

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM**

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

STATE: Missouri	
COUNTY: St. Louis City	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

1. NAME

COMMON:
St. John Nepomuk Parish Historic District

AND/OR HISTORIC:

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER:
Boundaries as shown on Site Plan Map (see Item #7)

CITY OR TOWN:
St. Louis

STATE Missouri	CODE 63104	COUNTY: St. Louis City	CODE 510
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3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> District <input type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object	<input type="checkbox"/> Public <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Both	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress	Yes: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Restricted <input type="checkbox"/> Unrestricted <input type="checkbox"/> No
PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Educational <input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input type="checkbox"/> Military <input type="checkbox"/> Museum	<input type="checkbox"/> Park <input type="checkbox"/> Private Residence <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Religious <input type="checkbox"/> Scientific	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____ _____ _____

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNER'S NAME:
St. John Nepomuk Church

STREET AND NUMBER:
1625 South 11th Street

CITY OR TOWN:
St. Louis

STATE: Missouri	CODE 29
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5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.:
St. Louis City Hall

STREET AND NUMBER:
Market Street

CITY OR TOWN:
St. Louis

STATE: Missouri	CODE 63104	CODE 29
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6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY:
Missouri State Historical Survey

DATE OF SURVEY: Federal State County Local

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:
State Historical Survey & Planning Office - Missouri State Park Board

STREET AND NUMBER:
Box 176, 1204 Jefferson Building

CITY OR TOWN:
Jefferson City

STATE: Missouri	CODE 65101	CODE 29
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Congressional District #3 - Hon. Leonor K. Sullivan

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

STATE: Missouri	COUNTY: St. Louis City	FOR NPS USE ONLY
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DATE		

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good	<input type="checkbox"/> Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> Ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> Unexposed
	(Check One)			(Check One)		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Altered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unaltered		<input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original Site	

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (If known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The St. John Nepomuk Parish Historic District is situated within the City of St. Louis, Missouri. The District is bounded on the south by the north line of Lafayette Avenue from the northeast corner of Twelfth Street to the Parish property line east of the Second School. The west boundary is formed by a line along the east side of Twelfth Street from the northeast corner of Lafayette to the Parish property line north of Beseda Hall. The north boundary is formed by a line from the Parish property line on Twelfth Street east to the alley between Eleventh and Twelfth streets, thence north to a point parallel to the northwest corner of the Print Shop. thence east to the east line of Eleventh Street. The east boundary is formed by a line along the east side of Eleventh Street from a point opposite the Print Shop to the southeast corner of Eleventh and Julia streets, thence along the south line of Julia Street to the Parish property line, thence south to Lafayette Avenue.

Seven structures comprise the St. John Nepomuk Parish Historic District, including St. John Nepomuk Church (1870), the Church Rectory (1870), the Old School (1869), the Print Shop (1844), the "Sisters' House" (1848 and 1872), Beseda Hall (1892), and the Second School (1884). These buildings, clustered in the vicinity of South Eleventh Street and Lafayette Avenue, provided religious, educational, social, and recreational facilities for St. Louis' nineteenth-century Bohemian community.

St. John Nepomuk Church is a three aisle rectangular-plan building constructed of brick in a Romanesque-Gothic style of architecture. The Church, situated on the northwest corner of Eleventh Street and Lafayette Avenue, facing east, is dominated by a central belfry steeple high above the entrance, and a companion spire projects to a lesser height from the intersection of the transept-like roof at the rear of the structure. The Church was almost totally destroyed by a tornado in 1896, but was authentically reconstructed in subsequent years. The east (primary) wall is the only original facade that escaped the devastating cyclone. There have been no significant alterations to the building since at least 1896. St. John Nepomuk Church is constructed entirely of red hard-fired bricks upon a regular ashlar foundation of cut limestone. The foundation terminates at ground level on the west (rear) side but is nearly four feet in height on the east side, to correspond with the slope of Lafayette Avenue toward the Mississippi River. The primary (east) elevation with towering steeple is divided into three bays, the central projected bay being the more narrow of the three. Access to the vestibule is provided by three arched doorways situated in the center of each bay. The east (primary) facade is embellished with Gothic center-pointed niches approximately seven feet in height located directly above the doorways in each bay, and a crucifix embedded in the brick appears above the niches on the end bays. Decorative brickwork frames the

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7. #1

ST. JOHN NEPOMUK PARISH HISTORIC DISTRICT

center-pointed Gothic doorways on the end bays, while a triangular molding of brick and stone embellishes the central arched doorway in the middle bay. A similar triangular molding appears over the niche in the middle bay and minaret-capped towers occur at the corners of the front facade. The top of the east elevation is crested by a ballustrade-like structure embellished with miniature arched niches. The underside of this ballustrade-like feature is corbeled.

The tower is divided into four equidimensional facades of three distinct sections. A rose window appears in each side of the base, and the base is separated from the upper portions by a brick molding. The central section of the tower (belfry) is dominated on all faces by center-pointed arched louvers, and the upper portions consist of tall, narrow, roof-like planes which merge at their summit to form a spire. The tower and minarets are trimmed in copper. The side (north and south) elevations of the Church are similar to one another. Eight rounded-arch stained-glass windows with limestone sills and wooden tracery line both sides of the structure. The side elevations are divided into eight bays, each of identical design and proportion, with the exception of both west bays which are actually the gable-ends of the transept. The walls are buttressed at the bay divisions and corbelling appears along the roofline of both elevations. The west (rear) elevation consists primarily of rectangular apse of brick which dominates the facade, but otherwise the west side is not embellished.

The St. John Nepomuk Rectory is a narrow, three-bay townhouse abutting the Church to the north. Although scarcely twenty-five feet in width, the three-story house is nearly 80 feet deep with interior rooms arranged from front to rear along a corridor which occupies the north bay. The Rectory is constructed of brick with a slate roof. A decorated gable dormer with rounded-arch window projects from the middle of the roof on the east elevation and three rounded-arch windows with keystone appear in the third story of that facade. First and second story windows also utilize the keystone but are of segmental-arch design. A recessed doorway occupies the northern bay of the ground floor.

The Old School, which adjoins the Rectory to the north, is quite similar in design to the Rectory except that the west (primary) elevation of the School is approximately one-foot greater in height. Like the Rectory, the Old School is topped by a slate roof with a central decorated gable dormer embellished with a crucifix and flanked by two pair of minarets. Two triangular dormers are equally spaced on either side

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7. #2

ST. JOHN NEPOMUK PARISH HISTORIC DISTRICT

of the central dormer and three similar dormers occur on the rear roof. The primary elevation, fifty feet in width, is divided into seven equidimensional bays. Rounded-arch windows appear in all bays of the third floor, and, similar to the Rectory, segmental arches appear above first and second story windows, although the keystone has been eliminated. The main entranceway is located in the middle bay at the ground floor. Chimney and parapet gables appear at both north and south walls of the Old School and the exposed north elevation is unembellished. A brick quoin pattern occurs on both corners of the east elevation while a stone belt course divides the second from the third story on this side. The east facade shows evidence of major brickwork repair following the tornado of 1896. The Old School is approximately forty feet in depth.

The Print Shop (Hlas Building) north of the Old School, is a one-and-one-half story brick structure measuring approximately twenty feet in width by sixty feet in depth. The earliest of the seven Parish buildings, it is constructed of soft red brick, and is separated from the Old School by a narrow courtyard. Two windows appear in the front elevation at the ground floor while only one occurs in the south portion of the upper half-story. The shed roof slopes to the north and three dormers project in a northerly direction from this roof. Entrance is provided by a doorway in the East wall at the end of a porch recessed twenty feet into the northwest corner of the building. A smaller brick annex constructed during the 1920's flanks the Print Shop to the south at the rear of the courtyard.

The Second School, on the northeast corner of South Eleventh Street and Lafayette Avenue, is an "L-plan" brick building three stories in height. Constructed on a squared rubble foundation, the south elevation is divided into six equidimensional bays with rounded-arch windows on the third story, and segmental-arched windows on the second and ground floors. A first floor entranceway is provided near the west corner on the south side, and a smaller passageway occurs at mid-point on the ground level. Five square basement windows appear at the base of the ground floor bays. Two side chimneys flank the central bay at the roofline, and a secondary mansard tower-like roof projects from the southwest corner of the building. A single hooded dormer appears on the south face of this roof, while a similar double dormer occurs on the west. The west elevation of the Second School consists of two distinct portions. The south end is stylistically similar to the south elevation and is projected about two feet from the six northerly bays. The remainder of this elevation exhibits a more Classical style. The window pattern is

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maintained throughout the structure, but the middle bay is projected, the windows are paired in this bay, and a central pediment occurs. A boxed cornice embellishes both street facades.

The "Sisters' House," abutting the Second School to the north, was built in 1848 but purchased by St. John Nepomuk Parish in 1872 to serve as a convent for nuns teaching in the Old School. The building is a square-plan structure which fronts on Julia Street. The original structure was two-stories in height, but a third story, including the mansard roof and dormers on the third story of the primary (north) facade were added by Father Hessoun to accommodate additional residents. The work was so skillfully executed that no mortar line or discrepancies may be discerned. The design of the mansard tower of the Second School was probably derived from the similar roof which had been constructed on the "Sisters' House."

Beseda Hall was built to accommodate Church social functions and to provide physical education facilities. Situated on the northeast corner of Twelfth Street and Lafayette Avenue, the Hall is a two-story rectangular-plan brick structure erected on a squared rubble foundation of limestone. The foundation, three feet above the ground level on all sides, is sufficiently high to provide a full basement. The south (primary) elevation on Lafayette Avenue is divided into four equidimensional bays utilizing rounded-arch windows in the upper story and stone lintel windows in the ground floor. The roof is flat and rimmed by a continuous ballustrade of brick. Four side chimneys appear on the west elevation.

3. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- | | | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Pre-Columbian | <input type="checkbox"/> 16th Century | <input type="checkbox"/> 18th Century | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 20th Century |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 15th Century | <input type="checkbox"/> 17th Century | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 19th Century | |

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known) 1870 - Present

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- | | | | |
|---|---|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal | <input type="checkbox"/> Education | <input type="checkbox"/> Political | <input type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric | <input type="checkbox"/> Engineering | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Religion/Philosophy | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Historic | <input type="checkbox"/> Industry | <input type="checkbox"/> Science | <u>Community</u> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> Invention | <input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture | <u>Development</u> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Social/Humanitarian | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Art | <input type="checkbox"/> Literature | <input type="checkbox"/> Theater | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Commerce | <input type="checkbox"/> Military | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Communications | <input type="checkbox"/> Music | | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation | | | _____ |

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

St. John Nepomuk Church and its ancillary school, residential and meeting-hall buildings, are significant to the development of a cohesive Czech community on St. Louis' near-south side. The Parish, situated near the intersection of South Eleventh Street and Lafayette Avenue, was organized to minister to the City's expanding Bohemian colony which had begun to congregate at the foot of Lafayette and Soulard streets after 1848. (Margaret Stefanak, "St. John Nepomuk Church: A Study in Dynamic Activity", unpublished, University of Missouri, Columbia, 1970, 1). By 1854 the community had become sufficiently large to demand an independent church and school, not only as a place of worship, but also to provide an institution for the Czechs to assemble and socialize according to their native customs, in isolation from the alien environment of St. Louis. The Church reinforced Czech traditions and language, and therefore encouraged stability within the neighborhood, contributing to the solification and perpetuation of the Bohemian community.

Oscar Handlin and Herbert Ganz, among other historians, have identified a tendency toward cultural isolation among immigrant groups recently arrived, and they have explained this introversion partially as the newcomers' reaction to alienation within the nineteenth-century American city. Herbert J. Ganz, The Urban Villagers, 1962, chapt. 10. Oscar Handlin, The Uprooted, 1951, chapt. 7. Unable to speak fluent English, the Czechs in St. Louis discovered not only that they assumed relatively low economic status, but also that their interaction with the "American" culture was severely limited. Because assimilation progressed so slowly under these circumstances, the newly-arrived turned within their ethnic group for spiritual gratification and social compatibility. Furthermore, old-stock hostility to foreigners, manifest in the "know-nothing" movement at its zenith in St. Louis by 1848, forced the urban immigrant to retain a strong allegiance to his ethnic community. Under these circumstances the Church especially came to dominate the social structure of the Catholic immigrant neighborhood since it provided a nucleus around which the community could coalesce. Catholic newcomers readily accepted the Parish priest not only as a spiritual leader, but also as an arbiter of secular values as well. Frequently the priest conducted a parish

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school, organized benefit clubs and societies, and assisted parishoners with personal or financial difficulties. The priest had been accorded high status in the old world, so he quite naturally assumed leadership in the urban ethnic colony. Although unique as the oldest Czech parish in America, the influence of St. John Nepomuk Church upon its neighborhood is fairly typical according to the theories of Handlin and Ganz. Since its inception, the Parish has been dominated by determined Fathers who have not only ministered, but also have conducted school and supported a proliferation of Czech fraternal and beneficial organizations. (Rev. Albert Prokes, in Souvenir Program: 36th General Convention of the Catholic Central Union, 1954,29). The parish was founded by Bohemian immigrants who had fled abortive revolutions in Europe, and had migrated to St. Louis to seek opportunity in the growing port city. But soon they discovered they had departed from turmoil in Bohemia only to encounter more and varied perplexities in St. Louis. The Bohemian exiles had to reckon with a language and political system they did not understand, and they were continually forced to endure the indignities of poverty and nativistic enmity.

The Czechs who migrated to St. Louis formed one of four regional groups of Bohemians in America. (Prokes, in 36th General Convention... 1954, 40). Other colonies were located in the eastern port cities of New York and Philadelphia. Another community developed on the Texas plains, and a third emerged in the Chicago area. St. John Nepomuk Church became the first tangible accomplishment of the St. Louis Bohemian community, but construction did not commence until the arrival in St. Louis of the aggressive founder, Father Lipovsky. A wooden structure erected in 1854 sufficed to quarter both the church and a parish school until 1869-1870 when the existing Church, Rectory, and Old School were completed. (Prokes, in Centennial of St. John Nepomuk Church, 1954, 35-36. Stefanak, "St. John Nepomuk Parish: A Study in Dynamic Activity," University of Missouri, Columbia, 1970, 6). The period of greatest expansion of the Parish occurred during the pastorate of Father Joseph Hessoun, 1865-1906. All of the Parish buildings, except the Print Shop, were constructed under the guidance of Father Hessoun. During these years the Czech neighborhood had reached peak population and well-defined social stratification had appeared within the community. In response, the Church established more specialized educational facilities and fraternal associations as the size of the neighborhood and sophistication of the parishoners demanded diversity. Under Father Hessoun's leadership, St. John Nepomuk Parish became the Czech's spiritual and cultural center, and although the community received an influx of newer arrivals after 1880, the predominance of the Church was never challenged in

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8. #2

ST. JOHN NEPOMUK PARISH HISTORIC DISTRICT

St. Louis' Bohemian community. By the 1880's Father Hessoun had been able to skillfully compromise tradition with assimilation, encouraging his parishoners to associate with other nationality groups and demanding participation in St. Louis politics. But he maintained the Church and school as a refuge, continuing old world attitudes and customs. In this manner, St. John Nepomuk Parish introduced the newcomers to American society but allowed a compatible cultural transition.

A tornado on May 27, 1896 nearly destroyed the Czech settlement on Tenth, Eleventh and Twelfth streets in St. Louis (St. Louis Globe-Democrat, May 27-30, 1896). But although physically decimated, the community remained intact and the Czechs rebuilt not only their homes but also St. John Nepomuk Parish. After the storm, a few parishoners moved to the newer, more affluent, Czech neighborhood on Gravois Road near St. Wenscelaus Parish, but significantly the tornado did not destroy the original Bohemian neighborhood. Although threatened with bankruptcy following the tornado, St. John Nepomuk Parish continued to sponsor the Czech language newspaper Hlas (The Voice) founded by Father Hessoun in 1873, and printed in the small Print Shop north of the Old School. The paper circulated among Bohemians in regions not accessible to a Czech parish, and continued in publication until about 1950. Furthermore, St. John Nepomuk Church ministered to other Slavic ethnic peoples in St. Louis until about 1910 by which time most groups had increased their numbers sufficiently to allow the establishment of national churches. In this manner, the Croatian, Slovak, Polish, Lithuanian and Ukranian parishes on the near-south side originated from St. John Nepomuk Parish. (Dr. Joseph Cade, "The First Seventy-Five Years," Centennial of St. John Nepomuk Church, 1954, 43).

The Czech community in inner-city St. Louis has declined and nearly perished during the last thirty years. Younger Czechs have ceased to consider the old neighborhood desirable and have preferred instead suburban living which post-war prosperity has made possible. Recently, housing projects and construction of Interstate 55 through the Bohemian neighborhood have caused the destruction of most of the parishoner's homes. St. John Nepomuk Church has suffered because of the removal of younger residents from the community, and the intrusion of highways has probably made certain the decline of the neighborhood as a social unit. However, St. John Nepomuk Parish remains today physically intact as it appeared in the nineteenth-century, a memorial to the thriving ethnic community it once served.

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(Number all entries)

9. #1

ST. JOHN NEPOMUK PARISH HISTORIC DISTRICT

Jacobs, Jane, The Death and Life of Great American Cities. New York: 1961.

Prokes, Rev. Albert, "The Czechoslovak American Clergy and Czechoslovakia," Catholic Workman, (February 1969), 6-7.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat, May 27-30, 1896.

Souvenir Program: 36th General Convention of the Catholic Central Union. St. Louis: private printing, 1954.

Stefanak, Margaret, "St. John Nepomuk Church: A Study in Dynamic Activity," unpublished, University of Missouri, Columbia, 1970.

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Centennial of St. John Nepomuk Church. St. Louis: private printing, 1954.

Diamond Jubilee: Souvenir Program and History of the Catholic Central Union. St. Louis: private printing, 1952.

Ganz, Herbert, The Urban Villagers, New York: The Free Press, 1962.

Handlin, Oscar, The Uprooted, New York: Grosset and Dunlap, 1951.

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY			O R	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES		
CORNER	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE		LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	
	Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds		Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds	
NW	° ' "	° ' "		38° 36' 45"	90° 12' 17"	
NE	° ' "	° ' "				
SE	° ' "	° ' "				
SW	° ' "	° ' "				

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: **Less than ten**

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE:
Stephen J. Raiche, Chief Research Historian

ORGANIZATION: **Missouri State Park Board** DATE: **Dec. 1, 1971**
State Historical Survey & Planning Office

STREET AND NUMBER:
Box 176, 1204 Jefferson Building

CITY OR TOWN: **Jefferson City** STATE: **Missouri 65101** CODE: **29**

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

<p>As the designated State Liaison Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service. The recommended level of significance of this nomination is:</p> <p>National <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> State <input type="checkbox"/> Local <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Name <u>Joseph Jaeger, Jr.</u></p> <p>Title <u>Director, Missouri State Park Board, and State Liaison Officer</u></p> <p>Date _____</p>	<p>I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register.</p> <p>_____ Chief, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation</p> <p>Date _____</p> <p>ATTEST:</p> <p>_____ Keeper of The National Register</p> <p>Date _____</p>
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SEE INSTRUCTIONS

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
PROPERTY MAP FORM**

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with map)

STATE		Missouri	
COUNTY		City of St. Louis	
FOR NPS USE ONLY		ENTRY NUMBER	
DATE		DATE	
1. NAME			
COMMON: St. John Nepomuk Parish Historic District			
AND/OR HISTORIC:			
2. LOCATION			
STREET AND NUMBER: Boundaries as shown on Site Plan Map (see Item #7)			
CITY OR TOWN: St. Louis			
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
Missouri	63104	City of St. Louis	510
3. MAP REFERENCE			
SOURCE: U.S.G.S. 7.5 Quadrangle - Cahokia, Illinois - Missouri			
SCALE:	DATE:		
1:24,000	1954		
4. REQUIREMENTS			
TO BE INCLUDED ON ALL MAPS			
1. Property boundaries where required.			
2. North arrow.			
3. Latitude and longitude reference.			

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY AND WATER RESOURCES

90°15'

740000m E

10 MI. TO U.S. 66
MAPLEWOOD 5 MI.

1:580,000 FEET (MO.)

12°30"

50 66
COLLINSVILLE 14 MI.
0.2 MI. TO U.S. 40 (GRANITE CITY)

ST. LOUIS CITY

37°30'

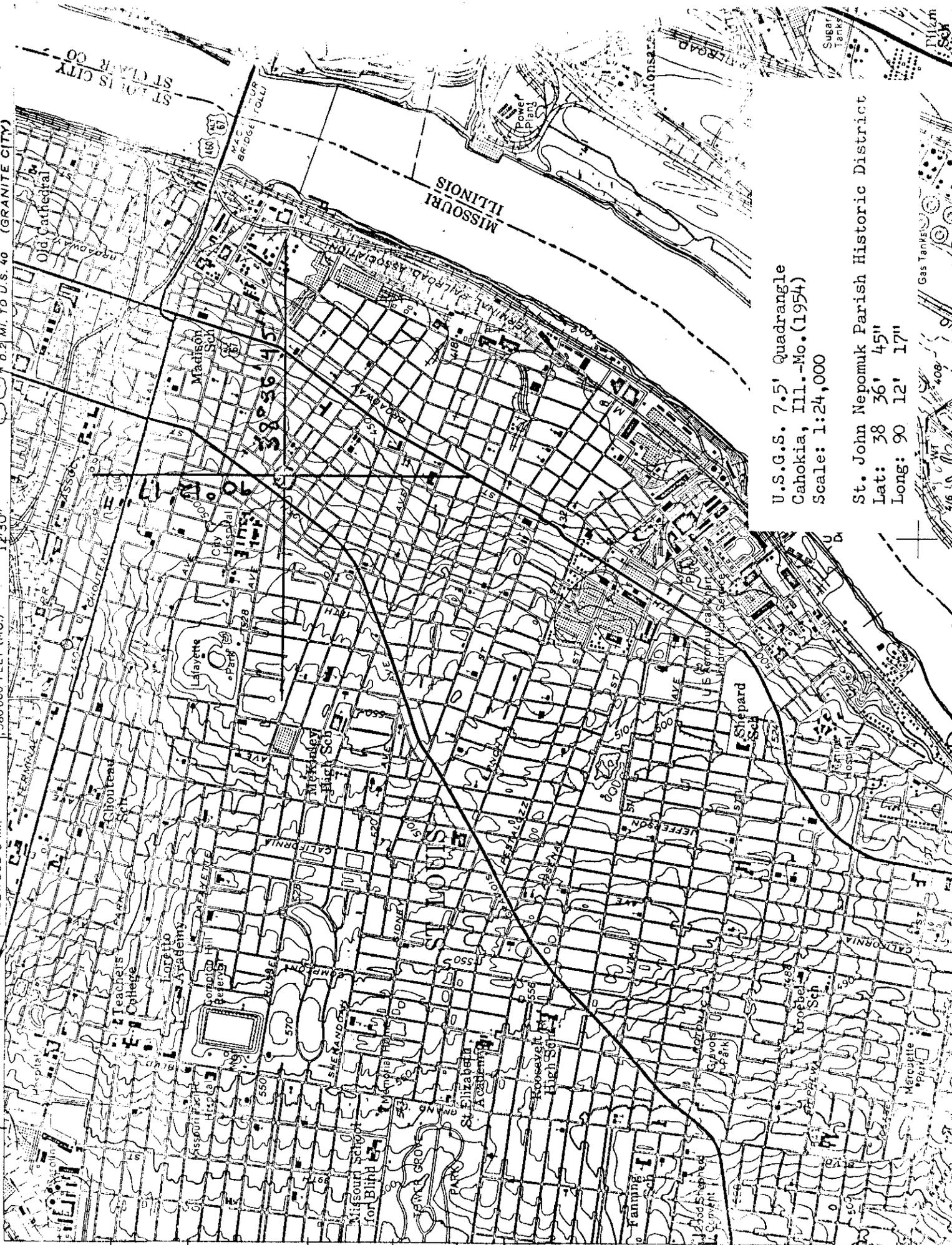
8000m N

1000 FEET (MO.)

1.4 MI. TO U.S. 67

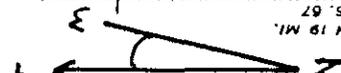
18 16

35'



U.S.G.S. 7.5' Quadrangle
 Cahokia, Ill.-Mo. (1954)
 Scale: 1:24,000

St. John Nepomuk Parish Historic District
 Lat: 38 36' 45"
 Long: 90 12' 17"



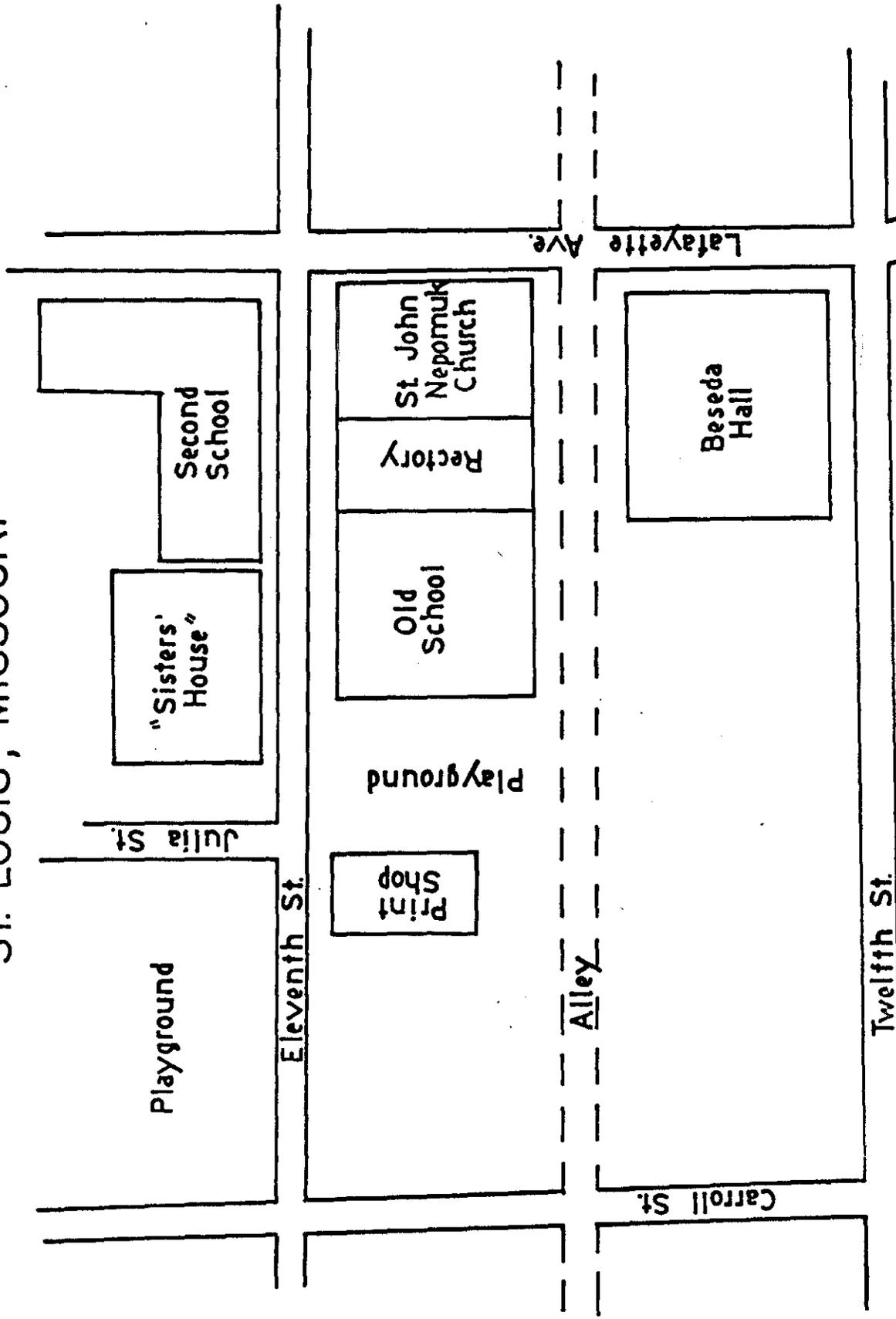
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)

STATE		Missouri	
COUNTY		City of St. Louis	
FOR NPS USE ONLY			
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE		
1. NAME			
COMMON:	St. John Nepomuk Parish Historic District		
AND/OR HISTORIC:			
2. LOCATION			
STREET AND NUMBER:	Boundaries as shown on Site Plan Map (see Item #7)		
CITY OR TOWN:	St. Louis		
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
Missouri	63104	29	City of St. Louis
3. PHOTO REFERENCE			
PHOTO CREDIT:	Centennial of St. John Nepomuk Church (1954)		
DATE OF PHOTO:	1915 C.		
NEGATIVE FILED AT:	Missouri State Park Board, State Historical Survey and Planning Office, Box 176, 1204 Jefferson Bldg, Jeff. City, Mo.		
4. IDENTIFICATION			
DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.	Primary elevations, St. John Nepomuk Church, Rectory and School, north to south down Eleventh Street. Facades have not been altered from this view.		

ST. JOHN NEPOMUK PARISH HISTORIC DISTRICT ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI



M.S.H.S.
January 10, 1972.
S. Teczar



Relative Scale

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
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STATE Missouri	
COUNTY City of St. Louis	
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1. NAME

COMMON: St. John Nepomuk Parish Historic District
AND/OR HISTORIC:

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER:
Boundaires as shown on Site Plan Map (see Item #7)
CITY OR TOWN:
St. Louis
STATE: Missouri 63104 CODE 29 COUNTY: City of St. Louis CODE 510

3. PHOTO REFERENCE

PHOTO CREDIT: St. John Nepomuk Church
DATE OF PHOTO: 1929
NEGATIVE FILED AT: State Historical Survey & Planning Office, Missouri State Park Board, Box 176, 1204 Jefferson Bldg., Jefferson City, Mo.

4. IDENTIFICATION

DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC. Aerial view of St. John Nepomuk Church and housing occupied by Czech parishoners in 1929. Church faces Eleventh Street at Lafayette. Most residences on Twelfth Street (to rear of Church) are destroyed, as are those buildings to immediate north of school. Interstate Highway has caused destruction of most homes east of Church on Tenth Street. The factory diagonally across Eleventh Street remains.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

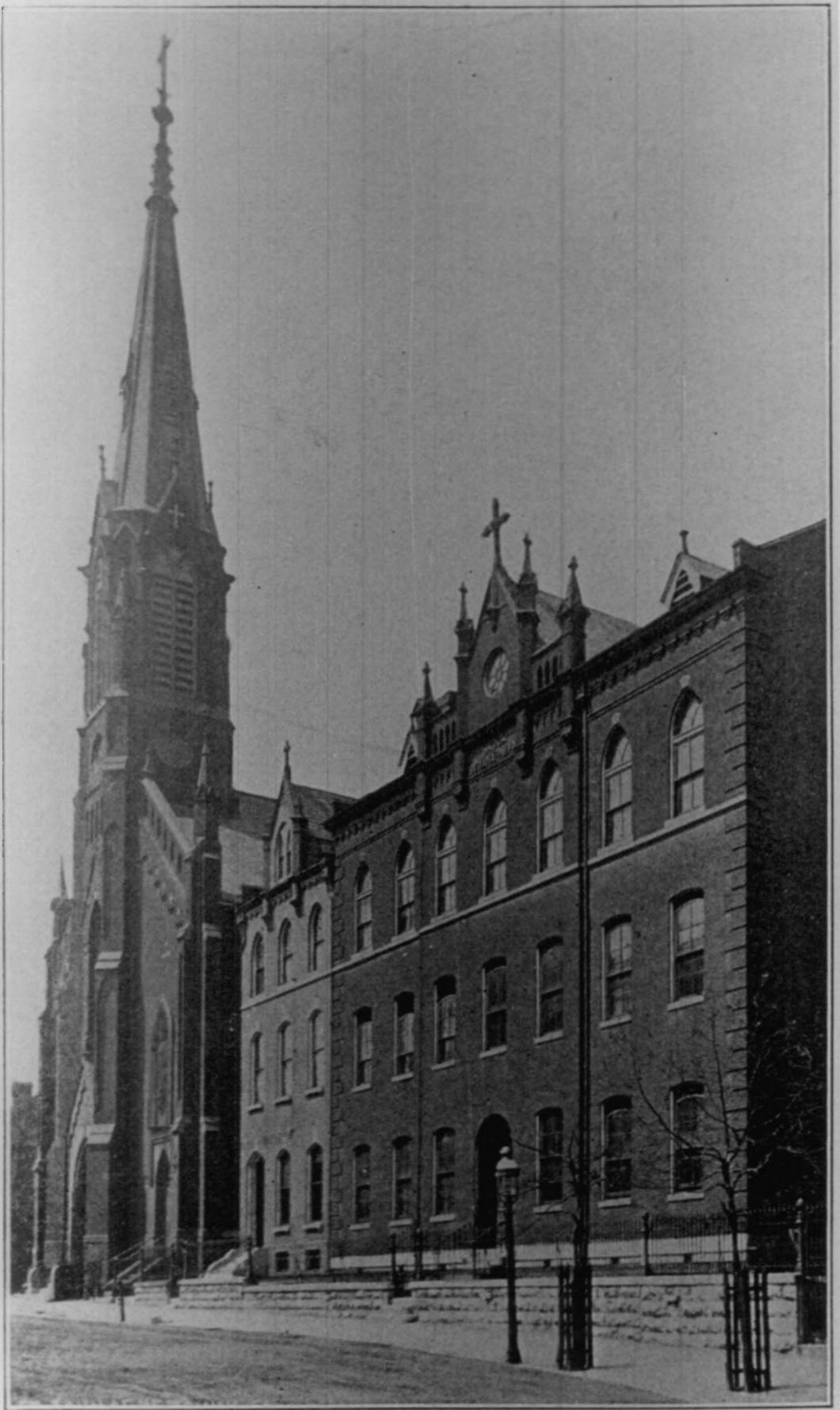
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)

STATE Missouri	
COUNTY City of St. Louis	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME			
COMMON: St. John Nepomuk Parish Historic District		AND/OR HISTORIC:	
2. LOCATION			
STREET AND NUMBER: Boundaries as shown on Site Plan Map (see Item #7)			
CITY OR TOWN: St. Louis			
STATE: Missouri 63104	CODE 29	COUNTY: City of St. Louis	CODE 510
3. PHOTO REFERENCE			
PHOTO CREDIT: Centennial of St. John Nepomuk Church (1954)			
DATE OF PHOTO: 1915 c.			
NEGATIVE FILED AT: Missouri State Park Board, State Historical Survey and Planning Office, Box 176, 1204 Jefferson Bldg., Jeff. City, Mo.			
4. IDENTIFICATION			
DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC. Primary elevations, St. John Nepomuk Church, Rectory and School, north to south down Eleventh Street. Facades have not been altered from this view.			



NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM

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Missouri	
COUNTY	
City of St. Louis	
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ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

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COMMON:		St. John Nepomuk Parish Historic District	
AND/OR HISTORIC:			
2. LOCATION			
STREET AND NUMBER:			
Boundaries as shown on Site Plan Map (see Item #7)			
CITY OR TOWN:			
St. Louis			
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
Missouri	63104	City of St. Louis	510
29			
3. PHOTO REFERENCE			
PHOTO CREDIT:		S.J. Raiche, Missouri State Park Board	
DATE OF PHOTO:		July 1971	
NEGATIVE FILED AT: State Historical Survey and Planning Office, Missouri State Park Board, Box 176, 1204 Jefferson Bldg., Jefferson City, Mo. 65101			
4. IDENTIFICATION			
DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.			
Second School, St. John Nepomuk Parish, 11th Street and Lafayette Avenue, SSW facing NNE.			



NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
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2. LOCATION			
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Boundaries as shown on Site Plan Map (see Item #7)			
CITY OR TOWN:			
St. Louis			
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
Missouri	63104	City of St. Louis	510
	29		
3. PHOTO REFERENCE			
PHOTO CREDIT:		S.J. Raiche, Missouri State Park Board	
DATE OF PHOTO:		December 1971	
NEGATIVE FILED AT: State Historical Survey & Planning Office, Missouri State Park Board, Box 176, 1204 Jefferson Bldg., Jefferson City, Mo.			
4. IDENTIFICATION			
DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.			
Sisters' House, southwest corner, Eleventh and Julia streets, main and west side elevation, northwest facing southeast.			

ST



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NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
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STREET AND NUMBER:			
Boundaries as shown on Site Plan Map (see Item #7)			
CITY OR TOWN:			
St. Louis			
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
Missouri	63104	29	City of St. Louis
510			
3. PHOTO REFERENCE			
PHOTO CREDIT:		S.J. Raiche, M.S.P.B.	
DATE OF PHOTO:		December 1971	
NEGATIVE FILED AT:		State Historical Survey and Planning Office, Missouri State Park Board, Box 176, 1204 Jefferson Bldg. Jefferson City, Mo.	
4. IDENTIFICATION			
DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.			
The Print Shop ("Hlas" Building) main elevation Eleventh Street, east facing west.			

