

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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

FOR NPS USE ONLY

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SITE FILE COPY

DATE ENTERED

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME

HISTORIC

Casa Alvarez

AND/OR COMMON

Casa Alvarez, Eugenio Alvarez House

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

289 rue St. Denis

CITY, TOWN

Florissant

VICINITY OF

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT
#9 - Hon. William L. Hungate

STATE

Missouri 63031

CODE

29

COUNTY

St. Louis

CODE

189

3 CLASSIFICATION**CATEGORY**

DISTRICT
 BUILDING(S)
 STRUCTURE
 SITE
 OBJECT

OWNERSHIP

PUBLIC
 PRIVATE
 BOTH
PUBLIC ACQUISITION
 IN PROCESS
 BEING CONSIDERED

STATUS

OCCUPIED
 UNOCCUPIED
 WORK IN PROGRESS
ACCESSIBLE
 YES: RESTRICTED
 YES: UNRESTRICTED
 NO

PRESENT USE

AGRICULTURE
 COMMERCIAL
 EDUCATIONAL
 ENTERTAINMENT
 GOVERNMENT
 INDUSTRIAL
 MILITARY
 MUSEUM
 PARK
 PRIVATE RESIDENCE
 RELIGIOUS
 SCIENTIFIC
 TRANSPORTATION
 OTHER

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME

Mr. & Mrs. Harold Zimmerman

STREET & NUMBER

289 rue St. Denis

CITY, TOWN

Florissant

VICINITY OF

STATE

Missouri 63031

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTIONCOURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Office of the Recorder of Deeds, St. Louis County Courthouse

STREET & NUMBER

7900 Forsyth Boulevard

CITY, TOWN

Clayton

STATE

Missouri 63105

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

1. Missouri: A Guide to the "Show-Me" State (WPA project)

DATE

1941

FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

published: New York: Duell, Sloan and Pearce, Inc.

CITY, TOWN

STATE

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2. Missouri Historic Sites Catalogue
1963 state
State Historical Society of Missouri
Corner, Hitt and Lowry streets
Columbia, Missouri 65201
3. The Building Art in St. Louis: Two Centuries
1967 local
published: St. Louis: American Institute of
Architects, St. Louis Chapter
4. 100 Historic Buildings in St. Louis County
1970 county
Historic Buildings Commission, St. Louis County
Department of Parks and Recreation
Clayton, Missouri 63105
5. Florissant City Survey
1974 local
City Hall
955 rue St. Francois
Florissant, Missouri 63031
6. Missouri State Historical Survey
1975-1976 state
Department of Natural Resources
P. O. Box 176
Jefferson City, Missouri 65101

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 type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE: _____
<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Casa Alvarez, 289 rue St. Denis, Florissant, Missouri, is a two-story, 11-room, French Colonial-style residence. Porches are attached to the northwest and north-east facades of the L-plan house; a one-story gallery spans the width of the main (southwest) facade.

EXTERIOR

Over-all dimensions

The house measures approximately 41 feet by 64.5 feet. The northwest and south-east porches are 13' x 14.5' and 7' x 6' respectively.

Construction materials

The front (southwest) portion is sheathed in hand-split, hand-planed oak weather-boarding over a white oak and walnut frame with the vertical structural members morticed into a sill (construction type known as maison de poteaux sur sole, sur une solage, and de colombage);¹ the primary (southwest) facade is plastered. The rear (northeast) wing, second story, is sheathed in vertical board and batten of pecky cypress; the northwest, first-story walls are of clapboard, all others of wood siding.

The southwest-facade dormer windows are covered by wood shingles (possibly original).²

Vertical tongue-and-groove wood siding encloses the southeast porch; the northwest facade porches have wood structural and decorative elements. Wood steps lead to the southeast and northwest porches.

Foundations are of stone.

Openings

Windows. Front (southwest) portion. All windows are filled by six-over-six light, double-hung sash with the exception of the first-story, southeast window which has a two-over-two light, double-hung sash. A wood sill trims each window; fluted pilasters flank each side of the dormer windows. The four, southwest-facade windows are shuttered.

Rear (northeast) wing. The southeast-facade bay has four, six-over-nine light, double-hung sash windows. The wood sills rest on plastered stone plinths. Most other rear-wing windows are filled by casement sash, either six or eight lights per sash. Exceptions include the second-story, center, rear-facade window (filled by a six-over-six light, double-hung sash), the first-story, rear-facade window (filled by a four-over-four light, double-hung sash), and several miscellaneous, small windows on the first-story, northwest facade. Four of these windows contain triple casement sash (second-story, southeast and northwest facades); while the

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remainder occur singularly (second-story, northwest facade) and in pairs (first-story, southeast facade and second-story, northeast facade).

Basement. There are seven, rectangular-shaped basement windows. Wood frames hold the glass lights.

Doorways. There are seven entrances: one each on the southeast and southwest facades and five on the northwest facade.

The main (southwest) entrance, flush with the southwest-facade wall surface, is just off center to the southeast. A single-leaf, two-panel, wood door with a four-light, pivoting transom above fills the entrance opening. The surround is simply carved.

Wood and glass French doors with four and five lights per door fill the northwest-facade, two-story porch entrances on the second and first-story levels respectively.

Other entrances are filled by wood and glass, single-leaf doors.

Porches

A gallery spans the width of the main (southwest) facade. Its asphalt-shingled roof, an extension of the bellcast gable roof of the main portion, is supported by four, square, wood posts. Slender poles, placed between the posts, provide additional support.

The two-story, northwest porch is centered along the northwest facade of the main (southwest) portion. Square columns and pilasters support the second-story floor and gable roof. A stick-style railing encloses the second-story level. The smooth surface of the edge of the floor is ornamented with rectangular panels formed with molding.

The remaining porches, one each on the southeast and northwest (rear wing) facades, are screened in. Each has a flight of wood steps for exterior access. The northwest porch is recessed under the overhang of the second story; the southeast porch projects from the main wall surface.

Roofs

A bellcast gable roof of wood shingles secured with galvanized nails covers the main (southwest) portion; the rear wing is covered by a modified saltbox roof, also of wood shingles. Gable and shed roofs of wood shingles cover the northwest and northeast-facade porches respectively. The gable-roofed dormers have wood

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shingle coverings secured with galvanized nails.

Chimneys

Three chimneys service Casa Alvarez: two, brick, single-stack chimneys (one flush with the southeast facade, main portion, and the other slightly off center on the rear slope of the main-portion roof) and one circular pipe of metal and asbestos with a cowl (northwest slope of the rear-wing roof).

INTERIOR

Basement

The full basement is reached by an exterior entrance positioned between the bath and north bedroom on the northwest facade. Concrete steps below ground level replace earlier wood ones. Under the north bedroom is a kitchen fitted with an extra large fireplace of stone with mud mortar and an oak lintel. The original iron fittings for a crane remain intact.

First floor

Six rooms, a hall, and a bath comprise the first floor: two parlors separated by a stair hall and a bedroom in the main (southwest) portion and a kitchen, butler's pantry, dining room, and a bath in the rear wing.

Plastered walls, pine baseboards, and random-width wood (oak in the south parlor and white pine elsewhere) flooring occur throughout. Each parlor retains its original fireplace. The walls of the butler's pantry are lined with cabinets from floor to ceiling with a space of about two feet separating the upper and lower cabinets. A sink (not functional) is positioned under the southeast window.

A steep, straight-run stairway, providing access to the second floor, is in the north corner of the stair hall. Its bannister is composed of unembellished spindles capped by a walnut handrail; a maple newel post is at the foot of the stairs.

Second floor

Five bedrooms, a bath, and a laundry room occupy this floor.

Finishing treatments include random-width pine and oak flooring and plastered walls. All closets are cedar lined.

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ALTERATIONS

When constructed in ca. 1790, Casa Alvarez consisted of only a single room with a large fireplace. Alterations and additions to this structure include:

1. prior to 1840:
 - a. insertion of a second floor in the ceiling area of the room
 - b. relocation of the fireplace to the southeast wall of the room
 - c. partitioning off of about one-third of the room to create a stair hall
 - d. addition of a stairway in the north corner of the stair hall
 - e. addition of dormer and gable-end windows for light in the upper-floor room
2. 1840:
 - a. addition of three rooms (two on the first floor and one on the second) northwest of the stair hall
 - b. digging of a basement under these three rooms
 - c. insertion of a second fireplace in the west, first-floor room (or parlor)
3. 1925:
 - a. enlargement of the basement to include the area under the stair hall and south parlor (or original portion of house)
4. 1926:
 - a. addition of the two-story, northwest porch
5. 1938:
 - a. addition of the rear-wing dining room, butler's pantry, kitchen, basement, and porches
6. after 1966:
 - a. installation of furnaces and hot water heater
 - b. replacement of original roof shingles
 - c. renovation of the kitchen
7. unknown date:
 - a. addition of a first-floor bath
 - b. changes to the interior finishing treatments (painting of floors, addition of closets, etc.)
 - c. addition of the rear-wing, second-floor bedrooms, bath, and laundry room
 - d. addition of the southwest-facade gallery

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- e. removal of most window shutters
- f. replacement of the four gallery supports and the addition of two others
- g. addition of the southeast-facade bay window.³

CONDITION

In general, Casa Alvarez is in good condition; a portion of the southwest slope of the main portion's roof alongside the south dormer is collapsing. The present owners are in the process of restoring the house.

PRESENT STATUS

The current owners are sympathetic toward the preservation of Casa Alvarez. Their restoration program (including removal of many layers of paint from the floors, removal of jerry-built closets, reconstruction of original walls, replacement of damaged moldings, etc.) is nearing completion, the aim of the program being to restore the house as authentically as possible.⁴

SITE

The house, which faces southwest onto rue St. Denis, is situated on the north corner of the intersection of rues St. Denis and St. Pierre. Architecturally insignificant, twentieth century residential structures make up the surrounding neighborhood.

Other structures on the property include a water tower of wood and corrugated metal immediately northeast of the house and a shed to the north. Brick walks lead to the gardens and up to the entrances. Much of the surrounding yard is enclosed by split-rail and wire fences. That portion of the yard not taken up by the house and accompanying structures has heavy ground cover; the many trees hide the house from view in the spring and summer.

FOOTNOTES

1. John Francis McDermott (ed.), The French in the Mississippi Valley (Urbana, Illinois: University of Illinois Press, 1965), p. 35.
2. Data excerpted from a draft National Register Inventory-Nomination Form prepared by Florissant City Survey (a sub-survey of the Office of Historic Preservation).

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3. Ibid.; A Tour of North St. Louis County, October 29, 1967 (St. Louis: Landmarks Association of St. Louis, Inc., 1967), p. 10; and Florissant Valley Historical Society Quarterly, Vol. 10, No. 4 (January, 1969), p. 2.
4. Northwest [St. Louis] County [Missouri] Journal, July 2 1975, p. 11A; data excerpted from a draft National Register Inventory-Nomination Form prepared by Florissant City Survey; and St. Louis [Missouri] Post-Dispatch, January 20, 1974, p. 8C.

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 type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY) prominent owners
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES built ca. 1790

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Casa Alvarez, 289 rue St. Denis, Florissant, Missouri, is significant as an unusual example of Missouri French Colonial architecture in Florissant and St. Louis County. Constructed in ca. 1790, it is believed to be the oldest residence in Florissant and possibly the county.¹ Historically, the house serves as a last link with the Spanish occupation of the Upper Louisiana Territory;² Casa Alvarez was built for the military storekeeper for the King of Spain, Eugenio Alvarez. Other prominent residents include: Humphrey Moynihan and Dr. Hermann von Schrenk.

When built in ca. 1790, Casa Alvarez was part of the Spanish and French Catholic settlement of St. Ferdinand [Florissant], a small village of seven plantations and 40 people.³ Most of the homes were constructed of vertical or horizontal logs (a common method); Casa Alvarez was built with a frame construction with vertical supports centered on wooden sills.⁴

The frame house was not common in St. Louis; there were only seven of them after 40 years of building, less than three percent of the houses in the village. Such a house was locally known as a "maison de poteaux sur sole," "sur une solage," or "de colombage." Morticing the "poteaux" into a sill (instead of running them down into the ground) required much more pains and skill than the popular palisadoed house, and it customarily entailed the building of a foundation. The advantage of frame construction lay in separating the structural timbers from the rotting dampness of the earth. For this reason, most of the Mississippi Valley French houses which have survived are of frame construction, even though they were, when built, of the least common type.⁵

A second unique feature of Casa Alvarez was the use of a basement, a feature which may have necessitated the more sophisticated frame construction technique. (Palisadoed houses did not lend themselves to the use of a basement.) Although the use of a basement was more practical in horizontal log construction, it was rarely done in the early days of St. Louis.⁶

Integrity of original structure

Originally, Casa Alvarez consisted of only one room which is today's central hall and living room [southeast parlor]. The exterior was covered with siding and the inside was plastered on framing recessed in between the larger structural members. Soon after, an attic floor was inserted into the high ceilinged single room and the length of

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the room shortened with the addition of a partition which formed the present day stair hall. The fireplace, which originally stood where the stairs to the upper floor were built, was removed, and a new chimney erected on the inside of the living room [southeast parlor], a few inches clear of the outer wall, so that the original structural system would not be disturbed. New lath and plaster were added to the outside walls on top of the structural members, thereby concealing them from view. Dormer windows and gable windows were added for light in the new attic spaces.

Subsequently, another room with basement was added next to the stair hall thereby balancing off its design about the stair hall and completing what we consider today to be Casa Alvarez. Other additions, especially to the rear, are not sympathetic with this historic landmark [Casa Alvarez].

Previous owners

A chronology of ownership includes:

1. Eugenio Alvarez --- ca. 1790 - ?
2. Auguste [Augustus] Alvarez (son of Eugenio Alvarez) --- 1843 - ? [after 1878]
3. Maria Alvarez --- ? [prior to 1893] - 1905
4. Humphrey Moynihan --- 1905 - 1910
5. Auguste Archambault, Jr. --- 1910 - 1914
6. Dr. and Mrs. Hermann von Schrenk --- 1914 - 1955
7. Miss Marjorie Douglas --- 1955 - ?
8. Mr. and Mrs. William F. Outten --- ? - 1965
9. Mr. and Mrs. Harold Zimmerman --- 1965 - present.⁸

Prominent owners of Casa Alvarez were the original owner/builder Eugenio Alvarez, Humphrey J. Moynihan, one-time mayor of Florissant,⁹ and Hermann von Schrenk.

Eugenio Alvarez was born in Madrid, Spain, about 1736.¹⁰ A Spanish soldier, Alvarez came to St. Louis [Florissant] in 1770¹¹ with Captain Pedro Piernas, the first Spanish governor of the Upper Louisiana Territory. He was married to [Marie Josette] Josepha Crepeau in 1782;¹² this union produced three children (Manuel, Auguste [Augustus], Eugenie). Alvarez died in June, 1816¹³ at 80 years of age, with his widow surviving him by a number of years.

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Alvarez gained prominence as the military storekeeper for the King of Spain under Piernas.¹⁴ In that position Alvarez must have known intimately Pierre Laclède, Pierre S. Chouteau, and other early settlers.¹⁵

Hermann von Schrenk, a botanist and "timber engineer," is noted for bringing the process of creosoting railroad ties to this country.¹⁶ Von Schrenk was born on March 12, 1873 in College Point, New York.¹⁷ He was married to Mary Jane Kimball (who traced her lineage to Antoine Soulard, Surveyor General of the Louisiana Purchase and first surveyor of the Common Fields of Florissant under an order issued February 22, 1793 by Lt. Governor Trudeau)¹⁸ on February 22, 1909.¹⁹

Specifically engaged in investigations on the diseases of fruit and forest trees and timber preservation, von Schrenk was the author of Decay of Timber and Methods for Preventing It and Seasoning of Timber.²⁰

While in the von Schrenks' possession, Casa Alvarez became the showplace of Florissant. The house was restored and extensive gardens added.²¹ The side garden, famed for its lilies and delphinium, was one of the stations in the annual Corpus Christi procession.²²

The survey of Missouri's historic sites is based on the selection of sites as they relate to theme studies in Missouri history as outlined in "Missouri's State Historic Preservation Plan." Casa Alvarez is, therefore, being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places as an example of the theme of "Architecture."

FOOTNOTES

1. Dorothy J. Caldwell (ed.), Missouri Historic Sites Catalogue (Columbia, Missouri: State Historical Society of Missouri, 1963), p. 164; and St. Louis [Missouri] Post-Dispatch, January 20, 1974, p. 3C.
2. Florissant Valley Historical Society Quarterly, Vol. 9, No. 3 (October, 1967), p. 5; and St. Louis [Missouri] Post-Dispatch, January 20, 1974, p. 3C.
3. Northeast [St. Louis] County [Missouri] Journal, July 2, 1975, p. 11A.
4. Ibid.; A Tour of North St. Louis County, October 29, 1967 (St. Louis: Landmarks Association of St. Louis, Inc., 1967), p. 10; St. Louis [Missouri] Post-Dispatch, January 20, 1974, p. 3C; and Florissant Valley Historical Society Quarterly, Vol. 10, No. 4 (January, 1969), p. 2.
5. John Francis McDermott (ed.), The French in the Mississippi Valley (Urbana, Illinois: University of Illinois Press, 1965), p. 35.

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6. Florissant Valley Historical Society Quarterly, Vol. 10, No. 4 (January, 1969), p. 2; and Gerhardt Kramer, "Notes on Casa Alvarez," February 18, 1966 (data supplied by Mrs. Rosemary Davison, Florissant City Survey).
7. A Tour of North St. Louis County, October 29, 1967, p. 10.
8. Data excerpted from a draft National Register Inventory-Nomination Form prepared by Florissant City Survey (a sub-survey of the Office of Historic Preservation); Florissant Valley Historical Society Quarterly, Vol. 10, No. 4 (January, 1969), p. 1; Pitzman's New Atlas of the City and County of Saint Louis, Missouri (Philadelphia: A. B. Holcombe & Co., 1878), p. 65; Berkley E. Johnson, An Atlas of St. Louis County (Clayton, Missouri: C. R. Black, 1893), p. 89; Northwest [St. Louis] County [Missouri] Journal, July 2, 1975, p. 11A; St. Louis [Missouri] Post-Dispatch, January 20, 1974, pp. 3C, 8C; and "They Lived at Casa Alvarez," January, 1966 (data supplied by Mrs. Rosemary Davison, Florissant City Survey).
9. Florissant Valley Historical Society Quarterly, Vol. 10, No. 4 (January, 1969), p. 1; St. Louis [Missouri] Post-Dispatch, January 20, 1974, p. 8C; and William L. Thomas, History of St. Louis County, Missouri, Vol. I (St. Louis: The S.J. Clarke Publishing Co., 1911), p. 296.
10. Frederic L. Billon (comp.), Annals of St. Louis: In Its Early Days Under the French and Spanish Dominations (St. Louis: G. I. Jones and Company, 1886), p. 447.
11. Ibid.; Elinor Martineau Coyle, Old St. Louis Homes (1790-1865): "The Stories They Tell" (St. Louis: The Folkstone Press, 1964), p. 16; and A Tour of North St. Louis County, October 29, 1967, p. 10.
12. Billon, p. 447; Northwest [St. Louis] County [Missouri] Journal, July 2, 1975, p. 11A; St. Louis [Missouri] Post-Dispatch, January 20, 1974, pp. 3C, 8C; and "They Lived at Casa Alvarez."
13. Billon, p. 447.
14. Ibid.; Northwest [St. Louis] County [Missouri] Journal, July 2, 1975, p. 11A; "They Lived at Casa Alvarez;" St. Louis [Missouri] Post-Dispatch, January 20, 1974, p. 3C; Caldwell, p. 164; George McCue, The Building Art in St. Louis: Two Centuries (St. Louis: American Institute of Architects, St. Louis Chapter, 1967), p. 88; Florissant Valley Historical Society Quarterly, Vol. 9, No. 3 (October, 1967), p. 5; Coyle, p. 16; and Florissant Valley Historical Society Quarterly, Vol. 10, No. 4 (January, 1969), p. 1.

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15. Coyle, p. 16.
16. St. Louis [Missouri] Post-Dispatch, January 20, 1974, p. 8C; "They Lived at Casa Alvarez;" and The Book of St. Louisians, 2nd edition (St. Louis: The St. Louis Republic, 1912), p. 534; and John W. Leonard (ed.), The Book of St. Louisians (St. Louis: The St. Louis Republic, 1906), p. 514.
17. The Book of St. Louisians, p. 534; and Leonard, p. 514.
18. "They Lived at Casa Alvarez;" and St. Louis [Missouri] Post-Dispatch, January 20, 1974, p. 8C.
19. Ibid.; The Book of St. Louisians, p. 534; and Leonard, p. 514.
20. The Book of St. Louisians, p. 534; and Leonard, p. 514.
21. Florissant Valley Historical Society Quarterly, Vol. 10, No. 4 (January, 1969), p. 1; A Tour of North St. Louis County, October 29, 1967, p. 10; and North-west [St. Louis] County [Missouri] Journal, July 2, 1975, p. 11A.
22. St. Louis [Missouri] Post-Dispatch, January 20, 1974, p. 8C; and Missouri: A Guide to the "Show-Me" State (New York: Duell, Sloan and Pearce, Inc., 1941), p. 341.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

1. Billon, Frederic L. (comp.). Annals of St. Louis: In Its Early Days Under the French and Spanish Dominations. St. Louis: G. I. Jones and Company, 1886, p. 447.
2. The Book of St. Louisians. 2nd edition. St. Louis: The St. Louis Republic, 1912, p. 534.

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY approx. .44821 acres (.18146 hectares)

UTM REFERENCES

A	115	713,210,1,0	4,219,714,1,5	B			
	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING		ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
C				D			

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

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

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

1. Nancy B. Breme, Research Associate

ORGANIZATION

Department of Natural Resources, Office of Historic Preservation

DATE

March 30, 1976

STREET & NUMBER

P. O. Box 176

TELEPHONE

314/751-4096

CITY OR TOWN

Jefferson City

STATE

Missouri 65101

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 National Park Service.

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

TITLE

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

DATE

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I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHAEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ATTEST:

DATE

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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

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CASA ALVAREZ

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ITEM NUMBER 9 PAGE 1

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13. Kramer, Gerhardt. "Notes on Casa Alvarez." February 18, 1966. (Data supplied by Mrs. Rosemary Davison, Florissant City Survey.)
14. Leonard, John W. (ed.). The Book of St. Louisians. St. Louis: The St. Louis Republic, 1906, p. 514.
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ITEM NUMBER 9 PAGE 2

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19. Pitzman's New Atlas of the City and County of Saint Louis, Missouri. Philadelphia: A. B. Holcombe & Co., 1878, p. 65.
20. St. Louis [Missouri] Post-Dispatch, January 20, 1974, pp. 3C, 8C.
21. Scharf, J. Thomas. History of St. Louis City and County. Vol. II. Philadelphia: Louis H. Everts & Co., 1883, pp. 1886-1888.
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2. Sheila Andrew, Secretary
Florissant City Survey (sub-survey of the Office of
Historic Preservation)
955 rue St. Francois
Florissant, Missouri 63031

Telephone:

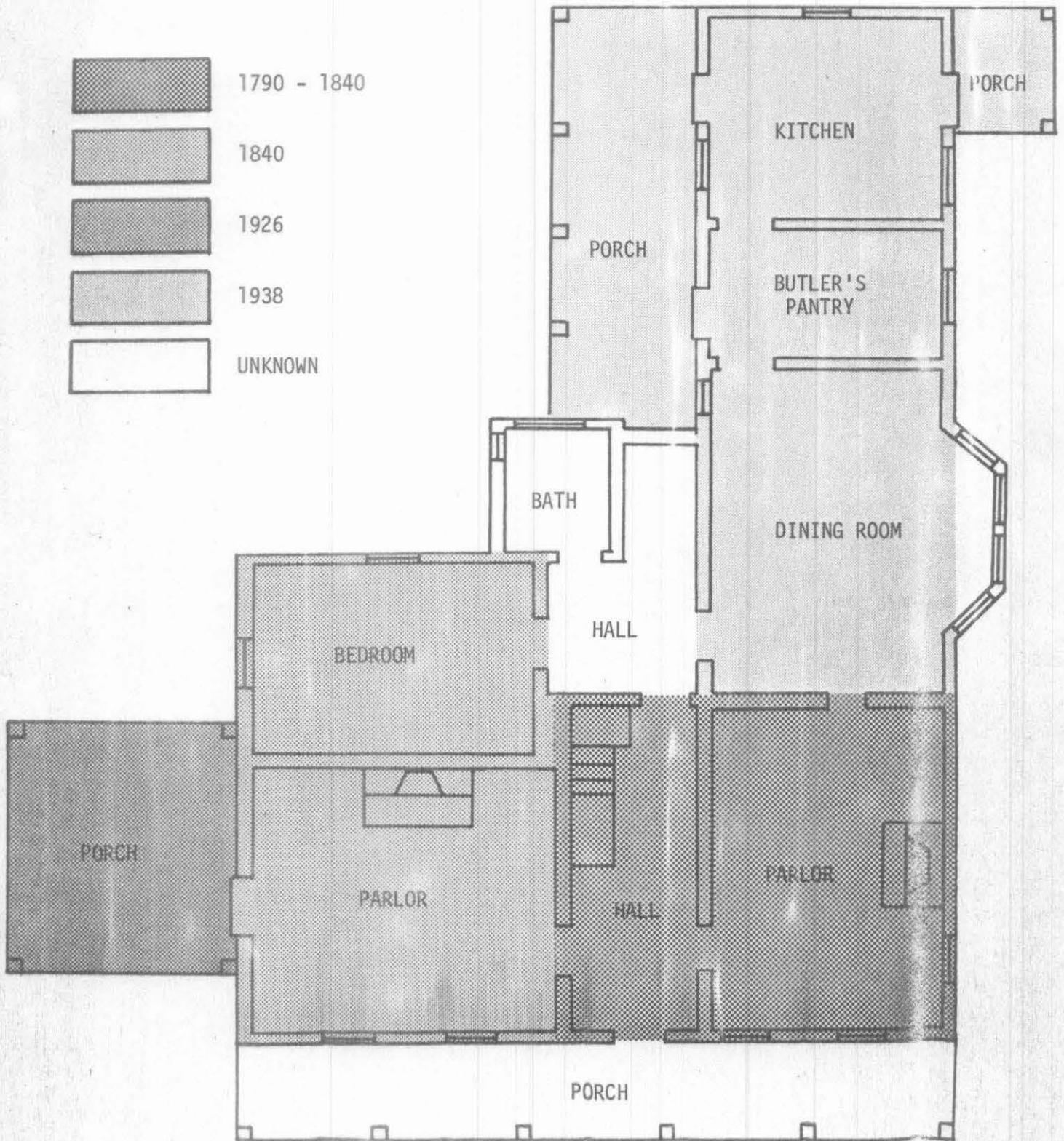
CASA ALVAREZ
Florissant, Mo.



Indicates camera position
& photo number

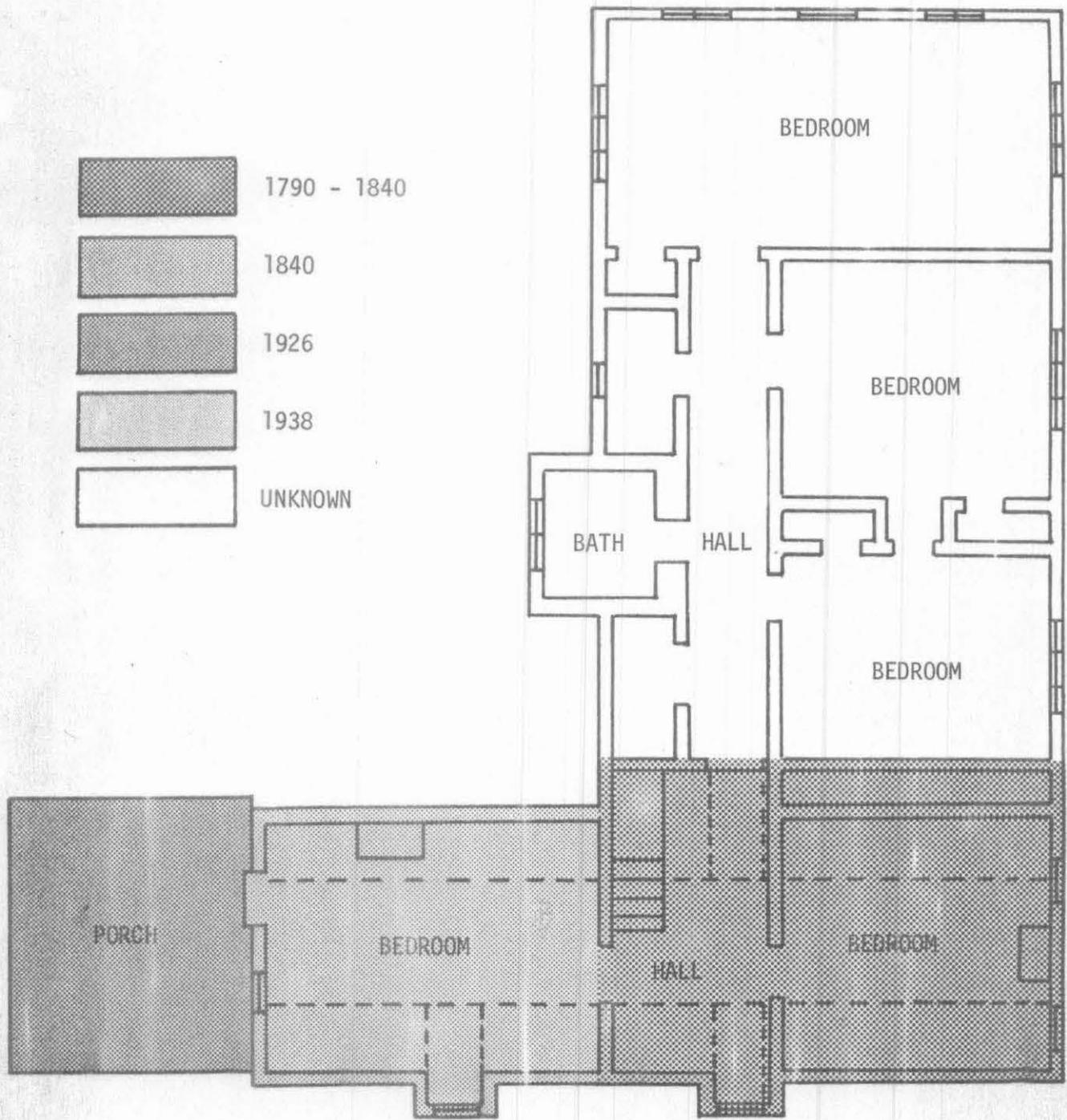
NOT TO SCALE





CASA ALVAREZ
 FIRST FLOOR PLAN
 (shading denotes chronology
 of construction)

Scale: 1/8":1'



CASA ALVAREZ
 SECOND FLOOR PLAN
 (shading denotes chronology
 of construction)

Scale: 1/8":1'

Photo Log:

Name of Property: **Casa Alvarez**

City or Vicinity: **Florissant**

County: **St. Louis County** State: **MO**

Photographer: **Frederick J. Breme**

Date

Photographed: **Mar. 1976**

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

1 of 8. Primary (SW) façade; view looking N-NE.

2 of 8. SE façade; view looking W-NW. The rear (NE) façade is visible on the right. A water tower which stored water for irrigating the extensive von Schrenk gardens is to the extreme right.

3 of 8. N corner; view looking S-SE with the rear (NE) façade on the left and a portion of the NW façade on the right.

4 of 8. SW portion of the NW façade; view looking SE. The two-story porch was added in 1926.

5 of 8. W corner; view looking E-NE with the primary (SE) façade on the right and the NW façade on the left.

6 of 8. Interior view showing the SW wall of the first floor hall. A portion of the stairway leading to the upper floor bedrooms is in the right foreground.

7 of 8. Interior view showing the N corner of the first floor W parlor. The simplicity of wall treatment employed throughout the house is evident in this room.

8 of 8. Old view of Casa Alvarez, probably dating after 1938.















