been shortened. The window in the southern bay has vertical board shutters. The 2-bay gallery is set within the L of the façade and has a concrete foundation and deck, balustrade with turned balusters and plain posts supporting the shed roof. There is one small 1/1 double-hung vinyl window on the north elevation and it has vertical board shutters. On the south elevation are two 1/1 double-hung vinyl windows, and the one nearest to the front has vertical board shutters. There is a shed

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addition at the rear and a very small shed addition at the east end of the south elevation. The house is noncontributing due to the vinyl siding and the replacement and shortening of the windows.

a. Garage; Noncontributing
The 1-story, 1-car frame garage has a concrete foundation, vinyl-clad walls and a medium-pitched, front-gabled asphalt roof. On the east façade is a paneled metal overhead door and on the south elevation are 2 single-light wood windows. There are no openings on the north elevation. The garage is noncontributing due to the vinyl siding and replacement overhead door.

41. 231 Houston Street; Colonial Revival influence; circa 1909; Contributing
This 2-story, frame Colonial Revival-influenced house has a coursed, rock-faced limestone foundation, vinyl clad walls and a medium-pitched hip roof with wide overhanging eaves. In the southern bay of the 2-bay façade is a half-glazed paneled wood door and a 12-light paneled wood storm door, and they are topped by a single-light transom. To the north is a 1/1 double-hung wood window. The door opens onto a ¾-width, 1-story gallery with wooden stairway and deck, balustrade with turned balusters, Doric columns and a hip roof. The foundation piers are obscured by framed wood latticework panels. The second floor has a single 1/1 double-hung wood window. In the western bay of the south elevation is a half-glazed wood door with a single-light transom, and to the east are two 1/1 double-hung wood windows. The door opens onto a gallery with wood deck and plain wood posts supporting a shed roof, and it extends from the doorway to the west end of the 1-story rear wing. The 1-story wing and the shed-roof gallery are shown on the 1929 Sanborn Insurance map. The second floor has two 1/1 double-hung wood windows.

a. Garage; Contributing
The 1-story, 1-car garage has a concrete block foundation and walls and an asphalt front-gabled roof. A pair of wood hinged doors are on the west façade, and the gable end is finished with board-and-batten siding. The north elevation has a small 2-light wood window and a carport with shed roof supported by plain wood posts has been added, but it does not negatively impact the building's integrity. The garage appears to be more than 60 years old.

42. 234 Houston Street; Gable Front; 1956; Contributing (Photo 8)
Built in 1956, this 1½-story, frame Gable Front cottage has a poured concrete foundation and walls clad with cement asbestos shingles that have a scalloped lower edge. An interior brick chimney pierces the south slope of the asphalt roof. The 3-bay façade has a central wood door with 3 stepped lights and the door opens onto a 1-bay portico with concrete foundation, stairway and deck; wrought iron balustrade and posts; and a gable roof. To each side of the door is a pair of 2/2 double-hung wood windows, and the panes are arranged horizontally. In the upper half story is a 2/2 double-hung wood window with a metal awning. There are three 2/2 double-hung wood windows on the south elevation, and the central window is smaller than the other two. On the north elevation is a pair of 2/2 windows at the west end and a single 2/2 window to the east.

43. 237 Houston Street; Colonial Revival influence; circa 1909; Contributing
This 2-story, frame Colonial Revival-influenced house has a coursed, rock-faced limestone foundation, walls of cement asbestos shingles and a medium-pitched hip roof with wide overhanging eaves. In the southern bay of the 2-bay façade is a half-glazed, multi- paneled wood door topped by a single-light

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transom. To the north is a 1/1 double-hung vinyl window. The door opens onto a ¾-width, 1-story gallery with concrete stairway and deck, 3 brick pedestals with concrete caps and on two of the pedestals are Doric columns supporting a hip roof. The second floor has a single 1/1 double-hung vinyl window. In the western two bays of the south elevation are doors that open onto a 2-bay gallery with concrete deck and plain wood posts supporting a shed roof, and the west end of the porch has a wood wall. To the east are two 1/1 double-hung vinyl windows and on the second floor are three. Two entrances are at the west end of the north elevation, and they open onto a small porch with wood deck, plain wood balustrade and posts, and shed roof. On the second floor are three 1/1 double-hung vinyl windows. A 1-story, gabled addition is on the rear elevation. Since the cement asbestos shingles were likely installed more than 60 years ago, within the period of significance, the house is contributing.

44. 238 Houston Street; Queen Anne Free Classic; circa 1909; Contributing (Photo 8)
This 2½-story, frame Queen Anne Free Classic style house rests on a coursed rock-faced stone foundation and the walls have been clad with vinyl siding. The medium-pitched hip roof has wide overhanging eaves and an intersecting front gable. A hipped dormer is on the south slope and two are on the northern slope. Each has a single 1/1 double-hung vinyl window and walls clad with roofing shingles. Between the two dormers on the northern slope is a tall interior end brick chimney. The façade is L-shaped and the first floor has a glazed wood door in the southern bay and a wide 1/1 double-hung vinyl window in the northern bay. The windows on the façade and both side elevations have vinyl louvered shutters. The door opens onto a full-width, 1-story gallery with wood deck, Doric columns and a high hip roof. On the second floor are two 1/1 double-hung vinyl windows in the projecting gabled bay and to the south is a single 1/1 window. The gable end is pedimented and holds a diamond-shaped wood window with 9 diamond-shaped panes. There are two 1/1 double-hung vinyl windows on each floor of the side elevations, and the gallery on the north and south sides of the rear 1-story wing have been enclosed and a small 1-story, shed-roofed addition extends from the south side of the rear wing. Despite the vinyl siding and replacement windows, the house has retained its overall historic character.

45. 239 Houston Street; Irving A. Richardson (attributed builder); Queen Anne; circa 1909; Contributing
Built circa 1909, this 1½-story, frame Queen Anne cottage has a brick foundation trimmed with a wood water table, beaded weatherboard walls, and a medium-pitched, cross-gabled asphalt roof. The front-gable end is finished with fish scale shingles and the roof is trimmed with a plain frieze. A bracketed cutaway gabled bay is in the center bay of the T-shaped façade, and to the north is a half-glazed wood door topped by a single-light transom. The door has an oval light set above five panels, and a matching door is on the north wall of the front-gabled wing. The doors open onto a portico with a wood deck, wood stairways spanning the east and north sides, turned posts with corner brackets, a plain picketed frieze and a hip roof. The polygonal bay to the south has a central cottage window with an art glass transom set above a large single light, and this window has a peaked lintel. To each side is a 1/1 double-hung wood window with plain trim having a molded cap. The southern bay has a narrow 1/1 double-hung wood window and in the upper half story is another 1/1 window. The north elevation has the previously-mentioned door in the east end; a tripartite window with central cottage window (with art glass transom) flanked by narrow 1/1 double-hung wood windows; and two 1/1 windows. The tripartite window has a peaked lintel while the other windows have flat lintels, and all have molded caps. The windows have lug sills. In the upper half story is a 1/1 wood window. On the 2-bay rear elevation is a 3/4-width gallery with features that match those of the front portico.

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a. Garage; Noncontributing
The 1-story, 2-car frame garage has a concrete foundation, vinyl-clad walls and medium-pitched, front-gabled asphalt roof. The gable end is trimmed with small brackets. The façade faces north onto Elm Street and has a paneled metal overhead door, above which is a demi-lune ventilator. There are no openings on the west/alley elevation. The garage is noncontributing due to the vinyl siding and replacement overhead door.

Lindenwood Avenue

46. 117 Lindenwood Avenue; Queen Anne Free Classic; circa 1909; Noncontributing
Situated on an elevated lot, this 1½-story Queen Anne Free Classic cottage has a coursed, rock-faced limestone foundation, vinyl-clad walls and a pyramidal asphalt roof with intersecting cross gables on the front and side slopes. An interior brick chimney pierces the front slope of the pyramidal roof, and there are two hipped dormers on the front slope, one on the north slope of the east gabled wing, one on the south slope of the west gabled wing and one on the rear slope. The dormers have vinyl-clad walls, 1/1 double-hung vinyl windows, and narrow louvered vinyl shutters. In the center bay of the 3-bay, L-shaped façade is a half-glazed paneled wood door topped by a single-light transom, and to each side is a wood cottage window, with the upper sash having decorative glazing. Windows throughout have vinyl louvered shutters. The door opens onto a 2-bay gallery with brick foundation piers infilled with latticework, wooden stairway and deck, plain wood handrail and fluted metal columns. In the upper half story is a 1/1 double-hung vinyl window. The south elevation has three 1/1 double-hung vinyl windows on the first floor and one in the upper half story. The house is noncontributing due to the vinyl siding, replacement of all of the windows except for the 2 cottage windows, and replacement porch columns.

47. 118 Lindenwood Avenue; Gable Front; 1910; Contributing
Resting on a coursed rock-faced limestone foundation, this 1½-story frame house has a steeply-pitched, front-gabled asphalt roof and the front gable end is pedimented. A brick chimney straddles the ridge of the roof and there are 2 hipped dormers on the south slope. Like the walls of the house, the dormers have vinyl-clad walls, and each has a 1/1 double-hung wood window. In the center bay of the 3-bay façade is a Craftsman wood door with 6 small lights over 2 tall vertical panels. The door is topped by a single-light transom. To the right is a 1/1 double-hung wood window and to the left is a pair of narrow 1/1 windows that have vertical board shutters. Spanning the southern 2 bays is a gallery with a concrete deck and stairway and wood box columns supporting a shed roof. In the upper half story is a pair of narrow 1/1 windows, also with vertical board shutters. The north elevation has, from front to rear, two 1/1 double-hung wood windows, a short pair of 1/1 windows, a 1/1 window and a short 1/1 window. The south elevation has three 1/1 double-hung wood windows and a band of four 1/1 windows.

a. Garage; Contributing
The 1-story, 1-car frame garage has a concrete foundation, board-and-batten walls and asphalt shed roof. On the east façade is a paneled metal overhead door, above which is a shallow corrugated fiberglass shed roof. There are no openings on the north elevation and on the south elevation are two 6/6 double-hung wood windows with vertical board shutters. The garage appears to be more than 60 years old.

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b. Shed; Contributing
To the south is a 1-story, side-gabled frame shed. It has a concrete foundation, walls that appear to be clad with sheets of wood imitating vertical board siding, and a low side-gabled asphalt roof. The only openings are on the west façade, which is obscured by the privacy fence. The shed appears to be 60 years old and is contributing.

48. 122 Lindenwood Avenue; Bungalow; circa 1923; Contributing (Photo 9)
Resting on a scored concrete foundation, this 1½-story frame bungalow has vinyl clad walls and an asphalt hip roof with wide overhanging eaves. A brick chimney straddles the roof ridge and a hipped dormer with vinyl-clad walls and a pair of 1/1 double-hung vinyl windows is on the front slope. In the center bay of the 3-bay façade is a paneled-and-glazed wood door with 3 vertical lights, and the door is topped by a transom. To each side of the door is a pair of 1/1 double-hung vinyl windows. The undercut gallery spanning the façade has brick piers and pedestals that extend to the ground to form foundation piers, and the area between the piers is infilled with framed lattice panels. The two pedestals, which are at the top of the central wooden stairway, and the piers have concrete caps. The porch deck and plain balustrade are wood. The north elevation has, from front to rear, a pair of 1/1 double-hung vinyl windows, a band of three 1/1 windows, and a pair of short 1/1 windows. The south elevation has three 1/1 double-hung vinyl windows, with the center one being smaller than the other two. A recessed porch is at the southeast corner of the house. Although the house has vinyl siding and replacement windows, it retains its overall character and is considered contributing.

a. Garage; 2013; Noncontributing
Built in 2013, the 1-story, 2-car, front-gabled frame garage has a concrete foundation and vinyl-clad walls. A paneled metal overhead door is on the east façade.

49. 123 Lindenwood Avenue; Bungalow; circa 1923; Contributing (Photo 10)
This 1½-story bungalow has a scored concrete foundation that is pierced by 2-light basement windows. The walls are clad with vinyl but the frieze that trims the steeply-pitched asphalt hip roof is wood. A brick chimney straddles the ridge and on the front slope is a hipped dormer with vinyl-clad walls and paired 1/1 double-hung wood windows, and a wood frieze trims the dormer's roof. In the northern bay of the 2-bay façade is a glazed wood door with single-light sidelights and a 3-light transom, and there is a paneled wood screen door. In the southern bay is a 1/1 double-hung wood window with vinyl louvered shutters. The door opens onto a full-width undercut gallery with four scored concrete pedestals that extend to the ground to form foundation piers, and they are infilled with framed lattice panels. The 5-step wood stairway is aligned with the doorway, and the deck and plain handrail are also wood. Three of the four pedestals support battered box columns with molded capitals and bases. The south elevation has, from front to rear, a 1/1 double-hung wood window, a band of three 1/1 windows and a pair of short 1/1 windows. The eastern two openings have vinyl louvered shutters. On the north elevation are four 1/1 double-hung wood windows, and all but the western one has vinyl louvered shutters.

50. 127 Lindenwood Avenue; Colonial Revival influence; circa 1909; Contributing (Photo 10)
Built circa 1909, this 2-story, frame gable-front-and-wing form house has a rock-faced concrete block foundation and weatherboard walls, except the front gable end is finished in a variety of imbricated wood shingles. A brick chimney straddles the ridge of the side-gabled wing's roof. In both bays of the 2-bay, L-shaped façade are 1/1 double-hung vinyl windows with vinyl louvered shutters, and openings

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throughout the house have plain trim with molded caps. In the south wall of the front-gabled wing is a half-glazed, 3-panel wood door topped by a single-light transom. The door opens onto a 1-story gallery set within the L of the façade and it has a wooden stairway and deck, plain deck-style wood railing, Doric columns and a hip roof. The second floor has two 1/1 double-hung vinyl windows with vinyl louvered shutters, and above the entrance, in the south wall of the front-gabled wing, is a 1/1 vinyl window. The first floor of the south elevation of the side-gabled wing has a pair of 1/1 double-hung vinyl windows and a half-glazed wood door, while the second floor has a single window. The north elevation has two 1/1 double-hung vinyl windows on each floor.

51. 129 Lindenwood Avenue; Gable Front; 1914; Contributing (Photo 10)
Resting on a scored concrete foundation, this 1½-story, frame Gable Front house has weatherboard walls and a wooden water table. The steeply-pitched, front-gabled asphalt roof has two brick chimneys straddling the ridge. On the south slope is a shed dormer with 1/1 double-hung wood window and on the north slope are two hipped dormers, each with 1/1 double-hung wood windows. The walls of the dormers are finished with vinyl siding but the frieze is wood. In the center two bays of the 4-bay façade are half-glazed wood doors topped by art glass transoms and in the outer bays are 1/1 double-hung wood windows. The southern door has a 15-light wood storm door while the northern door has a paneled screen door. The doors open onto a ¾-width, Craftsman-influenced gallery with concrete stairway, wood deck, brick piers and pedestals that extend to the ground to form foundation piers, framed lattice panels under the deck, a plain wood balustrade and hipped roof with basket-handle arched frieze. The 1929 Sanborn map shows the house without a front porch, but based on its details it was probably added shortly after that date. In the upper half story is a pair of narrow 1/1 double-hung wood windows. There are four 1/1 double-hung wood windows on each side elevation, and windows throughout the house have plain trim with molded caps.

a. Garage; circa 1914; Contributing
At the rear of the lot is a 2-story, 2-car garage with concrete foundation, Masonite lapped siding, and a low side-gabled asphalt roof. On the first floor of the west façade are two 6-light wood windows and a pair of vertical board garage doors. On the second floor is a pair of vertical board doors set above the first floor doors. On the first floor of the north elevation is a replacement overhead door, above which is a pair of vertical board doors. The south elevation has a 6-light wood window on the first floor and two 6/6 double-hung wood windows on the second. The building appears to have originally served as a stable, but it is labeled as a garage on the 1929 Sanborn Insurance map.

52. 130 Lindenwood Avenue; Bungalow; 1926; Contributing (Photo 9)
This 1½-story, frame, side-gabled bungalow has a scored concrete foundation trimmed with a wooden water table and walls clad with narrow weatherboard. The front slope of the asphalt roof has a gabled dormer with weatherboard walls and band of three 3/1 double-hung wood windows. In the center bay of the 3-bay façade is a wood French door with multi-light wood storm door and in the outer bays are 5/1 double-hung wood windows. The openings have plain trim with molded caps. The door opens onto a full-width gallery that has a concrete stairway flanked by brick knee walls; a concrete deck; and brick battered piers, pedestals and half-wall railing, all extending to the ground. The railing has a concrete coping and the piers and pedestals have concrete caps. The two piers support the shed roof, which is trimmed with a basket-handle arched frieze. The north elevation has, from front to rear, a band of three short art glass windows, a band of three 3/1 double-hung wood windows, and a pair of short 3/1 double-

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hung wood windows, and at the northeast corner is a recessed porch with plain wood post and weatherboard half-wall railing. In the upper half story are two 3/1 double-hung wood windows. The south elevation has a pair of 3/1 wood windows, a double-hung art glass window, a door at basement level and a 3/1 wood window. The door is protected by a gabled hood supported by knee braces. In the upper half story are two 3/1 double-hung wood windows.

a. Garage; circa 1926; Contributing
The 1-story, frame 2-car garage has a concrete foundation, shiplap wood walls and asphalt shed roof. A paneled metal overhead door is on the north façade and opens onto a driveway that extends eastward to the alley. There are no openings on the east elevation and on the south elevation is a band of three 6-light wood windows. This appears to be the same garage shown on the 1929 Sanborn Insurance map and it is contributing.

53. 140 Lindenwood Avenue; Bungalow; 1926; Contributing (Photo 9)
Built in 1926, this 1½-story bungalow has a poured concrete foundation and brick walls that are in a 5-course Flemish stretcher bond. The medium-pitched, side-gabled asphalt roof has wide overhanging eaves and on the front slope is a gabled dormer with a band of four 3/1 double- hung wood windows and aluminum-sided walls. In the northern bay of the 2-bay façade is a door with 3 square panels, and the upper panel is glazed. To the right is a 5/1 double-hung wood window, and the openings throughout the house have flat jack arches and cast stone sills. The door opens onto a full-width gallery that has a central concrete stairway flanked by brick knee walls, a concrete deck, 4 brick piers with concrete caps, a half-wall brick railing and a shed roof. The railing and piers extend to the ground. The north elevation has 4 windows on the first floor, and they are 3/1 double-hung wood sash except for the second one from the east, which is a small 1/1 double-hung wood window. A 3/1 double-hung wood window is in the upper half story. On the south elevation are 2 pairs of small art glass casement windows, a pair of 3/1 double-hung wood windows, a small 3/1 double-hung wood window, and a band of five 4-light casement windows. The 5 casements are in an enclosed porch and have a brick sill.

a. Garage; circa 1926; Contributing
The 1-story, 2-car, front-gabled garage has a concrete foundation, variegated brick walls and asphalt roof. The front gable end is clad with cement asbestos shingles. On the south façade is a paneled-and-glazed metal overhead door that opens onto a driveway extending eastward to the alley. There are no openings on the east or north elevations. The 1929 Sanborn Insurance map shows the garage.

54. 141 Lindenwood Avenue; Bungalow; 1917; Contributing (Photo 10)
Resting on a rock-faced concrete block foundation, this 1½-story frame bungalow has vinyl-clad walls and a steeply-pitched hip asphalt roof with wide overhanging eaves. A brick chimney straddles the roof ridge and a hipped dormer is on the front, south and rear slopes, while on the northern slope are two. All of the dormers have paired 1/1 double-hung wood windows, except the rear dormer, which has a single window. The 3-bay façade has, from left to right, a small art glass window with Calla lily design; a ¾-glazed wood door with beveled glass, applied ornament near the bottom and a single-light transom; and a wide 1/1 double-hung wood window. The door opens onto a full-width undercut gallery with rock-faced concrete block foundation piers in-filled with framed wood lattice panels, a wood deck and stairway, half-wall railings clad with vinyl siding, and box columns resting on the railing and supporting the roof. The columns have stylized Ionic capitals and decorative bases. On the north elevation, from

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front to rear, is a 1/1 double-hung wood window; a tripartite window composed of a central cottage window with art glass transom having 4 Calla lilies, and the cottage window is flanked by narrow 1/1 windows; a 1/1 double-hung wood window; and a pair of short 1/1 windows in an enclosed corner porch. The south elevation has two 1/1 double-hung wood windows and a door.

a. Garage; Noncontributing
Opening onto Sibley Street, the 1-story, frame 2-car garage has a concrete foundation, vinyl-clad walls, and a medium-pitched asphalt hip roof with wide overhanging eaves. On the north façade are two paneled metal replacement overhead doors. There are no openings on the west/alley elevation and the other elevations are obscured by the privacy fence. The garage appears to be more than 60 years old but is noncontributing due to the vinyl siding and replacement overhead doors.

55. 144 Lindenwood Avenue; Colonial Revival; circa 1913; Contributing (Photo 9)
Situated on a corner lot, this 2-story, frame Colonial Revival style house has a rock-faced concrete block foundation, weatherboard walls, a wood water table, and a steeply-pitched asphalt hip roof. The roof has wide overhanging eaves and is trimmed with a frieze, and an interior brick chimney pierces the south slope. In the south bay of the 2-bay façade is a glazed wood door with single-light transom, and there is an 8-light wood storm door. To the north is a wide 1/1 double-hung wood window and on the second floor are two 1/1 double-hung wood windows. The windows throughout the house have plain trim with molded caps and lug sills, and those on the façade have vinyl louvered shutters. The door opens onto a 1-story, ¾-width gallery with a wooden stairway and deck, framed wood lattice panels under the deck, a plain wood balustrade and Doric columns supporting a hip roof. The north elevation has two 1/1 double-hung wood windows on each floor and on the south elevation there is a 1/1 double-hung wood window and a metal atrium window on the first floor and two 1/1 windows on the second.

56. 204 Lindenwood Avenue; Queen Anne Free Classic; circa 1913; Contributing (Photo 12)
Situated on a corner lot, this 2½-story, frame Queen Anne Free Classic style house has a coursed rock-faced stone foundation and weatherboard walls. The high bellcast hip asphalt roof is nearly pyramidal. It has wide overhanging eaves and intersecting cross gables, and the pedimented gable ends are finished with scalloped wood shingles. In the northern bay of the 2-bay façade is a half-glazed paneled wood door topped by an art glass transom with the street number and there is a 12-light wood storm door with applied ornament in the panel at the bottom. To the south is a 1/1 double-hung wood window with vinyl louvered shutters. The door opens onto a 1-story, ¾-width gallery that has brick foundation piers infilled with lattice panels, a wood stairway and deck, plain wood balustrade, Doric columns and a hip roof trimmed with a full entablature. The second floor has three 1/1 double-hung wood windows with vinyl blinds and another window is in the gable end. The windows throughout the house have plain trim with molded lintels. The first floor of the south elevation has, from front to rear, two 2/2 double-hung wood windows, a 1-story polygonal bay with three 2/2 windows, and in the rear 2-story wing is a half-glazed wood door that opens onto a 1-story gallery that is obscured by a privacy fence. The second floor has four 2/2 double-hung wood windows and in the rear wing is a 2/2 stair window between floors.

a. Garage; Contributing
The 1-story, 1-car, front-gabled frame garage opens onto Sibley Street. The foundation is concrete, the walls are vertical board panels and the roof is asphalt. The façade has a paneled metal overhead

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door and on the east alley elevation is a 2-light wood window. The garage appears to be the same one shown on the 1929 Sanborn Insurance map.

57. 210 Lindenwood Avenue; Gable Front; circa 1913; Noncontributing
This 1½-story, frame Gable Front house has a rock-faced concrete block foundation with beaded joints. The walls are clad with vinyl siding and the steeply-pitched, front-gabled roof is finished with asphalt shingles. A brick chimney straddles the roof ridge and on each side slope is a hipped dormer with vinyl-clad walls and a 1/1 double-hung vinyl window. In the southern bay of the 2-bay façade is a recessed door that has 3 panels (the upper panel is glazed), and it opens onto a portico with concrete foundation, stairway and deck; wrought iron posts and balustrade; and a hip roof. To the north is a cottage window and in the upper half story is a pair of 1/1 double-hung vinyl windows, and the windows on the façade have paneled vinyl shutters. The north elevation has two 1/1 double-hung vinyl windows and the south elevation has a narrow single-light window and a 1/1 vinyl window. The house is noncontributing due to the replacement windows, vinyl siding and replacement posts and railing on the portico.

a. Garage; Contributing
The 1-story, 2-car, side-gabled garage has a concrete block foundation and walls, except for the gable ends, which are finished with asphalt shingles, and the medium-pitched roof is clad with asphalt shingles. A paneled metal overhead door is on the east façade and on the south elevation is a 6-light wood window. The garage appears to be more than 60 years old.

58. 212 Lindenwood Avenue; Folk Victorian; circa 1909; Contributing
Cross-shaped in plan, this 1½-story, frame Folk Victorian house has a coursed rock-faced limestone foundation and vinyl-clad walls, except the gable ends, which are finished with alternating rows of scalloped and fish scale wood shingles. A brick chimney straddles the ridge of the high cross-gabled asphalt roof, and on the west slope of each side-gabled wing is a gabled dormer that has a 1/1 double-hung vinyl window and walls finished with wood fish scale shingles. In the west wall of the south-gabled wing is a half-glazed wood door that has an oval light above 3 horizontal panels, and above is a single-light transom. Extending along ¾ of the length of the south wall of the front-gabled wing is a gallery with a replacement wood deck and stairway, a plain wood balustrade, turned wood posts with spindled corner brackets and a hip roof. On the south wall of the front-gabled wing is another door with transom that opens onto the gallery, and to its west is a 1/1 double-hung vinyl window. On the first floor of the west façade of the front-gabled wing is a wide 1/1 double-hung vinyl window and in the upper half story is a 1/1 window. To the north, in the west wall of the north-gabled wing, is a 1/1 double-hung vinyl window and another window is in the north wall of the front-gabled wing. Despite the vinyl siding and replacement windows, the house has retained its overall historic character and Folk Victorian shingle design and is contributing.

a. Garage; 2003; Noncontributing
At the rear of the lot is a 1-story, frame, 2-car garage. It has a concrete foundation, vinyl-clad walls and front-gabled asphalt roof. On the east façade is a paneled metal overhead door.

59. 218 Lindenwood Avenue; Pyramidal; 1910; Noncontributing
Shaded by mature trees, this 1-story, frame Pyramidal form house has a rock-faced concrete block foundation and aluminum-clad walls. The asphalt pyramidal roof is pierced by intersecting cross gables.

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A Perma-stone wainscot has been added to the northern bay of the façade, which is L-shaped. In the center bay of the 3-bay façade is a replacement door, and to each side is a 1/1 double-hung vinyl window with louvered vinyl shutters. The door opens onto a 2-bay undercut gallery that has a wooden deck and wrought iron posts supporting the roof. In the front gable end is a rectangular ventilator. The south elevation is difficult to see due to the large shrubs, but this elevation is highlighted by a polygonal bay. The house is noncontributing due to the aluminum siding and Perma-stone wainscot, replacement windows and replacement porch posts.

60. 220 Lindenwood Avenue; Tudor Revival influence; circa 1910; Noncontributing (Photo 11)
This 1-story frame house has undergone numerous alterations. It has a steeply-pitched hipped asphalt roof that has low intersecting gables with cornice returns, and the gable ends are finished with stucco. An interior brick chimney is on the south slope, near the ridge. This house originally had an L-shaped façade with a porch tucked within the L, but it has been enclosed. The front wall of the enclosed porch is finished with stucco and has applied false half- timbering, but the other walls are clad with what appears to be Masonite siding. The foundation is rock-faced concrete blocks, except for the enclosed front porch, which has a poured concrete foundation. In the south bay of the 2-bay façade is a half-glazed, multi-panel wood door with a single-light sidelight set above a paneled skirt. The door opens onto a 1-bay portico with concrete deck, wood posts and a gable roof, and the gable end is stucco. To the north is a 1/1 double-hung wood window with a plain surround. The north elevation has three 1/1 double-hung wood windows and a small window. A wraparound porch has been added to the east half of the south elevation and about half of the rear elevation. The house is noncontributing due to the enclosure of the front porch and the addition of stucco and false half-timbering.

a. Garage; 1991; Noncontributing
At the rear of the lot is a 1-story, 2-car detached garage that was built in 1991. It has a poured concrete foundation and stucco walls, and there is decorative false half-timbering in the gable end. A fiberglass overhead door is on the east façade and opens onto the alley.

61. 224 Lindenwood Avenue; Folk Victorian; 1910; Contributing (Photo 11)
This 1½-story frame house rests on a rock-faced concrete block foundation that has beaded joints. The walls are finished with weatherboard siding trimmed with corner boards and a wooden water table. The pyramidal asphalt roof has intersecting cross gables, and the gable ends are finished with asphalt shingles and have single-light wood windows. A plain frieze trims the roof. A 2-bay gallery originally spanned the south half of the façade, but the north end has been enclosed and holds what appears to be the original door. It is a half-glazed wood door, with the glazing set above 3 small square panels that are over 2 horizontal panels. The door is protected by a gablet supported by knee braces, and the soffit of the gablet is round-arched (this portion of the gallery may have been enclosed more than 50 years ago). The door opens onto a stoop that extends to the south to provide entrance onto the porch. To each side of the door is a 1/1 double-hung vinyl window with plain, slightly eared trim having a molded cap. The undercut gallery in the southern bay has a rock-faced concrete block foundation, concrete deck, plain wood balustrade, and turned posts with jigsawn corner brackets. In the wall at the north end of the porch is a small window, and both side elevations have two 1/1 double-hung vinyl windows. The porch at the southeast corner of the house has been enclosed with 8-light wood casement windows. Although the windows have been replaced and one bay of the gallery has been enclosed (possibly more than 50 years ago), the house retains its historic character and is contributing.

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a. Garage; Contributing
The 1-story, 1-car, front-gabled, frame garage opens onto the alley. It has a concrete foundation, cement asbestos walls and an asphalt roof. On the façade is a paneled wood overhead door. A bead board man door is on the north elevation, but there are no openings on the south elevation. The garage appears to be more than 60 years old.

62. 226 Lindenwood Avenue; Folk Victorian; circa 1909; Contributing (Photo 11)
Resting on a concrete foundation, this 1½-story, frame, gable-front-and-wing form Folk Victorian house is clad with vinyl siding. A shortened brick chimney straddles the ridge of the asphalt roof. The façade is a 2-bay elevation, with the entrance being in the west wall of the side-gabled wing. The paneled door opens onto a gallery with wooden deck, plain balustrade, turned posts, arched spandrels and a shed roof. To the north is a 1/1 double-hung vinyl window and in the upper half story is another, and both have vinyl louvered shutters. The north elevation has two 1/1 double-hung vinyl windows on the first floor and one in the upper half story, and only the western first floor window has vinyl louvered shutters. On the first floor of the south elevation is a pair of 1/1 windows and a small 2-light sliding window, while the upper half story has a 1/1 window. In 1984 a second floor was added over the 1-story rear wing, and it has no openings on the side elevations. Although the house has vinyl siding and replacement windows, it retains its layout and Folk Victorian gallery and is contributing.

a. Garage; 1987; Noncontributing
Built in 1987, the 1-story, frame, 2-car garage has a concrete foundation, vinyl-clad walls, and an asphalt front-gabled roof. On the façade is a paneled metal overhead door that opens onto the alley.

63. 230 Lindenwood Avenue; Bungalow; circa 1923; Contributing (Photo 11)
Situated on a corner lot, this 1½-story hipped bungalow rests on a rock-faced concrete block foundation that has beaded joints and 2-light wood basement windows. The walls of the house are stucco, and the foundation is trimmed by a wooden water table while the roof is trimmed with a wood entablature. The steeply-pitched asphalt hip roof has wide overhanging eaves and a painted brick chimney straddles the ridge. On the front and south slopes are single hipped dormers and on the northern slope are 2. The dormers have paired 1/1 double-hung vinyl windows and walls finished with fish scale shingles. In the southern bay of the 2-bay façade is a paneled-and-glazed wood door (4 tall narrow lights with trefoil-shaped arches over 4 panels), and to the north is a 10/1 double-hung wood window. The door opens onto a full-width undercut gallery with rock-faced concrete block foundation piers infilled with framed lattice panels, a wooden deck and stairway, a half-wall stucco railing with molded wood coping, and resting on the railing are stucco box columns with molded capitals. On the north elevation is a central band of three 8/1 double-hung wood windows, and to each side is a single 8/1 window. The porch at the northeast corner of the house has been enclosed and has a pair of 1/1 windows set above a stucco half wall, and the corner box column is intact. The south elevation has 3 windows.

a. Garage; 1992; Noncontributing
The 1-story, 2-car frame garage was built in 1992. It has a low front-gabled asphalt roof, vertical board siding and a concrete foundation. On the east façade is a paneled metal overhead door and there are no openings on the side elevations.

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Sibley Street

64. 1700 Sibley Street; Cross Gabled; 1912; Contributing (Photo 12)
Resting on a rusticated concrete block foundation, this 1½ -story, frame cross-gabled house has walls clad with weatherboard siding, but in each gable end is a wide belt course of wood fish scale shingles. There is a wooden water table and the asphalt roof is trimmed with a frieze board and raking cornice. An interior chimney is on the west slope of the rear gabled wing. Located on the south side of the eastern gabled wing, the entrance is a glazed wood door with large oval light and applied moldings. Above the door is a single-light transom and there is a multi-light wood storm door. The gallery extends along the east wall of the front-gabled wing, and it has a wood deck and stairway, a box column with molded capital, a hip roof and bead board ceiling. A window or door on the east wall overlooking the porch has been enclosed. A 1/1 double-hung wood window is on both the first floor and upper half story of each of the front- and side-gabled wings, and on the south wall of the west-gabled wing is another 1/1 wood window. The windows and door are trimmed with plain trim with molded caps. A second porch extends along the eastern wall of the rear gabled wing and wraps around one bay of the rear elevation. It has rusticated concrete block foundation piers, a wooden deck and stairway, box columns with molded capitals, a hip roof and bead board ceiling. On the eastern wall of the rear gabled wing is a gang of three glazed doors that open onto the gallery, and these doors are a later alteration.

a. Garage; 2006; Noncontributing
Built in 2006, the 1½-story garage has a concrete foundation, vinyl-clad walls trimmed with a wood water table, and a wide belt course of fish scale shingles in the gable ends, like the house. On the east façade is a paneled overhead door with 3 arched lights, and in the upper half story is a 4/1 vinyl window. Another overhead door is on the west end of the north elevation, opening onto the alley. The garage is noncontributing due to its age.

65. 1708 Sibley Street; Colonial Revival influence; circa 1913; Noncontributing (Photo 12)
This 1½-story, frame, cross-gabled Colonial Revival influenced house has an L-shaped plan. An interior brick chimney is on the south slope of the western gable of the asphalt roof. The rock-faced concrete block foundation has single-light basement windows and is trimmed with a wide water table. The walls are clad with vinyl siding, except the gable ends, which are finished with vinyl fish scale shingles. A 2/3-glazed wood door topped by a single-light transom is in the center bay of the 3-bay façade. To each side of the door are 6/6 double-hung vinyl sash and another is in the upper half story. The windows were shortened when they were replaced. The first floor windows on the façade are framed by paneled vinyl shutters. The door opens onto a 2-bay gallery set within the L of the façade, and it has rock-faced concrete block foundation piers in-filled with framed lattice panels, a wooden deck and stairway, plain wood balustrade, Doric columns resting on square pedestals, and a shed roof. A second entrance is in the eastern wall of the front-gabled wing. It is a 2/3-glazed wood door with oval light, and above is a single-light transom. Both doorways have 8-light wood storm doors. Two 6/6 double-hung vinyl windows are on the first floor of the east elevation and a 9/9 vinyl window is in the upper half story. A 6/6 window, a small 1/1 window and a pair of small 1/1 windows are on the first floor of the west elevation and a 6/6 sash is in the upper half story. The house is noncontributing due to the vinyl siding, replacement windows, and shortening of the window openings.

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a. Garage; 2015; Noncontributing
Built in 2015, the 1-story, 3-car garage has a concrete foundation, vinyl-clad walls, and asphalt side-gabled roof. Two glazed-and-paneled carriage style overhead doors are on the north façade and there are no openings on the side elevations.

66. 1710 Sibley Street; Folk Victorian; 1918; Noncontributing
Resting on a limestone foundation, this 2-story, frame, cross-gabled Folk Victorian house is clad with vinyl siding. In the gable ends are fish scale shingles and in the front gable end is a jigsawn and spindlework gable ornament. The roof is finished with cement asbestos shingles. The entrance is on the south wall of the eastern gabled wing, and it is a replacement 4-panel door, with the upper two panels being etched glass. The fluted surround with bullseye corner blocks does not appear to be original. The door opens onto a 1-bay portico that has a concrete stairway, wooden deck, turned wood posts supporting a hip roof, and a balustrade with turned balusters. In the front-gabled wing is a pair of 1/1 double-hung vinyl windows on the first floor and a single 1/1 window in the second, and the windows have vinyl louvered shutters and the trim has either been removed or covered with the vinyl siding. On the first floor of the west elevation are two 1/1 double-hung vinyl windows and in the second floor of the gabled wing is another. The windows in the west gabled wing retain their plain trim with molded caps. On the east elevation is a 1/1 double-hung vinyl window on both floors of the gabled wing, and these windows have vinyl louvered shutters and no trim. The house is noncontributing due to the vinyl siding, replacement of the windows and door, and removal or covering of the window trim.

a. Gazebo; Noncontributing Structure
Directly behind the house is a gazebo with polygonal asphalt roof supported by plain posts with corner braces in-filled with latticework. The half-wall railing is of vertical boards but the stairway railing is a plain balustrade. The foundation is obscured by latticework. The gazebo appears to be less than 60 years old and is noncontributing.

b. Garage; Noncontributing
At the rear of the lot, opening onto the alley, is a front-gabled frame garage with concrete foundation and vinyl clad walls. An overhead door with four vertical sections is on the north façade. There are no openings on the east elevation and on the west is a pair of sliding metal windows. The garage is noncontributing due to the vinyl siding and replacement windows.

67. 1714 Sibley Street; Bungalow; circa 1925; Contributing
Situated on a well-manicured lawn, this 1½-story frame bungalow rests on a scored concrete foundation pierced by 3-light basement windows and has walls clad with aluminum siding. The medium-pitched, side-gabled asphalt roof has wide overhanging eaves and on the front slope is a gabled dormer with aluminum-clad walls and a gang of three small 4/1 double-hung wood windows. The 2-bay façade has a ¾-glazed wood door with three vertical lights, and there is a storm door. Craftsman light fixtures flank the doorway, and to the east is a wide 4/1 double-hung wood window with vinyl louvered shutters. The door opens onto a full-width, undercut gallery with stucco foundation piers that rise to create 4 pedestals, and the piers are in-filled with framed latticework. The pedestals at each end of the gallery support battered box columns that in turn support the frieze, which is a basket-handle frieze on the front and a pointed-arch frieze on each side. The deck and stairway are wood, as is the plain balustrade. Centered on the east elevation is a box bay with shed roof and a trio of 4/1 double-hung wood windows.

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To each side is a pair of 4/1 windows, but the pair to the north are shorter than the others. In the upper half story is a pair of 3/1 double-hung wood windows.

a. Garage No. 1; circa 1925; Contributing
Near the northeast corner of the house is a front-gabled, 2-car frame garage. The front-gable end is finished with cement asbestos shingles, and the walls are finished with lapped horizontal siding. On the south façade is a paneled metal overhead door.

b. Garage No. 2; Contributing
At the rear of the lot, opening onto the alley, is a 1-story, frame, front-gabled garage. The façade is finished with bead board siding but the gable end and side elevations are clad with cement asbestos shingles. A paneled metal overhead door is on the façade but there are no openings on the side elevations. The garage appears to be more than 60 years old.

68. 1817 Sibley Street; Ranch; circa 1953; Contributing
This 1-story ranch house has a stucco foundation and walls and a medium-pitched asphalt hip roof with wide overhanging eaves. An interior brick chimney pierces the roof's rear slope. The center 2 bays of the 4-bay façade are recessed. In the eastern bay is a 1/1 double-hung aluminum window and to the west, in the recessed area, is a plain wood door with 3 stepped lights and a tripartite window composed of a single-light picture window flanked by 1/1 double-hung aluminum windows. The door opens onto a 1-bay concrete stoop and a brick planter box spans the remainder of the recessed area. The planter's bricks are laid in a stacked bond. In the western end of the façade is a pair of 1/1 double-hung aluminum windows and on the east elevation is a single matching window and a pair. The west elevation has three 1/1 double-hung aluminum windows, and the center one is smaller than the other two.

a. Garage; circa 1953; Contributing
At the southeast corner of the lot is a 1-story garage with stucco walls and foundation. The low-pitched, front-gabled roof is clad with asphalt shingles. Opening onto the alley is a paneled metal overhead door. The window on the south elevation has been covered with a board. The garage appears to be contemporary with the house and is contributing.

Watson Street

69. 1500 Watson Street; Craftsman; 1909; Contributing (Photo 13)
The foundation and first floor of this Craftsman style house are finished with coursed rock-faced limestone and the basement level has 3-light wood windows topped by stone jack arches. The second floor and the upper half story were originally finished with shingles but they have been covered with vinyl siding, except for the gable ends, which are still shingled. The medium-pitched, side-gabled asphalt roof has wide overhanging eaves and cornice returns, and an interior end brick chimney is on the east end of the front slope and an exterior end brick chimney is on the west elevation at the rear slope. On the front slope is a gabled dormer with cornice returns, vinyl walls, shingled gable end and 2 double-hung vinyl windows with single-light lower sash and upper sash with diamond-shaped panes (the pattern matches the historic windows). In the west bay of the façade is a glazed door (that appears to be a replacement) flanked by leaded glass sidelights, and to the east is a double-hung vinyl window matching

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those of the dormer. Two matching windows are on the second floor. The door opens onto a ¾-width, 1-story gallery with stone piers and stone half-wall railing that extend to the ground. The gallery has a concrete deck and stairway, a gabled roof with cornice returns, and the gable end is finished with shingles. Each side elevation is highlighted by a gabled (with cornice returns) hanging box bay that flares outward at the bottom, and the walls are finished with vinyl but the gable ends retain their shingles. The one on the east is on the first floor while the one on the west appears to be between the first and second floors. The eastern box bay has a tripartite window, with the central window matching the previously described double-hung sash, and to each side is a sidelight with diamond-patterned muntins. To the south is a window matching those on the façade; on the second floor are three; and in the upper half story are two. On the west elevation is a half-glazed wood door at ground level and the bottom of the hanging box bay provides cover for the doorway. The box bay on this elevation has paired windows, and there are two windows matching the others on the first, second and upper half stories. Despite the vinyl siding and replacement windows, this house retains its overall historic character.

a. Garage; Contributing
At the rear of the lot is a 1-story, frame 2-car garage. The front-gabled asphalt roof has exposed rafter tails in the eaves. The foundation is concrete and the walls are shiplap wood siding. Two paneled-and-glazed wood overhead doors are on the north façade and in each side elevation is a 6-light wood window. The garage is more than 60 years old.

b. Carport; Noncontributing Structure
To the southeast of the garage is a 1-car carport with plain posts supporting a shed roof. The carport appears to be less than 60 years old and is, therefore, noncontributing.

70. 1502 Watson Street; Colonial Revival influence/American Foursquare; circa 1913; Contributing (Photo 13)
This 2½-story, frame American Foursquare has a Colonial Revival-influenced gallery and a high hip asphalt roof with wide overhanging eaves. On the front slope is a hipped dormer with paired single-light wood windows and asphalt-clad walls. The roof is trimmed with a frieze and a brick chimney straddles the ridge, while an interior end chimney is on the eastern slope. The walls are clad with vinyl siding and there are fluted vinyl corner boards, but the beaded water table is wood. The rock-faced concrete block foundation has beaded joints. In the western bay of the 2-bay façade is a 6-panel wood door with single-light sidelights and transom. To the east is a 1/1 double-hung wood window and two more are on the second floor. All have vinyl louvered shutters. The door opens onto a 1-story, ¾-width gallery with rock-faced concrete block foundation piers in-filled with framed wood lattice panels, a wooden stairway and deck, a plain balustrade, box columns with molded bases and capitals, and a hip roof. On the west elevation is a door at ground level, and on the first floor is a small leaded glass window. A stair window between floors is to the north, and on the second floor are three 1/1 double- hung wood windows and a small 2/2 wood window. A recessed 1-story porch is at the northwest corner of the house. On the east elevation are two leaded glass windows and a hanging box bay with paired 1/1 windows and a hip roof. Three 1/1 double-hung wood windows are on the second floor. Despite the vinyl siding, this house retains its overall historic character and is contributing.

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71. 1504 Watson Street; American Foursquare; circa 1907; Contributing (Photo 13)
Crowned by a hip roof with wide overhanging eaves, this 2-story American Foursquare is built of rock-faced concrete blocks; however, the water table, belt courses above and below the windows, and the window sills and lintels are smooth concrete blocks. The front slope of the roof is pierced by a vented gablet. The first floor of the façade has, from left to right, a small single-light window; a half-glazed, 3-panel wood door topped by a single-light transom; and a 1/1 double-hung vinyl window with vinyl louvered shutters. The door opens onto a full-width, 1-story gallery that features a rock-faced concrete block foundation, wooden deck and stairway, wood balustrade with turned balusters, and rock-faced concrete block piers supporting a hip roof. The second floor of the façade has two 1/1 double-hung vinyl windows, also with vinyl louvered shutters. On the first floor of the east elevation is a 1/1 double-hung vinyl window and a 1-story polygonal bay with three windows, and the second floor has a single window and a pair. At the north end of the west elevation is a 2-story polygonal bay with three 1/1 double-hung vinyl windows on each level and on the second floor are two 1/1 double-hung vinyl windows to the south of the polygonal bay. A 1½-story wing extends from the rear elevation, and the gallery that spanned its east elevation has been enclosed.

a. Garage; 1998; Noncontributing
A wide concrete driveway opens off of the alley and leads to a 2-car frame garage that faces east. Built in 1998, the garage has a front-gabled roof and a secondary gable projects from the north half of the façade. Two paneled metal overhead doors are on the façade and there are no openings on the north/alley elevation.

72. 1506 Watson Street; Queen Anne Free Classic; 1909; Contributing (Photo 13)
Built in the Queen Anne Free Classic style, this 1½-story frame house has a rock-faced concrete block foundation with red beaded joints and single-light basement windows. The walls are beaded weatherboard and there is a wood water table. The complex asphalt roof is a combination of cross gable and hip, and a secondary polygonal roof wraps the front gable end and creates a jerkin head. A brick interior chimney is on the front slope, near the peak, and the roof is trimmed with a wide frieze and raking cornices trim the gable ends. In the eastern bay of the façade is a half-glazed, multi-panel wood door with single-light transom, and there is a 12-light wood storm door. The door opens onto a small wraparound gallery that has a wooden stairway and deck, framed lattice panels, a plain wood balustrade and Doric columns supporting a shed roof. The gallery terminates at the south wall of the east gabled wing, where there is a 1/1 vinyl window. To the west of the entry is a hanging box bay with 1/1 double-hung vinyl window and hip roof. The wall below the box bay has two pairs of applied moldings that mimic half-timbering. In the upper half story is a 1/1 double- hung vinyl window. The first floor of the east elevation has, from front to rear, a small single-light window overlooking the gallery, a 1/1 double-hung vinyl window, a polygonal bay with three 1/1 windows, and two single windows, and in the second floor is a pair. In the center bay of the west elevation is another polygonal bay with three windows, in the outer bays are 1/1 vinyl windows, and in the upper half story is a pair.

a. Garage; Contributing
The 1-story, frame 1-car garage has a concrete foundation, board-and-batten walls, and a low-pitched, front-gabled roof clad with asphalt shingles. Paired vertical board doors are on the north façade and on the west elevation are a 6/6 double-hung wood window and a half-glazed, 3-panel wood door. The garage is more than 60 years old and is contributing.

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73. 1508 Watson Street; Queen Anne Free Classic; circa 1905; Contributing (Photo 14)
This 1½-story Queen Anne Free Classic style house is distinguished by its concrete block walls, high truncated hip roof with fish scale asphalt shingles and iron roof cresting, and wraparound gallery that spans both the façade and west elevation. The foundation is rock-faced concrete blocks, the water table is smooth concrete, and the walls are alternating rows of rock-faced and narrower smooth-faced concrete blocks. Two chimneys project through the rooftop and an exterior end stone chimney is on the east side of the 1994 rear addition. Hipped dormers with paired 1/1 double-hung wood windows are on the front and east slopes. A gabled wing projects slightly from the west elevation and its gable end has a 1/1 window and wall clad with scalloped shingles. In the center bay of the façade is a wood door with oval light, a single-light transom and an 8-light wood storm door. To the right is a polygonal bay with three 1/1 double-hung wood windows, each topped by a 5-light transom. In the western bay is a 1/1 double-hung wood window. The door opens onto a wraparound gallery that has rock-faced concrete piers in-filled with latticework, wood stairways and deck, balustrade with turned balusters and Doric columns supporting the shed roof. On the west elevation, from front to rear, is a 1/1 double-hung wood window, paired windows and a single window in the gabled wing, paired windows and a half-glazed wood door topped by a single-light transom. The gallery's stairways are aligned with the front and side entrances. A gabled frame addition extends from the rear.

a. Garage; 2005; Noncontributing
The 1½ -story, frame, side-gabled, 2-car garage was built in 2005. The foundation is concrete and the walls appear to be finished with vinyl siding and the gable ends with fish scale shingles. A shed dormer with a gang of three 6-light windows is on the front slope of the roof. On the façade are two overhead doors, each with 4 vertical panels and two 6-light windows. A wide belt course is above the doors and wraps around the entire building.

74. 1600 Watson Street; Colonial Revival; circa 1927; Contributing (Photo 15)
Built circa 1927, this 2-story Colonial Revival style house has a brick foundation, brick veneered walls in a running bond and a medium-pitched asphalt hipped roof with wide overhanging eaves. An exterior end brick chimney pierces the rear slope of the roof. The 3-bay façade has a central 6-panel wood door that opens onto a semi-circular stone stoop with one semi-circular stone step, and the door has a shallow circular hood supported by brackets that rest on box columns. In the outer bays of the first floor and in the three openings of the second floor are 6/6 double-hung wood windows with 2-panel wood shutters. The windows have brick lug sills. The west elevation has three 6/6 double-hung wood windows on the first floor and only one on the second, and they also have 2-panel wood shutters. On the east elevation is a partial-width, 1-story sun porch with brick foundation, box columns a hip roof, weatherboard siding and bands of 1/1 double-hung wood windows (a pair on both the south and north and a band of 4 on the east). On the second floor of the east elevation are two 6/6 double-hung wood windows with 2-panel wood shutters.

a. Garage; circa 1927; Contributing
Facing east onto Houston Street, the 1-story, 2-car garage has a concrete foundation, brick wainscot with concrete cap, hardboard siding and an asphalt hip roof. On the east façade is a paneled metal overhead door, and a half-glazed wood door and a 6/6 double-hung wood window are on the south elevation. A 6/6 double-hung wood window is on the west elevation. The garage appears to be contemporary with the house and is contributing.

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75. 1606 Watson Street; Colonial Revival; 1906; Contributing (Photo 15)
Built in the Colonial Revival style, this 2½-story house has a foundation and walls of rock-faced concrete blocks with beaded joints, and the water table is smooth cast stone. An interior brick chimney is near the ridge of the high hip asphalt roof, and on the front and side slopes are hipped dormers with 1/1 double-hung wood windows and battered walls finished with fish scale shingles. The front slope of the roof is intersected by the polygonal roof of the 2-story bay at the east end of the façade. In the western bay of the 3-bay façade is a 2/3-glazed-and-paneled wood door flanked by single-light sidelights set above paneled skirts. There may be a transom underneath the storm door system, which has a blind transom. To the right of the door is a small 1/1 double-hung stained glass window and at the east end of the façade is the 2-story polygonal bay with three 1/1 double-hung wood windows on each level. On the second floor of the façade, to the west of the polygonal bay, is a 1/1 wood window. The windows have cast stone lug sills and lintels. At the entrance is a 1-story, 1-bay portico that has a concrete deck and stairway, plain wood balustrade and Ionic columns supporting a hip roof. It is difficult to see the side elevations due to the foliage, but it appears that the east elevation has a window and door on the first floor and 3 windows on the second, and a 1-story gallery spans ¾ of the elevation and wraps around half of the rear elevation. It has a wooden deck, plain wood balustrade and Ionic columns supporting a hip roof. A balcony is on top of the northeast corner of the gallery.

76. 1612 Watson Street; Contributing Site
A public sidewalk spans the front of this vacant 50'x155' lot and an alley extends along the rear. The lot is flat and has several trees and shrubs. Based on the 1917 and 1929 Sanborn Insurance maps, this was historically a vacant lot that apparently was associated with the property at 1606 Watson Street.

77. 1620 Watson Street; Colonial Revival; circa 1933; Contributing
This 2½-story house has a brick foundation, brick walls in a running bond, soldier bricks forming a water table and belt courses above the windows of the first and second floors. The medium-pitched, side-gabled asphalt roof has cornice returns and three gabled dormers with 6/1 double-hung wood windows and side walls of lapped siding are on the front slope of the roof. To each side of the windows are fluted pilasters and above are triangular ornaments. Exterior end chimneys are on the west elevation of the main house and on the east elevation of the 1-story, front-gabled addition that was built on the east side of the house in 1995. Counting the sun porch and addition, the first floor has 5 bays. A leaded glass door (apparently a replacement) is in the center bay and it has a multi- light elliptical fanlight and 4-light sidelights set above paneled skirts. The door opens onto a 1-story, 1-bay portico that has a brick stairway flanked by wing walls, a brick deck, and Doric columns and pilasters supporting a segmental-arched hood trimmed with dentils. To each side of the entrance is a tripartite opening holding a 6/1 double-hung wood window flanked by 4/1 wood windows. In the addition is a large multi-light, Palladian-influenced window and in the sun porch is a band of 3 multi-light casements. The second floor has a central 6/1 double-hung wood window in the center bay and paired windows in the outer bays. The windows in the 2½ -story block have louvered vinyl shutters. The house retains integrity; the addition is subordinate to the historic building and does not affect the ability to perceive its historic character.

a. Garage; circa 1933; Contributing
The 1-story, 2-car brick garage has a front-gabled asphalt roof with cornice returns. The foundation is concrete and the gable ends are finished with weatherboard siding. On the west façade is a

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paneled metal overhead door that opens onto the asphalt driveway that leads to the alley. There are no openings on the north elevation and on the east elevation is a 6/1 double-hung wood window. The garage appears to be contemporary with the house.

78. 1622 Watson Street; Minimal Traditional; circa 1948; Contributing
Situated on a corner lot, this 1½-story, frame, cross-gabled Minimal Traditional style house has a poured concrete foundation and weatherboard walls. The steeply-pitched, side-gabled asphalt roof is intersected by a lower gable on the front slope and a brick exterior end chimney is on the west elevation. A large shed dormer, which spans most of the rear slope, has weatherboard walls and two pairs of 6/6 double-hung vinyl windows. In the center bay of the 3-bay façade is a paneled wood door with two small lights and a 6-light wood storm door. The frontispiece is composed of fluted pilasters supporting an entablature with triglyphs. The door opens onto a 1-bay portico that is recessed in the west half of the front-gabled wing. It has a concrete deck, a plain box column and a wrought iron railing. To the east of the entrance is an 8/8 double-hung vinyl window with louvered vinyl shutters and in the gable end is a semi-circular ventilator. In the western bay of the façade is a 16-light "picture" window. There are four 6/6 double-hung vinyl windows on the first floor of the west elevation and an 8/8 double-hung vinyl window in the upper half story, and all have vinyl louvered shutters. The exterior end brick chimney is between the two southernmost first floor windows and to the south of the upper half story window, and it has a single shoulder. A 2-car garage is underneath the east half of the house, in the basement level, and it is accessed from the alley at the rear.

79. 1700 Watson Street; Ranch; 1973; Noncontributing
Built in 1973, this L-shaped duplex has a concrete foundation, pink brick walls in a running bond and a medium-pitched asphalt hip roof with wide overhanging eaves. An exterior end brick chimney is on the west elevation, piercing the western eaves. The southern façade has 3 bays: a band of 3 tall, 1/1 double-hung aluminum windows, a paneled door and a pair of short 1/1 double-hung aluminum windows. The door opens onto a concrete stoop and the windows and door have brick slip sills. The second unit of the duplex is accessed from Lindenwood Avenue and this elevation has 4 bays: a 1/1 double-hung aluminum window, a pair of tall 1/1 windows, a paneled door and a 1/1 window. The door opens onto a concrete stoop with 4 steps and a metal handrail. The west elevation has a single window opening. This building is noncontributing because it was built after the period of significance.

80. 1712 Watson Street; Arthur E. Lehmann, architect; Virgil A. Owen, contractor/builder; Tudor Revival; 1907; Contributing (Photo 16)
Situated on a large lot, this grand 2½-story, frame Tudor Revival style house has a coursed rock-faced limestone foundation; wooden water table and corner boards; stucco walls decorated with false half-timbering; and a steeply-pitched, side-gabled roof with intersecting high cross gable. The wood shingled roof has clipped gable ends. On the front slope are 2 gabled dormers with 8/8 double-hung wood windows and an interior brick chimney pierces the rear slope. In the eastern bay of the 3-bay façade is a glazed wood door with leaded glass sidelights (lead cames are in a diamond pattern) and a single-light transom. What appear to be original light fixtures are to each side of the door. A 1-story wraparound porch spans the eastern bay of the façade and 3 of the 4 bays of the east elevation. It has a coursed rock-faced limestone foundation, wood deck, limestone piers supporting a combination gable and hip roof and on the west end is a cast stone stairway with stone knee wall. In the gable end of the porch is false half-timbering and knee braces. To the west of the entrance are two 1/1 double-hung

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wood windows. In the center bay of the second floor of the façade is a large gabled hanging box bay supported by 2 pairs of knee braces. The walls of the box bay have false half-timbering and there is a tripartite window (a wide 8/1 double-hung wood window flanked by narrow 4/1 windows), above which is a 4/4 double-hung wood window in the gable end. To each side of the box bay is a 10/1 double-hung wood window with paired storm windows. A wood belt course is immediately below the second floor window sills. On the first floor of the west elevation is a 1/1 double-hung wood window and to the north is a polygonal 1-story bay window with paired casement windows with leaded glass flanked by large multi-paned, double-hung, leaded glass windows (all with diamond-shaped panes). The second floor has a 10/1 double-hung wood window (with paired storm windows) and to the north is a 6/1 wood window. Paired 6/6 double-hung wood windows are in the upper half story, and the wall above the first floor level has decorative half-timbering. The first floor of the east elevation has three 1/1 double-hung wood windows (the southern one is large while the other two are small), and in the third bay from the south is a half-glazed wood door topped by a single-light transom. On the second floor are two 10/1 double-hung wood windows (with paired storm windows) and in the upper half story is a pair of 6/6 wood windows. The wall above the first floor is decorated with false half-timbering. Connected to the house by the wraparound gallery, the 1-story "guest house" appears to have been built about 1951. Like the main house, it has a stone foundation, wood water table, stucco walls with false half-timbering, and a gabled roof finished with wood shingles. On the south façade is a 2-panel, 6-light Craftsman door that opens onto a 1-bay portico. To the east of the entrance is a 4/1 double-hung wood window and to the west is a small 4-light wood window.

a. Garage; circa 1907; Contributing
At the rear of the property is a 1½-story garage that has a concrete foundation and a wood-shingled, side-gambrel roof topped by a vented gabled cupola. The façade is finished with narrow weatherboard siding, but the other walls are stucco with decorative half-timbering. Gabled wall dormers are on both the front and rear of the roof, and they are finished with stucco and false half-timbering. Each dormer has a paneled-and-glazed wood door (8 lights over 2 diagonal-board panels). The first floor of the façade has an original sliding door in the western bay, and it has multiple lights set above vertical boards, and above the lights are panels. In the eastern bay is a replacement paneled-and-glazed overhead door. The only opening on each side elevation is a 21-light wood window in the upper half story. The garage appears to be contemporary with the house.

81. 1714 Watson Street; Frank A. Zerr, attributed builder; Ranch; 1953; Contributing
Built in 1953, this 1-story ranch house has a concrete foundation and variegated brick walls in a running bond, and the water table is formed by a soldier course of bricks. The house has a truncated T-shaped plan, with the western two bays and eastern bay recessed from the other three bays of the façade. The side-gabled asphalt roofs of the recessed bays are lower than the main side-gabled roof. The gable ends of the main roof are clad with vinyl siding and a brick chimney with corbelled cap straddles the ridge. On the west elevation is an exterior end brick chimney with corbelled cap and two shoulders having concrete caps. The openings of the façade, from left to right, are as follows: a Chicago style window composed of a fixed glass "picture" window flanked by 3/1 double-hung wood sash; a paneled wood door; a pair of 3/1 double-hung wood sash; a double-hung window with diamond-shaped metal cames; paired 3/1 sash; and a paneled- and-glazed wood overhead garage door. The openings have cast stone sills and brick jack arches, and the windows in the projecting wing have paneled wood shutters. Spanning the western 2 bays is a gallery with concrete deck and wrought iron posts supporting a shed

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roof. There are no openings in the west elevation and on the east elevation is a 3/1 double-hung wood window in the east wall of the projecting wing.

82. 1818 Watson Street; Queen Anne Free Classic; 1910; Contributing (Photo 17)
Situated on a relatively small lot, this 2½-story, cross-gabled frame Queen Anne Free Classic style house has a coursed rock-faced stone foundation with 2-light basement windows and a wide wooden water table. The walls are finished with narrow weatherboard siding trimmed with corner boards, but the gable ends are finished with stucco. The front gable end is jettied, with brackets, and has false half-timbering and a tripartite window composed of a central 9/1 double-hung wood window flanked by shorter 6/1 windows, and they are aligned along the top and capped by a peaked lintel. The side gable end is pedimented and has a band of 3 small single-light windows with a peaked lintel. A brick chimney straddles the roof ridge and on the west slope is an interior chimney and gabled dormer with paired 6/1 windows. The 3-bay façade has a 12/1 double-hung wood window in the west bay and the two eastern bays are slightly recessed and hold a glazed wood door with single-light transom and a 9/1 wood window. The openings have plain trim with molded caps. The door opens onto a 2-bay, partially recessed portico with concrete deck and steps, Ionic columns resting on stone half-wall railings, and a hip roof trimmed with an entablature. In the second story are two 12/1 double-hung wood sash. The east elevation has a small 1/1 double-hung window and in the projecting gabled wing is a 1-story polygonal bay with 9/1 double-hung wood windows and a roof topped by a plain balustrade. To the right is a partially enclosed recessed porch that has two 1/1 windows and a half-glazed wood door with 3 horizontal lights. The second floor has two 9/1 double-hung wood windows (1 appears to be overlooking a stairway and the other is above the polygonal bay) and a 1/1 double-hung window. The south wall of the projecting gabled wing has a 9/1 double-hung wood window on each floor. On the west elevation are a 12/1 double-hung wood window, a 1-story polygonal bay with three 9/1 double-hung wood windows and a balustraded roof, and a 9/1 window. The second floor has a 12/1 window, paired 9/1 windows over the polygonal bay, a small 1/1 window and a 6/1 sash.

83. 1824 Watson Street; Colonial Revival; 1927; Contributing (Photo 17)
Built in 1927 in the Colonial Revival style, this 2-story, side-gabled, brick-veneered house has a 1-story sun room that projects from the western elevation. The medium-pitched, side-gabled asphalt roof has cornice returns, wide overhanging eaves and copper gutters, and an exterior chimney is on the rear elevation. The 2-story main block of the house is 3-bays wide, but with the sun room the facade is 4-bays wide. In the center bay of the first floor of the 2-story section is a 6-panel wood door with 4-light sidelights over molded skirts, and they are topped by a multi-light fanlight. The frontispiece has pilasters with molded capitals, and the opening is topped by an arch with cast stone spring blocks and a double row of brick headers. The door opens onto a stone stoop with two steps. To each side of the door is a pair of 6/1 double-hung wood windows and in the western bay the sun room has a band of three 8-light wood casement windows. The second floor has a central 6/1 double-hung wood window and in the outer bays are paired 6/1 windows. The windows are framed by paneled wood shutters and have cast stone lug sills and brick jack arches. The first floor of the east elevation has two 6/1 double-hung wood windows and a pair of short 6/1 windows, while the second floor has a single 6/1 window. The windows of this elevation also have paneled wood shutters. On the first floor of the west elevation is a band of 8-light wood casement windows and on the second floor are two French doors that open onto the roof of the sun room.

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a. Garage; circa 1927; Contributing
The 1-story, 2-car, brick, front-gabled garage has a concrete foundation and water table of soldier bricks, and the asphalt roof has cornice returns and is topped by a vented cupola. On the south façade is a paneled metal overhead door and on each side elevation is a 6/1 double-hung wood window with paneled wooden shutters. There are no openings on the rear.

84. 1826 Watson Street; Colonial Revival; circa 1944; Contributing
Situated on a large corner lot, this house has a deep front yard setback. From the front, this frame, side-gabled house appears to be 1½-stories in height, but from the side elevations it is obviously 2½-stories. The steeply-pitched, side-gabled asphalt roof has three gabled dormers on the front slope, and they have vinyl-clad walls, 6/6 double-hung wood windows and paneled vinyl shutters. The painted brick exterior end chimney on the west elevation has a denticulated cap and stepped shoulders. In the center bay of the 3-bay façade is an 8-panel wood door with 4-light sidelights set above paneled skirts, and above is a leaded glass fanlight. In each outer bay is an 8/8 double-hung wood window with paneled vinyl shutters. A 1-story gallery spans the façade and has a concrete deck and paired paneled box columns supporting the shed roof. On the first floor of the west elevation, 8/8 double-hung wood sash flank the chimney, and to the north are two pairs of 6/6 double-hung wood sash. On the second story are three 6/6 windows and in the upper half story is one. The first floor of the east elevation has three 6/6 double-hung wood windows and what appears to be a pair of 8-light wood casements. The second floor has three 6/6 double-hung wood windows and in the upper half story is one. Like those of the facade, the windows on the side elevations have paneled vinyl shutters.

a. Garage; circa 1944; Contributing
At the rear of the lot, opening onto the alley, is a 1-story, frame 2-car garage. It has a steeply-pitched, side-gabled asphalt roof, vinyl-clad walls and a concrete foundation. The overhead door on the north façade is a paneled metal door. The garage retains its 6/6 double-hung wood windows; there is one on each side elevation and 2 on the south elevation. The garage appears to be contemporary with the house and retains sufficient integrity to be contributing.

b. Shed; Noncontributing
To the east of the garage is a front-gabled frame shed with vinyl-clad walls and concrete foundation. On the west façade are 2 pairs of metal 6-panel doors. There are no openings on the north elevation. This building appears to be less than 50 years old and is noncontributing.

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Summary

The Lindenwood Neighborhood Historic District, located in St. Charles, St. Charles County, Missouri, is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places for local significance in the area of Architecture (Criterion C). The 22.0-acre district is composed of three subdivisions that were created at the turn of the twentieth century: Glosier Subdivision #1 (1902), Glosier Subdivision #2 (1905) and Lindenwood Heights (1905). Although the properties in the 100 and 200 blocks of North Kingshighway are located in Glosier's Subdivision #1 and Lindenwood Heights, they were omitted from the district's boundaries because of alterations, demolitions and modern construction. The district is strictly residential and contains 84 properties with a total of 149 buildings (108 contributing and 41 noncontributing), 3 noncontributing structures and 1 contributing site. Of the 83 primary buildings, 69 (83%) are contributing and 14 (17%) are noncontributing. No properties were previously listed in the National Register. Significant dates include 1902 and 1905, the years that the three subdivisions were created. The period of significance extends from 1902, the year the first subdivision in the district was platted, to 1956 when the last contributing building was built. Only one building was constructed after 1956, and it was built in 1973.

The district boasts a significant collection of residences of the various architectural styles and types popular during the first half of the twentieth century. Representative examples of the Folk Victorian, Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, Craftsman, Tudor Revival and Minimal Traditional styles can be found here. In addition to these styles, many residences are vernacular designs that merely reflect the influence of popular styles, with decorative features limited to detailing on the porches or in the gable ends, but 12% are vernacular designs that display little or no architectural detailing and can best be described by their plan shape or roof type. Nevertheless, these vernacular designs are important because they reflect the local building traditions of the community.

The Lindenwood Neighborhood differs from other historic residential neighborhoods in the city in several respects. First, it is 100% residential. Second, the district developed over a relatively short period of time, 1902-1956, and as a result the variety of architectural styles is not as great as in the other historic residential neighborhoods. Third, very few (11%) of its buildings are constructed of brick, as opposed to other residential neighborhoods, where approximately half are brick. Finally, it contains the largest concentration of buildings constructed completely of rusticated concrete block, having three houses and one garage built of that material. Overall, the Lindenwood Neighborhood Historic District retains integrity, keeping its distinct sense of time and place.

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HISTORIC CONTEXT

The Lindenwood Neighborhood Historic District is about one mile to the northwest of the original town of St. Charles, which was founded in 1769 by French Canadian Louis Blanchette and a small group of French and Creole hunters to serve as a base for their fur trade operations.[2] Originally known as *Les Petites Cotes* (The Little Hills), it was the third community founded in present-day Missouri and the first permanent European settlement on the Missouri River. Platted in the 1780s, the village was laid out in a

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

regular grid following Spanish Colonial town designs, with two long streets of blocks paralleling the river. In the early nineteenth century settlement was mainly concentrated on South Main Street (St. Charles Historic District, NR 1970), with the commons and common fields to the northwest. By the time the village was incorporated in 1809, its westernmost boundary was Fifth Street, but very little had been built west of Third Street.[3] Just three years after its incorporation, St. Charles became the St. Charles County seat.

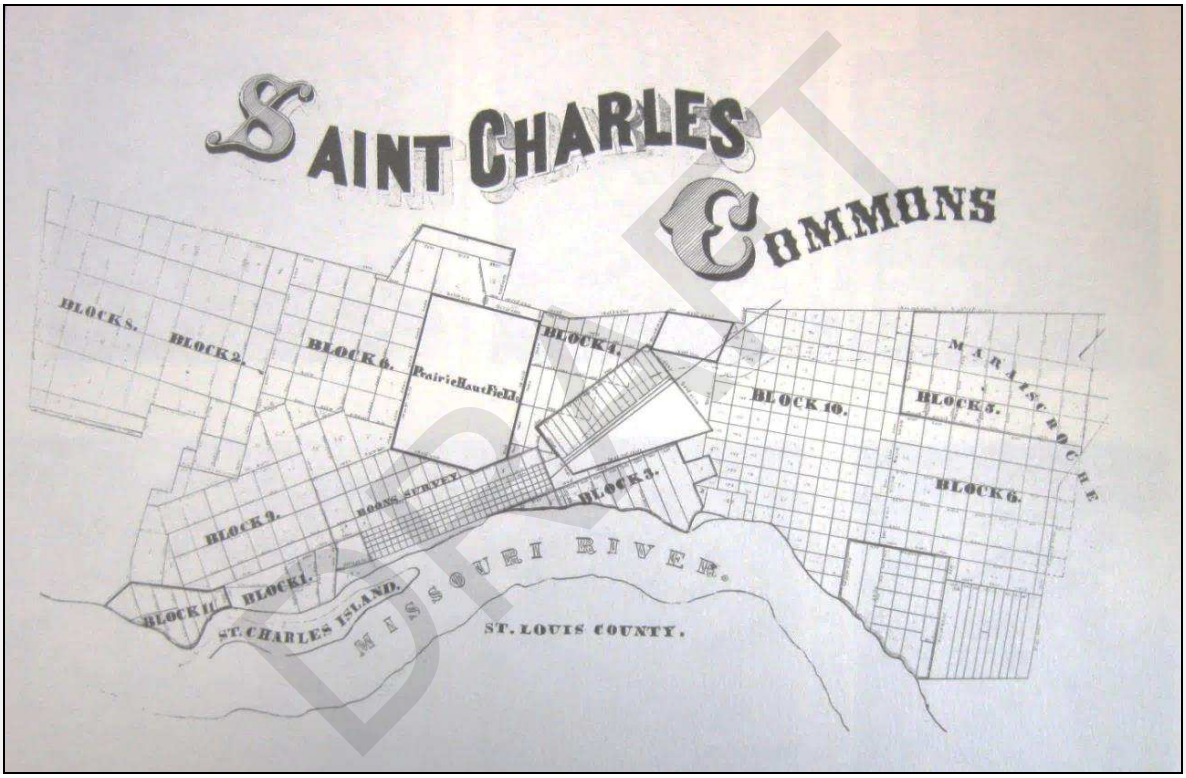

FIGURE NO. 1: SAINT CHARLES COMMONS
From "Historical Program Book," St. Charles, Missouri Bicentennial 1769-1969", page 28.

The district was once part of the *Prairie Haute Common Field*, as shown on the map above. The commons and common fields of St. Charles were composed of several land grants made by the Spanish government between 1797 and 1800 to the town's inhabitants. The common field was divided into long narrow strips that were one arpent (about 192.5 feet) wide and 40 arpents (about 1½ miles) deep.[4] The pattern of the narrow, northwest/southeast strips would influence the later sale and subdivision of the area and is evident in the placement of Elm, Sibley and Watson Streets, which are set at a different angle than the streets to the south of Kingshighway in the older parts of town. Holders of common field lots farmed their parcel, but after the harvest the common fields became a commons on which all of the inhabitants were allowed to graze animals until the following spring. After a person was granted a

[3]Ehlmann, p. 43.
[4]Ehlmann, p. 18.

common field strip, he could sell it or it would become part of his estate upon his death. However, the owner could not exclude others from his land for roughly half of the year or use the property for purposes other than farming.[5]

By the 1820s, the residents of St. Charles preferred private ownership of land over the semi-communal system of commons and common fields. As a result, in 1824 the Missouri Legislature empowered the town to subdivide the commons and rent or lease the lots for an annual rent; however, in 1832, the Missouri General Assembly passed an act authorizing the Trustees of the town to sell the lots in fee simple.[6] With the growing settlement of the area, the French commons and common fields system was replaced by larger homesteads farmed by yeomen farmers who sold their crops in regional and national markets. In 1849 St. Charles was incorporated as a city and a large area west of the original town (but southeast of the district) was annexed. The following year the population was 1,498.[7]

In 1856 the Lindenwood Subdivision, which includes the district and additional areas to the west, was created by the Lindenwood Female College, which is now Lindenwood University. The college was originally founded as the Linden Wood School for Girls in 1830 by Mary Easton Sibley and her husband Major George Champlin Sibley.[8] It was incorporated in 1853 as a Presbyterian women's college as a result of efforts by the Sibleys and Judge Samuel S. Watson, who was a County Court Judge, a prominent local farmer and businessman.[9] The Sibleys donated 120 acres for the school and Watson donated 160 acres and $1,000.[10] Watson was named president of the Board of Trustees of the school and he was a major benefactor over the years.

In 1856 the Sibleys filed a Quit Claim Deed to Lindenwood Female College for $10 for the 120 acres, 20 acres of which was to be maintained for use by the College. They specified that when the College sold any of the remaining 100 acres the deed had to include a strict prohibition against any drinking or gambling house or any disorderly establishment. The Lindenwood Female College dedicated the Lindenwood Subdivision in 1859 and recorded the plat and subdivision in 1865 (see Figure 2 on the following page). Streets within this subdivision were College, Watson, North (now Elm), Sibley (now Houston), Lindenwood, Anderson, Gamble and Orchard.[11] (The naming of two of the subdivision's streets was in honor of Judge Watson and the Sibleys.) The 1869 Bird's Eye View of St. Charles shows that no buildings had been built in the area where the district is located, although there were buildings southwest of Watson Street, where Lindenwood University is situated.

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[5] Ehlmann, p. 18.
[6] Abstract of Title for 1028 Madison Street, p. 1.
[7] St. Charles, Missouri. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/St._Charles,_Missouri. Accessed on 10/26/2015.
[8] Ehlmann, p. 233.
[9] Noelle Soren. National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form: *Watson, Samuel Stewart, House*. Washington, DC: US Department of the Interior/National Park Service September 1982. Section 8.
[10] *History of St. Charles County, MO*, p. 316.
[11] St. Charles County Historical Society Abstract Files, "St. Charles City Block 295, Lindenwood Heights." St. Charles, MO.

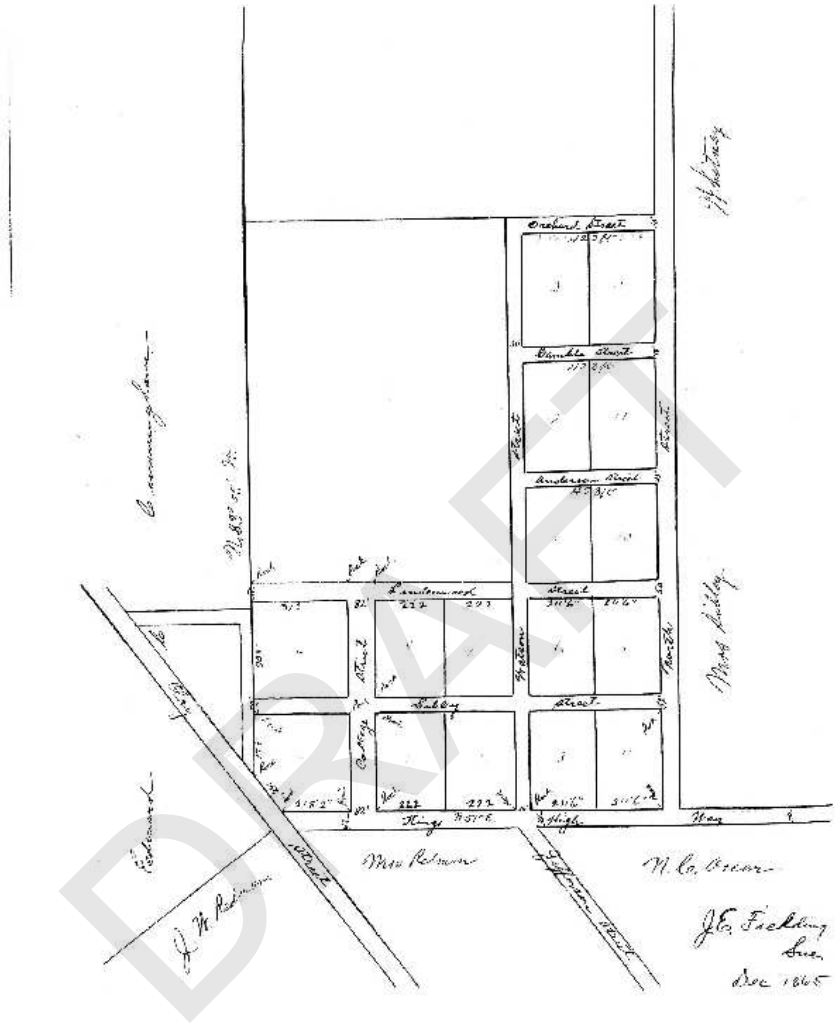


FIGURE NO. 2
Lindenwood Subdivision Plat, December 1865

An area containing part of the Midtown Neighborhood Historic District (NR 2014) and the Commons Neighborhood (to the southeast and east of the Lindenwood Neighborhood Historic District) was annexed into the city in 1869 and in 1870 the town's population reached 5,570.[12] Brink's 1875 plat map (Figure 3) shows that Judge Watson owned five of the seven blocks comprising the Lindenwood Neighborhood Historic District, and Rev. R.P. Farris and the estate of A.N. Overall each owned one. Reverend Robert P. Farris was the minister of the Presbyterian Church and a board member of

[12] https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/St._Charles,_Missouri.

Lindenwood Female College. After his death in 1903, his widow sold the block to Walter Wills, who was one of the developers of Lindenwood Heights, which is one of the three subdivisions in the district. Asa Nathaniel Overall was a lumber merchant, the City Recorder (1854), Assessor (1859) and City Councilman (1860). He was elected Mayor of the City in 1861 at the outbreak of the Civil War but was removed from office for refusing to take an oath of loyalty to the Union.[13]

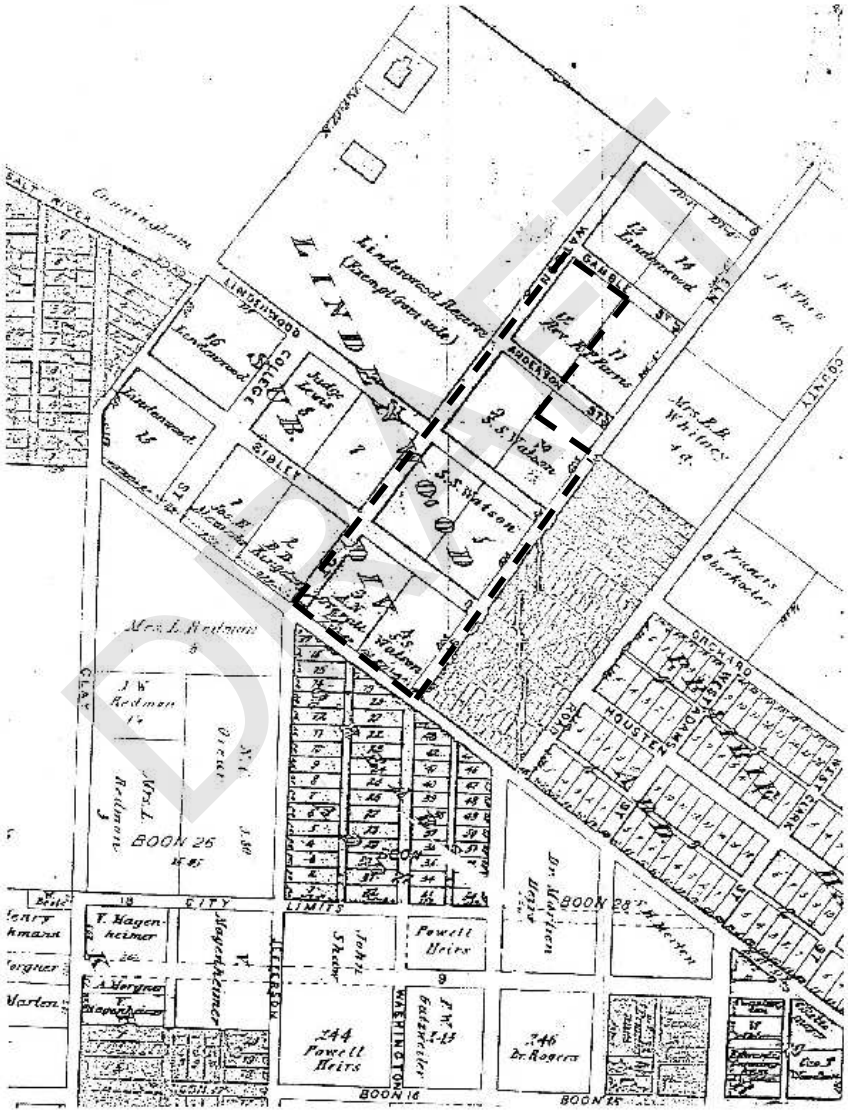
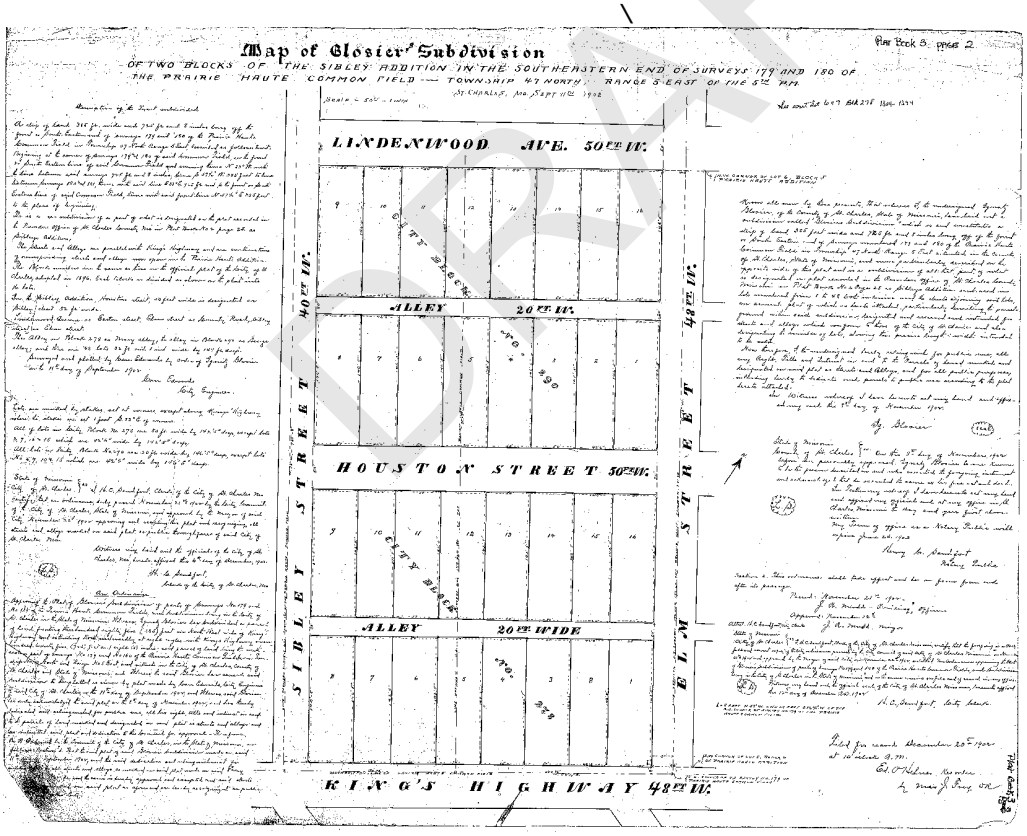


FIGURE NO. 3
Excerpt from W.R. Brink. *Illustrated Atlas Map of Saint Charles County, MO*, 1875.
(The three subdivisions making up the district are shown by the dotted line.)

[13] *History of St. Charles County, Missouri* (1765-1885), Hollrah, Paul R., ed., no publisher, reprinted1997, pp. 340-341.

By 1890 the population of St. Charles had grown to 6,161.[14] A large area north and west of Tenth Street and Kingshighway was annexed into the city in 1894,[15] and the Lindenwood Neighborhood Historic District is within that area. By 1900 the population of St. Charles had grown to 7,892.[16] The area comprising the district was subdivided between 1902 and 1905. Ignatz Glosier created Glosier Subdivision in 1902 by subdividing City Block Nos. 278 and 290 (bounded by Kingshighway, Sibley Street, Lindenwood Avenue and Elm Street) into 32 lots (Figure No. 4). In 1905 he subdivided City Square No. 296, immediately to the northwest, into 10 lots, which became Glosier's Subdivision #2 (bounded by Elm Street, Lindenwood Avenue, Sibley Street, and Glosier Alley, see Figure No. 5). That same year, Francis C. and Charlotte Becker and Walter and Elnora Wills created the Lindenwood Heights Subdivision by subdividing City Block Nos. 277, 291, 294 and 295 (the area bounded by Sibley, Kingshighway, Watson and Gamble Streets) into 64 lots (Figure No. 6). As stated earlier, the properties facing Kingshighway were omitted from the district's boundaries due to loss of integrity.

FIGURE NO. 4
Glosier's Subdivision No. 1



[14] https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/St._Charles,_Missouri.

[15] "Annexation Map of St. Charles, Missouri." Department of Community Development, City of St. Charles, St. Charles, MO.

[16] https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/St._Charles,_Missouri.

FIGURE NO. 5
Glosier's Subdivision No. 2

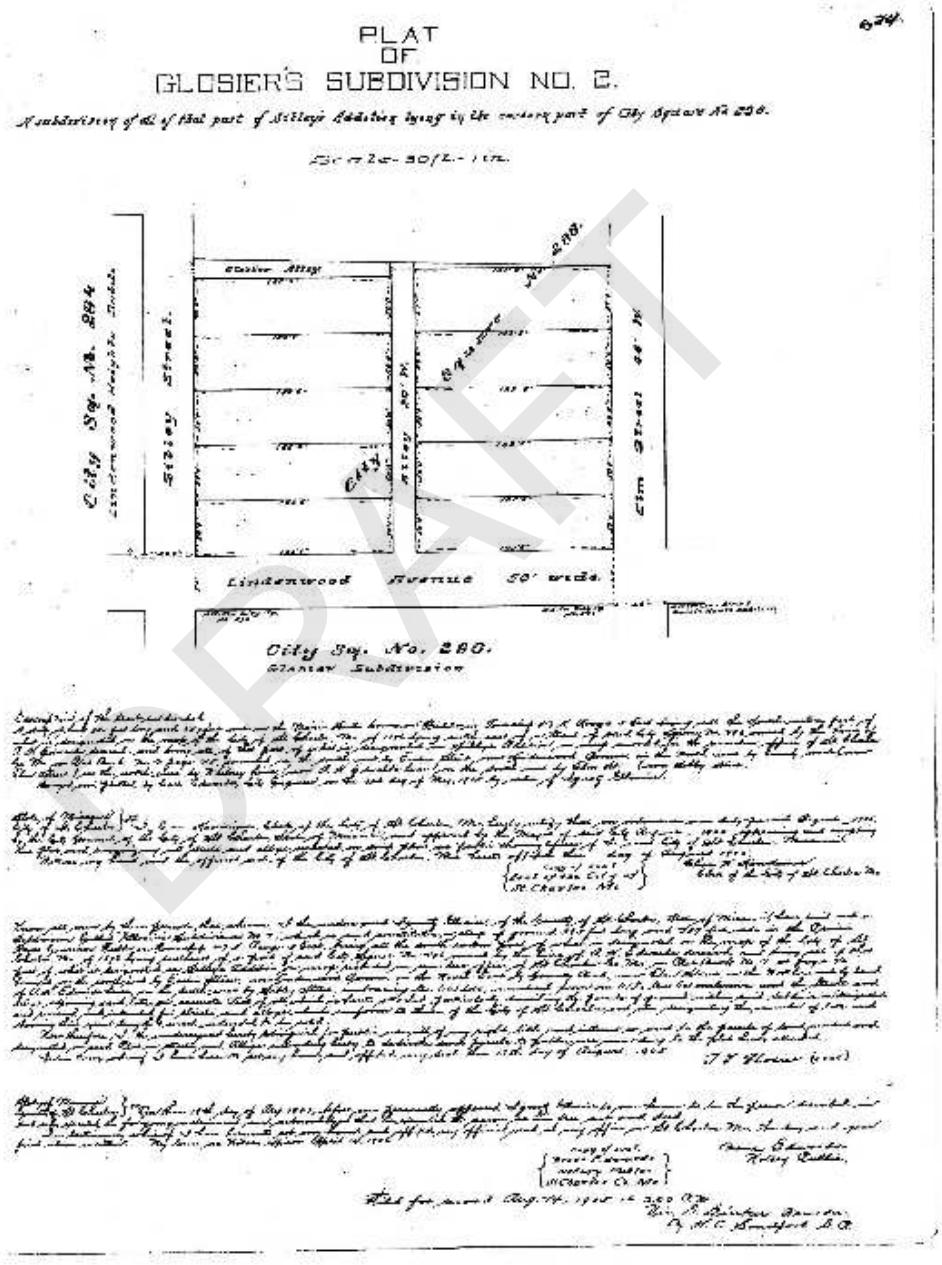


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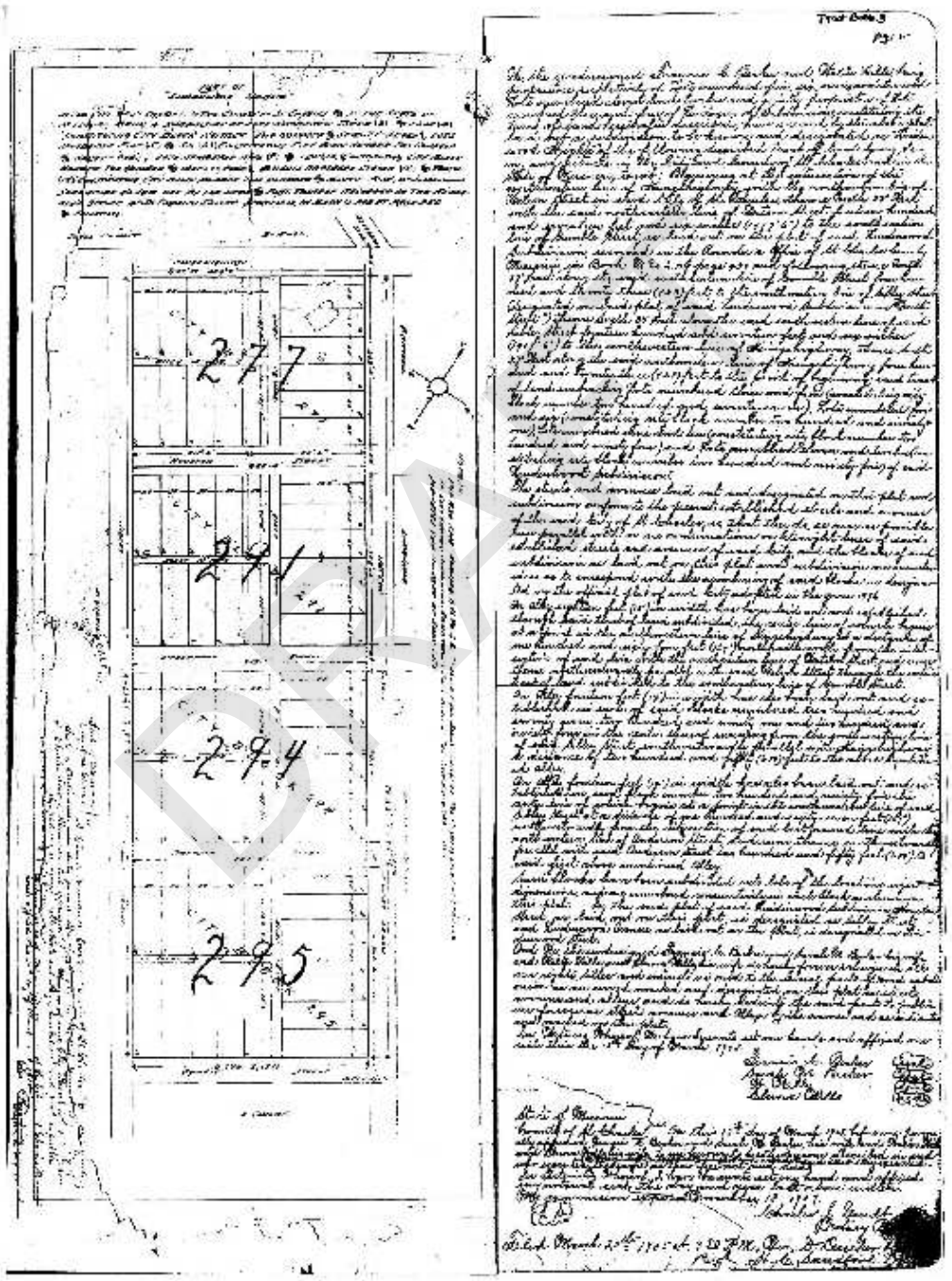
FIGURE NO. 6
Lindenwood Heights Subdivision



No deed restrictions were found for the Glosier Subdivisions, but an abstract for a property in the Lindenwood Heights Subdivision indicates that some homes were required to cost at least $2,500 while others could not be less than $1,200. A minimum setback of 28-feet from the curb line was also required and two shade trees (elm, maple, sycamore or North Carolina poplar) were to be planted between the sidewalk and street. Outbuildings had to be at least 108 feet from the curb line. No property was to be sold to an African American and no business, factory, liquor house or gambling house was allowed.[17]

Construction of homes began in earnest soon after the creation of the three subdivisions, with 34 (41%) of the 83 extant primary buildings built prior to 1910 (see Figure 7 below). Ignatz Glosier apparently did not live in either of the subdivisions he created, but the developers of Lindenwood Heights built themselves fine homes on Watson Street. Francis and Charlotte Becker hired architect Arthur E. Lehmann to design their grand 2½-story Tudor Revival style house that was built at 1712 Watson Street (Photo No. 16) in 1907. The contract to build the house was for $2,756.95 and the contractor/builder was Virgil A. Owen.[18] Walter and Elnora Wills built the 2½-story Queen Anne house one block to the northwest at 1818 Watson Street (Photo No. 17) in 1910.

The city's population had risen to 9,437 in 1910, but by 1920 it had dropped to 8,503, most likely due to World War I and closed immigration.[19] Nevertheless, between 1910 and 1919, the neighborhood experienced a substantial amount of new construction, with 18 (21.7%) houses built. In fact, the decade of the 1910s was the second greatest period of growth in the district. The Queen Anne Free Classic and Folk Victorian styles were popular in the neighborhood during the first two decades of the twentieth century, but the Colonial Revival style was popular much longer, with this style house being built from about 1906 to 1945. Built in 1909, the house at 1500 Watson Street (Photo No. 13) is the only Craftsman style house in the district, but there are many examples of vernacular bungalows. The American Foursquare is another vernacular form that became popular in the early twentieth century.

FIGURE NO. 7
CONSTRUCTION DATES OF PRIMARY BUILDINGS BY DECADE

Decade	Number of Primary Buildings Constructed	Percentage
1900s	34	41.0%
1910s	18	21.7%
1920s	16	19.3%
1930s	4	4.8%
1940s	4	4.8%
1950s	6	7.2%
After 1960	1	1.2%

[17] St. Charles County Historical Society Abstract Files, "St. Charles City Block 295, Lindenwood Heights." St. Charles, MO.
[18] Address File for 1712 Watson Street, St. Charles County Historical Society, St. Charles, MO.
[19] https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/St._Charles,_Missouri.

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Although immigration restrictions slowed population increases during the 1920s, by 1930 the city rebounded, recording a total of 10,491 citizens. In the period from 1920 to 1929, 16 (19.3%) houses were built in the district. In fact, by 1930, 82% of the homes in the district had already been built. In the 1930s only 4 (4.8%) were constructed, undoubtedly due to the Great Depression. In 1940 the city's population reached 10,803, and during the 1940s only 4 (4.8%) primary buildings were constructed in the district, likely due to World War II. By 1939 the Minimal Traditional style had become popular, and examples were built in the district from that time through 1953. The city's population rose to 14,314 in 1950 and bounded to 21,189 by 1960.[20] During the 1950s, 6 (7.2%) of the extant buildings were constructed. However, no buildings were constructed in the 1960s and only one was built after 1970, undoubtedly because there were no more vacant lots available.

Local industries played a key role in the growth of the town. The St. Charles Manufacturing Company was established in 1873,[21] and in 1881 it reorganized, expanded its facilities and workforce, and changed its name to the St. Charles Car Company.[22] The Car Company became the city's greatest asset and gained a national and international market for its railroad cars in the 1890s, when employment reached as high as 1,800 men. In 1899, the company became part of a national merger of 13 leading manufacturers of freight and passenger cars that formed the American Car and Foundry Company (ACF).[23] From 1900 to 1959 ACF continued to be the largest industry in town and a major employer of residents of the Lindenwood Neighborhood Historic District. In fact, about half of the residences in the district housed at least one employee of ACF at one time or another. During the 1910s, the company employed from 1,500 to 2,000 men,[24] and during World War II, the employees peaked at an all-time high of 3,000. After the war ended, the plant resumed commercial activity, but due to the decline of rail passenger traffic the St. Charles plant phased out car production in 1959.[25]

Francis Becker and Walter Wills, the creators of Lindenwood Heights, were both employed by ACF. Becker worked there for 40 years, 25 years of which he served as the superintendent of the Coach Shop. Wills was a supply agent. Built in 1907, Becker's 2½-story, stucco Tudor Revival style house at 1712 Watson Street (Photo No. 16) has stucco walls decorated with false half-timbering and a steeply-pitched, side-gabled, wood-shingled roof with clipped gable ends and an intersecting high cross gable. As mentioned above, the house was designed by architect Arthur E. Lehmann and the contractor/builder was Virgil A. Owen. The property retains its 1½-story, gambrel-roofed garage with stucco walls with half-timbering. Wills' house at 1818 Watson Street (Photo No. 17) was built in 1910 in a combination of the half-timbered and Free Classic modes of the Queen Anne style. The gable ends of the 2½-story, cross-gabled, frame house are finished with stucco and the front gable end, which is jettied with supporting brackets, has false half-timbering. Colonial Revival features include the portico and a Palladian-influenced window.

[20] https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/St._Charles,_Missouri.
[21] Flynn, Cleta. "The Car Shop: The Evolution of St. Charles Riverfront from Early Settlers to the Railroads to ACF. Part Two: The Search for a Business." *Saint Charles County Heritage*, Vol. 31, No. 2, pp. 48-50.
[22] Ehlmann, p. 351.
[23] Mary M. Stiritz. National Register of Historic Places Registration Form: *Frenchtown Historic District.* Washington, DC: US Department of the Interior/National Park Service, August 10, 1990, Section 8, pp. 1-2.
[24] Ehlmann, p. 56.
[25] Stiritz, *Frenchtown Historic District*, Section 8, p. 19.

A few of the other residents of the district who were employed by ACF include Henry Buschmeyer, an estimator (Dutch Colonial Revival, 1701 Elm Street, Photo No. 3); Frank Charles, a supervisor (Minimal Traditional, 122 Gamble Street, Photo No. 4); Lloyd Boone, a test engineer (Colonial Revival influence, 122 Houston Street, Photo 5); Charles Belding, foreman (Colonial Revival, 1717 Elm, Photo No. 3); and Robert Scott, foreman, (Queen Anne Free Classic, 1508 Watson, Photo No. 14). The majority of the district's residents who worked at ACF labored in the factory, such as Joseph Amsinger, pipefitter (Folk Victorian, 1710 Sibley); James Cox, carpenter (Gable Front with Colonial Revival influence, 1715 Elm, Photo No. 3); Clete Richardson, electrician (Cross-Gabled, 1708 Sibley, Photo No. 12); Hugo Hollenberg, blacksmith (Gable-Front-and-Wing, 226 Houston, Photo No. 8); and J. Edward White, tinner (Gable-Front-and-Wing, 127 Lindenwood, Photo No. 10). Their homes were generally less grand than those built by the executives and foremen of ACF; however, they are an important part of the architectural development of the neighborhood and represent the types of buildings being constructed by the city's blue-collar residents.

After ACF, the two other largest employers of residents of the neighborhood were the International Shoe Company and McDonnell Aircraft. The Roberts, Johnson & Rand Shoe Company (later International Shoe Company) began production in St. Charles in January 1906 and employed about 400 men and women.[26] In 1911 Roberts, Johnson & Rand consolidated with the Peters Shoe Company of St. Louis to form the International Shoe Company (ISC). During the Great Depression there was little private investment in St. Charles, but ISC constructed a heel plant after local businessmen collected enough money to buy 8.8 acres next to Blanchette Park and donated it as the site for the new plant.[27] By 1940 the company employed 1,000 at the main plant and 160 at the heel plant, but the plant closed in September 1953.[28] Thirteen houses in the district were home to employees of ISC, and over the years several houses were inhabited by multiple employees of ISC. For example, the Queen Anne Free Classic house at 1506 Watson Street (Photo No. 13) was built in 1909 for John E. Hallowell, who was the superintendent of Roberts, Johnson and Rand Co. (later ISC), but from 1916-1917 the occupant was George Jacobs, a foreman there. The Colonial Revival house at 1717 Elm Street (Photo No. 3) was home to Henry Dierker, a shoeworker, from 1939-1941, and from 1942-1944 the occupant was Otis Zaleuke, president of the United Shoe Workers Union #187. Ione Portilla, a cutter, lived at the cross-gabled house at 1708 Sibley (Photo No. 12) from circa 1913-1917, and Charles Hallemeier, a machine operator, lived at the Colonial Revival style house at 128 Houston (Photo No. 5) from 1950-1954.

McDonnell Aircraft was founded in 1939 in St. Louis County. It grew significantly during World War II, when it employed over 5,000 people, many from St. Charles County. By the end of the war the company had become the country's largest supplier of airplane parts. McDonnell Aircraft was a major contributor to the local economy and by 1955, 1,371 of its employees were living in St. Charles County and commuting to work.[29] After World War II there was a housing shortage and between 1945 and 1959 many homeowners created apartments in their homes. Nineteen houses in the district were home to McDonnell Aircraft employees at one time or another and many of them lived in apartments that were created in the houses. Martin and Adele Hackmann purchased the circa 1909 gable-front-and-wing form house at 127 Lindenwood Avenue (Photo 10) in 1945. At that time Mr. Hackmann was a compressor

[26] Ehlmann, p. 362.
[27] Ibid,, p. 437.
[28] Ibid., p. 485.
[29] Ibid., p. 489.

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operator at WSOW, but in the 1950s he was employed as a fireman at McDonnell Aircraft. Fred and Inez Keiser, the owners of the Queen Anne Free Classic house at 1717 Elm Street (Photo 3), created an apartment in the house by 1955 and it was first occupied by James and Barbara Holmes. Mr. Holmes was a machinist at McDonnell Aircraft. From 1957-1960 the apartment was occupied by Harry B. Vandelft and his wife Hazel, and he was an industrial engineer at McDonnell Aircraft.

Another important local industry that employed a few residents of the district was the Fischbach Brewery. John Fischbach worked at his father's brewery from its inception, and upon his father's death in 1950 he became president. John and his wife Ellen built the Minimal Traditional style house at 1622 Watson Street in 1948. Upon John's death in 1957 Ellen became president and served in that capacity until at least 1967. Their daughter Mary and her husband Arthur Wilmes lived at the 2-story brick Colonial Revival style house at 1600 Watson Street (Photo No. 15) from 1950-1957 but moved in with Ellen upon John's death. Arthur was employed as a foreman at the brewery and later became plant manager. Henry Westoff, who lived in the 1½-story, frame Queen Anne Free Classic style house at 1506 Watson Street (Photo No. 13), was a bottler at the brewery from 1934 to 1949 and Richard Patton, a fireman at the brewery, built the gable-front-and-wing form house at 226 Houston Street (Photo No. 8) circa 1909.

The Lindenwood Neighborhood Historic District was inhabited by middle- and upper-middle class residents who were employed in a wide variety of professions, including doctors, dentists, lawyers, engineers, bankers, business owners, educators, salesmen, laborers, men involved in the building trades, factory workers and farmers. A few of the doctors living here were Dr. Roy Belding, a physician, surgeon, City Coroner and City Health Physician (1711 Elm Street, 1924-1970, Photo 3); Dr. Landon McIntire (1500 Watson, 1950-1954, Photo 13); Dr. Andrew Steele (122 Houston, 1927-1930, Photo 5); and Dr. Robert Budke (130 Gamble, 1939, Photo 4). One of the dentists was Dr. August Westerfeld, who owned the rusticated concrete block duplex at 1606 Watson (Photo 15) from 1916-1964. He was also the president of the Mutual Fire Insurance Co.

A few of the neighborhood's residents were attorneys and some were judges. For example, Claude Tuttle practiced law for 35 years in St. Charles and served as city attorney from 1929-1939. He built the Colonial Revival house at 138 Houston Street (Photo 5) in 1926 and lived there until his death in 1963. Webster Karrenbrock, who purchased the house at 230 Lindenwood (Photo 11) in 1950, was a Judge for the County Probate and Magistrate Court and served on the Board of Education for many years. The Colonial Revival style house at 125 Anderson (Photo 1) was owned by Fred and Louise Mindrup from 1942 through 1959, and he was a Justice of the Peace and City Police Judge.

Bank officials, as well as cashiers, called the neighborhood home. For example, Julius Willbrand was a cashier at the Central Bank in 1909 when he built the Craftsman style house at 1500 Watson Street (Photo 13), but he eventually became the Vice President and Treasurer. Henry Westhoff, the Vice President of Central Trust Co., and his wife Minnie bought the house at 1506 Watson Street (Photo 13) in 1925. The house at 120 Anderson Street (Photo 2) was owned by William H. Bruns Jr. and his wife Alice from 1938-1970. He was the County Collector from 1934-1945 and in 1945 he became the Vice President of the Union Savings Bank, but by 1950 he was President.

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A number of residents owned their own business. For example, John Steinbrinker was the owner and president of Steinbrinker Furniture and Undertaker Co. He was also the mayor of St. Charles from 1918-1921. He purchased the grand rock-faced concrete block Queen Anne Free Classic style house at 1508 Watson (Photo 14) in 1915 and lived there until his death around 1955. In 1931 Herman and Gretchen Braufman purchased the Craftsman style house at 1500 Watson (Photo 13). They owned Braufman's Ladies Coats, Dresses and Millinery Shop. Grover Parker, who owned Parker Brothers Machine and Electric Co., built the bungalow at 123 Lindenwood Avenue (Photo 10) circa 1923. The Colonial Revival-influenced American Foursquare at 1502 Watson Street (Photo 13) was built by George and Florence Null circa 1913. At that time Mr. Null worked for the Lewis F. Martin Grain Mill, but in 1924 he purchased the business, which became the Null Mill. He organized the St. Charles Chamber of Commerce and was a member of the first Library Board at the founding of the Linneman Library in 1914. He was on the St. Charles School Board from 1920-1953, and a public school at 435 Yale in St. Charles was named Null School in his honor in 1964.

Quite a few educators lived in the neighborhood. For example, the bungalow at 121 Houston Street (Photo 6) was built circa 1924 for Edward and Willie M. Harris. He was a clerk at George H. Nienhuser Produce Co. and she was a teacher at the Black Jack School. Willie taught and was the principal until the early 1960s, when the school was renamed Harris School in honor of her retirement. Willie's sister, Junia Woodson, also taught at the school and lived at 218 Houston Street. John Crocker (123 Houston, 1909-circa 1913, Photo 6) was the principal at the St. Charles High School; and Elvera Renick (1817 Sibley, c. 1953-1970) taught at Blackhurst Elementary School. With the proximity of Lindenwood University, it is not surprising that some of the residents of the neighborhood were employed by the university in various capacities. For example, Homer and Helen Clevenger purchased the house at 134 Anderson Street in 1950. He was a teacher at Lindenwood College, but by 1967 he was the Dean of the College. The house at 1504 Watson (Photo 13) was home to Reverend Robert Calder, who was a professor at Lindenwood College, from 1925-1930 and from 1931-1967 it was home to Dorothy Ely. She became an associate professor of English at the college in 1951, but prior to that she taught at St. Charles High School for nearly 25 years and was the head of the English Department.

Many neighborhood men were involved in the building trades. Louis Roth (224 Lindenwood, 1910, Photo 11) was a plasterer; Justin Fisher (122 Lindenwood, 1923-1927, Photo 9) was a bricklayer; and Mel Boettler (1714 Sibley, 1927-1952) was a painter, paper hanger and interior decorator. Quite a few carpenters resided in the neighborhood, and several of these were Edward Laumeier (201 Houston, 1921-1954, Photo 7); Theodore Westermeier (129 Lindenwood, 1914-1951); Ray Richardson (130 Lindenwood, 1926-1955, Photo 9); and William Pilgrim (144 Lindenwood, 1918-1952, Photo 9). The Gable Front house at 210 Lindenwood was home to Herman and Hilda Barklage. Mr. Barklage was employed as a carpenter at ACF, but from 1922-1925 he was the Street Commissioner and from 1925 until his death in 1950 he was a building contractor.

Surprisingly, at least half a dozen farmers lived in the neighborhood rather than on the properties they farmed. For example, some of the farmers included Herman Kettler (122 Houston, 1931-1955, Photo 5); Theodore Schroeder (128 Houston, 1921-1949, Photo 5); and Henry Boenker (134 Anderson, 1929-1939).

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ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

The Lindenwood Neighborhood Historic District is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places for local significance in the area of Architecture (Criterion C). It contains a collection of residential buildings of the architectural styles and types popular nationally and locally during the first half of the twentieth century. The period of significance extends from 1902, when the first of the three subdivisions in the district was established, to 1956, which is the year the last contributing building was constructed. Only one primary building was built after 1956. Examples of the Folk Victorian, Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, Tudor Revival, Mediterranean Revival, Craftsman and Minimal Traditional styles can be found here. However, many of the residences are vernacular designs that merely reflect the influence of these styles, generally in the detailing on the porches or along the cornice lines, but some display little or no architectural detailing and are best described by their plan shape or roof type. Vernacular folk forms found in the district include the Gable Front, Gable-Front-and-Wing, Pyramidal, Ranch and Bungaloid. The high style, as well as the vernacular, designs are important because they reflect the local building traditions of the community.

The character of the Lindenwood Neighborhood Historic District differs from other historic areas in the city in several respects. The district is strictly residential and developed much later than the National Register-listed districts and other older areas of town. It also developed in a relatively short time span. All but one of the primary buildings was built between 1902 and 1956, with 82% constructed prior to 1930, so it does not have as large a variety of architectural styles and types as other historic residential neighborhoods. In addition, a large number (approximately 50%) of the buildings in the other historic residential neighborhoods are constructed of brick, but in this district only 9 (11%) of the 83 primary buildings are brick. Although brick making had begun in St. Charles in the early 1800s, it was not until the arrival of German immigrants to the city in the 1830s that the material came to dominate construction. The Lindenwood Neighborhood Historic District is an early- to mid-twentieth century neighborhood, so it appears that the relatively few buildings constructed of brick represents a changing trend in building in St. Charles during this period. Most of the houses are clad with weatherboard or vinyl siding, several have stucco walls and three houses (and one garage) are built of rusticated concrete block, a building material that became popular in the early 1900s, especially for foundations. Only 11 concrete block residences are known to have been built in St. Charles, and of these, two have been demolished and two have lost integrity. The three in the Lindenwood neighborhood retain integrity and comprise the largest concentration of concrete houses in the city.

The St. Charles, Frenchtown and Midtown Neighborhood Historic Districts are already listed in the National Register and several other neighborhoods appear to be eligible. While the Lindenwood Neighborhood is strictly residential, the St. Charles Historic District is the city's historic commercial core. Many of the buildings were constructed for mixed use, combining commercial storefronts with residential upper stories. The buildings date from the late eighteenth century to the mid-twentieth century and the majority abuts the public sidewalk, unlike the houses in the Lindenwood Neighborhood, which generally have small to medium front yard setbacks. Most of the buildings are also brick, as opposed to the 11% that are brick in the Lindenwood Neighborhood. Many of the Main Street merchants lived above their stores until they were able to save sufficient funds to build freestanding homes elsewhere in the city. Although the St. Charles Historic District includes a wide variety of architectural

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styles, their commercial character and brick construction differentiates them from the buildings in the Lindenwood Neighborhood Historic District.

The Frenchtown Historic District contains a large collection of residential buildings, as well as a commercial strip along Second Street and the industrial buildings of the American Car and Foundry Co. Its period of significance extends from circa 1830 to 1940. The buildings are vernacular designs that were influenced by American national styles; however, the district is distinguished from other neighborhoods by a group of mid-nineteenth century houses that reflect the French Colonial influence. This influence is found in the gallery/raised basement/loft design traditions associated with the French in the New World. According to Mary Stiritz, the Germans who began purchasing land in Frenchtown in the late 1840s and 1850s adopted the prevailing house type there:

> Perhaps because of Frenchtown's relative isolation from the major early thrust of American influence in the south part of town, together with the sustained clustering of French families in the north end, among other things, vernacular French Colonial house design flourished in Frenchtown as it did nowhere else in the city so late in time. More surprising is the fact that the majority of these houses were built for German immigrants who by 1850 already were outnumbering the French in Frenchtown.[30]

The residents of Frenchtown were primarily blue collar and their homes "display an unusual homogeneity, achieved by a preponderance of small one-and-a-half story buildings of local brick or frame construction which exhibit similar scale, proportions and elements of design."[31]

The Midtown Neighborhood Historic District's period of significance ranges from 1838 to 1959. Although primarily residential, the district does contain the St. Charles County Courthouse, churches and schools, as well as a few office and commercial buildings. No other residential neighborhood in the city contains such a large variety of architectural styles and types. Examples of the Federal, Greek Revival, Gothic Revival, Italianate, Folk Victorian, Queen Anne, Romanesque Revival, Richardsonian Romanesque, Second Empire, Colonial Revival, Neoclassical Revival, Italian Renaissance Revival, Tudor Revival, Craftsman, Minimal Traditional and Mid-Century Modern styles can be found here, along with vernacular designs. Approximately half of the buildings are constructed of brick. The district was home to the middle and upper-middle classes, and the white collar residents were responsible for the construction of some of the most elaborate high style residences in St. Charles. By the late nineteenth century Midtown had become the most fashionable neighborhood in the city.

The Commons Neighborhood, which is not yet listed on the National Register but has been surveyed and will be nominated in the near future, contains a large collection of cottages similar to those in Midtown, but it does not have as many high style residences. However, unlike the other historic neighborhoods in town, it contains a small but significant collection of Second Empire style houses. The Commons Neighborhood developed between about 1850 and 1960, and 51% of its houses are brick.

In another neighborhood south of First Capitol Drive, known locally as Old Town St. Charles, the buildings date from the mid-nineteenth century to the present and are similar to those in Midtown, but

[30] Stiritz, Mary M. *Frenchtown Historic District*, page 4 of Section 8.
[31] Stiritz, *Frenchtown Historic District*, cover page for Section 8.

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there are more alterations and modern intrusions. In addition, this area does not have as many high style residences as Midtown. The 1869 Bird's Eye View of the city shows that the area north of the Lindenwood district and west of Kingshighway contained a few buildings at that time. That area is part of the Prairie Haute Addition, which is shown on Brink's 1875 plat map. However, it appears that the earliest existing buildings date to circa 1880. Many of the houses are small and this appears to be a lower-middle to middle-class neighborhood.

Of the Lindenwood Neighborhood Historic District's 83 primary buildings, 55 (66%) were built with stylistic influences. Of these 55, the most popular style in the district is the Colonial Revival, with 26 examples, one of which is Dutch Colonial Revival. The other most popular styles in the neighborhood are the Queen Anne, with 13 examples, followed by the Minimal Traditional with 7 and the Folk Victorian with 5 (see Figure 8 below)

FIGURE NO. 8

NUMBER OF RESOURCES BY ARCHITECTURAL STYLE

Style	Number of Buildings	Percentage
Folk Victorian	5	9.1%
Queen Anne		
Spindlework Mode	1	1.8%
Free Classic Mode	11	20.0%
Half-Timbered Mode	1	1.8%
Colonial Revival	25	45.5%
Dutch Colonial Revival	1	1.8%
Tudor Revival	2	3.6%
Mediterranean Revival	1	1.8%
Craftsman	1	1.8%
Minimal Traditional	7	12.7%
TOTAL	55	99.9%

At the turn of the twentieth century, when the three subdivisions composing the Lindenwood Neighborhood Historic District were created, St. Charles was a prosperous and established industrial community. The houses that were built here range from modest cottages to larger buildings reflecting the stylistic influences of the era. The earliest houses in the neighborhood were constructed in the Queen Anne, Folk Victorian, and Colonial Revival styles, as well as the Gable Front, Gable-Front-and-Wing, Cross Gabled and Pyramidal vernacular forms.

Thirteen (13) examples of the Queen Anne style are located in the district. The McAlesters' *A Field Guide to American Houses* subdivides the style into two sets of overlapping subtypes based on variations in shape and decorative detailing. Three decorative detailing subtypes were identified in the district: Spindlework, Half-Timbered and Free Classic. These houses were built between circa 1905 and 1917 and range from 1½ to 2½ stories. All are frame, except one, which is rusticated concrete block. This

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style house typically employs an irregular floor plan and occasionally a tower. The 2-story house at 1711 Elm Street (see Photo 3) and the 1½-story house at 1717 Elm Street were originally built with towers, but the tower at 1717 Elm Street has been removed.

Nationwide, about 50% of Queen Anne houses have spindlework ornamentation, which most often is applied to the porch and gable end; however, in the Lindenwood Neighborhood, there is only one example (8%). Built circa 1909, the cottage at 239 Houston Street is a 1½-story frame building that has beaded weatherboard walls and a cross-gabled roof. Spindlework detailing includes fish scale shingles in the gable end, brackets in the cutaway gabled bay, and turned porch posts with corner brackets and a plain picketed frieze. This was the home of Irving A. and Lillian Richardson. Mr. Richardson was a carpenter and contractor, so he likely built this house. By 1916 he had died, but his widow continued to live here through 1922, along with her son and daughter-in-law, Guy and Amelia Richardson. Guy was also a carpenter and contractor. The Richardson family owned the house through 1967.

The Half-Timbered subtype of the Queen Anne style is not common, with only 5% of Queen Anne houses nationwide categorized as such. Typical features include decorative half-timbering in the gable ends or upper-story walls, heavy turned porch posts, and groupings of three or more windows. The house at 1818 Watson Street (Photo 17) is a combination of the Half-Timbered and Free Classic modes of the Queen Anne style. The 2½-story, frame house was built in 1910 and has gable ends finished with stucco and false timbering, and the front gable end is jettied and has supporting brackets. The house's Free Classic features include the Ionic columns on the portico, Palladian-influenced window in the front gable end and the pedimented gable on the side elevation. From 1910 to about 1948 this was the home of Walter C. and Elnora Wills, who along with Francis and Sarah Becker created the Lindenwood Heights Subdivision. Mr. Wills was a supply agent for the American Car and Foundry Co.

Eleven of the 13 Queen Anne houses are in the Free Classic mode. This subtype often incorporates Colonial Revival style elements, such as cornice returns, porch columns or Palladian-inspired windows. There are several good examples of the Queen Anne Free Classic style in the district. Built circa 1909, the 2½-story, frame Queen Anne Free Classic style house at 139 Houston Street (Photo 6) has beaded weatherboard walls and a steeply pitched gable-on-hip roof, and the gable end is clad with scalloped shingles and has a 6-light demi-lune window. The façade is highlighted by a 1-story, ¾-width gallery that has Doric columns. From 1910-1944 the home was owned by the family of John G. and Hilda Duebbert. He owned a real estate and insurance agency. Next door at 125 Houston Street (Photo 6) is another Queen Anne Free Classic style house. The circa 1905, 2½-story, frame house has a complex roof with pedimented gable ends, and the front gable end is finished with scalloped shingles and holds a Palladian window. The house is distinguished by its 1-story wraparound gallery that has Doric columns and a balustrade with turned balusters. The first homeowners were Frank J. and Bertha Klippel, and he was a painter at ACF.

Built circa 1905, the 1½-story Queen Anne Free Classic house at 1508 Watson Street (Photo 14) is distinguished by its concrete block walls, high truncated hip roof with iron cresting, and a wraparound gallery that spans the full length of both the façade and west elevation. The foundation is rock-faced concrete blocks, the water table is smooth concrete, and the walls are alternating rows of rock-faced and narrower smooth-faced concrete blocks. The first owners of 1508 Watson Street were Robert W. and Emma Scott. He was a foreman in the painting department of ACF. About 1915 the Scotts sold the

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house to John H. and Elsie Steinbrinker. Mr. Steinbrinker was the owner and eventually the president of Steinbrinker Furniture and Undertaker Co., and in 1950 he became president of the St. Charles Building and Loan Association. He also was the mayor of St. Charles from 1918-1921.

The house at 1508 Watson is one of three houses on Watson Street built of rusticated concrete blocks. The other two are 1504 Watson Street (American Foursquare, circa 1907, Photo 13) and 1606 Watson Street (Colonial Revival, 1906, Photo 15). These houses, which form the largest concentration of concrete block houses in the city, are significant as representations of the use of ornamental concrete block as a new building material in St. Charles in the early twentieth century. The builder(s) of these houses has not been identified. Developed as an inexpensive yet strong alternative to stone and brick, ornamental concrete block was popular from the early 1900s through the 1930s. Until the 1930s the blocks were almost always finished with a decorative face, usually imitating rough-cut or faced stone.[32] They were very popular for house foundations, as is evident throughout the district and the city, and were also used to construct garages, such as the one at 120 Anderson Street.

The first commercially successful concrete block process in America was patented in 1900 by Harmon S. Palmer, and soon afterwards numerous other block machines entered the market. The 1904 World's Fair in St. Louis provided valuable exposure for the new building material, which was showcased in the Palace of Liberal Arts, where several manufacturers exhibited concrete wall sections showing various methods of manufacturing and finishing block.[33] Relatively inexpensive cast iron block-making machines soon became available to the general public. Sears, Roebuck and Company became a significant source of the machines. Most concrete blocks were produced by local contractors and building-supply companies, but homeowners also made them for their own use.[34] The block-making machines were portable and had interchangeable face plates to create various surface textures.

Ten concrete block houses were identified on the 1917 Sanborn Insurance Map of St. Charles and another one has been identified outside the Sanborn map coverage area. The three on Watson Street form the largest concentration. The two houses on North Second Street that are shown on the map are no longer extant, the American Foursquare at 427 North Kingshighway has been partially clad with vinyl siding and the side-gabled house at 1125 North Third Street has lost integrity. The existing concrete block houses that retain integrity are listed below:

801 Adams Street	1½-story Colonial Revival
1155 S. Benton Avenue	1½-story side gabled
835 Madison Street	1-story Vernacular Shotgun form
718 South Sixth Street	2-story American Foursquare (Colonial Revival portico)
1504 Watson Street	2-story American Foursquare
1508 Watson Street	1½-story Queen Anne Free Classic
1606 Watson Street	2½-story Colonial Revival

[32] J. Randall Cotton, "Ornamental Concrete Block Houses," *The Old-House Journal*, October 1984/Vol. XII, No. 8, pp. 180-181.

[33] Mary M. Stiritz. National Register of Historical Places Inventory-Nomination Form*: Oakherst Place Concrete Block District*. Washington, DC: US Department of the Interior/National Park Service, December 1986, Section 8.

[34] J. Randall Cotton, 180.

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Five Folk Victorian style houses are located in the district. Although popular nationally from about 1870 to 1910, examples in the district date from about 1909 to 1918. The style is defined by the presence of Victorian decorative detailing on simple folk house forms, such as the pyramidal, front-gabled, gable-front-and-wing, and centered gable folk forms. In the district, the Victorian detailing is inspired by the Queen Anne style, with the primary areas for the application being the porches, gable ends, and dormers. Two of the houses are the gable-front-and-wing type, two are cross-gabled and one is pyramidal. One of the examples in the district is 2-stories while the other four are 1½-stories, and all are frame. The 2-story example is located at 1710 Sibley Street and was built circa 1918. Folk Victorian features include the fish scale shingles in the gable ends, a jigsawn and spindlework gable ornament, turned porch posts and a balustrade with turned balusters. The original owners were Joseph and Theresa Amsinger, and he was employed as a pipefitter at ACF. The pyramidal house at 224 Lindenwood Avenue (Photo 11) was built in 1910 and has a gable piercing the front slope of the pyramidal roof, mimicking a gable-front-and-wing form house. The house's undercut gallery has turned posts with jigsawn corner brackets. The first occupants were Louis and Anna Roth, and he was a plasterer.

The Eclectic movement began in the last decades of the nineteenth century and gained momentum with Chicago's Columbian Exposition of 1893. The movement drew inspiration from America's Colonial architecture as well as the architecture of Europe. Also, in the early twentieth century modern houses began to be constructed in the Prairie and Craftsman styles. In the district, examples of the Eclectic movement include houses in the Colonial Revival, Tudor Revival, Mediterranean Revival and Craftsman styles.

By far the most popular style in the district is the Colonial Revival, with 26 Colonial Revival or Colonial Revival-influenced houses having been built. The style enjoyed quite an extended period of popularity, with examples in the district built between about 1906 and 1944. Although a few later examples faithfully replicate eighteenth-century antecedents, most exhibit only suggestions of the form, massing, and finishes of such buildings. The houses range from 1½- to 2½-stories (8 are 1½-stories, 13 are 2-stories and 5 are 2½-stories). One has walls of rock-faced concrete block, three are brick and the remainder have weatherboard or vinyl siding. McAlesters' *A Field Guide to American Houses* lists nine principal subtypes, and five of these subtypes are represented in the district: asymmetrical, hipped roof with full-width porch, hipped roof without full-width porch, side-gabled, and gambrel roof (Dutch Colonial Revival).

Colonial Revival houses are typically symmetrical in their massing, but some have asymmetrical facades, a feature rarely seen on their colonial prototypes. An example of the asymmetrical subtype is 1606 Watson Street (Photo 15), which was built in 1906 as a duplex. The 2½-story, rock-faced concrete block house has a 2-story polygonal bay on the east end of the façade and on the west end is a 1-story portico with Ionic columns. The duplex was built for Herman and Henrietta Neimeyer, who owned and occupied one of the units. He was a foreman and upholsterer at ACF. Although prior to 1900 about one-third of the Colonial Revival houses built throughout the country in this style were asymmetrical, after 1910 few examples were constructed until the 1930s, when irregular façades reappeared with less elaborate detailing. These later examples were often asymmetrical due to the attachment of garages to the house.

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Approximately one-third of Colonial Revival style houses built before 1915 are the hipped roof with full-width porch subtype. The American Foursquare located at 1502 Watson Street (Photo 13) was built circa 1913 and is an example of this subtype, although the porch is actually slightly shorter than full width. George and Florence Null were the owners, and he owned the Null Mill.

Another subtype found in the neighborhood is the hipped roof without full-width porch subtype. According to McAlesters', about 25% of Colonial Revival houses nationwide are simple two-story buildings with hipped roofs and either no porch or a small entry porch. Although this subtype was built throughout the Colonial Revival era, it is the predominant form before 1910. An example of this subtype is 1600 Watson Street (Photo 15), which was built circa 1927. This 2-story, symmetrical brick house has a hipped roof with wide overhanging eaves and there is a stoop at the entrance, but the door is protected by a hood. From 1927 through 1949 the home was owned by Alois and Marie Moerschel. He was a cashier at the First National Bank and from 1932-1938 he was the City Treasurer.

About one-fourth of Colonial Revival style houses throughout the country are simple 2-story, rectangular blocks crowned by side-gabled roofs. A good example is 1824 Watson Street, which was built in 1927 for Dr. B. Geret Gossow and his wife Marie. He died about 1936 but his widow continued to own and occupy the house through 1963. She began working at Sears in 1950 as a clerk and in 1955 was made the manager. The house has a 6-panel wood door with 4-light sidelights and a multi-light elliptical fanlight. Like many Colonial Revival houses, the windows of this example have multi-pane upper sashes but lower sashes with only a single large pane, a pattern never seen on colonial originals, and the windows are paired, which also is not an original colonial design.

According to McAlesters', about 10% of Colonial Revival style houses are the Dutch Colonial Revival subtype, with the identifying feature being a gambrel roof. From about 1895 to 1915 the most common form had a front-facing gambrel roof while side gambrels became the predominant form in the 1920s and 1930s. Only one example of the Dutch Colonial Revival subtype is found in the district, and it is the house at 1701 Elm Street (Photo 3). Built circa 1913, the 1½-story, frame house has a front gambrel roof and a recessed full-width, 1-story gallery.

The Tudor Revival style referred back to English architecture of the Tudor period. Although Tudor Revival style houses were built nationally from about 1890 to 1940, the style was particularly popular during the early 1920s and early 1930s as masonry veneering techniques allowed even modest examples to mimic the brick and stone exteriors seen on English prototypes. Only two examples are found in the district, and one of these is 220 Lindenwood Avenue (Photo 11), which is a pyramidal form house that was built circa 1910 and then remodeled later, with the enclosed front porch being stuccoed and false half-timbering applied.

An excellent local example of Tudor Revival residential architecture is the house at 1712 Watson Street (Photo 16), which was built on a large lot in 1907 for $2,756.95. It was designed by architect Arthur E. Lehmann and built by contractor/builder Virgil A. Owen for Francis and Charlotte Becker. The grand 2½-story Tudor Revival style house has stucco walls decorated with false half-timbering and a steeply-pitched, side-gabled roof with intersecting high cross gable. The entrance has leaded glass sidelights and on the side elevation is a polygonal bay with paired leaded glass casement windows flanked by large multi-paned, double-hung, leaded glass windows (all with diamond-shaped panes). Unlike most high-

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style Tudor Revival houses, this example has a wraparound porch. The Beckers and Mr. and Mrs. Walter Wills created the Lindenwood Heights Subdivision in 1905. Mr. Becker worked at ACF for 40 years, being the superintendent of the Coach Shop for 25 years.

The house at 130 Gamble Street (Photo 4) is the only example of the Mediterranean Revival style in the Lindenwood Neighborhood. Built circa 1930, the 2-story brick house has a low pyramidal roof with wide overhanging eaves. The roof of the portico is supported by both Classical columns and Italian Renaissance Revival-influenced brackets. The Mediterranean Revival style is an eclectic mix that incorporates elements from the Italian Renaissance Revival, Spanish Colonial and Beaux Arts styles, but it has flat or plainer surfaces, fewer projections and more limited ornamentation than the other styles. It became popular in the 1920s and 1930s. Buildings typically have a rectangular floor plan and symmetrical façade, and they often have low-pitched hipped roofs covered with ceramic tiles and stucco or brick wall surfaces.

The Craftsman style was popularized on a national scale by the writings of Gustav Stickley and the California designs of Greene and Greene, and it was the most popular style for smaller houses built throughout the country from about 1905 through the 1920s. In the Lindenwood Neighborhood Historic District, there is only one example of this style. It is the 2½-story house at 1500 Watson Street (Photo 13), which was built in 1909 for Julius C. and Irene Willbrand. At that time he was a cashier at Central Bank, but he eventually became the Vice President and Treasurer. The foundation and first floor are finished with coursed rock-faced limestone while the second floor and upper half story were originally finished with shingles that have been covered with vinyl siding, except for the gable ends. The façade is highlighted by a 3/4-width, 1-story gallery with stone piers and stone half-wall railing that extend to the ground.

The latest residential style found in the district is the Minimal Traditional. With the Great Depression, the style was a compromise that reflects the Tudor Revival influence but lacks its decorative detailing. First becoming popular in the late 1930s, the Minimal Traditional style dominated the post-World War II period of the 1940s and early 1950s. The seven Minimal Traditional style houses in the district were built between circa 1939 and 1953. They are 1- and 1½-story frame buildings finished with weatherboard or brick. Six examples are side-gabled and one is cross-gabled. Typical features include a dominant front gable, but the roof pitches are typically lower than in the preceding Tudor Revival style; little eave overhang; a simple entry stoop; and an asymmetrical façade. Built in 1947, the 1½-story Minimal Traditional style house at 218 Houston Street has walls of variegated brick and a steeply-pitched, side-gabled roof that has a lower intersecting cross gable on the front slope. An interior brick chimney pierces the roof at the juncture of the two gable roofs, and like the central projecting bay of the façade, the tall chimney is decorated with a few irregularly-shaped stones. Reflecting the Tudor Revival influence, the north eave line of the projecting gabled wing is much lower than the south eave and is flared. The entrance is round-arched and opens onto a stoop.

The house at 120 Gamble Street (Photo 4) is a 1-story, frame, Minimal Traditional house that has weatherboard siding and a high side-gabled roof with 2 intersecting cross gables on the front slope. An exterior end brick chimney with cast stone shoulder is on the main facade, partially behind the central projecting entrance bay, which has one eave line much lower than the other. The stoop is protected by a gablet supported by knee braces and adorned with bargeboard, brackets and decorative half-timbering.

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This house appears to have been built circa 1939 for Lois Karr, who was a teacher at Lindenwood College. Built in 1948, the 1½-story, frame, cross-gabled Minimal Traditional style house at 1622 Watson Street has weatherboard walls and a steeply-pitched, side-gabled roof with lower intersecting gable on the front slope. Rather than the typical entry stoop, this house has a 1-bay portico that is recessed in the west half of the front-gabled wing. The homeowners were John H. and Ellen Fischbach. He was the president of the Fischbach Brewing Co., and after his death in 1957 she became president.

Twenty-eight of the 83 homes in the district are vernacular forms of domestic design, reflective of no particular architectural style but representing the local building traditions and preferences of builders active in the town. These vernacular forms were popular among the blue-collar residents because they were more affordable than houses that had decorative architectural detailing. Many of these vernacular forms are best described by their plan shape or roof type. The most common building type found in the district is the bungalow, with 14 examples.

FIGURE NO. 9

NUMBER OF RESOURCES BY VERNACULAR HOUSE FORM OR TYPE

Building Type or Form	No.
Gable Front	4
Gable-Front-and-Wing	2
Cross-Gabled	1
Pyramidal (including American Foursquare)	3
L-Shape with Hip	1
Bungalow (Bungaloid style)	14
Ranch	3
TOTAL	28

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"Bungaloid style" is a term that is often used to describe vernacular bungalows that are 1- to 1½-stories and typically have front-gabled, side-gabled or cross-gabled roofs penetrated by a minimal number of dormers; however, in the Lindenwood Neighborhood hip-roofed bungalows are common. There are 14 bungalows in the district: six are side-gabled, three are front-gabled and five have hip roofs. Twelve are 1½-stories and the other two are 1-story. Nationwide, bungalows were built during the same period as Craftsman style houses (1905-1920s), but in the district they were built between 1917 and circa 1930. One of the bungalows has brick walls, one has stucco walls, and the remainder has weatherboard or vinyl clad walls. Stylistic references are usually limited to the front porch columns and railing and reflect modest classical or Craftsman treatments.

All but two of the 14 bungalows are located on Anderson Street and Lindenwood Avenue, with each having six. Built in 1917, the 1½-story house at 141 Lindenwood Avenue (Photo 10) is the earliest bungalow in the survey area. It has a high hip roof with undercut gallery that has box columns with stylized Ionic capitals, reflecting the classical influence, and a half-wall railing. The house was owned

by George L. and Dora Hoffman, and he was employed at ACF. The side-gabled bungalow at 135 Anderson Street has a wide gabled dormer on the front slope of the roof, narrow weatherboard walls, and a gallery with such typical Craftsman features as battered brick piers supporting the roof and pedestals to each side of the stairway. Likely built by William G. Yust, a carpenter and contractor, this house dates to about 1926. From that time through 1963 Mr. Yust owned and occupied the residence. The bungalow at 139 Anderson Street is one of three 1-story examples and one of three front-gabled examples in the neighborhood. Built circa 1926, this bungalow was the home of Arthur Boschert, a confectioner, and his wife Pearl.

The 1½-story, side-gabled bungalow at 140 Lindenwood Avenue (Photo 9) is the only brick bungalow in the district. It was built in 1926 and its walls are in a 5-course Flemish stretcher bond. A wide gabled dormer with gang of four 3/1 double-hung wood windows is on the front slope of the roof. The full-width gallery features four brick piers and a brick half-wall railing that extend to the ground. The one stucco bungalow is located at 230 Lindenwood Avenue (Photo 11), and it was built circa 1923. It is 1½-stories and has a steeply-pitched hip roof with wide overhanging eaves and hipped dormers. The full-width undercut gallery has a half-wall stucco railing with molded wood coping, and resting on the railing are stucco box columns with molded capitals. The owner from circa 1923 to about 1948 was Roy Hoffman, who was a carpenter, sales representative and agent for Chrysler Service Station. By 1945 he was working as a clerk and factory representative for ACF.

There are four examples of the Gable Front form house that display no stylistic detailing, and all are 1½-story frame buildings. The three on Lindenwood Avenue were built between 1910 and 1914, while the one on Houston Street was built in 1956. The earlier examples have steeply-pitched roofs, while the 1956 example has a medium-pitched roof. The Gable Front houses range from two to four bays wide and all were built as single-family dwellings, including the house at 129 Lindenwood Avenue (Photo 10), which has two entrances on the façade. In St. Charles, it is not uncommon for single-family houses to have two front entrances. The home at 129 Lindenwood was owned by Theodore F. Westermeier, a carpenter, and his wife Emma. Mr. Westermeier died about 1951 and his widow continued to live here through 1956. The Westermeiers' son, Theodore F. Westermeier, Jr., who was an electrical engineer at McDonnell Aircraft, then became the homeowner.

Other vernacular forms found in the district include gable-front-and-wing, cross-gabled, pyramidal and ranch. There are two examples of the Gable-Front-and-Wing form, which was created by adding a side-gabled wing perpendicular to the gable-front block, giving the house its distinctive L-shaped massing. A shed-roofed porch was typically placed within the L made by the two wings, and architectural ornament was minimal. The two examples in the district include 123 Houston (circa 1909, Photo 6) and 200 Houston Street (circa 1905). The house at 200 Houston appears to be 1-story from the front but is actually 1½-stories, while 123 Houston appears to be 1½-stories from the front but is actually 2-stories. The original owners of 123 Houston were John and Edna Crocker, and he was the principal of the St. Charles High School.

Three examples of the pyramidal and ranch building types are found in the district. The three pyramidal houses that display no stylistic features are 132 Houston Street (circa 1926), 218 Lindenwood Avenue (1910), and 1504 Watson Street (circa 1907). Nationally, the pyramidal/American Foursquare house form became a popular choice for homes between 1900 and 1930. In the late nineteenth century, when public taste was turning away from the excessively ornate and asymmetrical Victorian style, the

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American Foursquare represented a renewed sense of simplicity and restraint. The cube shape yielded the most interior space for the money spent on the foundation, framing, and roof. Foursquare variants appeared in virtually every pattern book between 1900 and 1925, and some companies, such as Sears Roebuck and Co., sold prefabricated versions. The basic Foursquare has two stories (four rooms on each story), a pyramidal or hipped roof with broad overhanging eaves and a dormer on the front slope, a prominent front porch, and a boxy, nearly cubical shape.

Crowned by a hip roof with wide overhanging eaves, the 2-story American Foursquare house at 1504 Watson Street (Photo 13) is built of rock-faced concrete blocks, but the water table, belt courses above and below the windows, and the window sills and lintels are smooth concrete blocks. The front slope of the roof is pierced by a vented gablet rather than a dormer. The façade is highlighted by a full-width, 1-story gallery that features rock-faced concrete block piers supporting a hip roof and a wood balustrade with turned balusters. The house at 218 Lindenwood Avenue is a 1-story example of a pyramidal form house. The pyramidal roof is pierced by intersecting cross gables and there is an undercut gallery that spans two of the façade's three bays. The house has lost integrity and is noncontributing.

Several California architects developed the ranch type house in the mid-1930s, and it gained popularity during the 1940s and became the dominant type throughout the country during the 1950s and 1960s. This type house is typically an asymmetrical one-story structure crowned by a low-pitched roof with moderate to wide eaves, and the plan sometimes includes an integral garage, such as at 1714 Watson Street, which was built in 1953. This brick house has such common ranch features as a Chicago style window (a large fixed-pane picture window flanked by narrow sashes) and decorative iron porch supports. It was owned by Frank and Ida Zerr, who were apparently retired by the time the house was built. Before retiring, Mr. Zerr was a building contractor, and it is possible that he built this house.

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Conclusion

In summary, the buildings in the Lindenwood Neighborhood Historic District form a cohesive grouping of historic resources that reflect the local building traditions, as well as the building styles that were popular nationally from 1902 to 1956. They also represent a change in preference from brick construction to wood frame for residential structures in St. Charles during the first half of the twentieth century, when the city was a burgeoning industrial community, as well as a successful county seat. Overall, the district retains integrity, keeping its distinct sense of time and place.

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GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

Verbal Boundary Description

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

Boundary Justification

The boundaries of the district encompass an intact grouping of historic resources located in an area of the City that is known as the Lindenwood Neighborhood. The neighborhood is composed of three subdivisions that were created between 1902 and 1905: Glosier's Subdivision No. 1, Glosier's Subdivision No. 2 and Lindenwood Heights. Although the Lindenwood Neighborhood extends south to Kingshighway, properties along this street were excluded from the district's boundaries due to demolitions, alterations and modern construction. Originally residential, this street has become commercialized and is now a busy four-lane artery. The boundaries were drawn to include the most possible properties that retain integrity. Although adjacent areas to the northwest are also intact, they developed as separate neighborhoods.

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FIGURE 10: REGIONAL MAP
Prepared by Chuck W. Lovelace III, GISP/GIS Coordinator, City of St. Charles, MO, 2014

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FIGURE 11
Map of the City of St. Charles with the Lindenwood Neighborhood Historic District highlighted
Prepared by Chuck W. Lovelace III, GISP/GIS Coordinator, City of St. Charles, MO, 2016

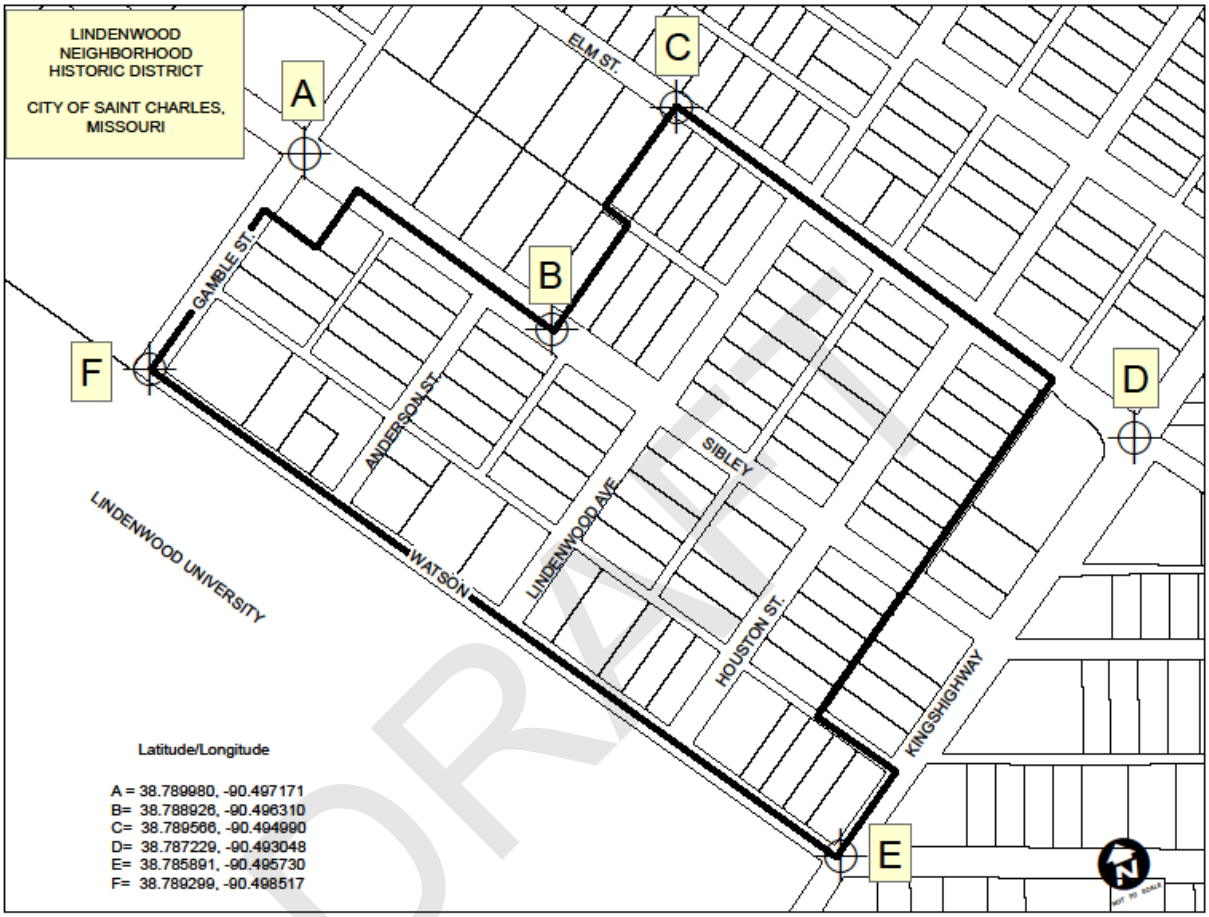

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FIGURE 12
Longitude/Latitude Map of the Lindenwood Neighborhood Historic District
Prepared by Chuck W. Lovelace III, GISP/GIS Coordinator, City of St. Charles, MO, 2016

RESIDENT
PERMIT
PARKING
ONLY
P79 1548

RESIDENT
PERMIT
PARKING
ONLY

HOUSTON ST
201

123

220
RESIDENT
PERMIT
PARKING
ONLY
R+L

SPEED LIMIT 25

1508

1606

RESIDENT
PERMIT
PARKING
ONLY