

United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For HCPS use only
received
date entered

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic

or common Barr Branch Library Historic District

2. Location

street & number

not for publication

town St. Louis

vicinity of congressional district #3, Gephardt

state Missouri

code 29

county St. Louis City

code 510

3. Classification

| Category | Ownership | Status | Present Use | |
|-------------|---|---|--|---|
| district | <input type="checkbox"/> public | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied | <input type="checkbox"/> agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> museum |
| building(s) | <input type="checkbox"/> private | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unoccupied | <input type="checkbox"/> commercial | <input type="checkbox"/> park |
| structure | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> both | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> work in progress | <input type="checkbox"/> educational | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence |
| site | Public Acquisition | Accessible | <input type="checkbox"/> entertainment | <input type="checkbox"/> religious |
| object | <input type="checkbox"/> in process | <input type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted | <input type="checkbox"/> government | <input type="checkbox"/> scientific |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> being considered | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted | <input type="checkbox"/> industrial | <input type="checkbox"/> transportation |
| | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N/A | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> no | <input type="checkbox"/> military | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other: library |

4. Owner of Property

1. St. Louis Public Library System

street & number 1301 Olive Street

town St. Louis

vicinity of

state

MO 63103

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. St. Louis City Hall

street & number Market Street and Tucker Boulevard

city, town St. Louis,

state MO 63103

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Missouri State Historical Survey has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date October, 1981 federal state county local

depository for survey records Historic Preservation Program
Missouri Department of Natural Resources

city, town Jefferson City,

state MO 65102

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Barr Branch Library District

CONTINUATION SHEET St. Louis, MO ITEM NUMBER 4 PAGE 1

2. through 4. Lafayette Towne Properties
Lafayette Towne Redevelopment Corporation
415 DeBaliviere Boulevard
St. Louis, Missouri 63112
5. through 11. Windsor Partnership
c/o Mr. Jerald Ferrell
2665 Lafayette Avenue
St. Louis, Missouri 63104

7. Description

| | | | |
|--|---|---|---|
| Condition | | Check one | Check one |
| <input type="checkbox"/> excellent | <input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated | <input type="checkbox"/> unaltered | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ruins | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered | <input type="checkbox"/> moved date _____ |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> fair | <input type="checkbox"/> unexposed | | |

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Barr Branch Library Historic District consists of Barr's Block--a distinctive red brick row of seven houses built in 1875--and the Barr Branch Library designed by Theodore C. Link and built in 1905-06. (See Site Plan.) The row is a fine example of restrained, mid-Victorian domestic architecture; the Library, as a reserved, small essay on Renaissance Revival.

The front elevation of the seven, two and one-half story, three bay townhouses in Barr's Block is distinguished by brickwork panels which frame the recessed entrance and outline the bays of the central and end houses. (Photo #1) Mortar of varying shades used for replacement tuckpointing now mars the unity of the overall design. Raised basements are of rusticated stone and stone is used for front steps and window sills. Above a patchwork of replacement cornice and fascia, the fashionable mansard silhouette is punctuated by remodelled dormers. (Photo #2) Patterned slates have survived on the mansards of four of the houses; the remainder have been treated to green asphalt. All houses have two story, three-sided bay windows on the east elevation of their flat-roofed rear extensions. Most of the townhouses have been vacant for some time and water after a fire has undermined the structural support of the westernmost unit. Fortunately, the Block has recently been acquired by developers who plan to renovate the remaining townhouses.

The builder of Barr's Block may have been the Irish-born William Keane mentioned in an 1877 article in the St. Louis Republican as the builder for an 1877 (demolished) row for William Barr.

In his 1905 design for the Barr Branch Library, architect Link admirably met the requirements of both his client, the St. Louis Public Library, and the donor of funds, Andrew Carnegie, who favored buildings without expensive ornamental flourish. The one-story building with high, horizontally rusticated stone basement is of red brick trimmed with Bedford stone with a steeply pitched hipped roof of dark red tile. (Photo #3) The stone parapet is raised above the recessed entrance. Paired and single brick pilasters, stone keystones, layered brick arches outlining the round-headed windows and triglyphs in the stone frieze articulate the simple and effective facade. The book stack area, projecting at the rear elevation, is lit by a range of high-set windows; the rear entrance, below grade level, is marked by a stone pediment. The Library was constructed at a cost of \$72,000.

The rapid evolution of library design discussed in Section 8 is evident in the plan. (Photo #4) The first floor is essentially one large space with glass and wood panelled screens separating the children's and adults' reading rooms on either side of the circulation desk. Book stacks are arranged behind the desk so that all public areas could be surveyed by one person. Public library requirements were further met by the auditorium and club room in the basement, a lift for books from the basement to the stacks and a librarian's room convenient to the stacks. (Space in the basement once used for coal may be converted to library use.)

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Theodore C. Link (1850-1923) is best known for his monumental St. Louis Union Station completed in 1894. Born in Germany and educated in Paris and London, he worked in eastern and western United States cities both before and after his arrival in St. Louis in 1873. In St. Louis he designed numerous houses and churches and the Mines & Metallurgy Building for the 1904 Louisiana Purchase Exposition. Major works in other cities were the Wabash Station in Pittsburgh, the Mississippi State House and buildings for the Louisiana State University and Agricultural College. Link was a charter member of the St. Louis Chapter of the American Institute of Architects.

Footnotes

¹St. Louis Republican, 1877, as cited in the Bulletin of the Missouri Historical Society 16 (January, 1960): 166.

8. Significance

| Period | Areas of Significance—Check and justify below | | | | | |
|---|--|---|---|---|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric | <input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric | <input type="checkbox"/> community planning | <input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> religion | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499 | <input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic | <input type="checkbox"/> conservation | <input type="checkbox"/> law | <input type="checkbox"/> science | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599 | <input type="checkbox"/> agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> economics | <input type="checkbox"/> literature | <input type="checkbox"/> sculpture | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> education | <input type="checkbox"/> military | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> social/ | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799 | <input type="checkbox"/> art | <input type="checkbox"/> engineering | <input type="checkbox"/> music | <input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian | | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899 | <input type="checkbox"/> commerce | <input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement | <input type="checkbox"/> philosophy | <input type="checkbox"/> theater | | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900- | <input type="checkbox"/> communications | <input type="checkbox"/> industry | <input type="checkbox"/> politics/government | <input type="checkbox"/> transportation | | |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> invention | | <input type="checkbox"/> other (specify) | | |

Specific dates 1870's; 1905 **Builder/Architect** Theodore Link, Wm. Barr - Developer

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Barr Branch Library Historic District is significant for its architectural merit and its association with the important St. Louis merchant and philanthropist William Barr. In addition, the construction in 1905-06 of the Library marked an intellectual and social milestone for St. Louis. Built on land donated by Barr with funds given by Andrew Carnegie, the Library was the culmination of nearly thirty years of effort by librarian Frederick Crunden to establish free and convenient access to books for all St. Louisans.

William Barr (1827-1908) was born in Lanark, Scotland. His Horatio Alger rise in the retail dry goods business began in New York in 1841 when at the age of fourteen he took a \$2 per week job with the firm of Ubsdell & Pierson. In 1854, he was sent by the firm to manage its St. Louis dry goods store. By the time Barr's Block was constructed in 1875, Barr was senior partner of the firm¹ and the four-story store (which took up a narrow downtown block bounded by Third, Vine, St. Charles and Fourth Streets) was the third largest retail dry goods business in the country with an annual sales volume of \$2,000,000. The firm employed three hundred and had thirty-two separately managed departments "rendered accessible by hydraulic elevators, absolutely safe."²

The recently completed Barr's Block, a row of seven houses, appeared in Compton and Dry's 1876 Pictorial St. Louis (Photo #5). The site, purchased in two parcels by Barr early in 1875, was part of a subdivision of the former City Commons platted in 1854 by James Eads (designer of the great bridge completed to span the Mississippi River in 1874). Barr correctly assessed the area, about a mile southwest of the City's center, as ripe to attract middle-class residents. It was just one block west of the thirty-acre Lafayette Park around which affluent St. Louisans had built houses after the Civil War. Elegant, mansarded, single-family residences on large, landscaped lots had already been built west of Barr's Lafayette Avenue frontage. The horse-drawn People's Streetcar line had recently extended service beyond the park along Lafayette to Grand Avenue and the new Compton Reservoir near Grand promised good delivery of city water.

Either Barr or his St. Louis representatives were alert, apparently, to an opportunity to publicize the new row of houses. In response to an editorial critical of high rents in St. Louis in the St. Louis Republican, an unsigned letter appeared in the paper two days later on September 28, 1875:

William Barr, Esq., is just completing a block of seven dwellings in one of the best neighborhoods about St. Louis, viz.: One block west of Lafayette Park, and thirty minutes ride from court house,

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and has instructed his agents to offer same at \$700 per annum, equal to about \$58 per month.

When it is stated that these houses each occupy twenty-two front feet, have double-parlors, dining-room and kitchen on first floor, four bed-rooms, bath and wash-rooms on second floor, and two bed-rooms in mansard roof, finished laundry in basement, marble mantels throughout the whole house, closets in every room, and all parts of the building finished in first-class style, good sized yards, front and rear, with necessary outbuildings, it must be conceded that even taking the extra cost of building into consideration cheaper houses are not offered even in Philadelphia.³

During the next two years, Barr purchased the plot of Eads' Subdivision at the southwest corner of Lafayette and Jefferson Avenues adjoining the block of houses, built three more houses (now demolished) and sold the large corner lot to the Mt. Calvary Episcopal Church. Here architect Theodore Link's first St. Louis building was erected, a brick Gothic church completed in 1877 and added to in 1885.

In a move typical of his business acumen, Barr in 1880 constructed a new commercial palace which occupied a full city block in the nascent downtown west of Broadway.⁴ (Photo #6) His residential developments were also prospering. The 1880 U. S. Census reveals that most of Barr's early tenants on Lafayette Avenue were partners or executives in commercial enterprises. All the households had at least one servant. Confirming the respectable gentility of the tenants, the first (1883) edition of Gould's Blue Book--an exclusive listing of residents of the best of St. Louis neighborhoods--included all the inhabitants of Barr's Block. The late-1880's and 1890's saw much residential building activity to the east, south and west of Barr's property. In 1892, Link and his partner Edward Cameron designed the large, turreted brick Union Club at the southeast corner of Lafayette for the leading social club of the city's south side.

On May 26, 1896, a devastating tornado swept across St. Louis from the southwest leaving at least two hundred dead and millions of dollars of damage in its erratic wake. Both the Union Club and Mt. Calvary Episcopal Church were damaged beyond repair, (Photo #7) but Barr's Block stood unscathed as did the buildings along the west side of Jefferson to the south. The church, staggered by its loss, was unable to meet its schedule of payments to Barr who reclaimed possession of the lot. The Union Club replaced its building with one designed by Grable, Weber & Groves in 1897.

The cornerstone of the Barr Branch Library was laid on December 9, 1905, on the site of Mt. Calvary Church. Funds for construction of the building, to cost \$72,000, were from a \$1,000,000 challenge grant offered by Andrew Carnegie in 1901. (Half of this sum was to be spent on a central library building and the remainder for branch libraries on the condition St. Louis provide building sites and tax itself adequately to support the libraries. At the cornerstone-laying ceremony, Barr and Carnegie⁵ were praised for their generosity but the real hero of the day was librarian Frederick Crunden who in developing a free library system for St. Louis "for long years...

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fought the good fight almost alone, against public apathy and official stupidity and lack of funds."⁶

Crunden (1847-1911) was born in Liverpool, educated in St. Louis public schools and attended Washington University on a scholarship. He then served as Principal of two public schools and as Professor of Elocution at Washington University. In 1877, he was appointed librarian of the Public School Library. Although the public was granted free access to the books in 1874, only members who had paid an annual fee of \$4 could withdraw books except for teachers, high school graduates and evening school students with good attendance and punctuality records. Crunden, active in the American Library Association and its President in 1889-90, vigorously pursued the goal of a free public library which he saw as a crucial adjunct to the Public School system, a "People's University" and a tool for social amelioration.⁷

By 1893, Crunden had managed to lower the fee to \$1 per year. His annual reports regularly noted the establishment of free libraries in other cities and never failed to mention the inadequacy of the School Board's appropriation for the library. (In 1892, it was \$14,000.) In 1893, the library was moved to the sixth and seventh floors of the new Board of Education Building at Ninth and Locust Streets. Crunden took the occasion of the dedication ceremony to orchestrate a campaign to pass a 1/5 mill tax for library purposes. At the dedication Library Board President O. L. Whitelaw kicked off the campaign:

...St. Louis, the metropolis of the Mississippi Valley, must still bear the disgrace of being the only city in this great country of any importance that does not possess one or more free public libraries....⁸

Keynote speaker The Rev. Dr. Edward Everett Hale in a lengthy peroration railed against "Pharisees who think that books were made to be kept on shelves" and exclaimed: "Books are made to read! Books are made to read! Books are made to read!"⁹

The campaign was successful; in 1894, the St. Louis (Free) Public Library came into existence. Crunden immediately began setting aside funds for a new library site and building fund. While the library continued to provide books for the public schools, Crunden expanded its services (and gathered public support) by setting up libraries in factories and establishing delivery stations all over the city, usually in drugstores. By 1905, there were nearly sixty stations with daily or twice weekly deliveries of books. When Carnegie's challenge was announced in 1901, St. Louisans easily passed the tax bill for the additional 1/5 mill required.¹⁰

Library design underwent rapid change in the 1890's. McKim, Mead & White's Boston Public Library of 1895, now considered the first outstanding example of Renaissance academicism in the United States, supplanted the massive, asymmetrical Richardsonian mode; Carnegie grants for free public libraries gave impetus to discussions of function and interior design by both architects and librarians.¹¹

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Stylistically and functionally, Link's design for Barr Branch reflected the consensus that public libraries should have open shelves and stacks, reading rooms and space for community use.¹²

The often chatty annual reports by the Barr Branch librarian provide information about the neighborhood as well as the activities of the Library. During the first full year of operation, 168,000 books were circulated and the first children's story hour in St. Louis was held. Among groups using the club room was a philosophy club conducted by Denton Snijder, an early member of the nationally influential St. Louis Philosophical Society.¹³ Although none of Barr's tenants were listed in Gould's Blue Book after 1909, residents in the neighborhood (described by the librarian in 1913 as mechanics, small shopkeepers, clerks, salesmen and teachers) made full use of the Library.¹⁴ The 1913 report also noted the proportion of German language books and periodicals in circulation but observed: "Certainly the social life of the South Side is deserting Jefferson Avenue for Grand Avenue....A number of patrons who used to own their homes around Lafayette Park...have sold their property and moved west...."¹⁵

As the neighborhood shifted from white to blue collar, circulation steadily increased. In 1923, the librarian reported crowded conditions with adults overflowing into the children's room and sitting on the floor in the stack area. "Give us more books, and more books, and more room to grow."¹⁶ By 1928, when circulation approached 230,000, the annual report mentioned the continued influx of foreigners and "an increase of automobile traffic on Jefferson inhibiting the use of the Library by children."¹⁸ Circulation in the next decade gradually declined due partly to the opening of other branch libraries and partly to continued economic-social changes in the neighborhood.

World War II housing shortages combined with mixed land use and extremely lenient zoning led to the radical solutions proposed by the 1947 Comprehensive City Plan: "Present obsolete areas must be cleared and reconstructed. This is a social necessity as well as an economic essential."¹⁹ Much of the oldest part of the city including Lafayette Square was designated "obsolete" but the plan also included more immediately fundable proposals for highways and low-income housing. Conditions in the neighborhood of the Barr Branch District deteriorated during the 1950's as high-rise housing projects to the east brought a dramatic influx of poor blacks and an increase in real and perceived crime. The Union Club Building was razed in 1955. Barr's Block, which changed hands many times after William Barr's widow died in 1917, was a rooming house with ownership held by several different people.

The most direct blow to the district, however, was demolition for Interstate 44 in the 1960's. The Library's statistics show a decline in circulation from 122,000 in 1964-65 to a low of 37,000 in 1972 when the highway was completed with an access ramp immediately south of the library. (See Site Plan.) Thanks to a publication in 1962 by John Albury Bryan reprinted and revised in 1969 to include

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an architectural survey map by the Historic Buildings Committee of the St. Louis Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, public policy belatedly suggested restoration for Lafayette Square.²⁰ The Barr Branch District, however, was included in a section called "Terry Park" for which the 1971 Lafayette Square Restoration Plan proposed "...complete renewal and reconstruction...and planning should be initiated as soon as financing can be made available."²¹ In 1973, the city published a Concept for a New Town in the City in the hopes that federal funds through the Urban Growth and New Community Development Act of 1970 might be forthcoming. All existing streets, utilities and buildings would have vanished in favor of a sweeping man-made lake surrounded by single-family subdivisions buffered by terraced hillside buildings and high-rises.²² That same year the St. Louis Post-Dispatch reported that members of the Lafayette Square Restoration Committee were particularly concerned that the Library remain open and that any plans for renovation preserve the interior finishes and furnishings.²³

A modest version of the New Town concept has emerged as "Lafayette Towne", a development combining new construction, rehabilitation and a maze of cul de sacs on interior streets. Now partially completed, the verdict on Lafayette Towne's success is not in. Renovation proposed for Barr's Block should be the first in Lafayette Towne certified under the new 25% ITC and could have substantial impact on the quality of work undertaken on other buildings. During a week-long 75th Anniversary celebration for the Library in September, 1981, a panel discussed neighborhood restoration and an exhibition (featuring turn-of-the-century photographs and toys) displayed the spike and shovel used at the ground-breaking ceremony. By September of 1982, vacant parcels between the Library and Barr's Block will be shared parking for residents of the row and patrons of the first Carnegie library in St. Louis.

Footnotes

¹After 1866, Barr resumed residency in the east and divided his time between St. Louis and New York. At the time of his death in 1908, he lived in Llewellyn Park, West Orange, New Jersey, on a property adjoining Thomas Edison's Glenmont estate and laboratory. Barr maintained close ties to St. Louis, however, and was a generous contributor to educational and charitable causes. In his will he left \$100,000 to Washington University for manual training. Other smaller bequests were to St. Louis hospitals and orphanages.

²Camille N. Dry and Richard J. Compton, Pictorial St. Louis (St. Louis: n.p., 1876; reprint ed., St. Louis: Harry M. Hagen, 1971), pp. 162-63.

³St. Louis Republican, 28 September 1875.

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⁴This block is now the site of the huge Famous-Barr store formed after Barr's death by merger with the May Company. Though now part of a nationwide chain of May Department Stores, the downtown store and its ten suburban branches are nevertheless considered a St. Louis institution.

⁵Barr and Carnegie apparently knew each other. A letter written to Crunden from Carnegie at his summer home at Skibo Castle in Scotland on June 8, 1903, refers to William Barr as his "good friend." St. Louis Public Library Annual Report (St. Louis: 1903-04), p. 6.

⁶"Kindly Caricatures No. 56: F. M. Crunden," Reedy's Mirror 15 (17 May 1906).

⁷St. Louis Public Library Annual Report (St. Louis: 1892), p. 41.

⁸St. Louis Public Library Annual Report (St. Louis: 1891/2), p. 50.

⁹Ibid., p. 52.

¹⁰Cruden suffered a debilitating stroke in 1905. As he did not regain his ability to speak until 1909, he was never able to resume his librarianship and resigned that year. Cruden was honored during the remainder of his life as if already dead; the branch library at 14th and Cass was named for him in 1909 and a quotation from his writings was inscribed over the main entrance to the new central library before his death in 1911.

¹¹Carnegie grants from 1871 to 1917 totalled nearly \$65,000,000. 1902 was the peak year and the year when the American Institute of Architects recognized this bonanza for the profession by making Carnegie an honorary member.

¹²The core collection at Barr Branch when it opened in September of 1906 were books chosen by the American Library Association and contributed by publishers for a Model Library for a small town exhibit organized by Cruden for the 1904 World's Fair in St. Louis. Some of the eight thousand volumes were destroyed by a fire at the Exposition but most were salvaged.

¹³The Society, the outgrowth of informal philosophical discussions begun before the Civil War by educator William T. Harris and German-born lawyer Henry Brockmeyer, was particularly absorbed with the works of nineteenth century Germans and was "the chief vehicle by which Hegel's ideas...entered the mainstream of American thought." William H. Goetzmann, ed., The American Hegelians (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1973), p. 4.

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¹⁴St. Louis Public Library Annual Report (St. Louis: 1912/13), p. 39.

¹⁵Ibid., p. 41-42.

¹⁶St. Louis Public Library Annual Report (St. Louis: 1922/23), p. 57.

¹⁷St. Louis Public Library Annual Report (St. Louis: 1927/28), p. 73.

¹⁸St. Louis Public Library Annual Report (St. Louis: 1928/29), p. 68.

¹⁹City Plan Commission, Comprehensive City Plan, Saint Louis, Missouri (St. Louis: City Plan Commission, 1947), p. 28.

²⁰Bryan lived at 21 Benton Place in Lafayette Square.

²¹City Plan Commission, Lafayette Square Restoration Plan (St. Louis: City Plan Commission, 1971), p. 20.

²²City Plan Commission, Concept for a New Town in the City (St. Louis: City Plan Commission, 1973).

²³"Barr Branch Library Future Under Study," St. Louis Post-Dispatch, 24 July 1973.

9. Major Bibliographical References

See attached.

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property approx. 1 acre

Quadrangle name Cahokia, IL/MO

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

UMT References

A

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| Zone | | | Easting | | | | | Northing | | | | | | |

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| Zone | | | Easting | | | | | Northing | | | | | | |

H

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|------|--|--|---------|--|--|--|--|----------|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Zone | | | Easting | | | | | Northing | | | | | | |

Verbal boundary description and justification

Barr Branch Library District is located in portions of City Blocks 1320 and 1321. Beginning at the southwest corner of Lafayette and Jefferson Avenues continue along the south side of Lafayette 325 feet to its intersection with the western property

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state code county code

state code county code

11. Form Prepared By © Landmarks Association of St. Louis, Inc., 1981

name/title Jane M. Porter, Research and Carolyn Hewes Toft, Executive Director

organization Landmarks Association of St. Louis, Inc. date 30 October 1981

street & number 706 Chestnut Street, #1217 telephone (314) 421-6474

city or town St. Louis, state MO 63101

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

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

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

Director, Department of Natural Resources and
title State Historic Preservation Officer date

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I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

date

Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

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Bulletin of the Missouri Historical Society 16 (January, 1960): 166.

"Barr Branch Library Future Under Study." St. Louis Post-Dispatch, 24 July 1973.

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Bostwick, Arthur E., ed. The Library and Society. New York: The H. W. Wilson Company, 1920.

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INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

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Barr Branch Library District

CONTINUATION SHEET St. Louis, MO ITEM NUMBER 9 PAGE 2

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Item #10

Verbal Boundary Description, cont.

line of 2630 Lafayette; thence turning south, follow said property line 136 feet; thence turning east, continue 325 feet to the west side of Jefferson Avenue; thence turning north, continue along said side of Jefferson 137 feet to point of origin.

Item #1

Form Prepared By, cont.

2. James M. Denny, Section Chief, Survey-Registration
and State Contact Person
Department of Natural Resources
Historic Preservation Program
P.O. Box 176
Jefferson City

May, 1982

314/751-4096

Missouri 65102

741

742 1580 000 FEET (MO.)

40

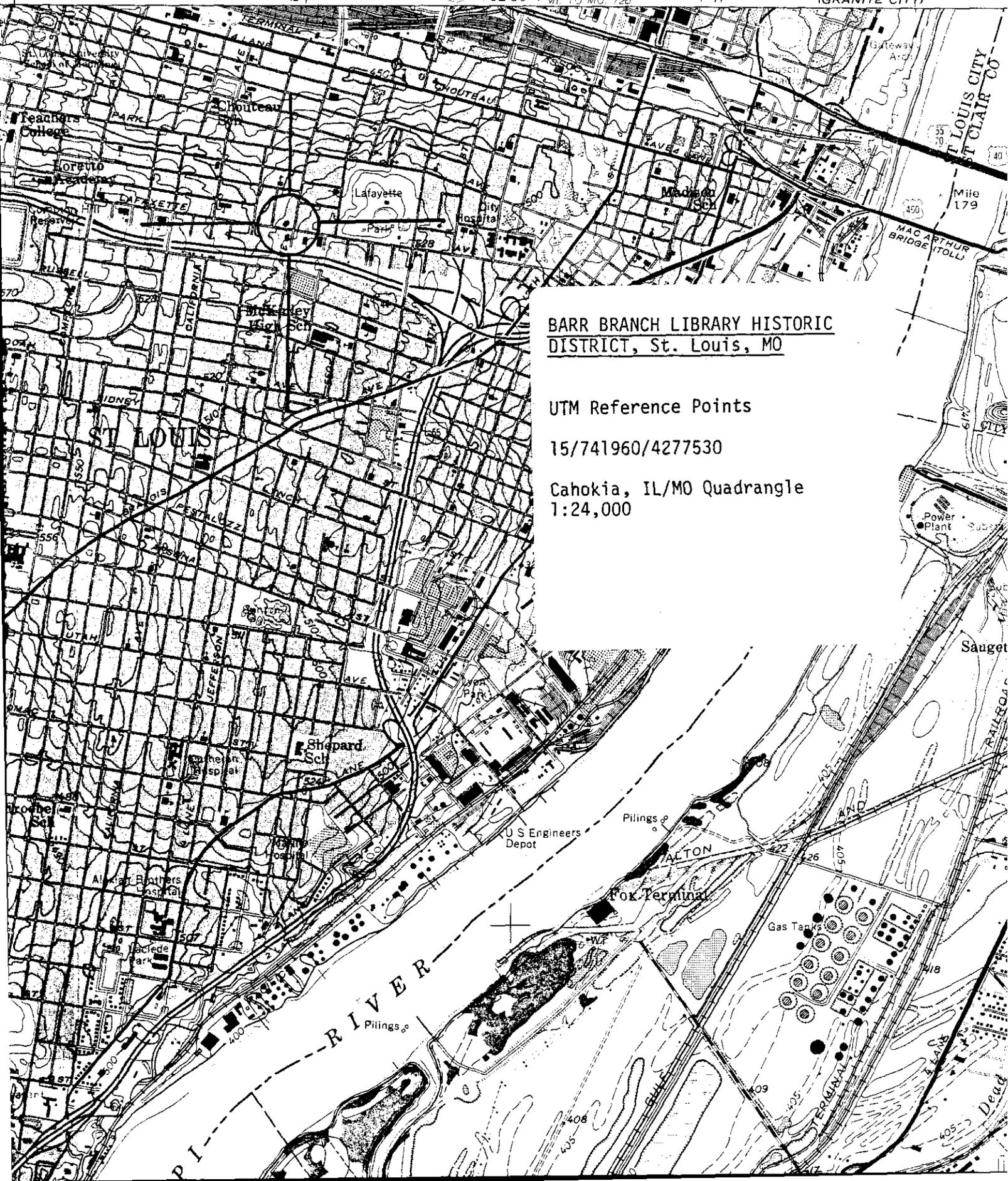
12'30" 1/3 MI. TO INTERSTATE 270
7 MI. TO MO. 725

70

18 MI. TO INTERSTATE 270

2961 II NW

(GRANITE CITY)



BARR BRANCH LIBRARY HISTORIC DISTRICT, St. Louis, MO

UTM Reference Points

15/741960/4277530

Cahokia, IL/MO Quadrangle
1:24,000

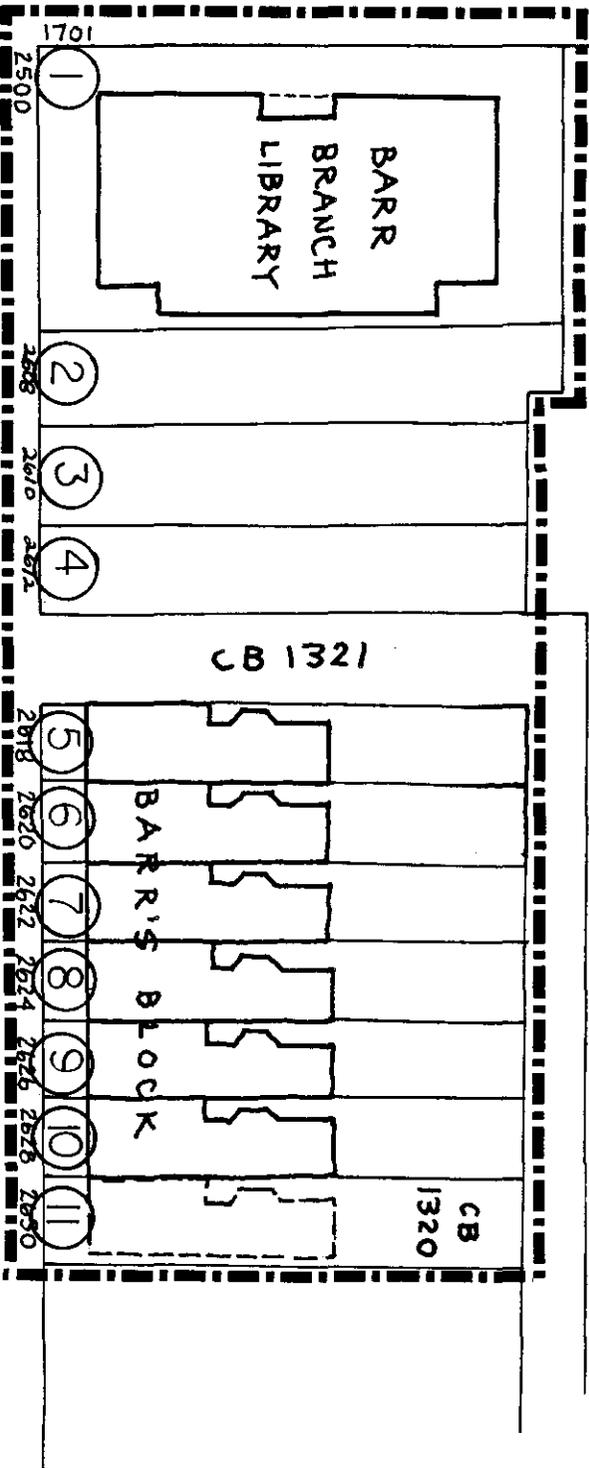
SITE PLAN: BARR BRANCH LIBRARY HISTORIC DISTRICT
ST. LOUIS, MO.

MAP: SEPT. 1981 BY PAT HAYS BAER

S. JEFFERSON AVE.

RAMP TO I-44

LAFAYETTE AVE.



CB 1321

CB 1320

TEXAS AVE.

1" = 50' 0"



BARR BRANCH LIBRARY HISTORIC
DISTRICT, St. Louis, MO

#1 of 7 2618-20 Lafayette Avenue

Photographer: Jane M. Porter
Date: October, 1981
Negative: Landmarks Association
of St. Louis, Inc.

Camera facing south; north
(principal) elevations.



BARR BRANCH LIBRARY HISTORIC
DISTRICT, St. Louis, Missouri

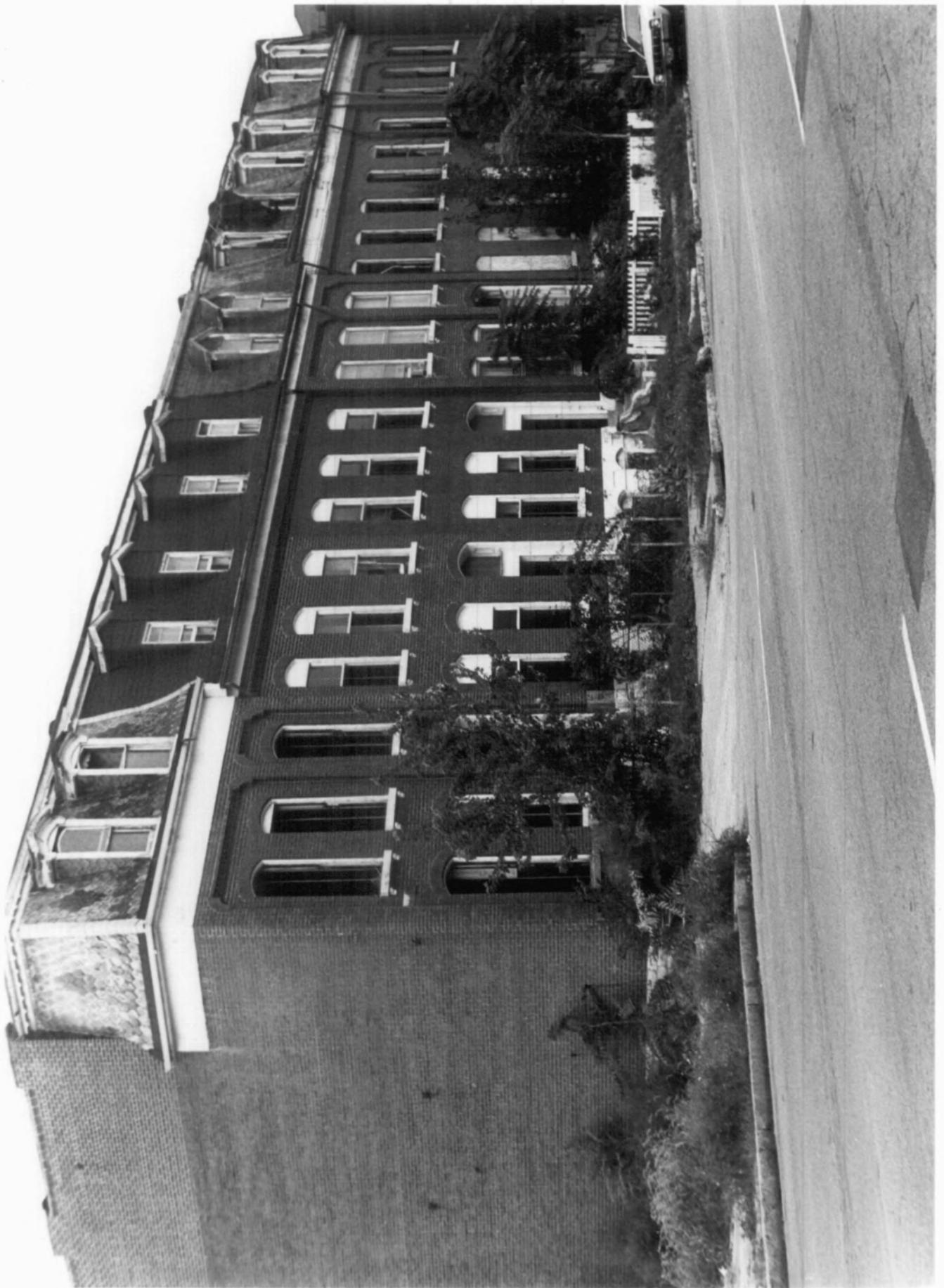
#2 of 7 2618-30 Lafayette Avenue

Photographer: Jane M. Porter

Date: October, 1981

Negative: Landmarks Association
of St. Louis, Inc.

Camera facing southwest;
north (principal) elevations.



BARR BRANCH LIBRARY HISTORIC
DISTRICT, St. Louis, MO

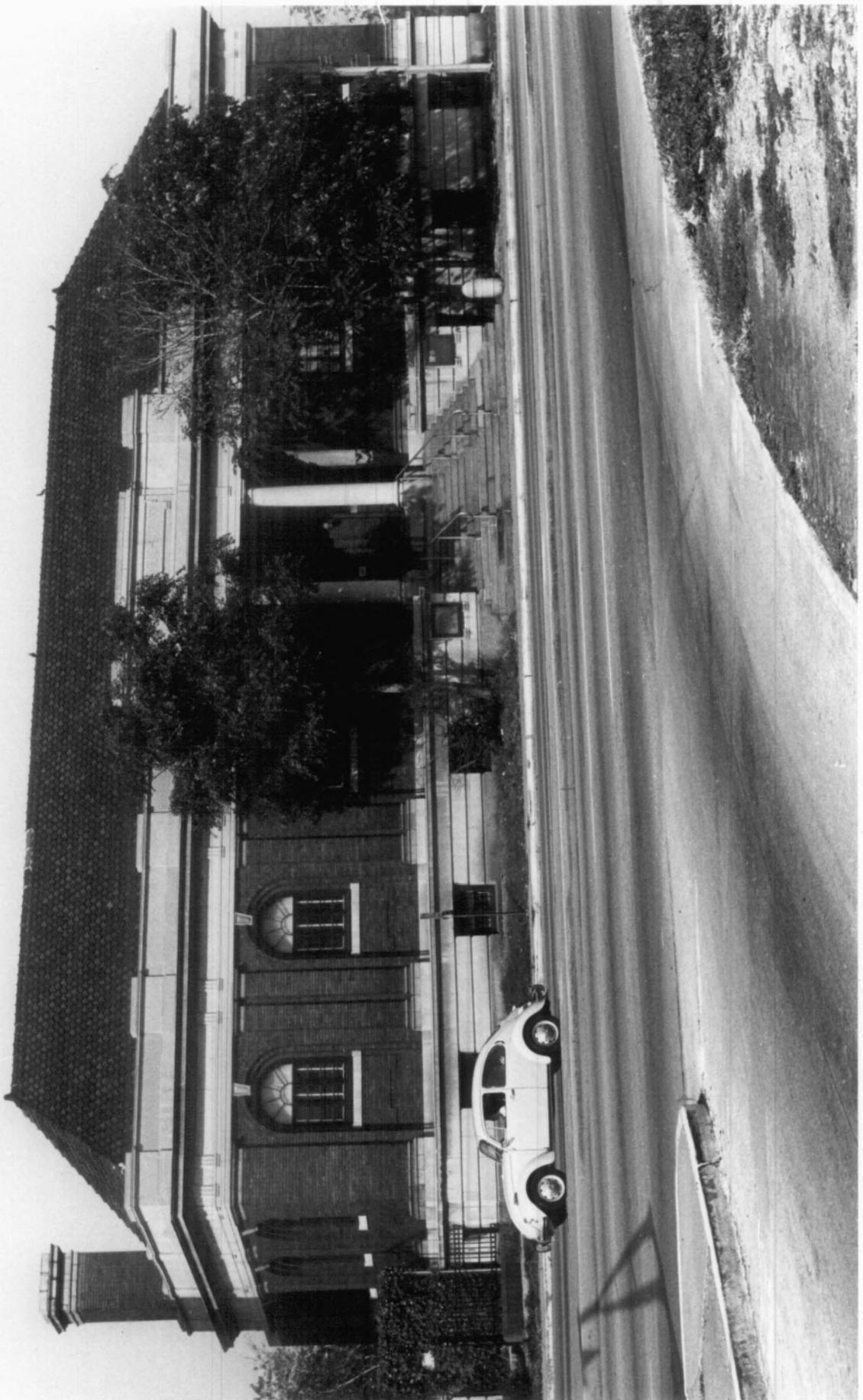
#3 of 7 Barr Branch Library
1701 S. Jefferson

Photographer: Jane M. Porter

Date: October, 1981

Negative: Landmarks Association
of St. Louis, Inc.

East (principal) elevation;
camera facing west.

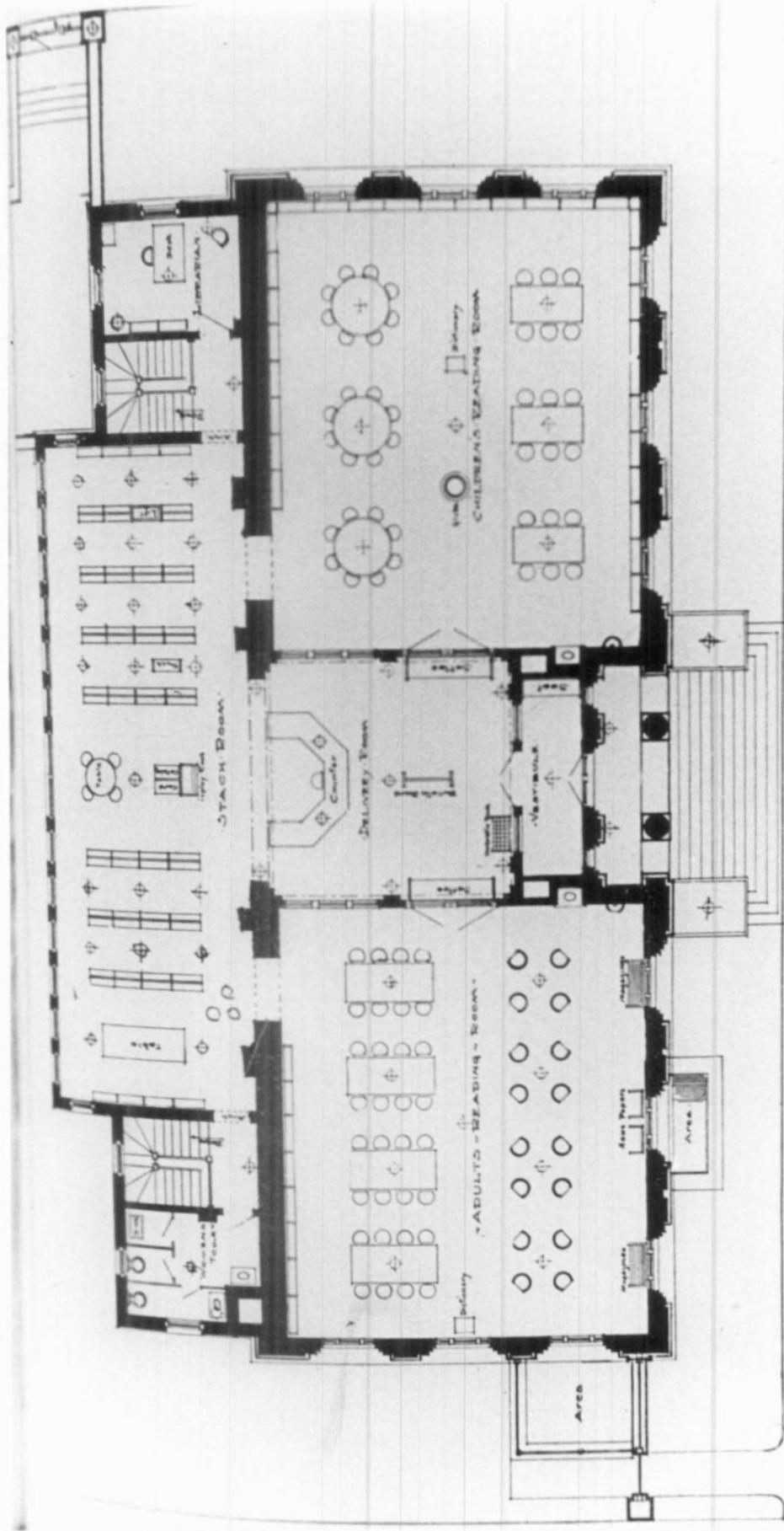


BARR BRANCH LIBRARY HISTORIC
DISTRICT, St. Louis, MO

#4 of 7 Floor Plan of Main Floor,
Barr Branch Library

Photocopy from: Annual Report,
1907-08.

Negative: Landmarks Association
of St. Louis, Inc.

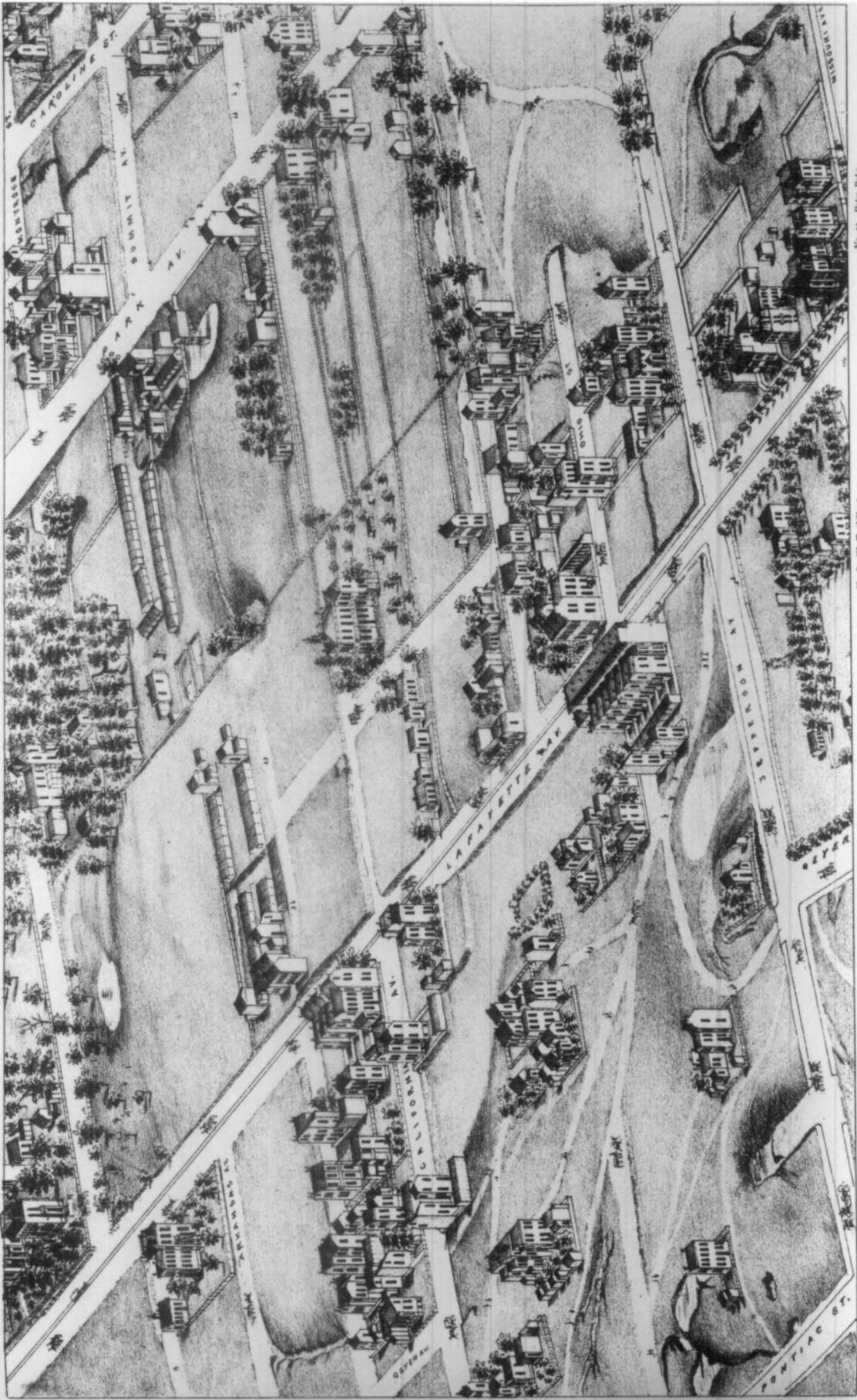


BARR BRANCH. FLOOR PLAN OF MAIN FLOOR.

BARR BRANCH LIBRARY HISTORIC
DISTRICT, St. Louis, MO

#5 of 7 Plate #58 from: Compton &
Dry's Pictorial St.
Louis, 1876, reprinted,
1971.

Negative: Landmarks Association
of St. Louis, Inc.



No. 13. Peter Baker.
 No. 14. C. H. Hines.
 No. 15. William Hamilton.

No. 8. W. T. Gilbert.
 No. 9. L. Haines.
 No. 10. A. A. Hays.
 No. 11. Green Campbell.

No. 4. Rev. D. Reed.
 No. 5. Judge George Division.
 No. 6. C. B. Grant.
 No. 7. Rev. J. Black.

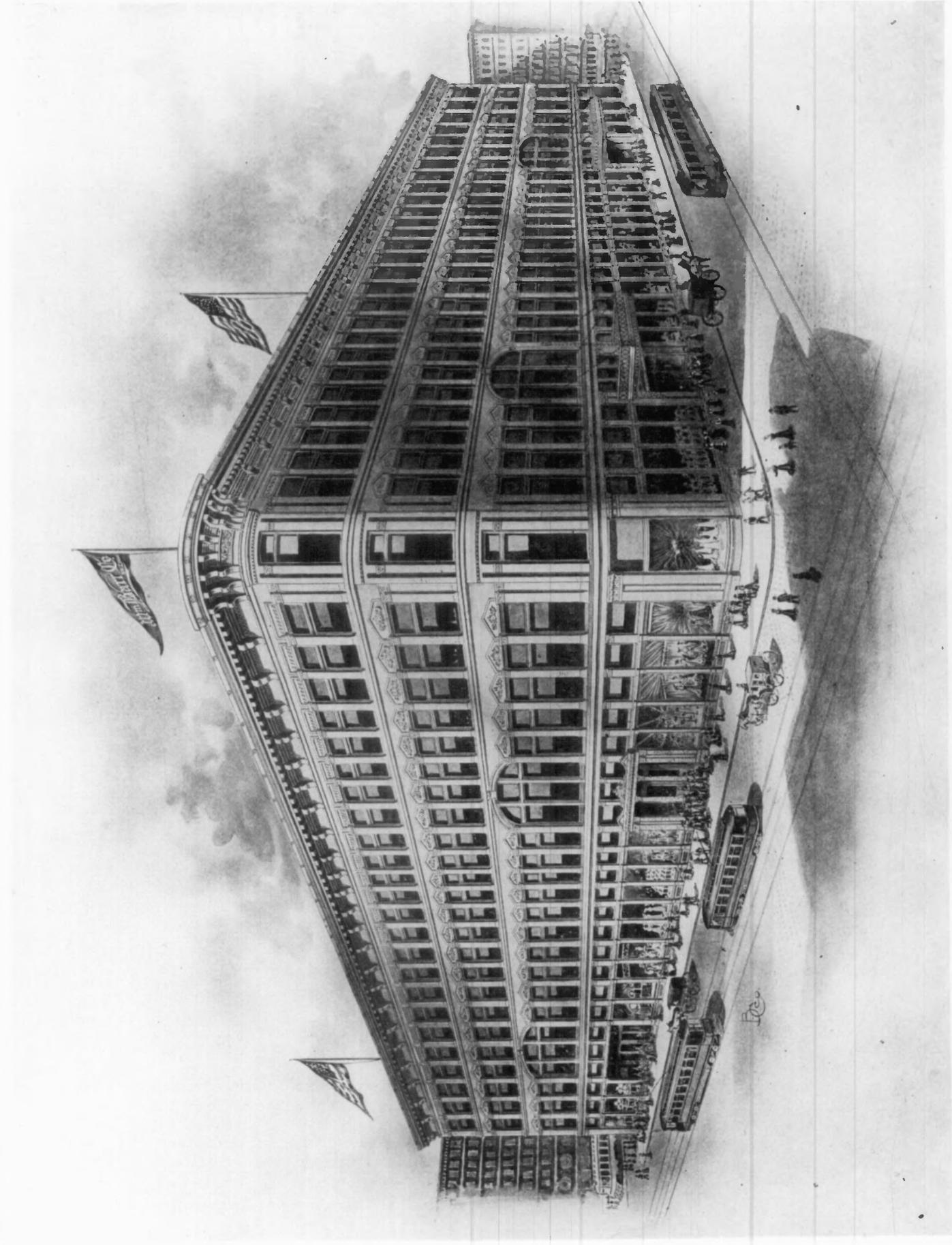
No. 1. The Linnells.
 No. 2. Judge Albert Todd.
 No. 3. Mrs. Octavia Boyce.

BARR BRANCH LIBRARY HISTORIC
DISTRICT, St. Louis, MO

#6 of 7 William Barr Dry Goods
Company Building,
Sixth, Seventh & Olive

Photocopy from: Pictorial St.
Louis: Past and Present.
St. Louis: Artista C.
Shewey, 1892.

Negative: Landmarks Association
of St. Louis, Inc.



THE WILLIAM BARR DRY GOODS COMPANY



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BARR BRANCH LIBRARY HISTORIC DISTRICT, St. Louis, MO

#7 of 7 View of 1896 tornado damage, west side of Jefferson Avenue at Lafayette.

Photographer: Unknown
Photocopy: Missouri Historical Society, 1981.

Camera facing west.

