### NAME

**HISTORIC**
Campbell, Robert G., House

**AND/OR COMMON**
Campbell House, Robert G. Campbell House and John Hall - Robert Campbell House

### LOCATION

**STREET & NUMBER**
1508 Locust Street

**CITY, TOWN**
St. Louis

**STATE**
Missouri 63103

### CLASSIFICATION

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### OWNER OF PROPERTY

**NAME**
The Campbell House Foundation

**STREET & NUMBER**
1508 Locust Street

**CITY, TOWN**
St. Louis

**STATE**
Missouri 63103

### LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

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

**STREET & NUMBER**
12th and Market streets

**CITY, TOWN**
St. Louis

**STATE**
Missouri 63101

### REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

**TITLE**

1. Historic American Buildings Survey

**DATE**
1941, 1959

**DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS**
Library of Congress

**CITY, TOWN**
Washington

**STATE**
D. C.
   published: New York: Duell, Sloan and Pearce, Inc.

3. Historic Midwest Houses 1947
   published: Minneapolis, Minnesota: University of Minnesota Press

4. Missouri Historic Sites Catalogue 1963
   State Historical Society of Missouri
   Corner, Hitt and Lowry streets
   Columbia, Missouri 65201

5. The Building Art in St. Louis: Two Centuries 1967
   published: St. Louis: American Institute of Architects,
   St. Louis Chapter

6. A St. Louis Heritage: Six Historic Homes 1967
   published: Southwestern Bell Telephone

7. Advisory List to the National Register of Historic Places 1969
   United States Department of the Interior
   National Park Service
   Washington, D. C.


9. History Trail 1973
   published: St. Louis: Landmarks Association of St. Louis, Inc.

10. Illustrated Guide to the Treasures of America 1974
CONTINUATION SHEET

11. Missouri State Historical Survey
1976
Department of Natural Resources
P. O. Box 176
Jefferson City, Missouri 65101

state
The Robert G. Campbell House, 1508 Locust Street, St. Louis, Missouri, is a three-story, three-bay, rectangular-plan townhouse combining late Federal and early Victorian elements. The nearly square front (north-northeast) block is connected to the rear wings by an alternately one, two, and three-story passage.

EXTERIOR

Over-all dimensions

The house measures 148'4" in length and 31'7" in width at its widest points. There is approximately 6723.64 square feet of living space and 1425.28 square feet of administrative office space.

Construction materials and colors

Basic construction materials include stone for the foundations and brick laid in common bond for all exterior walls. The north-northeast, east-southeast, and south-southwest walls are painted a light gray; the remaining west-northwest wall retains its natural red-brick color. Wood elements of the windows (frames and mullions) and entrances (frames, secondary-entrance doors, and primary-entrance surround) are of wood painted a medium gray color. The wood and metal cornices are painted dark gray; other decorative features (stringcourses, lugsills, and lintels) are painted light gray to match the walls. The wood doors and paneled side walls of the recessed, primary (north-northeast) entrance are painted dark green.

Openings

Windows. The eight basement windows are on the north-northeast and east-southeast facades; all are rectangular in shape and barred. Most are trimmed by a stone lintel.

Windows of the north-northeast facade are positioned one per bay per story. Each is filled by two-over-two light, double-hung sash. A stone lugsill trims the lower edge of each opening; those of the first and second stories also have stone lintels capping the upper edges. The lower quarter of each third-story window is protected by an iron railing of linear design.

The west-northwest facade is pierced by five openings. Those of the front (north-northeast) block are approximately centered on the second, third and attic-story levels. The lower two openings are filled by six-over-six light, double-hung sash; the attic window contains a louvered ventilator. All are trimmed by a stone lugsill. The remaining windows are positioned off-center to the north-northeast at the second-story level on the rear wings. Rectangular in shape, each has four lights.

All rear (south-southwest) facade windows (two in number) are non-original. They are located on the second and third stories at the west-northwest end of the facade. Both are barred.
Windows on the east-southeast facade of the front (north-northeast) block are confined to the centrally positioned two-story bay. One-over-one light, double-hung sash, occurring in pairs and singularly, fill the first-story openings. A stone stringcourse forms a continuous sill; radiating brick voussoirs cap the upper edges. The two, second-story windows, hidden behind a latticed enclosure, also have one-over-one light, double-hung sash.

Most of the connecting-passage windows are rectangular in shape and filled by two-over-two light, double-hung sash (rear wall of the north-northeast block and third story of the east-southeast facade). The second and first-story windows of the east-southeast facade are rectangular with one-over-one light, double-hung sash and segmental arched with one-over-one light, double-hung sash occurring one per each side of the bay respectively. The remaining two windows occur on the second and third stories of the front wall of the rear wings; each is segmental arched in shape. They are filled by one-over-one light, double-hung sash and eight-light sash on the third and second stories respectively. Trim includes various combinations of stone lugsills, radiating brick voussoirs, and stone lintels. Art glass fills each light of the second-story, east-southeast-facade window.

Nineteen windows line the east-southeast facade of the rear wings. The nine, north-northeasternmost windows are filled by double-hung sash with varying numbers of lights per sash (six-over-six, eight-over-eight, two-over-two). All are segmental arched in shape; radiating brick voussoirs and stone lugsills trim the upper and lower edges respectively. The lower quarter of each of the third-story windows is covered by an iron railing. Five of the remaining windows are filled by two-over-two light, double-hung sash; trim includes stone lintels and lugsills and radiating brick voussoirs and stone lugsills on the first and second stories respectively. A sixth window is filled by a one-over-one light, double-hung sash, trimmed by a stone lugsill and radiating brick voussoirs. It is approximately centered on the third story. Other windows occur three to the second story and one on the third story; all are trimmed by stone lugsills and radiating brick voussoirs. Several of the second-story windows are shuttered; two windows on the third story employ art glass for each light. The non-original, nineteenth window is filled by a two-over-two light, double-hung sash; its rectangular opening is trimmed by a brick lugsill.

Doorways. Four entrances provide access to the house: one on the north-northeast facade and three on the east-southeast facade.

The primary entrance is centered in the west-northwesternmost bay of the north-northeast facade on the first story. Recessed from the main wall surface, it is filled by glass and wood, double-leaf doors with a single-light transom above.
The walls of the entranceway are paneled; a surround consisting of pilasters with Corinthian capitals supporting an entablature frames the outer edge of the opening. A flight of stone steps provides access to the entranceway.

Secondary entrances provide access to the kitchen and basement. They are located just off-center on the first and basement-story levels on the east-southeast facade. The kitchen entrance is filled by a wood and glass, single-leaf door topped by a single-light transom. Iron railings line each side of the stone steps leading to the door from ground level; a decorative hood covers the doorway. The basement entrance, below ground level, is reached by a flight of steps enclosed by an iron railing. Both entrances are trimmed by a stone lintel.

Other entrances occur at basement level at the rear of the house. They provide access to the administrative offices from the rear alley and parking lot. All are filled by doors meeting current fire code specifications. These doorways are non-original.

Roofs

A tar papered, low-pitched, gable roof covers the front (north-northeast) block; shed roofs sloping in east-southeastward and south-southwestward directions cover the rear wings. The connecting passage has shed and flat roofs at the third and second and first-story levels respectively. The two-story bay attached to the front block is covered by a modified pyramidal roof.

Chimneys

There are seven chimneys; only six are functional. Two, single-stack, brick chimneys linked at the base are flush with the east-southeast facade of the front (north-northeast) block; a third, single-stack, brick chimney, capped at the roof line, is attached to the rear wall of the block. Other chimneys (three in number) are flush with the west-northwest facade of the rear wings. They are irregularly spaced across the facade. A seventh chimney is attached to the front wall of the rear wings and extends from the base of the second story to above the roof line. All chimneys are trimmed by a projected course either one or two courses below the upper edge.

Decorative features

Decorative details include:
1) stone lintels (doorways and windows)
2) stone lugsills (windows)
3) radiating brick voussoirs (windows)
4) a stone stringcourse between the basement and first-story levels of the primary (north-northeast)-block and connecting-passage bays
5) the primary-entrance surround
6) the kitchen-entrance hood
7) iron railings and balcony
8) cornices.

Features not already described include a balcony which spans the primary (north-northeast) facade under the first-story windows, extending from the northeast corner of the house to the east-southeastern edge of the entrance surround. Triangular brackets support the balcony with its intricately detailed railing. Other railings flank either side of the primary-entrance steps.

A boxed cornice with returns defines the upper edge of the primary (north-northeast) facade; it is embellished with a decorated frieze (a string of half spheres within a recessed panel) and acanthus leaf-trimmed modillions. Other cornices span the upper edges of the east-southeast facade of the rear wings and the connecting-passage bay. That of the rear wing is ornamented by a plain frieze and modillions; the bay cornice omits the frieze. A fourth cornice defines the division between the first and second-story levels of the two-story bay of the front (north-northeast) block. It matches that of the east-southeast facade of the rear wings.

INTERIOR

Basement

Four rooms and two halls comprise the basement. The halls (Rooms 001 and 005) are along the west-northwest walls of the primary (north-northeast) block and connecting passage. Rooms 002, 003, and 004 open off the east-southeast walls of the halls; off the rear of the connecting-passage hall is Room 006. Access to this floor from the exterior is by a doorway on the east-southeast wall of Room 006 (previously described); a flight of steps nearly centered along the rear (south-southwest) wall of Room 006 provides access to the first floor.

First floor

A double parlor (Room 102), a morning room (Room 103), a dining room (Room 105), a butler's pantry (Rooms 106 and 107), a kitchen (Room 108), and two halls (Rooms 101 and 104) occupy the first floor. The double parlor and morning room open off the east-southeast walls of the front (north-northeast)-block and connecting-passage halls respectively; opening off the rear (south-southwest) wall of the connecting-passage hall is the dining room. The butler's pantry, opening off the south-southwest wall of the dining room, is between the kitchen (at the rear of the
house) and the dining room.

The plaster walls are wallpapered. Wall-to-wall carpeting covers the floors of the double parlor and hall; wood floors occur elsewhere. Most windows have painted interior shutters. Twin, marble fireplace mantels flank either side of the east-southeast bay window in the double parlor; original cornices and mirrors made to order remain intact. The bronze chandeliers date from the original installation of gas lighting fixtures. The morning and dining rooms have one fireplace per room. That of the morning room is of wood with tile ornamentation and hearth; the dining-room mantel is of marble. A machine-cut parquet border embellishes the dining-room oak flooring; the chandelier is of 1875 vintage. The "golden oak" graining of the kitchen floor and woodwork dates from the 1890's. An original copper sink is in the butler's pantry.

Stairways providing access to the second floor are located along the west-northwest wall of the front hall (Room 101) and the rear (south-southwest) wall of the kitchen. The main staircase (in the hall) is U-shaped. Tapered balusters are capped by a wood handrail; an S-shaped newel post is at the foot of the steps.

Second floor

Rooms on the second floor include the master bedroom suite (Rooms 201 and 203), three bedrooms (Rooms 206, 207, and 208), halls (Rooms 202 and 204), a stairhall (Room 209), and a bath (Room 205). The master bedroom suite and a hall (Room 202) occupy all of the front (north-northeast) block; Virginia Campbell's bedroom (Room 201) and Robert Campbell's bedroom (Room 203) open off the hall on its north-northeast and east-southeast walls respectively. A double sliding door separates the two bedrooms. The bath is reached by doors on the south-southwest wall of Robert Campbell's bedroom and the east-southeast wall of the connecting-passage hall (Room 204). The remaining rooms and rear stairhall open off a non-original hall running along the west-northwest wall of the rear wing.

Wallpapered plaster walls and wood floors occur throughout. Some windows have painted interior shutters similar to those of the first floor; many have decorative dado panels below. Only the master bedroom suite rooms have fireplaces; one is centered on the east-southeast wall of each bedroom.

Access to the third floor is by the main staircase in the hall (Room 202).

Third floor

The front (north-northeast) block (currently the resident curator's quarters) con-
tains three bedrooms (Rooms 301, 305, and 304), a hall (not numbered), and two miscellaneous rooms (Rooms 302 and 303); a hall (Room 306) and three rooms (Rooms 307 [originally the library-sitting room], 308, and 309 [a bedroom]) complete the floor. Two bedrooms (Rooms 301 and 305) open off the east-southeast wall of the third bedroom (Room 304) which is reached by a doorway on the north-northeast wall of the hall (not numbered). The three rooms of the rear wing open off of each other; the connecting-passage hall (Room 306) is between the front (north-northeast)-block hall (not numbered) and Room 307.

Five rooms (Rooms 301, 305, 307, 308, and 309) have fireplaces. Those in the front bedrooms (Rooms 301 and 305) are centered on the east-southeast wall of each room; others are on the north-northwest walls of the rear-wing rooms (Rooms 307, 308, and 309).

Attic

The partial attic is over the front (north-northeast) block. It is reached by a third flight of the main staircase.

Administrative offices

A non-original, three-story addition (the south-southwesternmost rear wing) houses the administrative offices of the Campbell House Foundation.

ALTERATIONS

Alterations to the Campbell House include:

1. after 1856:
   a) combining of the first-floor double parlors into one room
   b) addition of the two-story bay to the front (north-northeast) block
2. ca. 1860:
   a) addition of a third story to the rear wing comprised of three rooms (a library/sitting room and bedroom with a smaller room in between to house a staircase to the second floor [now removed, date unknown])
3. 1870's:
   a) addition of the second-floor bath
4. 1877:
   a) conversion of a small porch (originally providing access to the side garden from the parlor and dining room) into a morning room complete with moldings of the latest style
5. prior to the 1890's:
   a) addition of "golden oak" graining to the floor and woodwork of
      the kitchen (originally unfinished and kept whitened by weekly
      scrubblings with lye soap and soapstone)

6. 1970
   a) addition of the three-story, south-southwesternmost rear wing
      to house the administrative offices of the Campbell House
      Foundation

7. unknown:
   a) repartitioning of the second floor of the rear wing to include a
      hall along the west-northwest wall off which all rooms (Rooms
      206, 207, and 208) open (originally arranged as a series of three
      rooms).

CONDITION

The Campbell House is in excellent condition. Restored in 1941-1943, the house
receives regular maintenance.

SITE

The Campbell House, once part of a fashionable residential neighborhood, is
located in a heavily commercialized area of St. Louis. Facing north-northeast onto
Locust Street, the house occupies the southwest corner of the intersection of
Locust and 15th streets; the General American Insurance Company Building, the Hotel
Warwick, and a vacant lot are situated on the northwest, southeast, and northeast
corners of the intersection. A parking lot, immediately adjacent to the house on
the west-northwest, separates the Campbell House from the YMCA Building on the
corner of Locust and 16th streets.

Property features include a brick, two-story carriage house (southeast corner of
the property at the intersection of 14th Street and the rear alley) and a wood,
latticed arbor positioned perpendicular to the house and parallel to Locust Street.
Both structures were added by Robert Campbell after the purchase of the adjoining
lot to the east-southeast of the house.

Walkways include the concrete sidewalks along the curbs of the intersecting streets
and up to the primary entrance and brick walks running around the northeast corner
of the house to and through the side garden. Wood and decorative iron fences
enclose the property on the east-southeast and north-northeast. Landscaping features
a front lawn and side garden separated by the arbor. Limited parking facilities
are off the rear alley between the carriage house and the house's rear, three-story
addition.
PRESENT STATUS

The continued existence of the Campbell House is assured. Owned and maintained by the Campbell House Foundation, the house is open to the public as a museum.

FOOTNOTES


2. Ibid.

3. Campbell House Guidebook (informational pamphlet for volunteer tour guides).

4. Ibid.


The Robert G. Campbell House, 1508 Locust Street, St. Louis, Missouri, is primarily significant as the sole surviving residence of Lucas Place, a once fashionable residential neighborhood of the late 1800's. So far as is known, it is one of a few homes in the United States which has been entirely restored with its original furnishings. Additionally, the house was the home of Robert G. Campbell.

The house is an example of a conventional middle-class city house of its day, identical to many built at the same time in New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and other American cities. The furniture is representative of the best of Victorian cabinetwork. Many pieces were probably made in St. Louis, where French, German, and American cabinetmakers combined to create pieces lighter in design than those of New Orleans and more restrained in ornament than those of New York.

Lucas Place

The advent of Lucas Place is not formally recorded; a plat presumed to date from the year 1853 marks Lucas Place as approximately a continuation of Locust Street extending from 13th Street to 16th Street, that portion between 13th and 14th streets being set aside for Lucas Park. Another plat, undated, records an extension to 18th Street. Its name is derived from James H. Lucas, who set it apart from his extensive land possessions as a thoroughfare for exclusive homes.

Lucas Place lay adjacent to what was then the western limits of St. Louis. The location was about equally distant from the northern and southern extremities and directly west and within easy reach of the main business section of the city. Thirty-year building restrictions (no buildings to be closer than 25 feet to the street and no lots to be used for objectionable or commercial purposes) made the area especially attractive to the opulent seeking permanent and reasonably secluded homes.

The homes on Lucas Place were elegant and costly beyond anything that St. Louis had known up to that time. Records do not definitely disclose the order in which the houses were built, but that of the Taylor Blow family is believed to have been the first erected and occupied. The second is presumed to be the Thomas H. Larkin House. At the end of the place stood stately churches which fitted well into the dignity of the pattern.

Lucas Place is remembered best and most fondly as it was in the 70's and 80's before the changes set in that were to destroy it--the loss of its uniqueness, the increasing shabbiness of its mansions as they passed from the founding families to
uses as rooming houses of the better sort, and finally their destruction and re­placement by buildings of commerce and service for the needs of new generations.8

Brought into being by the demands of its period, Lucas Place was destined to be destroyed by the demands of the period that followed. At first it stood, a citadel of social significance, between the marts of the city and the forest beyond its boundaries. As the business section of St. Louis pushed westward and new suburbs grew in the forest, its slow disintegration began. Families moved to new homes in new residential sections reserved for the socially select. Lucas Place mansions became rooming houses and then were torn down, and great buildings arose where they had stood.

By 1898 even the name of "Lucas Place" was gone, having been removed by city ordinance.10

An inventory of structures includes (see map labelled "Lucas Place (1853-1898)" for locations):

1. General William S. Harney House - southeast corner of 15th Street and Lucas Place
2. Robert G. Campbell House - southwest corner of 15th Street and Lucas Place
3. Thomas H. Larkin House - southwest corner of 16th Street and Lucas Place
4. Public High School - northeast corner of 15th and Olive streets
5. Taylor Blow - Samuel C. Davis - John H. Rankin House - southeast corner of 16th Street and Lucas Place
6. (?) Gay - Robert Aull - Amadee Valle House - two houses east-southeast of the Blow - Davis - Rankin House
7. Sarah A. Collier House
8. Thomas T. Gantt House - directly across from the Campbell House
9. First Presbyterian Church - northwest corner of 14th Street and Lucas Place
10. Second Presbyterian Church - northwest corner of 17th Street and Lucas Place
11. Carlos S. Greeley House
12. Giles F. Filley House
14. Henry Hitchcock House
15. Henry Kayser House - two doors east-southeast of the Harney House
16. Truston Polk House - southwest corner of 14th Street and Lucas Place
17. J. B. Sickle's - Thomas Allen House
19. Ridgeway - Curtis House
20. Robert K. Woods House
22. Schumber/Wills - William H. Benton House
23. William M. Morrison - Charles Holmes - Charles McLaren House
24. Daniel B. Gale House
25. Rufus J. Lackland House
26. Edgar S. Ames House
27. Benjamin Farrar House
28. H. C. Creveling House
29. Mary Institute
30. Parsonage of the First Presbyterian Church.

Previous owners

A chronology of past ownership is as follows:

1. John Hall --- 1851 - ?
2. Mrs. Cornelia Wilson --- ? - 1854
3. Robert G. Campbell --- 1854 - 1879
4. Virginia Kyle Campbell (widow of Robert) --- 1879 - 1882
5. Hugh Campbell (son of Robert) --- 1882 - 1931
6. Estate of Hazlett Campbell (son of Robert) --- 1931 - 1938
7. Yale University --- 1938 - ca. 1942
8. Stix, Baer & Fuller Dry Goods Company --- ca. 1942 - ca. 1943

Of the above listed owners, the most prominent is Robert G. Campbell. Of Scottish ancestry, Campbell was born on February 12, 1804 at Aughlane, near Plumbridge, County Tyrone, Ireland. In 1824 he immigrated to St. Louis. On one of his many trips to Philadelphia to visit his brother, Campbell met Virginia Kyle of Raleigh, North Carolina; they were married on February 25, 1841, at her mother's home. Of thirteen children born to them, only three sons reached maturity: Hugh, Hazlett, and James A. Robert Campbell died on October 16, 1879 in St. Louis.

Campbell's many activities included:

1. fur trader/trapper with General William Ashley, William Sublette, and other explorers and traders' expeditions to the Rocky Mountains; assisted in building up a great fur trade which at one time gave St. Louis a peculiar prominence and importance in the eyes of the commercial world.

2. partner with William Sublette in the Rocky Mountain Fur Company which pushed its trade across the mountains into what is now Nevada, California, and southern Oregon (1830-1835); built Fort Laramie (originally Fort William in honor of William Sublette), the first permanent settlement in Wyoming, and two other trading posts (one 50 miles up the Mis-
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souri River and the other eight miles up the Yellowstone River)\(^\text{19}\)

3. commanding officer of a state militia regiment; helped raise, equip, and drill the regiment (1846)\(^\text{20}\)

4. outfitter of expeditions to the Mexican War; aided in the preparation of Kearney's expedition to Santa Fe (1846)\(^\text{21}\)

5. member of the staff of Governor Edwards of Missouri; appointed to the position of inspector-general\(^\text{22}\)

6. contributor of supplies for the relief of the Irish following the failure of the 1846 potato crop\(^\text{23}\)

7. owner and operator with William Sublette of Sublette & Campbell, a general merchandise and outfitting business supplying equipment for parties setting out on the Santa Fe and Oregon trails; later joined by his brother (Hugh Campbell)\(^\text{24}\)

8. member of the Missouri Historical and Philosophical Society (1848)\(^\text{25}\)

9. representative of the U.S. government in the great Indian Council at Horse Creek, Wyoming; accompanied by Father Desmet (famed Indian missionary) (1851)\(^\text{26}\)

10. owner of the Southern Hotel in St. Louis; purchased in 1854 with a single check for $500,000, the largest cash transaction in the state up to that time\(^\text{27}\)

11. member of President Grant's Indian Commission which visited all reservations to bring about more amicable relations (appointed 1869); sent to Fort Laramie to treat with the Sioux under Chief Red Cloud (1870)\(^\text{28}\)

12. member of the executive committee of the Taxpayers' League organized in 1872 to correct abuses in the [St. Louis] county and city governments; four-year local reform campaign led to the separation of the county and city and to the adoption of a new charter\(^\text{29}\)

13. Washington University trustee (1866-1878)\(^\text{30}\)

14. investor in real estate; had extensive holdings in St. Louis and Kansas City\(^\text{31}\)

15. president of both the Bank of the State of Missouri and the Merchants' National Bank in St. Louis\(^\text{32}\)

16. member of the board of directors of the St. Louis and Vincennes Railroad (western half of the Ohio and Mississippi)\(^\text{33}\)

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." The Robert G. Campbell House is, therefore, being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places as an example of the themes of "Architecture," "Society," and "Urban Design."
FOOTNOTES


6. Ibid.; and St. Louis [Missouri] Post-Dispatch, Everyday Magazine, March 4, 1941, p. 3D.

7. St. Louis [Missouri] Post-Dispatch, Everyday Magazine, March 4, 1941, p. 3D.

8. Ibid.

9. Ibid.


12. Data excerpted from a draft National Register Inventory-Nomination Form prepared by Mr. Theron R. Ware (Resident Curator, Campbell House); Dorothy J. Caldwell (ed.), Missouri Historic Sites Catalogue (Columbia, Missouri: State Historical Society of Missouri, 1963), p. 171; Campbell House Guidebook (informational pamphlet for volunteer guides); John Drury, Historic Midwest Houses (Minneapolis, Minnesota: University of Minnesota Press, 1947), pp. 93, 95; Coyle, p. 102;


15. Hafen, p. 57; Gill, p. 73; Drury, p. 93-94; and Campbell House Guidebook.

16. Hafen, p. 59; Gill, p. 74; and Campbell House Guidebook.


18. Scharf, p. 370; Gill, p. 73; Drury, p. 93; and Hyde and Conard, p. 300.


29. Stevens, p. 145.


33. Stevens, p. 476.
MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES


GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY  approx. .33057 (.13383 hectares)

UTM REFERENCES

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B
ZONE EASTING NORTING

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

FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

1. Nancy B. Breme, Research Associate

ORGANIZATION

Department of Natural Resources, Office of Historic Preservation

STREET & NUMBER

P. O. Box 176

CITY OR TOWN

Jefferson City

DATE

April 12, 1976

TELEPHONE

314-751-4096

STATE

Missouri

65101

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL

X

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

FORM FOR USE ONLY

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

DATE

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHAEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

DATE

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

4. Campbell House Guidebook. (Informational pamphlet for volunteer tour guides.)


6. Data excerpted from a draft National Register Inventory-Nomination Form prepared by Mr. Theron R. Ware (Resident Curator, Campbell House).


23. ______, Vol. 34, No. 1 (October, 1939), pp. 73-74.


27. ______, Vol. 37, No. 3 (April, 1943), p. 352.


32. ______, May 3, 1941, p. 8A.


35. St. Louis [Missouri] Post-Dispatch, Everyday Magazine, March 4, 1941, p. 3D.


37. ______, November 8, 1970, pp. 1B, 8B.


2. Theron R. Ware, Resident Curator
The Campbell House Foundation
1508 Locust Street
St. Louis, Missouri 63103
FIRST FLOOR PLAN

BASEMENT FLOOR PLAN
Photo Log:

Name of Property: Campbell, Robert G., House
City or Vicinity: St. Louis [Independent City]
County: St. Louis [Independent City] State: MO
Photographer: Frederick Breme
Date Photographed: Mar. 1976

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

1 of 14. Primary (N-NE) façade, view looking SE with a portion of the W-NW façade visible on the right. A portion of the iron fence enclosing the front lawn is in the foreground.
2 of 14. NE corner, view looking SW with the N-NE façade on the right and the E-SE façade on the left. The iron fence enclosing the front lawn is in the foreground.
3 of 14. E-SE façade, view looking NW. The side garden and lawn are in the foreground.
4 of 14. SE corner, view looking NW with the E-SE façade on the right and the rear (S-SW) façade on the left.
5 of 14. SW corner, view looking NE with the W-NW façade on the left and the rear (S-SW) façade on the right.
6 of 14. Main (N-NE) entrance, view looking SW.
7 of 14. Side (E-SE) entrance, view looking W-NW. This doorway give access to the kitchen.
8 of 14. Detail of the NE corner of the primary façade cornice showing the decorated frieze and acanthus leaf trimmed modillions.
9 of 14. Arbor, Locust St. side, view looking S-SE. The arbor, positioned perpendicular to the E-SE façade of the house, divides the front lawn from the side garden.
10 of 14. Carriage House, SE corner, view looking N-NW.
11 of 14. First floor interior view showing the NE corner of the double parlor.
12 of 14. First floor interior view showing the S-SW wall of the dining room.
13 of 14. First floor interior view showing the W-NW wall of the stair hall.
14 of 14. Second floor interior view showing the NW corner of the N-NE bedroom.