This one-story building was originally an ice plant. Its simple design boasts no ornamentation. Triple rowlock arches, originally with brick sills were really the only decorative thing on the building; these are now blocked or boarded up, one has no sill left, and three are loading docks with garage-door type bays. Side windows are also bricked up. A terra cotta coping rims the building.

Despite the blocking in of openings, this simple building basically retains its integrity.

This building was the first of the two adjoining buildings commissioned by the St. Louis Ice Manufacturing & Storage Co. No architect was listed on the building permit, which did indicate that the building was to cost $2,000. It is not known how long the ice company occupied the buildings, but they were gone by 1916, when no tenant is listed in the reverse directory. D. I. Bushnell & Co. was using the building as a warehouse in 1920, but by 1925 the Terminal Warehouse Co. occupied all four of the buildings left on this side of the block. In 1930, the Talbot Terminal Warehouse Co. occupied the buildings, remaining at least through 1960.
This building was commissioned by the St. Louis Ice Manufacturing Storage Co. Because only a certificate is available, no architect, contractor or cost could determined. It was built adjoining the earlier one-story building (#56b) that still remains its north side. The ice company was evidently in short tenure. No tenant is listed in the 16 reverse directory; in 1920 it was being used by the D. I. Bushnell & Co. as a warehouse by 1925 the Terminal Warehouse Co. occupied all four of the remaining buildings along 1st. by 1930 the Terminal Warehouse Co. was in the buildings in 1930, remaining there through at st 1960.

This building features very little in the way of ornament. Windows have triple rowlock arches and brick sills; they have multipane industrial-type windows which are boarded on the sides and first floor. Two pilasters separate the bays, rising to a slightly stepped, terra cotta-coped roofline. The center opening is a doorway, boarded, apparently intended as a loading dock. A gabled building sided with corrugated stal now sits atop the brick building, adding an additional story (possibly two) to the center of the original building. It is a distracting and unfortunate addition. The building (over)}
#42 retains the basis of its original aspect and has been altered very little. It adjoins and has always functioned as a unit with #56b, which adjoins it on the north side.
This building is between two others and seems to most often have functioned as a unit with the building on its south, #55a. The primary alteration to it, like #55a, is that part of it was cut off to allow for the elevated railroad tracks. The south wall of the building originally extended straight back to the alley, forming a rectangle. This alteration did not affect the facade at all; it, however, "has been altered somewhat. The windows have been boarded or fiberglassed in, some of the first-story windows have been partially bricked in (to match those of #55a), and the fancy brickwork of the (over)

unfortunately, the building permit is illegible and the owner's name can only be deciphered as August ddenhut." Information about him and/or his business cannot be located, naturally, without the first letters of his name. The permit failed to list a contractor or architect.

the time the Whipple map was made (1902-1909/10), E. Simmons Mfg. Co. (bed warehouse) was using the building. The 1916 reverse directory lists the Ozark Vehicle Co. at the address, and the Talbot Terminal Warehouse Co. had taken over both #55a and #55b by 1925, remaining there at least through 1960.

This building was commissioned as a grain warehouse for $15,000.
spandrel at the far left between the second and third stories has been replaced with a plain brick face. The building features some intricate brickwork, including corbeling across the tops of the center three bays, compound arches with corbeled impost (outer four bays, third floor), zig-zag pattern spandrels at the top of the second story, an elliptically arched entrance with a corbeled pediment, and pilasters topped with corbeling and panels. A band of simple corbeling runs across the facade above the first story, tying in with that of the building to the south (#55a). Windows at the left side of the facade have been altered to become loading docks. Much of the building's original integrity remains despite alterations (mostly reversible).
This building was evidently always one story high (shown as such on the Whipple map), but was severely pruned to make way for the elevated railroad (proximity visible in photo of #54e). The building originally extended all the way to the southeast corner of the block and straight back to the alley. Concrete block was used to build a new side and rear wall (visible in photo). The building has double rowlock elliptical arches and a simply corbeled cornice crosses three of its bays. Three of the four openings on the primary elevation have been bricked up to some extent, their arches filled with (over) stone.

The building permit for this building only indicates that it was a pork house, failing to mention the owner, cost, architect, or contractor. The American Mfg. Co. was using the building for storage of jute bagging when the Whipple map was compiled after the turn of the century. Nothing specific is listed in this building in the reverse directory until about 1925, when the Talbot Terminal Warehouse Co. occupied all four buildings on this side of the block, remaining there at least until about 1960.
42 corrugated fiberglass. The fourth opening was left as a loading dock door. Terra cotta coping tops the building, which is painted a buff color. The building as it stands probably looks very little like its original self, but not a great deal unlike what it has looked like for most of the years since the truncation took place. The Whipple and Sanborn maps indicate that this building was used as a warehouse, most often as a unit with the building adjoining it on the north (#55b).
This very functional building is composed of a small, nearly square office of brick (just to the right of the bridge support in the photo), with terra cotta coping and two modernized windows with no arches; a new (c. 1950?) brick addition to that office, built in similar style; a new, one-story concrete block building (1961), visible at the far right of the photo; and a long row of loading docks in a one-story section, visible at the left in the photo, part of which may have been built in 1950. The architecture of each part is strictly utilitarian, and the severity of the new parts matches that of (over)
the older parts. Neither of the streets on which these buildings are located (S. First, also known as Main; and Lombard) are major thoroughfares and they enjoy a somewhat obscure location. They appear to be in good condition; the only alterations appear to be in the modernized windows and some bricked-in loading dock doors.
City of St. Louis

The city block has the most complicated group of buildings in the survey area; some twelve building permits exist for these buildings for the years 1904-20 alone. The addresses on the permits do not always match up exactly with the addresses given on the Sanborn map, making it sometimes difficult to tell exactly what part of the complex was built at X time. Although the buildings "read" as two or perhaps three buildings to the casual observer, their construction was considerably more complicated than that. To clarify the following discussion, #54 appears in segments a - g, each with separate photos (over).

This 252 x 105' building was commissioned by the Conzelman-Crunden Realty company as a warehouse for $154,000. The building was actually to be used by the Crunden-Martin Woodenware Company, but the two companies were closely allied, with many of the same employees and administrators. It may in fact be the case that Conzelman-Crunden was formed exclusively to negotiate realty and building matters for Crunden-Martin, because the realty company appears to have kept a low profile and was usually never even listed in the realty section of the yellow pages, yet their name inevitably appears on building permits for C-M. Rank Payne Crunden was the president of both companies; Charles Martin, vice-president of C-M, as also secretary of C-C; second vice-president of C-M Theophilus Conzelman was also (over).

**Further Description of Important Features**

This city block has the most complicated group of buildings in the survey area; some twelve building permits exist for these buildings for the years 1904-20 alone. The addresses on the permits do not always match up exactly with the addresses given on the Sanborn map, making it sometimes difficult to tell exactly what part of the complex was built at X time. Although the buildings "read" as two or perhaps three buildings to the casual observer, their construction was considerably more complicated than that. To clarify the following discussion, #54 appears in segments a - g, each with separate photos (over).

**Historical and Significance**

This 252 x 105' building was commissioned by the Conzelman-Crunden Realty company as a warehouse for $154,000. The building was actually to be used by the Crunden-Martin Woodenware Company, but the two companies were closely allied, with many of the same employees and administrators. It may in fact be the case that Conzelman-Cruden was formed exclusively to negotiate realty and building matters for Crunden-Martin, because the realty company appears to have kept a low profile and was usually never even listed in the realty section of the yellow pages, yet their name inevitably appears on building permits for C-M. Rank Payne Crunden was the president of both companies; Charles Martin, vice-president of C-M, as also secretary of C-C; second vice-president of C-M Theophilus Conzelman was also (over).
Building #54a was the original of the two "matching" Crunden-Martin buildings connected by a walkway over S. Second Street. The windows of the upper five stories are six-over-six double-hung sash with soldier arches and metal sills. Wide windows at the first story are now mostly filled with glass brick and/or covered with metal awnings; some of the windows toward the rear (east) end of the building along the Gratiot side still have their multiple panes intact. Brick pilasters separate the windows; those at the first story rise to paneled capitals below a corbeled cornice separating the first two stories. Above, the pilasters rise five stories to stylized square brick capitals. More corbeling appears at the top of the building below an overhanging, plain terra cotta cornice. A frame, four-story-high bridge (1912, Mauran, Russell & Garden) connects this building to 753-65 S. Second (#36), designed by Mauran, Russell & Crowell, intended to reflect the design of this building. An added-on stone surround now defines the Second Street entrance to this building (beneath the bridge; more clearly seen in the photo for #54b, far right). Its moderne-designed metal marquee is not in keeping with the design of the building. Overall, the building has been virtually unchanged above the first story, and the changes at ground level could easily be reversed; the building is in good condition.

The firm of Mauran, Russell & Garden was organized in 1900 with members John Lawrence Mauran (1866-1933), FAIA; Ernest J. Russell (1870-1956), AIA; and Edward G. Garden (1871-1924), FAIA. Garden left the firm in 1909, after which it was joined by William Crowell in 1911. Mauran studied architecture at MIT and became affiliated with Shepley, Rutan & Coolidge in Boston, representing them in Chicago and, later, St. Louis as a resident partner. London-born Russell came to the U.S. at an early age, studying with an architectural firm in Colorado. He came to St. Louis in 1896. Garden, born in Canada, moved to St. Louis in the early 1890s, probably completing this architectural training there, studying with Shepley, Rutan & Coolidge from 1892 to 1900. Garden moved to San Francisco in 1911, and Mauran and Russell then joined with William Crowell. Mauran, Russell & Crowell, as well as the firm's previous incarnation, was most successful in St. Louis, designing all types of buildings in a variety of styles, usually with a historical precedent in mind. The firm has undergone a number of name changes, but is still practicing in St. Louis.

Frank P. Crunden (b. 1859) went into business for himself in 1884 with a firm called Udell & Crunden. In 1891, he reorganized the company, calling it Crunden-Martin Woodenware Co. (jobbers of woodenware, willow ware & manufacturers of Diamond paper bags). Theophilus Conzelman (b. 185b) began his professional career in real estate, with a firm called Cavender & Rowse, later going out on his own. He joined Crunden-Martin in 1892. Charles Landen Martin (b. 1858) began as a country store clerk in Iowa in 1876, later organizing the Martin Woodenware Co. Shortly after founding his company, he merged with Crunden to form the Crunden-Martin Woodenware Co. The company had factory buildings on this city block built during the 1890s; these were razed for the buildings on the block today.

During the mid-1940s, Crunden-Martin switched from woodenware to metal goods, which they still manufacture. This building is still in active use by the company, as are the other buildings of the complex. Its alterations are comparatively minor and reversible and do not substantially affect its integrity.
MISSOURI OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION
ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC INVENTORY SURVEY FORM CB 50

1. NO. 38
2. COUNTY City of St. Louis
3. LOCATION OF NEGATIVES Landmarks Assn.
4. PRESENT LOCAL NAME(S) OR DESIGNATION(S)
5. OTHER NAME(S)

6. SPECIFIC LEGAL LOCATION TOWNSHIP RANGE SECTION
   IF CITY OR TOWN, STREET ADDRESS 823-29 South Second Street
   CITY OR TOWN IF RURAL, VICINITY St. Louis
7. DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION see map

8. SPECIAL LEGAL LOCATION TOWNSHIP RANGE SECTION
   IF CITY OR TOWN, STREET ADDRESS
9. COORDINATES UTM LAT LONG
10. SITE( ) STRUCTURE( ) OBJECT( )
11. ON NATIONAL REGISTER? YES( ) NO( )
12. IS IT ELIGIBLE? YES( ) NO( )
13. PART OF ESTABLISHMENT? YES( ) NO( )
14. DISTRICT YES( ) POTENTIAL? NO( )
15. NAME OF ESTABLISHED DISTRICT
16. THEMATIC CATEGORY
17. DATE(S) OR PERIOD 1912; 1915, 1917, 1919, 1978 additions
18. STYLE OR DESIGN industrial
19. ARCHITECT OR ENGINEER
20. CONTRACTOR OR BUILDER Zeppenfeld; Mueller
21. ORIGINAL USE, IF APPARENT warehouse/office, brass foundry
22. PRESENT USE coal grinding/warehouse/office
23. OWNERSHIP PUBLIC( ) PRIVATE( )
24. OWNER'S NAME AND ADDRESS M. A. Bell Co.
   217 Lombard
25. OPEN TO PUBLIC? YES( ) NO( )
26. LOCAL CONTACT PERSON OR ORGANIZATION
27. OTHER SURVEYS IN WHICH INCLUDED
28. NO. OF STORIES
29. BASEMENT? YES( ) NO( )
30. FOUNDATION MATERIAL concrete
31. WALL CONSTRUCTION masonry
32. ROOF TYPE AND MATERIAL flat
33. NO. OF BAYS FRONT 5 SIDE 2
34. WALL TREATMENT painted brick
35. PLAN SHAPE/STYLE
36. CHANGES ADDITION( ) ALTERED( ) MOVED( )
37. CONDITION INTERIOR GOOD TO FAIR EXTERIOR GOOD TO FAIR
38. PRESERVATION UNDERWAY? YES( ) NO( )
39. ENDANGERED? YES( ) NO( )
40. VISIBLE FROM PUBLIC ROAD? YES( ) NO( )
41. DISTANCE FROM AND FRONTAGE ON ROAD
42. FURTHER DESCRIPTION OF IMPORTANT FEATURES This building is a typical case of expansion done as necessary over the years. Because all of the construction is so similar, and all painted so as to obscure joint lines, it is not possible to exactly pinpoint which portion of the building was completed at any one point, with the exception of the 1978 (north side) section of vertical corrugated metal. The first permit issued for this building was to contractor Emil Zeppenfeld in 1912 for $1500. This was followed by a 1915 permit (illegible), then permits in 1917 and 1919, both to Henry P. Mueller, owner, architect & contractor. It appears (over)
43. HISTORY AND SIGNIFICANCE This building was built in stages for (all but the 1978 section) Mueller Brothers Brass Foundry. Henry Mueller initially hired contractor Emil Zeppenfeld to complete the initial phase of the foundry in 1912. Later, Mueller did not bother to list an architect/contractor on the permit at all, although in 1929 Charles W. Hansen (shown in city directories as a carpenter) is listed as the architect/contractor. Mueller Brothers incorporated in 1920 with a capital of $300,000, although they were obviously in business for some eight years prior to that. Henry P. was the company's president, J. H. Eisenhour was the secretary and James A. Thompson was the treasurer; the company was also known simply as the Mueller Brass Foundry Co., eliminating the "brothers," possibly because there (over)
44. DESCRIPTION OF ENVIRONMENT AND OUTBUILDINGS
45. SOURCES OF INFORMATION St. Louis city records, St. Louis City Hall; published records, Public Library; Landmarks' files; Missouri Historical Society archives
46. PREPARED BY Cynthia H. Longwisch
47. ORGANIZATION Landmarks Assn. of St. Louis
48. DATE 8/88
49. REVISION DATE(S)
that no certified architects were involved in the construction of any of the parts of this building. The building is basically utilitarian, featuring no ornamentation, with the possible exception of the stepped parapet-type (south) side wall nearest Second Street, which has terra cotta coping. Openings are functional squares or rectangles with brick sills (or concrete sills, in the case of the loading dock doors) and usually feature center casement windows with fixed side panes. Some portions of the building are covered with corrugated fiberglass or metal sheeting. Some of the original openings have been filled in with these materials or with concrete block (all of the above are visible in the photo). The roof of this building is dotted with mechanical apparatus and pipes. The (west) rear elevation has a series of sawtooth skylights.

The building appears to have basically retained its original look - simple and utilitarian; alterations appear to be reversible.

already two other "Mueller Brothers" businesses in town. The company moved in the early 1920s to Fylner Avenue and the building was taken over by E. J. Woodison Foundry Supplies, a district division of some type of M. A. Bell Foundry Supplies. Bell was soon listed as the building's tenant, and they have remained there since the early 1920s, expanding their business to include buildings across the street as well. They are still actively in the foundry supply business at this location.
which first appears in the reverse city directories in 1922, hence the circa date. The two-
story building has terra cotta coping and square windows with no arches and brick sills. All
but two (twelve-pane) windows are boarded up. The side elevation has a standard door and two
loading docks whose doors have iron lintels; the latter two appear to be boarded up. The
basement windows are filled with concrete blocks. The roofline is designed to have tiny "para-
quets" across the front elevation, while the side elevation roofline is slightly stepped. (over)

The first occupant listed in city directories for this building was
the Modern Oil & Supply Company, in 1922. They remained in the building at least through the
late 1940s. A tool and die manufacturer, Butler Brothers Steel Rule & Die Co., subsequently
occupied the building; Sanborn's c. 1960 map simply calls the occupant a "die manufacturer."
A construction company/cleaning service is using the building at present.
The front elevation has been painted, including the stone foundation. Two one-story concrete block additions are attached to the rear (east) elevation; these appear to be of c. 1950 vintage; they appear on the c. 1960 Sanborn map. Although the windows are filled in, the building probably appears much as it did originally.
### MISSOURI OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION
ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC INVENTORY SURVEY FORM

### 1. NO.
40

### 2. COUNTY
City of St. Louis

### 3. LOCATION OF NEGATIVE
Landmarks Assn.

### 6. SPECIFIC LEGAL LOCATION
TOWNSHIP 095
RANGE 024
SECTION 005

### 7. CITY OR TOWN
St. Louis

### 9. COORDINATES
UTM

### 12. FURTHER DESCRIPTION OF IMPORTANT FEATURES
This building has been modified over the years as needs have arisen; all the windows (segmentally arched with triple rowlocks; stone sills) have been boarded or glass bricked in, as have some of the larger, loading-door openings (primarily using concrete block). A concrete/concrete block and frame shelter/loading dock and one-story addition were added at some point to the north elevation. The building appears to have been most significantly altered in 1927, when a certificate was issued but is now missing. The small gabled parapet is probably a vestige of that alteration, while (over)

### 13. PART OF ESTABLISHMENT
HIST. DISTRICT

### 14. DISTRICT YES ( )
POTENTIAL NO ( )

### 15. NAME OF ESTABLISHED DISTRICT

### 16. THEMATIC CATEGORY
probable

### 17. DATE(S) OR PERIOD
1927 alteration
11/22/01 - building permit

### 18. STYLE OR DESIGN
commercial/industrial

### 19. ARCHITECT OR ENGINEER
Ernest Hess

### 20. CONTRACTOR OR BUILDER
Kemp & Co.

### 21. ORIGINAL USE, IF APPARENT
woodenware factory/Japanning

### 22. PRESENT USE
foundry supplies warehouse/office

### 23. OWNERSHIP
PUBLIC ( )
PRIVATE ( )

### 24. OWNER'S NAME AND ADDRESS
M. A. Bell
217 Lombard

### 25. OPEN TO PUBLIC?
YES ( )
NO ( )

### 26. LOCAL CONTACT PERSON OR ORGANIZATION

### 27. OTHER SURVEYS IN WHICH INCLUDED

### 30. FOUNDATION MATERIAL
concrete & stone

### 31. WALL CONSTRUCTION
masonry

### 32. ROOF TYPE AND MATERIAL
flat

### 33. NO. OF BAYS
FRONT 2 SIDE 3

### 34. WALL TREATMENT
painted brick

### 35. PLAN SHAPE
modified rectangle

### 36. CHANGES
ADDITION (X)
ALTERED ( )
MOVED ( )

### 37. CONDITION
INTERIOR
good to fair

### 38. PRESERVATION
UNDERWAY ( )
NO ( )

### 39. ENDANGERED?
YES ( )
NO ( )

### 40. VISIBLE FROM PUBLIC ROAD?
YES (X)
NO ( )

### 41. DISTANCE FROM AND FRONTAGE ON ROAD

### 42. SOURCES OF INFORMATION
St. Louis city records, St. Louis City Hall;
published records, Public Library; Landmarks' files; Missouri Historical Society archives;

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P.O. BOX 176

**PRIORITY COURIER**

### 15. NAME OF ESTABLISHED DISTRICT

### 16. THEMATIC CATEGORY

### 17. DATE(S) OR PERIOD
1927 alteration
11/22/01 - building permit

### 18. STYLE OR DESIGN
commercial/industrial

### 19. ARCHITECT OR ENGINEER
Ernest Hess

### 20. CONTRACTOR OR BUILDER
Kemp & Co.

### 21. ORIGINAL USE, IF APPARENT
woodenware factory/Japanning

### 22. PRESENT USE
foundry supplies warehouse/office

### 23. OWNERSHIP
PUBLIC ( )
PRIVATE ( )

### 24. OWNER'S NAME AND ADDRESS
M. A. Bell
217 Lombard

### 25. OPEN TO PUBLIC?
YES ( )
NO ( )

### 26. LOCAL CONTACT PERSON OR ORGANIZATION

### 27. OTHER SURVEYS IN WHICH INCLUDED

### 30. FOUNDATION MATERIAL
concrete & stone

### 31. WALL CONSTRUCTION
masonry

### 32. ROOF TYPE AND MATERIAL
flat

### 33. NO. OF BAYS
FRONT 2 SIDE 3

### 34. WALL TREATMENT
painted brick

### 35. PLAN SHAPE
modified rectangle

### 36. CHANGES
ADDITION (X)
ALTERED ( )
MOVED ( )

### 37. CONDITION
INTERIOR
good to fair

### 38. PRESERVATION
UNDERWAY ( )
NO ( )

### 39. ENDANGERED?
YES ( )
NO ( )

### 40. VISIBLE FROM PUBLIC ROAD?
YES (X)
NO ( )

### 41. DISTANCE FROM AND FRONTAGE ON ROAD

### 42. SOURCES OF INFORMATION
St. Louis city records, St. Louis City Hall;
published records, Public Library; Landmarks' files; Missouri Historical Society archives;

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P.O. BOX 176

**PRIORITY COURIER**
the corbeled cornice is a remnant of the original design. The plan of the building appears to have been altered at the time the elevated rail approach to the bridge was put in (visible at the rear in the photo); the building appears to have been rectangular at the time the Whipple map was drawn, but appears on the Sanborn base in its present, slightly asymmetrical, configuration. The original building permit makes no note of any unusual sizing, being simply "30 x 85'."

Ernest J. Hess (1874 - ?) was a second-generation German who practiced architecture in St. Louis for fifty years. Born and educated through high school in St. Louis, his architectural training was apparently "on the job." His application for registration with the State Board in 1942 showed work as a draftsman in the office of Randall, Ellis & Baker. After a one-year partnership with J. Harry Randall in 1896, Hess opened an office and continued on his own through the late 1940s. No major architectural commissions are known to be his work; his name appears on building permits for medium-priced houses (three in Compton Heights), flats and warehouses.

The Helm Company was evidently making only mail boxes by 1938. The Campbell Sixty-Six Express Inc. occupied the building in the late 1940s. The M. A. Bell foundry supplied the company ultimately bought the building and made it a part of their complex; they are currently using the building.
This building is a smaller and less elaborate version of the salt warehouses at Sixth and Lasalle (#13 & 14), particularly in its use of common bond for visual interest. It lacks, of course, the height and vents of the larger buildings. It has no ornamentation, being strictly functional, and features only a small standard-sized door in the west (primary) elevation and a loading door in the north (side) elevation, both functional rectangles with no arches. The severe look of the building is further enhanced by the fact that it is painted a dark brown color overall. Because of its similarity with (over

43. HISTORY AND SIGNIFICANCE Because of the stark utilitarian nature of this building and the lack of information on it, it is assumed that the building was designed to be a salt warehouse a function noted on the Sanborn maps and which it still apparently has. Warehouses in this survey area designed for the storage of other things generally have windows and/or skylights, which would not be necessary for salt storage and which in fact could allow damaging water in. The building seems to be on the Whipple map, which was being updated as late as 1909-10; the circa date was assigned with this in mind, along with the dates of the two other similar buildings in the survey area (#13 & 14).

44. DESCRIPTION OF ENVIRONMENT AND OUTBUILDINGS
the other buildings noted, it is speculated that the design was perhaps one of Harry Clymer's; no building permit was found for the building.

The building is attached to #45a and was obviously done at a time when Gunther Salt owned the other building and needed to expand its storage facilities; the company probably does still own both buildings.

The building evidently looks much the same as when new.
MISSOURI OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION
ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC INVENTORY SURVEY FORM CB 52

1. NO. 35

4. PRESENT LOCAL NAME(S) OR DESIGNATION(S)
"Powell Square"

2. COUNTY
City of St. Louis

5. OTHER NAME(S)

3. LOCATION OF NEGATIVES
Landmarks Assn.

6. SPECIFIC LEGAL LOCATION TOWNSHIP RANGE SECTION
IF CITY OR TOWN, STREET ADDRESS
730-34 South Third/217 Cedar

7. CITY OR TOWN IF RURAL, VICINITY
St. Louis

8. DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION
see map

9. COORDINATES UTM LAT LONG

10. SITE (X) STRUCTURE (X) BUILDING (X) OBJECT ( )

11. ON NATIONAL REGISTER? YES (X) NO ( )
12. IS IT ELIGIBLE? YES (X) NO ( )
13. PART OF ESTABLISHMENT? YES (X) NO ( )
14. DISTRICT? YES (X) POTENTIAL? YES (X) NO ( )
15. NAME OF ESTABLISHED DISTRICT

16. THEMATIC CATEGORY

17. DATE(S) OR PERIOD
6/12/16 - certificate date

18. STYLE OR DESIGN
Industrial

19. ARCHITECT OR ENGINEER
William Wedemeyer

20. CONTRACTOR OR BUILDER
Kellermann Contracting Co.

21. ORIGINAL USE, IF APPARENT
Bag factory

22. PRESENT USE
Factory/warehouse

23. OWNERSHIP
PUBLIC ( ) PRIVATE (X)

24. OWNER'S NAME AND ADDRESS
Dan Powell, Inc.
223 Cedar

25. OPEN TO PUBLIC?
YES (X) NO ( )

26. LOCAL CONTACT PERSON OR ORGANIZATION

27. OTHER SURVEYS IN WHICH INCLUDED

28. NO. OF STORIES 5 & 6

29. BASEMENT?
YES (X) NO ( )

30. FOUNDATION MATERIAL
Concrete

31. WALL CONSTRUCTION
Masonry - reinforced conc.

32. ROOF TYPE AND MATERIAL
Flat

33. NO. OF BAYS
Front 9 Side 10

34. WALL TREATMENT
Painted brick

35. PLAN SHAPE
Trapezoid

36. CHANGES ADDITION?
EXPLAIN IN ADDED ( ) MOVED ( )

37. CONDITION
INTERIOR good/fair

38. PRESERVATION UNDERWAY?
YES (X) NO ( )

39. ENDANGERED?
YES (X) NO ( )

40. VISIBLE FROM PUBLIC ROAD?
YES (X) NO ( )

41. DISTANCE FROM AND FRONTAGE ON ROAD

42. FURTHER DESCRIPTION OF IMPORTANT FEATURES
The front three bays of this building are six stories high and the remaining bays are five stories. Brick pilasters divide the multipane window bays of this utilitarian building. A plain stone surround embellishes the entrance door at the southeast corner of the building. A large brick smokestack towers over the building at the rear (north) elevation. Some of the windows have been modified by solid infill or glass "picture" windows, evidently for special offices. Some of the concrete structure, notably the horizontal members, are beginning to spall. It largely retains its integrity.

43. HISTORY AND SIGNIFICANCE
This building was commissioned by the Fulton Bag & Cotton Mills company. Architect William Wedemeyer designed it and Kellermann Contracting Company built it. The company was headquartered until the late 1920s at 612 South Seventh (#1 of this survey). As early as 1920, the building was no longer occupied by Fulton Bag, the 1920 city directory listing J. T. Milliken & Co., chemists, at this address; it would appear that Fulton rented the building to Milliken from about 1920-1930. Fulton reappears at this location about 1930 and remained at least through the late 1940s. General Fibre Company is shown as the occupants on a Sanborn map of indeterminate date (probably c. early 1960s). The International Hat Company was using this building in the early 1970s as a warehouse. (over)

44. DESCRIPTION OF ENVIRONMENT AND OUTBUILDINGS

45. SOURCES OF INFORMATION
St. Louis city records, St. Louis City Hall; published records, Public Library; Landmarks' files; Missouri Historic Survey;

46. PREPARED BY
Cynthia H. Longisch

47. ORGANIZATION
Landmarks Assn. of St. Louis

48. DATE 10/14/81

49. REVISION DATE(S) 8/1988
At the present time, the building houses the Dan Powell Company, dealers in carpet and rugs.

William Wedemeyer (b. 1869) was a well-known St. Louis architect, practicing in the city for some fifty years, retiring in 1946 after fourteen years of partnership with his son Wesley Wedemeyer.
This very simply-designed building features a terra cotta-coped roofline that is arranged in a series of "steps" from the highest part at the front elevation to the lowest at the rear. The west 8 feet of the original building were cut off and a new facade built in 1964 when the highway caused the need for alteration. The new front is coped with stone but built very much in keeping with the rest of the building and presumably very similar to the original facade. The six-over-six double-hung sash windows have the same brick sills and pane configuration of the side windows and, like them, ...
have no arches. The rectangular door is in keeping with the size and proportion of the other openings. The side elevation has two garage door-type bays for loading. There is no ornamentation on this building.

No information was available on H. Rice, listed as the architect and contractor. The 1938 city directory lists Henry Rice Jr., architectural draftsman for the Jefferson National Expansion Memorial Association; he is the only person named H. Rice of the right era that seems to be remotely associated with architecture or building. It is possible that he was hired for a "moonlight" job to design this building; it certainly did not require an architect of special merit to design it. H. Rice could also, of course, been someone hired from outside the immediate city.

Despite its main alteration, the building retains its integrity.

directory. The building appears to be occupied and maintained.
the other buildings noted, it is speculated that the design was perhaps one of Harry Clymer's; no building permit was found for the building.

The building is attached to #45a and was obviously done at a time when Gunther Salt owned the other building and needed to expand its storage facilities; the company probably does still own both buildings.

The building evidently looks much the same as when new.
This building is virtually unaltered, affected primarily by a wooden porch addition to the rear — probably not unlike an original. Light brown dark-flecked brick was used throughout. Round-arched second-story windows are framed by rounded pressed brick for a "rolled" look, as are the surrounds of the two round-arched doors on the front elevation. A double row of egg-and-dart matching molded brick beneath the limestone sill course at the second story ornaments the building. Pressed-brick hood molding over the doors terminates in small stone brackets. A double window at the first story (over)

43. HISTORY AND SIGNIFICANCE This building does not appear on the Compton & Dry rendering of the area, nor does it match with the building that is at this address on the 1883 Hopkins map. It is clearly on the Whipple map, however. The earliest reverse directory, 1909, lists physician George W. Koenig at this address. Koenig remained at this location through 1931. Physician C. J. Slattery occupied the building during 1932, and then physician Glenn B. Northrup took over the building in 1933, remaining at least through the late 1940s. Another physician, John Daake, occupied the building in the early 1970s. More recently, an assortment of small businesses have occupied the building.
between the doors features square pressed-brick hood molding. The window panes and doors themselves are modern replacements. A wooden bracketed cornice makes a short return at the north corner. Windows on the side elevation are segmentally arched. The wood porch at the rear crosses the rear elevation to the flounder behind 742 S. Fourth. This building retains its integrity to a high degree.
By the late 19th century, the building was occupied by a variety of businesses. In 1896, the Southern Salvage Company was in the building. In 1909, Charles Totsch was listed in the city directory, and by 1916, Michael Louis, a fruit vendor, occupied the building. By 1920, it was occupied by Alex Mitchell, who was selling "drinks" there. Fred Plank had a restaurant in the building in 1930. By 1938, Thomas J. Fisele, a mop manufacturer, occupied the building. In the early 1970s, an extended nursing care facility was located in the building. The interior of the building has unfortunately been covered with vertical wood siding having two small wire-covered vents; no entrance on the Fourth Street elevation remains. The panes of the three segmentally arched windows on the second story have been modernized; original wood sills remain. A single, pedimented dormer is centered on the roof. A blank band of concrete or stucco exists where the original (presumably corbeled) cornice was. At the rear of the building, a "flounder" with a single chimney is attached, originally one of a pair that almost joined to make a "over"

**MISSOURI OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION**

**ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC INVENTORY SURVEY FORM CB 76**

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<td>34. Wall Treatment</td>
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<td>37. Condition</td>
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<td>41. Distance from and Frontage on Road</td>
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**Additional Description:** The first story of this building has unfortunately been covered with vertical wood siding having two small wire-covered vents; no entrance on the Fourth Street elevation remains. The panes of the three segmentally arched windows on the second story have been modernized; original wood sills remain. A single, pedimented dormer is centered on the roof. A blank band of concrete or stucco exists where the original (presumably corbeled) cornice was. At the rear of the building, a "flounder" with a single chimney is attached, originally one of a pair that almost joined to make a "over"
#42 full-gabled house (both are visible on the Compton & Dry drawing of 1875). A wooden porch attached to the flounder runs across the rear of the building at 740 S. Fourth.

The change of the storefront of this building is unfortunate and does compromise its integrity somewhat. If removed, the altered front would go a long way to returning this older building to its original look.

#43 is all renovated office space, including the attic, which is now finished "loft" space. The building is at present mostly vacant, although a micrographics firm does use some of the first-floor space.
The primary remaining decorative feature of this building is a striking corbeled cornice; a course of V-shaped pressed brick at the frieze is coupled with corbeling imitative of brackets. Segmentally arched second-story windows are coupled with corbeling imitative of brackets. Segmentally arched second-story windows are coupled with corbeling imitative of brackets. The unusually tall cast-iron front has been submerged by a treatment of c. 1950s buff brick and glass brick windows. Only the original center doorway remains: two (unmarked) cast-iron columns serving as jambs flank a paneled wooden double door.

No building permit was located for this building. A comparison of the 1883 Hopkins and the 1902-09 Whipple maps shows the building on both, with an apparently attached rear addition in 1883 and the addition detached on the later map. It is possible that both show the same addition, which was formerly joined by a wooden passageway. The 1875 Compton & Dry rendering of the area is inconclusive regarding this building. A large building is shown in the proper location; a rear addition and an apparently detached rear flounder" building are both shown. It seems very likely that the building shown is the same as the one on the site today. The building's listing in the first reverse directory in 1909 shows that it was used by two businesses, Bott dry goods and Wroughton cigars. (over)
door (no longer in use). A square transom above the door probably does not have its original pane configuration. Small, double-flue chimneys are joined by a short parapet wall at either side of the building. The unpainted rear of this building has six segmentally-arched, stone-silled windows (now blocked in). An overhanging eave formerly covered a second-story gallery porch.

A one-story concrete block warehouse is attached to the rear of the building; it dates from c. 1960s.

The alterations to this building fail to totally mask its original design. Window panes in the upper floor and storefront windows below would restore it almost to its original aspect.

By 1916, Tabash & Slyman jewelers occupied half the building (Tabash later moved down to 754 S. Fourth) and Conrad Lutz, grocer, the other half. In 1920, Adolph Lutz was running the grocery business in the building, while Tabash & Slyman still occupied the other half, moving by 1925 to their new location. A cleaners, Thomas Brennan, prop., took the jewelers' former space. It is interesting to note that during these years, the city directory shows two separate occupants (residents) of the rear of 744 S. Fourth, one in the rear of 746 S. Fourth, and one upstairs at 746 (jeweler John Tabash), indicating that the rear addition and flounder (behind the 744 section) must have still been standing. The 1930 directory shows occupants Emma Rothhaar, grocer, and Daniel Saffa, dress seller; residents of the upstairs were listed, but rear occupants were not. By 1938, with half the business part of the building empty and the other half being Rothhaar's grocery store, three residents were listed in the rear of the building and two upstairs. Four rear residents appear in the 1946 directory, along with Rothhaar and a Post-Dispatch substation below and two residents above; presumably those residents of the rear buildings were living in the flounder and the other original building, because no building permits indicate that any new rear structures were built. By the early 1970s, Central Wire & Iron Works, Inc. occupied the building and had removed the rear buildings in order to build the concrete warehouse now located on the rear three-quarter of the lot.
MISSOURI OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION
ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC INVENTORY SURVEY FORM CB 76

| 1. NO. | 31 |
| 2. COUNTY | City of St. Louis |
| 3. LOCATION OF NEGATIVES | Landmarks Assn. |

| 6. SPECIFIC LEGAL LOCATION | 754 South Fourth Street |
| 7. CITY OR TOWN | St. Louis |
| 8. DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION | see map |

| 10. SITE ( ) | STRUCTURE( ) |
| 11. ON NATIONAL REGISTER | YES ( ) |
| 12. IS IT ELIGIBLE? | YES ( ) |
| 13. PART OF ESTABL. | YES ( ) |
| 14. DISTRICT | YES ( ) |
| 15. NAME OF ESTABLISHED DISTRICT | |

| 16. THEMATIC CATEGORY | |
| 17. DATE(S) OR PERIOD | 11/14/1898 |
| 18. STYLE OR DESIGN | commercial |
| 19. ARCHITECT OR ENGINEER | |
| 20. CONTRACTOR OR BUILDER | |
| 21. ORIGINAL USE, IF APARENT | store/dwelling |
| 22. PRESENT USE | vacant - property is for sale |
| 23. OWNERSHIP | PUBLIC( ) |
| 24. OWNER'S NAME AND ADDRESS | |
| 25. OPEN TO PUBLIC? | YES ( ) |
| 26. LOCAL CONTACT PERSON OR ORGANIZATION | |
| 27. OTHER SURVEYS IN WHICH INCLUDED | |
| 28. NO. OF STORIES | 3 |
| 29. BASEMENT? | NO ( ) |
| 30. FOUNDATION MATERIAL | not visible |
| 31. WALL CONSTRUCTION | masonry |
| 32. ROOF TYPE AND MATERIAL | flat |
| 33. NO. OF BAYS | | |
| 34. WALL TREATMENT | red brick |
| 35. PLAN SHAPE | rectangle |
| 36. CHANGES | |
| 37. CONDITION | INTERIOR good |
| 38. PRESERVATION UNDERWAY? | NO ( ) |
| 39. ENDANGERED? | YES ( ) |
| 40. VISIBLE FROM PUBLIC ROAD? | YES ( ) |
| 41. DISTANCE FROM AND FRONTAGE ON ROAD | |

42. FURTHER DESCRIPTION OF IMPORTANT FEATURES
The metal cornice of this building features large grooved and ornamented brackets separated by recessed molded panels; it is beginning to deteriorate. Second and third story windows are segmentally arched with bracketed stone sills; all have had one-over-one panes installed in the double-hung sash. The first story is a fine example of a Pullis Brothers cast-iron storefront, largely intact. Although undated, the bases of all four pillars are embossed with the company's name. A plain metal cornice tops the front, which is divided by interestingly-designed pillars. They feature vertical (over)

43. HISTORY AND SIGNIFICANCE
The building was commissioned in 1898 by Fred Schroeder for $3000. The first tenant listed in the reverse directories (1909) was Cornelius Bundschuh, saloon. Frank Bundschuh was the saloon's proprietor by 1916, listed as selling "drinks" in 1920. The 1925 directory shows that the building was then in use as a wholesale jewelry store, John Tabash, proprietor; Tabash remained in the building at least through the early 1970s. The building is vacant at the present time.

44. DESCRIPTION OF ENVIRONMENT AND OUTBUILDINGS

45. SOURCES OF INFORMATION
St. Louis city records, St. Louis City Hall; published records, Public Library; Landmarks' files; Missouri Historical Society archives.

46. PREPARED BY
Cynthia H. Lonswich

St. Louis city records, St. Louis City Hall; published records, Public Library; Landmarks' files; Missouri Historical Society archives.

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strips with molded short horizontal, bolted "straps" to give them the look of really being separate bars on the building. Three-part bases feature fan and ladder designs. Across the bottoms of the two store windows, an intertwined Sullivanesque design is embossed. An additional single door is located in the right section of the storefront, in addition to the center door, to allow access to residents of the second floor. Both doors are of modern vintage.

The rear of this building is only two stories high, and is shown on the Whipple map as such - evidently an original feature.

The change in pane configuration is the main alteration to this building; it otherwise remains admirably intact.
This building features a wretched c. 1970s-style first-story front across the front elevation; it includes a permastone door surround and "foundation," vertical, stained, board-and-batten wood siding; barred windows; aluminum doors and a wooden awning covered with wood shingles. Above on the primary elevation, rectangular windows with no arches and stone sills have been modernized to one-over-one. Above the windows, a checkerboard pattern of recessed bricks crosses the attic below a corbeled and molded cornice. Openings on the side elevation are segmentally arched with modernized windows (over...)

This building does not appear to be on the 1883 Hopkins map, although the adjoining portion (#30b) does appear to be on it. Building permits for this city block prove inconclusive. Both 30a and 30b are on the Whipple map. By 1916, this building was being used by John Miloff for billiards; the 1920 city directory lists T. M. Louis, grocer, in the building. Joseph Consiglio had a confectionery there in 1925. Michael Pfeiffer had a barber and beauty shop there at least from 1930-46 (in 1947, he built the one-story building for a new shop that is visible in the photo at the rear of 758 S. Fourth). The restaurant/tavern located in the building now has been there at least since the early 1970s.
An opening in the common wall of 758-56 S. Fourth allows access to the adjoining part, which no longer has a front entrance.

Alterations to this building have changed its appearance somewhat, but they appear to be reversible to some extent.
MISSOURI OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION
ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC INVENTORY SURVEY FORM CB 76

1. NO. 30b (Photo: left/center) 4. PRESENT LOCAL NAME(S) OR DESIGNATION(S)
2. COUNTY City of St. Louis 5. OTHER NAME(S)
3. LOCATION (NEGATIVE) Landmarks Assn.

8. SPECIFIC LEGAL LOCATION
TOWNSHIP RANGE SECTION
IF CITY OR TOWN, STREET ADDRESS
756-58 South Fourth Street (756 part) 8/2/1897 - building permit
7. CITY OR TOWN IF RURAL, VICINITY St. Louis
8. DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION see map

28. NO. OF STORIES 2
29. BASEMENT? YES (?) NO (?)
30. FOUNDATION MATERIAL ?-covered
31. WALL CONSTRUCTION masonry
32. ROOF TYPE AND MATERIAL flat
33. NO. OF BAYS FRONT SIDE
34. WALL TREATMENT painted brick
35. PLAN SHAPE L
36. CHANGES (EXPLAIN IN NO. 42) ADDED (?) ALTED (X) MOVED (?)
37. CONDITION INTERIOR good
EXTERIOR good
38. PRESERVATION UNDERWAY? YES (?) NO (?)
39. ENDANGERED? BY WHAT? YES (?) NO (?)
40. VISIBLE FROM PUBLIC ROAD? YES (X) NO (?)
41. DISTANCE FROM AND FRONTAGE ON ROAD

42. FURTHER DESCRIPTION OF IMPORTANT FEATURES Now covered at the first story with the same permanent and wood siding that covers the adjoining part (#30a - 758 S. Fourth), this painted brick building has round-arched windows at the second story; curved pressed-brick surrounds and stone sills highlight the double-hung windows that have been modernized to have one-over-one panes. A plain raised, brick panel across the frieze has a narrow band of grooved terra cotta across the bottom, evidently intended to resemble dentils.

The alterations to this building are largely reversible but do change its aspect at this time.

43. HISTORY AND SIGNIFICANCE This building was commissioned by surgeon Herman Lewis Nierentz in 1897 for $2500. He evidently intended it strictly for a rental or speculative property, because he was never listed at this address. The earliest reverse directory, 1909, lists baker William Hoerr as the occupant. Hoerr maintained his business at this location until about 1936. Baker Emil Remyer took over the establishment about 1937, remaining until the early 1940s when the Standard Meat & Grocery Co. started operation there. The Two It E-Z Buffet annex has been located there at least since the early 1970s, its entrance in the common wall between 756-58 S. Fourth rather than from the front.

No Daily Record entry could be located to establish an architect or contractor.

44. DESCRIPTION OF ENVIRONMENT AND OUTBUILDINGS

45. SOURCES OF INFORMATION St. Louis city records, St. Louis City Hall; published records, Public Library; Landmarks' files; Missouri Historical Society archives.

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JEFFERSON CITY, MISSOURI 65102
PH. 314-751-4096

46. PREPARED BY Cynthia H. Langanisch
47. ORGANIZATION Landmarks Assn. of St. Louis
48. DATE 8/88
49. REVISION DATE(S)

ADDITI0NAL SPACE IS NEEDED, ATTACH SEPARATE SHEET(S) TO THIS FORM
#30A (RIGHT); #30B (CENTER LEFT) 758-56 S. FOURTH, ST. LOUIS, MO
This building does not appear on the 1883 Hopkins map, but is on the Whipple map. The c. 1890 date was assigned with the design of the remaining cast-iron pillars on the primary elevation in mind. The building has segmentally-arched windows, now all boarded or otherwise filled in. These have stone sills; the center window on the front elevation is broader than the others and set in a slightly raised bay. A poor alteration/repair job was done to the attic area of the primary elevation in the form of a false mansard.

The earliest function assigned to this building that we were able to locate was that of saloon, proprietor, John Knopfle, in 1909. By 1916, the building was sharing tenants: the saloon of Herman Stoffel and the restaurant of Charles Kerry. Dry-goodsman A. J. Slyman was at the location in 1920, but by 1925 the Federal Grocers Specialty Co. was sharing the establishment with John Bourg, who sold "drinks" (this was Prohibition). A shoe repair shop and a drygoods store are listed as tenants in 1930, the shoe repair business remaining at least through 1938. Emil Erdman, used furniture dealer, occupied the building in 1946. National Electric Service has occupied the building at least since the early 1970s.
The cast-iron storefront has been egregiously altered by the use of rolling garage doors and corrugated fiberglass infill. Ornate square iron columns still stand between the modern materials. These have vertical grooves that converge in the center at a round disk, paneled bases, embossed floral medallions near the capitals, and stylized triangular motifs at the capitals. An embossed logo (no date) reads, "Union Iron Foundry Co." on the base of one of the pillars. The Union Iron and Foundry Co. was incorporated in 1888 by W. J. Patchell, Leo Rassieur and others. Their foundry was located at Barry, Kosciusko and S. Second Streets, south of the survey area. They employed 150 to 200 workers in 1902 and had completed some prestigious commissions by that time, among them the Mercantile Club Building and new plants of Liggett & Meyers and Drummond Tobacco. They did work on the Missouri State University Building in Columbia and the Alhambra Building in Chicago. They manufactured structural steel and iron and ornamental iron for buildings. While the account of the company in the 1902 Mercantile, Industrial & Professional St. Louis by Kargau is quite rosy, the company is not listed in city directories of the late teens and a biographical sketch of Rassieur, a lawyer, in 1912 fails to mention his connection with a company he founded and of which he was on the Board of Directors in 1902. It would appear, then, that the company went out of business or merged with another during the decade or so after 1902.

The rear of the building (one bay wide) was originally a one story brick affair, perhaps a loading dock. A frame second story with a shed roof was added at some point in time.

Despite the alterations of the openings, the simplicity of this building helps it retain what must be much of its original look; the alterations appear to be basically reversible.
**Missouri Office of Historic Preservation**

**Architectural/Historic Inventory Survey Form**

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**8. DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION**

See map

**9. COORDINATES**

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<th>STRUCTURE( )</th>
<th>BUILDING( )</th>
<th>OBJECT( )</th>
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**10. ON NATIONAL REGISTER? | YES( ) | NO( ) | IS IT ELIGIBLE? | YES( ) | NO( ) |

**11. PART OF ESTABLISHED HIST. DISTRICT? | YES( ) | NO( ) | POTENTIAL? | YES( ) | NO( ) |

**12. FURTHER DESCRIPTION OF IMPORTANT FEATURES**

This building completes the interesting row of facades in city block 74, although today it has a somewhat isolated look about it due to the lack of continuity resulting from the demolition of the neighboring building. While the north (side) elevation has minimal interest (blocked-in segmentally-arched windows with stone sills), the Fourth Street elevation features a rounded corner, grooved on either side to become a "tower." It has a rounded, dentilled band (iron?) across the top and corbeling to resemble a frieze just below that. Round-arched windows and stone string courses that continue (over)

**13. HISTORY AND SIGNIFICANCE**

The building permit for this building lists Ernst Riecker as the owner. He paid $8,000 for it to be built. Because the date is before the Daily Record, no architect or builder is known. Riecker ran a drugstore in the building and physicians George B. Godfrey and Adolph F. G. Bardenheier had offices there by 1909 as well. Riecker and his drugstore disappear from the city directories after 1917 and before 1920. Godfrey continued to have his office in the building for a short time, but evidently left the premises by 1925, when Louis Schwab Meats was listed in the building. It appears that Schwab so took boarders in the upper rooms. Grocer Harry Belenzon was the tenant of the building in 1938, but the building became the home of the Federal Bag Company by the mid-1940s. (over)
#42 across the primary facade further highlight the "tower." The windows have been most unfortunately filled with glass brick, above which is brick infill; very poor-quality brick repair work is in evidence, particularly on the second-story arch. The two additional bays of the primary elevation also feature round-arched windows, no longer with their original pane configurations, with stone sills and stone banding at the impost. The stone appears to be spalling. A paneled, bracketed and dentilled cornice tops the primary elevation. An unlabeled (date, manufacturer) cast-iron storefront faces the first story of the front elevation. This has been altered, although not recently, to have a series of doors across what must have formerly been display windows; the original corner door is now a group of windows. Only vestiges of ornate brackets remain at the top of two of the vertical members to indicate the ornateness of the original front - which was probably fairly elaborate, to judge from the quality of the work on the second and third stories.

A small, one-story, flat-roofed addition is attached to the rear of the building; a building permit from 1932 indicates an alteration but does not elaborate. It is almost certainly for this addition.

This building retains its integrity to a large extent despite window alterations.

#43 The Sambo Sheet Metal Works appears to have become a tenant in the early 1970s and remained, it would appear, until fairly recently. The building appears to be vacant, but may in fact be in a transitional stage for the company (or storage, at least in the front portion) which still lists its address as 900 S. Fourth - or the appearance may simply have been misleading.
**MISSOURI OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION**

**ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC INVENTORY SURVEY FORM**

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<td>NO (x)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NAME OF ESTABLISHED DISTRICT</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>THREATENED CATEGORY</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DATE(S) OR PERIOD</td>
<td>C. 1875</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STYLE OR DESIGN</td>
<td>commercial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ARCHITECT OR ENGINEER</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CONTRACTOR OR BUILDER</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ORIGINAL USE, IF APPARENT</td>
<td>commercial/manufacturing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRESENT USE</td>
<td>machine shop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OWNERSHIP</td>
<td>PUBLIC ( )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRIVATE (x)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OWNER'S NAME AND ADDRESS</td>
<td>Missouri Machinery &amp; Engineering Co.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IF KNOWN</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OPEN TO PUBLIC?</td>
<td>YES (x)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LOCAL CONTACT PERSON OR ORGANIZATION</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ENDANGERED?</td>
<td>YES (x)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Under what category?</td>
<td>NO (x)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OTHER SURVEYS IN WHICH INCLUDED</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DISTANCE FROM AND FRONTAGE ON ROAD</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FURTHER DESCRIPTION OF IMPORTANT FEATURES</td>
<td>This building features the enframement of what was probably one of the more finely-designed cast-iron storefronts in the City. Featuring the embossed &quot;Christopher &amp; Co.&quot; logo (as does 916 S. Fourth, of similar character), eleven slender spiral barley-sugar colonnettes with Corinthian capitals support decorative iron brackets which in turn support the horizontal members. Large brackets flank the modillioned cornice that runs just below the second-story sills. The colonnettes have square, paneled bases, unlike those of the storefront on the south. The space is further divided by (over)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HISTORY AND SIGNIFICANCE</td>
<td>Unfortunately, the building permits for this entire city block are either skimpy or missing altogether; no permit was matched to this building. It is not on the 1875 Compton &amp; Dry drawing; an outline that could be this building is on the Hopkins map, and it seems likely that it is indeed this building. The 1909 reverse directory lists the occupants of the building as the Country Hydrant Company (manufacturers of pumps); Charles Mueller, harness; and Theodore Kraatz, hardware (Kraatz also appears in an 1897 city directory at this address). The address is missing altogether from the 1916 reverse directory but in 1920, the Liberty Cone Company, manufacturers and jobbers of ice cream cones, is listed as the tenant. It is interesting to note that the Purity Cone Co. was at (over)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DESCRIPTION OF ENVIRONMENT AND OUTBUILDINGS</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SOURCES OF INFORMATION**

- St. Louis city records, St. Louis City Hall; published records, Public Library; Landmarks' files; Missouri Historical Society archives;
- RETURN THIS FORM WHEN COMPLETED TO: OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION, 176 P.O. BOX 176, JEFFERSON CITY, MISSOURI 65102; PH. 314-751-4096

**PREPARED BY**

Cynthia H. Longwish

**ORGANIZATION**

Landmarks Assn. of St. Louis

**DATE**

8/88
three (of what were probably originally four) paneled, square columns marked by ornate brackets above. Inset into the face of the building above the three columns are spiral-carved limestone pilasters, now weathering badly. At the attic above these, parts are missing; it is not known whether they were just additional segments of the spirals or decorative cap pieces, etc. In any event, these insets clearly provided an unusual and exciting bit of visual interest on what could have been merely another functional building. The windows of this building are segmentally arched - compound arches on the front elevation, simple on the sides. Stone is additionally used in the sills and a doubled sill course at the third story on the front elevation. Side windows have been boarded up and second and third floor windows have been altered into one-over-one panes with wood infill in the arches. Like the two iron-fronted buildings to the south, remodeling has occurred in the form of siding and inappropriate openings in the storefront, substantially altering the original character (although, since the basic framework is still in place, a reasonable restoration should not be impossible). The original cornice of the building has been altered and is now a plain band unrelieved of ornament. An unfortunate arrangement of guttering and downspouts also graces the primary facade of this building.

At the rear of the building, a one-story addition of concrete block reaches to the alley, the south corner slightly cut off at an angle; it was built by the L. E. Sauer Machine Co. in 1952.

The special architectural features of this building help it retain its sense of integrity despite some appalling alterations; the installation of storefront windows and a cornice would go a very long way in returning this building to its original aspect.

It is known that the architectural iron firm of Christopher & Co. changed in 1874 to Christopher & Simpson. Although the building does not appear on the Compton & Dry 1875 map, it does have the earlier firm name embossed in the front. It was probably some time before the company changed its logo, or perhaps (not as likely) they had a backlog of pre-formed fronts. The building could have been under construction when Compton & Dry did their rendering, too.
**PRESERVATION ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC INVENTORY SURVEY FORM CB 74**

1. **NO.** 25

2. **COUNTY**
   - City of St. Louis

3. **LOCATION OF NEGATIVES**
   - Landmarks Assn.

4. **PRESENT LOCAL NAME(S) OR DESIGNATION(S)**

5. **OTHER NAME(S)**

6. **SPECIFIC LEGAL LOCATION**
   - TOWNSHIP: 
   - RANGE: 
   - SECTION: 
   - IF CITY OR TOWN, STREET ADDRESS: 916 South Fourth Street

7. **CITY OR TOWN**
   - St. Louis

8. **DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION**
   - see map

9. **COORDINATES UTM**
   - LAT: 
   - LONG: 

10. **SITE ( ) STRUCTURE ( ) BUILDING (X) OBJECT ( )**

11. **ON NATIONAL REGISTER? YES (X) NO ( )**
    - 12. IS IT ELIGIBLE? YES (X) NO ( )

13. **PART OF ESTABLISHED DISTRICT? YES (X) NO ( )**
    - 14. DISTRICT YES ( ) POTENTIAL NO ( )

15. **NAME OF ESTABLISHED DISTRICT**

16. **THEMATIC CATEGORY**

17. **DATE(S) OR PERIOD**
   - c. 1875

18. **STYLE OR DESIGN**
   - commercial

19. **ARCHITECT OR ENGINEER**

20. **CONTRACTOR OR BUILDER**

21. **ORIGINAL USE, IF APPARENT SALOON?**

22. **PRESENT USE**
   - pump house

23. **OWNERSHIP**
   - PUBLIC ( ) PRIVATE (X)

24. **OWNER’S NAME AND ADDRESS IF KNOWN**

25. **OPEN TO PUBLIC? YES ( ) NO ( )**

26. **LOCAL CONTACT PERSON OR ORGANIZATION**

27. **OTHER SURVEYS IN WHICH INCLUDED**
   - 36. CHANGES ADDITION ( ) ALTERED (X) MOVED ( )
   - 37. CONDITION INTERIOR GOOD EXTERIOR GOOD
   - 38. PRESERVATION UNDERWAY? YES ( ) NO ( )
   - 39. ENDANGERED? YES ( ) BY WHAT? NO (X)
   - 40. VISIBLE FROM PUBLIC ROAD? YES (X) NO ( )
   - 41. DISTANCE FROM AND FRONTAGE ON ROAD

28. **NO. OF STORIES**

29. **BASEMENT? YES ( ) NO ( )**

30. **FOUNDATION MATERIAL**
   - stone

31. **WALL CONSTRUCTION**
   - masonry

32. **ROOF TYPE AND MATERIAL**
   - flat

33. **NO. OF BAYS FRONT 4 SIDE ?

34. **WALL TREATMENT**
   - red brick

35. **PLAN SHAPE**
   - rectangle

36. **FOOTPRINTS (X)?**

37. **ENDANGERED? YES ( ) BY WHAT? NO (X)

38. **VISIBLE FROM PUBLIC ROAD? YES (X) NO ( )

39. **DISTANCE FROM AND FRONTAGE ON ROAD**

40. **FURTHER DESCRIPTION OF IMPORTANT FEATURES**
   - This building evidently was very nearly the twin of the adjoining building at 918 S. Fourth; the outline of the original height is visible at the rear of the adjoining building near the roofline (see photo). The stone brackets that supported the sills of the second-story windows are still present above the cornice of the iron storefront. It is not known why this change was made, unless it was because of the unpleasantness of the proximity of the elevated rail to the upper floors, or perhaps damage in connection with the building of the tracks; the Sanborn maps show the building as (over)

41. **HISTORY AND SIGNIFICANCE**
   - This building and the one adjoining appear on the 1883 Hopkins map; while the site of 918 is occupied by a building on the 1875 Compton & Dry drawing, the site for this building is clearly empty. In 1903 building permits involving numerous alterations/repairs, the building is referred to (as 916-18) as a saloon. Kalal Wassaf occupied the building for a short time as a drygoods store, c. 1909-11, and by 1916 the St. Louis Ice Cream Cone Company occupied the building, remaining until about 1925, when the Consolidated Cone Company occupied it. The building was vacant for a time in the 1930s, becoming the home by 1938 of the A. G. Bauer Memorial Lutheran Mission, which occupied the building at least until the late 1940s. After a period of vacancy, the Missouri Machinery & (over)

42. **DESCRIPTION OF ENVIRONMENT AND OUTBUILDINGS**
   - P.O. BOX 176 JEFFERSON CITY, MISSOURI 65102 PH. 314-751-4096

43. **ADDITIONAL SPACE IS NEEDED, ATTACH ADDITIONAL SHEET(S) TO THIS FORM**

44. **PREPARED BY**
   - Cynthia H. Longwish

45. **ORGANIZATION**
   - Landmarks Assn. of St. Louis

46. **DATE**
   - 8/88

47. **REVISION DATE(S)**

---

This building and the one adjoining appear on the 1883 Hopkins map; while the site of 918 is occupied by a building on the 1875 Compton & Dry drawing, the site for this building is clearly empty. In 1903 building permits involving numerous alterations/repairs, the building is referred to (as 916-18) as a saloon. Kalal Wassaf occupied the building for a short time as a drygoods store, c. 1909-11, and by 1916 the St. Louis Ice Cream Cone Company occupied the building, remaining until about 1925, when the Consolidated Cone Company occupied it. The building was vacant for a time in the 1930s, becoming the home by 1938 of the A. G. Bauer Memorial Lutheran Mission, which occupied the building at least until the late 1940s. After a period of vacancy, the Missouri Machinery & (over)...
three stories while also showing the rail line. The cast-iron storefront on the building, while similar in design to that of 918 S. Fourth, is more nearly the mate of the building on the other side of the tracks at 904-08 S. Fourth (although not identical); while the front of 918 was made by Pullis Brothers, the other two fronts were manufactured by St. Louis firm Christopher & Co. Although this front, like the two on either side, has been unfortunately uglified by the use of "picture windows" (even worse, of plexiglass) and vinyl siding, it still retains much of its original charm. Slender barley-sugar colonnettes rise to Corinthian capitals topped by arched decorative brackets which support the horizontal members. A bracketed cornice tops the iron front, terminating in bracketed, oval-topped medallions (one bracket is missing). A single paneled, square iron column, one per side, supports the framework. The "Christopher & Co." logo (no date) is embossed in the base of the northernmost column. Entrance into the building is gained through the south side in an opening between the two buildings. The Christopher company is probably best known in St. Louis for their work on the Chemical Building at Eighth & Olive downtown St. Louis {in the incarnation of Christopher & Simpson}.

Although the building is not on the 1875 Compton & Dry rendering, Christopher & Simpson's logo was simply "Christopher & Co." until only 1874. The building could have been under construction at the time of the drawing, or they could have used a pre-cast front with the old logo still molded in. It is also possible that there was some delay in changing the logo and that they continued to use the old one for a period of time after the name was changed.

Although the building is changed in height from its original appearance, the iron front provides a sense of the original building; were regular store windows to be re-installed, it would retain a very great sense of integrity.

Engineering Company made the building into a pump house for its operations.
### Missouri Office of Historic Preservation

**Architectural/Historic Inventory Survey Form**

#### Page 24

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>4. Present Local Name(s) or Designation(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3. Location NEGATIVE: Landmarks Assn.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

#### City of St. Louis

#### Specific Legal Location

- **TOWNSHIP:**
- **RANGE:**
- **SECTION:**

#### IF CITY OR TOWN, STREET ADDRESS

- **918 South Fourth Street**

#### City or Town If Rural, Vicinity

- **St. Louis**

#### Description of Location

- **See map**

#### Coordinates

- **UTM**
- **LAT**
- **LONG**

#### Site ( ), Structure ( ), Object ( )

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>10.</th>
<th>11. ON NATIONAL REGISTER?</th>
<th>12. IS IT ELIGIBLE?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>13. PART OF ESTAB.</td>
<td>14. DISTRICT</td>
<td>15. HIST. DISTRICT?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. THEMATIC CATEGORY</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Thematic Category

- **17. DATE(S) OR PERIOD**
- **18. STYLE OR DESIGN**
- **19. ARCHITECT OR ENGINEER**
- **20. CONTRACTOR OR BUILDER**

#### Date(s) or Period

- **c. 1875**

#### Style or Design

- **Commercial**

#### Architect or Engineer

- **---**

#### Contractor or Builder

- **---**

#### Original Use, If Apparent

- **Saloon**

#### Present Use

- **Machine shop**

#### Ownership

- **Public ( )**
- **Private (X)**

#### Owner's Name and Address

- **Missouri Machinery & Engineering Co.**

#### Open to Public?

- **Yes ( )**
- **No (X)**

#### Local Contact Person or Organization

- **---**

#### Other Surveys in Which Included

- **---**

#### Condition Interior Exterior

- **Good**

#### Changes Addition

- **No ( )**
- **Alt. ( )**

#### Preservation

- **Yes ( )**
- **No (X)**

#### Endangered?

- **Yes ( )**
- **No (X)**

#### Visible From Public Road

- **Yes ( )**
- **No (X)**

#### Other

| 44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings |

- **45. Sources of Information**
  - St. Louis city records, St. Louis City Hall; published records, Public Library; Landmarks' files; Missouri Historical Society archives.

- **46. Prepared by**
  - Cynthia H. Lonowich

- **47. Organization**
  - Landmarks Assn. of St. Louis

- **48. Date**
  - 3/14/40

- **49. Revision Date(s)**
  - 8/88

---

### Additional Space is Needed

**The windows of this building are now one-over-one modern double-hung sash, and the upper parts of their segmentally-arched openings have been blocked in. The cornice has been apparently modified into a plain band of concretelike material. Square terra cotta tiles decorate the primary facade between the windows on the second story. Stone sills (spalling) have stone brackets below. The original cast-iron storefront by Pullis Brothers (no date) is still intact at the ground floor, except that the interstices have been filled (as on 916 and 904-08 S. Fourth) with brick and/or vinyl (over).**

**This building and the one adjoining appear on the 1883 Hopkins map. A three-story building of about the right proportions appears on the 1875 Compton & Dry rendering of the area, but due to the angle and the similarity of simple commercial buildings (especially when viewed from the rear, as here), it is not possible to tell positively whether the buildings are one and the same. In 1903, building permits involving numerous minor alterations/repairs refer to the building as a saloon and the address as 916-18 S. Fourth - almost as if the two buildings were thought of as one. Kalal Wassaf occupied the building with a drygoods store for a few years around 1909-11. By 1916, the building on the corner housed Rider Brothers, Platers, while the St. Louis Ice Cream Company was at 916 (over).**

---

**46. Prepared by**

**Cynthia H. Lonowich**

**47. Organization**

**Landmarks Assn. of St. Louis**

**48. Date**

**3/14/40**

**49. Revision Date(s)**

**8/88**
siding. The iron front is similar but different from the two nearby fronts previously mentioned (done by Christopher & Co., another St. Louis iron company). A bracketed cornice runs across the top of the first story's primary elevation. Slender, paneled iron Corinthian columns divide the storefront into four segments. An iron stoop remains, but any iron infill, if there ever was any, is covered up or has been removed. A small logo on a pillar base bears the Pullis name.

John Pullis moved to St. Louis from New York State and was doing prestigious commissions in St. Louis as early as 1851 (the Church of the Messiah, Unitarian (razed), nw corner 9th & Olive). Working out of a Hickory Street location, Pullis did a row of 1859 La Salle Park buildings (see La Salle Park National Register nomination). Pullis expanded his plant and after the Civil War specialized in storefronts and architectural iron which was shipped to many points around the country.

The alterations, while changing the immediate look of the building, are still primarily reversible; because the iron front is largely intact, the "feel" of the original design is still there.

Fourth. The 1911 reverse directory lists the New Bridge Hotel Buffet at the corner address, with Wassaf next door at 916. Curiously, a 1946 building permit for $12,000 was issued to "convert store & warehouse to hotel," although the 1938 city directory listed the "Friendly Inn Hotel" at 918 and we know that the building was a hotel or connected closely with one back in 1911. It is possible that the transcription of the date "1946" was a mistake somewhere along in the recordkeeping process; it is also possible that the hotel was required to meet certain codes by the city, and these weren't enforced or noticed until 1946. The building was vacant for a period of time in the late 1940s; it was later occupied by a plastics manufacturer (early 1970s). It is presently a machine shop and used in conjunction with the two buildings north of it by the Missouri Machinery & Engineering Co.
MISSOURI OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION
ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC INVENTORY SURVEY FORM

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1. NO.</th>
<th>2. COUNTY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>City of St. Louis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. LOCATION OF NEGATIVES</td>
<td>Landmarks Assn.</td>
</tr>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>4. PRESENT LOCAL NAME(S) OR DESIGNATION(S)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5. OTHER NAME(S)</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>6. SPECIFIC LEGAL LOCATION</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TOWNSHIP RANGE SECTION</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IF CITY OR TOWN, STREET ADDRESS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>615 S. Sixth Street</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>7. CITY OR TOWN</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>St. Louis</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>8. DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>see map</td>
</tr>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>16. THEMATIC CATEGORY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>17. DATE(S) OR PERIOD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. 1915</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>18. STYLE OR DESIGN</th>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td>19. ARCHITECT OR ENGINEER</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>20. CONTRACTOR OR BUILDER</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>21. ORIGINAL USE, IF APPARENT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>glass &amp; mirror factory</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>22. PRESENT USE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Vacant</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>23. OWNERSHIP</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PUBLIC( )</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PRIVATE( )</th>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>24. OWNER'S NAME AND ADDRESS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IF KNOWN</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>25. OPEN TO PUBLIC?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>YES( )</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| NO( )               |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>26. LOCAL CONTACT PERSON OR ORGANIZATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

| 27. OTHER SURVEYS IN WHICH INCLUDED |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>28. NO. OF STORIES</th>
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</thead>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>29. BASEMENT?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>YES( )</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| NO( )          |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>30. FOUNDATION MATERIAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>concrete</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>31. WALL CONSTRUCTION</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>masonry</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>32. ROOF TYPE AND MATERIAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>flat</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>33. NO. OF BAYS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FRONT 4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| SIDE 7         |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>34. WALL TREATMENT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>brown mottled brick</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>35. PLAN SHAPE</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>trapezoid</td>
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<table>
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<tr>
<th>36. CHANGES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ADDITION( )</td>
</tr>
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| EXPLAIN IN |
| NO. 42( )  |

| ALTERED( ) |

| MOVED( )   |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>37. CONDITION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>INTERIOR</td>
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</table>

| EXTERIOR fair |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>38. PRESERVATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>UNDERWAY( )</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| NO( )           |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>39. ENDANGERED</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BY WHAT?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| NO( )           |

| 40. VISIBLE FROM |
| PUBLIC ROAD?    |

| YES( )          |

| NO( )           |

| 41. DISTANCE FROM FRONTAGE ON ROAD |

| 42. FURTHER DESCRIPTION OF IMPORTANT FEATURES |
| Sanborn maps indicate that this building was originally rectangular; it was later modified when the highway ramp (dashed lines on the map) was built bisecting the block. Concrete block was used to face the new wall created by the modification. Windows have segmental arches and brick sills; all are presently boarded or bricked up. Original larger doors have been bricked in to form smaller, standard-size openings. |

| 43. HISTORY AND SIGNIFICANCE |
| No building permit was found for this building, but it appears first in city directories around 1915 as the location of the Weigelt Glass and Mirror Manufacturing Company, owned by A. O. Weigelt. They were listed as "Manufacturers of High Grade Mirrors, Plain and Beveled, Damaged Mirrors Resilvered." Weigelt occupied the building through the early 1930s; Werber Dairy Supply Company took over occupancy by 1938. In later years, the building was used as a jobbers warehouse; at present it is for sale. Arthur Oswald Weigelt (b. 1853, Berlin, Germany) was a trained fresco artist and came to the U.S. with his wife in 1881. He started his own business in 1883 and continued until 1893, at which time he switched to the glass and mirror business. He was also the (over) |

| 44. DESCRIPTION OF ENVIRONMENT AND OUTBUILDINGS |

| 45. SOURCES OF INFORMATION |
| St. Louis city records, City Hall; city directories; published records |

RETURN THIS FORM WHEN COMPLETED TO: OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION R.O. BOX 176 JEFFERSON CITY, MISSOURI 65102 PH. 314-751-4096

46. PREPARED BY Cynthia H. Longwisch

47. ORGANIZATION Landmarks Assn. of St. Louis

48. DATE 49. REVISION DATE(S) 8/88
#43 president of Central Dry Plate Company.
42. FURTHER DESCRIPTION OF IMPORTANT FEATURES

The certificate on this building indicates that owner John R. Goodall had a stable built in July of 1905, architect, cost, size, etc. unknown. Perhaps this was the narrow part of the "L" of the building; a building permit was filed 8/16/05 to "alter and add to stable" in the amount of $10,000; Goodall was the owner and Corwin Building & Contracting was to build it. Because the very large amount shown in this permit would go a long way in 1905, it is logical to conclude that the north part, the bulk of the building, was actually built as the addition, or at least much of the north part.

43. HISTORY AND SIGNIFICANCE

John R. Goodall, the owner of the original (1905) sections of this building, was a fire insurance agent for the firm of W.H. Markham & Co. Records indicate that the building was intended to be a stable; exactly why Goodall needed a stable of this size is not known; perhaps he had it built for speculation. The Whipple map shows this building and calls it "Stable No. 1" of the Columbia Transfer Company; this map was updated no later than 1909, so it would appear than this company took occupancy very early. The building briefly disappeared from city directories during the teens, then reappeared under the ownership of the Fidelity Transfer Company (as their stable) in 1920. The building was vacant again through much of the 1930s and into the 1940s.

44. DESCRIPTION OF ENVIRONMENT AND OUTBUILDINGS

5. SOURCES OF INFORMATION

St. Louis city records, St. Louis City Hall; published records, Public Library; Landmarks' files; Missouri Historic Building Survey archives.

ETURN THIS FORM WHEN COMPLETED TO: OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION P.O. BOX 176 JEFFERSON CITY, MISSOURI 65102 PH. 314-751-4096

6. PREPARED BY

Cynthia H. Longworth

7. ORGANIZATION

Landmarks Assn. of St. Louis

8. DATE

8/88

9. REVISION DATE(S)


A $5,000 alteration was made to the building (calling it a warehouse) in 1931 and some $15,000 worth of alterations were made in 1951 to a "garage and parcel delivery." This information came from building permits, which failed to include dimensions or architects; it is difficult to tell where one alteration or addition began and another ended, as can be seen in the photo. The simple building has a terra cotta coping along its unrelieved roofline. Segmentally arched windows have all been blocked up; loading dock doors are likewise non-functional. The outlines of what appear to have been pilasters appear at regular intervals and are visible in the photo, as are some lines where additions have been made. It is not possible to distinguish exactly what was done to this building at any particular point, using the available information. The northernmost part of the building has been painted at some point in the past; it is possible that it is also the newest (1951) part, because the industrial-style multipane windows are more closely suggestive of that era.

Because of the massive changes made to this building through the years, it is difficult to ascertain the basis of defining "integrity." It still conveys a sense of time and use, but its modifications are undeniable.
MISSOURI: OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION
ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC INVENTORY SURVEY FORM CB 161

1. NO. 18

2. COUNTY City of St. Louis

3. LOCATION OF NAGTIVES Landmarks Assn.

4. PRESENT LOCAL NAME(S) OR DESIGNATION(S)

5. OTHER NAME(S)

6. SPECIFIC LEGAL LOCATION TOWNSHIP RANGE SECTION IF CITY OR TOWN, STREET ADDRESS 710-12 South Sixth Street

7. CITY OR TOWN IF RURAL, VICINITY St. Louis

8. DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION see map

9. COORDINATES UTM LAT LONG

10. SITE ( ) STRUCTURE ( ) BUILDING ( ) OBJECT ( )

11. ON NATIONAL REGISTER? YES ( ) NO ( )

12. IS IT ELIGIBLE? YES ( ) NO ( )

13. PART OF ESTABLISHER? YES ( ) NO ( )

14. DISTRICT? YES ( ) POTENTIAL? NO ( )

15. NAME OF ESTABLISHED DISTRICT

16. THEMATIC CATEGORY

17. DATE(S) OR PERIOD 4/2/13 - certificate date

18. STYLE OF DESIGN Commercial

19. ARCHITECT OR ENGINEER

20. CONTRACTOR OR BUILDER

21. ORIGINAL USE, IF APPARENT Office

22. PRESENT USE Loading dock/office/garage

23. OWNERSHIP PUBLIC ( ) PRIVATE ( )

24. OWNER'S NAME AND ADDRESS

25. OPEN TO PUBLIC? YES ( ) NO ( )

26. LOCAL CONTACT PERSON OR ORGANIZATION

27. OTHER SURVEYS IN WHICH INCLUDED

28. NO. OF STORIES 1/1

29. BASEMENT? YES ( ) NO ( )

30. FOUNDATION MATERIAL Brick with concrete coating

31. WALL CONSTRUCTION Masonry

32. ROOF TYPE AND MATERIAL Flat

33. NO. OF BAYS FRONT 3 SIDE 3

34. WALL TREATMENT Brick with skim coat concrete

35. PLAN SHAPE Rectangle

36. CHANGES SINCE CONSTRUCTION

37. CONDITION OF SITE EXTERIOR Fair

38. PRESERVATION UNDERWAY? NO ( )

39. ENDANGERED? YES ( ) BY WHAT? NO ( )

40. VISIBLE FROM PUBLIC ROAD? YES ( ) NO ( )

41. DISTANCE FROM AND FRONTAGE ON ROAD

42. FURTHER DESCRIPTION OF IMPORTANT FEATURES

This simple example of commercial/industrial, owner-built architectural has terra cotta coping. The square and rectangular windows have been bricked up or otherwise filled in; a large roller-type garage door, not original, is the primary element of the Sixth Street facade. A thin skim coat of painted concrete is flaking off in random places. A portion of the left (north) side of the building is a few feet taller than the rest of the building. A 1955 loading dock is visible at the right in the photo. The building probably appears much as designed.

43. HISTORY AND SIGNIFICANCE

The St. Charles Electric Express Company built this building to house their business. Julius F. Rauch was president; Henry G. Rauch was treasurer, and May C. Rauch was the secretary; they incorporated (incorporation information fails to give a date; presumably it was c. 1913) with a capital of $5,000. The building is still used in similar fashion, with the Rauch name still associated with the business.

44. DESCRIPTION OF ENVIRONMENT AND OUTBUILDINGS

45. SOURCES OF INFORMATION St. Louis city records, St. Louis City Hall; published records, Public Library; Landmarks' files; Missouri Historical Society

46. PREPARED BY Cynthia H. Longwich

47. ORGANIZATION Landmarks Assn. of St. Louis

48. DATE 8/88

49. REVISION DATE(S):
This building is an example of the form following the function. A row of narrow vents around the attic of the building and a limited number of doors provide minimal visual interest but suit the requirements of a salt storage facility. Terra cotta coping rims the building. Rectilinear openings are strictly functional. Dark headers highlight the common bond pattern of the brick. This building is very similar to the building next door at 500-510 Lasalle #14 and is perhaps a design of Harry Clymer, although this couldn't be documented (see #43 below). It appears to be basically unaltered.

No building permit was available for this building, but a Building & Zoning Dept. certificate from 1909 was located. Certificates fail to give an architect or contractor and the dates are usually different from the Daily Record by a few days to a few weeks, making the entry extremely difficult to locate and thus the architect and/or contractor is virtually impossible to cite. The certificate in this case named the Guenther (sometimes also spelled Guenther older directory and spelled today "Gunther") Salt Company as the owner. City directories from the teens, twenties and thirties fail to show the owner, but did pick up Gunther in the 1970s; they are still the owner at present and the company owns other properties to the east of this one in the survey area.
MISSOURI OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION
ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC INVENTORY SURVEY FORM

1. NO. 12
2. COUNTY City of St. Louis
3. LOCATION OF NEGATIVES Landmarks Assn.
4. PRESENT LOCAL NAME(S) OR DESIGNATION(S) John Weisert Tobacco Company
5. OTHER NAME(S)
6. SPECIFIC LEGAL LOCATION TOWNSHIP RANGE SECTION IF CITY OR TOWN, STREET ADDRESS 1120-26 South Sixth Street
7. CITY OR TOWN IF RURAL, VICINITY St. Louis
8. DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION see map
9. COORDINATES LAT LONG
10. SITE ( ) STRUCTURE ( ) BUILDING (X) OBJECT ( )
11. ON NATIONAL REGISTER? YES (X) NO ( ) IS IT ELIGIBLE? YES (X) NO ( )
12. PART OF ESTABLISH. YES (X) NO ( ) HIST. DISTRICT? YES (X) NO ( )
13. NAME OF ESTABLISHED DISTRICT
14. DISTRICT NAME
15. OWNER'S NAME AND ADDRESS IF KNOWN John Weisert Tobacco Company
16. THEMATIC CATEGORY
17. DATE(S) OR PERIOD 2/23/05 - building permit
18. STYLE OF DESIGN commercial
19. ARCHITECT OR ENGINEER Anton Rieve
20. CONTRACTOR OR BUILDER John Wise
21. ORIGINAL USE, IF APPARENT tobacco factory
22. PRESENT USE tobacco factory
23. OWNERSHIP PUBLIC ( ) PRIVATE (X)
24. DISTANCE FROM AND FRONTAGE ON ROAD
25. OPEN TO PUBLIC? YES (X) NO ( )
26. LOCAL CONTACT PERSON OR ORGANIZATION
27. OTHER SURVEYS IN WHICH INCLUDED
28. NO. OF STORIES
29. BASEMENT? YES (X) NO ( )
30. FOUNDATION MATERIAL limestone
31. WALL CONSTRUCTION masonry
32. ROOF TYPE AND MATERIAL flat
33. NO. OF BAYS FRONT 10 SIDE -
34. WALL TREATMENT brown brick
35. PLAN SHAPE rectangle
36. CHANGES OF ADDITION (EXPLAIN IN NO. 42) ALTERED (X) MOVED ( )
37. CONDITION INTERIOR GOOD
38. PRESERVATION UNDERWAY? NO ( )
39. ENDANGERED BY WHAT? NO (X)
40. VISIBLE FROM PUBLIC ROAD? YES (X)
41. DISTANCE FROM AND FRONTAGE ON ROAD
42. FURTHER DESCRIPTION OF IMPORTANT FEATURES This building has some very fine detailing executed in brickwork; it is unfortunate that the owners chose to block in of the upper windows in an obtrusive manner. Triple-rowlock segmental arches and stone sills highlight the many windows, which are shorter on the top story and interspersed with rectangular door openings at the first story. A corbeled brick cornice tops the building, which has quite an elegant aspect for a factory.

Very little information could be found on architect Anton Rieve. He is not listed (over)

43. HISTORY AND SIGNIFICANCE While many of the buildings in this survey are still being used in the capacity originally intended, most of them have had a series of owners and/or name changes. This is one instance in which the building is still being used in the original capacity by the original owner: the John Weisert Tobacco Company. Commissioned by the company in 1905, the 75 x 90' building was constructed at a cost of $24,000. The company was incorporated in Missouri in 1902 with a capital of $200,000; John Weisert was the first president, Charles F. Gebhard was the secretary and Charles Weisert was the treasurer. (Incorporation lists also show Weisert Brothers Tobacco Co. incorporating the same year, with Albert Weisert as the president and Albert Weisert, Jr. as the secretary-treasurer) (over)

44. DESCRIPTION OF ENVIRONMENT AND OUTBUILDINGS

45. SOURCES OF INFORMATION St. Louis city records, St. Louis City Hall; published records, Public Library; Landmarks' files; Missouri Historical Society archives

RETURN THIS FORM WHEN COMPLETED TO: OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION P.O. BOX 176 JEFFERSON CITY, MISSOURI 65102 PH. 314-751-4096

46. PREPARED BY Cynthia H. Longwisch
47. ORGANIZATION Landmarks Assn. of St. Louis
48. DATE 8/88
49. REVISED DATE(S)
in the 1880 Census Soundex. He does appear in the 1900 Census, residing at 3630 California in St. Louis; he was born in Missouri in 1862. City directories list him as an architect after 1895; before that, he was listed as a carpenter. No listings could be found for him after 1909 and it is not known whether he died or moved away from St. Louis at that point. 1882 is his earliest St. Louis directory appearance.

The reversible alteration of the windows appears to be the primary compromise to this building's integrity; its overall aspect is still similar to the original.

John Weisert was also on the Board of Directors of the International Bank of St. Louis.
42. FURTHER DESCRIPTION OF IMPORTANT FEATURES

This reinforced concrete and brick warehouse is of a basically utilitarian design. Windows have soldier arches and brick sills and are of the tripartite multipane style with horizontal casement hinges. A short parapet rises at the roofline of the primary elevation; it features terra cotta coping and terra cotta tiles inset in a simple design at the top of each of the facade’s four pilasters. The center first floor bay is a folding garage door. The building appears to look very much as designed.

43. HISTORY AND SIGNIFICANCE

This building was designed for the John Weisert Tobacco Company as a tobacco warehouse; it was used in that capacity by the company for many years. Still in use as a warehouse, the building has more recently been in use by the Emil Grass Moving & Express Company.

Edward Lantz (b. 1886) was born in East St. Louis and educated in the St. Louis Public Schools and the Manual Training School. He began work as a draftsman in 1905, while engaged briefly in studying at Washington University night school. Lantz opened his own office in 920 and maintained a practice (with a brief hiatus during the Depression as Secretary/reasurerm of the Reserve Building & Loan Co.) through the 1960s. He designed a number of commercial structures.

44. DESCRIPTION OF ENVIRONMENT AND OUTBUILDINGS
of residential and light manufacturing buildings in St. Louis.
This building was constructed in three stages: the original corner building at 1150 South Sixth Street, an adjoining rectangular 1929 addition at 1146 South Sixth Street, and a much more recent one-story addition at 1144 South Sixth. When the 1929 addition was done, a new facade was created to join the two separate parts so that they appear to be a single unit from the front. The facade features checkered buff and brown bands and terra cotta coping. Windows are rectangular and joined with a buff soldier lintel course across the second story on the primary elevation. The sides of the building are painted brick.

The original 31 x 90' corner building was commissioned by Alex Papandrico to be a "picture show," the "New White Way Theatre." Construction and design were by Gustave E. Baecker of the St. Louis House Building & Repairing Company at 940 Chouteau. Little is known about Baecker; it is presumed that he was one of the many contractor/architects in the city during the early part of this century. The building was vacant for a time during the mid-to-late 1930s, possibly because of the arrangements involved with the 30 x 90' addition and facade work initiated in July of 1929. Upon reopening, the theater was simply called the White Way Theatre; Mrs. Margaret Amorates operated a confectionery in the adjoining portion of the building for a few years through the mid-1940s.

**Sources of Information:**
- St. Louis city records, St. Louis City Hall; published records, Public Library; Landmarks' files; Missouri Historical Society archives

**Prepared by:**
Cynthia H. Longwisch

**Organization:**
Landmarks Assn. of St. Louis

**Date:**
8/88
building make no attempt to be anything but utilitarian and have limited openings. A minimal marquee remains over the primary entrance, but the building is boarded up and there is no indication of the original box office, movie poster display cases, etc.

Alterations to the building probably compromise its integrity somewhat as it stands, but these for the most part appear to be reversible.

#43 The building subsequently was closed as a theater and bought by the Winkler Products company. The building is vacant today and up for sale.
MISSOURI OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION
ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC INVENTORY SURVEY FORM CB 152

1. NO. 4. PRESENT, LOCAL NAME(S) OR DESIGNATION(S)

9

2. COUNTY 5. OTHER NAME(S)

City of St. Louis

3. LOCATION OF NEGATIVES

Landmarks Assn.

6. SPECIFIC LEGAL LOCATION TOWNSHIP RANGE SECTION

1201-South Sixth Street

7. CITY OR TOWN IF RURAL, VICTORY

St. Louis

8. DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION

see map

9. COORDINATES UTM 

LAT

LONG.

10. SITE BUILDING OBJECT

11. ON NATIONAL REGISTER YES NO

12. IS IT ELIGIBLE YES NO

13. PART OF ESTAB. YES NO

14. DISTRICT YES NO

15. NAME OF ESTABLISHED DISTRICT

16. THEMATIC CATEGORY

17. DATE(S) OR PERIOD

c. 1880

18. STYLE OR DESIGN

commercial

19. ARCHITECT OR ENGINEER

------

20. CONTRACTOR OR BUILDER

------

21. ORIGINAL USE, IF APPARENT

saloon/dwelling

22. PRESENT USE

office/storage

23. OWNERSHIP

PUBLIC ( ) PRIVATE (X)

24. OWNER'S NAME AND ADDRESS

IF KNOWN

25. OPEN TO PUBLIC?

YES ( ) NO (X)

26. LOCAL CONTACT PERSON OR ORGANIZATION

27. OTHER SURVEYS IN WHICH INCLUDED

28. NO. OF STORIES

29. BASEMENT

YES (?) NO ( )

30. FOUNDATION MATERIAL

stone

31. WALL CONSTRUCTION

masonry

32. ROOF TYPE AND MATERIAL

very slight hip

33. NO. OF SAW TO SIDE

FRONT 3 SIDE 5 (1st floor)

34. WALL TREATMENT

red brick/iron front

35. PLAN SHAPE/RECTANGLE

36. CHANGES ADDITION

( ) EXISTING ALTERED ( ) MOVED ( )

37. CONDITION INTERIOR

EXTerior fair to good

38. PRESERVATION UNDERWAY?

YES ( ) NO (X)

39. ENDANGERED?

YES (X) NO ( )

40. VISIBLE FROM PUBLIC ROAD?

YES (X) NO ( )

41. DISTANCE FROM FRONTAGE ON ROAD

42. FURTHER DESCRIPTION OF IMPORTANT FEATURES

This building features a small cast-iron front across its east elevation. It has a corner door and is supported by slender Corinthian columns, also of iron; an iron cornice tops the one-story front. The openings in it have been altered, primarily with wood infill. The design of the rest of the building is more reflective of residential architecture; stone lintels and sills define the windows, which no longer have the original small pane configuration. A modillioned wood cornice wraps the building. Brick chimneys dot the nearly flat roof. Two secondary entrances provide access to the building.

43. HISTORY AND SIGNIFICANCE

This building does appear on the 1883 Hopkins map, but not on the 1875 Compton & Dry drawing. Originally one of a row of attached dwellings that terminated at the corner with a dwelling/business (all razed but this building), no building permit could be found for this building. Deeds show that the Fanning family sold the building to Martin Hannon in 1892; William Hannon subsequently was listed in city directories as a saloon-keeper at this address; interestingly, he was switched in the directory from "saloon" to "drinks" in 1920 with the advent of Prohibition. From 1930-35, "soft drinks" were sold at the establishment by Martin Head. Mr. Hannon then reappeared, selling "liquor" or "beer" until 1939 when the business was promoted with the name change, "Old Hickory Inn Restaurant." (over)

44. DESCRIPTION OF ENVIRONMENT AND OUTBUILDINGS

45. SOURCES OF INFORMATION

St. Louis city records, St. Louis City Hall; published records, St. Louis City Hall; Landmarks' files; Missouri Historical Society records.

RETURN THIS FORM WHEN COMPLETED TO: OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION
P.O. BOX 176
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI 63166

46. PREPARED BY

Cynthia H. Longwisch

47. ORGANIZATION

Landmarks Assn. of St. Louis

48. DATE 49. REVISION DATE(S)
along the Hickory Street elevation. The building is now located in an auto salvage yard/garage area and suffers from the unfortunate proximity of a large electric line standard (immediately in front of the door) and a billboard (at the rear/side). The front (east) elevation has probably been re-faced with brick since the building's construction. The building still retains its integrity to a large extent.

The following year began a varying series of owners of the "tavern," "bar," or "saloon," as it was variously called. At least as late as the early 1970s the business was still a tavern. Now located in the midst of an auto salvage/garage operation, the building fails to benefit from its new surroundings.
MISSOURI OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION
ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC INVENTORY SURVEY FORM CB 147

1. NO. 4. PRESENT LOCAL NAME(S) OR DESIGNATION(S)
2. COUNTY City of St. Louis
3. LOCATION OF NEGATIVES
4. NAME(S)

6. SPECIFIC LEGAL LOCATION
TOWNSHIP RANGE SECTION
612 South Seventh Street

7. CITY OR TOWN IF RURAL, VICINITY St. Louis

8. DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION
see map

9. COORDINATES UTM
LAT
LONG

10. SITE ( ) STRUCTURE( )
BUILDING ( ) OBJECT( )

11. ON NATIONAL REGISTER? YES ( )
NO (X) 12. IS IT ELIGIBLE? YES ( )
NO (X)

13. PART OF ESTABL. HIST. DISTRICT? YES ( )
NO (X) 14. DISTRICT PENDING? YES ( )
NO (X)

15. NAME OF ESTABLISHED DISTRICT

16. THEMATIC CATEGORY

17. DATE(S) OR PERIOD 1/26/1899 - building permit

18. STYLE OR DESIGN commercial

19. ARCHITECT OR ENGINEER Eames & Young

20. CONTRACTOR OR BUILDER James H. Bright

21. ORIGINAL USE, IF APPARENT Warehouse

22. PRESENT USE Warehouse

23. OWNERSHIP PUBLIC( ) PRIVATE( )

24. OWNER'S NAME AND ADDRESS IF KNOWN

25. OPEN TO PUBLIC? YES ( )
NO (X)

26. LOCAL CONTACT PERSON OR ORGANIZATION

27. OTHER SURVEYS IN WHICH INCLUDED

28. NO. OF STORIES 4

29. BASEMENT? YES (X)
NO ( )

30. FOUNDATION MATERIAL limestone

31. WALL CONSTRUCTION masonry

32. ROOF TYPE AND MATERIAL flat

33. NO. OF BAYS FRONT 3, SIDE 9

34. WALL TREATMENT red brick

35. PLAN SHAPE rectangular

36. CHANGES ADDITION( )
EXPLAIN IN NO.42. ALTERED( )
MOVED( )

37. CONDITION INTERIOR exterior good

38. PRESERVATION UNDERWAY? YES ( )
NO (X)

39. ENDANGERED? YES (X)
BY WHAT?

40. VISIBLE FROM PUBLIC ROAD? YES (X)
NO ( )

41. DISTANCE FROM AND FRONTAGE ON ROAD

42. FURTHER DESCRIPTION OF IMPORTANT FEATURES This 40 x 125' building features a large half-round tripartite window at the fourth story. Segmentally-arched windows on the sides are paired 4-over-4 panes. Front windows on the first three stories have flat arches; one oval window is featured above the door at the right of the front elevation. First-floor windows have been altered (side; see photo), as have those of the second and third stories on the front elevation. The building has been altered very little in compromise of its design and remains in good condition.

43. HISTORY AND SIGNIFICANCE Warehouse was built for Samuel Cupples at a cost of $18,000. Cupples was involved in various manufacturing processes in St. Louis for many years and as a result commissioned a number of warehouses. The designers, Eames and Young, both FAIA, enjoyed a national reputation. St. Louisan William E. Eames (1859-1915) graduated from the St. Louis School of Fine Arts in 1878 and studied in Paris and Rome before becoming Deputy Commissioner of Public Buildings for St. Louis (1883-85). Thomas Crane Young (1858-1934) graduated from Washington University's School of Architecture and studied at the Ecole des Beaux Arts in Paris and the University of Heidelberg in Germany. The two began their partnership in 1885 (ever)

44. DESCRIPTION OF ENVIRONMENT AND OUTBUILDINGS

45. SOURCES OF INFORMATION St. Louis city records, City Hall; Missouri Historical Society archives; published records

46. PREPARED BY Cynthia H. Longwisch

47. ORGANIZATION Landmarks Assn. of St. Louis

48. DATE 8/88
49. REVISION DATE: ( )

RETURN THIS FORM WHEN COMPLETED TO: OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION P.O. BOX 176
JEFFERSON CITY, MISSOURI 65102 314-751-4046
successfully collaborating on a large number of buildings, including the Cupples Station Complex (a short distance north of this survey area), the Frisco Building, the Wright Building, Boatmen's Bank Building and annex, the University Club Building, the George Washington Hotel and the Title Guaranty Building. Commissions outside of Missouri include the U.S. Custom House in San Francisco, the New Washington Hotel in Seattle and U.S. penitentiaries in Atlanta and Leavenworth. Eames & Young were influenced by H.H. Richardson and McKim, Mead & White and they designed most often in the Romanesque, Italian Renaissance, and (later in their collaboration) Colonial and Federal styles.

The Fulton Bag & Cotton Mills company was headquartered in the building from the teens through the mid-to-late 1920s; their factory was located after 1916 at 730-34 South Third (#35 of this survey).
The building permit for this indicates that the 100 x 116' building cost $80,000 and was built by the owner, whose name appears to be Curran. This is very likely the Con Curran Printing Company, located a few blocks north and west on Eighth St., and who could have conveniently used the freight house for storage and shipping. The modifications to this building do not affect its basic integrity.
of private residences (at least five of which were designed in partnership with Edward Nolte) and non-residential buildings (Federal Land Bank of St. Louis; Methodist Hospital, Memphis Tennessee; the International Life Building; Mark Twain Branch School, etc.), many of which were built in various locations around the country. Bradshaw's designs on the whole were of a contemporary style rather than reflective of eclectic prototypes; he was involved in the Arts and Crafts Movement.

The building was occupied by Columbia Terminals Company by 1930.
#3 734-40 S. SEVENTH, ST. LOUIS, MO
**Soldier arches are connected in a lintel course; rear elevation windows have segmental arches. The design of this building is severely simple. It appears to remain very much as originally designed.**

**HISTORY AND SIGNIFICANCE**
This 25 x 39' building was commissioned for $3,500 by physician Edward T. Klippel, who shared the first-floor space with physician Warren S. Quirin. The upstairs was rented as an apartment. The building was originally sandwiched between a store and a storage facility and somewhat unusual in including a dwelling space in a building located in a longtime commercial area. The building was apparently used much in its original manner for its entire lifetime and seems to have been a dwelling recently (or perhaps is still in use as such); it is presently for sale.

No information was available on S.O. Schumacher.
The large bay (see photo, left) is a rolling garage door, not the original but probably filling the original configuration. This building is an example of the simplest kind of functional service architecture from the 1920s. It has evidently been used for a succession of filling stations and/or garages and appears to be used in maintaining the trucks visible in the photo at the rear of the lot. As such, very little has been done to change the building.

The building appears in 1920s directories as "Sid's Service Station." In the 1930s it appears as the "Eugene M. Gross Filling Station." A succession of owners has evidently always seen this building used as a filling station/garage.
The lower story of this building has been altered by the use of brick and glass brick infill, which is unfortunate to find on a pivotal building in an area of lowered density; the original facade could easily be restored, it would appear. A double-arched corner entrance allows access to the building from the Hickory Street and the Seventh Street sides. At the roofline above the entrance(s), a small pyramidally-roofed tower rises above the adjoining parapet; it features two small bull's eye windows. The terra cotta or metal cornice has small, close-set brackets; it ornaments the lower story.
both street facades of the building, interrupted on the Hickory Street elevation by a round-arched window. A metal belt course divides the two stories. Windows are single round-arched or paired jack-arched (at the second story); the round arches are all blind. The panes have been altered to a one-over-one configuration. One of the arches (Hickory St. elevation) houses a pair of windows. Secondary entrances feature pedimented metal hoods. The building's parapet features three pediments, two of the broken style and one featuring two steps and a finial. The building overall has a fanciful effect despite alterations and deteriorating locale. A one-story concrete block addition at the rear dates to 1945. The chimney visible in the photo immediately behind the tower was created with terra cotta to resemble a corinthian column.

The main alterations to the exterior of this building appear to be reversible and do not substantially compromise its integrity overall.
#8 1200 S. SEVENTH / 620-26 HICKORY, ST. LOUIS, MO
MISSOURI OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION
ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC INVENTORY SURVEY FORM CB 160

1. NO. 22

2. COUNTY
City of St. Louis

3. LOCATION OF
NEGATIVES
Landmarks Assn.

4. PRESENT LOCAL NAME(S) OR DESIGNATION(S)

5. OTHER NAME(S)

6. SPECIFIC LEGAL LOCATION
TOWNSHIP
RANGE
SECTION
7. CITY OR TOWN
700 South Broadway
IF RURAL, VICINITY
St. Louis

8. DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION
see map

9. COORDINATES
LAT
LONG

10. SITE
BUILDING
OBJECT
STRUCTURE

11. ON NATIONAL
REGISTER?
YES
NO
YES
NO

12. IS IT
ELIGIBLE?
YES
NO
YES
NO

13. PART OF
HIST. DISTRICT?
YES
NO
YES
NO

14. DISTRICT
YES
NO
YES
NO

15. NAME OF ESTABLISHED DISTRICT

16. THEMATIC CATEGORY

17. DATE(S) OR PERIOD+ older part
5/11/26 - building permit

18. STYLE OR DESIGN
commercial

19. ARCHITECT OR ENGINEER
F. A. Ludwig (1926 part)

20. CONTRACTOR OR BUILDER
Meier & Meng

21. ORIGINAL USE, IF APPARENT
saloon/tenement/hotel/restaurant

22. PRESENT USE
restaurant/offices/residential

23. OWNER(S)

24. OWNER'S NAME AND ADDRESS
IF KNOWN

25. OPEN TO PUBLIC?
YES
NO

26. LOCAL CONTACT PERSON OR ORGANIZATION

27. OTHER SURVEYS IN WHICH INCLUDED

28. NO. OF STORIES
3

29. BASEMENT?
YES
NO

30. FOUNDATION MATERIAL
limestone; concrete

31. WALL CONSTRUCTION
masonry

32. ROOF TYPE AND MATERIAL
flat

33. NO. OF BAYS
FRONT 3 SIDE 10

34. WALL TREATMENT
brown brick/stone trim

35. PLAN SHAPE
rectangle

36. CHANGES
EXPLAIN IN NO. 42
ADDITION
ALTERED
MOVED

37. CONDITION
INTERIOR
EXTERIOR

38. PRESERVATION
UNDERWAY?
YES
NO

39. ENDANGERED?
BY WHAT?
YES
NO

40. VISIBLE FROM
PUBLIC ROAD?
YES
NO

41. DISTANCE FROM AND FRONTAG ON ROAD

42. FURTHER DESCRIPTION OF IMPORTANT FEATURES
Two doorways flank a recessed multipane window on the front elevation at the first story; it is trimmed with stone. Above, eight-over-one windows with stone sills are found on the upper two stories of the front elevation and the top story of the side elevations of the 1926 part of the building; first and second story side windows have been boarded up throughout. A terra cotta cornice wraps the 1926 part of the building above the first story; a second is located above the third story and terra cotta coping completes the 1926 part. While no conclusive earlier building permit could

43. HISTORY AND SIGNIFICANCE
The 1916 reverse city directory lists Alphonse Richard as the proprietor of a saloon at this address, presumably the portion of the building at the rear of the 1926 front part. While building permits for the "east side" of Broadway from the 1880s and 1900s exist, it is not possible to determine which of these may have been for this.
be found (most pre-1890s permits fail to give an address), a 1916 reverse city directory lists a saloon at this location, and the rear of the building is clearly of an earlier era than the front. This rear part, also three stories, features segmentally arched windows at the first two stories and a modified mansard roof with inset windows on the third story. These appear above a stone sill course buttressed by corbeling. Pilasters separate the third-story windows into pairs (singles on the ends); they feature simple wooden hood molding and a wooden cornice that crosses between the pilasters.

The alterations to this building are basically minimal and reversible.

basement and hotel rooms above. The building is offering rental office space at present and still rents residential space, with a restaurant below.

No information could be found on Frank A. Ludewig, except that he was partners with James W. Ludewig in an architectural firm in 1930. By 1938, James was listed alone as an architect and Frank was not listed at all. The city directories for the late 1940s list James as an engineer; Frank is not listed.
This building is the last of a group of seven that formerly adjoined, the building immediately adjacent being another commercial business and the others being residences. The windows at the second floor are segmentally arched, while those on the sides are without arches; stone sills are used throughout and the original pane configurations have been changed. The entrance is located on the diagonal in what was probably originally an entire cast-iron corner front; only a barley-sugar cast-iron pillar is left. The muntins of the corner first-floor windows are of wood, the stoop is stone, and (over)

This building appears on the 1875 Compton & Dry map as well as the 1883 Hopkins map. It was apparently mostly used as a saloon/restaurant/residence; the earliest reverse directories show Jacob Buehler, saloonkeeper at this address. It was used as a grocery store for a period during the late 1930s before being switched to a restaurant, which it is again after a period of vacancy during the 1970s.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1. No.</th>
<th>21</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2. County</td>
<td>City of St. Louis</td>
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<tr>
<td>3. Location of Natives</td>
<td>Landmarks Assn.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Present Local Name(s) or Designation(s)</td>
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<tr>
<td>5. Other Name(s)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Specific Legal Location</td>
<td>701 South Broadway</td>
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<tr>
<td>Township</td>
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<tr>
<td>Range</td>
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<td>Section</td>
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<tr>
<td>IF CITY OR TOWN, STREET ADDRESS</td>
<td>St. Louis</td>
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<tr>
<td>CITY OR TOWN IF RURAL, VICINITY</td>
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<tr>
<td>7. City or Town</td>
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<tr>
<td>8. Description of Location</td>
<td>see map</td>
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<td>9. Coordinates</td>
<td>UTM</td>
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<tr>
<td>LAT</td>
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<td>LONG</td>
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<tr>
<td>10. Site ( )</td>
<td>Structure ( )</td>
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<tr>
<td>Building ( )</td>
<td>Object ( )</td>
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<tr>
<td>11. On National Register</td>
<td>YES ( )</td>
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<tr>
<td>NO ( )</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>12. Is It Eligible?</td>
<td>YES ( )</td>
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<tr>
<td>NO ( )</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>13. Part of Estab. Hist. District</td>
<td>YES ( )</td>
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<tr>
<td>NO ( )</td>
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<tr>
<td>14. District</td>
<td>YES ( )</td>
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<tr>
<td>NO ( )</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. Name of Established District</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

42. Further Description of Important Features

43. History and Significance

44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings

45. Sources of Information

46. Prepared by

Cynthia H. Longwich

47. Organization

Landmarks Assn. of St. Louis

48. Date

8/88
Concrete blocks (of a somewhat smaller size than normal) were used below the windows. A secondary door is located at the (north) side. Two chimneys rise, parapet-style, on either side of the roof's ridge line. A frame, two-story porch is attached to the rear of the building.

The building retains its essential integrity, having very little of its design elements altered, and it remains in fairly good condition.
MISSOURI OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION
ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC INVENTORY SURVEY FORM CB 160

1. NO. 23

2. COUNTY
City of St. Louis

3. LOCATION OF NEGATIVES

4. PRESENT LOCAL NAME(S) OR DESIGNATION(S)

5. OTHER NAME(S)

6. SPECIFIC LEGAL LOCATION
TOWNSHIP
SOUTHERN RANGE 001
SECTION
003
IF CITY OR TOWN, STREET ADDRESS
736 South Broadway

7. CITY OR TOWN
St. Louis

8. DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION
see map

9. COORDINATES
UTM
LAT
10.000000
11.000000

10. SITE() STRUCTURE() OBJECT()
BUILDING() FARM()扁

11. ON NATIONAL REGISTER YES() NO() 12. IS IT ELIGIBLE YES() NO()
RESIDENTIAL() COMMERCIAL() XII.

13. PART OF ESTABLISHED DISTRICT
HIST. DISTRICT? YES() NO()

14. DISTRICT YES() POTENTIAL? NO()

15. NAME OF ESTABLISHED DISTRICT

16. THEMATIC CATEGORY

17. DATE(S) OR PERIOD
c. 1870s (see #42)

18. STYLE OR DESIGN
commercial; flounder at rear

19. ARCHITECT OR ENGINEER

20. CONTRACTOR OR BUILDER

21. ORIGINAL USE, IF APPARENT
residence?/store

22. PRESENT USE
restaurant (Broadway Oyster Bar)

23. OWNERSHIP
PUBLIC() PRIVATE(X)

24. OWNER'S NAME AND ADDRESS
IF KNOWN

25. OPEN TO PUBLIC?
YES(X)

26. LOCAL CONTACT PERSON OR ORGANIZATION

27. OTHER SURVEYS IN WHICH INCLUDED

28. NO. OF STORIES
2½

29. BASEMENT?
YES() NO(X)

30. FOUNDATION MATERIAL
stone

31. WALL CONSTRUCTION
masonry

32. ROOF TYPE AND MATERIAL
gabled; flounder - ashlalt

33. NO. OF BAYS
FRONT 2 SIDE 7

34. WALL TREATMENT
red & painted brick

35. PLAN SHAPE
rectangle

36. CHANGES
ADDITION( ) EXPLAIN IN ADDENDUM()
ALTERED(X) NO. 42
MOVED( )

37. CONDITION
INTERIOR fair
EXTERIOR good/fair

38. PRESERVATION
YES() UNDERWAY? NO()

39. ENDANGERED?
YES() BY WHAT?
NO(X)

40. VISIBLE FROM PUBLIC ROAD?
YES(X)

41. DISTANCE FROM AND FRONTAGE ON ROAD

42. FURTHER DESCRIPTION OF IMPORTANT FEATURES
The rear portion of this building is of the "flounder" style, with a straight blank wall on the south side rising almost three stories high and a fenestrated north side rising only two stories. This building appears on the 1875 Compton & Dry rendering of the area; the part of the present building fronting on Broadway had not yet been built at that time. The flounder portion of the building is of very simple design, with segmentally arched, stone-silled windows the only decoration. The cornice, perhaps corbeled at one time, is now a blank brick band. By the time the Hopkins map (1883) (over

43. HISTORY AND SIGNIFICANCE
The exact function of the older (flounder) part of this building is not known. By the time reverse directories were published, the Broadway-facing part had been built and was being used as a "notions" shop by Elizabeth Stoll. Tenants were living in the rear and upper stories. After a period of vacancy, confectioner Minnie Akers was occupying the Broadway storefront in the mid-1920s. A laundry located there in 1930, but was soon gone, leaving the building to an extended period of vacancy apparently lasting through most of the late 1930s and into the mid-1940s. A restaurant located in the building in the early 1970s, and that remains its present use.

44. DESCRIPTION OF ENVIRONMENT AND OUTBUILDINGS

45. SOURCES OF INFORMATION
St. Louis city records, St. Louis City Hall; published records, Public Library; Landmarks' files; Missouri Historical Society archives

46. PREPARED BY
Cynthia H. Longwisch

47. ORGANIZATION
Landmarks Assn. of St. Louis

48. DATE 49. REVISION DATE(S)
8/88
was compiled, both buildings were in place, albeit still separate. The Whipple map shows that the two buildings were joined by a two-story connecting passage, as they remain today. The Broadway-facing part of the building must have been built between 1875 and 1883, then, while the rear part is pre-1875. Building permits are available for neither. An attached building filled the lot on the corner until c. 1973 when it was razed. About that time, an owner did some "remuddling" in the name of quaintness, adding a wooden embellishment to the storefront somewhat reminiscent of Scandinavian folk carving. That is at present in very poor condition. A diagonally-paned window in the attic of the Broadway-facing part of the building and blocked-in lower windows are also attributed to this former owner. The present owners also state that he removed some load-bearing walls and added some "quaint" wooden interior architectural-type decoration to make a restaurant-bar with "atmosphere."

While this building has sustained some fairly substantial alterations, the overall aspect remains in what must be quite similar to the original. They are, to a large extent, reversible.
The storefront of this building has been altered from its original design by facing the building with concrete block and using three small rectangular windows and a rectangular door rather than the presumably large store display windows that were originally used. The building suffers from the great contrast between the concrete surface and the glazed polychrome brick enframing it; a green and white vitreous brick was left at either side, and the original frieze and parapet still crosses the top of the building. This was probably a typical late-1920s modest (over)

43. HISTORY AND SIGNIFICANCE Samuel Goldstein built this building to house his new business, Bell Tire & Supply. He was the president-treasurer, his wife Bessie the vice president and Hyman Goldstein the secretary. Samuel and Hyman were also partners in Goldstein & Goldstein, a used car parts business at 1314-18 North Thirteenth Street. In 1933, Goldstein incorporated the Realty Improvement & Investment Company with a capital of $40,000. Goldstein was president, Hyman was vice president-treasurer, and L. E. Yatkeman was secretary. They used this building as their office. By the mid-1940s, the building was a shoe store and was most recently an electrical repair shop.

44. DESCRIPTION OF ENVIRONMENT AND OUTBUILDINGS

45. SOURCES OF INFORMATION St. Louis City records, St. Louis City Hall; published records, Public Library; Landmarks' files; Missouri Historical Society archives.

RETURN THIS FORM WHEN COMPLETED TO OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION P.O. BOX 176 JEFFERSON CITY, MISSOURI 65102 PH. 314-751-4096

46. PREPARED BY Cynthia H. Longwich
47. ORGANIZATION Landmarks Assn. of St. Louis
48. DATE 8/88
49. REVISION DATE(S)
storefront business, similar to thousands once found across the Midwest. Negligent maintenance caused the roof to collapse in recent years and the building has been abandoned. A painted-brick rear addition of relatively recent vintage is located at the rear of the building. Structurally it is associated with the building located on the north side of 1125-27 South Broadway and, like it and the 1958 building to the north of it, is abandoned.

Although substantially altered, the strong design elements of the original building still carry the design of the building; it could probably be returned to its original aspect with relative ease, although structural damage may be more or less extensive.
43. HISTORY AND SIGNIFICANCE Although no building permit or certificate could be found, there is no directory listing for this address until 1927, when the Dixie Lunch Co. Inc. appears. The company (S. F. Herman, president; Francis B. Runder, vice president; J. R. McCague, secretary) also had facilities at 4843 San Francisco Ave., 4835 Delmar and 2200 Market. It was evidently a short-lived enterprise, because the building became the home of the Imperia Coffee Pot restaurant in 1931. Louis Panos established a restaurant there in 1935 and his business was there for many years, at least into the 1950s. Other restaurants were located there through the late 1960s. After a period of vacancy, a printing business began to use the building.

44. DESCRIPTION OF ENVIRONMENT AND OUTBUILDINGS

45. SOURCES OF INFORMATION St. Louis city records, St. Louis City Hall; published records, Public Library; Landmarks’ files; Missouri Historical Society archives.

RETURN THIS FORM WHEN COMPLETED TO: OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION P.O. BOX 176 JEFFERSON CITY, MISSOURI 65102 PH. 314-751-4096

ADDITIONAL SPACE IS NEEDED, ATTACH SEPARATE SHEET(S) TO THIS FORM

8/88
42. FURTHER DESCRIPTION OF IMPORTANT FEATURES According to the present owner, extreme vandalism
and damage by rocks continually thrown by trucks rounding the curve (formerly more pronounced)
prompted him to alter the first floor front of this building. Formerly a cast-iron frame
building and is echoed by the smaller one at the top of the first story. Stone-silled

43. HISTORY AND SIGNIFICANCE This building was commissioned in 1899 by Max Peter Pufeles, a
clothing store owner. The building permit says the 30 x 100' store was to be contracted by
E. J. Poehl for $5,000. Nothing is known about Poehl. Pufeles (b. 1852), an Austrian, cam
to the U.S. in 1868. He entered the dry goods business as a clerk in Massachusetts and cam
to St. Louis in 1879, opening a dry goods store in Nokomis, Ill., operating it until 1890.
He operated a clothing store in the Central West End before organizing the Pufeles-Ganz
Cloak Company, of which he was president. He also established a men's clothing store at
1125 Salisbury Street in 1898. By 1916, the building was being used by Edgar Donzelot as
merchandise owner. The building permit says the 30 x 100' store was to be contracted by
Pufeles for $5,000. Nothing is known about Poehl. Pufeles (b. 1852), an Austrian, cam
to the U.S. in 1868. He entered the dry goods business as a clerk in Massachusetts and cam
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He operated a clothing store in the Central West End before organizing the Pufeles-Ganz
Cloak Company, of which he was president. He also established a men's clothing store at
1125 Salisbury Street in 1898. By 1916, the building was being used by Edgar Donzelot as
the Merchant's Egg Co.; he occupied the building until the mid-1920s. A series of other (over)

44. DESCRIPTION OF ENVIRONMENT AND OUTBUILDINGS

45. SOURCES OF INFORMATION St. Louis city records, St. Louis City Hall;
Published records, Public Library; Landmarks' files; Missouri His-
Social Society archives.

46. PREPARED BY Cynthia H. Longwich
47. ORGANIZATION Landmarks Assn. of St. Louis
48. DATE 8/1988
49. REVISION DATE(s)
windows are topped with simple lintels of curvilinear molding which match the capitals of the two pilasters located at either side of the primary elevation. These pilasters feature garland swags and recessed fillets that run their lengths. The windows, now modernized, have transoms delineated by molded bands between the windows. The remaining iron pillars at the first story are straight, with Ionic capitals facing the street; behind these, spiral posts serve as decoration. The iron-floored entrance features rounds of purple glass inset flush to provide light to the basement below. The side (south) elevation is unarticulated; one patch of somewhat different brick may be evidence of a former window.

A 1923 building permit reveals very little information about the addition attached to the north side of the building. The two-story building has terra cotta coping and three paired, one-over-one, soldier-arched, brick-silled windows at the second floor. Very little of the building is actually visible due to the location of 1129 South Broadway in front of it. Access to the older part of the building is through an arched brick opening midway down the side of the building. The interior is simple, with brick walls and concrete floors and ceilings.

The interior of the older part has pristine pressed tin ceilings in both the first and second floors. Brick walls are exposed. The wood floor, although worn and in need of refinishing, appears to be in good shape. The building is located on the site of the Convent of the Sacred Heart; the owner claims that the limestone blocks used in the foundation of the building were from the convent and that nuns frequently still come to view them and the site. They appeared to be regular limestone foundation stones to this surveyor....

The essential original impact of this building seems to be intact, despite alterations; it would probably be almost impossible, of course, to find another cast-iron front to replace the missing one.

businesses began to use the building, beginning with the Inner-Guard Tube & Rubber Company. By 1930, the G. J. Arnold Bottlers Supplies Company occupied the building, remaining at least through the 1940s. By the early 1970s, the Pyro-Sana Laboratory of medicine manufacturing was sharing the building with Shamrock Advertising Carriers, hence the building's present appellation. Shamrock has been the sole occupant of the building for several years.
The 1904 permit taken out for this building indicated that it was expected to cost $52,000. It joins with other buildings on either side to help maintain the appearance of one large building. An overhanging terra cotta cornice above brick corbeling is carried around the building's two sides. Windows on the north elevation are double-hung sash of six-over-six panes with soldier arches and metal sills. A corbeled cornice rounds the building at the top of the first story. A first-story entrance on the north side of the building has been filled in partially in order to decrease the size of the doorway.

This building is another of those built for the Crunden-Martin Woodenware Co. in city block 42. It was designed by architects Mauran, Russell & Garden. The Crunden-Martin story and that of Mauran, Russell & Garden can be found on survey sheet #54a of the Chouteau's Landing Survey.
The east side of the building has no address and functions as the side of this building or the rear of the whole complex, although it is more highly ornamented than the north side. It features brick pilasters capped with stylized, paneled square brick capitals; stepped brickwork at the lintels of the fifth-floor windows join with these capitals to form what almost appears at first glance to be a running ornament. Windows below are plain, six-over-six double-hung sash with no ornamentation. The first story of the east elevation has a series of loading docks, some now filled in. Alterations to this building are mainly confined to the openings of the first story; it otherwise remains much as designed.
This building is sandwiched between two others; the three-bay facade (photo, center) is the only thing visible to the public. A terra cotta cornice and its accompanying brick corbeling match the building to its east and come close to matching the building to its west (#54c and 54e, respectively). A raised brick frame encircles each of the tripartite, multipane, horizontally-hinged industrial casement-type windows. The first story has probably been modified from an original loading dock setup; the concrete typical of that is visible, but the ground floor part has been filled in with brick and (over.

The 1905 building permit indicates that this segment of the complex was to cost $10,000 and be designed by Mauran, Russell & Garden. This is not one of their more notable designs and was really designed as a strictly functional building to fit in...
This building is of a strictly functional nature, and only the cornice provides any relief from the severity of its functional design. It evidently remains, with the exception of the ground floor alteration, very much as designed.
The Crunden-Martin complex so that only one side is visible. A slightly overhanging terra cotta cornice tops the building just above a corbeled cornice. A brickwork "frame" made of a continuous soldier course sets off the bays of the upper floors from the first story and the rest of the building; the "frame" features square brickwork "medallions" at the two lower corners. Within the frame, brick pilasters divide the tripartite windows; square brick capitals top each pilaster. The windows are one-over-one with soldier arches (upper four stories).

As was discussed in #42 above, the building permit that appears to best fit this building is one from 1907 for a $40,000 factory designed by architects Mauran, Russell & Garden (no contractor listed). This building was part of the complex developed for the Crunden-Martan Manufacturing (woodenware) Co. by the Conzelman-Crunden Realty Co. (see Chouteau's Landing Survey sheet #54a for the Crunden-Martin/Conzelman-Crunden story and for information on Mauran, Russell & Garden) The company still owns and uses the factory today, although their expertise has switched to metal wares.

45. SOURCES OF INFORMATION St. Louis city records, St. Louis City Hall; published records, Public Library; Landmarks' files; Missouri Historical Society archives.
At the first story, multipane surrounds are featured around double doors on the inside five bays, while the two outside bays have single doors. The inside five are loading docks. The building appears to be very little altered, with the possible exception of the window pane configurations, and is in good condition. There is a possibility that this building was done in two stages. (note the narrowness of the outer two windows in each tripartite group of the four left bays; the vents beneath the doors left of center, and the seeming "splice" above the third pilaster from the right) Building permits for this section of the complex are singularly unclear, with overlapping addresses (106-08 Cedar; 114-18 Cedar; 106-110 Cedar) and missing sizes, etc. The most logical permit for this building is the 1907 permit listed on the front of this sheet, but a permit for a 1905 "addition to factory" for $10,000 and one for a warehouse in 1918 for $50,000 may also figure into this building; with the information given, there is no real way to determine what was what. A building that appears to be the same as this building appears on the Whipple map, which was corrected c. 1902-1909/10, which would appear to rule out the 1918 permit, unless the "footprint" of the building remained the same while changes were actually the same. At any rate, every effort was obviously made to match the two parts quite exactly, if indeed they are of two parts (the Sanborn shows no internal division). (for the record, the 1905 permit was for a design by Maurant, Russell & Garden and the 1918 permit was by Maurant, Russell & Crowell)

The building retains its integrity.
MISSOURI OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION
ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC INVENTORY SURVEY FORM CB 42

1. NO. 54b
2. COUNTY City of St. Louis
3. LOCATION OF NEGATIVES Landmarks Assn.

4. PRESENT LOCAL NAME(S) OR DESIGNATION(S)
5. OTHER NAME(S)

6. SPECIFIC LEGAL LOCATION
   TOWNSHIP___ RANGE___ SECTION___
   IF CITY OR TOWN, STREET ADDRESS
   122-30 Cedar

7. CITY OR TOWNSHIP IF RURAL, VICINITY
   St. Louis

8. DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION
   see map

9. COORDINATES UTM
   LAT ___ LONG ___

10. SITE ( ) STRUCTURE ( )
    BUILDING ( ) OBJECT ( )

11. ON NATIONAL REGISTER ( )
    YES ( ) NO ( )
    IS IT ELIGIBLE ( )
    YES ( ) NO ( )

12. PART OF ESTABLISHED
    HIST. DISTRICT ( )
    YES ( ) NO ( )

13. NAME OF ESTABLISHED DISTRICT

18. THEMATIC CATEGORY

19. DATE(S) OR PERIOD
   4/13/20 - building permit

20. NO. OF STORIES 0 & /

21. ORIGINAL USE, IF APPARENT
   factory - Woodware

22. PRESENT USE
   factory - metal goods

23. OWNERSHIP
   PUBLIC ( )
   PRIVATE ( )

24. OWNER'S NAME AND ADDRESS
   If Known
   Crunden-Martin Mfg. Co:
   760 South Second Street

25. OPEN TO PUBLIC ( )
    YES ( ) NO ( )

26. LOCAL CONTACT PERSON OR ORGANIZATION

27. OTHER SURVEYS IN WHICH INCLUDED

28. NO. OF BAYS 7 SIDE 7

29. BASEMENT ( )
   YES ( ) NO ( )

30. FOUNDATION MATERIAL
   concrete

31. WALL CONSTRUCTION
   reinforced concrete

32. ROOF TYPE AND MATERIAL
   flat

33. WALL TREATMENT
   exposed concrete

34. TABLE OF SURVEY
   7 SIDE 7

35. PLAN SHAPE: rectangle

36. CHANGES ADDED ( )
   EXPLAIN IN NO. 42 ALTERED ( )

37. CONDITION INTERIOR:
   EXTERIOR: good

38. PRESERVATION UNDERWAY ( )
   YES ( ) NO ( )

39. ENDANGERED BY WHAT ( )
   YES ( ) NO ( )

40. VISIBLE FROM PUBLIC ROAD ( )
   YES ( ) NO ( )

41. DISTANCE FROM AND FRONTAGE ON ROAD

42. FURTHER DESCRIPTION OF IMPORTANT FEATURES
   The latest of the Crunden-Martin complex of buildings,
   this building is also the most different-looking.
   Built of reinforced concrete completely exposed, it
   would have an entirely utilitarian aspect except for
   the almost whimsical use of a crenelated corner "tower"
   and the relief provided the pilasters that divide
   the building extending above the cornice a short way.
   The two exposed elevations of the building are almost
   identical, with the exception of an entrance at the
   front of the S. Second Street elevation; it has a concrete
   surround with side lights of plain (over)

43. HISTORY AND SIGNIFICANCE
   This building is the last of the series in city block 42
   built for the Crunden-Martin Woodenware Co. The 115 x 110' building cost $245,000.
   The history of the company can be found on survey sheet #54a of the Chouteau's Landing Survey.

   The architect for this building was Tom P. Barnett's T. P. Barnett Co. Barnett, son of noted
   architect George I. Barnett, was born in St. Louis in 1870, attending schools and college
   in St. Louis (sources vary whether he attended St. Louis University or Washington University).
   He was noted for his extensive talents as an artist and designer. He joined with his brother
   The firm designed many notable buildings, including the St. Louis Cathedral (1907-14), (over)

44. DESCRIPTION OF ENVIRONMENT AND OUTBUILDINGS

45. SOURCES OF INFORMATION
   St. Louis city records, St. Louis City Hall;
   published records, Public Library; Landmarks' files; Missouri Historical Society archives.

46. PREPARED BY
   Cynthia H. Longwich

47. ORGANIZATION
   Landmarks Assn. of St. Louis

48. DATE 9/88
49. REVISION DATE(S)
The windows of this building are separated into units by the large pilasters and into tripartite configurations by slender vertical units of concrete. The windows are multipane of the horizontally-hinged industrial style. Some of the windows of the primary (west; S. Second St.) elevation have been filled in with glass brick, visible in the photo. While the building appears to be otherwise virtually unchanged and in basically good condition, it presents a somewhat shabby overall aspect due to the nature of the concrete surfaces. It appears that the building was painted a light color at one time, and remnants of that paint still linger in places. Patched places and moisture leakage also contribute to the spotty look of the surface. The other remarkable aspect of the building is the unexpected use of small balconies on the side (north) elevation. These may have been originally intended to be part of a fire escape system; the top balcony still has a ladder extending to the roof.

The building remains substantially unaltered.

The Visitation Convent and the Post-Dispatch Building. In 1912, Tom P. withdrew from the firm to form Tom P. Barnett & Co., designers of the Arcade Building, 1919; the Busch Memorial Chapel; buildings in Dallas, University City and Webster Groves. His work often had picturesque qualities and he often employed the Italianate style. Barnett, AIA, retired several years before his death in 1929 to devote his time to painting.
### Archival Description

**Location:** Landmarks Assn.

**Permit:** No building permit or certificate date was found, no information available regarding the architect, etc. It is very similar to other buildings of similar design in St. Louis from the mid-1890s.

**Dimensions:** The corbeled cornice of this building returns, incorporating a corbeled and paneled chimney at each of the two front corners. A small corbeled parapet rises above the center of the building on the primary elevation. Below it, a sign on the Whipple map, which was done as a base map in 1897 and updated no later than 1909. A building permit dated 6/4/04 by owner Samuel Cupples is for an alteration of horse stables. Because no building permit or certificate date was found, no information is available regarding the architect, etc.

**Historical Significance:** This building does not appear on the 1883 Hopkins map of the area, but is on the Whipple map, which was done as a base map in 1897 and updated no later than 1909. A building permit dated 6/4/04 by owner Samuel Cupples is for an alteration of horse stables. Because no building permit or certificate date was found, no information is available regarding the architect, etc. It is very similar to other buildings of similar design in St. Louis from the mid-1890s, hence the assignation of c. 1895. The Beck Drayage Company occupied the building in the mid-1920s; during the 1930s, they were known as the Beck Terminal Company. After a period of vacancy in the 1970s, Tram Tours of St. Louis located in Tram Tours, Inc. 516 Cerre

**Surface Description:** The corbeled cornice of this building returns, incorporating a corbeled and paneled chimney at each of the two front corners. A small corbeled parapet rises above the center of the building on the primary elevation. Below it, a sign on the Whipple map, which was done as a base map in 1897 and updated no later than 1909. A building permit dated 6/4/04 by owner Samuel Cupples is for an alteration of horse stables. Because no building permit or certificate date was found, no information is available regarding the architect, etc. It is very similar to other buildings of similar design in St. Louis from the mid-1890s, hence the assignation of c. 1895. The Beck Drayage Company occupied the building in the mid-1920s; during the 1930s, they were known as the Beck Terminal Company. After a period of vacancy in the 1970s, Tram Tours of St. Louis located in the building.

**Date:** 516 Cerre

### Additional Information

**Sources of Information:** St. Louis city records, St. Louis City Hall; published records, Public Library; Landmarks' files; Missouri Historical Society, archives.
altered brickwork is visible in the photo), matching the two round stone arches of the flanking windows (the left one of which has been "remuddled" into a doorway). The center opening was perhaps modified during the 1904 alterations made for $1,000; it appears to have been made quite some time in the past. Like the windows on the primary elevation, the side windows no longer retain their original pane configurations, and a number are boarded up. Their original segmental and (in two instances - see photo) round arches are still in evidence; stone sills connect the tripled windows at the first story. An incongruous rectangular standard-sized door in the side (east) elevation is a later alteration.

The alterations to this building are primarily confined to the windows and doors and are probably reversible to a large extent. A sense of the building's integrity remains despite alterations.
MISSOURI OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION
ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC INVENTORY SURVEY FORM CB 44e

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1. NO.</th>
<th>49b</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2. COUNTY</td>
<td>City of St. Louis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. LOCATION OF NEGATIVES</td>
<td>Landmarks Assn.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. PRESENT LOCAL NAME(S) OR DESIGNATION(S)</td>
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<tr>
<td>5. OTHER NAME(S)</td>
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<tr>
<td>6. SPECIFIC LEGAL LOCATION TOWNSHIP RANGE SECTION</td>
<td>101-07 Chouteau</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IF CITY OR TOWN, STREET ADDRESS</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. CITY OR TOWN IF RURAL, VICINITY</td>
<td>St. Louis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION</td>
<td>see map</td>
</tr>
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</table>

| 9. COORDINATES UTM LAT LONG | |
| 10. SITE ( ) STRUCTURE ( ) BUILDING (x) OBJECT ( ) | |
| 11. ON NATIONAL REGISTER YES ( ) NO (x) | 12. IS IT ELIGIBLE YES ( ) NO (x) |
| 13. PART OF ESTAB. YES (x) HIST. DISTRICT YES ( ) POTENTIAL NO (x) |
| 14. DISTRICT YES ( ) POTENTIAL NO (x) | |
| 15. NAME OF ESTABLISHED DISTRICT | |
| 16. THEMATIC CATEGORY | |
| 17. DATE(S) OR PERIOD | 1918 |
| 18. STYLE OR DESIGN commercial/industrial | |
| 19. ARCHITECT OR ENGINEER | |
| 20. CONTRACTOR OR BUILDER | |
| 21. ORIGINAL USE, IF APPARENT flour milling operation | |
| 22. PRESENT USE | salt company - offices |
| 23. OWNERSHIP PUBLIC ( ) PRIVATE ( ) | |
| 24. OWNER'S NAME AND ADDRESS IF KNOWN | Gunther Salt Co. 101 Chouteau |
| 25. OPEN TO PUBLIC YES ( ) NO (x) | |
| 26. LOCAL CONTACT PERSON OR ORGANIZATION | |
| 27. OTHER SURVEYS IN WHICH INCLUDED | |
| 28. NO. OF STORIES | 2 |
| 29. FOUNDATION MATERIAL | stone |
| 30. BASEMENT YES (x) NO ( ) | |
| 31. WALL CONSTRUCTION masonry | |
| 32. ROOF TYPE AND MATERIAL | flat |
| 33. NO. OF BAYS FRONT SIDE | 1 |
| 34. WALL TREATMENT brown brick | |
| 35. PLAN SHAPE modifier triangle | |
| 36. CHANGES ADDITION ( ) ALTERED (x) MOVED ( ) | |
| 37. CONDITION INTERIOR | good |
| 38. PRESERVATION UNDERWAY YES ( ) NO (x) | |
| 39. Endangered YES (x) BY WHAT NO ( ) | |
| 40. VISIBLE FROM PUBLIC ROAD YES ( ) NO (x) | |
| 41. DISTANCE FROM AND FRONTAGE ON ROAD | |

42. FURTHER DESCRIPTION OF IMPORTANT FEATURES This building is attached to the east side of #49a. It is highlighted by a white terra cotta cornice across the roofline. The brick pilasters that divide the facade into bays are carried above the cornice to square capitals for a standing pillar effect. The multipane industrial windows have terra cotta sills and no arches; a number of them have been filled in with glass brick. Metal awnings now shade most of the windows. A loading dock fronts the building, sheltered by a wood and metal awning. The doorway has a "new" surround of undetermined material, with glass brick framing the door itself. (over)

43. HISTORY AND SIGNIFICANCE Because the building permits for this city block are incomplete for the years after 1900 and before about 1960, no architect or other similar information is available for this building. However, the Sanborn map, a reliable source, dates this building is 1918; apparently the owners, the George Plant Milling Co., one by one razed and rebuilt their flour milling complex, beginning with the southwest corner of the block and working their way east. They were building buildings on this city block during the early 1880s and were established in St. Louis in 1840, according to their advertisements (c. 1918); their location re-1880 is not known, although it could easily have been the same site and was almost certainly near the river if not at this exact location. They remained in business in this (over)

44. DESCRIPTION OF ENVIRONMENT AND OUTBUILDINGS

45. SOURCES OF INFORMATION St. Louis city records, St. Louis City Hall; published records, Public Library; Landmarks' files; Missouri Historical Society archives

46. PREPARED BY Cynthia H. Longwisch

47. ORGANIZATION Landmarks Assn. of St. Louis

48. DATE (49. REVISION DATE(S)) 0-0-00

49. ADDITIONAL SPACE IS NEEDED. ATTACH
To define the office entrance, a short brick wall with brick posts and steps and a short iron railing has been built, supplanting the loading dock at that point. This building has only one bay at the side, which is abruptly cut off. The building runs back (this cannot be seen at the site; the Sanborn maps show it) at a slight curve to the northeast corner of the big building to the west, forming a slightly modified triangle. This was evidently the way the building was originally constructed; the building at its rear (visible in the photo, right) was built the following year and 101-07 Chouteau does not appear to have been modified at the east side. Apparently, the special needs of the tracks and their relationship to the building at the rear (#49c) dictated that the office part of the building be built in this somewhat unusual configuration, which, after all, is not "read" from the street.

This building's alterations are of a reversible nature, largely confined to the changing of openings.

complex until 1935, at which point they moved to a near north side location, also near the river. The Corneli Seed Co. took over the buildings, remaining until c. 1960. The Gunther Salt Co. now occupied the buildings. (see #47 & 48 for the other buildings in the complex)
MISSOURI OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION
ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC INVENTORY SURVEY FORM CB 44e

1. NO. 49c

2. COUNTY City of St. Louis

3. LOCATION OF NEGATIVES Landmarks Assn.

4. PRESENT, LOCAL NAME(S) OR DESIGNATION(S)

5. OTHER NAME(S)

6. SPECIFIC LEGAL LOCATION TOWNSHIP___ RANGE___ SECTION___
   IF CITY OR TOWN, STREET ADDRESS rear, 101-107 Chouteau

7. CITY OR TOWN St. Louis

8. DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION see map

9. COORDINATES UTM
   LAT
   LONG

10. SITE ( ) STRUCTURE ( ) BUILDING (X) OBJECT ( )

11. ON NATIONAL REGISTER? YES (X) NO ( )
   ELIGIBLE? YES (X) NO ( )

12. DISTRICT? YES (X) NO ( )
   POTENTIAL? YES (X) NO ( )

13. NAME OF ESTABLISHED DISTRICT

14. THEMEATIC CATEGORY
   16. THREATENING
   17. DATE(S) OR PERIOD 1919
   18. STYLE OR DESIGN commercial/industrial
   19. ARCHITECT OR ENGINEER
   20. CONTRACTOR OR BUILDER
   21. ORIGINAL USE, IF APPARENT flour milling operation
   22. PRESENT USE salt company warehouse
   23. OWNERSHIP PUBLIC ( ) PRIVATE (X)
   24. OWNER'S NAME AND ADDRESS Gunther Salt Co.
   101 Chouteau
   25. OPEN TO PUBLIC? YES (X) NO ( )
   26. LOCAL CONTACT PERSON OR ORGANIZATION
   27. OTHER SURVEYS IN WHICH INCLUDED
   28. NO. OF STORIES 2 & 2½
   29. BASEMENT? YES (X) NO ( )
   30. FOUNDATION MATERIAL concrete & stone
   31. WALL CONSTRUCTION masonry
   32. ROOF TYPE AND MATERIAL FLAT
   33. NO. OF BAYS FRONT 7 SIDE --
   34. WALL TREATMENT brown brick
   35. PLAN SHAPE TRAPEZOID
   36. CHANGES ADDITION ( ) ALTERATION ( )
   37. CONDITION INTERIOR GOOD TO FAIR
   38. PRESERVATION UNDERWAY? NO (X)
   39. ENDANGERED? YES (X) NO ( )
   40. VISIBLE FROM PUBLIC ROAD? YES (X) NO ( )
   41. DISTANCE FROM AND FRONTAGE ON ROAD

42. FURTHER DESCRIPTION OF IMPORTANT FEATURES

This building is the last of the complex to be built; it is barely visible from Chouteau, being most readily viewed from Main (First) Street (see photo which includes the rear of 109-117 Chouteau (#49a) for most complete view). It is a strictly functional building with no ornamentation. Terra cotta coping rims the roofline. Windows are rectangular with stone sills and no arches; they are all boarded up at this time. An extensive part of the east elevation at the first story is covered with corrugated sheets; it is not known if there was a storefront there originally, loading docks, or something (over).

43. HISTORY AND SIGNIFICANCE

Although the building permits for this city block are incomplete, this building is dated 1919 on the Sanborn map, so that although we don't know the architect or other pertinent information afforded by the building permit, we do have a reliable date for it. The George Plant flour milling company occupied this site beginning at least c. 1880, building a whole complex that was razed for the buildings now standing. Plant remained at this location until 1935, when they moved to a near north side location. The buildings were sold to the Cornelia Seed Co., who occupied them until c. 1960 at least. The Gunther Salt Co. now uses the buildings. (see #47 & 48 for the other buildings in the complex)

44. DESCRIPTION OF ENVIRONMENT AND OUTBUILDINGS

45. SOURCES OF INFORMATION

St. Louis city records, St. Louis City Hall; published records, Public Library; Landmarks' files; Missouri Historical Society archives.

RETURN THIS FORM WHEN COMPLETED TO: OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION P.O. BOX 176
JEFFERSON CITY, MISSOURI 65102

46. PREPARED BY Cynthia H. Longwich
47. ORGANIZATION Landmarks Assn. of St. Louis
48. DATE 8/88
49. REVISION DATE(S)
else. A loading platform still exists at the north end of the east elevation. The north elevation is unrelieved and appears to have some damage to the brickwork. Above, a half story of windows forms a skylight for the interior of the building. Tracks run into the building on its west elevation, between #48 & 49a and #47. (these are not visible in the photos). The building appears to be in basically good condition except for an apparent moisture problem that seems to be causing damage on the north elevation as already noted. The main alterations are in applied materials, indicating that they are not permanent changes.
This building has a somewhat odd aspect due to the unfortunate fact that the windows of the upper five stories have been bricked in with red brick leaving small three-pane rectangular louver-type windows in the center of each bay. The original multipane industrial-style windows are still visible in the lower floors. The building's original dependence on the walls of windows for light and ventilation to assure the comfort of the tenants has obviously been altered by modern systems, and perhaps somewhat by a change in function from the original design. The brown brick pilasters that separate the window bays also.

For unknown reasons, the building permits for this city block are quite incomplete, particularly (and most unusually; usually the situation is reversed) for the years around the turn of the century and after, until c. 1960. While no permit date or architect is thus available, the Sanborn map does offer dates on four of the buildings left in this block, and assigns the date of 1917 to this building. Earlier buildings were built on this site by the George Plant flour milling company; these were evidently razed one by one as Plant retreated from this part of the west side toward the southeast. Plant went into business in St. Louis in 1840, and was at this location at least c. 1880-1935, and possibly earlier. (early directory listings only give their downtown office address) Interestingly, George H. Plant, (over)
contrast mightily with the red brick of the infill. A terra cotta cornice encircles the building at the top of the seventh floor. The original cornice at the top of the building has evidently been removed, along with a row of small, segmentally-arched windows at the attic; these had triple rowlock arches. A band of what appears to be concrete or stucco painted white covers these windows except for a bit of the arches that remain (visible in the photos across the top of the white band just at the roofline). Terra cotta coping trims the roofline; it is not known exactly what other treatment the original upper story (story and one-half?) had when new.

The building evidently was remodeled the year after it was built when the two-story building (photo, right; see sheet #49) was built on the east side. The terra cotta cornice of the new building is carried across the facade of the larger building, as is a loading dock of rolling garage door bays separated by brick pilasters, and with corbeling above each bay between the first two stories. The terra cotta may appear to be of two different colors in the photo, because it has been cleaned on the section topping the two-story building, revealing the original white color.

Although the upper, bricked-in portions of the building look very different from the original design of the building, it is an alteration that could be reversed. The basic intent of the building is still apparent.

president of George Plant Milling, was not listed in the Book of St. Louisans, and the business is not discussed in the standard histories of business in St. Louis, despite its long-time tenure in the city. The Cornel Seed Company took over the buildings in 1936-7, remaining until at least c. 1960. Gunther Salt Co. has owned the buildings more recently. (see #47 & 48 for the other buildings in the complex)
Nearly all the windows of this building have been bricked or boarded up; the ones that remain open are multipane, industrial casement types. No arches were used, although a recessed framing technique was used on the larger windows. Sills are brick. Terra cotta coping rims the bi-level roofline. Doors are of the large, square type above loading docks. One interesting detail of this building is the outline on the west (side) elevation, visible in the photo, of a large round opening formerly allowing the passage of something, whether it was materials or vehicles. It is now bricked up. The building is on the Whipple map that was updated c. 1902-10. It is assigned a later circa date largely on the basis of the square and rectangular openings. It was built for the George P. Plant flour milling company, who had extensive holdings in this city block. City directories are unclear about the actual timing of Plant's occupation of this building and the others adjoining, because they initially only listed the company's offices downtown. Later, they began a somewhat sporadic listing of their mill sites, including this one. Because they are shown as the owners on the Whipple map and because they were building on this city block in the early 1880s (the early buildings were razed for new buildings that came c. 1910-19), we know that they were...
attached to the larger building to its east, although they are clearly separate buildings and no attempt was made to integrate their designs. (hence, different sheet numbers) The narrow segment of the building at the right (east) was added in 1943; it is delineated by the ending of the corbeled cornice at the top of the west part of the building and is one bay wide. The extra height above the building's center bay was probably included in this addition, which effectively joined the building to 109-117 Chouteau. Although the design of the bi-level roof is a bit odd, the addition looks almost as if it had been a part of the building originally. Both portions are in good condition, and the re-installation of regular window panes would probably be all that is necessary to restore its original aspect.

using this site for a mill c. 1880 (at least)-1935. The other remaining buildings of city block 44e were all connected with Plant Milling and came after this one. Probably, Plant began at the corner in a gradual upgrade that eventually included the whole operation. The Corneli Seed Company took over the complex in 1936-7, remaining there until at least c. 1960. More recently, Gunther Salt Co. has occupied the complex. (see #47 & 49 for the other buildings in the complex.)
# 48 (LEFT)  119-21  CHOUTEAU,  ST. LOUIS, MO
This building was primarily built in two stages, labeled on the map as 44a (1889) and 44b (1890); a major alteration was made to the 1884/90 section in 1902 and a one-story addition was made to the south elevation at the west end in 1914. The west end of the building features a two-story, three-bay section with a corbeled parapet. Terra cotta coping is used throughout. The windows are segmentally arched, with stone sills, and are blocked up. Pilasters divide the bays and a corbeled string course separates the stories. A loading dock door is still usable in this end. (over)

The oldest part of the building was possibly built by the George P. Plant Milling Co., millers of flour. The took out a permit 4/18/1884 for a $5,000 warehouse; the exact location of this warehouse is not known (see discussion in #42), but it could easily be the east end of this building, known to have been altered in 1902. Plant Milling had moved to the Merchant's Exchange by the teens at least. The bulk of the building was commissioned by the St. Louis Iron & Machine Co., who built a foundry running from the west end of the block to about the middle of the block, in 1889 for $10,000. (permits before Oct. 1890 cannot be verified as to architect, etc. because the Daily Record was not yet in operation) The same company, on 6/19/1890, took out a permit for a $12,000 shop. (over)

**MISSOURI OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION**

**ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC INVENTORY SURVEY FORM CB 45**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>44 (Photos a, b, c)</th>
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<td>126 Chouteau</td>
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<td>12. IS IT ELIGIBLE</td>
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<tr>
<td>13. PART OF ESTABLISHED DISTRICT</td>
<td>YES</td>
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<tr>
<td>14. DISTRICT</td>
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<td>15. NAME OF ESTABLISHED DISTRICT</td>
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<td>18. STYLE OR DESIGN</td>
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<td>19. ARCHITECT OR ENGINEER</td>
<td>G. S. Robins Co.</td>
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<tr>
<td>20. CONTRACTOR OR BUILDER</td>
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<td>21. ORIGINAL USE, IF APPARENT</td>
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<td>22. PRESENT USE</td>
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<td>24. OWNER'S NAME AND ADDRESS</td>
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<td>25. OPEN TO PUBLIC?</td>
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<td>26. LOCAL CONTACT PERSON OR ORGANIZATION</td>
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<td>33. NO. OF BAYS</td>
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<td>36. CHANGES</td>
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<td>37. CONDITION</td>
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<td>39. ENDANGERED</td>
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<td>40. VISIBLE FROM</td>
<td>PUBLIC ROAD</td>
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<tr>
<td>41. DISTANCE FROM AND FRONTAGE ON ROAD</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42. FURTHER DESCRIPTION OF IMPORTANT FEATURES</td>
<td>This building was primarily built in two stages, labeled on the map as 44a (1889) and 44b (1890); a major alteration was made to the 1884/90 section in 1902 and a one-story addition was made to the south elevation at the west end in 1914. The west end of the building features a two-story, three-bay section with a corbeled parapet. Terra cotta coping is used throughout. The windows are segmentally arched, with stone sills, and are blocked up. Pilasters divide the bays and a corbeled string course separates the stories. A loading dock door is still usable in this end. (over)</td>
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</tr>
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<td>44. DESCRIPTION OF ENVIRONMENT AND OUTBUILDINGS</td>
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<tr>
<td>45. SOURCES OF INFORMATION</td>
<td>St. Louis city records, St. Louis City Hall; published records, Public Library; Landmarks' files; Missouri Historical Society archives</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46. PREPARED BY</td>
<td>Cynthia H. Lonswisch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47. ORGANIZATION</td>
<td>Landmarks Assn. of St. Louis</td>
</tr>
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<td>48. DATE</td>
<td>4/9</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Extensive corbeling is used across the frieze and cornice of the northwest corner, returning to cross the primary facade (north side). The primary elevation of this part of the building (a reasonably accurate view of the whole building can be obtained by overlapping Photos a and b at the telephone pole), which was a foundry, features a very regular rhythm of large, segmentally-arched windows with stone sills. Now filled in with corrugated fiberglass, the design impact of a row of such large windows is nonetheless not lost. Below each window, the wall features shallow corbeling graduating up from the stone foundation. The windows are divided by narrow brick pilasters topped with stone-capped corbeled capitals. A narrow stone band tops the double-corbeled cornice. The brickwork on this building is quite intricate. About the center of the primary elevation, another three-story segment rises, this one topped with a corbeled cornice and short overhang for a more Italianate look. At the third story, four standard-sized segmentally arched windows of double-hung sash and with stone sills illuminate office space; four identical windows can be find directly below them at the second story; at the first story of this center pavilion, three taller, narrow segmentally arched, double-hung sash windows and a door complete the block. This pavilion seems to terminate the 1889 segment of the building. Attached to it on the east side begins the 1890 shop, which is similar in style to the foundry portion. Only one layer of corbeling tops this part of the elevation, which maintains the spacing of large segmentally arched openings divided by pilasters. The large arches are only at the second story, where they function as foreshortened windows with stone sills; below, square windows (more than half now blocked up) with stone sills complete the long arched silhouette. The second-story windows that remain unblocked appear to have been modernized somewhat, although they still retain the original center division. This section of the building is eight bays wide.

A 1902 building permit says it was for alterations to the machine shop at the southwest corner of Main (First) and Chouteau. The final (corner) segment of the building (visible at the far left in Photo b and in Photo c) could have been a new addition altogether, or it could have incorporated an older building. An 1884 building permit for a warehouse was taken out for the "west side of Chouteau," by Plant Milling. Since Chouteau runs basically east-west, it is difficult to pinpoint exactly where this building might have been. Chouteau is enough off of straight latitude to assume that the south side was being called the west side; since the permit was filed in City Block 45, it apparently was really for the south side. At any rate, the permit was for $5,000 in 1884 - a sizeable amount. It may be that the first three bays (single segmental arches) from front to back (see Photo c) may be the earlier building, while the rear (triple rowlock segmental arches) is the 1902 alteration. The primary elevation of this (east) end of the building has a very simple brick cornice of dentilling and a narrow row of windows at the third story. The windows are all filled in and have single segmental arches with metal sills. The rear part of the (east) side elevation also has filled-in windows these have stone sills. A large double door and loading dock are also located on this side. The elevated rail line passes over this part of the building, as can be easily seen in Photo c.

The foundry and shop are visible on the Whipple map. In 1902, the company took out a permit for $2700 worth of "alterations." Alterations as a term often included an addition; apparently, a rear addition and unknown alterations must have been made to the pre-existing Plant Milling building. On 2/12/1914, St. Louis Iron & Machine Co. took out another permit for a brick wash house. This is the one-story addition to the rear (south) side of the west elevation, visible in Photo a. The iron company remained in the building until the early 1920s, when it was replaced by the Ball Ice Machine Company, who remained in the building until the early 1940s, when the G. S. Robins Co., present occupants, took over the building. Robins is a distributor of chemicals.

The building, while having had the openings filled, still retains its integrity.
MISSOURI OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION
ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC INVENTORY SURVEY FORM CB 44W

1. NO. 45a
2. COUNTY City of St. Louis
3. LOCATION OF NEGATIVES Landmarks Assn.
4. PRESENT LOCAL NAME(S) OR DESIGNATION(S)
5. OTHER NAME(S)
6. SPECIFIC LEGAL LOCATION TOWNSHIP RANGE SECTION
   IF CITY OR TOWN, STREET ADDRESS
   137-45 Chouteau
7. CITY OR TOWN IF RURAL, VICINITY
   St. Louis
8. DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION
   see map
9. COORDINATES UTM LAT LONG
10. SITE ( ) STRUCTURE( ) BUILDING (x) OBJECT ( )
11. ON NATIONAL REGISTER? YES ( ) NO (x)
12. IS IT ELIGIBLE? YES ( ) NO (x)
13. PART OF ESTABL. HIST. DISTRICT? YES (x) NO ( )
14. DISTRICT POTENTIALLY YES ( ) NOT ( )
15. NAME OF ESTABLISHED DISTRICT
16. THEMATIC CATEGORY
17. DATE(S) OR PERIOD c. 1900
18. STYLE OR DESIGN commercial
19. ARCHITECT OR ENGINEER
20. CONTRACTOR OR BUILDER
21. ORIGINAL USE, IF APPARENT Warehouse?
22. PRESENT USE salt warehouse?
23. OWNER'S NAME AND ADDRESS
   IF KNOWN
   Gunther Salt?
   101 Chouteau
24. OPEN TO PUBLIC? YES (x) NO ( )
25. LOCAL CONTACT PERSON OR ORGANIZATION
26. OTHER SURVEYS IN WHICH INCLUDED
27. DISTANCE FROM AND FRONTAGE ON ROAD
28. NO. OF STORIES 4
29. BASEMENT? YES ( ) NO (x)
30. FOUNDATION MATERIAL limestone
31. WALL CONSTRUCTION masonry
32. ROOF TYPE AND MATERIAL flat
33. NO. OF BAYS FRONT 7 SIDE 3
34. WALL TREATMENT brown brick
35. PLAN SHAPE rectangle
36. CHANGES IN ADUCTION ( ) ALTERED ( )
   MOWED ( )
37. CONDITION INTERIOR good
   EXTERIOR good
38. PRESERVATION UNDERWAY? YES (x) NO ( )
39. ENDANGERED? YES (x) NO ( )
40. VISIBLE FROM PUBLIC ROAD? YES (x) NO ( )
41. DISTANCE FROM AND FRONTAGE ON ROAD
42. FURTHER DESCRIPTION OF IMPORTANT FEATURES
   Triple-rowlock segmental arches highlight the windows of this building, which also have stone sills. All but a few have been filled in with the ubiquitous corrugated fiberglass. The evenly-spaced windows are separated by engaged brick pilasters that feature corbeled and paneled capitals. Lacy-looking double rows of brick corbeling are used at the frieze to ornament the building. A rectangular opening and loading dock near the east end of the primary (south) elevation are probably later modifications; a wooden awning at the second story shelters the doorway. The doorway on the west (side) (over)
43. HISTORY AND SIGNIFICANCE
   The history of this building is something of a mystery; the only building permit that is unaccounted for is an 1891 permit for a one-story stone waiting room for the Missouri Pacific Railroad, obviously not this building. The building is not on the 1883 Hopkins map, but is on the Whipple map - without a company name. Reverse city directories list nothing at all at this address at any time, which is unusual. The Sanborn maps, both base and pastewaver (c. 1960), show a salt warehouse at this location, and the vestige of a sign is visible painted on the corner of the building: Gunther Salt Co. Because the building is shown on the turn-of-the-century Whipple map, it has been given a c. 1900 date. The triple-rowlock segmental arches usually indicate a later incarnation of the single segmental (over)
44. DESCRIPTION OF ENVIRONMENT AND OUTBUILDINGS

45. SOURCES OF INFORMATION
   St. Louis city records, St. Louis City Hall; published records, Public Library; Landmarks' files; Missouri Historical Society archives.

46. PREPARED BY Cynthia H. Longwisch
47. ORGANIZATION Landmarks Assn. of St. Louis
48. DATE 8/88
49. REVISION DATE(S)
elevation was probably not a door originally; its original segmental arch is still visible above newer brickwork. A metal pediment and surround now define a standard doorway. Some spalling has occurred on the stone sills and stone foundation, and it appears that the cornice on the west side of the building has been rebuilt; it is otherwise in good condition. #45b is attached to the rear (north) elevation of this building. (see sheet)

The primary alterations to this building are to the windows and are reversible.

arch, but they usually appear before the more severe rectangular openings of the late teens.
The Standard Box Company took out a permit for the southwest corner of Chouteau and Second on 2/1/1892; they built a one-story brick boiler house. The following year, a permit was taken out by John Kaiser for $10,000 to add two stories to an existing building (3/25/1893). By the turn of the century when Whipple published their map, the St. Louis Branch of the Chicago Mill & Lumber Co. occupied the building. Presumably the Standard Box Co. was using the building for planing wood and constructing wooden boxes before the Chicago Mill & Lumber Co. began using it. The manager of the company was William O. Shillington, and in 1925 the business became the Shillington Box & Lumber Co., incorporated.

43. HISTORY AND SIGNIFICANCE

The Standard Box Company took out a permit for the southwest corner of Chouteau and Second on 2/1/1892; they built a one-story brick boiler house. The following year, a permit was taken out by John Kaiser for $10,000 to add two stories to an existing building (3/25/1893). By the turn of the century when Whipple published their map, the St. Louis Branch of the Chicago Mill & Lumber Co. occupied the building. Presumably the Standard Box Co. was using the building for planing wood and constructing wooden boxes before the Chicago Mill & Lumber Co. began using it. The manager of the company was William O. Shillington, and in 1925 the business became the Shillington Box & Lumber Co., incorporated. (over)
and are either fixed or of the casement variety. A the second story, double rowlock, segmentally arched windows are arranged in pairs of six-over-six double-hung sash with stone sills. All the windows on the (east) side elevation are filled in with fiberglass. Some of the windows on the primary (north) elevation have been altered (see photo). The only remaining original opening in the first story is a large, round-arched door, now blind. Pilasters of brick with stone bases divide the building at regular intervals.

Like many alterations in this survey area, the primary ones to this building are in incompatible materials being applied to openings. While this, of course, changes the immediate impact of the building, it is also easily reversible.

with $40,000 of capital. William O. was the president-treasurer and William R. Shillington was the vice president-secretary. The company remained in the building at least through 1960. During the early 1970s, Gunther Salt Co. used the building as a warehouse. More recently, it was taken over by G. S. Robins Co., distributors of chemicals.
This utilitarian building is of straightforward design with very little in the way of ornamentation. The square (first story) and rectangular (upper two stories) windows have brick sills and are of the multipane commercial casement variety; they have no arches. Terra cotta coping rims the roofline. Basement windows, have been covered with sheets of wood. A "surround" has been painted on the brick around the main entrance doorway to resemble a contrasting material. Functional loading dock doors punctuate the building; the one on the main elevation (south) has a narrow overhang. (over)

The $45,000 building permit was taken out in 1923 by the Hassendeubel Grocer Company, wholesale grocers. The company was incorporated in 1910 with $200,000 worth of capital. Philip Hassendeubel was the president, Adolph Schnuhr the vice president, and Carl P. and Ernest A. Hassendeubel were secretary-manager and treasurer, respectively. They moved to this building from 1135 N. Sixth Street, probably to benefit from the proximity of the rail lines in this area. Hassendeubel remained in this building at least through the late 1940s, after which the building was occupied by an auto parts business, a cycle warehouse, and other similar moderately-sized businesses in need of a warehouse.
This small building has segmentally-arched openings on the front elevation, the windows having double rowlock arches and the wide doorway triple rowlock. The windows are now boarded up, as is the arch of the wide doorway. The wide doorway was evidently used for the horses, while the smaller was access to the office. The windows have brick sills. The side elevations have segmentally arched and rectangular openings; the windows are boarded. A tiny parapet tops the front elevation of the building, and the roofline is "stepped" so that the building is shorter at the rear. Terra cotta coping is used.

| 1. NO. | 42 |
| 2. COUNTY | City of St. Louis |
| 3. LOCATION OR NEGATIVE | Landmarks Assn. |
| 6. SPECIFIC LEGAL LOCATION | 219-21 Chouteau |
| 7. CITY OR TOWN | St. Louis |
| 8. DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION | see map |

### Further Description of Important Features

This small building has segmentally-arched openings on the front elevation, the windows having double rowlock arches and the wide doorway triple rowlock. The windows are now boarded up, as is the arch of the wide doorway. The wide doorway was evidently used for the horses, while the smaller was access to an office. The windows have brick sills. The side elevations have segmentally arched and rectangular openings; the windows are boarded. A tiny parapet tops the front elevation of the building, and the roofline is "stepped" so that the building is shorter at the rear. Terra cotta coping is used.

### History and Significance

The building permit for this building yielded less than the usual amount of information, and its entry could not be located in the Daily Record. The permit lists "Smenrkowski" as the sole name; city directories list no one by that name, although a Joseph Smentkoski appears as a carpenter-contractor, the only name even close to the name on the building permit. The 1917 city directory shows Andreas Pscheid, shoer, at this address. He lived not far away on Lasalle. Pschied occupied the building as a shoer during the early 1920s, moving by 1924 to 1310 S. Third, a few blocks to the south; his occupation there was changed to that of wagonmaker. Oddly, the address disappears from the city directories from 1924-36, reappearing in 1937 as the location of the Lawrence Elliott Trucking Co., later (over)

### Additional Space

- **DATE OF BUILDING:** 3/26/15 - building permit
- **STYLE OR DESIGN:** commercial
- **ARCHITECT OR ENGINEER:** -----
- **CONTRACTOR OR BUILDER:** -----
- **ORIGINAL USE:** horse shoeing shop
- **PRESENT USE:** welding shop
- **OWNER'S NAME AND ADDRESS:** Broadway Welding Co.
- **ADDRESS:** 219-21 Chouteau
- **CONTACT:** ---
- **CELL:** ---
- **PHONE:** ---
- **FAX:** ---

### Description of Environment and Outbuildings

- **LOCATION OF BUILDING:** 1917 city directory shows Andreas Pscheid, shoer, at this address. He lived not far away on Lasalle. Pschied occupied the building as a shoer during the early 1920s, moving by 1924 to 1310 S. Third, a few blocks to the south; his occupation there was changed to that of wagonmaker. Oddly, the address disappears from the city directories from 1924-36, reappearing in 1937 as the location of the Lawrence Elliott Trucking Co., later (over)

### Sources of Information

- St. Louis city records, St. Louis City Hall;
- published records, Public Library; Landmarks' files; Missouri Historical Society archives;
Alterations appear to be primarily confined to the openings and are minor.

Known as the Elliott Transfer Company. Lewton Delivery used the building during the 1940s, and it was later used as a machine freight station and, during the 1960s and early 1970s, an annex for M. A. Bell foundry supplies (still located elsewhere in the same city block). The building now houses a welding company.
The name was changed in 1939 to the City Ice and Fuel Company. The Muckerman family continued to operate the business, which was no longer a 
capital of $5,400,000. It was administered by the Muckerman family, John C. being president, Christopher being vice president/general manager, Joseph the vice president and E. L. acting as treasurer. The company had a large number of small buildings of this type 
continued to operate the business, which was no longer a 

Unfortunately, the windows have been bricked up on this small building, and the (bronze? copper?) letters removed from the terra cotta frieze. It otherwise appears to be in remarkably good shape. Curvilinear parapets highlighted with polychrome terra cotta trim grace the two streetside elevations. Rectilinear brickwork surrounds are featured around the (former) windows. The building is located on a slope so that the east side elevation has a greater surface than that of the west side. It appears from the Sanborn map that an earlier, small brick office was incorporated into 

The Polar Wave Ice & Fuel Company was incorporated in 1903 with a capital of $5,400,000. It was administered by the Muckerman family, John C. being president, Christopher being vice president/general manager, Joseph the vice president and E. L. acting as treasurer. The company had a large number of small buildings of this type all over the city. The name was changed in 1939 to the City Ice and Fuel Company. The Muckerman family continued to operate the business, which was no longer listed in city directories by 1969. In recent years the building has been used by a salvage operation, presumably for storage.
the present structure (it appears to have been located in the corner of the building closest to the intersection of Chouteau and South Sixth Street). Whipple maps show that the Polar Wave Ice & Fuel Company owned the property around the turn of the century and had a two-story structure there; this may have been the "office" mentioned on the Sanborn map - it may have been cut down to one story prior to the construction of the present building. It is also possible that another structure was built, a one-story building, after the two-story building and before the present building. It appears that the building as it appears today was probably commissioned by the Polar Wave Ice Co. in a 1918 alteration permit for $1750.

The reversible alteration of blocked-up windows is the primary compromise of the integrity of this building.
This limestone-trimmed building features segmentally-arched windows on the side elevations and in the four center windows (all four being grouped in a slight recess) of the upper three stories. The remaining windows of the upper three stories of the primary elevation are defined by a recessed brick enframement; they have soldier arches. A limestone sill course crosses the primary elevation at the second story, and limestone banding accents the first floor primary elevation, which has been altered by glass brick and wood infill. Sanborn notes the building is of "mill construction".

This building was commissioned by Frederick Herkert, Sr., president of the St. Louis Trunk Hardware Manufacturing Company, to be used as the firm's factory. Herkert's family founded Herkert & Meisel Trunk Company in 1890 and the business continues in operation in St. Louis today. Frederick Herkert, Jr. served as President of Herkert & Meisel, and St. Louis Trunk Hardware Mfg. Co. was probably established to serve the needs of Herkert & Meisel. The St. Louis Trunk Hardware Mfg. Co. remained in business at this location until its demise in 1927. The facility was apparently vacant until 1933, when the Peter Hauptmann Tobacco Company moved in, remaining at least through the late 1940s. The Underwriters Salvage Co. of Chicago has been the primary tenant since. (over)
St. Louis architect Otto J. Wilhelmi (1853-1925) attended Washington University and began his architectural career in 1873 as a draftsman for Walsh, Smith & Jungenfeld. He completed his architectural training in 1878-79 at the Karlsruhe Polytechnic in Germany; on his return, he began a partnership with Ernst Janssen, practicing on his own by 1882. He designed various commissions for the St. Louis Board of Education and was employed in designing a number of modest dwellings, commercial and industrial buildings, many for well-to-do Germans.

This building appears to remain essentially as designed, although some alterations do affect it somewhat.
This building features the cavetto cornice, brown brick and regularity of facade found in #51 (114-120 Gratiot); it is obvious that the two buildings were intended to be used by one business and so were designed alike. It is not known who designed this building, but the similarities suggest that Baker & Knell possibly designed both. This building lacks the pilasters of the later building, which was perhaps meant to be the building the public entered when associating with the company and was hence a bit more elaborate. Stone sills highlight the regular rows of (almost certainly newer) (over) brick.

When microfilmed, the building permit for this building was covered by another card and is thus "lost." However, a certificate was found for this building, dating it in 1909 - although listing no architect. The somewhat more elegant lines of the building, particularly reflected in the cavetto cornice, suggest that the building was architect-designed rather than contractor-designed. Because of the similarity of the neighboring building designed by architects Baker & Knell, there is a likelihood that the pair designed both buildings. The certificate indicates that Glidden Paint and Campbell Paint commissioned the building; Glidden occupied it until the 1970s. Gross Chandelier Co. now uses the building.

MISSOURI OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION
ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC INVENTORY SURVEY FORM CB 43

NO. 52

CITY OF ST. LOUIS

ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC INVENTORY SURVEY FORM CB 43
NO. 52

SOURCES OF INFORMATION: St. Louis city records, St. Louis City Hall; published records, Public Library; Landmarks' files; Missouri Historical Society; Archive.
two-over-two double-hung sash windows that have no arches. Parapets at either end of the building provide a pavilion-like effect. Loading docks and wide doors punctuate the (east) side elevation; one is also located on the primary (north) elevation. The main door, set slightly off-center in the primary elevation, features a terra cotta surround in the form of a round arch supported by paneled pillars topped with egg-and-dart capitals. The building appears to be in very good condition and looks very much as designed, with the exception of the narrow two-story filler building that now connects this building with that at 114-20 Gratiot. The building's integrity remains intact.
44. DESCRIPTION OF ENVIRONMENT AND OUTBUILDINGS

The most unique feature of this building is the railroad tunnel that runs underneath it, to facilitate loading of freight. It completes the almost solidly-brick facade of buildings that fill this block (the concrete building at the northwest corner is the exception). Like much of the rest of the block, it features a corbeled cornice at the top of the first story, an overhanging terra cotta cornice and brick corbeling at the roofline. Unlike the others, which have flat rooflines, this one does have a small pedimented parapet on the east elevation, with a scrolled oval terra cotta medallion (over)

45. HISTORY AND SIGNIFICANCE

The permit for this building was given in two parts: the $8,000 foundation and the $66,000 building, both commissioned by Conzelman-Crunden for Crunden-Martin Woodenware Co. The design by Mauvar, Russell & Garden provides continuity with the other buildings on the block (with the exception of Barnett's concrete building, #54b). Information about the history of the two companies and that of Mauvar, Russell & Garden can be found on sheet #54a of the Chouteau's Landing Survey.
#42 inscribed with the date. The six-over-six double-hung sash have metal sills and no arches; on the south side, they are divided by brick pilasters that have the same stylized square brick capitals found on other buildings in the block (e.g., #54e, c, a). Loading docks monopolize most of the first story. The building remains unchanged on the exterior.
A cavetto cornice tops the primary (north) elevation of this building, but does not return at the sides. Windows are six-over-six double-hung sash with terra cotta sills set in pairs between brick pilasters across the primary elevation. Small medallions are inset between stories on all but the outer bays. The side elevation has much less regular fenestration, primarily employing four-over-four industrial-type casement windows with stone sills. A one-story corrugated metal shed-style addition is attached to the west side of the building. A two-story building of c. 1940s vintage now fills the gap between this building and the shed.

The owner listed on the building permit, J. C. Nielsen, does not appear in city directories (under variations of the spelling), leaving no clue as to what the business was for which the 73 x 84' warehouse was built. The permit said the building would cost $26,000 and was to be designed by architects Baker & Knell. Reverse city directories reveal nothing about the building's earliest use, although it appears that it was used by the Glidden Paint Co. and the Campell Paint & Varnish Co. simultaneously at least during the 1920s; in the 1930s, Adams & Elting Co., paints, and Heath & Milligan Mfg. Co., paints were added to the tenants. All four companies were still there in 1946. By the 1970s, Glidden was the sole occupant of the building. They remained in the building until relatively recently; it is (over...
Architects Baker & Knell were partners in architecture from 1901-1915. Alfred M. Baker (1867- ?), FAIA, was born in London and brought to St. Louis as a child. He was trained as an architect first in the office of Charles E. Illsley and then with Jerome B. Legg. He was practicing on his own at twenty (1884 city directory listing) and became known primarily for residential architecture. Around 1895, Baker published a book (Alfred M. Baker, Architect, Columbia Building, St. Louis, MO, unpaged, no publisher) containing photographs and drawings of his designs and a long list of his clients, as well as various suggestions for interior treatments. After his partnership with Knell, he practiced on his own until the mid-1920s. Albert Knell, Baker's Canadian-born partner, established himself in St. Louis as an architect in 1884. He developed a reputation for designing ornate and expensive buildings, among them the Zion Lutheran Church (Clemens House/Columbia Brewery District Amendment nomination), Culver's residence on Portland Place and others. The European-educated Knell partnered in the 1880s in the firm of Isaacs & Knell, dissolving the firm in 1892. After his fourteen-year partnership with Baker, he continued to practice on his own until the mid-1920s.
cornice at the sill line of the second story rings the building, hanging, plain terra cotta cornice. A frame, brick pilasters rise as shafts, dividing the window bays. These are topped by brick dent of both arches and metal sills (two of the windows on the first story are bricked up). A corbeled

The building was attached to the 1905 Crunden-Martin Co. building across the street; the second vice-president of the Crunden-Martin Co. was Theophilus Conzelman, who was also secretary-treasurer of the Conzelman-Crunden Realty company. Frank Payne Crunden was the president of both Conzelman-Crunden and Crunden-Martin, so there were close connections between the two companies; Charles Martin, vice-president of Crunden-Martin, was also secretary of Conzelman-Crunden Realty Co. The three men were closely allied in several businesses. (over)

see map

42. FURTHER DESCRIPTION OF IMPORTANT FEATURES
Most of the first-floor windows in this building are 6-over-6, while the windows above are 2-over-2 or 3-over-3, all double-hung sash with soldier arches and metal sills (two of the windows on the first story are bricked up). A corbeled cornice at the sill line of the second story rings the building, giving definition to the base. Brick pilasters rise as shafts, dividing the window bays. These are topped by brick stylized square capitals. More corbeling appears at the top of the building below an overhanging, plain terra cotta cornice. A frame, four-story-high bridge (1912) connects (over)

43. HISTORY AND SIGNIFICANCE
This 126 x 151' building was commissioned by the Conzelman-Crunden company as a warehouse for $105,000. The Conzelman-Crunden Company was a realty company. The building was attached to the 1905 Crunden-Martin Co. building across the street, the second vice-president of the Crunden-Martin Co. was Theophilus Conzelman, who was also secretary-treasurer of the Conzelman-Crunden Realty company. Frank Payne Crunden was the president of both Conzelman-Crunden and Crunden-Martin, so there were close connections between the two companies; Charles Martin, vice-president of Crunden-Martin, was also secretary of Conzelman-Crunden Realty Co. The three men were closely allied in several businesses. (over)

44. DESCRIPTION OF ENVIRONMENT AND OUTBUILDINGS

45. SOURCES OF INFORMATION
St. Louis city records, St. Louis City Hall; published records, Public Library; Landmarks' files; Missouri Historical Society archives.

46. PREPARED BY
Cynthia H. Longwisch
Landmarks Assn. of St. Louis

47. ORGANIZATION
Landmarks Assn. of St. Louis

48. DATE 49. REVISION DATE(S)
#42  this building with the building at 752-64 South Second. The bridge was also designed by Mauran, Russell & Crowell.

The firm of Mauran, Russell & Garden was organized in 1900 with members John Lawrence Mauran (1866-1933), FAIA; Ernest J. Russell (1870-1956), AIA; and Edward G. Garden (1871-1924), FAIA. Garden left the firm in 1909, after which it was joined by William Crowell (1880-1967) in 1911, becoming Mauran, Russell & Crowell. Mauran studied architecture at MIT and became affiliated with Shepley, Rutan & Coolidge in Boston, representing them in Chicago and, later, St. Louis as a resident partner. London-born Russell came to the U.S. at an early age, studying with an architectural firm in Colorado. He came to St. Louis in 1896. Crowell was graduated from MIT and was awarded the Rotch traveling scholarship; he specialized in designing, while Russell was the firm's superintendent and Mauran made the social/business contacts necessary. The firm under both incarnations (as well as those that came later) was extremely successful, responsible for commissions ranging from office buildings to residences to industrial/commercial buildings. The firm designed buildings in a variety of styles, relying primarily on designs of historical precedent, particularly the English for residences. The firm has undergone a number of name and associate changes, but still is practicing in St. Louis.

The building has undergone really only minor changes and maintains its original integrity.

#43  Frank Payne Crunden (b. 1859) went into business for himself in 1884 with a firm called Udell & Crunden. In 1891, he reorganized the company, calling it Cruden-Martin Woodenware Co. (jobbers of woodenware, willow ware & manufacturers of Diamond paper bags). Theophilus Conzelman (b. 1858) began his professional career in real estate, with a firm called Cavender & Rowse, later going out on his own. He joined Cruden-Martin in 1892. Charles Landen Martin (b. 1858) began as a country store clerk in Iowa in 1876, later organizing the Martin Woodenware Co. Shortly after founding his company, he merged with Crunden to form the Cruden-Martin Woodenware Co.

In addition to the realty and woodenware companies, the three were associates in two other companies. These never appeared as separate companies in the city directories, so they must have been formed strictly for the use and benefit of their primary business, Cruden-Martin. They were: the Bowman Stamping Co. (Cruden, pres.; Martin, v.p.) and the Swayzee Glass Co. (Cruden v.p.; Martin, treasurer). Additionally, Martin was the president of the bank of Webster Groves, where he resided. The two others lived in the Central West End of St. Louis.

During the mid-1940s, Cruden-Martin switched from woodenware to metal goods, which they still manufacture. This building is still in use, although a sign on the building indicates that it is available for lease; the Cruden-Martin complex just opposite this building on the east side of S. Second St. is still in use as a manufacturing plant.
CRUNDEN MARTIN MFG. CO.

#36 753-65 S. SECOND/210-13 GRAND, ST. LOUIS, MO
MISSOURI
OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION
ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC INVENTORY SURVEY FORM CB 155

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NO.</th>
<th>14 a &amp; b (2 photos)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

2. COUNTY
City of St. Louis

3. LOCATION OR NEGATIVES
Landmarks Assn.

6. SPECIFIC LEGAL LOCATION
TOWNSHIP  RANGEB SECTION
IF CITY OR TOWN, STREET ADDRESS
500-510 Lasalle

7. CITY OR TOWN
St. Louis

8. DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION
see map

16. THEMATIC CATEGORY
ARCHITECTURAL

17. DATE(S) OR PERIOD
11/12/06 - building permit

18. STYLE OR DESIGN
commercial

19. ARCHITECT OR ENGINEER
Harry G. Clymer, FAIA

20. CONTRACTOR OR BUILDER
-----

21. ORIGINAL USE, IF APPARENT
warehouse (salt)/office

22. PRESENT USE
warehouse/shop/offices

23. OWNERSHIP
PUBLIC ( ) PRIVATE (X)

24. OWNER'S NAME AND ADDRESS
Mid-Continent Fabricating Co.
502 Lasalle

25. OPEN TO PUBLIC?
YES ( ) NO (X)

26. LOCAL CONTACT PERSON OR ORGANIZATION
-----

27. OTHER SURVEYS IN WHICH INCLUDED
-----

D. OTHER NAME(S) OR DESIGNATION(S)

F. PREPARED BY
Cynthia H. Longwisch

G. ORGANIZATION
Landmarks Assn. of St. Louis

H. DATE
8/88

I. REVISION DATE(S)
-----

This building was built in distinct segments, but building permits show a single permit for the 119 x 151' building, with a cryptic mention of "foundation." It is possible that the three-story portion (west side, has an elevation fronting French Market Court) was actually erected first, followed by the one-story portion but that the foundation was done at one time. The taller part, quite similar to its neighbor (#13, 1100-16 South Sixth Street) is of brown brick. It features the minimal fenestration, functional rectangular openings and attic vents (now bricked up) of #13, leading to speculation.

This building was commissioned by the Polar Wave Ice & Fuel Company which had an extensive business in the St. Louis area. The company was incorporated in 1903 with a capital of $5,400,000. It was administered by the Muckerman family, John C. being president, Christopher being vice president/general manager, Joseph being vice president and E. L. acting as treasurer. The company changed its name in 1939 to the City Ice and Fuel Company; expanded services and locations all over the city helped the company grow. The Muckerman family continued to operate the business, which was no longer listed in city directories by 1969. The building now houses the facilities of the Mid-Continent Fabricating Company, Inc. (over)

44. DESCRIPTION OF ENVIRONMENT AND OUTBUILDINGS

45. HISTORY AND SIGNIFICANCE

46. SOURCES OF INFORMATION
St. Louis city records, St. Louis City Hall; published records, Public Library; Landmarks' files; Missouri Historical Society archives.

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F. ADDITIONAL SPACE IS NEEDED, ATTACH SEPARATE SHEET(S) TO THIS FORM
of its use as a salt warehouse; it was built for the Polar Wave Ice & Fuel Company, who perhaps had use of salt storage. It also leads to speculation that the two buildings were both designed by Clymer, who designed at least one other similar building. This building has a corbeled cornice not featured on #13, and it appears that the primary entrance (north elevation) has been sized down from its original configuration. Likewise, some brickwork has been done in filling in openings, particularly those in the upper portion of the building.

The one-story portion of the building, of red brick, features a matching corbeled cornice, terra cotta coping, and a frame awning supported by iron brackets above a frame loading dock/porchlike structure on the north elevation. A minimal parapet makes an appearance just above the awning. Windows on the Broadway elevation have been filled in. At the rear (south) elevation of this portion of the building, an additional few feet of height were added to make the rear approximately one-and-one-half stories high (Sanborn still calls it one story), evidently to allow for some type of machinery to operate inside. A large garage-type door is located in this end section and another midway in the Broadway (east) elevation, providing the only operating openings at the first floor level; two windows are located in the upper part of the rear portion facing Broadway, appearing to be operable. A 1958 concrete block one-story segment is attached to the south elevation of the building; a one-and-one-half story concrete block building of indeterminate but relatively recent vintage is attached in turn to the south side of the 1958 portion.

The original portions of the complex appear to be essentially as designed with a few reversibles.

Harry G. Clymer (1873-1958) was born in Illinois and began his career in the office of Alfred F. Rosenheim in St. Louis in 1890. After a period as head draftsman for August M. Beinke, he opened his own office in the Wainwright Building in 1900 and was in partnership from 1909 to 1916 with Francis Drischler. He continued to practice on his own through 1930, moving eventually to Michigan. Clymer designed a number of residential and commercial buildings in St. Louis, including factories for the Peters Shoe Company and the Moon Buggy Company (both 1905), as well as several buildings for the Polar Wave Company.
while others are singles. Those not boarded up or bricked up have sixteen-over-sixteen or twenty-over-twenty. Paneled brick pilasters divide the building, rising to an intricately corbeled cornice that has been repaired in plates, particularly on the primary (west) elevation, so that some of the detailing is lost. Terra cotta coping rims the roof rising to an ancient

The original building permit for this building was for a factory for Seibel-Suessdorf Copper & Iron Mfg. Co., 2/24/86; the permit to add to the factory, dated 4/22/90, was also taken out by the company. An additional permit for a one-story shop, dated 4/8/99, is probably a rear addition with sawtooth skylights. The Seibel-Suessdorf Company officially incorporated itself in 1910 with a capital of $25,000. Philip Seibel was the president, Charles Seibel the secretary and Conrad Seibel was the treasurer. The company remained in the building for many years - at least through the late 1940s. By the early 1970s, Service master Carpet Cleaning was located in the building. They remained the tenants until recently. The building is vacant at this time.
42 was taken out (1890); exactly what was done is not known. The rear portion (see photo, where corbeled cornice ends and plain brick begins), although basically the same in design as the front part, might be the 1890 addition, or it could be the northeast end, which has sawtooth skylights but is essentially undistinguished. Both the original and alteration/addition permits were issued before the Daily Record began publication, so the particulars of the architect and size are unavailable.

Iron beams provide support above the large garage-type doors on the primary and side elevations. On the primary (west) elevation, a mural was painted using the real (boarded) windows to appear as if they were reflecting the company's trucks in the street outside; the company, Servicemaster Cleaning, is no longer using the building although the mural appears to be relatively recent. The building, while probably in basically good shape at this time, seems to be suffering from a combination of poor repair work and general neglect. With the exception of the filling in of some openings, the building's integrity is largely intact.
This is another building of strictly utilitarian design, unrelieved by ornamentation. It is two stories high, although the interior is mostly one space to accommodate large equipment. The roofline has terra cotta coping. Openings have been mostly filled in with corrugated fiberglass sheets; an opening remains in the northwest elevation (visible in photo). Traces of what might have been a storefront exist on the east elevation; these have been filled with concrete block.

Ernest Helfensteller, Jr., FAIA (1873-1925) was the senior partner of the firm.
that designed this building. In 1887, he began as a draftsman for architects Kirchner & Kirchner, and continued as a draftsman, except for 1895 when the city directory listed him as an architect, until opening his own office in 1900. William Hirsch, AIA (c. 1871-1964) began working as a draftsman for Henry Ives Cobb of Chicago (1892-93); he continued with John L. Wees in St. Louis (1894-97) and for the Union Iron & Foundry Co. (1898-1902). He joined with Helfensteller in 1903. Jesse Watson, FAIA, first appears in city directories in 1904, as a draftsman for the World's Fair. He opened his own office in 1906 and became a partner in the firm in 1906 or 1907. All three were active in professional organizations. A major work of the firm is the Moolah Temple (1913) still standing on Lindell Blvd. The well-known Nathan Frank Bandstand in Forest Park, in the process of restoration, is one of the last projects the firm completed before Helfensteller's death. The firm name continued through the mid-1940s although Jesse Watson had moved to California by 1930.

Alterations, largely confined to the filling in of windows with temporary material, appear to be reversible.

The plaque is badly weathered; it was erected by "(illegible) Historic Sites Committee of the Young Men's (illegible) of the Chamber of Commerce." (no date) City directories list John Frederici, private watchman, at 42 Lombard Street in 1864; because the numbering system of streets has been changed, 42 could be the same site as 222-28. The residence has been razed, at any rate.
42. **FURTHER DESCRIPTION OF IMPORTANT FEATURES.** This one-story building is trimmed in terra cotta and stone. The windows are barred on the exterior, making it difficult to see the panes, but it appears that they have been modernized. A soldier lintel course on the primary (Lombard) elevation connects the windows, as does a similar course running between the stone sills. Two additional soldier courses cross the building below the windows, the bottommost one returning to cross the side of the building and the other just making the corner. A stone water table tops the foundation on the primary elevation only. The entrance is flanked by (over)

43. **HISTORY AND SIGNIFICANCE.** The 1917 building permit for this building states that it cost $10,000 and was built for Saxony Mills. Architect Charles F. May designed it. Saxony was a flour milling operation administered by the Leonhardt family and founded in 1849. The Compton & Dry 1875 rendering of the area shows a facility of Saxony Mills basically on the same site as this structure; presumably, they built this office/storage building as an upgrade of the earlier facility. The company occupied the building at least through the late 1940s. The National Electric Service Company was using the building by the early 1970s.

Charles F. May (1854–?) was born in Missouri of German parents, working first for his father as a carpenter in the early 1870s and later gaining architectural training as a (over)
narrow windows; above a long stone lintel, a square window above the door is flanked by similar narrow windows. Terra cotta coping and a terra cotta cornice form a frame for brickwork that forms a series of rectangles across the frieze. This building retains its integrity.

draftsman in the office of George I. Barnett, the "Dean of St. Louis architects." By 1880, May had opened his own office at Broadway and Olive; before the end of the decade, he had a number of major buildings in St. Louis to his credit, including the $140,000 Concordia College (demolished) at Jefferson and Winnebago. In 1884, May was among only five St. Louis architects admitted to the AIA; he became a Fellow in 1889. He designed a number of fine residences; Grace Lutheran, St. Peter's Evangelical and Trinity Lutheran Churches; a store at 2605 North 14th and Mauil's Spaghetti factory (1903-07) at 1219-29 St. Louis Avenue. He continued to practice architecture until around 1924.
### MISSOURI OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION
#### ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC INVENTORY SURVEY FORM CB 44e

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1. NO.</th>
<th>4. PRESENT LOCAL NAME(S) OR DESIGNATION(S)</th>
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<td>47</td>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>2. COUNTY</th>
<th>5. OTHER NAME(S)</th>
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<td>City of St. Louis</td>
<td>Landmarks Assn.</td>
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<th>3. LOCATION OF NEGATIVES</th>
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<td>see map</td>
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<th>6. SPECIFIC LEGAL LOCATION</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TOWNSHIP: 912-60 Risley</td>
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<tr>
<td>IF CITY OR TOWN, STREET ADDRESS: St. Louis</td>
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<tr>
<th>7. CITY OR TOWN, IF RURAL, VICINITY</th>
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<tr>
<td>St. Louis</td>
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<th>8. DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION</th>
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<td>see map</td>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>10. SITE ( ) STRUCTURE ( )</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BUILDING (x) OBJECT ( )</td>
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<tr>
<th>12. IS IT ELIGIBLE? YES ( ) NO (x)</th>
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<tr>
<td>ELIGIBLE?</td>
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<th>14. DISTRICT POTENTIAL ( )</th>
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<td>YES ( )</td>
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<tr>
<th>15. NAME OF ESTABLISHED DISTRICT</th>
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<th>16. THEMATIC CATEGORY</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>REHABILITATION RESOURCE</td>
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<th>17. DATE(S) OR PERIOD</th>
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<tr>
<td>1914 - dated on Sanborn</td>
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<th>18. STYLE OR DESIGN</th>
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<tr>
<td>INDUSTRIAL</td>
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<tr>
<th>19. ARCHITECT OR ENGINEER</th>
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<th>20. CONTRACTOR OR BUILDER</th>
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<tr>
<th>21. ORIGINAL USE, IF APPARENT</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GRAIN/SEED ELEVATOR</td>
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<tr>
<th>22. PRESENT USE</th>
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<tr>
<td>ELEVATOR-SALT STORAGE?</td>
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<tr>
<th>23. OWNERSHIP</th>
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<tr>
<td>PUBLIC ( ) PRIVATE (x)</td>
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<tr>
<th>24. OWNER'S NAME AND ADDRESS</th>
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<tr>
<td>IF KNOWN:</td>
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<tr>
<th>25. OPEN TO PUBLIC? YES ( ) NO (x)</th>
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<tr>
<td>OPEN TO PUBLIC</td>
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<tr>
<th>26. LOCAL CONTACT PERSON OR ORGANIZATION</th>
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<th>27. OTHER SURVEYS IN WHICH INCLUDED</th>
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<th>28. NO. OF STORIES</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ABOUT 10</td>
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<th>29. BASEMENT? YES ( ) NO (x)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BASEMENT</td>
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<tr>
<th>30. FOUNDATION MATERIAL</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>REINFORCED CONCRETE</td>
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<tr>
<th>31. WALL CONSTRUCTION</th>
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<tr>
<td>REINFORCED CONCRETE</td>
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<tr>
<th>32. ROOF TYPE AND MATERIAL</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FLAT</td>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>33. NO. OF BAYS</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FRONT 2 SIDE 2</td>
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<tr>
<th>34. WALL TREATMENT</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BARE CONCRETE</td>
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<tr>
<th>35. PLAN SHAPE</th>
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<td>SQUARE</td>
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<th>36. CHANGES</th>
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<tr>
<td>ADDITION ( )</td>
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<th>39. ENDANGERED?</th>
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<tr>
<td>YES (X)</td>
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<tr>
<th>40. VISIBLE FROM PUBLIC ROAD? YES (x) NO ( )</th>
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<tr>
<th>41. DISTANCE FROM AND FRONTAGE ON ROAD</th>
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<tr>
<th>42. FURTHER DESCRIPTION OF IMPORTANT FEATURES</th>
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| This structure is a reinforced concrete elevator.
|-------------------------------------------------|

| It has a slight overhang at the eaves and a minimum number of openings: square or rectangular metal-framed windows at the upper two stories and boarded-up windows and large doors and loading docks at the first story. The height of the building is estimated at about 10 stories because there are no traditional story delineations, the estimate was made on the basis of its height above the neighboring building. This elevator replaced one of wood at the same approximate location. It remains virtually as built. |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>43. HISTORY AND SIGNIFICANCE</th>
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| The building permits for CB 44e & 44w are incomplete, but the building is dated on the Sanborn map as 1914; the Sanborns are a reliable source. The reverse directories do not list this building, perhaps because it is merely a storage space, so the history of its ownership is not entirely known. It was almost certainly commissioned by the George P. Plant Milling Company, millers of flour, who had extensive holdings in this city block. The Sanborn map and the faint remnants of a painted sign on the elevator give the name Corneli Seed Company. The 1916 city directory lists the Schisler-Corneli Seed Co. at 613 N. fourth; this was probably the address of their offices and not necessarily that of their facilities. The same type of situation is true in determining the timing of Plant Milling's (over |

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<th>44. DESCRIPTION OF ENVIRONMENT AND OUTBUILDINGS</th>
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<tr>
<th>45. SOURCES OF INFORMATION</th>
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<tr>
<th>St. Louis city records, St. Louis City Hall; published records, Public Library; Landmarks' files; Missouri Historical Society archives.</th>
<th>46. PREPARED BY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Return this form when completed to: OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION P.O. BOX 176</td>
<td>Cynthia H. Longwich</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jefferson City, Missouri 65102</td>
<td>Landmarks Assn. of St. Louis</td>
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<tr>
<th>47. ORGANIZATION</th>
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<tr>
<td>Landmarks Assn. of St. Louis</td>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>48. DATE</th>
<th>49. REVISION DATE(S)</th>
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#43 occupation of the building; they are always listed in directories at the Chamber of Commerce Building downtown (as were many of the milling operations), even during the times that it is known by building permits that they were in City Block 44e, although some of their mill locations are tagged onto their directory entry in some directories of 1918 and later. The 1918 directory lists their Main (First) & Chouteau mills, for instance, and the implication is that they built and were using the elevator at that point. An ad in the same directory mentions that the company was in business since 1840. It is not known at what point Corneli came into the picture, but it does appear that Plant was on the site from about 1918 to 1935. Plant is not listed in the 1936 directory, but reappears at 12 Brooklyn, an industrial area on North Broadway, in 1937. Corneli (incorporated without Schisler in 1926) evidently immediately took over the complex, remaining in the buildings at least through c. 1960, when they were so noted on the Sanborn map. By the early 1970s, two seed companies, Embro and Keystone, occupied the whole complex. More recently, Gunther Salt Co. has occupied the buildings and, presumably, the elevator. (see #48 & 49, visible in the photo, for the other buildings in the Plant complex)
This building is another example of a strictly functional design. A short parapet fronts the building, featuring a tiny bit of corbeling. Original triple rowlock arched windows have all been filled with concrete block, leaving only square and rectangular loading doors. A stepped parapet fronts the rear (west) elevation.

Alterations to openings have changed the building from its original aspect, although these changes could be reversed.

The building permit for this building was taken out by Barrett Manufacturing Co. in 1898 for $3,000. The company made roofing materials. They were located in this building through the late 1940s and possibly later. By 1960, the building was a waste paper processing building in the (now razed) complex of Associated Sales & Supply Co. Vacant for a time during the late 1970s, the building is now a warehouse.