

**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 *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an 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 entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

**1. Name of Property**

historic name St. Luke's Plaza Apartments (preferred)

other name/site number N/A

**2. Location**

street & town 5602 through 5629 Enright Avenue N/A not for publication

city or town St. Louis N/A vicinity

state Missouri code MO county St. Louis [Independent City] code 510 zip code 63112

**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  nationally  statewide  locally. (  See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

*Mark A. Miles*

*September 18, 2007*

Signature of certifying official/Title Mark A. Miles/Deputy SHPO

Date

Missouri Department of Natural Resources  
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register criteria. (  See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

**4. National Park Service Certification**

I hereby certify that the property is:

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

entered in the National Register.

See continuation sheet.

determined eligible for the National Register

See continuation sheet.

determined not eligible for the National Register.

removed from the National Register

other. (explain:) \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

St. Luke's Plaza Apartments (Preferred)  
Name of Property

St. Louis [Independent City] County, MO  
County and State

**5. Classification**

**Ownership of Property**  
(check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

**Category of Property**  
(check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
9	0	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
9	0	Total

**Name of related multiple property listing**  
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

**Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register**

0

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Function**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: multiple dwelling  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Current Function**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: multiple dwelling  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE 19<sup>TH</sup> AND 20<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY REVIVALS  
OTHER: 3 and 4-story apartment buildings  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Materials**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation brick  
walls brick  
terra cotta  
roof other: tar and gravel  
other stone  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Narrative Description**

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 7

St. Luke's Plaza Apartments (Preferred)  
Name of Property

St. Louis [Independent City] County, MO  
County and State

**8. Description**

**Applicable National Register Criteria**

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

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

**Areas of Significance**

(enter categories from instructions)

COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

---



---



---



---



---



---

**Period of Significance**

1926-1929

---



---

**Significant Dates**

N/A

---



---

**Significant Persons**

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

---



---

**Cultural Affiliation**

N/A

---



---

**Architect/Builder**

Popp, Oliver J., and Rubin, Saul, architects

Rubin, Jacob; contractor

---



---

**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 of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

**Narrative Statement of Significance**

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 8

**9. Major Bibliographical References**

**Bibliography**

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

**Previous documentation on file (NPS):**

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

**Primary location of additional data:**

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other Name of repository:

City of St. Louis

See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 9

St. Luke's Plaza Apartments (Preferred)  
Name of Property

St. Louis [Independent City] County, MO  
County and State

**10. Geographical Data**

Acreage of Property 2.55

**UTM References**

(Place additional boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

1 1/5 7/3/6/4/6/0 4/2/8/1/7/9/0  
Zone Easting Northing

2 / / / / / / / / / / /  
Zone Easting Northing

3 / / / / / / / / / / /  
Zone Easting Northing

4 / / / / / / / / / / /  
Zone Easting Northing

**Verbal Boundary Description**

(Describe the boundaries of the property.)

see attached

Property Tax No.

**Boundary Justification**

(Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

see attached

See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 10

**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title Cydney E. Millstein and Mary Ann Warfield

organization Architectural and Historical Research, LLC date April 30, 2007

street & number 1537 Belleview Avenue telephone 816.472.4154

city or town Kansas City state MO zip code 64108

**Additional Documentation**

Submit the following items with the completed form:

**Continuation Sheets**

**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.

**Photographs:** Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

**Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

**Property Owner**

name/title Cornerstone/St. Luke's, Inc.

street & number C/O NHPF-1090 Vermont Avenue, N.W., Suite 400 telephone 202.789.5300

city or town Washington state DC zip code 20005

**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. 470 *et seq.*).

**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 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 Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Section number   7   Page   1  

**St. Luke's Plaza Apartments (preferred)  
St. Louis [Independent City], Missouri**

---

**SUMMARY DESCRIPTION STATEMENT**

The St. Luke's Plaza Apartments (preferred) consists of nine brick apartment buildings constructed from 1926 -1929 in the 5600 block of Enright Avenue, St. Louis [Independent City], Missouri.<sup>1</sup> The buildings, ranging from three to four stories in height, were originally known by the following names: Amherst Apartments (5602 Enright), Barnard Apartments (5610 ), Barclay Apartments (5611), Cornell Apartments (5616), Enright Apartments (5617), Enright Court Apartments (5621-5625), Dartmouth Apartments (5622), Berkshire Apartments (5629), and an apartment at 5628 Enright which apparently was never formally named. Architects and builders associated with the apartments included architect Oliver J. Popp and Saul Rubin, while contractor Jacob Rubin was also considered an architect. The buildings are stylistically similar in design and in application of material. All are faced with brick and have contrasting stone and terra cotta detailing throughout their primary façades. Main entrances are usually centered. Roofs are flat with shaped parapets (with the exception of 5628 Enright). Typically, windows are aluminum replacement, one-over-one, double-hung sash. All apartments are placed at the same distance from the sidewalk, approximately fifty feet. The Amherst, the Barnard and the Cornell apartments are identical in plan and are linked in architectural vocabulary with their rusticated bases, bay divisions, and classically ornamented main entrances. Interior plans range from double-loaded corridor to a stair tower plan, with studios to two-bedroom apartments. Today, the St. Luke's Plaza Apartments remain substantially intact and in excellent condition. Their high degree of character-defining physical features, exterior materials and interior spaces make it easy for them to represent their period of historic significance.

The St. Luke's Plaza Apartments are located in the Cabanne Neighborhood, a once middle-class, white-collar district consisting of single-family residences and a few multi-family apartments. With the demolition of the majority of the surrounding 19<sup>th</sup> century properties, St. Luke's Apartments remain one of the sole developments in the area near St. Luke's Hospital. Many of the lots are now vacant. Delmar Boulevard is located to the south of Enright Avenue and is one of the area's major thoroughfares providing access to Enright Avenue and east to the city's central core.

**ELABORATION**

The following is a description of each of the nine apartment buildings that comprise the St. Luke's Plaza Apartment complex:

**The Amherst Apartments, 5602 Enright Avenue (architect unknown):**

Rectangular in plan, the four-story Amherst Apartments building was constructed in 1926 by the Jaynor Realty. The main façade faces north. The first story, with its richly rusticated limestone base, features a centered entrance with a molded Ionic terra cotta surround with a centered palmette and Composite pilasters. A single, oval-shaped window is placed to the east of the main entrance. The single-leaf door is nonoriginal and is placed below a foliated arched panel in high relief. A prominent terra cotta watercourse separates the

---

<sup>1</sup> The nine apartments that comprise the St. Luke's Plaza Apartments (preferred) were purchased and remodeled c.1990. The developer changed the name of the apartments to St. Luke's Plaza Apartments to reflect their proximity of location within one block from the St. Luke's Hospital (closed in the 1970s) which was a prominent building that defined the neighborhood for well over 50 years.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 2

**St. Luke's Plaza Apartments (preferred)  
St. Louis [Independent City], Missouri**

first and second floors, and spandrel panels, similarly decorated like the entry arch, are placed below each of the second story window units. Fenestration, symmetrically placed, is one-over-one, double-hung, sash aluminum framed with terra cotta lugsills. A molded watercourse separates the third and fourth stories, as well as the terminating story. Slender terra cotta piers, which break through the fourth floor watercourse, are placed at the end bays. Other features include terra cotta quoining, a slender stone stringcourse above the fourth story fenestration, a shaped parapet with a foliated panel with cartouche, stone coping and Ionic brackets. According to a building permit issued on November 1, 1926, the Amherst was built with 24 units made up of one and two bedroom apartments.<sup>2</sup> The ground floor area was listed at 7,181 square feet. The building cost was estimated at \$25,000 in 1926.<sup>3</sup>

**The Barnard Apartments, 5610 Enright Avenue (architect unknown):**

Rectangular in plan, the four-story Barnard Apartments building was constructed in 1926 by the Jaynor Realty. The main façade faces north. The first story, with its richly rusticated limestone base, features a centered entrance with a molded terra cotta Gothic styled, pointed arch surround and a trefoil bas-relief panel. Flanking the main entrance are fixed arched windows with side lugsills. The single-leaf wood and glass door is placed below the pointed arch. A prominent terra cotta watercourse separates the first and second floors, and spandrel panels with Gothic styled ribbed foils in bas-relief, are placed below each of the second story window units. Fenestration, symmetrically placed, is one-over-one, double-hung, sash aluminum framed with terra cotta lugsills. A molded watercourse separates the third and fourth stories, as well as the terminating story. Slender terra cotta piers, which break through the fourth floor watercourse, are placed at the end bays. Other features include terra cotta quoining, a slender stone stringcourse above the fourth story fenestration, a stepped parapet with an arcade-like series of ribbed Gothic arches, stone coping and finials.

The Barnard, Amherst and Cornell apartments were listed on the same building permit issued on November 1, 1926. The Barnard was built with 24 units made up of one and two bedroom apartments.<sup>4</sup> The ground floor was also listed as 7,181 square feet. The building cost was estimated at \$25,000 in 1926.<sup>5</sup>

**The Barclay Apartments, 5611 Enright Avenue (architect unknown):**

Rectangular in plan, the three-story Barclay Apartments building was constructed in 1928. The main façade faces south. The first story features a centered entrance with a molded terra cotta Gothic styled, pointed arch surround, terra cotta quoining, molded decorative entablature and flanking finials. The single-leaf metal and glass door is placed below the pointed arch and features fixed sidelights. Above the main entrance is a pair of non-original aluminum-framed one-over-one sash windows set below a brick basketweave spandrel panel with stone surround. Above the panel is another pair of single-hung windows set below a tripartite leaded glass transom set in a polychromatic arched surround with stone skewbacks and keystone. A continuous stone sill course separates the first and second floors. The remaining fenestration, symmetrically placed and paired, is one-over-one, double-hung, sash aluminum framed with prominent brick and stone lintels and terra

<sup>2</sup> City of St. Louis, Planning Commission Office, Building Permit #D5246, 5602-10-16 Enright 11-1-26, Block 4548.

<sup>3</sup> Apartment Advertisements, *St. Louis Daily Globe-Democrat* 11 September 1929. A 5-7.

<sup>4</sup> City of St. Louis, Planning Commission Office, Building Permit #D5246.

<sup>5</sup> Apartment Advertisements, *St. Louis Daily Globe-Democrat* 11 September 1929. A 5-7.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 3

**St. Luke's Plaza Apartments (preferred)  
St. Louis [Independent City], Missouri**

---

cotta lugsills at the upper stories. A molded watercourse is placed above the third story. A highly shaped parapet with stone coping and a centrally placed cartouche in low relief crowns the building. Other features include stone quoining at the foundation level of this brick building. According to the building permit issued in 1928, the three story building's foot print covers a ground area of 4,933 square feet. At the time of construction the building had 24 units and city records indicate all units had only one bedroom.<sup>6</sup>

**The Cornell Apartments, 5616 Enright Avenue (architect unknown):**

Rectangular in plan, the four-story Cornell Apartments building was constructed in 1926 by the Jaynor Realty. The Cornell is similar to 5602 and 5610 Enright in overall design and plan. The main façade faces north. The first story, with its richly rusticated limestone base, features a centered entrance with a molded terra cotta pediment surround featuring a bas-relief panel with cartouche. A pair of foliated pilasters completes the main entrance décor. Flanking the main entrance is fixed windows with lugsills. The single-leaf wood and glass door is placed below the pediment surround. A prominent terra cotta watercourse separates the first and second floors, and unadorned spandrel panels are placed below each of the second story window units. Fenestration, symmetrically placed, is one-over-one, double-hung, sash aluminum framed with terra cotta lugsills. A molded watercourse separates the third and fourth stories, as well as the terminating story. The stepped parapet features a panel in bas-relief with foliated embellishment. Other features include terra cotta quoining, a slender stone stringcourse above the fourth story fenestration, and carved stone balustrades flanking the stepped parapet wall at the cornice.

The Cornell Apartments were listed on the same building permit issued on November 1, 1926, along with the Amherst and the Barnard Apartments. Like the Amherst and the Barnard, the Cornell was built with 24 units made up of one and two bedroom apartments with a ground floor area of 7,181 square feet.<sup>7</sup>

**The Enright Apartments, 5617 Enright Avenue (architect unknown):**

Rectangular in plan, the three-story Barclay Apartments building was constructed in 1929. The main façade faces south. The first story features a centered entrance bay embellished with Colossal Egyptian Revival columns (set on stone plinths), which rise to the second story and support an unadorned frieze with molded stone cornice. A single-leaf door of aluminum and glass is set beside a modified fixed panel. The fenestration, symmetrically placed and paired, is one-over-one, single-hung, sash aluminum framed with prominent brick and stone lintels and stone lugsills. An arched window is placed at the third story entry bay. A shaped parapet with stone coping and a centrally placed stylized pattern crowns the building. Other features include a stone foundation and finials atop the entry bay cornice.

**The Enright Court Apartments, 5621-5625 Enright Avenue (architect unknown):**

Constructed in 1928, this three-story apartment building has an "L"-shaped plan. Three main entrances are in the east façade. Each entrance, featuring a single-leaf aluminum-framed glass door, is characterized by a tripartite arcade at the stairwell level, a pointed arch surrounding a multipaned fixed window with balconette, and flanking buttresses with stone amortizements. Fenestration is generally single-hung,

---

<sup>6</sup> Geo St. Louis Parcel Data. By Address, 5611 Enright. Online Accessed April 20, 2007.

<http://stlc.in.missouri.org/citydata/newdesign/index.cfm>

<sup>7</sup> City of St. Louis, Planning Commission Office. Building Permit #D5246.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Section number   7   Page   4  

**St. Luke's Plaza Apartments (preferred)  
St. Louis [Independent City], Missouri**

aluminum-framed one-over-one sash with brick and stone quoining surrounds and stone lugsills throughout the exterior. The south façade features, at the first story central bay, a pointed arch surround with prominent stone quoining, and a recessed niche with a gargoyle set in the center. Flanking windows feature pointed arches and quoining surrounds. An oriel window, with similar quoining, and a brick basket weave spandrel and arcaded base is placed at the far west bay of the south façade. Two, non-original wood paneled surrounds are located at the third story, far east bay of the south façade and the far south bay of the east façade. Contrasting brick stringcoursing is found at the south façade. Additional features include a stone foundation, modified buttressing, and a series of battlements at the east façade. The roofline features stone coping. The total square footage on the ground floor is 4,775.<sup>8</sup>

**The Dartmouth Apartments, 5622 Enright Avenue (Oliver J. Popp, Architect; Jacob Rubin, contractor):** Constructed in 1927, the Dartmouth Apartments has a modified “T”-shape plan. The apartment building was developed in the same year by the Marget Realty Company, of St. Louis. The main façade faces north and is symmetrical in overall plan and design. The centered entry features a modified pediment stone surround with heavy terra cotta blocks, paired modillions and the name of the apartment affixed to the face of the pediment. Ionic scrolls flank the pediment. A continuous terra cotta label surround marks the upper-story, center bay fenestration and a spandrel embellished with brick and panel in bas-relief. Fenestration is single-hung, aluminum framed, one-over-one with a continuous stone sill course at the first story and lugsills at the upper stories. Prominent terra cotta label surrounds are placed at the first and second story window units. A stepped parapet embellished with terra cotta coping, shields in bas-relief, multiple triads of rectangular stone panels mark the roofline. Other features include stone quoining, stringcoursing and a wide, terra cotta watertable at the cornice line.

The building permit for the Enright was issued to Marget Realty, located at 904 Chestnut Street in August 1927.<sup>9</sup> The 24 units, all one bedroom apartments, included steam heating with oak floors and tile baths. The building footprint covers an area measuring 50 x 43 x 115 feet. The estimated cost at the time of construction was \$50,000. Oliver J. Popp, with an office at 1501 Arcade Building, was the architect and Jacob Rubin, at 904 Chestnut Street like the realty company, was the general contractor.<sup>10</sup>

**5628 Enright Avenue (Oliver J. Popp, Architect; Jacob Rubin, contractor):**

Constructed in 1926, this apartment—likely the first of the nine apartment buildings constructed in the 5600 block of Enright—is generally “U”-shaped in plan. It was developed by the Godwin Realty Company, St. Louis, in the same year as its construction. The main façade faces north and is symmetrical in overall plan and design. The centered entry features a single-leaf aluminum-framed glass door with a fixed panel. A wide stone label surround enframes the whole. Windows in this three-story brick building are mostly paired, one-

<sup>8</sup> Geo St. Louis Parcel Data, By Address, 5621-25 Enright, Online

<sup>9</sup> City of St. Louis, Planning Commission Office, Building Permit #E3415, 5622 Enright 8-26-27, Block 4548.

<sup>10</sup> *Southern Contractor*, 28 September 1927, 16. O.J. Popp and Jacob Rubin often worked together on numerous projects in the West and Central West End. Olive Popp was prolific in the area of apartment design and it may be said that he silently built the apartment homes of St. Louisan's between 1895 and 1940. Popp began as a draughtsman in 1895 and was listed in 1904 as an architect. His name appears in the NR's of various St. Louis Historic Districts including: Tower Grove, West Pine and Hamilton Place.



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 5

**St. Luke's Plaza Apartments (preferred)  
St. Louis [Independent City], Missouri**

---

over-one, single-hung aluminum framed units with stone lugsills at the second story and a continuous sill course at the third story. The fenestration at the upper levels of the entry bay is single units with a label surround at the second story and a pointed arch surround at the third story. A wide, molded stringcourse is located above the third story. A series of metal scuppers is located at the roofline. Additional features include stone quoining at the foundation level. This building was constructed as a combination of one and two bedroom apartment units. An advertisement in 1927 indicated that at least some of the apartments had Murphy beds, electric refrigeration, incinerators and large balcony porches. Total square footage at the ground floor is 5,804.<sup>11</sup>

**The Berkshire Apartments, 5629 Enright Avenue (architect unknown):**

Constructed in 1926, this apartment is rectangular in plan and is three stories in height. The main façade faces south. The centered entry bay features a pediment terra cotta surround with paired modillions and a foliated rinceau at the frieze. A single-leaf aluminum-framed glass door and fixed panel is placed under the pediment surround. Fenestration is one-over-one, single-hung aluminum framed and is paired at the center and end bays. Single units flank the center bay at each floor. Large brick lintels, stone lugsills at the second and third stories and a continuous stone sill at the first story further characterize fenestration. A red terra cotta tile shed roof with multiple carved wood brackets is placed at the south and east facades at the roof line below the shaped parapet. Additional features include terra cotta coping and stone stringcoursing. The Berkshire has 4,440 square feet of space on the ground floor. The building had 24 one bedroom units at the time of construction.<sup>12</sup>

---

<sup>11</sup> Apartment Advertisements, *St. Louis Daily Globe-Democrat* 7 September 1927, B 27.

<sup>12</sup> Geo St. Louis Parcel Data, By Address, 5629 Enright, Online.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Section number   7   Page   6  

**St. Luke's Plaza Apartments (preferred)  
St. Louis [Independent City], Missouri**

---



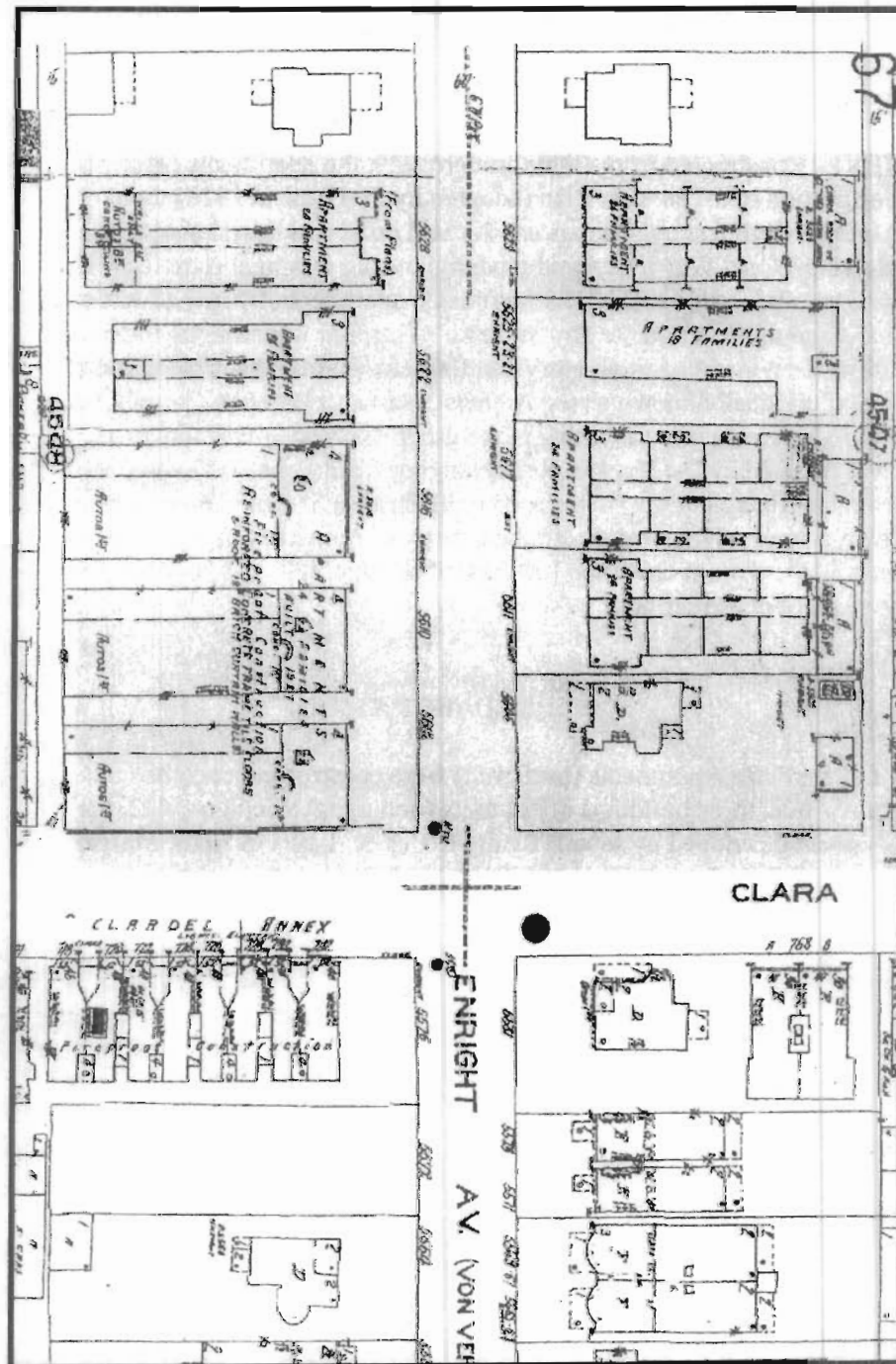
Aerial Photo of S. Luke's Plaza Apartments

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 7

St. Luke's Plaza Apartments (preferred)  
St. Louis [Independent City], Missouri



Sanborn Insurance Map: 1951

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Section number  8  Page  8

**St. Luke's Plaza Apartments [preferred]  
St. Louis [Independent City], Missouri .**

---

**SUMMARY**

The nine buildings that constitute St. Luke's Plaza Apartments (preferred) in the 5600 block of Enright Avenue, St. Louis [Independent City], Missouri, are eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places with local significance under Criterion A in the area of COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT. Constructed from 1926 through 1929, the apartments represent part of the successful Enright Avenue portion of a Ten Year Plan (adopted by St. Louis in 1918) to address congestion, blight and housing shortages through zoning ordinances. As St. Louis' residential areas expanded toward the western city limits following World War I, new and modern housing was important to white-collar professionals working in the area. Properties such as the nominated apartments flourished under the Ten Year Plan. Many young physicians and nurses at the nearby St. Luke's Hospital were among the middle income occupants of efficiency units in the nominated three-story and four-story buildings. This was during the years when the apartments were individually known as the Amherst, Barnard, Barclay, Cornell, Enright, Enright Court, Dartmouth and Berkshire; another building in the group apparently was unnamed. The design and construction was planned by the Margret Realty, Jaynor Realty and G. Godwin Realty firms. In 1947 a row of the nominated apartment buildings was used to illustrate a *St. Louis Post-Dispatch* study of the city's westward growth patterns. The article said the properties exemplify "modern, well maintained apartment buildings [that] rarely result in crowding [or] lack of privacy." The 1926-1929 period of significance represents the years of construction.

**ELABORATION**

When the St. Luke's Plaza Apartments (preferred) were constructed, each had its own name. On the south side of Enright Avenue, three buildings of 24 units each, the Amherst at 5602, the Barnard at 5610 and the Cornell at 5616 were developed by Jaynor Realty Co. of St. Louis in 1926. Margret Realty developed the 24-unit Dartmouth at 5622 Enright Avenue in 1927. In 1926 the 24-unit apartment at 5628 Enright Avenue was built by the Godwin Realty Company of St. Louis. However, no formal name was ever given to this building. On the north side of Enright only the dates of construction are available. The 24-unit Barclay, at 5611, was built in 1928, the 24-unit Enright Apartment was built in 1929, the 18-unit Enright Court Apartments at 5621-23-25 Enright was constructed in 1928, and the 24-unit Berkshire at 5629 was built in 1926. Each of these buildings consisted of one and two bedroom unit apartments.<sup>13</sup> According to advertisements of the period, the apartments were of modern construction and fully furnished.<sup>14</sup>

The property is located in a parcel of land that was part of three Spanish land grants dating from the colonial period. These grants were later referred to as surveys in an early description of the area that is historically known as the Cabanne Neighborhood (also known as the West End) and surrounds the nine buildings in this study. Cabanne Neighborhood's southern portion; from Delmar to Maple Avenue, west of Union, was part of the Papin Tract of Survey 378.<sup>15</sup> While the history of the West End of St. Louis goes back to the mid

---

<sup>13</sup> Geo St. Louis, Online, accessed April 20, 2007 <http://stlc.in.missouri.org/citydata/newdesign/index.cfm>.

<sup>14</sup> Apartment Advertisements, *St. Louis Daily Globe-Democrat*, 7 September 1927, B 27.

<sup>15</sup> Cabanne; Land Divisions, "The History of St. Louis Neighborhoods," Online Accessed March 30, 2007.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 8 Page 9

**St. Luke's Plaza Apartments [preferred]  
St. Louis [Independent City], Missouri**

1700s, this study will focus on the development of the nine apartments located in the 5600 block of Enright Avenue. No relationship or affiliation other than location was found between the apartments and the St. Luke's Episcopal Hospital, built in 1904, a block east at 5535 Delmar Boulevard. According to news clippings, the apartment complex was not called St. Luke's Plaza Apartments until the 1970s when the nine buildings came under the ownership of one management corporation.

The history of the Cabanne Neighborhood and its early settlement has been well-documented in previously listed National Register historic districts including Mount Cabanne/Raymond Place Historic District and the Hamilton Place Historic District (which includes the 5900 and 6000 blocks) of Enright.<sup>16</sup>

Westward from Union, north of Delmar, were strips of Survey 378 that were owned by the James Clemens, Jr. estate, Lucian Cabanne and Emanuel de Hodiamont. By the 1870s, these large tracts were being subdivided for residential use beginning with the platting of Rose Hill in 1871. Housing construction began in the area during the early 1880s and by 1900 the district was rather solidly built up.<sup>17</sup>

After his death, James Clemens' widow, Eliza Clemens, named streets within her subdivision after herself and her two daughters, Catherine Cates and Alice Von Versen.<sup>18</sup> Von Versen Avenue was later renamed Enright Avenue after one of the first St. Louis soldiers killed in World War I. Few building permits were located for this area. However, comparison with other city records indicates that demolition of the single-family homes in the 5600 block of Enright began in the early months of 1926.

**West End and The City of St. Louis: 1916 - 1926**

In 1916 there was one major apartment complex called the Rappahook located in the 5500 block between Delmar and Enright Avenue which later changed its name to the Clardel Apartments. Otherwise, single family homes built in the 1880s or earlier, filled the area around St. Luke's Hospital. After World War I housing within the urban areas began shifting to apartment dwellings, especially the efficiency style apartment buildings which addressed the housing needs of young single professionals working within St. Louis City proper. New zoning laws being passed in large cities throughout the United States at this time may have influenced the city's decision to pursue major improvements to its own traffic patterns and living conditions up to this time period.

[T]he introduction of zoning—beginning with New York City ordinance in 1916—served the general purpose of preserving residential class segregation and property values. In theory zoning was designed to protect the interests of all citizens by limiting land speculation and congestion....By

<http://stlouis.missouri.org/neighborhoods/history/cabanne/divisions5.htm>

<sup>16</sup> A very good history of the founding and development of the Cabanne Neighborhood can be found in the Mount Cabanne/Raymond Place Historic District Nomination as prepared by Lynn Josse, listed 9/13/02. Another excellent source is the Hamilton Place Historic District Nomination prepared by Matthew Bivens of the Landmark Association of St. Louis which was listed 10/15/05.

<sup>17</sup> Ibid.

<sup>18</sup> Sanborn Insurance Map Co. *Sanborn Insurance Map of St. Louis and Vicinity, 1916 and 1951*. (New York: Sanborn Publishing Co., 1916), sheet 68.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Section number   8   Page   10  

**St. Luke's Plaza Apartments [preferred]  
St. Louis [Independent City], Missouri**

---

1926 seventy-six cities [including St. Louis] had adopted ordinances similar to New York.<sup>19</sup>

In 1916 the City of St. Louis developed a "Ten Years' Work" plan through the City Plan Commission. The commission's job was to set down a direct plan of modernization of city streets, as well as developing improved community transportation systems. Blighted areas were razed to improve property values throughout. The establishment of residential districts was handled with new zoning ordinances. The city plan also included space for recreational use with new and safe playgrounds, especially in the residential areas. One important area of improvement was streets, necessitated by the increasing number of automobiles going in and out of the city in 1916. Enright Avenue was a crucial part of this major planning.<sup>20</sup>

The report compared the City of St. Louis to Chicago, Illinois, which then was four times larger than St. Louis. The comparison illustrates how important the Ten Year Plan was to city planning. The total budget that was used for approximately 100 major street projects through 62 square miles of roadway through St. Louis over a 10-year period was \$32 million. By comparison, Chicago invested over \$36 million on just two projects. The St. Louis city road program established greater freedom of traffic circulation than that of any other large city at the time.<sup>21</sup>

By 1925, many of the Ten Year Plan projects had been completed. However, Enright Avenue was still on the Commission's "to complete" list. Although the plan called for the widening of the commercial zone along Enright Avenue between Walton Avenue and Kingshighway, this seemingly small improvement opened a corridor for residential development and improvements of the West End.<sup>22</sup> Several maps and charts were published in 1926 publicizing the progress and growth that St. Louis experienced between 1916 and 1926.<sup>23</sup> Many of the maps published by the commission illustrate the arteries that went through substantial transformation as the city shifted from horse and buggy to the automobile.<sup>24</sup>

An example of the street cuts planned as "green space" during this period is on the west end of St. Luke's Plaza Apartments complex. The Ruth Porter Mall, a green area that extends for several blocks north and south running perpendicular to the 5600 block of Enright Avenue, provided a parklike recreational areas for the residents. It also made the area seem like an individual community to the residents. These small green spaces may have been in response to the rise in automobile traffic, perhaps placed in this manner to slow traffic through residential neighborhoods.<sup>25</sup>

---

<sup>19</sup> Kenneth T. Jackson, *Crabgrass Frontier: The suburbanization of the United States* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1985), 241-242.

<sup>20</sup> *Ten Years' Progress on the City Plan of St. Louis, 1916-1926: Including The Annual Report of the City Plan Commission 1925-1926*, 1-5. N.P. Archives, Western Historic Manuscript Collection, University of Missouri, St. Louis.

<sup>21</sup> *Ibid.*, 7

<sup>22</sup> *Ibid.*, 15.

<sup>23</sup> "The Paths of St. Louis," *Current Construction* Vol. 8 No. 1, 1926, (St. Louis: Fruin-Colnon Contracting Company, 1926), 2-3. Archives, Missouri Historical Society, St. Louis, Missouri.

<sup>24</sup> *Ten Years' Progress on the City Plan of St. Louis, 1916-1926*, N. P. n.p.

<sup>25</sup> *Ibid.*, 2-3.

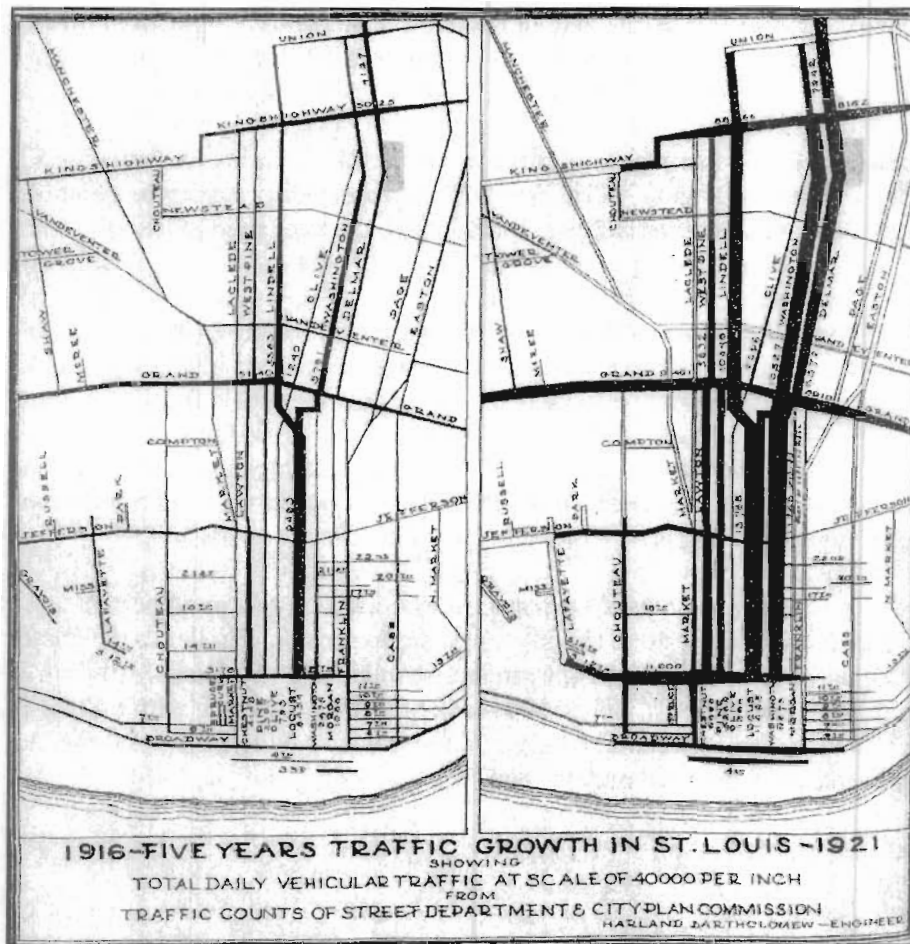
United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 11

St. Luke's Plaza Apartments [preferred]  
St. Louis [Independent City], Missouri

Map showing the shift in traffic patterns that led to the westward growth of the City of St. Louis between 1916 and 1921. Gray highlight indicates the location of St. Luke's Plaza Apartments.



St. Louis enacted several zoning ordinances beginning in 1918. One ordinance divided the city into five districts while stipulating property use. The First Residence District stipulated that only single family dwellings could be built, including outbuildings such as garages. The Second Residence District included buildings such as churches, clubs and public and semi-public structures, including apartments. The Commercial District was reserved for shops and stores while the Industrial District was for large manufacturing concerns. The city also reserved property use as an Unrestricted District where types of “nuisance businesses,” those that produced noise and pollution. These businesses were usually located in areas along the city’s outskirts or along rail lines that could benefit industrial shipping needs. The District Ordinance also regulated the height of buildings, as well as open space surrounding the buildings.<sup>26</sup>

<sup>26</sup> Ten Years’ Plan, 46-48.



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 8 Page 12

**St. Luke's Plaza Apartments [preferred]  
St. Louis [Independent City], Missouri**

---

Zoning did much to stabilize property values in the city. However, in 1923, the State of Missouri found that the city was in direct violation of the Missouri Constitution. The case went to the Missouri Supreme Court. The state recognized the importance that zoning would have on the development of urban and suburban areas alike. In early 1925, a State Enabling Act on Zoning was enacted, giving all incorporated cities, towns and villages the authority to handle their own zoning issues under police power of the State.<sup>27</sup>

The ability to create zoning ordinances greatly increased the City's ability to overcome a housing shortage that had become a problem following World War I. By recommending variations in building practices the City could encourage more extensive building operations in the hope of alleviating the serious housing shortage.

In 1925 a citywide conference was held to bring various groups together in the attempt to best serve the community. The groups included; "the Real Estate Exchange, American Institute of Architects, Building Owners and Managers Association, Consulting Engineers, Investment Bankers, Improvement and Civic Organizations."<sup>28</sup> In December 1925, the Board of Alderman was introduced to the new and improved zoning ordinances. For the next several months the Aldermen held meetings and conferences but on April 8, 1926 it was passed.<sup>29</sup> The earliest date of construction for the 5600 block of Enright Avenue began the following month, May 1926.

In 1947 the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch* used Delmar Boulevard, which was an important artery into the downtown business district, to illustrate the city's western expansion. Similar to the District Zoning as described in 1926, the article used a five zone model to explain that "St. Louis Grows in Waves: Delmar Boulevard Thrust Explains Pattern."<sup>30</sup> The 5600 block of Delmar was well within Zone Four, which included St. Luke's Plaza Apartments. The only difference was that the fifth zone extended beyond the city limits and was referred to as the "commuters zone."

---

<sup>27</sup> *Ibid.*, 48-50

<sup>28</sup> *Ibid.*, 65.

<sup>29</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>30</sup> Paul Berg, "St. Louis Grows in Waves: Delmar Boulevard Thrust Explains Pattern," *The St. Louis Post-Dispatch* 7 December 1947, Pictures, n.p. Microfilm, Library, University of Missouri St. Louis.

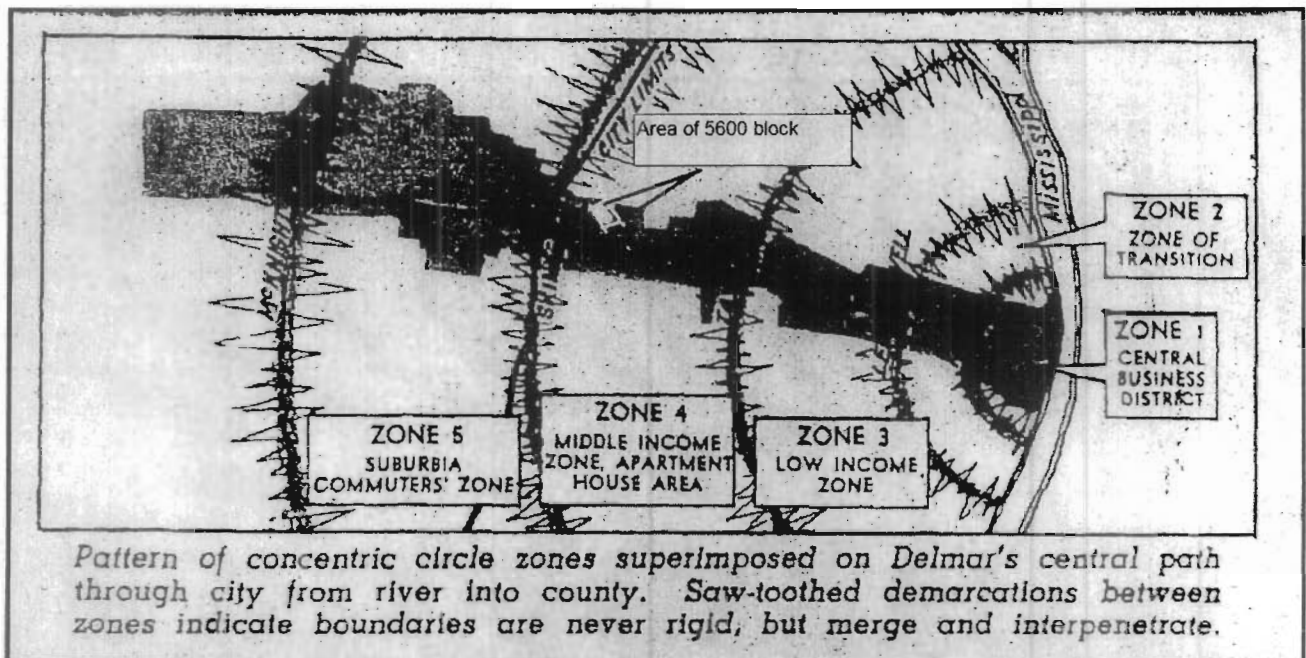


United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 13

St. Luke's Plaza Apartments [preferred]  
St. Louis [Independent City], Missouri



Zone Four, as illustrated in the chart above, is described as the “bulk of the middle income group.” This group ranged from better paid manual laborers to the white collar working class. The average rents and percentages of owner-occupied homes was twice as much as any inner zone. Only Zone Five was more affluent. On average, more professionals lived in Zone Four and on average, had a higher level of education; the highest in the metropolitan area. Sociologists, at that time, thought that the modern conveniences of the newer homes and apartments had great appeal to this group.<sup>31</sup>

The study included sociological factors which were completed by a group of researchers from Washington University in St. Louis. They found that the average residential rent in Zone Four in 1947 was \$44 compared to \$33 in Zone 3 and \$56 in Zone Five. The average years of schooling in Zone Four was 11.3, while Zone Three was 8.0 and Zone Five was 10.7 years. The percentage of the labor force considered to be professional workers was 16% in Zone Four, 5.7% in Zone Three and 12% in Zone Five.<sup>32</sup>

The 1947 study of the “Delmar Boulevard Thrust” by the *Post-Dispatch* included images of the 5600 block of Enright Avenue, exemplary of Zone Four as being “...modern, well maintained apartment buildings that rarely result in crowding [or] lack of privacy.”<sup>33</sup>

<sup>31</sup> *Ibid*, “Zone Four.” n.p.

<sup>32</sup> *Ibid*, n.p.

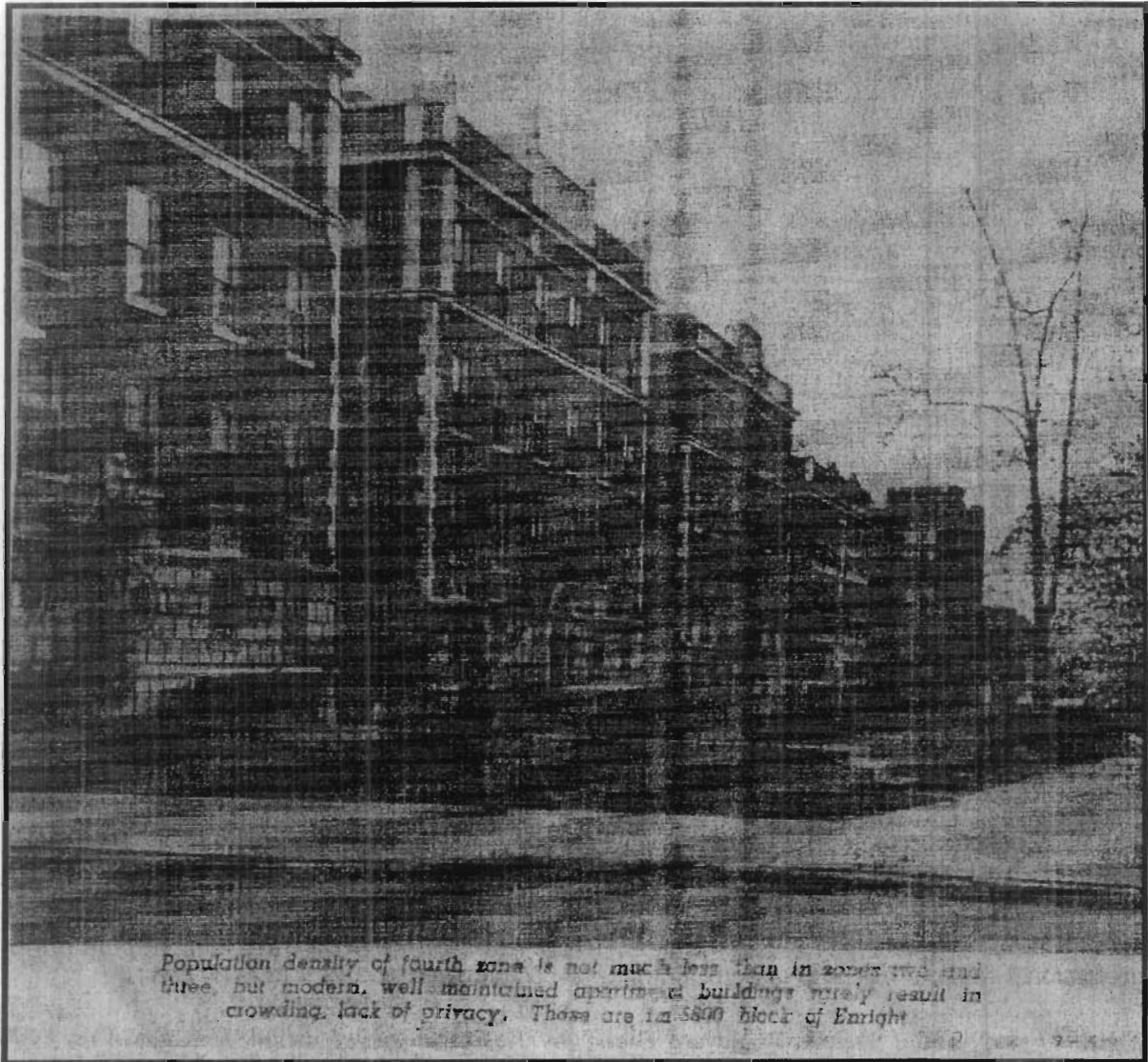
<sup>33</sup> *Ibid*.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 8 Page 14

**St. Luke's Plaza Apartments [preferred]  
St. Louis [Independent City], Missouri**



St. Luke's Hospital, built in 1904 at 5535 Delmar along with its School of Nursing, and the Academy of the Visitation, a Catholic school for girls, just a block north of the hospital at Belt and Clemens also had a strong influence on the character of the neighborhood. Both of these institutions helped to stabilize the area. The city directories published between 1927 and 1930 indicated that a good number of the residents living in the 5600 block of Enright were nurses and physicians along with several teachers. Most of the apartments were listed as single residences. A few listed two or three individuals occupying the same apartment, as was the case for a number of the nurses. The number of single individuals living on Enright was split

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 8 Page 15

**St. Luke's Plaza Apartments [preferred]  
St. Louis [Independent City], Missouri**

---

approximately 50-50 between male and female, indicating the increase in the need for housing single women.<sup>34</sup> The rent in 1929 for these apartments apparently ranged from \$55 to \$69.50 per month.

The areas affluence did not last. In 1961 St. Luke's Hospital went through an extensive renovation but moved to St. Louis County in the 1970s. The Academy of the Visitation left the area in the late 1950s and the property was turned over to the City of St. Louis which later razed the old school building, leaving only the gymnasium for use as a neighborhood recreation center. Residents of the area that were involved with the hospital and the school followed the migration to the county. After the departure of these two institutions, the area began to slowly decay.

#### **CONCLUSION**

The St. Luke's Plaza Apartments (preferred) are an example of community development implemented by the City of St. Louis during the years following World War One. The increased migration into the city by a growing population and the need for modernization required the city planning commissioners to plan for future growth. The success of the street improvements by redirecting increasing numbers of automobiles entering the business district of St. Louis helped to build the West End when Delmar and Enright were included in the street improvement plans. This also helped to put the West End in the category of middle class affluence for over four decades. By the end of World War II the suburbs of St. Louis held more appeal for the young couples just beginning families. By 1957 the remaining residents in the Cabanne area began fighting to keep their neighborhood from turning into a slum. Even though St. Luke's Hospital decided to increase the hospital's size and give it a new façade in 1961, it was not enough to save the area from further decline. The hospital was later given property in the county where they could build a large modern hospital without being limited by property restrictions on Delmar. The rehabilitation that is currently taking place in the West End is a promising sign as the area begins to regain its footing.

---

<sup>34</sup>*Gould's City Directory for St. Louis Missouri 1926-1930*, (St. Louis: Polk Publishing, 1926-1930), various pages. Microfilm. Library, University of Missouri, St. Louis Missouri.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 9 Page 16

**St. Luke's Plaza Apartments (preferred)  
St. Louis [Independent City], Missouri**

---

**BIBLIOGRAPHY**

**Published**

Apartment Advertisements. *St. Louis Daily Globe-Democrat*, 7 September 1927.

Apartment Advertisements. *St. Louis Daily Globe-Democrat* 11 September 1929.

Berg, Paul. "St. Louis Grows in Waves: Delmar Boulevard Thrust Explains Pattern," *The St. Louis Post-Dispatch* 7 December 1947.

*Gould's City Directory for St. Louis Missouri*. 1926-1930. St. Louis: Polk Publishing, 1926-1930.

Jackson, Kenneth T. *Crabgrass Frontier: The suburbanization of the United States*. New York: Oxford University Press, 1985.

"The Paths of St. Louis," *Current Construction* Vol. 8 No. 1, 1926. St. Louis: Fruin-Colnon Contracting Company, 1926. Archives, Missouri Historical Society, St. Louis, Missouri.

Sanborn Insurance Map Co. *Sanborn Insurance Map of St. Louis and Vicinity: 1916*. New York: Sanborn Publishing Co. 1916.

*Southern Contractor*, 28 September 1927, 16.

**Unpublished**

City of St. Louis, Planning Commission Office, Building Permit #D5246, 5602-10-16 Enright 11-1-26, Block 4548.

City of St. Louis, Planning Commission Office, Building Permit, #E3415, 5622 Enright 8-26-27, Block 4548.

City of St. Louis, Planning Commission Office, Building Permit #D5841 5628 Enright, 5-25-26, Block 4548.

"Letter from Cornerstone/St. Luke's Incorporated," February 16, 2005.

St. Louis Planning Commission. *Ten Years' Progress on the City Plan of St. Louis, 1916-1926: Including The Annual Report of the City Plan Commission*. 1925-1926.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 9 Page 17

**St. Luke's Plaza Apartments (preferred)  
St. Louis [Independent City], Missouri**

---

**National Register Nominations**

Bivens, Matthew. Hamilton Place Historic District. October 15, 2005.

Cody, Jean, Jan Anglin, et al. Hi-Pointe/De Mun Historic District. May 7, 2005.

Josse, Lynn. Mount Cabanne/Raymond Place Historic District. September 13, 2002.

\_\_\_\_\_. Tower Grove Heights Historic District. September 6, 2001.

Keenoy, Ruth, Karen Bode Baxter, et al. Locust Street Automotive District. September 15, 2005.

Schwenk, Sally F., Kerry Davis, Anne Schwenk. Forest Park Southeast Historic District. December 20, 2001.

Sone, Stacy, Lynn Josse, et al. Tower Grove Heights Historic District (Boundary Increase). April 16, 2004.

Sone, Stacy. West Pine-Laclede Historic District. May 9 2002.

Wafer, Deborah. Washington Avenue Historic District. February 12, 1987.

**Internet Sources**

Cabanne; Land Divisions, "The History of St. Louis Neighborhoods," Online Accessed March 30, 2007.  
<http://stlouis.missouri.org/neighborhoods/history/cabanne/divisions5.htm>

Geo St. Louis Parcel Data, By Address, 5611 Enright, Online Accessed April 20, 2007.  
<http://stlc.in.missouri.org/citydata/newdesign/index.cfm>

**Other sources**

Bartley, Mary. *St. Louis Lost*. St. Louis: Virginia Publishing, 1994.

Goodwin M.D., E.J. *A History of Medicine In Missouri*. St. Louis: W.L. Smith, 1905.

"Historic Houses." Vol. II. Archives. Missouri Historical Society, St. Louis, Missouri.

*Our St. Louis Hospitals*. Souvenir of the 37<sup>th</sup> Annual Convention, American Hospital Association, 1937. St. Louis. Missouri, Historical Society, St. Louis Missouri.

"St. Louis Street and Roads Scrapbook." Vol. I. Missouri Historical Society, St. Louis, Missouri.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 10 Page 18

**St. Luke's Plaza Apartments (preferred)  
St. Louis [Independent City], Missouri**

**Verbal Boundary Description:**

Parcel 1. A parcel of ground being Lots 1 to 5, inclusive, of CLEMENS PLACE and in BLOCK 4547 of the City of St. Louis, Missouri; said parcel being more particularly described as follows: Beginning at the point of intersection of the northern line of Enright Avenue 60 feet wide, with the western line of Clara Avenue, 60 feet wide; thence westwardly 315.00 feet along the northern line of Enright Avenue to the southwestern corner of said Lot 5; thence northwardly 175.00 feet along the western line of Lot 5 to the southern line of an alley, 20 feet wide; thence eastwardly 240.00 feet along the southern line of said alley to the eastern line of said Lot 2; thence northeastwardly 3.53 feet along a triangular cutoff to the southern line of an alley, 15 feet wide; thence eastwardly 72.50 feet along the southern line of said alley, 15 feet wide, to the western line of Clara Avenue; thence southwardly 177.50 feet along the western line of Clara Avenue to the northern line of Enright Avenue and the point of beginning, according to a survey by Pitzman's Co. of Surveyors and Engineers, on April 18, 1974.

Parcel 2. A parcel of ground being Lots 36 to 40, inclusive, of CLEMENS PLACE and in BLOCK 4548 of the City of St. Louis, Missouri; said parcel being more particularly described as follows: Beginning at the point of intersection of the southern line of Enright Avenue, 60 feet wide, with the western line of said Lot 36; thence eastwardly 315.00 feet along the southern line of Enright Avenue to the western line of Clara Avenue, 60 feet wide; thence southwardly 177.50 feet along the western line of Clara Avenue to the northern line of an alley, 15 feet wide; thence westwardly 315.00 feet along the northern line of said alley to the western line of Lot 36; thence northwardly 177.50 feet along the western line of Lot 36 to the southern line of Enright Avenue and the point of beginning, according to a survey by Pitzman's Co. of Surveyors and Engineers, on April 18, 1974.

**Boundary Justification**

The nominated property includes the entire parcels historically associated with the St. Luke's Plaza Apartments.

**Key to Photographs**

Len Fohn, photographer, April 2007. All negatives are located at AHR, LLC, Kansas City, Missouri.

1.	General View	5602, 5610 and 5616 Enright Avenue	View facing southwest
2.	Amherst Apartments	5602 Enright Avenue	Main façade; view facing south
3.	Amherst Apartments	5602 Enright Avenue	East and south facades; view facing northwest
4.	Amherst Apartments	5602 Enright Avenue;	First floor interior hallway; view facing south
5.	Barnard Apartments	5610 Enright Avenue	Main façade; view facing south
6.	Barclay Apartments	5611 Enright Avenue	Main façade view facing north
7.	Barclay Apartments	5611 Enright Avenue;	East façade; view facing west southwest
8.	Barclay Apartments	5611 Enright Avenue	General view facing north northwest

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 10 Page 19

**St. Luke's Plaza Apartments (preferred)  
St. Louis [Independent City], Missouri**

9.	Barclay Apartments	5611 Enright Avenue;	Room 301; view facing northwest
10.	Cornell Apartments	5616 Enright Avenue;	Main façade; view facing south
11.	Cornell Apartments	5616 Enright Avenue;	Room 107; view facing southeast
12.	Enright Apartments	5617 Enright Avenue	Main façade view facing south
13.	Enright Apartments	5617 Enright Avenue;	Third floor interior hallway; view facing north
14.	Enright Court Apartments	5621-25 Enright Avenue	South façade; view facing north
15.	Enright Court Apartments	5621-25 Enright Avenue	Room 301; view facing southeast
16.	Dartmouth Apartments	5622 Enright Avenue	Main façade; view facing north
17.	Dartmouth Apartments	5622 Enright Avenue	Room 208; view facing northwest
18.	Apartment building	5628 Enright Avenue	Main façade; view facing north
19.	Apartment building	5628 Enright Avenue	Main and west facades; view facing southeast
20.	Apartment building	5628 Enright Avenue	West façade; view facing east
21.	Apartment building	5628 Enright Avenue	Third floor interior hall; view facing south
22.	Berkshire Apartments	5629 Enright Avenue	Main façade; view facing south
23.	Berkshire Apartments	5629 Enright Avenue	Main and west facades; view facing northeast
24.	Berkshire Apartments	5629 Enright Avenue	West and north facades; view facing southeast
25.	Berkshire Apartments	5629 Enright Avenue	First floor hall interior; view facing south





St. Luke's Plaza  
 Apartments  
 NR District  
 5602-5629  
 Enright Ave  
 St. Louis  
 [Independent  
 City]

Mo

UTM REFS:  
 15/736460 E  
 4281790 N